

# CULTURAL TOURISM IN LAHORE & PESHAWAR



Pakistan

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## Introduction

### INTRODUCTION

The UNDP/Government of Pakistan/UNESCO project on cultural tourism has obtained results way beyond expectations even before presentation of this final report.

As UNESCO's Representative to Pakistan, I would like to take this occasion to thank UNDP for providing the financial resources needed for UNESCO to execute the project in cooperation with international, national, provincial and local partners. I would in particular like to thank the UN Resident Coordinator, Mr. Onder Yucer for his unfailing support for culture as an important factor for development. This joint interest of UNDP/UNESCO and the Government of Pakistan is also reflected in the Common Country Assessment (CCA) and the UNDAF, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework.

I would equally like to express my deep respect and appreciation for the professionalism and commitment of everybody involved. The report presented here is the result of an extraordinary teamwork between the International Consultant, Ms Pamela Rodgers, the National Coordinator Ms Yasmeen Lari and the National Experts, Mr Ihsan Ali, Mr Adam Nayyar, Mr Kamil Khan Mumtaz and Mr. Javed Khaled as well as many other experts and federal, provincial and local authorities and stakeholders.

The project provided an opportunity to evaluate and reflect about issues related to various aspects of culture, cultural heritage, cultural policies and cultural tourism. This reflection will be continued in the context of the project through a national level conference later this year.

Already the project allowed reputed national experts drawn from different fields to interact with each other and to discuss measures required for the safeguarding, preservation and conservation of tangible and intangible cultural heritage, past and present. The process also made a singular contribution in bringing together various tiers of government at different levels and across disciplines. Through the project a new spirit of cooperation has emerged between various relevant government tiers and organizations and public and voluntary organizations.

UNESCO Islamabad is proud and happy to have been part of this process, and the Office is ready to continue whatever coordination role that would be required of us in the implementation of the recommendations on cultural tourism linked to the Walled City of Peshawar and to the World Heritage sites in Lahore: the Lahore Fort and Shalamar Gardens. We are also ready to



## Introduction

be part of the continued reflection on culture, cultural heritage and cultural tourism at national level, as a further concretization of the CCA and UNDAF.

We hope that both public and private, national and international donors will be interested in contributing to this process, so vital both for strengthening national cohesion and individual and institutional pride in the riches of the cultural heritage in Pakistan. Through the project the cultural assets of Lahore and Peshawar have been mapped and concrete suggestions made for tackling the actual threats to both past and present cultural manifestations. We need to urgently follow up these recommendations that have been developed into project proposals for both cities and then to broaden the scope to the rest of the country.

It is essential that the local authorities take the first steps in this regard. It is therefore particularly laudable and encouraging that the relevant provincial, city and town authorities both in Peshawar and Lahore already as part of the interaction with the project team have made a series of decisions both for strengthening the cooperation in the field of culture and to halt environmental degradation.

At Peshawar, the government became increasingly sensitized to the need to give priority to conservation issues. Through this effort proper conservation measures are now being taken up at the Gor Khatree. Steps are being taken for the protection of Peshawar's historic urban core, rehabilitation of some of the streets such as Sarrafa Bazaar is underway, a draft Premises Act for the protection of identified historic buildings has been drawn up, some sixty historic structures have already been documented and one building is identified to serve as a broad Heritage Center once funding is secured.

In Lahore synergy has been created between this project and the NORAD supported UNESCO/Government of Pakistan conservation project at Lahore Fort and the smaller UNESCO documentation and information project in the Walled City. The involvement notably of the City Government is already paying huge dividends through the engagement in encroachments removal and the cleaning up of the buffer zone and the agreement to reestablish the historical links between the Fort and the Walled City. A Documentation Center at the Lahore Fort is being built as part of the suggested revamped Pakistan Conservation Institute which is very urgently needed notably in order to broaden and strengthen the number of qualified professionals in cultural heritage preservation.

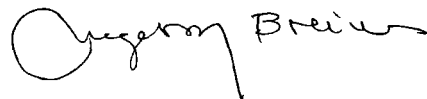


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It has also been encouraging to see a growing interest from the two communities in making their own environment more attractive, for themselves and for visitors. This is in line with the main thinking of the project team, namely to put culture in the center of interest – or more specifically - to put people and their culture in the center. The project team was convinced that if the people that live in or near an historic site of great beauty take interest in its preservation – the site would also become attractive also to others – and thereby cultural tourism might be created that would generate income for long-term sustainability and livelihood. The project team further underlined the importance of supporting artists and craftsmen so that they, through their creativity and skills, would make the site more vibrant and dynamic – thereby helping ameliorate living standards and serving as a magnet for individuals and groups in search of beauty, values and authenticity.

It is UNESCO's hope that this report on cultural tourism with its many very relevant and important recommendations and project proposals will serve as a catalyst for sustained efforts in cultural preservation and development of arts and crafts in Lahore and Peshawar and the full development of a national policy an outline of which is included in the report. We have no doubt that if the recommendations developed in the report are undertaken, the country will benefit in myriad ways. We do need, however, the broad involvement of all stakeholders, at all levels, both private and public in a coordinated effort to preserve the rich and varied cultural heritage of the country that has the potential to create employment at a large scale and to attract a large number of domestic and foreign visitors.

We look forward to cooperation with all interested partners in a joint effort.



Ingeborg Breines  
UNESCO Representative



# Preface

## PREFACE

Cultural identity of a country is of pivotal significance for its existence, sovereignty and healthy coexistence with other countries of a region and the world at large. It creates a sense of pride among the people and adds value to image building of a society and its economy. Pakistan is endowed with a great diversity in its cultural landscape and hence a significant potential to attract tourists for cultural sites. The local culture in Pakistan is enriched with the influences and resources of over half a dozen ancient civilizations that have flourished here since the 4th Millennium BC. The historical and archeological sites of Gandhara and Indus Valley civilizations, Moenjodaro, the Mughal Empire are the treasures relatively unknown outside the country and are rich resources for the development of tourism in Pakistan.

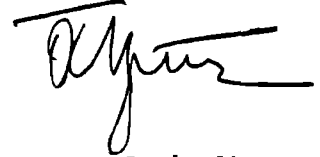
Although Pakistan ratified UNESCO's World Heritage Convention 1972, the public at large appears unaware of the historical significance, splendour and archeological uniqueness of several sites. Furthermore, these sites have steadily deteriorated and present situation gives serious cause of concern in view of environmental threats, modernization pressures and general ignorance.

Pakistan sites listed on the World Heritage List have a great potential to attract tourists from within the country and overseas. Resources thus generated can help in the conservation and preservation of these sites. The involvement of local communities living in the proximity of these sites would lead to their economic and social uplift and also help harness this invaluable cultural heritage and its aesthetic qualities.

UNDP and UNESCO have strived to address challenges of conservation of such sites and forge linkage with cultural tourism. An analysis of two cultural heritage sites was undertaken to assess the extent of damage and best possible solution to rehabilitate and conserve these sites. A team of national and international experts for conservation and promotion of cultural tourism have examined Lahore Fort and Walled City Peshawar. This report has developed

## Preface

an integrated model of conservation and preservation of cultural sites, promotion of cultural tourism and community development. Based on the proposed plan in the report, we hope resources will be mobilized to implement the carefully formulated and constructive proposals.



**Onder Yucer**

Resident Representative

UNDP Pakistan



## Foreword

### FOREWORD

Pakistan is the cradle of many ancient civilizations dating back to more than five millennia. Over the centuries, Aryans, Persians, Greek, Mughals and Arabs came and settled here. All of them left their legacy on the soil of this country. In the process thousands of archaeological sites and places of historic importance have been left behind for modern day visitors to rediscover marvel and in all this the cities of Lahore and Peshawar stand out for their historic roles as centers of culture. This Ministry therefore, takes great pride in this “Cultural Tourism Project” jointly undertaken by UNDP, UNESCO and Government of Pakistan.

The colossal task of cataloging the areas of cultural interest in the two cities has been admirably accomplished in this ‘Report’ by the UNDP/UNESCO combined with full Government support under the initiative and guidance of Ms Ingeborg Breines the Resident Director of UNESCO. In addition to tracing the histories of the two cities, their famous bazaars, mohallas, forts, churches, gardens and hops have been explored. Maps and travel guidelines have been provided and almost every area of artistic, cultural and tourist interest from floral motifs and arches & *jharokas* of the walled cities to pottery, handicrafts and cultures have been examined. Museums have been explored and even the environmental issues and pollution levels discussed. Various measures required for protecting heritage sites from the effect of environmental degradation have also been proposed. This is in fact a wholesome report on all aspects of Cultural Tourism with which we have been proudly associated.

I wish UNESCO God Speed in its efforts to implement the all-encompassing recommendations for developing the two cities of Lahore and Peshawar into attractive tourist destinations.

**Khalid Latif**  
Federal Secretary,  
Ministry of Minorities, Culture, Sports,  
Tourism & Youth Affairs to UNESCO report on cultural tourism.

# Executive Summary

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 1.0 Introduction to the Project

This report on Cultural Tourism in Lahore and Peshawar, is the result of an initiative by the Government of Pakistan, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). It has been prepared in accordance with the terms of reference incorporated in the project document PAK/00/002.

The overall objectives of the study are stated in the Project Document as conservation of the cultural heritage sites of Lahore Fort, Shalamar Gardens and Peshawar Walled City; infrastructure and facility building at both locations; and integrated community involvement with a view to creating sustainable cultural tourism at these important cultural centres. Integrally linked to these is the aim that poverty reduction should result from both conservation and cultural tourism activities.

### 2.0 Conceptual and Practical Framework

Before looking at the particular circumstances at Lahore and Peshawar, the report presents the theoretical approach taken by the study team when assessing conditions at the pilot sites, prioritizing needs and making recommendations for action. The report then offers an overview of the current situation regarding conservation and cultural tourism in Pakistan. The aim is to provide the reader with a backdrop against which to view the situations in the two pilot sites of Lahore and Peshawar.

### 3.0 Lahore World Heritage Site

The Lahore World Heritage site comprises Lahore Fort and the Gardens of Shalamar. In the way of background, the report presents brief histories of the two sites culminating in inclusion of the sites on the World Heritage endanger list as a result of degradation of the monuments and, in particular, damage done to the ancient hydraulic system at Shalamar Gardens. The report details current conditions and arrangements at the Lahore World Heritage site, in particular:



## Executive Summary

- Problems faced by the custodians of the site, the Federal Department of Archaeology, with staffing, resources and equipment, funding and documentation.
- The loss of the buffer zone which should surround the both monuments is in actuality replaced by roads, heavy traffic, pollution, garbage and encroaching buildings.
- The overall condition of the monuments is due to poor conservational planning Hence forth, leading to its replacement.
- Inadequacies and shortfalls in the provision of amenities for national and overseas visitors to the sites.
- The dormant status of the Pakistan Institute of Archaeology and Research, at Lahore Fort, and the resulting lack of training for conservation professionals.
- The lack of community involvement in heritage conservation and cultural tourism in Lahore, where there is at present no way that interested parties can participate. The Fort is cut off from the Walled City and no community activity is brought in to give life to the monuments.

Three basic issues are underlined by the above discussion. Firstly, the World Heritage sites of Lahore are suffering from inadequate care as a result of insufficient funding and trained manpower provision to the Federal Department of Archaeology. Secondly, poorly advised restoration work is putting the authenticity and heritage value of the monuments at serious risk. Thirdly, the monuments have become isolated from the wider community to which they belong. Making the monuments alive will enhance their appeal to national visitors and international tourists alike.

A package of recommendations and Project Proposals is proposed to address these issues in an integrated manner. Details of these can be found in the report and in the attached project specifications; however, the figure (1.0) shows how they aim to mesh into an overall conceptual solution.



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### 4.0 Walled City of Peshawar

As an historic urban centre, the management problems and conservation needs of the Walled City differ from those facing the Lahore monuments. The Walled City is not a World Heritage site, although it is aspiring to be on Pakistan's tentative list for future inscription. As one of the oldest living cities in South Asia, its significance lies in the rich array of buildings, including the citadel of Gor Khatree, and living heritage from many periods and peoples, reflecting its position on ancient caravan routes. Unfortunately, it is administered at present without any particular recognition of its enormous cultural value to Pakistan and the world. The report provides a brief history of the city and a review of its many and varied heritage resources.

There are numerous issues currently facing the Walled City including :

- The cultural and historical significance of the many bazaars which characterize the city and the special conservation issues they raise.
- The loss of historical properties in pursuit of modernity and commercial gains at a constant rate.
- The lack of basic survey and documentation of the Walled City.
- The fact that there is nowhere for owners of historic buildings to go for information concerning how to conserve, who to employ, where to get financial assistance etc. Without this, owners will opt for demolition.
- The fact that overall environmental degradation of the Walled City has reached unacceptable levels.
- Training in tourism, conservation and crafts is inadequate to fulfill identified needs.

The Walled City of Peshawar is extremely rich in tangible and intangible heritage representing a long time span and many cultural players. However, environmental and infrastructure conditions in the Walled City are so serious that they compromise the basic livability of the city, seriously limit tourism potential and threaten the physical degradation and loss of the culture of the area. The other critical issue facing cultural tourism in Peshawar is the lack of basic documentation of the Walled City's heritage. These are the issues which must be addressed urgently.

## Executive Summary

Another package of Project Proposals and Recommendations is proposed to address the issues facing Peshawar Walled City in an integrated manner. Details of these can be found in the report and project specifications (Part 5); however, Figure 1.0 shows how they aim to mesh into an overall conceptual solution.

### 5.0 Recommendations for National Policy and Programmes

The study of Cultural Tourism for Lahore and Peshawar was designed as a pilot programme for future cultural tourism development in other parts of Pakistan. In the course of its implementation a number of important themes of national relevance have become clear.

#### 5.1 A National Policy for Cultural Tourism

It is clear that the heritage resource base is fragile, if not endangered, and plans for cultural tourism development should be deferred until conservation standards are improved and programmes are under way. It is proposed that before tourism initiatives are launched Pakistan should take advantage of this hiatus to develop a cultural tourism policy which provides a workable and detailed plan for sustainable interaction between all the parties involved in cultural tourism. Excellent models for this can be found, inter alia, in the UNESCO project Cultural Heritage Management and Tourism as models for Co-operation among Stakeholders.

#### 5.2 Cultural Tourism and Poverty Reduction

UNDP's Environment and Sustainable Livelihood Programme emphasizes the need for interventions which address the issue of poverty reduction. The Peshawar Walled City Rehabilitation Master Plan is highlighted as an example of such an initiative. By addressing critical environmental needs it will clear the way for conservation and tourism to provide jobs and entrepreneurial opportunities. The design of future cultural tourism project should consider the fundamental causes of poverty and incorporate mechanisms for its reduction. The WTO and UNCTAD have formulated a new initiative, Sustainable Tourism and Eliminating Poverty (ST-EP), which will issue guidelines for best practice ST-EP market related activity based on multi stakeholder involvement and local community



## Executive Summary

benefit. This programme will provide a standard against which proposed cultural tourism initiatives can be measured.

### 5.3 Institutional and Human Resources Development Plan

This study has been designed to provide an integrated approach to human resource development for the sites of Lahore and Peshawar which can be expanded to meet the needs of Pakistan. The Institutional and Human Resources Development Plan comprises three linked components: Conservation Training; Crafts Training and Cultural Tourism Training. At the centre of the Plan is the Pakistan Conservation Institute supported by a Heritage Centre in Peshawar and the Centre for Conservation and Restoration Studies in Lahore. These institutions are integrated, through a series of linkages to other institutions, existing and planned programmes and international support initiatives, into a larger scheme which can be built upon to meet the training needs of the country.

### 5.4 Cultural Tourism and Community Involvement Plan

The plan to increase community awareness and involvement in conservation and cultural tourism presented here is based on the successful Karavan Karachi model as detailed in Annexure XI. Karavan Karachi evolved as a mechanism to promote conservation of cultural assets and to instill civic pride in a city divided by ethnic and political tensions. In a short time span the Karavan model has proved very effective in reaching its objectives.

The methodology and modalities of the Karavan Karachi model should be clearly specified and a Karavan Pakistan programme defined and promulgated. Both tasks can be assisted by the social mobilizers of the Advisory Cell of the planned NCA Centre for Conservation and Restoration Studies, Lahore and the Community Participation Cell of the proposed Peshawar Heritage Centre. Complimentary local and international programmes such as UNESCO World Heritage in Young Hands can be effectively integrated into the Karavan approach.



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### 5.5 Communications Strategy for Cultural Tourism

Communication is an important component of a cultural tourism policy and of the specific recommendations forming part of this project. Annexure VI presents a detailed communication strategy with short and long term objectives, a discussion of the communication tools needed to target different audiences, marketing strategies and proposals for a 'new look' for cultural tourism in Pakistan.

A Cultural Tourism Communications Package is proposed to research and produce high quality media products for the discerning cultural tourist, national and international.

### 5.6 Culture and Environment

Cultural activities and attitudes shape and modify the environment of a country while, at the same time, the physical environment influences and frames the use of place. If we allow the environment in and around our sites of cultural heritage to be degraded we risk the loss of these sites, or at least, diminishing of their value. We can see this very clearly at both Lahore and Peshawar.

The lesson learnt is that, at a national level, every cultural tourism initiative must put environmental issues and remedial action high on the agenda.

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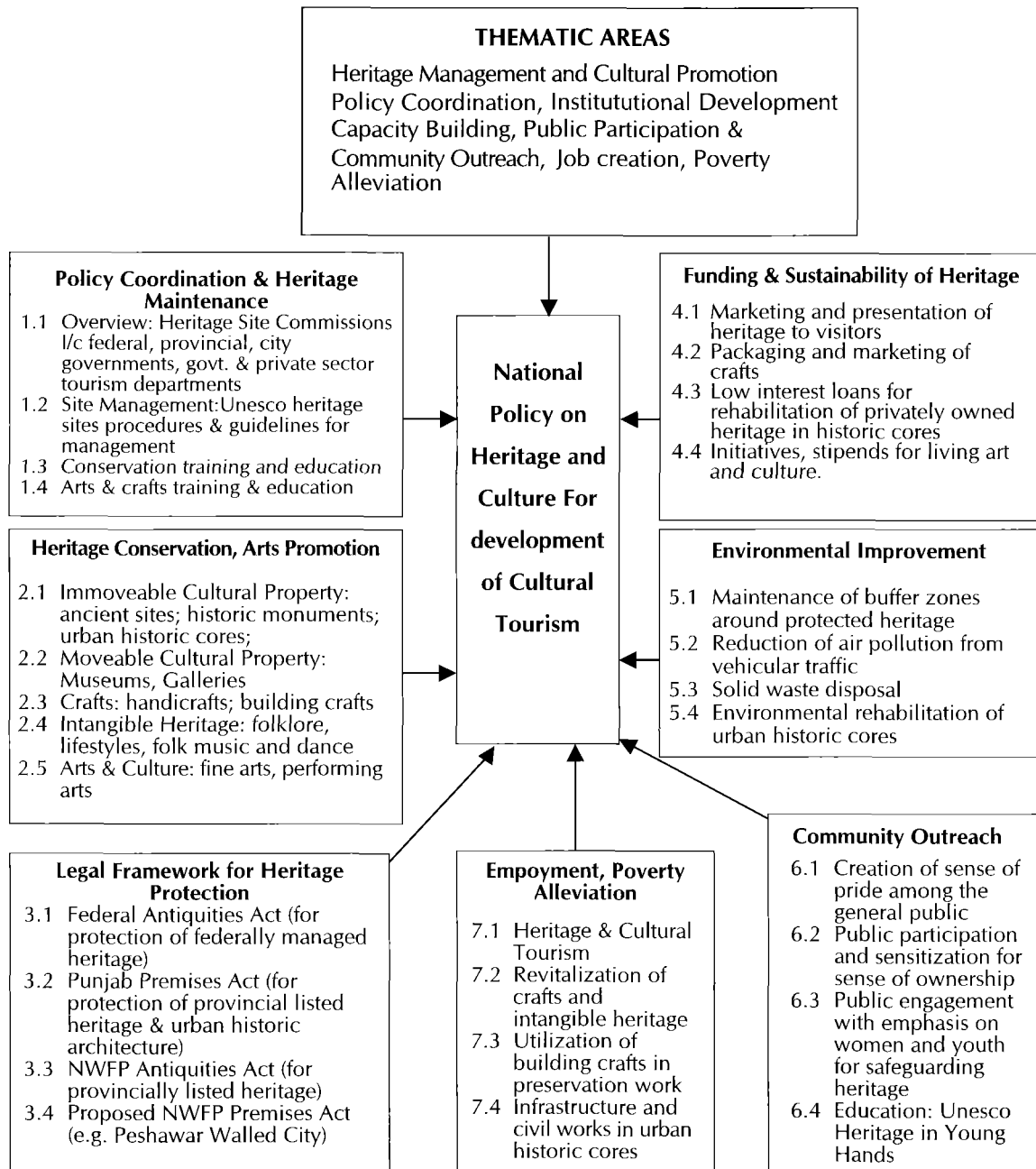
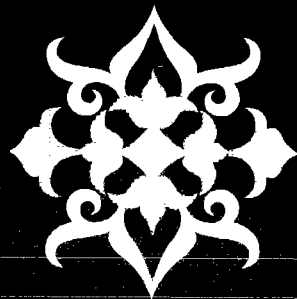


Figure 1.0 : Thematic Areas



**PART 1**



**BACKGROUND & FRAMEWORK**

**CULTURAL TOURISM IN LAHORE & PESHAWAR**

## INTRODUCTION TO THE PROJECT

### 1.0 Background

This report, Cultural Tourism in Lahore and Peshawar, is the result of an initiative by the Government of Pakistan, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). It has been prepared in accordance with the terms of reference incorporated in the project document PAK/00/002.

### 1.1 Objectives of the Project

The overall objectives of the study are stated in the Project Document as conservation of the cultural heritage sites of Lahore Fort, Shalamar Gardens and Peshawar Walled City; infrastructure and facility building at both locations; and integrated community involvement with a view to creating sustainable cultural tourism at these important cultural centres. Integrally linked to these is the additional objective that poverty reduction should be brought about in both communities as a result of conservation and cultural tourism activities.

The development of cultural tourism in Lahore and Peshawar integrates closely with the Country Cooperation Framework for Pakistan. It reflects UNDP objectives to improve human development indicators and expand employment opportunities in the community. As stated in the Project Document, cultural tourism also relates to UNDP's Environment and Sustainable Livelihood Programme, which has as one of its major components interventions which address the poverty/environment nexus in a given geographic area of Pakistan, defined principally by the need of the local community.

### 2.0 Stakeholder Consultation

In the course of the study a wide range of stakeholders in Lahore and Peshawar were consulted through a series of meetings, on-site interviews and discussions and continuing communications.

Figure 1.1 shows the network of interaction and local consultation which formed the study. These consultations continued as the study evolved in order to ensure that the needs and interests of all parties were adequately represented. Further input from all parties has been sought on the Draft Report in order to finalize the Report.

### 3.0 Report Input and Structure

The report is supported by detailed studies carried out by national experts on the following topics:

- Archaeology and museums.
- Physical Planning.
- Traditional crafts.
- Intangible cultural heritage.
- Cultural tourism.
- Fine Arts.

These reports are based on extensive research, fieldwork, interviews and professional experience. Each expert was commissioned to carry out the following tasks:

- An assessment of the current situation.
- Identification of constraints and opportunities.
- Recommendations for developments within their area of expertise to aid the objectives of the project as a whole.
- Specific proposals for projects to realize these recommendations, including financial and organizational details.

The national experts were assisted by specialists in various areas, who provided specific inputs as required.

The project was initiated in October 2002 by UNESCO Islamabad when the international team leader (ITL), national project coordinator (NPC) and national experts met in Islamabad in order to set objectives, design methodology and agree on input, submission dates and responsibilities. The team then visited Lahore and Peshawar where they undertook site visits and an intensive

schedule of meetings with all stakeholders. This phase of the project culminated in a Steering Group meeting in order to present details of the project and its methodology and timing and to discuss various issues requiring their expert input.

In the following months, national experts and specialists prepared their contributions for submission to the NPC and then the ITL for review and compilation. A draft Report and expert input was shared with UNESCO Islamabad in January 2003. The finalized report incorporating comments and recommendations from the Steering Group and potential donors was submitted in March 2003. This Report included detailed proposals for a series of projects designed to implement the aims and findings of the study. A presentation for donors was held at the end of March 2003.

The output of the project is as follow:

The report comprises five parts :

- **Part 1** presents a background to the study and explains the conceptual and practical frameworks within which the project was carried out.
- **Part 2** details the World Heritage Sites of Lahore Fort and Shalamar Gardens, including an overview of issues and stakeholders, detailed recommendations regarding conservation, cultural tourism and community benefit and sustainability.
- **Part 3** deals in a similar manner with the Walled City of Peshawar.
- **Part 4** addresses issues common to both sites and Pakistan as a whole and makes recommendations for cultural tourism at the national level.
- **Part 5** presents detailed Project Proposals generated by the project.

Annexures document consists of all the submissions from the national experts.

## 4.0 Project Team

The team involved in the study on cultural tourism in Lahore and Peshawar comprised:

International Team Leader	Dr. Pamela Rogers
National Project Coordinator	Architect Yasmeen Lari

### National Experts

Archaeology and Museums	Dr. Ihsan Ali
Physical Planning	Architect Kamil Khan Mumtaz
Traditional Crafts	Mr. Khalid Javed
Intangible Heritage	Dr. Adam Nayyar
Cultural Tourism	Architect Yasmeen Lari

### Specialists

Fine Arts	Professor Sajida Vandal (Lahore)
	Mr. Saleem Khattak (Peshawar)
Community Participation	Ms. Shanaz Ramzi
Environmental Studies	Mr. Muhammad Safdar Khan (Lahore)
	Dr. Muhammad Bashir Khan (Peshawar)
Media and Communications	Ms. Huma Mustafa Beg
Intangible Culture in Peshawar	Dr. Rajwali Shah
Peshawar Historical Background	Mr. Ayaz Khattak
Tourism in Peshawar	Mr. Mohammad Ali

## 5.0 Acknowledgments

The valuable assistance and cooperation of UNESCO Islamabad office is gratefully acknowledged. The cooperation of the following individuals, institutions and organizations is also acknowledged:

- UNDP
- Federal Ministry for Culture, Sports, Tourism and Youth Affairs
- Federal Department of Archaeology and Museums
- Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation
- Pakistan National Council of the Arts
- Lok Virsa
- National Crafts Council of Pakistan
- Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, NWFP
- Capital Development and Municipal Department (CD&MD)
- City and Town Governments of Lahore and Peshawar
- Department of Culture Sports, Tourism and Archaeology NWFP
- University of Peshawar
- Department of Archaeology, Northern Circle, Old Fort, Lahore
- Ministry of Information, Culture and Youth Affairs, Punjab
- Environmental Protection Department, Lahore
- Lahore Parks and Horticultural Authority
- Department of Transport and Urban Planning, Government of Punjab, Lahore
- Heritage Foundation Pakistan
- President, ICOMOS International Wood Committee
- Sarhad Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Peshawar
- David Michelmore

## WORK PROCESS

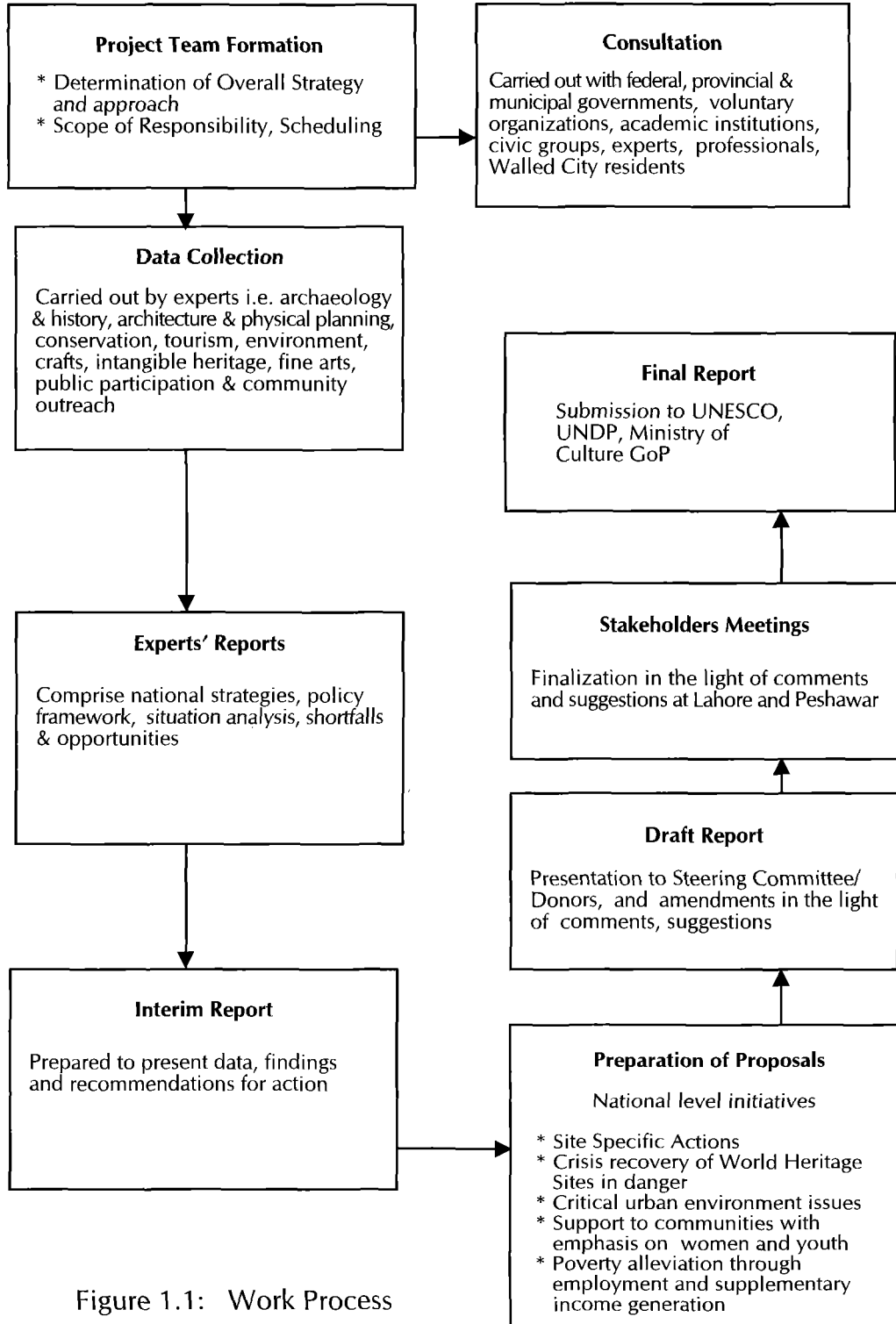


Figure 1.1: Work Process

## CONCEPTUAL AND PRACTICAL FRAMEWORK

### 2.0 Project Background

The resource at the heart of the promotion of tourism at Lahore and Peshawar comprises the tangible cultural heritage, consisting of historic monuments and urban historic architecture. It is in relation to cultural heritage that other cultural resources will be considered i.e. arts and crafts, intangible heritage and fine arts. Therefore, safeguarding historic monuments and the Walled City's historic architecture is paramount in order that other activities can be related to them and tourism initiatives organized accordingly. It goes without saying that if the cultural property did not exist or its integrity was compromised, there will be little to attract visitors. The conservation efforts need to be directed towards maintaining authenticity in order to attract the discriminating visitor and ensure that they experience the special character of these cultural sites and landscapes.

The need for a re-evaluation of cultural tourism becomes critical in view of the following findings regarding the most publicized tourist destinations in Pakistan. It is abundantly clear that culture and heritage are those well kept secrets in Pakistan that need to be propagated with full force since this is one resource in abundance in Pakistan which can pay rich dividends, creating a positive image for the country.

The present focus on cultural tourism therefore is timely. The goals of poverty alleviation and heritage conservation can be achieved through the redistribution of earnings from domestic tourists and foreign exchange earnings from an increase in the number of foreign tourists wishing to avail themselves of the unique cultural experiences available in Lahore and Peshawar inter alia.

### 2.1 Definitions Used in this Report

In this section, definitions of fundamental terms will be given in order to ensure clarity throughout the discussion, which follows:

- **Cultural Heritage** comprises both the tangible, built and moveable aspects and intangible aspects characteristic of a culture.



- **Cultural Tourism** is that form of tourism whose object is, among other aims, the discovery of monuments and sites, crafts and the spiritual and intangible aspects of another culture.
- **Monuments** are architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings, and combinations of these features.
- **Historical Urban Areas** are groups of separate or connected buildings including towns or parts thereof which are noteworthy because of their architecture, their homogeneity, their place in the landscape, or historical, cultural, economic, social, political or ideological significance, whether abandoned, still-inhabited or newly-built.
- **Conservation** means all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance. Conservation encompasses the activities that are aimed at the safeguarding of a cultural resource so as to retain its historic value and extend its physical life (Burra Charter Article 1.4).
- **Preservation** means maintaining the fabric of a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration. Preservation encompasses conservation activities that consolidate and maintain the existing form, material and integrity of a resource (Burra Charter Article 1.6).
- **Restoration** means returning the existing fabric of a place to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material (Burra Charter Article 1.7).
- **Reconstruction** means returning a place to a known earlier state and is distinguished from restoration by the introduction of new material into the fabric (Burra Charter Article 1.8).
- **Intangible Heritage** comprises those aspects of culture, such as dance, music, folk tales and traditional games, which leave no lasting physical evidence but live in peoples minds, being passed through the generation by oral communication and example.
- **Management Plan** is a detailed and coordinated scheme to protect and conserve a

monument or site while meeting its daily needs and presenting it to the public through effective interpretation.

- **Conservation Plan** is a detailed and coordinated plan to achieve conservation of a monument or site laying out schedules and defining responsibilities.
- **Documentation** means collecting all available information about a monument or site and undertaking complete recording of it through measured drawings, photographs, surveying, description etc.
- **World Heritage Site** is a site which has been selected by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee to be listed as being of great value and significance to the world as a whole, based on set criteria.
- **Buffer Zone** is an area of set dimensions around a site or monument where activities are severely restricted in order to limit damage to the site and compromise its setting.

### 2.2 Theoretical Approach to the Project

The statements below reflect the theoretical approach taken by the study team in carrying out the project. They are given in order to make clear the framework in which work was carried out.

#### 2.2.1 Overall Approach

The consensus of the Project Team is that preservation of cultural heritage and support of creativity and living culture must be given precedence when developing tourism development. All efforts for the promotion of cultural tourism need to include adequate controls to prevent the intrusive and destructive impact of tourism witnessed at many historic sites. Proposals and recommendations should ensure that tourist activities do not undermine the authenticity and integrity of the historic structures nor the established life patterns and value systems in the living city. Intensification of tourism can only be justified if the major portion of the earnings is directed towards the maintenance of cultural assets and the communities on which tourism is based. With these provisos, there is ample scope for cultural tourism to develop and benefit local communities and their heritage. For further discussion of overall approach refer to Annexure III.

### 2.2.2 Conservation as a Priority

'The aim of safeguarding of World Heritage sites is to maintain their authenticity and the values for which they have been listed. Therefore, any treatment should be based on the strategy for minimum intervention' (Fielden and Joliehto 1993:75). Clearly, safekeeping of all historic evidence and guarding from damage is mandatory when undertaking conservation of listed historic monuments such as the Lahore Fort, Gardens of Shalamar and Gor Khattree at Peshawar. However, when dealing with the conservation of urban historic architecture, as in the Walled City of Peshawar, a greater degree of intervention is inevitable in order to adapt the structures for contemporary usage. The Walled City buildings are not frozen in time but continue to play a part in the lives of the residents. They need present-day functions in order to survive. The integrity of the structure must not be compromised and its characteristics must be protected; however, internally historic properties can be rehabilitated and reconditioned for a divergent but compatible function. Among the important principles for conservation of historic towns is the need to 'preserve the historic character of the town and all those material and spiritual elements that express this character' while avoiding actions which are a 'threat to these qualities (which) would compromise the authenticity of the historic town' (ICOMOS Charter for Historic Towns, 1987).

### 2.2.3 The Difference between Monuments and Historical Urban Areas

This project deals with two distinct types of cultural property: historic monuments such as Lahore Fort and the Gardens of Shalamar, and living heritage precincts as typified by the Walled City of Peshawar. The team has taken the position that these two types of resource require very different approaches. The methodology for conservation and for developing cultural tourism must be handled differently in each case.

Historic monuments represent tangible cultural heritage of the past. To a large extent they are museum pieces, frozen in time, in a setting of splendid edifices which represent certain periods in history. The maintenance of all historical evidence and the authenticity of each element is thus essential and the main consideration of conservation efforts.

The Walled City of Peshawar, on the other hand, is a living entity populated by people, its environment resonating with their lives and day to day living requirements. While it is important to protect and safeguard the sensibilities and value system of the people who occupy such an area, the evolving nature of such a living organism also needs consideration while developing strategies for its conservation.

The *UNESCO World Conference on Cultural Policies (1982)*, MONDIACULT, definition of culture is applicable perhaps more to the Walled City; culture is defined as 'the whole complex of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features that characterize a society or social group. It includes not only arts and letters, but also modes of life, the fundamental rights of the human being, value systems, traditions and beliefs'. Thus MONDIACULT affirms that, 'balanced development can only be ensured by making cultural factors an integral part of strategies designed to achieve it'.

Others aims, such as those stated in *LEAP, UNESCO programme for Integrated Community Development and Cultural Heritage Site Preservation in Asia and the Pacific through Local Effort*, are applicable to both historic monuments and living cultural properties, as they call for the promotion of responsible tourism and encouragement of environmentally friendly, socially acceptable and economically sustainable tourism activities.

### **2.2.4 Cultural Tourism and Poverty Alleviation**

Following the worldwide discussion in connection with the UNESCO Commission of Culture and Development and its report, *Our Creative Diversity*, the link between culture and development has been underlined. It is widely accepted that tourism is among the world's leading industries. In many countries, culturally related tourism is the fastest growing segment of the industry. In Asia and the Pacific a large number of countries are promoting their heritage as a means of generating revenue as well as spurring deeper introspection about the contribution of culture and heritage to sustainable economic development.

The more discerning domestic and international traveler is on the lookout for destinations, which provide authentic experiences of the region, both historical and cultural. Clearly, our main concern is to conserve the authenticity of cultural assets; this authenticity is crucial to safeguarding heritage as well as in meeting the traveller's need for an enriching experience. The historical integrity of monuments must not be sacrificed in the drive to bring in tourist income.

In the case of living heritage sites such as the Walled City of Peshawar, the objective is to conserve culture, heritage, aesthetics and the environment along with the spirit and vitality of the living city without compromising those values of the community which make it unique.

*Tourism Industry and Poverty Reduction: A Business Primer*, a policy briefing paper issued by Pro-poor Tourism, identifies the ways in which tourism matters to the poor. Employment and business opportunities are a priority, of course, but other ways are highlighted in which tourism can improve the lot of the poor: sharing in improvements to infrastructure in their communities; increased security and less crime; improved communications; income for community associations and groups; the opportunity to participate in cultural tourism and benefit from positive change.

Effective advocacy of cultural heritage and cultural tourism can result in a vast array of job opportunities, from hotel and tour management to the lowest level cleaners in restaurants and gift shops. Walled City tourism in particular could create a host of income generating activities, which could markedly contribute to poverty alleviation within the community. Care must be taken, however, to design strategies to serve the residents and improve their quality of life and, by implication, the environment of the city as a whole.

The goal must be to lift residents of historic urban centres and of areas adjacent to sites from apathy and despair by improving the existing economic environment. Clearly, the benefits of investment, opportunity and job creation must accrue to the residents by ensuring that they are neither sidelined nor marginalized. *The Master Plan for Tourism* states: 'Tourism can go some way towards poverty alleviation by generating employment, business opportunities and support to traditional jobs such as craft production. However, for tourism to promote conservation, local communities must clearly benefit and understand that the benefits received are linked to resource protection' (Tourism Master Plan 2000:123).

The working hypothesis therefore is that well formulated plans will lead to revitalization and rejuvenation; the resulting improvements in the quality of life for the general public and residents should in turn inspire further conservation and maintenance of valuable historic resources.

### 2.2.5 The Potential Dangers of Tourism

Historical monuments can be greatly damaged by throngs of visitors who are not aware of the requirements for safeguarding historical sites. Clearly, a number of potential dangers are inherent in allowing large numbers of visitors to go around the sites without adequate control. These include willful and involuntary damage by visitors and inappropriate intervention prompted by a desire to improve presentation.

The damage to cultural heritage in Pakistan has to date been caused by domestic visitors since 'international tourism has not yet developed to a point where it is an imminent threat' (Tourism Master Plan 2000: 148). However, once safeguards are built, they will become equally applicable to international tourism.

There are also innumerable dangers, which could face the Walled City of Peshawar with the stimulation of increased tourism. These include loss of historic character due to misguided modernization and redevelopment, loss of authenticity of cultural traditions, loss of traditional environmental context, loss of community cohesion and migration as a result of rising costs, resentment if benefits are not seen to reach the community and an increase in social problems particularly among the youth of the community.

Some of these threats will be equally applicable to Lahore's Walled City, which although outside the scope of this study, must be seen as an integral part of the cultural tourism 'package' of that city.

### 2.2.6 The Important Role of Crafts

The crafts of Pakistan represent a valuable physical heritage, which form a tangible part of historical and contemporary culture. The history of folk arts and crafts goes back five thousand years to the Indus Valley Civilization. Pakistan is noted for some of the most varied and beautiful handicrafts of the world. Whether it is the elaborate dress of a bride or a simple household utensil, it is designed and created so artistically that it can be seen as an object of art. The different regions, towns and cities often specialize in their own particular handicrafts. This is why there is so much diversity and variety in the crafts of the country.

With the passage of time, many of the crafts are disappearing due to modernization and less daily use of traditional crafts, a trend, which must be reversed. Crafts and their production encompass the richness of a peoples' tradition, skills and way of life, all fragile and therefore the more precious as they preserve the balance between hand and machine.

### 2.2.7 The Important Role of Intangible Heritage

In keeping with the spirit of the *UNESCO Draft of an International Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage*, the project team has included intangible heritage resources in this study. Oral traditions, performing arts, social and religious practice and festivals and traditional knowledge form an integral part of the cultural base of Lahore and Peshawar to be conserved, above all, and to be assessed for its cultural tourism potential.

### 2.2.8 The Importance of Community Awareness and Participation

The most assured way for protection from damage of historic environments is to create a sense of identification within the general public. A high level of awareness regarding the importance of historic sites is prerequisite for ensuring their safeguarding. The advantage of creating pride and sense of ownership of cultural property becomes more significant when seen in the light of tourism in Pakistan with low number of international tourists. In the foreseeable future, we may do well

to design cultural tourism packages specifically for expatriate Pakistanis and their children. There is a greater emphasis on finding your roots, and particularly in the aftermath of September 11. There is an upsurge of a desire to know more about the country of origin, in order to provide a greater degree of self-confidence about Muslim culture and its heritage. This is a unique opportunity for Pakistan in developing a sense of pride for non-resident Pakistanis along with local residents.

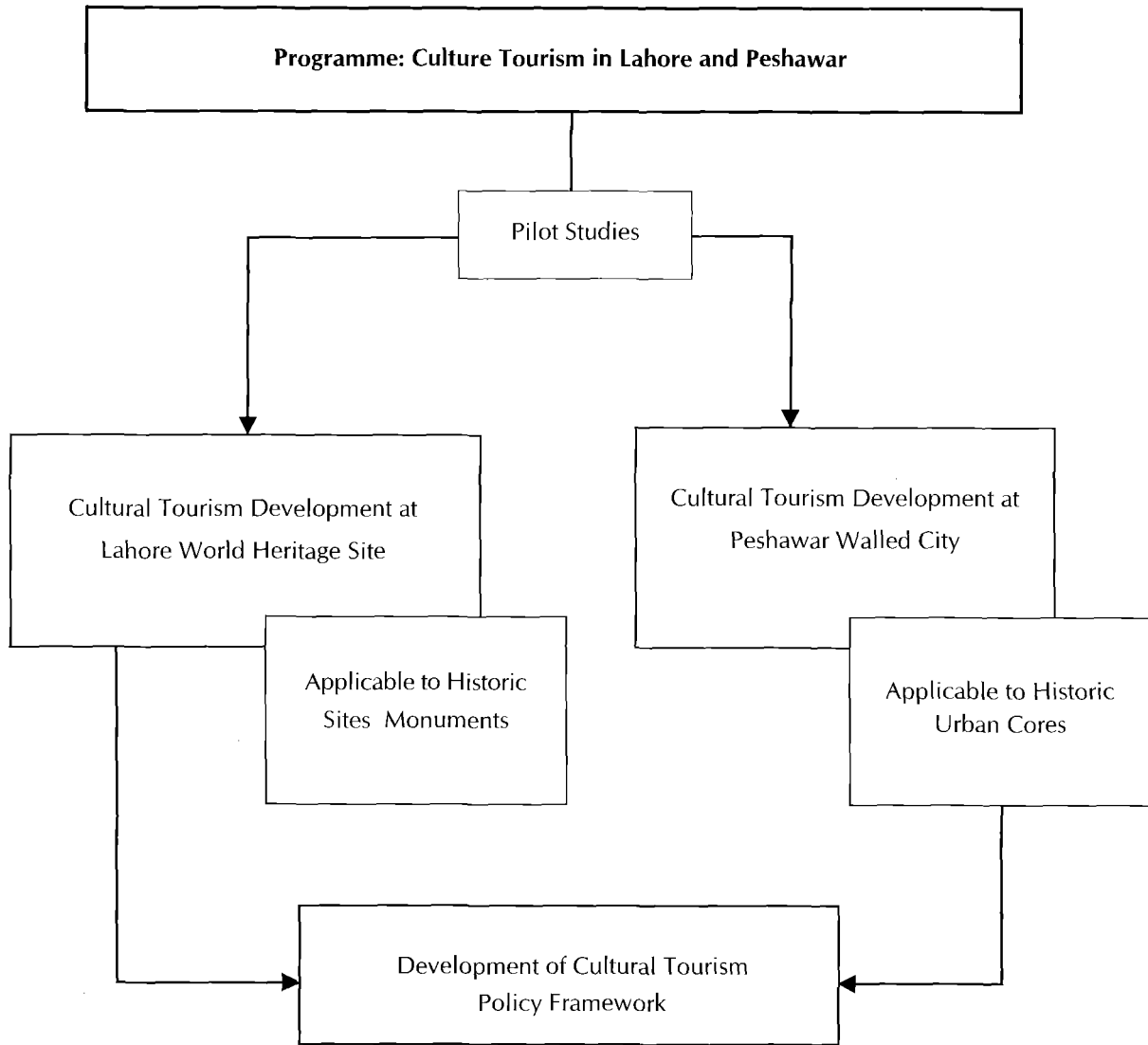


Figure 1.2 : Programme : Culture Tourism in Lahore and Peshawar



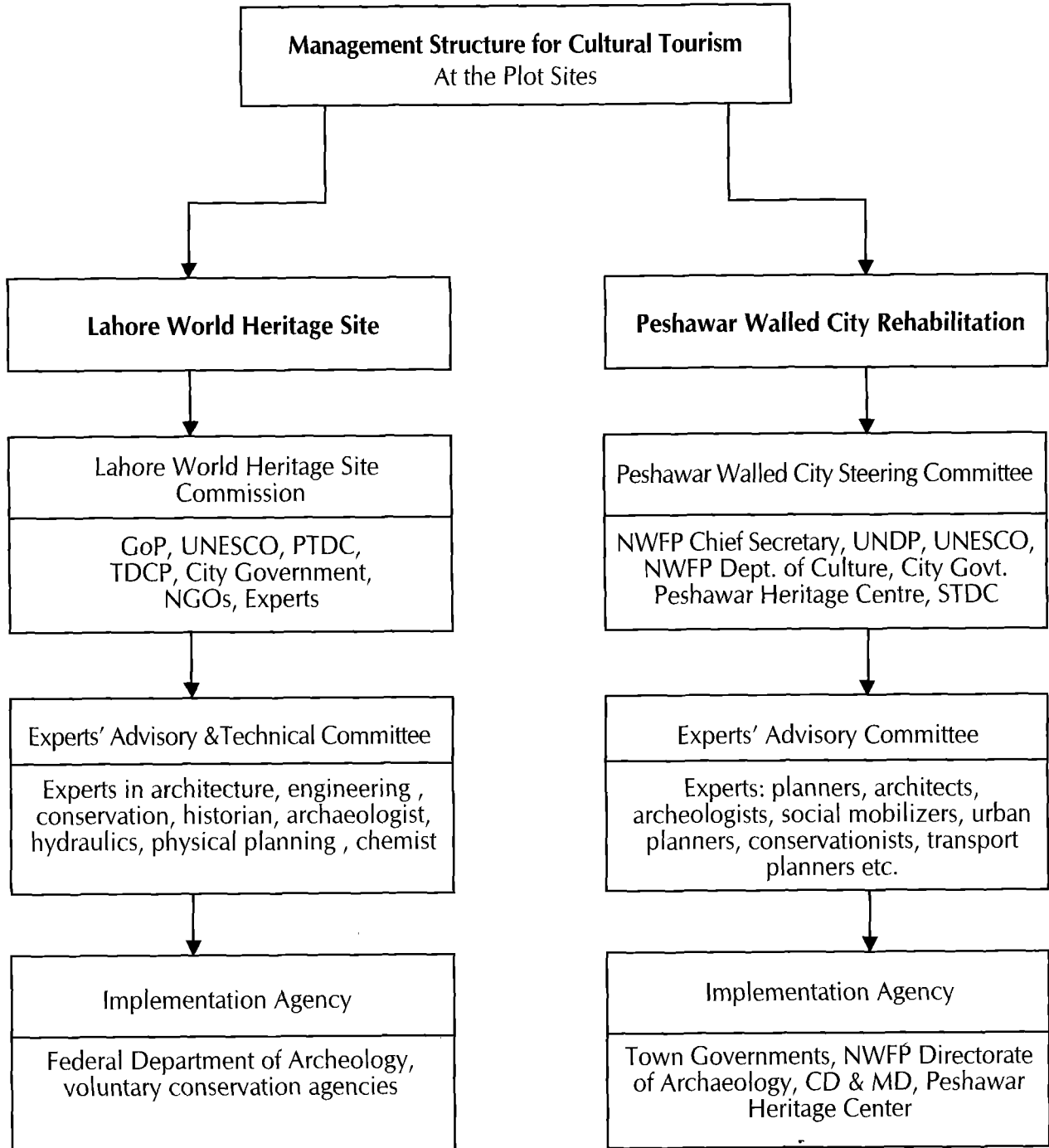


Figure 1.3 : Management Structure for Cultural Tourism

## SITUATION ANALYSIS

### 3.0 Problem to be Addressed

At present there is wide acknowledgment of the value of Pakistan's culture as a potential tourism asset. However, there are no specific mechanisms to maximize this potential. The present state of heritage conservation and cultural tourism in Pakistan can be described as full of potential but handicapped by failures of cooperation, communication and the lack of structures to resolve these problems. In particular, mechanisms are lacking which can bring together the wide array of relevant stakeholders including policy makers, professionals, business representatives and the community to implement cultural tourism initiatives. Innovative and well-integrated initiatives are required to "jump-start" the process and to begin a self-sustaining process from which all parties will benefit.

Cultural heritage has been identified by the WTO/UNDP/GOP Tourism Master Plan as a principal vehicle for the country programme to promote tourism. The programme for development of cultural tourism presented here addresses this need.

### 3.1 National Institutional and Legal Framework

### 3.2 The Pakistan National Framework for Culture

Pakistan's *Ten Year Perspective Development Plan (2001-11)* and the *Three Year Development Programme (2001-4)* stress the importance of preserving the country's cultural heritage and the development of cultural tourism. They state a national commitment to preservation, development and public awareness regarding culture. The year 2002, declared the International Year for Cultural Heritage, was celebrated in Pakistan reflecting the importance as a tool for achieving sustainable development for the nation and also as a foundation for inter-cultural understanding and dialogue.

The National Fund for Cultural Heritage (NFCH) was established in 1994. The primary purpose of the Fund is to promote the conservation and preservation of national heritage of Pakistan through

various means, including financial and technical assistance, and to create awareness amongst the people for appreciating the preservation of archaeological, architectural, historical and cultural heritage of Pakistan.

### 3.3 Pakistan National Framework for Tourism Policy and Administration

Tourism is currently managed by the Ministry of Culture, Sports, Tourism, Youth and Minority Affairs which is responsible for formulating policy, the development, marketing and promotion of foreign and domestic tourism and the coordination and regulation of all those involved in tourism. This includes the federal and provincial governments and private sector initiatives. The tourism department of the Ministry oversees five organizations involved in the development of the tourism industry:

- Department of Tourism Services.
- Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation.
- Malam Jabba Resort (Swat).
- Pakistan Institute of Hotel and Tourism Management.
- Pakistan-Austria Institute of Hotel and Tourism Management.

At the provincial level the following bodies are involved in tourism development and management:

- Tourism Development corporation of Punjab.
- Sindh Tourism Development Corporation.
- Department of Information and Tourism NWFP.
- Department of Information and Tourism Baluchistan.

There are also two main private sector bodies involved in tourism in Pakistan:

- Pakistan Hotels Association.
- Travel Agents Association of Pakistan.

The Pakistan government is involved in developing and operating hotels and guesthouses and has set up a tour operating agency under the PTDC. The effectiveness of the current tourism policy, dating from 1990, has been limited by a lack of cooperation between public and private sectors,

funding issues and implementation problems. Each province has its own attractions and potential requiring specific focus and strategic policy implementation. Clearly, a workable combination of provincial operational management and national policy guidance may be the way forward.

Pakistan has a National Tourism Policy formulated in 1990 which does not directly address the issues of national heritage and cultural tourism. *The Tourism Master Plan for Pakistan*, however, devotes a chapter to the socio-cultural impacts of tourism (Chapter 17). The report acknowledges the rich variety of cultural resources in the country and their susceptibility to negative impacts generated by tourism. "Cultural tourism runs through the whole report and emphasizes the need for environmental protection, which goes hand in hand with cultural tourism development." The study also identifies ways in which cultural heritage can benefit from tourism and recommends various general ways in which this can be achieved. These include education and training in tourism, tourism awareness training at the local level, integration of locals and visitors in affordable tourism, conservation of sites, training in arts and crafts and intangible forms of culture. These recommendations will be followed up throughout this report.

### **3.4 The National Framework for Heritage Conservation in Pakistan**

The Government of Pakistan passed the Antiquities Act 1975, with amendments in 1992, which protects monuments and sites and historical buildings which are more than 75 years old and requires that all archaeological excavation and investigation be under license from the Federal Department of Archaeology. Effectiveness of the Act is limited by the failure of many districts to include the provisions in their bylaws.

The Punjab Special Premises (Preservation) Ordinance currently gives legal protection to less than one hundred gazetted buildings. There is at present no mechanism to provide similar legal protection in NWFP. However, spurred by the work of this study, a proposal has been put forward to the Provincial Government of the NWFP to implement legislation based on the Sindh Cultural Heritage (Preservation) Act 1994 which would remedy this situation.

### 3.5 Intended Beneficiaries

Development of cultural tourism will benefit many sectors of the national and international community. Direct benefits will be felt by the tourism industry in the form of increased revenue from increased visitor numbers to new and expanded locales. Associated industries providing accommodation, meals, local transport, entertainment and shopping will also see economic gains. The local communities in and near tourism areas will benefit from the distribution of more funds through the local economic system, increased training and employment opportunities and the indirect benefits accrued from improvements in infrastructure and communications.

There will also be benefits seen at the national level. As more Pakistanis become tourists in their own land there will be an increased awareness of the value of shared heritage and traditions. Increased understanding of culture can provide cohesion between disparate communities and can bring intangible as well as monetary benefits.

### 3.6 Strategy

The Government of Pakistan's *Ten Year Perspective Development Plan (2001-11)* and the *Three Year Development Programme (2001-4)* declare a commitment "to promote and preserve our national culture and heritage." It acknowledges that foreign and domestic tourism, as one of the largest industries in the world, can greatly increase employment and inject needed funds into economy. The Development Programme commits to various programmes designed to conserve culture and promote tourism.

The Proposal developed as part of this current project will integrate thematically with the national context in a number of ways. In the broadest perspective, by developing cultural tourism pilot strategies for Lahore and Peshawar, UNDP will provide a framework for future programmes in support of national policy. Specifically, the project has focused on a wider range of elements comprising the cultural heritage of Pakistan than previous studies, and looked at ways in which they can be sustainably employed as the basis of cultural tourism development within the context of national plans and programmes.

The stated national commitment to public awareness of the importance and value of cultural heritage is supported by the project. Identification of stakeholders, particularly women and youth, and seeking ways in which to involve them and ensure that they benefit from all schemes, has been a fundamental feature of the project approach. The result has been a set of proven and workable proposals for community awareness and involvement in cultural heritage and tourism.

Similarly, the national commitment to institutional capacity building is mirrored in the focus of the project. Detailed proposals are put forward which bolster existing training in conservation, tourism, crafts and heritage management. New initiatives to augment existing institutions and bodies are also proposed. These training sub-programmes which form an integral part of the overall strategy will strengthen national and provincial capacities and, in tandem with the sub-programmes for community outreach, will ensure lasting results.

Thematic integration with UN priorities has been a key focus of the project. In the broadest sense, the project reflects the UN commitment to poverty alleviation through sustainable development and the conservation of cultural heritage as a source of national pride and cohesion. Specifically, UN and UNDP initiative and existing programmes have been highlighted as examples of best practice and recommendations to adopt relevant initiative have been made where appropriate this includes aspects of ongoing UNDP Environment and Sustainable Livelihood Programmes, WTO - UNCTAD initiative for poverty elimination through sustainable tourism and specific UNESCO programmes such as "World Heritage in Young Hands" and the "LEAP" programme for integrated community development.

Throughout, the Project emphasis has been placed on development of working partnerships between a wide range of private and corporate stakeholders, national and international agencies and institutions and existing programmes. Drawing in expertise in tourism, crafts development and cultural heritage conservation will be an important aspect of the proposed programmes. Resource mobilization initiatives have been incorporated into programme development in order to ensure the workability of all proposals. These have been broken down into administrative and financial components with reference to scheduling, sourcing and the practicalities of implementation. A welcome off-shoot of this project has been the implementation of a number of conservation and tourism initiatives which have already moved beyond the design stage and have been implemented during the project period. This highlights the need for cultural tourism policy and programmes and the enthusiasm within many parts of the community to mobilize and participate.

## OVERVIEW OF CURRENT STATUS

### 4.0 Background

This section presents an overview of the current state of and approaches to heritage conservation and cultural tourism in Pakistan. It identifies the broad problems to be addressed and provides a reference to the relevant outcome in the country programme. The aim is to provide the reader with a backdrop against which to view the particular circumstances of the two pilot sites of Lahore World Heritage Site and the Walled City of Peshawar.

### 4.1 Overview of Heritage Conservation in Pakistan

The Government of Pakistan passed the Antiquities Act 1975, with amendments in 1992, which protects monuments and sites and historical buildings, which are more than 75 years old and requires that all archaeological excavation and investigation be under license from the Federal Department of Archaeology. Effectiveness of the Act is limited by the failure of many districts to include the provisions in their bylaws.

The Punjab Special Premises (Preservation) Ordinance currently gives legal protection to less than one hundred gazetted buildings. There is at present no mechanism to provide similar legal protection in NWFP. However, spurred by the work of this study, a proposal has been put forward to the Provincial Government of the NWFP to implement legislation based on the Sindh Cultural Heritage (Preservation) Act 1994, which would remedy this situation.

### 4.2 Current Status of Cultural Tourism in Pakistan

The number of international visitors to Pakistan is still extremely low, and in view of the prevailing situation, may take some time to attain the desired level to reap the benefit of substantial foreign exchange earnings. However, increased domestic tourism itself can play an important role. Although domestic travel expenditure is a geographical distribution of spending, it can impact positively on local communities as is the case in the Northern Areas (Tourism Master Plan 2000:35).

It can be seen that culture and heritage related activities, if properly packaged and delivered, can encourage business visitors to extend their stay. This linking of business, professional or industrial activities with cultural tourism can pay handsome dividends in generating job opportunities, especially as noted in the Tourism Master Plan, only 13% of international arrivals can be classified as tourists. The increase in number of business / cultural tourists can therefore augment job creation at different levels of the tourism service industry.

Another group of visitors who are not strictly speaking tourists are the numerous expatriate Pakistanis and their families who travel home each year. They form a group who, if effectively targeted, can greatly increase tourism dollar input into the local economy. The question of how to best target these groups will be looked at in detail later in this report.

According to figures in Tourism Master Plan a major part of the tourist dollar is spent on basic tourist services such as accommodation, meals and local transport, with obvious benefits to the local community. Presently, however, entertainment accounts for an infinitesimal share (7%) of this contribution. As far as poverty alleviation at the grass roots level is concerned, this share which should include cultural activities has the potential to increase significantly. Retail shopping is another area which, at 32%, can include crafts, cultural replicas and quality souvenirs and thus accrue benefits to craftspersons and small-scale artisans.

The hitherto neglected area of urban redevelopment and environmental improvement within the Walled City will be more likely to attract investment from provincial and local governments if they can look forward to substantial returns from tourism. Such projects for environmental improvement and provision of utilities can be instrumental in providing opportunities to lower-to-middle- income level workers.

At present, cultural tourism in Pakistan is characterized by a lack of effective interaction between the custodians of cultural heritage and the tourism industry. Although the PTDC and TDCP actively promote heritage and World Heritage Sites, they do so often without the involvement of the Federal Department of Archaeology or any other agency active in cultural heritage management.



### 4.3 Current Status of Crafts in Pakistan

There are several Government and private organizations involved in the promotion of handicrafts and the welfare of craftsmen. The federal and the provincial Ministries / Departments of Culture and Industries are directly involved in making policies and strategies for the promotion of crafts. The Small Industries Departments of the provinces have separate sections, which are responsible for establishment of training centers, design centers and craft emporiums.

Lok Virsa (National Institute of Folk Heritage) working under the Federal Ministry of Culture, Sports, Tourism, Youth and Minority Affairs, has played a very important role, since 1973, for the promotion & development of handicrafts and the welfare of crafts people, e.g. by organizing craft exhibitions and artisans-at-work festivals periodically, both within the country and abroad.

The Export Promotion Bureau has also played a vital role in introducing Pakistani handicrafts abroad by both organizing and participating in Export Festivals.

The efforts of the United Nation Organizations, especially UNESCO, UNDP, UNIDO and ILO are worth mentioning. These prestigious organizations have indulged themselves in making recommendations for legislation beneficial to the promotion of crafts, devising poverty elevation strategies, initiating several training programs and promoting productive employment for women in the handicraft sector. The positive role of NGOs, in introducing craft activities for poverty alleviation projects, especially for women in several areas, for the past few years has been commendable. For further information on Crafts refer to Annexure IV.

### 4.4 Current Status of Intangible Heritage

National legislation regarding intangible heritage was guided by British colonial law, which was updated and largely covered by the Copyright Ordinance of 1962. In addition, the Copyright Rules 1967 cover a segment of issues pertaining to intangible heritage. This legislation was retained and peripherally amended in parliament by the Copyright (Amendment) Act of 1992. This was further amended in 2000 by an ordinance.

The term “intangible cultural heritage” has yet to be incorporated into national law. Currently, the Copyright (Amendment) Ordinance, 2000 is the sole national legislation covering parts of intangible heritage legislation. This ordinance primarily aims at updating earlier legislation contained in the Copyright Ordinance 1962 by encompassing modern techniques including computer programs. In addition, the sanctions applicable to breach or infringement have been made harsher, the strongest being an imprisonment of three years (Section 66E).

However, the 1962 Ordinance remains largely unchanged and may be construed to be the definitive legislation for governing legislation concerning Pakistan’s intangible heritage. In particular, Chapter III of the Ordinance addresses the issue of musical and visual works and their copyright; Chapter IV addresses visual and aural dissemination; Chapter VI lays down rule for corporate bodies regarding reporting of fees, charges and royalties. Chapter XIV outlines the offences and the prescribed penalties for the illegal appropriation of intangible heritage.

The impact of legislation on intangible heritage in Pakistan is minimal. The state law enforcement structure is currently not equipped to handle this issue, which in any case has a low priority compared to such immediate tasks as fighting crime. As a result, piracy of all aspects of intangible heritage is rampant, with free copying of music, film and all kinds of software throughout Pakistan.

Traditional societies of a hierarchical nature tend to transfer intangible heritage knowledge faster than those operating by consensus. This renders such knowledge very vulnerable, as the transfer is usually family-specific and the art may die if no family member practices it any longer.

The problem could be solved by writing a set of formal laws with enforcement provisions to preserve the viability of protected intangible heritage. For further information on Intangible Heritage refer to Annexure V .

### 4.5 Current Status of Community Involvement in Heritage Conservation

The interest of the wider community in heritage conservation in Pakistan in general is minimal except in the case of shrines and mosques. For years, a combination of restricted education, religious and social attitudes, financial stress and political fluctuations has put interest in heritage low on the public agenda. For further information on Karavan and Community Action refer to Annexure XI.

### 4.6 Relevant themes in the Country Programme

This brief analysis of the current situation in Pakistan regarding tourism and culture highlights ways in which improvements to it will link with country programme priorities:

- Pro-poor development of tourism based on culture in urban areas.
- Promotion of gender equality through training and outreach.
- Support to the devolution process by structuring mechanisms for civil society involvement in cultural heritage conservation and management and development of cultural tourism.
- Disaster/crisis management for national cultural treasures at serious risk.
- Environmentally sustainable development within historic urban cores.
- Community development with asset building for the poor in the form of investment training, housing stock, small businesses and tourism related enterprises.
- Community empowerment through outreach programmes and Karavan style Activism.
- Urban poverty reduction and slum uplift through focused renewal programmes in historic urban areas; particularly in bazaars and centres of tourism potential.
- Youth focus on training and involvement in conservation and tourism.
- Strong linkages with civil society and non-governmental organizations to expand the effectiveness of conservation and tourism development.
- Increased linkages with and cooperation between government departments and bodies and the donor community.

## PROJECT RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

### 5.0 Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Results Framework:

- Local authorities and communities in rural and urban areas enabled and involved in planning and management of development activities.
- Reduction of human and income poverty addressed as a major concern.
- Progress in accordance with the National Action Plan for the Advancement of Women.
- A comprehensive approach integrating environmentally sustainable development, cultural tourism development planning, with emphasis on poverty reduction and gender analysis.

### 5.1 Outcome indicator as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework

- A quantifiable increase in the number and range of governmental and NGO level involvements in culture and tourism decision making and planning;. Measured by participation in World Heritage Site Commissions and in management and administration bodies overseeing cultural tourism in historic urban city cores.
- An increase in economic activity and family incomes amongst inhabitants of historic urban cores.
- More women involved in training and trade, crafts etc. and contributing a measurable increase in family income.
- Measurable increase in environmental awareness as reflected in improvements to the environs and buffer zones of World Heritage Sites and implementation of major environmental rehabilitation programmes in historic urban areas; with a commensurate increase in community welfare and economic status.

### 5.2 Partnership Strategy

UNDP, UNESCO, Federal and Provincial Government departments, City Governments and authorities, academic and community groups and NGOs, donors co-funding directly and in parallel.

National Program Outputs				
	Intended Outputs	Output Targets for (years)	Indicative Activities	Inputs
1.0	Setting up of World Heritage Site Commissions	Year 1	Administrative agreement and definition of scope	UNESCO led initiative
1.1	Proposed Framework for a national policy on heritage and culture for promotion of cultural tourism	Year 1-2	Completion of consultancy study and government adoption of resulting recommendations	Design of brief, appointment of consultants [US\$250,000]
1.2	Development of methodologies for advocacy of cultural Tourism	Year 1	Completion of research & documentation for developing authentic information as basis for tourists literature	Commissioning of coffee table books, tourists guidebooks [US\$ 129,000]
1.3	Development of methodologies for advocacy of culture and heritage for promotion of Cultural Tourism	Year 2-4	Publicity documentation and material, interactive CD-roms, Videos for tourists and training	commissioning of videos, CD Roms [US\$ 181,000]
1.4	Development of methodologies for advocacy of culture and heritage for promotion of Cultural Tourism	Year 2-4	Generating documentaries for TV on crafts, music walled cities, folk stories for children, web based blogging	Commissioning documentaries, securing airtime on electronic media, web based service [US\$ 356,700]
1.5	Development of methodologies for advocacy of culture and heritage for promotion of Cultural Tourism	Year 2-3	Compilation of data base, cataloguing information available and its dissemination regarding tangible & intangible heritage & crafts	compilation of all available data by experts [US\$123,000]
1.6	Initiation of the World Heritage Education Programme	Year 1-3	Implementation of the educational programme through selected schools youth forum, stakeholders	Additional funding support to the existing UNESCO initiative [US\$ 76,500]

Lahore World Heritage Site Outputs				
	Intended Outputs	Output Targets for (years)	Indicative Activities	Inputs
2.0	Study on the Buffer Zone issues at Lahore World Heritage Site	Year 1	Identification of the issues and solutions resulting in reinstatement of acceptable buffer zones	Consultancy study followed by implementation at municipal level [US\$ 30,000]
2.1	Establishment of the Pakistan Conservation Institute	Year 1	Appointment of steering group and operational facilities	Building renovation, consultancy for design of curriculum and appointment of steering group [US \$ 470,000]
2.2	Establishment of the Pakistan Conservation Institute	Year 2-4	Heritage documentation: Research and publications facility; laboratory upgrading; building crafts training	Documentation centre training of conservators, historic tours guides; staffing & additional expertise; equipment & training of mastercraftspersons for craft workshops [US\$ 759,000]
2.3	Setting up of Cultural Tourism Visitation Program for Lahore Fort	Year 1	Portrayal of selected information; setting up of display galleries and multimedia suite	Consultancy for design and graphics in collaboration with DoAM [US\$ 122,000]
2.4	Setting up of Cultural Tourism Visitation Program for Lahore Fort	Year 1	Tourists shop; hard and soft barriers throughout the Fort	Setting up of shop and visitors barriers to safeguard authentic & fragile elements [US\$ 81,000]
2.5	Setting up of Cultural Tourism Visitation Program for Lahore Fort	Year 2-4	Administrative functions; Karavan Public Participation programmes/historic presentations	Staffing the secretariat, Karavan liaison with theatre groups, students, women and children of Walled City [US\$ 126,000]
2.6	Reintegration of Lahore Fort with the Walled City	Year 1	Revitalization of the route with support of local owners and residents	Feasibility study development for Walled city [US\$ 52,600]

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	Intended Outputs	Output Targets for (years)	Indicative Activities	Inputs
2.7	Reintegration of Lahore Fort with the Walled City	Year 2	Conservation of Akbari Gateway and removal of debris and encroachments from eastern fortification wall	Provision for DoAM for conservation of Gateway and establishment of ticket office, support to city government to remove debris and garbage [US\$ 113,750]
2.8	Setting up of the Centre for Conservation and Restoration Studies in Lahore	Year 1-2	Programme implementation with expanded scope as a result of additional input	Additional funding support to the existing initiative [US\$ 45,000]
2.9	Preparation of Masterplan for world heritage site i.e. Shalamar Gardens	Year 1	Research, documentation, prioritization for conservation	Consultancy for Masterplan document [US\$ 90,000]
2.10	Setting up Archeological Investigations and modalities for conservation of canals and fountains of Shalamar Gardens	Year 1 - 2	Investigations, documentation, conservation	Support for investigations; consultancy and conservation and restoration by DoAM [US\$ 280,000]
2.11	Setting up of Tourist Facilities at World Heritage Site of Shalamar Gardens	Year 2-3	Provision of toilets, conservation of Naqqar Khana for recreational area; conservation of Moorcroft Building as interpretative centre; conservation of Shahi Hammam for Presentation	Consultancy and implementation of conservation / restoration by DoAM [US\$ 605,000]

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Peshawar Walled City Outputs				
	Intended Outputs	Output Targets for (years)	Indicative Activities	Inputs
3.0	Setting up of management bodies for historic urban areas of Peshawar	Year 1	Implementation of Heritage Centre in Peshawar and initiation of the rehabilitation programme	Formation of Governing Board; commitment to scope; building purchase and restoration of equipment & furniture [US\$ 716,000]
3.1	Establishment of the Heritage Centre, Peshawar	Year 2-4	Programme Implementation with at least 3 of the planned cells operating in a conserved historical building	Recurring cost for personnel program development , staffing for research documentation & public participation activities [US\$ 387,000]
3.2	Setting up of a Tourism Node at Gor Khatree, Peshawar	Year 1	Integration with NWFP Government initiatives with additional cultural tourism activities	Support to ongoing conservation work, serai development for tourist accomodation, crafts workshops, Tourist information, interactive programs [US\$ 343, 000]
3.3	Setting up of a Tourism Node at Gor Khatree, Peshawar	Year 2-4	Tourists information centre, capacity building for historic tour guides; public events	Recurring cost for training program for crafts & tour guides; Karavan public participation; moveable property information [US\$ 327,000]
3.4	Rehabilitation of the Master Plan for the Walled City of Peshawar	Year 1	Design and implementation of major environmental improvements to the Walled City	Feasibility study followed by design of Masterplan and then tendering for implementation [US\$ 175,000]
3.5	Setting up mechanism for environmental improvement Programme for the Bazaars of Peshawar	Year 1	Revitalization of the bazaars with economic benefits and involvement of local owners and residents.	Consultancy study followed by implementation with environmental improvements of route signage etc. [US\$ 99,600]
3.6	Establishment of the Crafts Training Centre for Women in Peshawar	Year 1 - 3	Programme implementation with training taking place in a conserved historic building	Building purchase, funding for staff, students and material and ongoing cost. [US\$ 634,000]
3.7	Programme for the revival of Master Apprentice Crafts	Year 1 - 3	Programme implementation with trained students producing crafts	Rental for workshop, cost of mastercraftperson, students and material [US\$ 56,000]



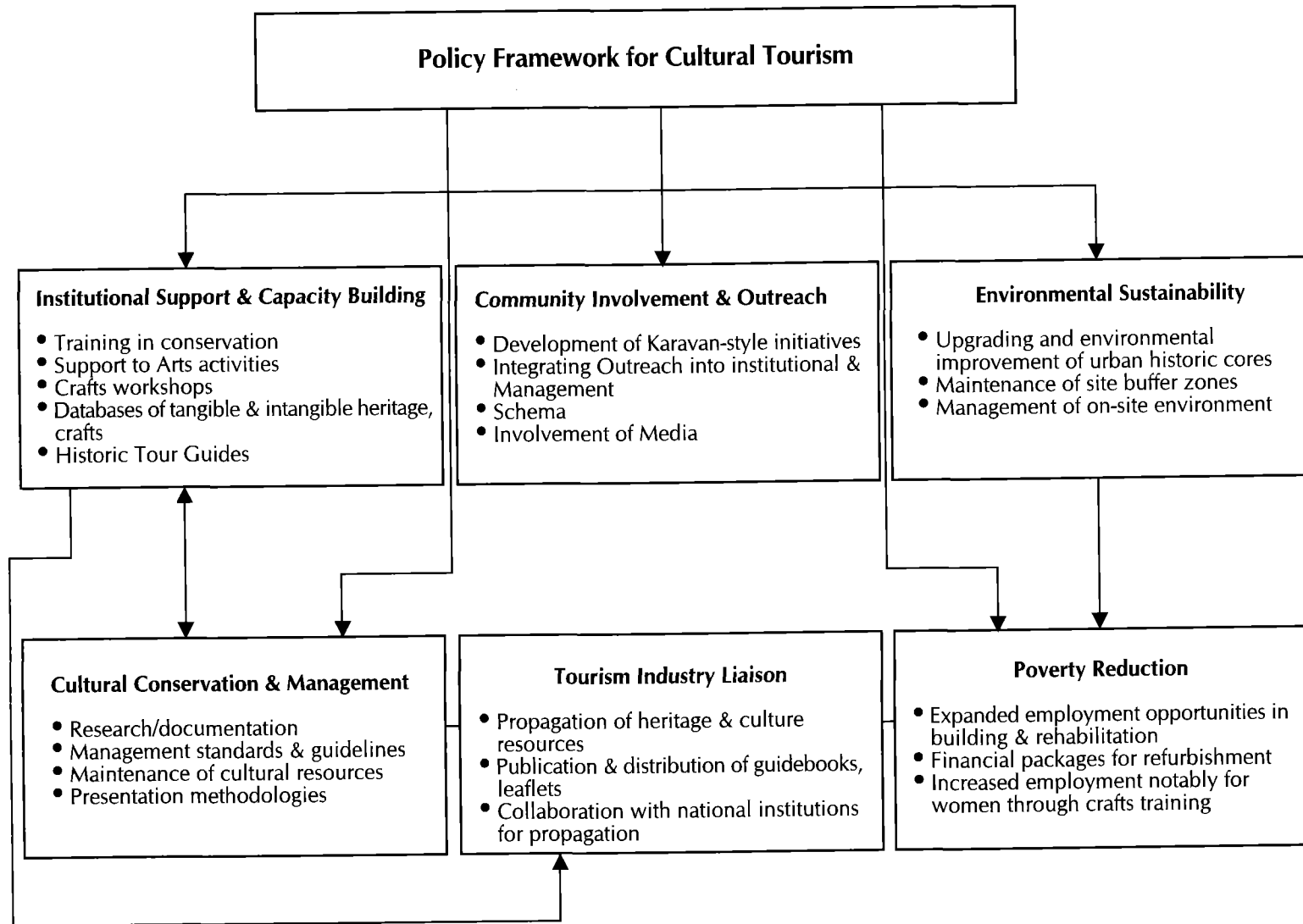


Diagram 1.4 Policy Framework for Cultural Tourism

**PART 2**



**LAHORE WORLD HERITAGE SITE**

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**CULTURAL TOURISM IN LAHORE & PESHAWAR**

## BACKGROUND TO THE WORLD HERITAGE SITE

### 1.0 Lahore Fort

Lahore Fort is among the most significant garden-palaces of the Mughal Empire. The World Heritage site of the Lahore Fort is located on the left bank of river Ravi and in the north-western part of the walled city. Archaeological evidence from the site of the fort goes back to pre-Muslim dynasties; however, the configuration and layout of the present fort is generally agreed to be a creation of the Mughals. It was occupied by the Ghaznavids, who made it the seat of government. Later on every successive dynasty made their residences here. The citadel is composed of various garden clusters and courtyards around which several suites and buildings have been constructed. Each garden cluster, or quadrangle, has a distinct group of buildings and each element of the fort presents the architectural preference of successive rulers, in the disposition of structures, the layout of the garden and the functions they were meant to serve.

The study of the various elements, even at the most elementary level, demonstrates the evolution of Mughal architecture. The fort contains a variety of building types built during the reigns of Akbar, Jahangir and Shah Jahan. It is, therefore, a key site for the study of Mughal architecture and landscape design. Besides the variety of architectural styles, it contains numerous decorative patterns and forms, which probably do not exist in any other single site with some elements representing the high point of the period e.g. the tiered sculptured struts supporting the projecting eaves in Jahangir's Quadrangle. Others show the pristine classical form prior to succumbing to Shahjahani baroque flamboyance e.g. the octagonal columns with peacock bases and muqarnas capitals of the Shah Burj. The protection and guarding of historical evidence in such a setting becomes all the more critical since it can provide the basis of analysis and theoretical framework for Mughal art and architecture and a comprehensive understanding of the Mughal age. For further information refer to Annexure II.

The gardens are an integral part of each cluster and provide the spatial basis and definition of each group of buildings. Any study carried out for the quads must necessarily revolve around the

chaharbagh's soft landscaping in all cases except at Shah Burj where the paved quadrants are a reflection of paradise on earth.

The Fort has the following major architectural and spatial elements:

- Quadrangle buildings e.g. Ahata-e-Diwan-e-Aam, Jahangir's Quadrangle.
- Burj or towers rising above the adjacent structures and punctuating the various quads.
- Subterranean chambers.
- The Pictured Wall extending on the west and north.
- The fortification walls, bastions and gates.
- Sikh protective wall.

The several clusters of buildings represent the works of various Mughal emperors. However, there were also several later interventions notably during the Sikh and British periods. More recently controversial new constructions have been added to recreate original quadrangle configuration e.g. Jahangir's Quadrangle.

## 1.1 Walled City of Lahore

The Fort is located at the centre of a substantial number of heritage buildings and recreational spots. The Citadel Complex, which comprises the Fort, Badshahi Mosque, and the Hazuri Bagh has in its vicinity other important historic monuments. On the northwest side are Ranjeet Singh's mausoleum, the Darbar Sahib, Iqbal Park and Minar-i-Pakistan while on the east and south are the ancient quarters of the Walled City, an area of immense historic importance, rich in monuments, vernacular architecture and traditional arts and crafts.

The Walled City is not part of this study, but it must be stressed that strong cultural and historical links exist between the Lahore Fort and the city and that reference must be made to it in any plans for cultural tourism development in the area. A number of the heritage conservation and tourism proposals presented as part of this study therefore include initiatives within and/or linked to the Walled City.

## 1.2 Shalamar Gardens

In 1639, Shahjahan ordered construction of irrigation works to provide water to Lahore. Once the canal dug reached the environs of Lahore the emperor directed royal architects and engineers to choose a site for gardens on the banks of the canal. He ordered that the proposed garden should contain both high and low ground and be capable of having a number of reservoirs, canals, fountains and cascades constructed within it on different terraces.

By October 1642, the elaborate garden was complete and was visited by the emperor himself. The court chroniclers Inayat Khan and Kamboh enthusiastically reported the pleasure of the emperor on examining the "paradise-like terraces," gardens and the agreeable pavilions, which "vied with the heavens in grandeur."

The gardens in the vicinity of Lahore became a favourite halting site and a royal camping ground of the emperor when en route to Kashmir. The garden comprises three terraces descending from south to north, covering an area of 16 hectares. The structures include the enclosure wall, two gates, four corner towers (burj), several garden pavilions, halls of private and public audience, a Khwabgah or sleeping chambers, a Hammam or bathhouse, and the Aramgah or resting chambers. Outside the main walls, but attached to the gardens, are the Naqqarkhana within its own enclosure to the east, the structures associated with the Khwabgah to the west, and the water works across the Grand Trunk Road to the south.

The terraces are divided by walkways and water channels into classical 'chahar bagh' gardens with fountains, tanks and cascades. The symmetrical parterres were planted with flowers, aromatic shrubs, fruit and shade trees. The original plant material has changed over the years as a result of British and then later replanting.

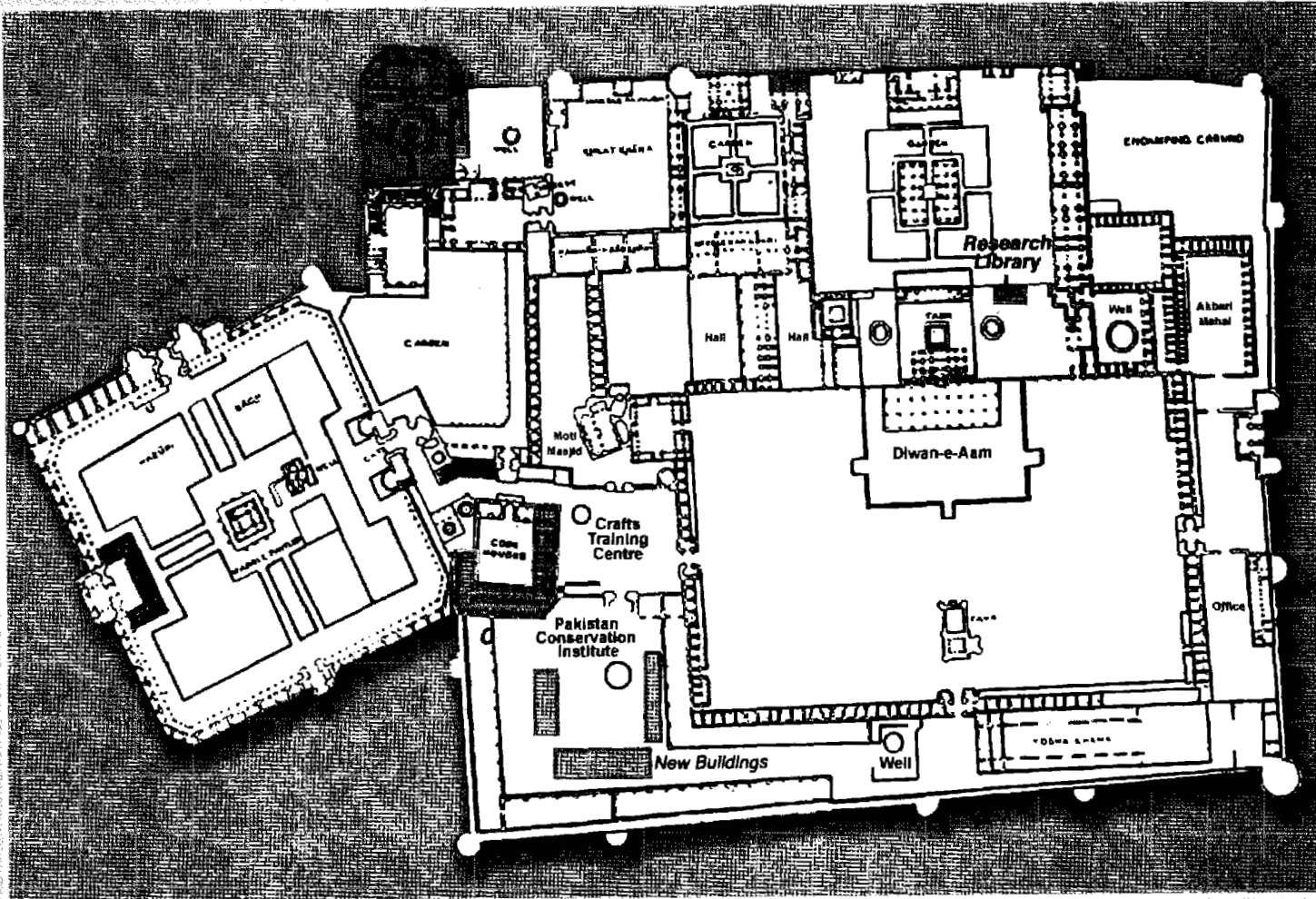


Figure 2.0 : Lahore Fort Map

Courtesy : Federal Department of Archaeology

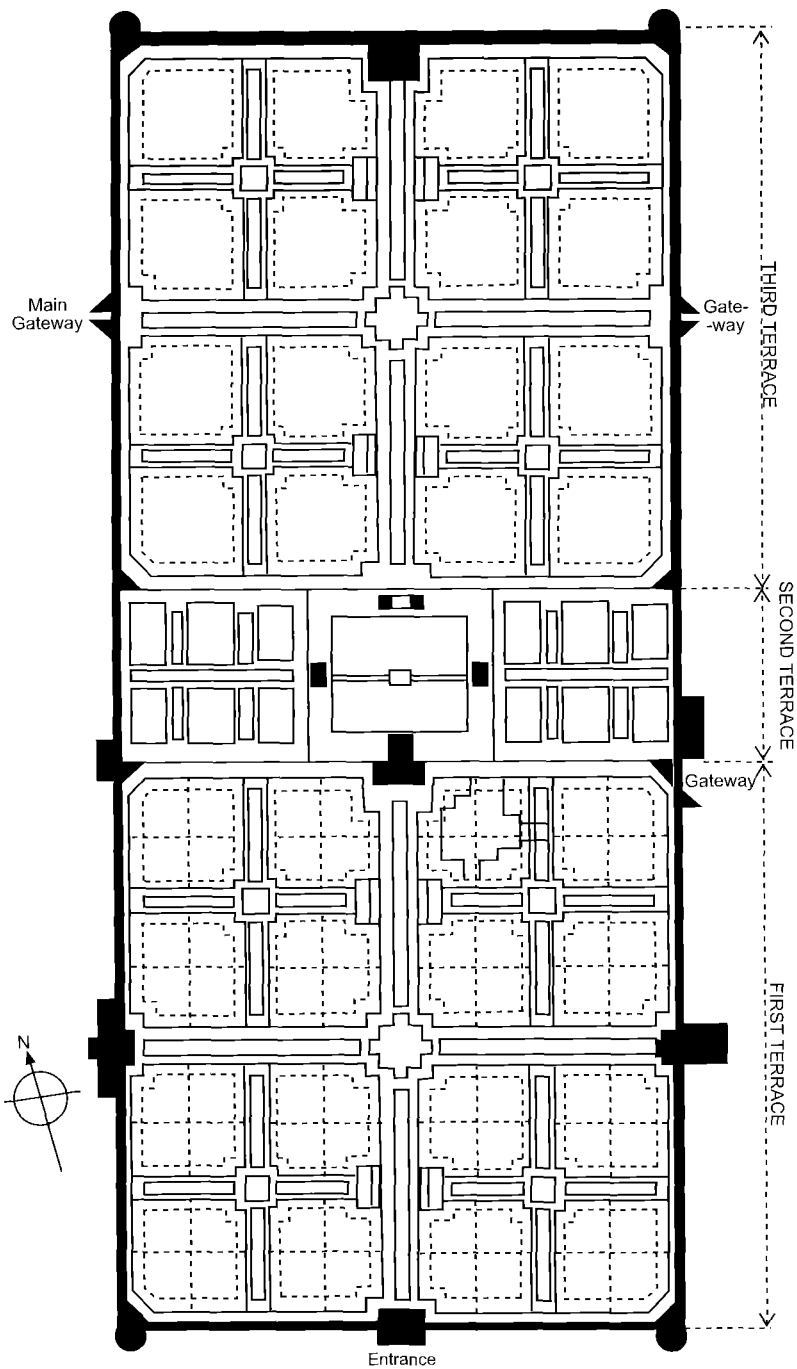


Figure 2.1 : Shalamar Gardens Map

## 1.3 World Heritage Status of the Sites

The Lahore Fort was inscribed on the World Heritage List, jointly with Shalamar Gardens, in 1981. Both sites were inscribed on the basis of Criteria (i) (ii) and (iii), specifically that they represent a masterpiece of human creative genius, exhibit an important interchange of human values over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town planning or landscape design, and because they bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or has disappeared.

At the 23rd Session of the World Heritage Committee (1999) it was noted that there had been serious damage to the mirrored ceiling of the Shish Mahal, aggravated by water leakage during the 1999 monsoon season; temporary roofing was recommended by ICCROM. It was also found that there was damage to the hydraulic tanks outside the gardens. An ICOMOS-UNESCO reactive mission was recommended.

The mission recorded damage to the outer walls and hydraulic works of the Gardens as a result of works to enlarge the 3-lane GT Rd into a 6-lane motorway (Michelmore 2000). The report noted the complete loss of 2 of the 3 hydraulic works and partial demolition of the 3rd. As a result, the Committee requested:

- A prohibition on parking on site of 1st and 2nd tanks to prevent further damage.
- That the Department fence off the site on which these remains are located from the immediate surroundings so they would no longer be directly accessible.
- Consolidation of the remaining foundations of the 2 tanks as an archaeological relic and implementation of measures to prevent further deterioration of what remains of the 3rd with its brick arches.
- Definition and implementation of a 'rescue programme' as soon as possible should be recommended by the ICOMOS-UNESCO reactive monitoring mission (Oct. 2000) in close cooperation with World Heritage Centre.
- Clarification regarding land use and legal status of land within 60m of the works, especially in view of the Punjab Special Premises (preservation) Ordinance, regarding buffer zones applicable to the site.



The Lahore World Heritage site was put on the list of World Heritage Sites in Danger on 2/12/2000 at the 24th Session of the World Heritage Committee in Cairns, due to the threat to the Shalamar Gardens. No reference was made to the conservation crises at the Fort, in particular, at the Shish Mahal located in the Shah Burj and at the famed Pictured Wall adorning the exterior of the Fort. They remain on the list as of the writing of this document.

## 1.4 Relevant Ongoing Initiatives

There are two recent important initiatives which although not yet at the implementation stage, will be referred to in our discussion of the future of Lahore's World Heritage sites. These are the following:

- Urbs-Asia initiative to finance conservation work at Shalamar Gardens in association with the Lahore Municipal Authority, the Federal Department of Archaeology and Lahore University of Engineering and Technology.
- NORAD-UNESCO initiative to finance the conservation of the Shish Mahal and to design a Master Plan for Lahore Fort.

An Experts' Meeting on 'Conservation of Shish Mahal and Development of Master Plan for Lahore Fort' was held at Lahore from March 5-12, 2003. Participants focused on the conservation needs and preferred methodology for preservation of the Shish Mahal roof and on the scope and details of the Fort Master Plan, incorporating recommendations developed in the present report.

## 1.5 Custodians of the Site

The main custodian of the World Heritage site is the Federal Department of Archaeology. The Department is under the Federal Ministry of Culture, although technically the Director General has the authority to conduct the affairs of the department him/herself.

The City Government has no involvement in the safeguarding of heritage sites. This is an unsatisfactory situation, not least because they are responsible for the immediate environment of the heritage site, including traffic movement, rubbish removal and illegal building encroachments.



## Lahore World Heritage Site

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The Provincial Government, including the Department of Archaeology, similarly has no role in management or decision making at the World Heritage Site; as a result, there is no formal liaison with the Punjab Government.

The role of UNESCO-World Heritage Centre is advisory and consultative, and includes a regular monitoring function.

The official tourism authorities, PTDC and TDCP play no role in management or directly promoting tourism at the World Heritage Sites. They provide no input regarding display and use of the Gardens and the Fort for visitor enjoyment and education. The site forms part of the tour itineraries promoted by PTDC and TDCP, but the organizations do not conduct special tours or provide special promotional material. Local tour operators are also not involved in any campaigns for heritage site promotion. They do not provide guides at the sites nor do they arrange any special activities or events

There are several voluntary organizations engaged in promotion of heritage and crafts in Lahore in general, but not specifically at the Fort or Gardens. There is also no formal or ongoing involvement of the major universities, institutes or schools in the management, use or planning for the Monuments.

No mechanism exists to enable interested voluntary organizations and teaching institutions to play a role in conservation, monitoring and propagation.

## CURRENT STATUS OF THE WORLD HERITAGE SITE

### 2.0 Management and Administration Situation

#### 2.0.1 Staffing and Access to Expert Advice

The custodians of Shalamar Gardens and Lahore Fort feel that they are working in isolation, under adverse conditions, with little consistent support from the outside community at local, national and international levels. At the same time, professionals outside the Department feel that they have no way to input their concerns and expertise to the benefit of the conservation of the gardens.

There is a shortage of posts for trained professionals: architects, archaeologists, engineers, conservators or horticulture experts, and salaries are low. At present at the Lahore Fort there are 8 staff in PIATR and 2 in the tile mosaic workshop, 24 staff rotating as watchmen and 6 cleaners. At Shalamar Gardens 4 professional staff and 20 maintenance staff are responsible for the entire site. This is not surprising when we consider that according to the Director General, Department of Archaeology, there are presently only two posts for engineers who are charged with the responsibility for checking civil works on monuments all over Pakistan.

A number of attempts have been made to form an advisory committee to help guide decision-making at Shalamar Gardens and Lahore Fort and to provide outside expertise. To date, none has proved effective and, at present, none is in place. To avoid past failures and to provide linkage to the wider context of contemporary Lahore representation should be strengthened both from relevant provincial departments and the offices of the City and Town Nazims. Many of the current problems with maintenance of the buffer zone around the Gardens and the Fort are a direct result of this situation.

Due to the inability of the Federal Department of archaeology to engage experts for specialist advice the staff has to rely on sources within the Department. They are thus unable to get timely advice necessary for proper execution of works. Too often, the professional staff managing the sites

is placed in a difficult position of having to choose between what it knows to be the correct conservation decision and politically motivated decisions

### 2.0.2 Scrutiny of Conservation and Management Work

The conservation and management of the Shalamar Gardens and the Lahore Fort seems to take place in something of a vacuum. There appear to be no monitoring procedures or methodology for continued inspection and supervision of decisions and their implementation.

It is clear that there is no regular inspection by any external agency. What needs to be done, how it is to be done and whether it is of acceptable international standard, are decisions taken entirely by the Department itself. Thus, errors of judgment made at World Heritage Sites are papered over, and no lessons are learnt either from mistakes or from successes.

Although clear guidelines for maintenance and management of World Heritage Sites are laid out by the World Heritage Committee, we have not been able to establish if there has ever been an attempt by the Committee to ensure that those guidelines are followed.

Pakistan submitted its 6-year Periodic Report to the World Heritage Committee on the legislative and administrative provisions and other actions taken for the application of the World Heritage Convention, including the state of conservation of its World Heritage properties in December 2002. In addition, there have been several visits by international consultants to the heritage site; however, they have been of a short duration and their mandate did not include checking conservation procedures at the heritage site. The visits have been conducted in the company of Department officials, who are unlikely to point out actions, which might not conform to World Heritage guidelines. Thus, the international consultants' visits provide reassurance and tacit confirmation of the work without their having looked closely into the procedures. These visits unfortunately may be utilized also to justify and sanctify unacceptable work.

### 2.0.3 Equipment and Resources Provision

The conservation and maintenance teams at both sites are visibly under-equipped and having to make do with outdated and inefficient tools for their many tasks. Much of the equipment they do have is outdated and/or in disrepair. This includes equipment needed for maintenance, conservation, laboratory facilities and documentation. Although the single water-buffalo drawn lawn mower may be quaint it is not adequate to care for one of the world's great Mughal Gardens in the 21st century.

The existing Pakistan Institute for Archaeological Training and Research (PIATR) and its associated materials laboratory is under equipped and much of the equipment it does have is not utilized due to lack of training in its use.

### 2.0.4 Funding Situation

Although funds from the Federal Government are approved regularly for various conservation works, the custodians of the sites continually face difficulty in receiving them. Funds are too often released when only a few months in a particular year are left to undertake the works. Since the allocated funds must be utilized within the same financial year, there is pressure to finish the work at a rapid pace. One of the reasons for hasty execution and dependence on 'replacement and reconstruction' process that can be carried out quickly, rather than painstaking preventive conservation, may be directly attributed to this system for the release of funding.

Allocated funds are also insufficient. For example, of the annual allocation to the Shalamar Gardens, 90% is utilized for a staff of 14, which itself is woefully inadequate for the conservation of a site the size and complexity of the Gardens. As a result only part of the Upper Terrace can be actively maintained and conserved. The lower terraces are being neglected.

The Fort earns some Rs. 3.8 millions from the sale of tickets a year, in addition to an unspecified, though substantial amount from fees charged for special events and commercial use by film-makers. Yet it receives less than Rs. 650,000 on average per year for regular repairs, maintenance and development. Even after adding the money received for 'special repairs' over the last ten years the Fort has given more to the government than it has received.

Special cultural or other events, which are held occasionally at the Fort, generate funds which go into the National Fund for Cultural Heritage. This money does not necessarily contribute to conservation or maintenance of the monuments. No other percentage of the group tour fees accrue to the department for care of the site. This has also resulted in a lack of basic visitor facilities at the World Heritage sites.

There are no 5-yearly, yearly or monthly programmes for execution of works, which make it difficult to apportion funds for uses, which are most needed from the point of view of safeguarding the World Heritage Sites. It is clear, for example, that over several decades substantial funds have been provided for works at the Fort, however, what is not at all clear is whether these funds have been utilized to serve the best interests of the site in maintaining authenticity, protecting historical evidence, and safeguarding original elements from decay.

### 2.0.5 Documentation of the Sites

One of the fundamental management tasks at a World Heritage Site is to fully document the site using a variety of media and methods, including maps, plans, architectural details, photographs, film and text. Custodians must also record in detail every intervention into the fabric and form of the site, documenting it again in a series of before and after presentations. There appears to be a lack of such documentation and recording at the Fort and Gardens; this not only hampers proper visualization and execution of works, but cripples future decision-making.

During the British period, all conservation steps taken were fully recorded and reports were periodically published. The drawings prepared for the works, indeed entire histories of interventions, were documented and were available for consultation. However, at present, the old records are missing and are so far not traceable, having been spirited away after being borrowed by senior government officers.

Any records kept of recent conservation activities, however rudimentary, are also not available for reference. There seems to be some form of a reporting system in place; however, the material is

buried deep in files, thus defeating the very purpose for which it is prepared. This paucity of documentation regarding the original condition or original elements makes satisfactory execution of conservation work difficult.

In addition to this lack of documentation regarding interventions, there is a desperate need for baseline inventory of all the heritage resources of the sites and surveys of their present condition. Some documentation has been carried out at the Gardens by the National College of Arts. In recent studies funded by UNESCO, seed and pollen analysis has been carried out by the Botany Department of Punjab and Peshawar Universities; however the findings have not been published to date. There is a need to compile all available data and made easily available to conservators and horticulture experts. Comprehensive survey, mapping and documentation for architectural features as well as horticulture and hydraulic aspects are a prerequisite for developing conservation methodologies.

No base maps are available either in the Archaeological Department, City Government or the Punjab Archives. Original documentation of the Pictured Wall of Lahore Fort was carried out by Ph. Vogel and published in the early 20th century. A useful general survey of the Fort was carried out in collaboration with the University of Engineering and Technology and the Smithsonian Institute, between 1987 and 1993. The Heritage Foundation has carried out physical and photographic survey of various Fort structures and the Pictured Wall over the last decade and a half (yet to be published). However, apart from this documentation material, there is a great need to put a comprehensive recording and documentation system in place to assist conservation activities.

### **2.1 Environmental Conditions**

#### **2.1.1 Buffer Zones around the Sites**

The Government of Pakistan requires that a 200 ft. buffer zone be maintained around major sites of cultural heritage. Most if not all of the environmental problems facing the Shalamar Gardens and Lahore Fort today are the direct result of the failure to enforce these standards. In reality, there is no buffer zone in place.

This situation has been caused by a lack of coordination between Federal Department of Archeology and the provincial and local administration and a lack of determined effort on the part of all parties involved.

The entire Shalamar Gardens site is surrounded by roads, the most heavily utilized is the Grand Trunk Road, a 6 lane motorway which runs within 5 m past the present entrance to the Gardens. The roads skirting the other sides of the Garden run even closer to the Garden walls, in some cases less than 1 m. All these roads have been built on fill and are elevated at least 1-2m above the level of the Gardens. The result is that the Gardens are now lying in a depression with meters of fill weighted down by heavy traffic. There is constant pressure on the exterior faces of the brick surrounding walls.

Serious negative impacts on the Fort's structural fabric and its decorative features are generated by the high degree of environmental pollution created by the Circular Road and an adjacent bus depot. The fumes and dust created by the depot and the high volume of traffic along the northern periphery of the Fort result in encrustation and corrosion. Continuous heavy vehicle passage has also caused vibration damage to elements of the Fort.

The elements most seriously affected are the North Pictured Wall and the structures lining the northern periphery. The Federal Department of Archaeology has proposed a screen of trees and water fountains between the road and the Fort wall in order to filter some of the more damaging acids and particulates. The proposal needs to be developed for further consideration by the City Government.

### **2.1.2 Traffic Vibration and Pollution**

The constant vehicular traffic causes vibration damage to the fabric of the monuments, to their decorative features, damage through vehicles knocking against the peripheral structures and impacts from dust and corrosive air pollution on brick, stone, marble and plaster.

Measures are planned which may help to alleviate the problem at Lahore Fort; including a diversion of most heavy vehicle traffic away from the Fort along the new Ravi Link Road. However, the main



polluters, smaller vehicles and trishaws, will continue to be an issue. The need for a comprehensive transport scheme, which integrates the needs of conservation, tourism and public facility is imperative.

### 2.1.3 Solid Waste

Large amounts of building debris and garbage are dumped against the exterior walls of the Shalamar Gardens and the Fort and are left to rot or burned. This results not only in an unsightly appearance but also in damage to the exterior of the monuments.

### 2.1.4 Drainage Issues

Site visits identified a problem of waste water from the staff residential colony in the Fort running down the north face of the Fort wall along two chutes, into an open drain at the foot of the wall. This is not only a health hazard but is also damaging the structure due to continuous moisture penetration. Similarly, problems have arisen with drainage and seepage into the Gardens from surrounding higher road levels.



Sewerage

### 2.1.5 Building Encroachment

Over the past several decades, encroachers have inched closer to the sites without fear of being uprooted, due to lack of sensitivity to the issues involved. Today, the settlements on at least three sides of the peripheral wall are no more than 20 feet away. Some structures are actually attached to the Garden wall and have been built with bricks pilfered from the wall itself. The wall is further defaced with numerous political posters and advertisements.

## 2.1.6 Visual Intrusion

In 1973 low income 3-4 story housing was constructed around the gardens in areas where previously supplementary gardens were located. Some lie within and others just outside what should be the maintained buffer zone. The result is that from the entrance and every other point in the Gardens the view is of inappropriate multi-storey construction.

On the north of Shalamar Gardens there is a parcel of land, approximately 4 acres, being used as a parking lot and as the venue for the Sunday Market. There is a risk that this land, which is privately owned, may be developed in the future, to the detriment of the Gardens.

For further information of physical planning at Lahore refer to Annexure III and XII.

## 2.2 Monument Conservation Status

### 2.2.1 General Conditions at Lahore Fort

Archaeological excavation at the Lahore the Fort has shown that it is the last of 13 cultural layers, the earliest dating back to the 2nd c. B.C. This sequence of occupations has created a mound of soil and mud brick, which has not fully settled and does not drain properly. As a result, there are continuous problems at the site with settlement of structural foundations and underground chambers. There is no proper dispersal of water and so it rises through the brickwork of the walls causing fracture and disintegration. The damp problem is further augmented by the leakage of old terracotta piping systems throughout the Fort.

The 23rd Session of the World Heritage Committee (1999) acknowledged that the Shish Mahal, a decorated palace built in 1631-2 by Emperor Shah Jahan, was of critical concern. Damage to the exquisite mirrored ceiling had been exacerbated by water leakage during the 1999 monsoon season. Temporary roofing was recommended by ICCROM consultant Sir Bernard Feilden and was implemented. Investigation of the roof found termite damage to the beams, although arrested by previous treatments had left them weakened. It was also found that the bamboo and gutch

framework to which the ceiling mirror work is attached was sagging dangerously due to vibration and deterioration. This problem had arisen in the past, and had been dealt with during the British period by installation of a system of metal hangers suspended from new wooden rafters, which held up the lattice framework.

Other critical conservation issues observed by the team at Lahore Fort include the following:

- Damage to fragile elements such as fresco work and kashi kari (ceramic tile work).
- Damage due to water seepage.
- Uncertainty regarding the condition of structural foundations and subterranean chambers.
- The deteriorating condition of the Pictured Wall.
- Termite attack on wooden elements of all buildings.
- Deterioration of delicate elements in Shah Burj.

### 2.2.2 General Conditions at Shalamar Gardens

Most structures (walls, gates, pavilions, pavements) are in a very poor state of disrepair. The 'Begum Ki Khwabgah' is extremely dilapidated. The western bay has been lost. A complicating technical problem is the steel water tank that was placed by the British on top of this structure along the exterior of the perimeter wall. The majority of the original brick on edge pavement walkways is in poor condition from a technical viewpoint, yet still original. During restoration activities of the past decades, parts have been replaced by new material and laid in accordance with the original pattern. In general, the condition of the water channels is not very good, with the result that water is leaking out.

Over the centuries, the perimeter wall has lost many of its merlons or 'kanguras'. In many places, the bricks of the structure are in poor condition. The same applies to the plaster both on the inside and the outside of the wall. Due to the recent changes around the Shalamar Gardens, the inner and outer ground levels now differ, resulting in damage to the walls and gateways because of moisture seepage and rain water collection.

The raised level of the surrounding road also results in constant pressure on the eastern wall; a number of attempts have been made at renewal and shoring. Unless the adjacent road is pedestrianized or lowered, no amount of renewal will achieve the desired results. There has been considerable damage to the fine surface decoration of the East and West Gateways. These gateways are now shorn of their remarkable kashi and fresco work. First aid measures to retain the extant decoration are urgently required.



Shalamar Gardens

During the widening of the Grand Trunk Road, the valuable hydraulic system of the Gardens was irreparably damaged. There is a need to preserve the remains, by re-routing the stretch of road. The entire hydraulic system of the Gardens has broken down and, although sections have been restored, a programme is needed which integrates traditional and modern methods to restore the entire system to its original working order.

In his review of the state of the Shalamar Gardens and the proposed 1998 *Master Plan for the Preservation and Restoration of Shalamar Gardens Lahore*, drafted by the Department of Archaeology and Museums, Robert de Jong of ICOMOS International Committee of Historic Gardens and Sites expressed concern about the overall condition of the site. He also urged shelving of the proposal until a major research, excavation and laboratory programme had been carried out.

The fundamental question regarding conservation at the site is whether the custodians of the site have enough in-house expertise to identify conservation needs, set priorities and implement the required works at Shalamar.

### 2.2.3 'Master Plans'

A number of 'Master Plans' have been drawn up for Lahore Fort and the Shalamar Gardens over the years. In general, they have taken the form of PC-1 documents. These are designed to serve as applications for government funds for specific works, giving a brief background of proposed works and quotations for workforce and materials. The PC-1 normally provides only general information on civil works items. The lack of adequate drawings and details regarding the exact nature of works on specific architectural elements leaves the use of funds mostly to the discretion of the site supervisor. Much of the unfortunate and unnecessary intervention in evidence is likely to be due to these discretionary powers allowed under the present system.

In the absence of an appropriately designed yearly or 5-yearly programme based on conservation needs and priorities, it could not be determined on what basis the Federal Archaeology Department makes requests for these funds. It would seem that preparation of a PC-1, standard government procedure for demand of funds, for any particular cluster or structure is largely on an ad hoc basis, depending upon perceived rather than real needs. In practice, restoration work seems to be carried out specifically on the occasion of visits by foreign dignitaries.

A brief 'Master Plan History' of the Gardens illustrates the lack of and need for overall conservation planning in Lahore. For the years 1973-74, the Department for Archaeology drew up a scheme for the preservation and restoration of the Shalamar Gardens amounting to Rs. 22 million, whereas only Rs.15 million were approved. Ensuing activities were carried out until 1988-89. In 1990 the government determined that a separate Master Plan must be drawn up for each terrace. The Governor of the Punjab and the Prime Minister of Pakistan indicated in 1997 that conservation/renovation would soon have to be carried out. The costs for the scheme that was subsequently drawn up came to Rs.105.63 million. What is called the Planning Division then requested that the costs for 'essential works' be reduced. This resulted, in April 1998, in a revised proposal for conservation, titled 'Master Plan for the Preservation and Restoration Shalamar Garden Lahore' drawn up by the Department of Archaeology & Museums, Northern Circle, Old Fort, Lahore. Parts of this plan are now being implemented.

### 2.2.4 The Prevailing Approach to Conservation

Clearly, there are insufficient funds available for conservation activities, and the Department of Archaeology is making all efforts to keep the monuments in a reasonable state of maintenance within limited means. However, no matter how much funding is supplied to the World Heritage sites from whatever sources, if it is spent without a clear understanding of internationally accepted conservation standards and guidelines, and the environmental conditions are tackled, there will be no improvement in conditions at the Fort and the Gardens. In fact, the result risks being picturesque, brightly coloured monuments which bear no relationship to historical truth and which will not fulfill World Heritage standards.

The custodians of the monuments follow an outdated conservation manual written decades ago by Sir John Marshall. The current approach to 'conservation' tends towards the following:

- Reactive conservation without assessment of need and clear statement of priorities.
- Refurbishment without adequate historical research.
- Dealing with surface appearance without addressing serious structural issues.
- Replacing faded or slightly damaged original elements with new copies in similar materials.
- Reconstruction of part and entire structures on the basis of insufficient research and without clear identification of 'new' vs. 'original'.
- A prevailing desire to remove all traces of Sikh period interventions.

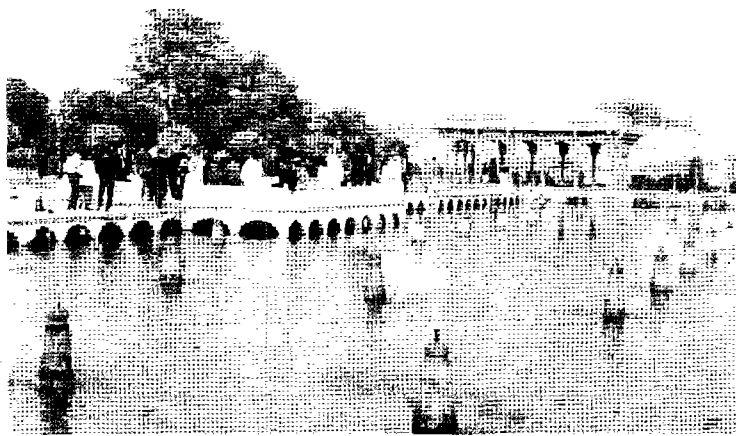
No platform exists through which experts and other concerned citizens can voice their concerns regarding planned and ongoing conservation procedures at the Lahore World Heritage Site. They largely remain on the outside without a voice or indeed any possibility of providing help and assistance. If heritage is to be preserved as a collective responsibility and if civil society is to develop pride and a sense of ownership, a mechanism needs to be created so that their concerns can be heard and actions taken accordingly.

## 2.2.5 Conservation of Mughal Gardens

An important aspect of the conservation of the Shalamar Gardens and the Lahore Fort is the lack of horticultural evidence of the Mughal period due to later interventions by the British. At present, although an attempt has been made to determine the flora through limited excavations at the Gardens, there has been no comparative study of other Mughal garden sites or indeed Mughal miniature paintings which might provide appropriate guidelines. There are no horticulture professionals in the Department and no body to control the kind of planting that is carried out within different parterres.

An outstanding feature of the gardens are the canals which divide the upper and lower terraces into quadrants and which are punctuated by fountains along their length. Originally, the water for the canals was supplied by a canal constructed to bring water from the Himalayas to Lahore, while the fountains were fed from a well outside the western wall of the upper terrace, from where it was drawn by a Persian wheel.

During the Sikh period, the gardens had been leased as fruit orchards. The canals were restored during the British period and again in 1974. The canals and fountains are now supplied by water drawn from tube wells. Parts of the water supply to the fountains runs through the original terracotta pipes of the Mughal period, but some sections through more modern galvanized iron pipes.



Fountains of Shalamar Gardens

At present, the water system of the lower terrace is almost entirely non-functional, as are the water channels of the middle terrace to either side of the central tank. Research and archaeological excavation are needed to retrieve the original layout of fountains, drains and pools.

## 2.3 The Status of Traditional Crafts in Lahore

Many crafts practiced in other cities of the Punjab have been imported to Lahore, the city being a main urban market and export center. The Historical Museums, Craft Museums and other institutes in Lahore such as Craft Council and tourist attractions like the many historical monuments in the city have paved the road for awareness for the conservation of crafts in the area.

The current status of two types of crafts in Lahore have been reviewed: traditional handicrafts and artisan skills associated with traditional building techniques. For further information regarding Crafts in Lahore, refer to Annexure IV.

### 2.3.1 Traditional Handicrafts

A wide range of handicrafts can be found in the area of the World Heritage sites. These traditional crafts are described in detail in Annexure IV. The status of these crafts vary, but many, such as calico block printing and doll making, are near extinction or seriously under threat. Not enough young people are entering the trades and as older craftsmen cease production there is no one to carry on. There is a critical need for training and broadening of the body of practitioners by opening formerly men-only crafts to women.

Those crafts which are flourishing, such as pottery making and brass and copper working can benefit from upgrading of product design and quality to adapt to modern needs and tastes.



Artisan at work



## 2.3.2 Architectural Crafts

Some of the architectural crafts are still alive because the descendants of the artisans that flourished under the Mughal court have continued the tradition, engaged either in construction and decoration of mosques or employed for conservation of historical monuments, either by the Punjab Auqaf Conservation Cell (presently renamed as Punjab Archeology Department) or by the Federal Department of Archeology and the conservation work undertaken by NGOs. These crafts are essential for restoration of historical buildings; their status needs to be monitored and assistance given to ensure a continued pool of skilled artisans. Details of the architectural crafts of Lahore can be found in Annexure IV.

## 2.4 The Status of Intangible Heritage at Lahore

Government, non-government and non-profit organizations involved in different aspects of the arts and with different agendas are operating in Lahore, but with limited interaction. The main government organizations, the Lahore Arts Council (LAC) and the Punjab Council of the Arts (PCA) have been fairly dormant and have been unable to establish roots in the city. The LAC under its new quasi-independent management structure has been struggling to reach out to residents. Other than occasional exhibitions, theatrical and musical performances, two particular activities of the LAC are noteworthy: art classes for disadvantaged children in the Walled City and inner city areas and the setting up of the Academy of Performing Arts in 2002. The PCA has not carried out any arts programme of note in Lahore and has no permanent premises in the city.

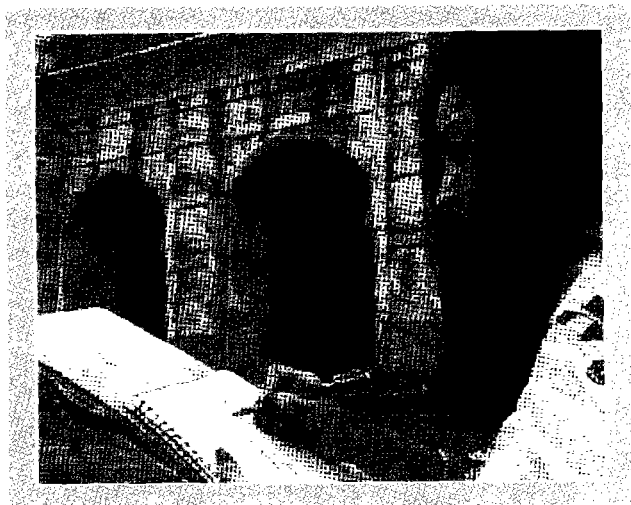


Classical Musicians

In the private sector there are several well-established theatre groups with wide popular support:

- Rafi Peer Theatre, drama and puppetry; in the process of setting up an Institute.
- Ajoka Theatre and drama and children's theatre.
- Lok Rehas drama and children's theatre.
- Bargad Theatre Group and interactive street theatre.
- National College of Arts (NCA) theatre group.

The most prominent classical music society in the private sector is the Music Conference. Their monthly and annual three-day event is well attended. Sangan Nagar Institute of Philosophy and Art is also a well-established organization, researching South Asian classical music, recording and developing musical instruments. They organize occasional functions and have recently collaborated with the NCA in setting up the first department of Musicology offering a Bachelors degree in South Asian classical music.



Student at Lahore fort

In recent years there has been an increase in the number of art galleries in Lahore, which could be included in heritage plans for the city. There are a number of institutions involved in art education:

- The National College of Arts (NCA).
- The Fine Arts Department of the Punjab University (PU-FA).
- The Architecture Department of the Engineering University.
- Hunerkada.
- Oriental School of Art and Architecture.

NCA and PU-FA students and staff are much in demand for arranging and participating in various events sponsored by government and corporate bodies in Lahore such as the Basant Festival and the Canal Mela. Their involvement includes venue preparation, performance and development of publicity material.

Particular events such as Mela Charaghan and Urs at Sufi shrines should be investigated for their cultural tourism potential because of their unique spiritual content.

The Parks and Horticulture Authority (PHA) department in the Punjab has been able to motivate and generate funding through trade offs from the corporate sector to contribute towards the 'beautification' of Lahore. Management and resulting substantial revenue from roadside advertisement space was given to the PHA. They have successfully organized various festivals such as Canal Mela, the Spring and Basant Festivals in recent years. Their most recent undertaking is the development of Fort Road, involving a programme of building restoration, artisan stalls and open air dining in a pedestrianized environment near the Fort.

The high-powered Tajdeed-e-Lahore Committee was set up in 2000 including heads of key government departments and private sector representatives. Under the aegis of this committee the food streets at Gowalmandi and Old Anarkali were developed as well as the upkeep of building facades along some main roads and recreational areas of the city. The committee remained active for some time, but recently its activities have diminished.

Discussions with various stakeholders have highlighted the following:

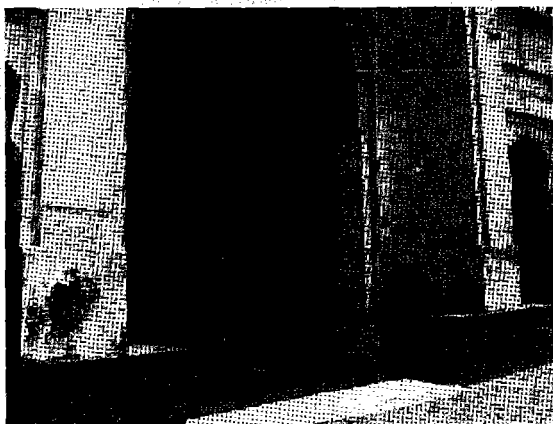
- There is a need to increase awareness among the general public regarding heritage sites in general and the World Heritage sites in particular.
- The sites appear neglected and poorly maintained.
- The surrounds of the Fort have become a haven for drug users and perceived to be unsafe.
- Artists and art organizations are keen to participate in the conservation and revitalization of the World Heritage sites.
- There is a need for partnership between government organizations and other professional relevant stakeholders.

Lahore is extremely rich in traditional music and performing arts, as can be seen in the specialist reports in Annexure V and VII. Unfortunately, although the areas around the World Heritage monuments have much to offer in this respect, and the monuments offer ideal performance venues, little if any art, music, theatre or dance has been brought into the monuments themselves.

## 2.5 The Arts at Lahore World Heritage Site

### 2.5.1 Lahore Fort

The Lahore Fort has an obsolete son et lumiere show at the Hall of Select Audience (Jahangir's Quadrangle), which is currently non-functional. Occasional performances of music and dance are held, but there are no regular performances in place coinciding with tourist visits.



Gor Darwaza, Lahore Fort

The area to the south of the fort is the ancient 'Imperial Quarter', where the aristocracy once sent their children to courtesans for learning poetry, music and correct manners. Today, it remains a rich repository of dancing girls performing the traditional courtesan-style mujra, a dance that combines folk dancing with fanciful erotic combinations. These performances on demand are held for groups of 5-15 persons behind closed doors, with bright lights, extremely garish costumes and

loud live music from a pair of small kettle drums (tabla) and a bellows-operated reed organ (harmonium). The duration of a performance is rarely beyond one hour and costs an average of US\$ 100 for a group of 5 persons.

The Imperial Quarter also features a lane of music-instrument makers, where traditional musical instruments can be bought and repaired. The area is also a rich source of local culinary traditions concentrated in the same area.

The southern wall of the fort also features colourful and decorated horse-drawn carriages used by the citizenry for weddings. A restaurant at the southern wall of the fort, Cooco's, creates a somewhat risqué demi-monde atmosphere that has attracted considerable international attention. Created by a talented artist who is also a professor at the local National College of the Arts, it features an

authentic atmosphere in traditional buildings with paintings of courtesans by the artist. This restaurant seats a maximum of 25 persons, with street side seating handling the overflow for nine months in the year. Current management of regular performances in the Fort is non-existent. There are no tourist-specific performances, traditional costumes or any other aspect of intangible heritage in place.

Similarly, the courtesan performances are loosely and informally regulated by the local stakeholders, which include the residents, the local police station and some influential politicians of the area.

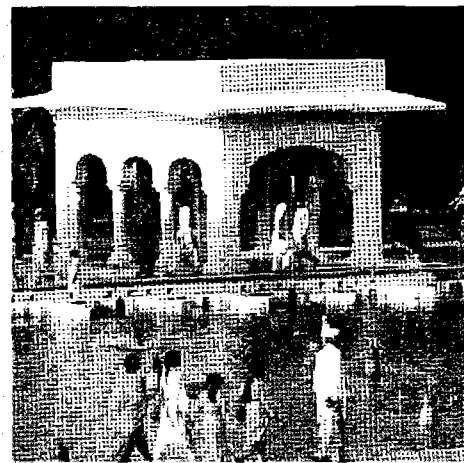
### 2.5.2 Shalamar Gardens

A physical survey of intangible heritage sites in and around the site includes a major shrine belonging a Punjabi Sufi poet of the 15th century (Shah Husain), which is the focal point of a major festival (Mela Charaghan or the Festival of Lights) held in the last week of March every year around the gardens, as well as the center for a congregation of drummers.

The extremely noisy arterial route of the Grand Trunk Road precludes any major performance at the southern side of the site without massive sound insulation.

Contractors inside the gardens have roving waiters serving tea and snacks to visitors relaxing on the lawns.

From time to time, impromptu performances ranging from Mughal classical dances to popular qawwali performances are held at the site, but there are currently no plans in place for intangible heritage elements by official or unofficial initiatives. For further information refer to Annexure V.



Shalamar Gardens

## 2.6 Current Status of Cultural Tourism

### 2.6.1 Lahore Fort

The Fort is the most popular archaeological site in Lahore for domestic and foreign tourists. Over a million tourists visit it annually (with 5% children and 1% foreign tourists) an average of 8000 visitors per day and up to 70,000 on August 14. School group visits, from all over Pakistan, are very popular, with up to 50 to 60 schools visiting in a single day in peak seasons. The number of visitors rose steadily from 1996 to 2000, with the average daily count rising from 1721 to 3,269 in this period. However, in the post 9/11 year 200-2001 the average daily visitors declined to 3,072. The entry fee for visitors is Rs. 4 for adults, Rs. 2 for children and free for students in groups.

### 2.6.2 Shalamar Gardens

A favorite spot for domestic tourists, the Shalamar Gardens are sometimes also used for large public receptions for visiting dignitaries. Over 1,000 visitors (20% children and 2% foreigners), going up to 20,000 to 25,000 on holidays visit the Gardens. 'Mela Charaghan', the 'Festival of Lights', associated with the two Sufi saints Madhu Lal and Shah Hussain, and the most popular of Lahore's annual fairs, takes place in the immediate vicinity of the gardens.

## 2.7 Visitor Amenities and Infrastructure

### 2.7.1 Access to the Monuments

The Fort is encircled by metalled roads on all four sides, but public access is restricted to only one of the gates, the Alamgiri Gate. Shah Burj Gate to the north of this entrance is reserved for official and VIP vehicles, which can go up to the parking area at the entrance to the lawns of the Diwan-e-Aam. On very rare occasions, VIP cars are driven on the walkway to the paved platform directly facing the Diwan-i-Aam. Other vehicles are permitted into the Hazuri Bagh, with adequate parking facilities. On special occasions more parking space is made available at the junction with the Circular Road towards the north east corner of the fort.

As part of the 'de-fortification' policy of the British, the southern section of the Fort walls were demolished and converted into a generous stepped terrace facing the Walled City. However, all access from this side into the fort is closed to the public. Akbari or Masjidi Gate, the original public entrance, on the east, is now closed to the public, but is used to a limited extent by the residents of the small colony of Department employees located in the north east corner of the Fort.

All modes of public road transport are available at the Circular Road to the north of the Fort. In fact, this stretch of the road has recently developed into an unofficial stand for buses and trucks, and an interchange node point for inter-city passengers and goods traffic. The official inter-city bus station is located at Badami Bagh, close to the north east corner of the Fort.

Despite the heavy traffic and the mix of pedestrians and motorized vehicles, there are no facilities such as footpaths, zebra crossings, shelters, refuges etc. for ordinary pedestrians let alone for the handicapped.

The Shalamar Gardens are located on the Grand Trunk Road, some 5 kilometers northeast of the old Lahore city. Access to the gardens was originally through the two elegant gateways in the western and eastern walls of the lowest terrace. However, the public entrance now is from the later alignment of the Grand Trunk Road that runs along the southern wall of the highest terrace. Today this is a busy artery that carries an assortment of traffic: buses, wagons, motor rickshaws, private cars and motor-bikes, pedestrians and animal drawn carts and carriages. Despite the heavy traffic and the mix of pedestrians and motorized vehicles, there are no facilities such as footpaths, zebra crossings, shelters, refuges etc. for ordinary pedestrians let alone for the handicapped. Parking for bicycles, motorbikes, cars and coaches is available near the public entrance in the unpaved space between the road and the garden wall

### **2.7.2 Circulation inside the Monuments**

Apart from the motor road from Shah Burj Gate to the Pakistan Institute for Archaeological Training And Research (PIATR), all circulation within the Lahore Fort is pedestrian.

Admission is controlled, and not all parts of the Fort are open to the public. Among the restricted areas are the Department's offices, rest house, workshops and laboratories, basement chambers, the PIATR campus, residential staff colony. In the areas open to public the visitors are free to roam about as they wish.

Circulation within the Shalamar Gardens is entirely pedestrian. Wheelchairs are allowed but not provided, and there are no special facilities for the handicapped. Within the gardens there is no restriction or directing of movements except at a few points where makeshift barriers are provided for the safety of the visitors, such as at the edges of terraces and water bodies. At present, most visitors move about the Fort and Shalamar Gardens individually and in their small groups. This results in unacceptable wear and tear on the monuments. This problem should be addressed urgently by a regimen of barriers, directed routes and group tours with trained guides.

### 2.7.3 General Visitor Amenities at the World Heritage Site

There is an adequate supply of electricity and water, and there is public sewerage system available in all the four streets around the Fort. A pipeline has been installed to provide gas but the connection to the laboratory has not been activated.

Four solid waste bins borrowed from the Metropolitan Corporation have recently been taken back. There is no provision for public shelters from sun or rain. The only seats are those available at the Canteen.

At present, there are no adequate toilet facilities to cater for the many visitors to the Gardens, but only cramped and sub-standard facilities incongruously inserted into the north-eastern corner turret (burj) of the upper terrace. This turret is the original entrance for the ladies of the imperial court into the royal baths (Shahi Hammam), one of the major monuments in the Gardens, and the present use as a toilet block is completely inappropriate and seriously detracts from this historic structure.

The nearest post office is located in the Shahi Mohalla of the Walled City, and the nearest public telephone facilities are also outside the Fort, at the Atique Stadium and at Roshnai Gate.



A canteen serving refreshments and snacks is located in the Moti Masjid Quadrangle. There are no provisions for medical emergencies such as a first aid kit or ambulance.

There is no provision at Shalamar Gardens, or perceived need, for public shelters from sun or rain. However, a number of concrete benches are provided under the larger shady trees. The Shalamar Gardens contain no adequate facilities for visitors to take refreshments or where children can be entertained without affecting the integrity of the Gardens themselves. This prohibits the holding of public functions, which could be utilized to generate revenue for site running costs and maintenance.

There is no post office in or in the vicinity of the Gardens. The only telephone is the official phone in the office. There are no provisions for medical emergencies such as a first aid kit or ambulance.

### **2.7.4 Lighting and Illumination of the Monuments**

Since the Fort is closed to the public half an hour before sunset, there is no provision for lighting of footpaths or illuminating the structures. Temporary arrangements are made if necessary for the occasional public functions. An elaborate lighting and illumination system installed for the 'Sound and Light Show' has been lying disused for decades. As part of a tourism development project adjacent to the Fort, the Parks and Horticultural Authority plan to illuminate the exterior of the site.

Since the Garden is closed to the public half an hour before sunset, there is no provision for lighting of footpaths or illuminating the structures. Temporary arrangements are made if necessary for the rare public functions. An elaborate lighting and illumination system installed for the Aga Khan Award for Architecture has been lying disused since 1980. There is an adequate supply of electricity and water, and public sewerage system is available in all the four streets around the garden. Some solid waste bins are provided at various points in the gardens.

### 2.7.5 Availability of Information about the Site

Guide maps are available in a few bookshops and major hotels in Lahore, but there are often no road and street signs to assist the first time visitor to the city. Effective signs have only recently been installed on some of the major thoroughfares indicating the location of main sites, structures and places of tourist interest. Printed material available at the ticket office is limited to one book (Sajjad Kausar) and a recently introduced UNESCO pamphlet and a set of ten picture post-cards. The Department's own pamphlet on Shalamar is out of stock. There are no slides or audio video materials. Inside the entrance there is a history board, courtesy of UNESCO and smaller sign-boards at various locations. A centre built into a conserved historical building within the Gardens could be used for this purpose.

There are two museums within Lahore Fort: the Mai Jindan Haveli which displays the Princess Bamba collection of paintings and ivory miniatures dating back to Ranjit Singh's rule; and the Bari Khwabgah in Jahangir's Quadrangle which displays Mughal period artifacts, manuscripts and coins.

*Information could easily be disseminated to foreign visitors by means of an attractive souvenir ticket brochure as part of the entrance fee. This brochure could include maps pointing out places of interest within the sites, detailed accurate historical text and an explanation of the conservation work going on and still needed. The brochure could also provide a breakdown of how the entrance fee is used. A single ticket could be sold for several sites, an entrance 'passport', instead of visitors being charged repeatedly at each monument.*

### 2.7.6 Tour Guides

Guides who have been licensed by the tourism department solicit outside the World Heritage sites. However, they are not trained specifically about the monuments. There do not appear to be any tours of the Fort or Gardens advertised for visitors staying in Lahore hotels and guest houses.

### 2.7.7 Security at the Site

The Department's security force is inadequately trained and equipped. Thinly spread out over the wide areas of the Fort and the Gardens, it has no means of electronic communication such as

telephones or intercoms. There are at 24 staff rotating as watchmen at 8 locations at the Fort, when an estimated 35 should be in place at each shift. Similarly, only 6 cleaners are responsible for clearing an average of 200 kg of garbage scattered across the expanse of the site.

The offices are not connected by any internal communication system, and have to rely on outside telephone lines to talk to each other. Two recent thefts are a reminder of the poor security arrangements. For further information on infrastructure and amenities refer to Annexure III.

### **2.7.8 Training and Capacity Building at the Lahore World Heritage Site**

The Pakistan Institute for Archaeological Training and Research (PIATR) was established to train professional conservation staff, to serve as a material laboratory and to teach specific building crafts needed for conservation of the World Heritage monuments. It has facilities at Lahore Fort and some equipment. However, over the years it has become dormant and urgently requires revamping and strengthening in the form of staff, building improvements, equipment, research facilities and curriculum focus.

Models for the upgrading of conservation training and materials analysis at PIATR can be found in institutions such as the Central Laboratory for Restoration and Conservation in Istanbul, Turkey and the Conservation and Restoration Centre in Petra, Jordan. The Institute for Training in Traditional Building Trades set up in Fez, Morocco, to train specialists in the traditional trades of restoring monuments and historical buildings provides another successful example to inform the revamping of PIATR. Although architecture is taught at various institutions in Lahore, including the National College of Arts and University of Engineering and Technology, no degree course is offered in conservation and traditional building methods.

Tourism training is offered locally through the Institute of Tourism and Hotel Management (ITHM). Cultural tourism is not a component of the curriculum.

### 2.9 Community Involvement in their Heritage

The Lahore Fort has been physically isolated from the Walled City, its traditional constituency, over the centuries. The traditional routes that led from the Fort out into the community have been severed. The result is that the local community feel little historical or cultural sense of connection with the monument and no sense of it belonging to them or they to it.

There are no community-based heritage outreach groups in Lahore, a situation which should be remedied along the model of Karavan Karachi. This organization and its successful approach will be discussed further in this report. For further information on Karavan and community outreach refer to Annexure XI.

### 2.10 Conclusions

Three basic issues are underlined by the above discussion. Firstly, the World Heritage sites of Lahore are suffering from inadequate care as a result of insufficient funding and trained staff to the Federal Department of Archaeology. Secondly, poorly advised restoration work is putting the authenticity and heritage value of the monuments at serious risk. Thirdly, the monuments have become isolated from the wider community to which they belong. They are devoid of life and meaningful use. These are the problems which the recommendations below will address.

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE LAHORE WORLD HERITAGE SITE

### 3.0 Broad Objectives of the Recommendations and Proposals

The recommendations and proposals, which are presented here have the following broad objectives:

- To bring about a fundamental change in the approach to monument conservation, management and maintenance to ensure that Lahore Fort and Shalamar Gardens meet *World Heritage standards of authenticity and are not removed from the World Heritage List.*
- To rehabilitate the interior environment of the Monuments and their environs and also to address the issues of the Buffer Zones around each monument.
- To bring life back into the Monuments and propose a vision for the city of Old Lahore, including the Lahore Walled City and its heritage sites and rich cultural landscape.

### 3.1 Recommendations and Proposals

These objectives will be met by the following proposals for action and initiatives presented in brief here. In most cases these initiatives are further presented as detailed Project Proposals in Part 5. However, in some cases the recommendations make reference to initiatives already underway. These are projects, which augment this study and merit further support, even if they are not the subject of Project Proposals. Others are recommendations for action which will help achieve the objectives but do not require funding.

### 3.2 Creation of a Lahore World Heritage Site Commission

Management of the World Heritage Site is characterized by many players failing to form an effective body to deal with the pressing issues facing the monuments. A Site Commission is required in

order to rectify this situation. Such a commission, its scope and responsibilities is recommended in the Management Guidelines for World Cultural Heritage Sites as a valuable component of site management and decision-making. The Guidelines state that the "Site Commission should act as a guardian of the World Heritage site. Its primary duty is to conserve and manage the site" (Feilden and Jokilehto 1993:3).

The formation of the Commission will fall under the aegis of the Lahore Fort Master Plan. Preliminary proposals developed at the Experts' Meeting on Conservation of Shish Mahal and Development of Master Plan for Lahore Fort reiterated the need for such a body and made recommendations regarding its structure and membership. The Site Commission will be assisted by two Technical Committees, one for Shalamar Gardens and the other for Lahore Fort, who will advise on all technical matters arising from the Master Plan.

It is hoped that the broad-based membership of this body and a commitment to full discussion, transparency and international conservation standards will assist the Federal Department of Archaeology in their task of administration of the World Heritage site.

### **3.2.1 Pakistan Heritage Conservation Institute**

In view of the paucity of trained conservation professionals and the dormancy of PIATR, the study recommends the upgrading and renewal of this institution as the Pakistan Conservation Institute (PCI). The campus is ideally located at Lahore Fort to provide access to the Archaeology Department Library, laboratories, workshops and hands on experience offered by on-going conservation projects. The Institute will award post-graduate diplomas, workshop certificates and building crafts diplomas. It will be governed by an autonomous body with equal representation from government and non-government members.

The PCI will be staffed by a core faculty and administrative personnel, supported by visiting national and international experts. It will comprise the following:

- Conservation Training Centre.
- Documentation Centre.
- Research and Publication Centre.
- Laboratory.
- Building Crafts Training Centre.

Assistance has already been pledged, as part of the NORAD-UNESCO- Government of Pakistan (GoP) project at Lahore Fort, to support the staffing of the Documentation Centre and to supplement the conservation collection of the PCI library.

### 3.2.2 Centre for Conservation and Restoration Studies, Walled City of Lahore

This initiative has been put forward by the National College of Arts (NCA) in cooperation with UNESCO's MOST programme (*Management of Social Transformation*) Lahore with the following aims:

- To create a close link between occupants of heritage properties within the Walled City and heritage conservation practitioners.
- To provide technical service to residents for improvements to heritage buildings.
- To serve as a documentation centre.
- To set up training opportunities for traditional building crafts.
- To seek opportunities for involvement in heritage projects for income generation and education.
- To network with related organizations, to urge academic institutions to include traditional arts and crafts in curricula and to establish a post-graduate degree programme in Conservation Studies.

The Centre will comprise three cells, an Advisory Cell, a Documentation Cell and a Training Cell, staffed by a core of professionals, housed in an historical building within the Walled City.

Additional support is sought for this project which will address several of the important issues raised in this study:

- By creating links with the community through which conservation information, skills and expertise can be transferred, raising public awareness and showing how conservation can be both viable and rewarding.
- By collating existing records and documents and pursuing a continuing programme of data collection.
- By advocating and helping to create specialist education in historical building conservation.
- By creating in Lahore an active core of conservation students and professionals who can participate in conservation processes at the World Heritage Site and its surroundings.

### 3.2.3 Consultancy Study on the Buffer Zone Issue at the Lahore World Heritage Site

This study will address the current mismanagement of the buffer zones around Lahore Fort and the Shalamar Gardens. The aims of the study will be:

- To catalogue the range of violations within the buffer zone.
- To identify the background to and the sources of these violations.
- To negotiate 'acceptable levels' of intrusion within the buffer zone.
- To liaise with the relevant authorities and propose effective and practicable ways in which these 'acceptable levels' can be achieved.

It is intended that the study will result in reinstatement of buffer zones which function to protect the monuments while acknowledging the practicalities and pressures of modern urban needs.

### 3.2.4 Master Plan for Shalamar Gardens

Development of a Master Plan for Lahore Fort is a component of the project, Conservation and Preservation of Lahore Fort, a NORAD-UNESCO initiative, which is at its inception stage. The present review of the issues at Lahore Fort has highlighted the need for such a Plan. It is hoped



that reference will be made to this report on Cultural Tourism at Lahore and Peshawar Walled City in formulating priorities for the Master Plan.

The above Master Plan will not include Shalamar Gardens. This is unfortunate, as the work of this study has clearly shown the need for comprehensive planning and management at the site after decades of false starts and unfinished initiatives.

Negotiations are ongoing for a partnership between the city of Lahore and the cities of Salford, U.K. and Nancy, France, under the auspices of the European Commission's Asia Urbs Programme with a view to conserving Shalamar. A number of projects were identified for priority action during a UNESCO emergency assistance visit to the Gardens in April 2001. It is strongly recommended that the Asia Urbs initiative focus on the issues of long-term management of Shalamar Gardens and not merely a series of remedial actions.

In order to provide overall and comprehensive planning for the site of Shalamar Gardens, a proposal is being put forward for a Master Plan for the site, similar in intent to that for the Lahore Fort.

### 3.2.5 Cultural Tourism Visitation Package

A visitation package is proposed which encompasses design of a number of elements to enhance the visitor experience of Lahore Fort while preserving the monument. These include:

- An Interpretative Gallery in the basements below the Shish Mahal, with informative displays; a multimedia presentation to familiarize visitors with the Fort while educating them about correct visitor behavior on a heritage site; and a shop selling printed material, music, replicas and other craft items.
- A presentation package including the design of visitor routes through the Fort; hard and soft barriers to protect fragile elements of the site without impacting the quality of the visit; and signage and maps to guide visitors along the route.

- The design and implementation of an historical extravaganza in the Fort portraying historical events with actors, costumes, colorful backdrops and sound. This first event will act as a pilot for what should be regular presentations.

### 3.2.6 Walled City Link with the Lahore Citadel: Improvements for Tourism

During the British period Lahore Fort was cut off from the Walled City with the closure of Akbari Gateway, severing century old links with the local community. It is proposed to restore the gateway and open the way to creating an important and colourful cultural tourism route through history to the Delhi Gate and the Lahore Citadel. This heritage trail will pass through the historical centre of Lahore, past shops, bazaars and houses and the architectural gems of the Wazir Khan Mosque and the Maryam Zamani Mosque. The project will include restoration, upgrading of the environment along the heritage route, signage and information boards. The result will be the return of a valuable and meaningful asset to the city of Lahore.

### 3.2.7 International Workshop on Authentic Conservation in Action

It is envisioned that specific conservation issues which face the custodians of the Lahore Fort and Shalamar will be identified by the work of the Lahore Fort Master Plan. These are likely to include questions regarding particular materials, approaches to reconstruction, replacement and the introduction of new materials and the maintenance of authenticity.

A Workshop should be held in Lahore to focus on these issues with input from national and international experts. The output will be detailed guidelines for authentic conservation within the Lahore context.

### 3.2.8 Imperial Kitchens

The historic Imperial Kitchens occupy a large and attractive open space in the southwest section of the Fort. It is recommended that they be conserved and adapted to house the Building Crafts

Centre of PCI and an adjacent visitors' cafeteria. Tourists will be able to dine under the open arches and domes, watch craftsmen making objects based on Mughal traditional building arts and then purchase the products.

The conservation and adaptation of this building will offer a hands on opportunity for PCI students to participate in an important architectural programme.

### 3.2.9 Mughal Garden Archaeology

The gardens at both Shalamar and the Lahore Fort have suffered structural alterations and radical changes in planting and layout during the British and recent periods. In order to understand these changes and to reveal original patterns a programme of garden archaeology is needed. Garden archaeology is a valuable tool for understanding not only the built aspects of gardens, but also their history of planting and management. In order to revitalize the gardens a programme is needed which includes the following:

- Historical research into texts, documents, maps and early photographs.
- A study of miniature paintings depicting Mughal gardens.
- Archaeological investigation under the supervision of a qualified and experienced garden archaeologist.
- Botanical research and analysis of excavated evidence.
- Study of the garden hydraulics with a view to restoring the early design to working order. An international institution with experience and qualifications in garden archaeology, particularly in the Mughal and/or Islamic context, should be approached to undertake such a study.

### 3.2.10 Development of the Naqqar Khana Enclosure, Shalamar Gardens as a Recreational Area

The Naqqar Khana pavilion is thought to have been originally used for military displays involving music incorporating kettle drums. The enclosure behind it was originally a separate historic garden, which has been purchased by the Government of Pakistan, lies outside the World Heritage Site boundary and has its own entrance opening onto the Grand Trunk Road. The gardens also contain an open pavilion with an arched-back roof originally derived from the design of bamboo structures

in Bengal. The monument is in a collapsed condition, now partly rectified. The pavilion with the arz begi roof has serious cracks in the masonry, which require repairs.

It is proposed that the Naqqar Khana enclosure should be conserved and developed as a pleasant garden space with recreational and refreshment facilities, so that visitors have the opportunity to relax in an informal atmosphere without posing management problems to the World Heritage Site. It will also offer an opportunity for raising funds for conservation.

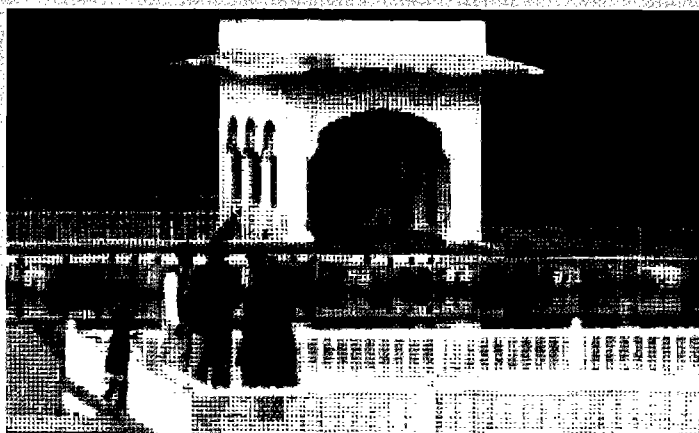
### **3.2.11 Conservation and Display of the Shahi Hamam Royal Baths, Shalamar Gardens**

Although they constitute one of the most important monuments in the Shalamar Gardens, the Shahi Hammam royal baths are in poor condition and are closed to the public. The burj (corner turret) which provided access for the imperial court has been partly converted into sub-standard toilet accommodation.

The Shahi Hamam royal baths need conservation and interpretation so that the many visitors to the many visitors to the gardens can see and appreciate this important feature. The conservation and display of the Shahi Hamam royal baths will not only significantly augment the attractions of the Shalamar Gardens which visitors will be able to enjoy, but will also bring to life the daily routine of the Mughal court in its heyday.

### **3.2.12 Restoration of the Canals and Fountains of the Shalamar Gardens**

An outstanding feature of the gardens are the canals which divide the upper and lower terraces into quadrants and which are punctuated by fountains along their length. Originally, the water for the canals was supplied by a canal constructed to bring water from the Himalayas to Lahore, while the fountains were fed from a well outside the western wall of the upper terrace, from where it was drawn by a Persian wheel. During the Sikh period, the gardens had been leased as fruit orchards. The canals were restored during the British period and again in 1974. The canals and fountains are now supplied by water drawn from tube wells. Part of the water supply to the fountains runs through the original terracotta pipes of the Mughal period, but some sections through



Shalamar Garden

Lahore and receive 400,000 adult visitors annually and a further 200,000 children. The provision of improved facilities in the gardens will increase its attractiveness to the local population and will encourage national and international tourism. They are regularly used for state functions. Improving the condition of the gardens and their facilities will strengthen links with the Mughal past.

more modern galvanized iron pipes. At present, the water system of the lower terrace is almost entirely non-functional, as are the water channels of the middle terrace to either side of the central tank.

The Shalamar Gardens provide an invaluable resource for recreation for the citizens of

### **3.2.13 The Provision of Public Toilets, Shalamar Gardens**

As stated above Shalamar Gardens receive an estimated 400,000 adult visitors a year and 200,000 children. To enable them to fully enjoy this major national asset, adequate toilet facilities are essential.

By successfully implementing this project, local, national and international visitors will be able to extend their stay within the Gardens. The provision of adequate toilet facilities will have contributed to the rehabilitation of the Shalamar Gardens as a whole to enhance both its character as part of a World Heritage Site and as a public resource in Lahore.

### **3.2.14 Conversion of the Moorcroft Building, Shalamar Gardens, into a Heritage Outreach and Information Centre**

The Moorcroft Building is the principal addition to the garden of the Sikh Period and is a pavilion designed to provide cool accommodation in summer and is set in the north-eastern quadrant of

the upper terrace. It consists of an upper storey on a brick platform, which conceals a deep basement room, cooled in summer by an adjacent well. The pavilion is notable as the place where William Moorcroft stayed in 1820, the start of relations between Lahore and the western world.

The Moorcroft Building is in poor condition and has no current beneficial use. Part of the roof has collapsed and the decorative timber ceiling is in bad condition and has lost much of its detailing. Two of the windows are bricked up. The well is partly filled in. At the same time there is no interpretation provided for the many thousands of visitors to the Shalamar Gardens, other than a signboard at the entrance.

It is proposed that the structure should be converted into a Heritage Information and Outreach Centre, to promote both the Shalamar Gardens themselves as well as World Heritage values in general. This will serve local, national and international visitors and special attention will be given to the needs of schoolchildren and college students who come to the gardens for art classes and other formal schoolwork. In addition, the project will have provided an invaluable example to the Department of Archaeology other owners of historic buildings to seek beneficial uses for redundant or under-utilised buildings.

### 3.2.15 Heritage Week

A Heritage Week should be celebrated in the city of Lahore to draw attention to heritage sites and the arts of the city. There is a definite advantage in creating a yearly event with the entire city drawn into the celebrations. The event could include guided walks through historic areas, thematic exhibitions, sound and light at the World Heritage sites, art competitions etc. A dedicated time frame would enable the various participants to be brought together on a common agenda. The people of Lahore seem to be keen for such festivities as has been proved by the success of events such as the Canal Mela and the fact that people still recall the annual Shalamar Mela which were held in the Gardens until 30 years ago.

### 3.2.16 Fort Road Food and Culture Street

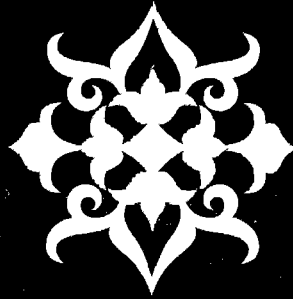
Under the Lahore Parks and Horticultural Authority the Fort Road area adjacent to Lahore Fort is being developed as a Food and Culture Street. There are plans to clean up the area and close it to traffic in the evenings to allow pedestrian use. A number of old buildings will be restored and the area used for crafts stalls, eating outlets and tourist venues. There are also plans to illuminate the exterior of the Fort.

Projects such as this should be supported by the offer of professional conservation advice and should be linked to presentation plans for the Fort itself. If made successful, it could provide a model for future development of cultural tourism precincts in historic city centres.



Basant (Kite) Festival

**PART 3**



**WALLED CITY OF PESHAWAR**

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**CULTURAL TOURISM IN LAHORE & PESHAWAR**



**THE HERITAGE OF PESHAWAR****1.0 Historical Background to the Walled City of Peshawar**

The capital of the North West Frontier Province (NWFP), Peshawar is one of the oldest living cities of South Asia. The Walled City lies to the southeast of the Bala Hisar Fort at the intersection between the Grand Trunk Road and the Railway line. Peshawar lies at the entrance to the Khyber Pass and, as a result, has had successive rulers including the Sassanians, Huns, Turk Shahis, Hindu Shahis, Mughals and the British since its founding more than two millennia ago. Over the last two and a half decades the large number of Afghan refugees in the city has broadened the cultural base. The Walled City is rich in the history and culture of the Buddhist Gandhara and all the other cultures which have occupied it. For further information on the history of the Walled City refer to Annexure I and II.

**1.1 Heritage Components of the Walled City**

A comprehensive catalog of culturally valuable assets of the city would include many properties not yet listed, let alone protected, by any agencies. Such a list would include several tombs, churches, schools, gateways, residential buildings, bazaars, residential neighborhoods, bridges, wells and gardens etc. But no less than the individual elements comprising it, is the totality of the city as a whole, representing as it does in its urban and social form and structure, a traditional city, which is the most important cultural asset.

The Walled City of Peshawar is laid out in an irregular trapezoidal form. Its northwestern extremity is marked by the historic Bala Hisar Fort, while at its heart is the historic Gor Khatree. The citadel of Bala Hisar lies at a considerable elevation with a view of all surrounding areas making it important from the point of view of its defence. Although once contiguous with the Walled City, today it is intentionally isolated from it, much in the same way that Lahore Fort is today detached from Lahore Walled City.

The city within its fortification wall comprises almost 500 acres. The organic urban form provides for a close-knit community, and its cohesive character is encouraged by its layout: narrow alleyways for private use open into public bazaar streets, which in turn lead to the fourteen gateways which controlled access to the inner city of which only two are extant.

The Walled City has two distinct built components: firstly, historic monuments including the Mosque of Mahabat Khan, Gor Khatree, temples etc. and secondly the many forms of urban vernacular architecture. Peshawar Walled City has a special cultural flavour which provides another important heritage component. It is an ancient town with an intangible heritage based on a multiplicity of languages, creeds, beliefs, customs and traditions and lifestyles. The intangible heritage is inextricably linked with the physical structures for the performance of customs and rituals, and through architecture which reflect the various traditions.

The Walled City is considered a multi-ethnic town. Though most of the population is of Pathan origin, Hindko/Pashto and Persian is widely spoken along with pockets of Urdu and Chitrali-speaking inhabitants. The resident families of the Walled City hail mainly from Central Asia: Uzbeks, Tajiks, Hazara and Bukhara however, there are also those of South Asian origin.

### 1.2 The Historical Monuments of the Walled City

Numerous historical monuments lie within or in the vicinity of the Walled City. There are the City Wall of Peshawar and Gates to the city. This wall defined the boundary of the original city, but only a small portion is now extant, along with only 2 out of 14 original gates. Other important historical elements include the Mosque of Mahabat Khan, Gurdawaras and Hindu temples. The citadel of Bala Hisar, defines the north west corner of the Walled City. It is located on an elevated mound and thus provides a vintage point from which the whole city can be surveyed. The Fort is at present in the custody of the army and outside the scope of this study.

Gor Khatree, a cluster of buildings at the highest ground within the Walled City and directly approached from two important locations of the Walled City: Chowk Yadgar and Hashtnagari Gate. Gor Khatree is an almost regular quadrangle measuring 153m X 193m.

The earliest reference to the monument is found in Babur Nama which refers to it as a holy place much revered by Jogis (mendicants) and Hindu devotees. The antiquity of the site is indisputable: the raised mound of the site itself indicates the existence of successive historical layers, confirmed by excavations in a portion of the courtyard from 1997-98 by the Department of Archaeology, University of Peshawar. It is conjectured that this location may well have been where the palace of Kanishka was located.

The following components of Gor Khatree can be identified:

- A Sikh temple in the centre of the quadrangle.

The temple was built during the Sikh period. At present it is in an unsatisfactory state of preservation. It consists of several small rooms and an enclosure wall. Constructed of brick masonry, it employs cut brick decoration for pilasters and capitals etc.

- Mughal-period caravan serai with cells, and gateways defining the western and eastern entrances.

The caravan serai is attributed to Jahan Ara, or Shah Begam, as she was titled, the eldest and the most favoured daughter of emperor Shahjahan. However, it is also conjectured that empress , wife of emperor Jahangir was the architect of the serai, which at one time lent it the Nur Jahan name of Begum ki serai. We know that both were great builders; however, the architectural style of the gateways signifies a Shahjahani structure rather than belonging to Jahangir's period. It is likely that the foundation was laid by Nur Jahan who is known for her inclination for building serais, and was later completed by Jahan Ara Begam.

- Other Mughal structures

These include portions of enclosure walls along the remaining cell structures on southern and western periphery; three-storey high East and West Gateways; cells along portions of the southern and western periphery and the foundations of a turret at the northeast corner of the site.

- British-period barracks

Since Rajit Singh's governor Avitabile lived in Gor Khatree, after the annexation of the Punjab (of which Peshawar was a part at the time), the British established their kutchery in the

premises of Gor Khatree and no doubt utilized the governor's mansion for their offices. The governor's mansion, which can be seen in 19th century renderings of the Gor Khatree is no longer extant. Several new British structures were added within the compound for various functions of the British civil government, most of which have been demolished in the recent intervention for the 'Mughal-style' garden. However, the barracks dating from 1912, which line a portion of eastern and southern periphery in the form of a corner 'L' are still in existence. These barracks served as the fire brigade station and a fire brigade bell tower also survives.

- Post-Independence interventions in the form of a 'wedding hall' and a mosque. These two structures were constructed during the 1990s and do not relate to the existing historic structures of the Mughal, Sikh or British period. The government has decided to maintain the two structures; however, modifications are being made to make the 'wedding hall' structure less overbearing.
- Latest intervention in the form of a 'Mughal-style garden' Much controversy has been generated due to the design and laying out of the 'Mughal-style garden' in the quadrangle. The design consists of red brick paving walkways in the manner of a chaharbagh, lawns and fountains.

### 1.3 The Cultural Significance of the Walled City

Neither the Walled City nor any of its components are inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List. There is, however, international acknowledgment of its historical significance, particularly as a fortified historic town, and an important bazaar centre on the historic trade routes.

Although much of the vitality of the city is no longer palpable, it once provided the setting for the unfolding drama of myriad civilizations. Its ancient streets, kuchas and mohallahs have witnessed for centuries past from Kanishka to Ahmed Shah Abdali the resplendent invading armies of ambitious adventurers in the pursuit of the coveted prize of Hindustan. The great travelling caravans from Central Asia bringing fascinating stories and tales from far off lands for the entertainment of an avid audience; the rule of the Sikhs, as supply base for British armies proceeding to fight losing battles in Afghanistan, and finally annexation by a foreign power, have all been instrumental in the evolution of the historic environment.

### 1.4 Custodians of the Walled City of Peshawar

The main custodian of the Walled City is the Department of City Development, in conjunction with other relevant city departments. The monument of Gor Khatree is maintained under the Antiquities Act, 1975 by the Federal Department of Archeology and Museums, Government of Pakistan, while the Department of Auqaf has jurisdiction over the major mosques, tombs and shrines within the Walled City. The temples and gurudwaras are the responsibility of the Evacuee Trust Property Board.

The Provincial Archaeology Department has been recently established under the legal framework of the Provincial Antiquities Act, 1997. It is hoped that this department will take up the task of at least systematic listing of the all the cultural assets of the city, followed by proper program of documenting and monitoring. One of its current projects is the conservation of Mahabat Khan Mosque, for which the implementing agency is the Auqaf Department. Among its future plans is the Gor Khatree project for which funds have been allocated and final approval is awaited. The project will include documentation, excavation, conservation of cells, and a museum.

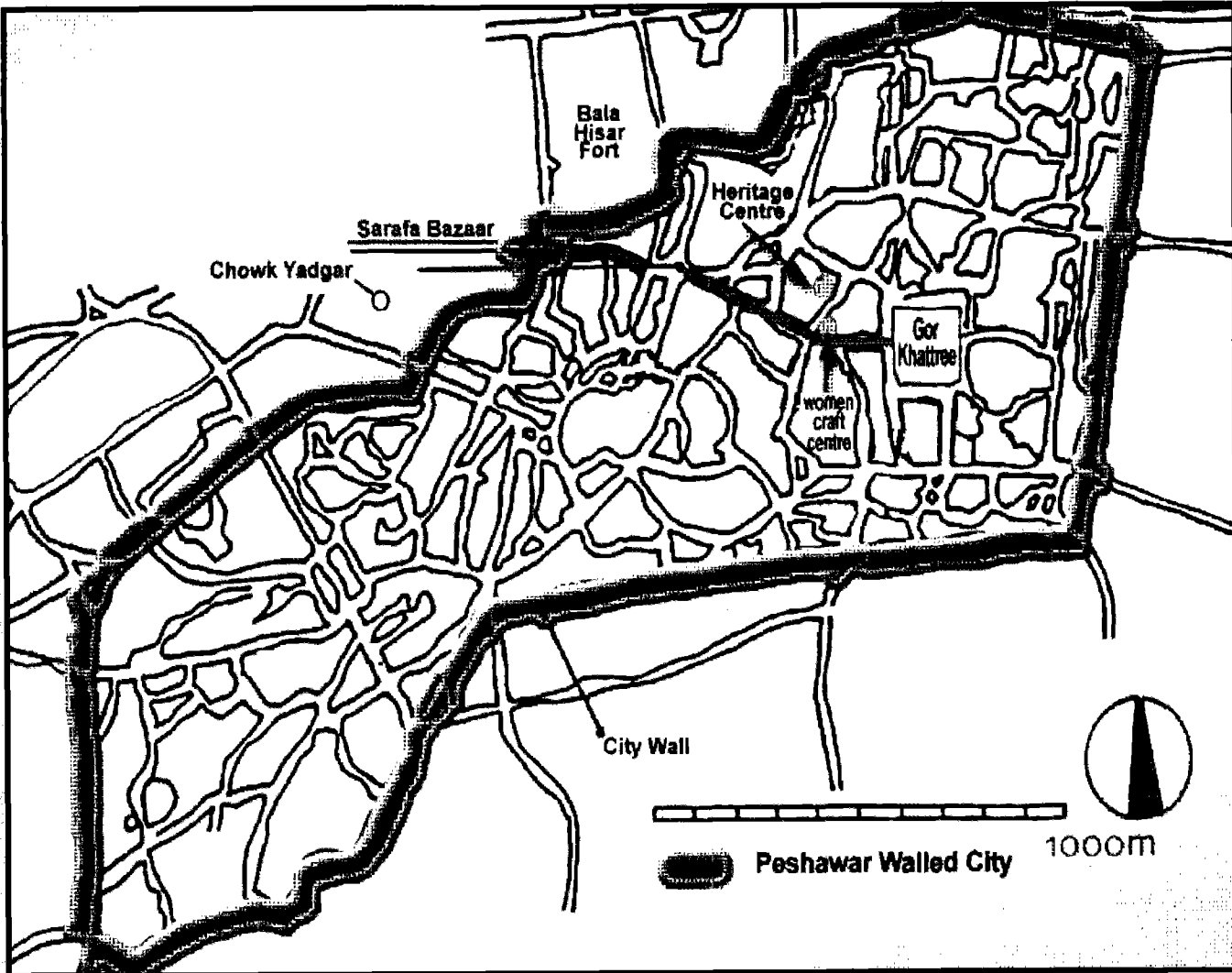


Figure 3.0 : Map of Peshawar Walled City

Courtesy : Nara Women's University & Dr. Masui

**CURRENT STATUS OF THE WALLED CITY, PESHAWAR****2.0 Introduction**

This section presents an overview of the current situation regarding management, conservation, heritage, tourism and community involvement in the Walled City of Peshawar. The aim is to provide the reader with a backdrop against which to view recommendations and proposals for immediate and future action.

**2.1 Management and Administration of the Walled City****2.1.1 Urban Conditions**

The larger Peshawar urban district, with a population of one million, under the administration of the elected Nazim-e-Aala, is divided into four 'towns', each under its own Nazim or administrator. The Walled City comprises of six Union Councils out of the 25 are included in Town 1. The Walled City is administered by the Department of City Development as an urban area within the city of Peshawar without any special acknowledgement of its historical significance or cultural tourism potential.

The Walled City is extremely dense compared to other areas. Although the exact density and the mix of residential and commercial is not documented, the percentage of housing appears to be high. From a visual appraisal it is clear that there has been little investment in existing housing stock. New houses have been constructed in many mohallahs, damaging the original character of the historic environment. However, it is the main thoroughfares and bazaars, which have witnessed the greatest loss through new construction. This is understandable since the main bazaars as commercial arteries are always the first to succumb to commercialization pressures.

As far as residential mohallahs are concerned, more affluent families tend to move out leaving behind those who are much less prosperous. Those areas which were occupied by Hindu owners before Independence, are now populated by multi-family houses. With such a scenario there is little likelihood of investment in housing stock. Generally, we found little or no evidence of investment into the rehabilitation of structures by owners of buildings.

The neglect and obvious abandonment by the provincial/city government has also added to environmental degradation and an all-pervading state of apathy. There has been little investment in infrastructure from the municipality, except the recent intervention in Gor Khatree. This environmental degradation is due to lack of investment from both public and private sectors.

On the other hand the city provides cheap accommodation and cheap labour. It provides a host of activities within the centre of Peshawar and contributes to the informal economy. Clearly, commerce is flourishing in certain areas and people continue to gain livelihood from their trades. This may be due to readily available and economical workforce combined with the dense concentration of retail and traditional manufacturing activity.

### **2.1.2 Property Prices Rising Beyond the Means of the Inhabitants**

One of the dangers in upgrading the Walled City will be higher living costs which may drive out those families who are no longer able to afford to live there. Renovated properties may become 'fashionable' or begin to be coveted by more prosperous sections of Peshawar. If the existing special social relationships are to be maintained, mechanisms must be found to restrict change of ownership to those already residing within the city i.e. first right of refusal to a resident of the same mohallah, street or other part of the Walled City should be built in any assistance that is provided.

### **2.1.3 Lack of Legal Protection**

Destruction in the Walled City could have been avoided if an inventory had been prepared and legal protection obtained for the gazetted buildings. There is at present no mechanism to provide this legal protection. However, spurred by the work of this study, a proposal has been put forward to the Government of the NWFP to implement legislation based on the Sindh Cultural Heritage (Preservation) Act 1994 which would remedy this situation.



The demolition has been spurred on due to commercialization potential of sites along bazaar routes. The houses in smaller lanes and streets suffered due to prosperity of the house owner who replaced the original with a concrete structure.

There are no doubt cases of willful destruction, but many buildings are likely to have been lost due to lack of awareness regarding the value of these structures. Unless, a structure is protected under law there is no compulsion on the part of any individual to save it. Therefore it becomes imperative that buildings should be identified and notified. All inventories should be printed and distributed to the local authorities to disallow their demolition. Until an urban heritage law is in place, it is advisable to get the city government to agree to control demolition of historic buildings.

Once the adaptive re-use policy can be determined, owners of buildings at greatest risk, i.e. along bazaars and main routes, should be helped to make their buildings commercially viable, without destroying the essence and character of the building and the streetscape.

### **2.1.4 Private Ownership of Historical Properties**

The issue of private ownership in the Walled City is complicated. The mohallahs can be divided into two distinct types: Pre-partition Muslim mohallahs and those that had been inhabited by Hindus.

The houses in pre-partition Muslim mohallahs may be easier to handle, since the buildings might have been in the possession of the same family for generations. However, there may be claims from different branches of a single family. The problem of pre-partition Hindu mohallahs is likely to be more complicated due to multiple ownership of the buildings. After Independence, and subsequent to the migration of Hindus, the vacant houses, as evacuee property, were allotted to Muslims in lieu of the property they left behind in India. Thus each building may be occupied by several families. Any attempt at conservation will require studies and categorization of house ownership. In view of multi-ownership of buildings, special funding mechanism may need to be developed.

A study should determine the use of each building e.g. residential (single or multiple ownership), commercial (type and character of trade), crafts workshops (type of craft), Other (e.g. tea houses, caravan serai, restaurant etc.). This database will help in developing financing mechanisms.

### **2.1.5 Financial Incentives to Conserve**

There is a need for incentives to encourage building owners to restore and protect their buildings. At present there are no loan facilities for refurbishment/restoration of such structures. This matter was raised during the recent conference held by the State Bank on Housing Loans. It is clear that at present banks are not prepared to consider historic buildings for housing maintenance or housing refurbishment loans. In view of the fragile nature and lack of clear title to many structures, special mechanisms will need to be devised to create special allocation for historic structures and a reasonable repayment schedule while ensuring return to banks.

Other incentives such as waiving of property or other municipal taxes should also be explored and implemented to encourage investment into conservation. An income tax adjustment for historic buildings refurbishment consonant with Rs. 100,000 allowed in the budget for housing loans, will also encourage house owners to restore their buildings.

### **2.2 Management and Administration of Gor Khatree**

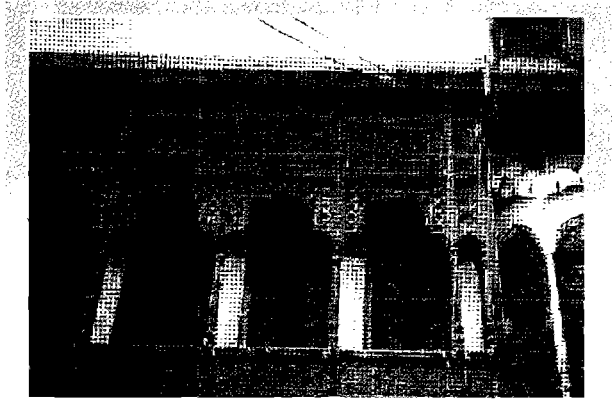
Over several decades, due to the lack of cooperation and understanding between various provincial organizations and the Federal Archaeological Department, the historic buildings have suffered considerable neglect. When the Municipal Department swung into action, it was able to take charge of the site and, ignoring the concerns of archaeological departments, it implemented its own proposal. The absence of legal protection allowed the destruction of British-period Police Barracks and the Avitabile Mansion.

Nothing can demonstrate more palpably the urgent need to create linkages between the city government agencies and archaeological departments both at federal and provincial level. Where infrastructure development is essential around the sites, it must be done after methodology has been agreed at a joint forum representing a wide range of informed stakeholders.

## 2.3 Status of Historical Building Conservation

### 2.3.1 Special Characteristics of the Walled City

The Walled City of Peshawar still retains many of the characteristics of a traditional city in its urban and social forms and structures. More than the individual elements of cultural value within it, it is the city as a whole that offers both a rare opportunity and a huge challenge to conserve and promote a sustainable culture. In the face of the relentless onslaught of the culture of modernity, through the media and the role models presented by the power elites, it will



Walled City

require the highest levels of creative marketing and imaginative promotion to 'sell' the idea of a 'sustainable culture'. In the end, the issue of conserving the Walled City of Peshawar will be of great benefit to humanity. While we will have to think globally in our approach to orientation and promotion, we will have to act locally in our efforts to documentation, presentation and conservation.

The most interesting fact about the city is how the various skills of its citizens have been naturally preserved and conserved over time, accepting the colors of all the invaders that it received from the North-West and yet holding back the original flavor, becoming the 'First City' of the undivided subcontinent.

The Walled City is densely packed with 3 to 4 storey high structures configured along narrow streets. The organic spatial characteristic of the historic core is sharply divergent from the remaining more organized city form, largely a result of British annexation which occurred in 1848.

The disposition of densely packed houses is reflective of the social and homogeneous characteristics of the population residing within the core. As in all historic cities of Pakistan, narrow streets and

semi-public, semi-private spaces and squares provide opportunity for extensive interaction within the Walled City populace. The urban spatial form itself contributes towards building a cohesive community with a shared value system. Due to the narrowness of streets and alleyways, pedestrianized areas promote a host of activities for greater interchange and communication without disruption by vehicular traffic.

Among exceptional urban forms found in Peshawar is the elevated enclosed walkway suspended 2 storeys above the street, and strung between houses of the same family on opposite sides of the passageway. This unique urban element, devised for private access and interchange of women of the family, adds a special flavour to the historic environment. It is through utilization of distinct architectural and spatial forms that the historic core transmits to the visitor the special disposition, traditional value system and lifestyle of Peshawar families.

The architectural characteristic that is the most dominant consists of enormous blank facades along narrow streets of the residential mohallahs. Normally only one large elaborate aperture defines the point of entry. The absence of other openings on the street are expressive of the desire to protect its interior from prying eyes of strangers. The introverted character of the houses, with rooms disposed around courtyards, reflects the traditional way of life and needs to be treated with respect. The more open architectural countenance of mercantile buildings, provides a greater decorative flourish to the buildings lining the bazaars. The beautiful Jharokas and balconies and the flexibility provided by the basta arrangement provides the option of closing or opening up the interior to others.

Identification of such singular architectural and urban characteristics which contribute to the totality of the urban fabric, will be among the most important tasks. The conservation of the historic core is the prerequisite for retaining the value system that it has nurtured through the ages. At the same time, as a living city, it cannot be frozen in time but to evolve and transform without losing the inherent tangible and intangible characteristics which have contributed to its special character in the first place.

### 2.3.2 Historic Bazaars of the Walled City

The streets and mohallahs of the Walled City are numerous: *Chaka Gali, Lakhi Garan, Dhaki Nall-Bandi, Chori Garan, Jahangir Pura, Chini Garan, Daftar Bandan, Rasi Watan, Chari Koban, Daru Garan, Panja Bandan, Dhobi Gali, More Kandan, Koocha Risaldar marviiha, Lahori, Yaka Toot, Sabzi Mandi.*

The famous bazaars include *Khyber Bazaar, Shuba Bazaar, Qisa Khwani Bazaar, Misgaran (copper)*

*Bazaar, Jastan Dozan (leather) Bazaar, Raiti (iron things) Bazaar, Bazaar Kalan, Dabgar Bazaar, Ramdas Bazaar, Dalgaran Bazaar, Bagtair Bazan Bazaar, Phor Garan (mats) Bazaar, Tasbeeh Garan Bazaar, Mochi Lara Bazaar, Resham Garan Bazaar, Karim Pura Bazaar, Kochi Market, Chor Bazaar, Jahangir Pura Bazaar, Namak Mandi, Bazaar, Peepal Mandi Bazaar, Andher Shahar Bazaar and Kabuli Bazaar. For further information on Bazaars refer to Annexure IV.*



Qisa Khwani Bazaar

Some of the craft activities carried out in these bazaars contribute to the pollution and waste problem in the Walled City. A solution to this problem is required which does not destroy the historical and social integrity of the bazaars and their inhabitants.

One possible approach was adopted by Ader-Fez, the agency for slum clearance and renovation of the Fez Medina, or grand bazaar. All seriously polluting activities were moved to a purpose built crafts quarter, designed to 'improve productivity, deal with pollution and modernise activities'. Traditional activities which were non mechanised and non-polluting remained in the Medina. Those which were in unsuitable premises and moderately polluting such as traditional tanners not using chromium, copperware manufacturers and retailers without electrolysis, were grouped together in suitable areas and their pollution dealt with. The important point here is that situations such as this are most effectively dealt with as environmental and social issues rather than solely conservation issues.

Many of the bazaars have enormous cultural tourism potential and their conservation is a high priority because this highly prized commercial zone is rapidly converting into high rise shopping plazas. A project has been forwarded to the Government of NWFP to conserve and restore the famous Qissa Khwani Bazaar, the Bazaar of the Story-tellers. The proposal includes:

- Conservation of all the historic buildings on the street.
- Conversion of some of the preserved buildings into hotel accommodation for tourists, into traditional tea houses, and into art and craft shops.
- Conversion of the entire street into pedestrian zone with kiosks on the streets for eating purpose.

### 2.3.3 Destruction of Historic Buildings

The city is losing its historic architectural resource at a rapid pace. The prosperity witnessed in NWFP in the wake of the Afghanistan wars brought windfall profits. Those who could afford it decided to pull down the existing, 'outdated' houses and rebuild 'modern' structures. Thus the last decade has witnessed destruction at an unprecedented scale. The famous Sethi mohallah is an example of the large scale demolition. Once a remarkable and beautiful ensemble, today it is but a ghost of the wonderful architectural heritage. Since the cost of rehabilitation and conservation is high, many prefer to demolish and rebuild rather than carry out the painstaking work and expending extra amount of money that needs to be invested into historic structures.

The city has lost not only its houses but also some fine commercial buildings. There are a few survivors of the legendary serais and qahwa khaneh that were once the hallmark



State of neglect

of Peshawar. The famous Qissa Khwani Bazaar and the Kabuli Bazaar are both largely denuded of the fine structures that once lined both sides of the thoroughfares. The large number of serais which once housed the caravans arriving from Central Asia, and brought in their wake the remarkable stories of far off lands, due to which Qissa Khawani or Story Tellers Bazaar originated, are no longer traceable. Only one qahwa khana is now extant from scores which once populated the main bazaars. Luckily, some historic buildings are extant which, once protected and conserved, will be able to portray the original streetscape.

### 2.3.4 Loss of Traditional Building Elements

The ornate carved wood, carved and bonded brick, stucco and other delicate components of the Walled City buildings are being damaged by neglect and by the high levels of pollution in the area. These elements are not being properly conserved for a variety of reasons: failure to appreciate their importance; lack of funds and/or uncertainty as to how to carry out the work.

### 2.3.5 Documentation of the Walled City

Although the Walled City has long been of great interest there has been no comprehensive documentation of the city. Peshawar's beautiful houses, serais and qahwa khaneys have been famous throughout Pakistan; its Sethi houses, when seen in their glory, were a remarkable and unique cluster. However, for various reasons, in spite of this interest, the documentation that has been carried out is fragmented at best.

The Oxford School of Architecture worked in the Walled City for several months and carried out fairly full documentation of the Sethi houses. Unfortunately, the record, which was placed with the Development Planning Unit of PDA, is no longer traceable. Efforts are afoot to acquire the material from the Oxford School. Another concerted effort was carried out by Nara Women's University, Japan. That record is also not available in Pakistan, but Dr. Masui has promised to furnish the drawings prepared as part of the project. The third resource available is the systematic inventory of over 90 buildings by the Heritage Foundation in the vicinity of Gor Khatree. A thesis has been prepared by Rubina Qizilbash on the Sethi houses which traces the history

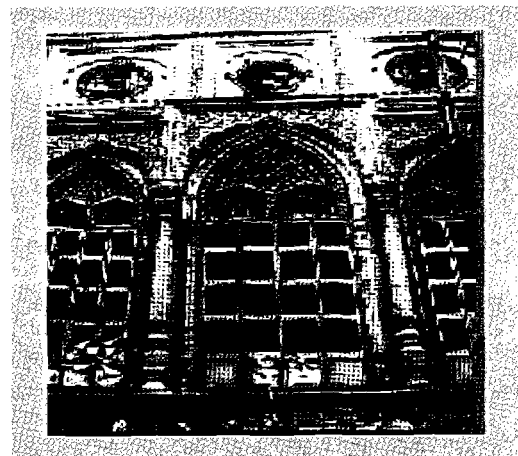
etc. of the family and their linkage with Central Asia and Russia. Various attempts have been made for photographing the area, but without marking the location of buildings on maps.

The Peshawar Development Unit established during the nineties prepared detailed maps of the Walled City; however, the work did not proceed further and no conservation of the Walled City was undertaken. Some valuable measured drawings of a few properties such as the Sethi houses and Kotla Mohsin Khan have been made by architecture students, by the conservation cell of the Peshawar Development Authority (PDA) and by others. But these have not been systematically collated, archived or published.

In order to initiate systematic documentation, the UNDP/UNESCO/ Government of Pakistan Project for Cultural Tourism undertook a UNESCO-Heritage Foundation Workshop (February 24-March 1) in collaboration with the Directorate of Archaeology, NWFP. A total of 26 participants including young architects, students of archaeology and fine arts and others, identified and documented 59 historic structures according to Heritage Foundation format. Over 1000 photographs were produced, heritage inventory forms filled out and a large number of sketches and art work produced.

### 2.3.6 Availability of Guidance for Restoration Work

At present there are no manuals to provide advice and guidance regarding conservation methodologies for owners of historic properties. There is an urgent need to develop pamphlets providing information regarding the salient features of Peshawar structures along with specific advice regarding conservation of structural fabric, architectural and decorative elements. Since commercial utilization and adaptive re-use is likely to play an important role in saving the buildings from decay and destruction, guidelines as to appropriate contemporary usage need also to be developed.



Mohallah Sathian



Owners have no access to conservation professionals for advice on assessment, stylistic analysis, appointment of qualified trade and craftspeople etc. The solution may lie in creation of an organization which will deal in the development activities of the Walled City along with providing consultancy services and advice to the owners. This organization can also work along with voluntary organizations in providing appropriate assistance.

### 2.3.7 Conservation at Gor Khatree

The historic core of the Walled City contains within its boundaries several historic monuments as well which have disparate needs for conservation, and thus need to be treated differently.



Historic Gateway to Gor Khatree

Living monuments such as the Mahabat Khan mosque, continue to be utilized by the residents for regular prayers. Its conservation is in progress; and there seem to be no issues except perhaps the lack of trained conservators which may have resulted in past solutions not necessarily beneficial to the monument.

Gor Khatree no longer serves its original functions, and is a heritage monument in need of proper management and re-use. Recent actions by the city government illustrate the lack of a clear management policy for the site. A poorly designed and historically unsound paved 'Mughal Gardens' is being laid at the site. At best this can be considered misdirected works by a municipal department charged with the responsibility of improving the area.

On the one hand, their actions resulted beneficially in the clearance of the site of the entrenched police establishment; on the other hand, actions in uncalled for haste created intrusion and incompatible development within the historic compound.

A recent initiative has been put forward by the Provincial Department of Archaeology to the NWFP Government to combine archaeological research, building restoration, conversion of the marriage hall, built on the site, into a city museum, putting practicing artisans and craftsmen in the restored structures, the provision of art and craft outlets and other commercial activities for the sustainability of the site.

### 2.3.8 Conservation of Other Historic and Cultural Buildings

While the Department of Auqaf and the Evacuee Trust Property Board collect a sizable income from the properties under their care, there is very little spent on their maintenance. Apart from the few active temples and gurdwaras maintained by the respective devotees, the Hindu and Sikh properties generally suffer from neglect and misuse. On the other hand many mosques and tombs have fallen victim to *misguided enthusiasm* of the local communities and the Auqaf Department. As a result many historically valuable structures have been covered over with modern materials. Proper conservation practices are practically unheard of.

### 2.4 Infrastructure and Environmental Issues

The Walled City suffers from a complexity of ailments. The progressive environmental degradation seems to have accelerated over the past decade. An *Urban Planning and Development Management System for Peshawar* was commissioned by CD & MD, Peshawar to address the environmental and planning problems on a city-wide basis. The specific issues facing the Walled City were not a focus.

Investment in conservation of historical properties will gain impetus only if the City Government/Municipal Agency can forcefully demonstrate their resolve to improve the quality of life for the residents. We heard many stories of residents having moved out to more affluent areas who might have continued to stay in the city if the living conditions were more acceptable. Among the difficult tasks will be to persuade the original residents to continue to pursue their lifestyle within the city. Some of the specific problems facing the historic urban centre are detailed below :

### 2.4.1 Access to Peshawar and the Walled City

Peshawar is well connected by road, rail and air to the national and international systems. The Grand Trunk Road, along the northern boundary of the old city, is the major artery connecting the national highway system to the east with the Afghanistan border to the west. The City Railway station is located near the north east corner of the walled city, just across the Grand Trunk Road, the Cantonment Railway station is about two kilometers to the west of the old city, while the airport is some three kilometers further in the same direction.

All modes of public road transport are available at various points on the circular road, which follows the alignment of the old wall. While only two of the original sixteen gates and parts of the southern section of the wall are still standing, access into the walled city is still at approximately the same locations as the original gates.

Despite the heavy traffic and the mix of pedestrians and motorized vehicles, there are practically no facilities such as pedestrian streets, footpaths, zebra crossings, shelters, refuges etc. for ordinary pedestrians let alone for the handicapped.

### 2.4.2 Circulation Within the Walled City

Most of the Walled City is accessible by smaller vehicles including taxis, motor rickshaws, private cars, motorbikes etc. But some residential mohallas have very narrow winding streets suitable only for pedestrian movement. The brick or concrete paving in many of these streets has fallen into disrepair, and needs to be repaired.

### 2.4.3 Communications in the Walled City

Telecommunication and Postal services are available throughout the city with post offices, and numerous Public Call Offices in all the main bazaars.

### 2.4.4 Lighting and Illumination

Street lighting is installed throughout the city but often suffers from poor maintenance. Tungsten filament lighting is still in use, although in some of the main streets the old system has been replaced with sodium and mercury vapor lamps. There is no provision for illumination of cultural heritage buildings.

### 2.4.5 Roads and Traffic in the Walled City

Presently there are no plans to restrict and rationalize vehicular traffic within the Walled City. Wherever the streets are wide enough for two lanes, vehicular traffic plies indiscriminately, the only inhibiting factor being the narrowness of the streets. The most offending vehicles are the rickshaws with their noise and smoke emitting character. The congestion due to vehicles obstructs the movement of pedestrians in a city which is largely designed for movement of pedestrians or at best animate transport modes.

### 2.4.6 Air and Noise Pollution

Air pollution levels within the Walled City are ten times acceptable international standards. The cause is primarily poorly maintained motor vehicles, particularly public transport vehicles such as motor rickshaws, buses and trucks. These are the source of heavy air and noise pollution as well as a cause of traffic hazards. Pollution and dust are aggravated by the lack of filtering greenery inside the Walled City.

### 2.4.7 Intrusive Electricity Wires

There is an adequate provision for electricity throughout the city, however, the proliferation of power lines strung across roads, and between buildings is intrusive and poses a serious fire hazard, particularly in a city famous for its beautiful carved wooden *jharokas*.

#### **2.4.8 Water Supply in the Walled City**

The water supply system, though adequate, is aging and in need of replacement. In parts it is subject to leakages, particularly where the mains and faulty ferules are above the surface. Although water supply exists but many of the pipes are laid above ground thus restricting the walking space in the narrow streets and making them prone to damage and contamination of water supply.

#### **2.4.9 Drainage and Sewage**

There is a functioning sewerage system with underground sewers in the main bazaars, and open drains with steel gratings in the narrow streets. But due to misuse, poor maintenance and simply clogging in the open drains, there are frequent blockages, with sewage water fouling the lanes. The number of public toilets and standards of hygiene is way below the required levels.

The drainage is carried in open drains (nalis) which line the pavements, emitting foul smell and acting as collection points for garbage. They pose a serious health hazard as there is high risk of cross contamination of water supplies.

#### **2.4.10 Solid Waste Removal**

The streets of the Walled City suffer from poor maintenance aggravated by a lack of acceptable sanitation standards. Uncollected plastic bags, garbage and debris clutter the pavements, contributing to environmental degradation for the residents living in 3-4 storey high-density *mohallahs*. Solid waste removal is far from adequate. This is due to a lack of sufficient financial resources for vehicles and other equipment. But there is also a general lack of awareness on the part of the users of public spaces and buildings.

#### **2.4.11 Soil Settlement Problems**

Soil settlement in the city's man-made ground is a serious problem, particularly in Lahori, Ganj and Jahangirpura Union Councils, caused by fluctuating water table, due to the construction of Warsak Dam and later installation of tube wells, resulting in settlement of the soil.

### 2.4.12 Vibration Damage to Historical Buildings

Vibration generated by traffic movement is also damaging to the historic structures. The immediate impact can be seen on fragile exterior elements such as balconies and facade decoration. The extent to which buildings are being structurally affected can only be estimated as no study has been carried out on this problem. For further information on environmental issues in Peshawar Walled City refer to Annexure III and XIII.

### 2.5 The Status of Handicrafts in the Walled City

Peshawar, being the trade center for the North West Frontier Province and also the subject of constant invasions, is a home for various crafts and craftpersons. Many artisans have migrated from several small villages across NWFP to Peshawar in search of a good market for their crafts.

The city's unique feature was that the bazaars and koochas of the old city were named after the skills and handicrafts practiced there. The citizens are known to be very skillful, practicing various kinds of crafts that maintain original flavour and accents. The crafts practiced in the old city of Peshawar were the major source of income for the citizens. These crafts were not only for the local market but were also exported to other cities and countries. Many of these crafts, like yaqdaan dozi, sirraaji, lungi baafi, posteen sazi, kangi saazi, choori sazi have either diminished to extinction or are at the verge of it. For further information on crafts in Peshawar Walled City refer to Annexure IV.

### 2.6 The Status of Intangible Heritage in Peshawar Walled City

#### 2.6.1 Pashtu Music

The existence of musical and other aspects of intangible heritage is attested from Gandharan sculpture of the pre-Islamic period. Little is known, however, of the intangible traditions themselves until the advent of modern recording technology. Today, both the radio and TV stations in Peshawar offer programs of Pashto songs, and cassette tapes of Pashto songs are available in bazaars throughout the NWFP. Public performances of Pashto music are, however, a rarity, presenting a contrast to the development in recent decades of concerts of classical, pop and other local language songs elsewhere in South Asia. For a foreigner in Peshawar, this can create the impression that Pathans do not much care about the music of their own region.

The music instruments identical to the ones at the Lahore sites are the harmonium and the tabla. The Peshawar tabla is much larger and the left bass drum has a ball of kneaded wholemeal dough plastered on the skin to make it more resonant. However, the most distinctive instrument of the city of Peshawar and of the NWFP is the *rabab*, a plucked lute with gut strings.

There is a wide range of musical genres characteristic of the Peshawar area. For more information refer to Annexure V. Maintenance of these traditional forms is important within the context of urban rehabilitation and cultural tourism.

#### 2.6.2 Story-telling and Folklore

There are several types of intangible cultural heritage particular to the Peshawar region. Story-telling and the relating of folk tales has played a major role in shaping the physical environment of the city.

When forms of entertainment were scarce in the past, story-telling in hujras to a gathered audience became



Story Teller

a regular form of recreation. Story-telling has been practiced all over the Subcontinent, but nowhere was it as potent as in Peshawar. The stories relate to princes, fairies, devils, djinns, tales of romance and miracles of saints as elsewhere, but the narrative tradition of incidents and adventures became the forte of Peshawar story-tellers. Story-telling became a highly rated art form and the tellers were referred to as *Dastaan Sara* (Fable Narrator), who could tell interesting stories all through the night.

This tradition became so popular and entrenched that a whole bazaar which boasted a network of fable narrators, acquired international fame as *Qissa Khwani* or the Bazaar of Story Tellers. Individual story-tellers, due to their individual style or renderings in prose or verse developed a following that congregated around them in the bazaar. The tellers called *Ghag* (call) and *Nara* (call) in Pashto related folk tales or those based on historical exploits. Two, three or four story-tellers would jointly tell the tales. This art is still being practiced by singers of Peshawar which, if recorded, will provide a rich collection.

The special cuisine, literary gatherings, recreation and sports, alternative medicine, customs and rituals on festivals, marriages and deaths, relationships, kinships and clans, traditions of *hujra*, *baithak* and *jirgas*, aspects of spiritual guidance (*pir-murshid*) all are part of the makeup of the prevalent value system.

### 2.6.3 The Special Qualities of the Walled City

The historic urban fabric has evolved over centuries and is but a reflection of the distinctive culture and value system of its residents. If the lifestyles and traditional characteristics are destroyed the conservation of the buildings will be nothing but a theatre prop, devoid of the flavour and value system that produced the special attributes of the Walled City. In view of the needs of contemporary living and the evolving character of living cities, the focus on striking a balance will be paramount. Thus ongoing discussions and discourse transfer of the community's value system from one generation to another will be an important ingredient of the conservation strategy.

A detailed study will be required to identify all characteristics that endow the city with its special cultural diversity. The family relationships in the mohollah system, the special trades and crafts,



the bustle in the bazaars, the mosques and shrines, special architectural vocabulary and more, are the elements that contribute to the totality of the historic environment. All those identified as contributing factors should be studied, particular characteristics identified and approaches fabricated for their sustenance. For further information on Intangible Heritage refer to Annexure IX .

### **2.7 Current Status of Cultural Tourism in the Walled City**

#### **2.7.1 Current Visitation Patterns**

The primary users of the Walled City are its resident population of over a hundred thousand in the six union councils comprising the Walled City. To this should be added the daily influx of some one hundred thousand commuters: workers, students and visitors, who come to the provincial capital for business, trade, shopping, and entertainment.

The number of overseas visitors to Peshawar is low, and comprises mainly individual adventure travelers and back-packers. Some foreign tourists from other parts of Asia are drawn by the important Gandhara heritage of the area. The Sikhs community has bought up many houses in the Jogan Shah mohalla, which contains a concentration of Gurudwaras and Hindu Temples, and attracts many Sikh and foreign tourists. Another substantial tourism element consists of returning expatriate Pakistanis.

#### **2.7.2 Availability of Information about the Walled City**

A Cultural Heritage Trail has recently been developed by the Sarhad Tourism Corporation, Government of NWFP, with informative pamphlet, maps and signs installed in the streets, indicating the location of Heritage Trail sites, structures and places of tourist interest. Some other useful maps, books, cards and pamphlets, are also available at a few bookshops and major hotels in Peshawar, but except for the Cantonment, there are often no road and street signs to assist the first time visitor to the city.

A tourist's guidebook on Peshawar Museum has been designed and a potential donor has come forward who very graciously has agreed to get it printed. The guidebook shall be available at all strategic tourist's points in the country.

Flyers for the publicity of scenic and historical areas of Frontier are currently being designed for the propagation amongst the potential tourists. This project is being carried out for the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, NWFP, for which appropriate funds are available. Additional pamphlets dealing with the Walled City and its many heritage resources are still needed.

Twelve large boards are currently at the design stage; these boards will be erected at important sites throughout the NWFP for the promotion of tourism along a Gandhara Art Trail in cooperation with UNESCO and with Japanese funding. Additional funds for this project are also available with Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, NWFP. A similar programme of tourism-oriented signage is required for inside the Walled City. For further information on Tourism in Peshawar refer to Annexure X .

### **2.7.3 Visitor Accommodation and Facilities**

The city offers a wide range of accommodation from cheap bed and breakfast to up-market hotels. What is lacking is clean but low-cost accommodation, such as youth hostels, for the low budget tourist. The city offers the wide range of eateries characteristic of an urban area.

### **2.7.4 Museums**

Among the principles of the ICOMOS (International Council of Museums) Charter, museums are defined as an important resource for Cultural Tourism for several reasons: their status as cultural mediators and the diversity of their collections, their category (whether public or private and national, regional or local), and their conditions of multiplicity, uniqueness, freedom, flexibility and creative potentiality.

According to ICOMOS the duties of a Museum, as a non-profit institution in the service of society, are to conserve and display for the purposes of study, education and enjoyment collections of objects of cultural or scientific significance.

Peshawar boasts one of the best museums in Pakistan, housing the finest collection of Gandhara sculptures. The recently formed Provincial Department of Archaeology is undertaking several steps which will promote heritage tourism, which apart from refurbishment and upgrading of the Peshawar Museum, two new museums buildings in Hund and Puskalavati have been approved for construction, which will strengthen the display potential of antiquity that has been unearthed in the recent past. For further information on Museums refer to Annexure I.

### 2.8 Community Awareness and Involvement in the Heritage of the Walled City

Presently, there is little awareness regarding the value of historic structures and the need for their conservation. Faced with a degrading environment and houses in need of conservation and repair, many residents would simply prefer to move out to 'modern' developments such as Hayatabad, the fashionable area of Peshawar.

In view of lack of visible improvement in the past years, most people are skeptical of any new conservation proposals. The Sethi family is a case in point: for several years on different occasions they have been promised help and assistance by government and private groups, which did not materialize. As a result, a house in which visitors were always welcome is locked and there is reluctance to let them enter. This sort of situation does not engender community enthusiasm for conservation.

The recently established Sarhad Conservation Network, a group of Peshawar residents who share a keen interest in the conservation of the cultural heritage of the Walled City, organize activities and campaigns and keep conservation issues in the press and public eye. Similarly, various school and college and university groups are concerned about conservation issues. They all share a degree of frustration at being unable to work together effectively to bring about the changes they can see are needed.

Since women do not normally have a voice in such discussions, special attempts must be made to involve women through special activities, training and links. Since it is women who spend most time in the houses and streets of the Walled City, their current lack of involvement and awareness must be addressed. For further information on Community Outreach refer to Annexure XI.

### 2.9 Training and Capacity Building Opportunities

Tertiary training in archaeology and elements of conservation are offered by the University of Peshawar, Department of Archaeology.

Tourism training is offered provincially at the Pakistan-Austria Institute of Tourism and Hotel Management located in Gulibagh Swat Valley. Cultural tourism is not a component of the curriculum.

### 2.10 Conclusion

The Walled City of Peshawar is extremely rich in tangible and intangible heritage representing a long time span and many cultural players. However, environmental and infrastructure conditions in the Walled City are so serious that they compromise the basic livability of the city, seriously limit tourism potential and threaten the physical degradation and loss of the culture of the area. The other critical issue facing cultural tourism in Peshawar is the lack of basic documentation of the Walled City's heritage. These are the issues, which must be addressed urgently.

**RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE WALLED CITY OF PESHAWAR****3.0 Broad Objectives of the Recommendations and Proposals**

The recommendations and proposals, which are presented here have the following broad objectives:

- To ensure a radical upgrading of the physical environment of the Peshawar Walled City in order to ensure that the living and built heritage of the place continues to thrive.
- To set up a viable and sustainable system of ongoing documentation and conservation of all aspects of the cultural heritage of the Walled City.
- To involve the widest possible group of stakeholders in decision making, implementation of programmes and reaping of financial and social benefits.

**3.1 Recommendations and Proposals**

These objectives will be met by the following proposals for action and initiatives presented in brief here. In most cases these initiatives are further presented as detailed Project Proposals in Part 5. In some cases the recommendations make reference to initiatives already underway. These are projects, which augment this study and merit further support, even if they are not the subject of Project Proposals. Others are recommendations for action, which will help achieve the objectives but do not require funding.

**3.1.1 Peshawar Heritage Centre**

It is recommended that a Heritage Centre be established as a flagship action in Peshawar Walled City to carry out and house documentation data & material, provide guidance for the conservation of historic structures and revitalization of crafts, and carry out research and community outreach.

The Centre will comprise seven cells:

**a. Documentation Cell**

To survey, identify and catalogue heritage within the Walled City.

**b. Conservation Advisory Cell**

To identify heritage zones, advise historic property owners, write guidelines for restoration and re-use, and maintain registers of conservation professionals .

**c. Funding Advisory Cell**

To manage the proposed Endowment Fund and advise on fund raising, grants and loans.

**d. Research/Resource Cell**

To carry out historical and archaeological research, collate existing archives, and publish academic, educational and tourism oriented material.

**e. Crafts Cell**

To register artisans, advise on design, packaging and marketing, liaise with Crafts Workshops, for instance in Gor Khatree, and oversee the purchase of a collection for future display at a craft museum.

**f. Community Participation Cell**

To coordinate outreach programme, public discussion of heritage issues, review plans and proposals in view of community concerns and organize community assemblies /Karavan events.

**g. Intangible Heritage Cell**

To create a database of intangible heritage and produce recordings, CDs and tapes.

It is intended that the Heritage Centre be established in a large historic building within the Walled City, the restoration of which will act as a pilot programme for future conservation. A phased approach will be taken and cells will become active as funding and suitable staff become available. Lessons can be learnt regarding the set-up and operation of this type of facility by looking at the House of Heritage, in Luang Prabang, Lao P.D.R., an institution with many of the same aims and aspirations.

### 3.1.2 Peshawar Walled City Rehabilitation Master Plan

The future of Peshawar Walled City as a heritage site and tourism venue is completely dependent on the rehabilitation of its urban fabric. Unless action is taken to both conserve what remains of its past and bring it up to the standards of the 21st century, all that is significant and valuable about the city will be irretrievably lost. This can only be achieved through implementation of a Peshawar Walled City Rehabilitation Master Plan.

It is envisioned that this scheme will have the following broad objectives:

- To upgrade the degraded environment of the area; dealing with issues such as pollution, traffic, building deterioration, infrastructure and basic utilities.
- To systematically involve a wide range of professionals, interested parties and the residents of the Walled City in decision making and implementation of the Scheme.
- To carry out all aspects of the rehabilitation programme in collaboration with the proposed Heritage Centre to ensure that heritage values are maintained.

Tasks will include studies of land-use, transport, environmental factors, existing infrastructure, power supply, water supply, drainage and sewerage, garbage disposal and heritage implications. This will be followed by preparation of proposals, of tender documents and calling of tenders, implementation and supervision of works.

### 3.1.3 Gor Khatree Cultural Tourism Node

Located in the heart of the Walled City, the historical quadrangle is an ideal location to be developed as a Cultural Tourism node. It is envisioned in this proposal that conservation of existing monuments will allow their re-use for cultural activities. The Government of the NWFP is undertaking conversion of thirty Mughal period cells to be used for crafts activities and display. Compatibly designed additions to complete the quadrangle cells could be utilized for tourist accommodation. The Government is also conserving former British barrack buildings along the east and south of the site for adaptation as a City Museum and a food court. It is planned that performances and Karavan Peshawar events will be held in the large central open space. To develop Gor Khatree as a Cultural

Tourism Node there is a need to support and augment the steps being taken by the Government of NWFP.

### **3.1.4 Environmental Improvement of the Bazaars of Peshawar, Sarrafa Bazaar and Gor Khatree Bazaar**

The many bazaars of Peshawar provide richness, vibrancy and colour to the Walled City. But, like the rest of the community, they suffer from the environmental degradation of the area from heavy and uncontrolled traffic, poor provision of essential services and high levels of pollution. An Environmental Rehabilitation Master Plan has been proposed for the Walled City, a pivotal and much needed large-scale project within a long time frame. Many of the bazaar areas are being eroded by development and loss of historic buildings and the threat to them is immediate. It is recommended that the gold bazaar, Saraffa Bazaar, and Gor Khatree Bazaar be the focus of a short-term project to conserve their buildings, upgrade their environment and beautify their settings. This pilot programme will set an example to other bazaars in the city and provide inspiration and valuable know-how for future planning. It will also create a cultural tourism link between the Lahore Fort and the Gor Khatree Tourism node, which is already underway.

### **3.1.5 GIS Mapping of the Walled City**

Geographical Information Systems (GIS) provide the ideal tool for collection, manipulation and interpretation of baseline mapping data. This will be particularly relevant when handling the huge amounts of information on infrastructure, buildings, heritage resources, utilities, roads etc. necessary for the Rehabilitation Master Plan. It is therefore strongly recommended that GIS capability be a requirement of the multi-disciplinary team appointed to carry out the Feasibility Study, that training be provided to all local counterpart staff and that GIS be integrated into the Heritage Centre activities.

The use of GIS in cultural heritage planning and management is a growing trend in Asia and a number of excellent examples illustrating the kind of contribution it can make can be seen in the UNESCO book, *GIS and Cultural Resource Management: A Manual for Heritage Managers*.



### 3.1.6 Financing of Conservation and Restoration of Heritage Properties

A special section of the proposed Peshawar Heritage Centre, the Funding Advisory Cell, has been recommended to investigate sources and mechanisms for funding conservation and cultural tourism. These might include mechanisms such as micro financing for small entrepreneurial enterprises and refurbishment loans for upgrading existing commercial premises. The Cell will also be responsible for getting this information out to the public, giving practical advice on financing conservation projects. Geographically disparate models for successful fund set-up and management can be seen in the Architectural Heritage Fund in the U.K. and the Tibet Heritage Fund.

The Cell will manage the proposed Endowment Fund for Assistance to Heritage Property Conservation; a developing untouched, capital base of donated funds. The interest will be used to solicit matching loans from banks and other institutions to support conservation projects. If an owner puts forward 20% and receives 50% funding from the Fund and 30% from a bank loan, repayment will be due on only the latter thereby easing the burden of conservation.

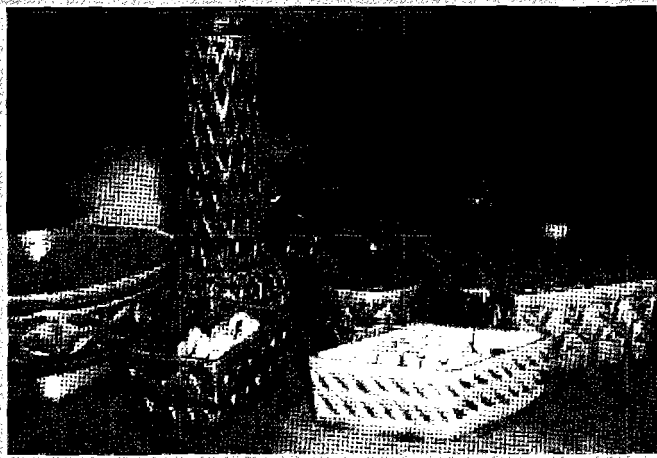
### 3.1.7 Peshawar Crafts Training Centre for Women

Since society does not give due recognition to women's work, and usually their effort in producing a thing of beauty is not appreciated sufficiently to encourage them to continue. However, training in improved and expanded skills will empower women to generate income, helping to lift their families out of poverty.

The Crafts Training Centre will begin by offering training to 15 women in the endangered skills of wax painting on cloth led by the sole remaining practitioner of this craft in Peshawar. Over time it is planned that the teaching scope will diversify and in the process help save crafts from extinction.

### 3.1.8 Revival of Peshawar Pottery

Traditionally in Pakistan there were no schools to teach artisan skills; the only place to learn was the workshop of a master craftsman. The revival of this traditional master-apprentice relationship in craft production is therefore an essential part of a strategy to revive and support crafts. This proposal builds upon one of the few remaining examples of master-apprentice training as a flagship action: glazed pottery production near Qissa Khwani Bazaar.



Peshawar Pottery

The objectives are to train a new generation of potters, improve quality and marketing and set an example for future initiatives of this kind.

### 3.1.9 Historic City Expert Exchange Programme

Programmes should be pursued which do not involve direct transfer of money from donors. Instead, there is scope for contributions of expertise and know-how from outside the Walled City community. For example, individuals with specific knowledge and experience in dealing successfully with urban and conservation problems in historic cities elsewhere could be financed to come to Peshawar, analyze the current situation, design remedial action and help see it through to fruition.

Useful contributions of this type would include an expert in the conservation of degrading wood carving who had successfully employed techniques in similar conditions, for example in the Zeyrek district of Istanbul; or an expert in solid waste management in the densely packed urban cores of European cities. One way of achieving this is by 'twinning' Peshawar with other cities with historic urban cores for "mutual support and assistance", particularly with cities, which have moved further along the conservation path. Luang Prabang has done this with Chinon in France. Peshawar could

'twin' with two very different historic towns with access to different kinds of experience, for example Fez, Morocco and Barcelona, Spain.

### 3.1.10 'Greening' of the Walled City

Every opportunity should be taken when planning for individual projects and for the Walled City as a whole to introduce greenery and landscaping into the area. From small planters to trees and garden patches in a densely packed and polluted area like the Walled City can benefit almost immediately from any type of planting initiative, whether private or public. Greenery in and around the periphery of the city will enhance the visual environment and filter pollution, dust and noise.

### 3.1.11 Utilization of Public Spaces

In a densely occupied area such as the Walled City there is an historical pattern of open spaces, voids in the built environment, which are a fundamental component of the urban plan. These historical open areas vary in size and function from the public to the private: larger areas for ritual and formal events and displays, smaller neighbourhood spaces and small discreet street spaces for women and children to gather. It is important that these spaces be documented as part of the urban built environment and that they be maintained during any rehabilitation or planning programmes. Without them the city will lose part of its historical 'patchwork' and the cohesion of the community will suffer.

**PART 4**



**Recommendations for National  
Policy and Programmes**

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**CULTURAL TOURISM IN LAHORE & PESHAWAR**

## Recommendations for National Policy and Programmes

### NATIONAL POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 1.0 Introduction

This section provides an overview of the programme strategy for a heritage and culture policy in order to support cultural tourism. Such a policy will meet UNDAF goals in that it will “encourage civil society participation in efforts to broaden choices and increase opportunities, particularly for the poor, women and marginalized groups.” It is based on sound research and analysis, linkages between institutions, community participation and an important element of training.

This section begins with a discussion of the need for such a policy, as highlighted by the current study on cultural tourism at the pilot sites of Lahore and Peshawar Walled City. This is followed by a discussion of the objectives of such a policy. This leads to recommendations on how these objectives can be realized, by means of a number of linked initiatives and programmes, reflected in the detailed project proposals generated by this study.

#### 2.0 The Need for Conservation and Promotion of Heritage and Cultural Resources

The *United Nations Statement on Tourism, Employment and Culture in Pakistan* highlights the fact that in Pakistan the tourism resource base in general “is both fragile and largely irreplaceable.” The foregoing examination of the situation at Peshawar and Lahore has shown that this is very clearly the case for the cultural heritage resource base. Reference is made in the *Tourism Master Plan* to the fact that tourism income can potentially help pay for the conservation of these resources, particularly those which might otherwise be lost as a result of development. Particular reference is made to cultural patterns of intangible heritage and crafts as important tourism attractions which should be monitored for negative impacts.

What can be seen, however, from the discussion of conditions at the Lahore World Heritage Sites and the Walled City of Peshawar is that concern over issues of negative impacts from tourism and utilization of tourism earnings for conservation of culture, though valid, are

## Recommendations for National Policy on Heritage and Culture

premature. The issue of immediate concern is instead the very real risk that without positive action there will be little or no cultural heritage for the cultural tourist to visit. This situation is reflected in the number of recommendations which focus on the conservation and rehabilitation needs of both sites.

Pakistan needs to focus on safeguarding of heritage and cultural resources, their conservation and promotion in order to develop an approach to cultural tourism which will help ensure that negative impacts are kept to a minimum and that culture is managed in a sustainable manner. Many of the issues and problems facing heritage conservation and cultural tourism in Pakistan could be more easily resolved with the existence of a clear policy on cultural tourism.

### 3.0 Objectives of a National Policy

Clear guidance is needed at the national level to ensure that cultural heritage is used in a sustainable manner and not destroyed in the pursuit of tourist income. The objective should be a workable and detailed plan for sustainable interaction between all the parties involved in cultural tourism. The ultimate success of any cultural tourism policy will depend on its success in bringing on board and creating strong links between the tourism industry, conservationists and all levels of government.

The core of effective cultural tourism strategy rests in knowing exactly what types of cultural resources should be selected for tourism development. How to measure the carrying capacity of such resources and what indicators can be employed to monitor site condition? How can the cultural heritage of Pakistan be best interpreted to visitors, both from within the country and from overseas to tell "stories" which, when creatively packaged, reflect the essence of "place"? How to mitigate negative impacts on culture as a result of tourism and to optimize the potential benefits to local communities and stakeholders? How to ensure that conservationists, the tourism industry and local stakeholders all contribute significant input into the process? What is required to ensure that cultural tourism is managed in a sustainable fashion with a commitment to the nation's future?

## Recommendations for National Policy on Heritage and Culture

### 4.0 Proposal for a Policy Framework

This section presents the recommendations and programmes which contribute to the policy framework. These include:

#### 4.1 Foundation Programmes

- Heritage and Cultural Data Collection Programme.
- Carrying Capacity Assessment of Heritage and Cultural Resources.
- Interpretation of Heritage and Culture for Tourism: telling the nation's stories.

#### 4.2 Communications Strategy: linking all stakeholders

#### 4.3 Implementations Mechanisms: to assure stakeholder co-operation and benefit.

#### 4.4 Heritage & Culture Safeguarding for Sustainable Cultural Tourism

- Human Resources Development and Institutional Capacity Building: to train and develop conservation professionals and the tourism sector experts and heritage guides.
- Community Awareness and Outreach: to facilitate wide involvement.
- Sustainability of Tourism: Heritage & Culture Nexus.
- Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment: to protect the cultural heritage of Pakistan.

Figure 4.0 illustrates this integrated policy framework and shows how the various components mesh in order to meet the objectives described above.

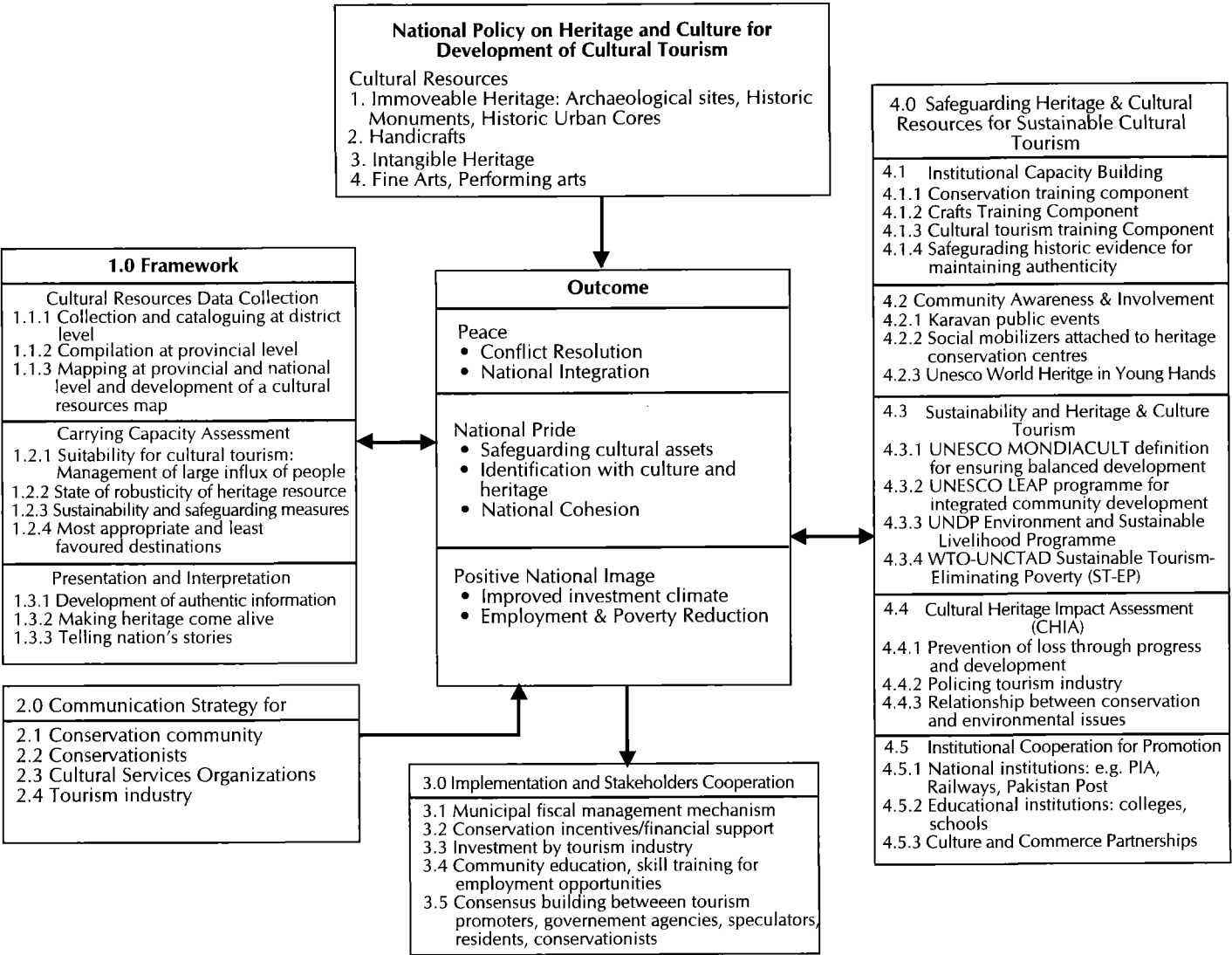


Figure 4.0 : National Policy on Heritage and Culture for Development of Cultural Tourism





## Recommendations for National Policy on Heritage and Culture

### 4.1.1 Data Collection Programme

The first step in formulating a national policy regarding cultural tourism should be a baseline data collection exercise. This would entail collecting information, on a province by province basis, on all forms of tangible and intangible culture throughout the country; including descriptive and location data, information on condition of the resource/activity and identification of custodians/practitioners. The output from this undertaking would be a cultural resource map for Pakistan. This map will incorporate data already available from the national and provincial archaeology departments, municipal governments and national institutions such as Lok Versa, and voluntary organizations such as Heritage Foundation Pakistan.

Considerable headway has been made in this map-based approach by the UNIDO/ PTDC/Islamic Investment Bank Ltd. Initiative, *Promoting Productive Employment for Women in the Handicrafts Sector*. This project has generated a national inventory of handicrafts in which women participate and has mapped this data in electronic format, available on the internet. A cultural resource map can expand on and integrate with this undertaking.

This will serve as a valuable tool, providing a clear understanding of the resource base for planning at all levels for conservation and development of cultural tourism in Pakistan.

### 4.1.2 Carrying Capacity Assessment

Not all cultural resources and industries are sufficiently robust to withstand the pressures of tourism. Those which are strong enough will need limits on usage and monitoring to ensure that these limits are observed. Carrying capacity analysis will therefore be required for all the cultural resources identified by the baseline data collection exercise. This analysis will identify the amount and type of tourism potential which a resource has to offer. The ready availability of this information to all parties involved in tourism planning and programming will facilitate sustainable use of Pakistan's cultural assets.

## Recommendations for National Policy on Heritage and Culture

A recommended methodology for such assessment of the carrying capacity and tourism potential of cultural heritage resources has been developed and applied successfully in Australia and Hong Kong (Du Cros 2001). The objective is to answer two questions associated with sustainable cultural tourism namely, 'which are the most appropriate heritage places for development for tourism?' and 'what is the best way to manage those heritage places for sustainability?' The assessment process proposed includes a checklist of criteria or sub-indicators, which can be used to determine the tourism potential of cultural heritage places based on their ability to cope with visitors and their market appeal. This audit procedure identifies those places that are best suited for cultural tourism development. Concomitantly, the audit procedure identifies criteria for excluding heritage places from consideration for development because of either their fragile nature or low market appeal. Some heritage places with high appeal but low robusticity would require careful conservation planning and management to protect their cultural values.

In essence, the approach aims to integrate the main cultural heritage and tourism concerns associated with planning for sustainable heritage tourism at an early stage of the process. The process leads to a more focused approach for developing and promoting heritage tourism.

The output of this phase will be a clear evaluation of all the nation's cultural resources, identifying those with capacity for tourism development, and how that development can be achieved in a sustainable manner.

### 4.1.3 Interpretation of Heritage and Cultural Resources

Interpretation is defined as "any form of presentation of factual material and interpreted meaning about a site or other heritage item" (Aplin 2002). It adds meaning to the tourism experience, encouraging education and public awareness and ultimately helping to build identity at the local, national and international levels.

Significant themes which are relevant to the nation, provinces and sub-regions of the country need to be identified. These are the stories which places would like to tell visitors about themselves,



## Recommendations for National Policy on Heritage and Culture

such as, folklore of Nur & Jam Tamachi, Sassi Punnu, the 19th century travel of the barge with English horses across Indus, the barges of Alexander across Jhelum river etc.

### 4.2 Communications Strategy for Heritage and Cultural Tourism

Communication is an important component of Heritage and cultural tourism and of the specific recommendations forming part of this project. This includes communication within the conservation community, between conservationists, cultural service organizations and the tourism industry, with potential donors and participants in various programmes, and, most importantly, with the wider Pakistani community. It is important that every positive achievement in conservation is widely reported and that cultural tourism issues are debated in the printed and electronic media, keeping culture and cultural tourism in the public eye.

Annexure VI presents a detailed communication strategy with short and long term objectives, a discussion of the communication tools needed to target different audiences, marketing strategies and proposals for a “new look” for cultural tourism in Pakistan.

Elements of this strategy have been incorporated into a Cultural Tourism Communications Package proposal. This package involves research and collection of information regarding the rich and varied culture of Lahore, Peshawar and ultimately all of Pakistan, to be used as a resource for production of high quality media including books, pamphlets, videos, films and tapes for the discriminating cultural tourist. The package will generate reliable cultural, artistic and historical products of particular value for educating the youth of the country about the importance of their heritage.

### 4.3 Implementation Mechanisms and Stakeholder Co-operation

Explicit and informed guidance for achieving co-operation among stakeholders in cultural tourism can be found in the UNESCO project *Cultural Heritage Management and Tourism: Models for Co-operation among Stakeholders*. This project addressed the concerns of sustainable cultural tourism directly, and using a strategic approach, brought into play action plans for the sustainable management of heritage and tourism built up from the community level. The project gave all

## Recommendations for National Policy on Heritage and Culture

stakeholders, and in particular women and youth, the opportunity to represent their own interests and play an important role in the development of sustainable tourism industries.”

The project involved culture and tourism participants from eight heritage towns in Asia in the preparation of case studies based on their local situations. These were presented at a regional workshop where they were developed into specific action plans based on a series of models for sustainable cultural tourism. These plans were then implemented at the local level, at the same time testing the models. At a second workshop the success of the action plans and the usefulness of the models were evaluated and a statement of best practices was published.

The project introduced a set of important models which can serve as a foundation for a policy framework on cultural tourism:

- Models for fiscal management for heritage conservation, maintenance and development at the municipal level.
- Models for conservation incentives and financial support systems for owners of historic buildings.
- Models for involvement and investment by the tourism industry in the sustainability of the cultural heritage resource base and supporting infrastructure.
- Models for community education and skills training leading to employment in the heritage conservation and cultural tourism sector, with emphasis on opportunities for women and youth.
- Models for consensus building ( conflict resolution) among tourism promoters, Government agencies, property developers, local residents and heritage conservationists.

#### **4.4 Safeguarding of Heritage and Culture Resources – Key to Sustainable Cultural Tourism**

No matter how rich a country may be in culture and heritage, and how well it may be inventoried and displayed, cultural tourism will not be sustainable without the following key policy elements:

- A national system of human resources development and institutional capacity building focusing on training and support for conservation, crafts, arts and tourism sectors.



## Recommendations for National Policy on Heritage and Culture

- Mechanisms for community involvement at all stages of the process from identifying what constitutes “culture” to decisions regarding tourism development.
- Awareness of the connections between poverty, environment and sustainability in tourism.
- A commitment to safeguarding Pakistan’s cultural heritage against natural and man-made threats through the implementation of a system of cultural heritage impact assessment.

Each of these is discussed in brief below.

### 4.4.1 Human Resources Development and Institutional Capacity Building

There is a critical lack of formal training opportunities for conservation professionals and crafts practitioners in Pakistan which threatens plans for cultural tourism development. Similarly, a lack of awareness and sensitivity to cultural issues within the tourism industry is augmented by a shortage of accurate historical and cultural information for their use. As long as this situation continues both human and institutional resources will be wasted and the skilled people needed for implementation of any cultural tourism policy will be unavailable. The Institutional and Human Resources Development Plan comprises 3 linked components:

### 4.4.2 Conservation Training Component

At the centre of the Plan we have the Pakistan Conservation Institute (PCI) with links to the Centre for Conservation and Restoration Studies (CCRS) in Lahore and the Heritage Centre (PHC) in Peshawar. PCI will provide focused conservation and materials training and certification, locally at first with plans for expansion through relationships with other teaching institutions in Peshawar and the rest of the country. CCRS and PHC, through their own programmes, will carry these skills into the community, planning and overseeing conservation and restoration projects, monitoring and registering conservation practitioners and offering sound conservation advice to property owners and interested parties.

The conservation component can be bolstered by participation in the *UNESCO-ICCROM Asian Academy for Heritage Management*. This virtual Academy brings together institutions from around

## Recommendations for National Policy on Heritage and Culture

Asia and the Pacific which teach or plan to teach heritage conservation. Members of the *Academy* exchange curriculum plans, teaching materials, students and teaching staff. Meetings are held where institutions can gain support and learn from the experiences of other members. Workshops are held annually, hosted by members in different countries, to train students and provide a forum for discussion on conservation problems shared by all.

It would be useful if PCI, PHC and CCRS set a standard for conservation in the country by formally adopting relevant charters and guidelines, particularly those which deal with the practical realities of conservation in Asia: including *Burra Charter on Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance*; *Nara Document on Authenticity*; *Hoi An Protocols for Best Conservation Practice in Asia* and *Beijing Statement – Principles for the Conservation of Heritage Sites in China*.

### 4.4.3 Crafts Training Component

Again, PCI, CCRS and PHC are positioned at the centre of the Plan. PCI will provide training in traditional building crafts needed for the conservation and restoration of monuments and historical properties.

The Training Cell of CCRS will extend this with the involvement of other institutions and master craftspersons to provide training in a wide variety of traditional crafts and building skills. The dedicated Crafts Cell at the Peshawar PHC will oversee training programmes, register artisans, provide design and funding advice and liaise with the proposed Peshawar Crafts Training Centre for Women and the National Crafts Council of Pakistan's Apprenticeship Programme for Revival of Crafts at Gor Khatree. This structure can be expanded to other cities in Pakistan by the setting up of similar centres.

The Crafts Component can be supported by involvement in programmes such as the *UNESCO Seal of Excellence* programme. This annual award recognizes craftspeople and workshops which produce innovative design and high quality products using traditional materials and techniques. One of the overall aims of the programme is to help raise awareness of crafts, respect for its practitioners and to increase the retail success, and therefore financial returns of crafts production.

## Recommendations for National Policy on Heritage and Culture

### 4.4.4 Cultural Tourism Training Component

This component is based on the introduction of courses, seminars and/or lectures into existing tourism education institutes including the Pakistan Institute of Tourism and Hotel Management (PITHM) and the Pakistan-Austria Institute of Tourism and Hotel Management (PAITHOM). The *UNESCO Central Asian Project on eco - and cultural tourism, Chitral*, provides training for local communities to improve their tourism planning.

PCI will offer these training units for tourism professionals providing curricula and teaching materials and offering certification. The Research /Documentation Cells of CCRS and PHC will generate accurate and authentic information for dissemination to tourists. They will also publish tourist guidebooks and other publications, maps, brochures etc. in conjunction with tourism organizations. This structure can be expanded to other cities in Pakistan by the setting up of similar centers.

A supplementary PCI programme is needed to target tourism organizations and bodies directly in order to sensitize and inform the membership who are already employed as guides and have no access to further formal training. This can be achieved by creating a tour guide training package comprising information, graphic material, recommended itineraries, background material on what cultural tourism entails and how it can damage and/or benefit monuments and communities and guidelines for appropriate conduct by guides and tourists based on international standards. This package could be put together by PCI and submitted to relevant professional tourism bodies such as the Travel Agents Association of Pakistan (TAAP) and Sarhad Tourism Corporation (STC) for introduction to its members. A series of workshops would be held through these organizations for guides and other tourism staff to increase the likelihood that the contents of the package are taken on board by the profession.

This programme is based on an integrated approach to human resources development for the sites of Lahore and Peshawar. The aim is that it will form the core of a training and development policy which can be expanded ultimately to meet the needs of Pakistan as a whole.

## Recommendations for National Policy on Heritage and Culture

### 4.4.5 Community Awareness and Involvement

Principle 4 of the *ICOMOS International Cultural Tourism Charter* states that “Host communities and indigenous people should be involved in planning for conservation and tourism..... They should be involved in establishing goals, strategies, policies and protocols for the identification, conservation, management, presentation and interpretation of their heritage resources, cultural practices and contemporary expressions, in the tourism context.”

This is an aspiration which although universally supported, is rarely achieved by any cultural tourism policy. The plan to increase community awareness and involvement in conservation and cultural tourism presented here is based on the successful Karavan Karachi model. This model is presented in detail in Annexure XI; only its salient points will be highlighted here.

Karavan Karachi evolved as a mechanism to promote conservation of cultural assets and to instill civic pride in a city divided by ethnic and political tensions. With more than 600 notified sites in Karachi, the purpose was to create awareness through all sectors of society and to culturally and economically empower Karachi by holding festivals celebrating every dimension of the city.

The strength of the Karavan approach comes from many factors:

- Karavan is a completely independent body but one that liaises effectively with government, private sector, academia and industry.
- The activities are varied enough to appeal to all segments of society so that everyone becomes a stakeholder, most importantly women and youth.
- It is a team effort involving professionals, administrators, entrepreneurs, students etc. all on a voluntary basis.
- Its structure is very fluid, with sub-committees linked by regular and close contact.
- A wide array of groups have been specifically targeted with events tailored to their needs and tastes.

It shows concrete results: thousands of people turn up for events which leads to increased awareness in the community; enthusiasm for conservation; civic pride and a keenness to share that pride with visitors.



## Recommendations for National Policy on Heritage and Culture

The methodology and modalities of the Karavan Karachi model should be clearly specified and a Karavan Pakistan programme defined and promulgated. Both tasks can be assisted by the social mobilizers of the Advisory Cell of the CCRS and the Community Participation Cell of the Peshawar PHC. This will form the basis for a community programme which can play an important role in a national policy on cultural tourism.

Targeting of the young to raise their cultural awareness can be assisted by integrating the *UNESCO World Heritage in Young Hands* programme with the Karavan model. This programme is now translated into Urdu, This is a kit to train teachers in introducing and developing the appreciation and valuation of heritage by the youth of Pakistan in collaboration with museums, heritage managers, and other interested individuals and organizations in their local communities.

### 4.4.6 Sustainability and Heritage & Cultural Tourism

UNDP's *Environment and Sustainable Livelihood Programme* has, as one of its major components, "interventions which address the poverty/environment nexus in a given geographic area of Pakistan, defined principally by the need of the local community". The Peshawar Walled City Rehabilitation Programme is an example of an initiative which clearly meets these criteria. Cultural tourism could potentially inject funds into the community, however, environmental conditions are so unsatisfactory that tourism cannot be supported, heritage resources are at risk and the community is unable to rise out of poverty. By addressing the critical environmental needs as a priority the way will be cleared for conservation and tourism to provide jobs and entrepreneurial opportunities.

The design of future cultural tourism projects should consider the fundamental causes of poverty and incorporate mechanisms for its reduction. The WTO and UNCTAD have formulated a new initiative, *Sustainable Tourism – Eliminating Poverty (ST-EP)*, which will issue guidelines for best practice ST-EP market related activity based on multi stakeholder involvement and local community benefit. This programme will provide a standard against which proposed cultural tourism initiatives can be measured.

## Recommendations for National Policy on Heritage and Culture

### 4.4.7 Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment

Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (CHIA) can be defined as a legally endorsed system by which all proposed works, development and construction are assessed for direct and indirect impacts which might result on cultural resources. Impacts are identified and, if negative, mitigation measures are designed and enforced to minimize them.

A CHIA system has two important roles to play in a policy for cultural tourism. Firstly, CHIA is invaluable in preventing the loss of cultural and natural heritage to “progress” and development. This means that there will be more cultural assets for tourism to develop. Secondly, CHIA can play an important role in policing the tourism industry itself by, for example, preventing unacceptable resort development, stripping of cultural landscapes or compromise of monuments by inappropriate construction of nearby tourist facilities.

Cultural activities and attitudes shape and modify the environment of a country while, at the same time, the physical environment influences and frames the use of place. They are inextricably bound into the meaningful whole we identify as “home”.

CHIA has an important role to play in this issue, for if we allow the environment in and around our sites of cultural heritage to be degraded we risk the loss of these sites, or at the least, diminishing of their value. At Lahore Fort and Shalamar Gardens we can see the negative impacts which result when unacceptably low environmental standards push right up against the walls of major monuments. In the Walled City of Peshawar we see only too vividly the dangers to the community and heritage of an overall lowering, gradual but persistent, of standards of cleanliness, service provision, air quality and social responsibility. Peshawar is on its way to becoming a city that no cultural tourist will care to visit.

The lesson learnt is that, at a national level, every cultural tourism initiative must put environmental issues and remedial action high on the agenda. The proposed Cultural Tourism Policy Framework should include reference to CHIA and carefully evaluate the relationship between conservation and environmental issues and provide clear and strict guidance on how to facilitate both to mutual advantage.



## Recommendations for National Policy on Heritage and Culture

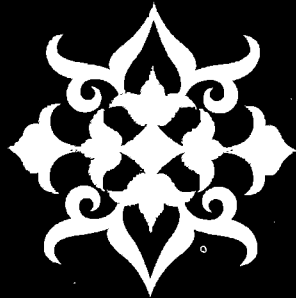
### 5.0 Final Words

Commenting on the dynamic interaction between tourism and cultural heritage, the *ICOMOS International Cultural Tourism Charter* states:

“Tourism should bring benefits to host communities and provide an important means and motivation for them to care for and maintain their heritage and cultural practices. The involvement and co-operation of local and/or indigenous community representatives, conservationists, tourism operators, policy makers, those preparing national development plans and site managers is necessary to achieve a sustainable tourism industry and enhance the protection of heritage resources for future generations.”

The aim of the Cultural Tourism in Lahore and Peshawar Project has been to outline an overall strategy and to recommend both large and small steps for immediate and long-term action for achieving these goals.

**PART 5**



**PROJECT PROPOSALS**

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**CULTURAL TOURISM IN LAHORE & PESHAWAR**

# Project Proposals

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LAHORE



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CULTURAL TOURISM IN LAHORE & PESHAWAR

## LAH-1 LAHORE WORLD HERITAGE SITE BUFFER ZONE STUDY

**Location:** Lahore

**Project Duration:** 6 months

### 1.0 Background

The Lahore World Heritage Site comprises two monuments: the Lahore Fort and the Gardens of Shalamar. Lahore Fort is among the most significant garden-palaces of the Mughal Empire. The World Heritage site of the Lahore Fort is located on the left bank of river Ravi and in the north western part of the walled city. Archaeological evidence from the site of the fort goes back to pre-Muslim dynasties; however, the configuration and layout of the present fort is generally agreed to be a creation of the Mughals. It was occupied by the Ghaznavids who made it the seat of government. Later on every successive dynasty made their residences here. The citadel is composed of various garden clusters — courtyards around which several suites and buildings have been constructed. Each garden cluster, or quadrangle, has a distinct group of buildings and each element of the fort presents the architectural preference of successive rulers, in the disposition of structures, the layout of the garden and the functions they were meant to serve.

The Shalamar Gardens were built in 1642 and became a favourite halting site and a royal camping ground of the emperor when en route to Kashmir. The garden comprises three terraces descending from south to north, covering an area of 16 hectares. The structures include the enclosure wall, two gates, four corner towers (buruj), several garden pavilions, halls of private and public audience, a Khwabgah or sleeping chambers, a Hammam or bathhouse, and the Aramgah or resting chambers. The terraces are divided by walkways and water channels into classical 'chahar bagh' gardens with fountains, tanks and cascades. The symmetrical parterres were planted with flowers, aromatic shrubs, fruit and shade trees. The original plant material has changed over the years as a result of British and then later replantings.

### 2.0 Justification

The Government of Pakistan requires that a 200 ft. buffer zone be maintained around major sites of cultural heritage. Many of the environmental problems facing the Shalamar Gardens and Lahore



## Lahore

Fort today are the direct result of the failure to enforce these standards. In reality, there is no buffer zone in place.

This situation has been caused by a lack of coordination between Federal Department of Archeology and the local administration and a lack of determined effort on the part of all parties involved.

The entire Garden site is surrounded by roads; the most heavily utilized is the Grand Trunk Road, a 6 lane motorway which runs within 5 m past the present entrance to the Gardens. The roads skirting the other sides of the Garden run even closer to the Garden walls, in some cases less than 1 m. All these roads have been built on fill and are elevated at least 1-2m above the level of the Gardens. The result is that the Gardens are now lying in a depression with meters of fill weighted down by heavy traffic. There is constant pressure on the exterior faces of the brick surrounding walls.

Serious negative impacts on the Fort's structural fabric and its decorative features are generated by the high degree of environmental pollution created by the Circular Road and an adjacent bus depot. The fumes and dust created by the depot and the high volume of traffic along the northern periphery of the Fort result in encrustation and corrosion. Continuous heavy vehicle passage has also caused vibration damage to elements of the Fort. The elements most seriously affected are the North Pictured Wall and the structures lining the northern periphery.

### 3.0 Objectives

This study will address the current mismanagement of the buffer zones around Lahore Fort and the Shalamar Gardens. The aim of the study will be to reinstate a buffer zone around the World Heritage sites. The target will be to achieve as complete a buffer as realistically possible and one which comes as close as possible to meeting international standards, given the present realities.





## LAH-2 PAKISTAN CONSERVATION INSTITUTE

**Location:** Lahore

**Project Duration:** 3 years

### 1.0 Background

In order to encourage cultural tourism, it is important to protect Pakistan's ancient sites and historic monuments along with historic urban cores. Pakistan has a wealth of cultural heritage, which needs to be safeguarded and maintained. Each province boasts of innumerable valuable sites and monuments, which are in a state of neglect. Many have been lost without a trace, while several others may disappear unless urgent measures are adopted for their protection and preservation.

Although, one of the reasons is lack of financial resources; however, another major cause is the paucity of trained conservation experts for maintenance and management of sites. During the last few months an urgent need for capacity building has been articulated in all discussions and at all forums. As the awareness regarding the urgency of safeguarding historic property grows, there will only be a greater need for conservation professionals. The professional cadre of the Federal Department of Archaeology and Museums includes archaeologists, historians, geographers, Persian scholars, and engineers etc. but practically no building conservationists.

It was a felt need that prompted the establishment of Pakistan Institute of Training and Research (PIATR) over a decade ago. However, it never developed into a full-fledged training and research centre. So far it has only been used for short, usually in-house, courses, seminars and workshops with visiting specialists.

Among the needs for conservation is also the training of building craftspersons. Traditional crafts are gravely threatened due to lack of work possibilities, patronage and incentives to craftspersons. Since crafts are an integral part of various monuments, the lack of skilled building craftspersons assumes disturbing proportions. In view of the harm that can be inflicted by poorly trained craftspersons. At present there is no programme to provide training in traditional arts and building crafts, nor a strategy to provide employment to master-craftspersons to keep the crafts alive.

## 2.0 Project Justification

In view of the scarcity of trained conservators and dormant nature of PIATR the present report has recommended the establishment of a Conservation Institute, reinforced by the masterplan group that met in Lahore from March 5 to 11, 2003 for its revitalization and strengthening as an integral part of conservation and restoration effort. The campus of PIATR provides the infrastructure of buildings and services which can be utilized for Pakistan Conservation Institute. However, in the light of the past experience the institute should be governed by an autonomous board with 50% representation of government and non-government members. Apart from availability of buildings, the campus is ideally located at Lahore Fort to provide access to the rich source of Archaeological Department library, and laboratory and for hands-on experience available due to on-going conservation projects.

In view of the need for conservation of various decorative features, it provides a viable platform for the survival of crafts and artisans where training can be provided under the supervision of master-craftspersons in crafts e.g. pietra dura, enameled tile mosaic, mirror work, blue glazed pottery, marble antarsia, Arbesque, fresco, stucco, filigree work in wood, diaper pattern, geometrical flooring, cut-brick work and pucca kalai (white lime glazed plaster) etc. It will also be possible to help improve production techniques without losing the inherent quality of the crafts and encourage design and production of cultural replicas for their rejuvenation.

Thus, by consolidating and upgrading various facilities e.g. accommodation, Archaeological Library and Laboratory, and by adding certain facilities e.g. Research Centre, Documentation Centre and Building Crafts Workshops, the training facilities will be strengthened. By establishing an active autonomous governing board, the institute can be an effective institution to train conservators and craftspersons from all parts of Pakistan. Through its outreach programmes it can link selected institutions to provide training to graduates in related fields.

## 3.0 Objectives

To establish Pakistan Conservation Institute for training conservators, building craftspersons, and historic tours guides in order to play an effective role in documentation and conservation of tangible heritage, revitalization of crafts, research, publications and training for guidance for visitors:

- Conservation Training/Teaching Centre.
  - a) To conduct professional capacity building programmes and training for post-graduate diploma in conservation for graduates with relevant background.

## Lahore

- b) To conduct outreach programmes in conservation in other cities/provinces.
- c) To train historic tours guides in authentic interpretation of historic sites.
- Documentation Centre.
  - a) To serve as a resource centre.
  - b) To carry out physical and photographic documentation of cultural property on an on-going basis.
  - c) To carry out documentation of conservation works as and when undertaken;
  - d) To develop history of interventions.
  - e) To prepare condition surveys.
  - f) To prepare an index of available maps, drawings and photographs and dating of all available material.
  - g) To assist with historical research of historic monuments and sites.
  - h) To develop archives for easy retrievability of material.
- Research & Publication Centre.
  - a) To upgrade the existing Archaeological Library through ongoing acquisitions of new books, periodicals, reports etc and supporting research activities.
  - b) To support research on various aspects as source material for publications.
  - c) To provide information for tourists publications and others engaged in heritage-related publications.
  - d) To publish tourists brochures, guidelines for users of cultural property, guidelines or management and conservation activities etc.
- Laboratory.
  - a) To upgrade existing laboratory.
  - b) To facilitate training of trainers on an urgent basis for effective functioning of the building material laboratories.
  - c) To conduct workshops through national and international experts in building sciences.
- Building Crafts Training Centre.
  - a) To conduct a certificate-course for training in traditional arts and building crafts. The training, through courses and workshops, aims to perpetuate, safeguard and promote the existing crafts techniques, at the same time improve production methodologies.

## Lahore

- b) To establish crafts workshops at the Fort for conservation work; to provide employment to master-craftspersons on a long-term basis, at the same time train apprentices in each craft.
- c) To establish craft design and resource centre for design and research in close collaboration with master-craftspersons; to encourage production of cultural replicas for tourists through quality control, design and packaging of cultural replicas; and to provide advice and services for the use of crafts in contemporary buildings.

Figure 5.0 illustrates the objectives to establish Pakistan Conservation Institute.

### 4.0 Proposed Workplan

Establishment of the Pakistan Conservation Institute with the following components, under the overall charge of a Director. A core faculty and administrative staff will be supported by national experts on call and international experts for lectures and training. The existing PIATR buildings will be refurbished and repaired wherever necessary, and historic buildings will be conserved, to serve the functions defined under:

- Conservation Training/Teaching Centre.  
Development for curriculum for post-graduate diploma; certificate courses; seminars workshops; outreach programme for other cities and provinces; virtual conservation campus. Induction of teaching staff, involvement of visiting experts and teachers; collaboration with universities and colleges in relevant fields; courses for training of historic tours guides including college volunteers in collaboration with Tourism institute
- Documentation Centre.  
Establishment of a fully equipped documentation centre at existing location by adding to the equipment already sanctioned under NORAD/UNESCO, and by training of personnel and appointment of trained staff.
- Research & Publication Centre.  
Establishment of Research and Publication Centre in existing library location; upgrading of existing library; indexing of all books; acquisition of books, conservation reports, documents from other parts of Pakistan and other countries; publication of well-designed and researched publications.
- Laboratory.  
Strengthening of existing laboratory; acquisition of appropriate equipment; training of trainers and personnel through ICCROM or other appropriate agency.

## Lahore

- Building Crafts Training Centre.  
Establishment of the centre in historic Imperial Kitchens located in the southwest section of the Fort; certificate courses for skilled craftspersons; setting up of crafts workshops under master-craftspersons for conservation work and presentation of crafts to visitors; production of cultural replicas for tourists; sales outlet and a cafeteria for visitors; conservation and reuse of historic structures as workshops under supervision of architect/design consultant.

### 5.0 Proposed Modalities

The institute will award a post-graduate diploma, workshop certificates and building crafts diploma.

The institute will be governed by an autonomous board with equal representation of government and non-government members. Government may be represented by Federal Ministry of Culture, federal and provincial Archaeology Departments, Punjab University, National College of Arts, and Lok Virsa while non-government members may include organizations i.e. National Craft Council, Heritage Foundation, Anjuman-e-Mimaran and other experts.

### 6.0 Outputs

- Trained conservation professionals and conservation workers for carrying out work according to conservation principles.
- Trained historic tours guides for authentic interpretation of historic environments.
- Trained building crafts artisans for conservation work through training and encouragement of existing master-craftspersons.
- Re-vitalization of crafts through their use in conservation work, cultural replicas and contemporary buildings.
- Systematic documentation, condition surveys and histories of intervention of cultural property in Pakistan as a basis for conservation work.
- Orientation towards research and development of authentic information for tourists and general public.
- Improved laboratory facility for testing and quality control of conservation materials.
- Tourist-related services and information through production of authentic guidebooks, leaflets etc.; traditional building crafts production, well-designed cultural replicas as souvenirs.

# Lahore

## 7.0 Budget Estimate

#	Activity	Capital Cost US\$	Recurring Expenses		Total Cost US\$
			Per year	3 Years	
1.	<b>Conservation/Training Centre:</b> Consultancy for curriculum Training Program	35,000	44,000	132,000	167,000
2.	<b>Documentation Centre</b> Equipment Staff stipends / supplies	35,000	30,000	90,000	125,000
3.	<b>Research &amp; Publications</b> Library Upgrading Acquisition Library Publication	100,000	26,000 44,000	78,000 132,000	310,000
4.	<b>Laboratory</b> Equipment Training	50,000	30,000	90,000	140,000
5.	<b>Building Crafts Training:</b> Conservation External works Workshop Setting up Training Workshops & materials Consultancy	300,000 35,000	17,500 10,000 9,000	52,500 30,000 27,000	444,500
6.	<b>Cafeteria and Sovenir Shop</b> Setting up Administration	35,000	2500	7,500	42,500
	<b>Total</b>	<b>590,000</b>	<b>213,000</b>	<b>639,000</b>	<b>1,229,000</b>

# Lahore

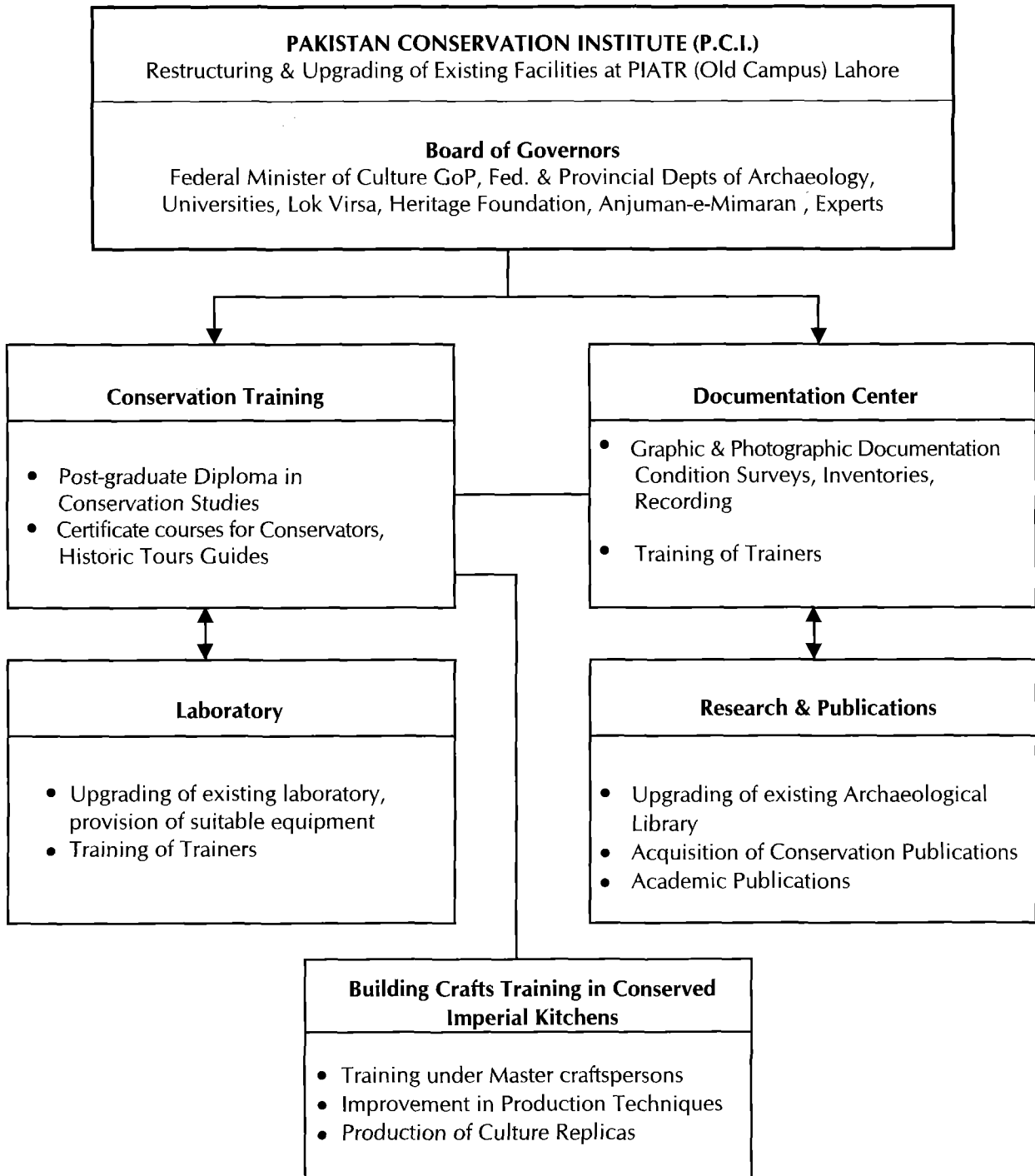


Figure 5.0 : Pakistan Conservation Institute



## LAH-3 CULTURAL VISITATION PACKAGE

**Location:** Lahore

**Project Duration:** 3 Years

### 1.0 Background

Lahore Fort is a large complex, spread over 50 acres, and is composed of several inter-related quadrangles representing works of different monarchs. The most popular historic monument in Lahore it attracts a large numbers of domestic and foreign tourists. Considered the most important Mughal monument, it represents the work of Great Mughals from Akbar to Shahjahan. If the Badshahi mosque is included in the fort, all the four Great Mughals and their preferences are represented. It is remarkable for carrying the most ornate sculptural imagery of Akbar's period (Jahangir's Quadrangle), the finest extant fresco of Jahangir period incorporating European influence (Kala Burj), the most pristine carved elements and pietra dura of Shahjahan period (Shish Mahal and Naulakha pavilion) and the most remarkable kashi kari (tile mosaic) representing the epitome of this craft during Jahangir & Shahjahan periods (tile mosaic of pictured wall encircling north and western faces of the fort).

In view of its popularity at home and abroad it is important to create facilities for tourists as well as presentation of background information to develop an understanding regarding its significance as a world heritage site and the layers of history it presents. Providing authentic information to visitors is of critical importance in order to establish the importance of the monument. Such attempts can help in restricting damage to cultural property through misuse because of lack of knowledge.

Since vulnerable elements are easily destroyed, unrestricted access of large number of visitors to all areas of the historic monument is clearly not desirable. Considerable damage and degradation is apparent at the site due to lack of safeguards for fragile elements. Presently, there is no delineation of visitor's route nor is there sufficient information for visitors' behaviour. At the same time it is essential to make the visit a pleasurable experience for the visitor through information, signs and soft features which can be useful in defining visitors' access areas.



# Lahore

## 2.0 Justification

In order to enhance the visitor's cultural experience it is necessary to provide the background regarding the history and salient features of the cultural property, by displaying archival material, maps and artifacts. A visitation package which encompasses exhibition and displays, a projection regarding what the visitor can expect as they enter the fort, the various sections which represent the works of the various emperors can be presented in an educative and entertaining format. An interactive programme using technology will also be useful in generating interest among visitors and a desire to explore further.

When providing background videos and films, in which along with information regarding the fort, the do's and don't's of the visit can also be highlighted, thus sensitizing the visitor to the duty of care when visiting the monument.

Among urgent tasks for safeguarding vulnerable elements is the design of hard and soft barriers for delineation of visitors' routes. This matter, which is discussed in the present report, was also highlighted in the meeting of experts held at the Lahore Fort on March 5-12, 2003.

For attracting large numbers of visitors and involving communities and residents of the Walled City, Karavan events and historical presentations will be utilised. The Karavan Secretariat will pull in voluntary organizations, theatre groups, institutions and informal and professional artists in order to sensitize large number of the general public, women and youth. Regular quarterly events will exploit the setting of the fort , from quad to quad, representing the reign of different emperors to make exciting historical presentations. The Diwan-e-Aam quadrangle, to re-enact the scene of the Mughal darbar, with marquees and rich silks, and theatrical performances of courtiers attired in fancy costumes drawn from historical sources and miniature paintings; the athdara in the forecourt of the Shahburj can present the scene of Ranjit Singh's court, as seen in 19th century engravings; or the enactment of the imprisonment of Prince Shahryar in the dungeons after the death of Jahangir. These historical presentations can thus exploit the tourism potential by soft interventions and theatrical performers including university and college students.

# Lahore

## 3.0 Objectives

- To create a heightened and pleasurable experience for the visitors by taking them through an interpretative gallery showing cultural aspects of the Mughals.
- To familiarize the visitors with various aspects of the fort before embarking on their tour.
- To caution visitors regarding the do's and don'ts of their visit for protection of the monument for their future generations.
- To delineate routes in order to protect fragile elements from excessive usage or disfigurement.
- To place placards, large-scale maps and other information for the guidance of the visitors.
- To arrange historical presentations based on historical accounts by involving large numbers of students and theatrical performers.
- To create a sense of identification with the fort for residents of the Walled City and others, by arranging periodic Karavan events in designated areas.

## 4.0 Proposed Workplan

- **Tourist's Centre**
  - a) **Interpretative Gallery**

The interpretative gallery will be set up in the basements below the Shish Mahal. The chambers have been utilized as an exhibition gallery in the past. Its lofty interiors provide an exciting space for a pleasurable experience for visitors. Its entry from the present British postern entrance is easy to reach and going through it can be mandatory (through delineation of the route) in order to sensitize the tourist to the importance of the fort.
  - b) **Multimedia and video presentations**

An ongoing multimedia package/video which familiarizes the visitor with the fort along with laying down the rules of visitor's behaviour as part of the presentation.
  - c) **Interactive package for visitors**

Setting up of computers with interactive programmes for visitors.

d) Tourist shop

The outlet, as part of the tourists centre will act as sales outlet publications, tourists guidebooks, audio and video cassettes, cultural replicas and other crafts items.

## 4.1 Hard & Soft Barriers, Signage, Maps

In view of vulnerability of many original elements, hard and soft barriers will be designed in order to make those elements inaccessible to the general public without affecting the experience of the historic environment. The design of barriers as well as graphics for signage and large direction maps etc. should be prepared by noted architects/design consultants to ensure compatibility.

## 4.2 Karvan Events & Historic Presentations

The Karavan events and historic presentations will be organized on a regular basis, e.g. on the first Sunday of every month/third month etc. Areas in the fort should be designated for these activities, which can be organized by involving schools, colleges, theatrical groups and voluntary organizations. Walled city artists and others should also be invited to paint and sketch the monuments and exhibit their artwork for sale to the general public for their enjoyment.

## 5.0 Outputs

- Attracting and maintaining larger number of visitors through better information, regular activities.
- A heightened awareness regarding the importance of the fort.
- A greater educational and a enhanced cultural experience.
- Developing a sense of responsibility and care for the monument.
- Design of protection of vulnerable elements from public misuse and excessive use.
- Developing a greater understanding for the Mughal period.
- Acquiring greater degree of information regarding various aspects of the fort.
- Sale of culture related products, publications etc.
- Increase in employment opportunities.
- Engagement of walled city residents and the general public with the monument.
- Involvement of the youth with the monument.

# Lahore

## 6.0 Budget Estimate

#	Activity	Capital Cost US\$	Recurring Expenses		Total Cost US\$
			Per year	3 Years	
1.	<b>Interpretative Gallery</b> Consultancy Setting up cost Management	21,000 75,000	12,000	36,000	132,000
2.	<b>Multimedia / Interactive Suite</b> Equipment	26,000			26,000
3.	<b>Tourists Shop</b> Management		7,000	21,000	21,000
4.	<b>Visitor's Management</b> Hard and soft barriers	60,000			60,000
5.	<b>Karvan Public Events</b> Historic Presentations Secretariat		20,000 10,000	60,000 30,000	90,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>182,000</b>	<b>49,000</b>	<b>147,000</b>	<b>329,000</b>

## LAH-4 WALLED CITY LINKAGE WITH LAHORE CITADEL: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT FOR TOURISM

**Location:** Lahore

**Project Duration:** 2 years

### 1.0 Background

It is clear from the configuration on the map as well as from contemporary historical accounts that the citadel of Lahore was an integral part of the Walled City. For decades the fort was the focus of every Lahorite as indeed it was for the whole Mughal empire. Due to a lack of large enough mosque in the grounds of the citadel, emperors ventured out to the Walled City for their Friday prayers – surely Jahangir went to the jewel-like mosque of Maryam Zamani close to the Akbari Darwaza (east gateway), and Shajahan to the spectacular Wazir Khan mosque built by his confidante Wazir Khan, traversing the whole length of the bazaar from Akbari Gateway.

The present entrance route and steep approach ramp devised by the British, and the resultant closure of Akbari Darwaza have contributed in no small measure to the Fort's detachment from the Walled City. Steps must be undertaken to remove this artificial impediment in reuniting the two, to facilitate the involvement of the public and walled city residents with their citadel.

There is a general agreement among experts, reinforced by the Experts Meeting at Lahore Fort, March 2003, to open up the original Mughal public gateway – the Akbari Darwaza in the east. If that is done, the physical link that was severed during the British period will be re-established.

Due to the closed eastern gateway and neglect of the surrounding area, hardly anybody visits the periphery, thus missing the earliest Mughal structures. The ideal route is into the Walled City through Delhi Gate progressing through Delhi Gate Bazaar, Wazir Khan Chowk/Mosque, ending at Maryam Zamani mosque. The entry through the ponderous east gateway is more authentic and forceful making it possible to view the Mughal structures in a historical sequence.

# Lahore

## 2.0 Justification

The traditional relationship between the general public and the citadel has to be re-established in order to develop a sense of ownership and obligation to safeguard the fort. Opening up the east gateway and physical linkage with the Walled City will make it possible for the general public to enter directly into the grounds of the fort. However, in view of the environmental degradation in and around the eastern perimeter of the fort, urgent steps are needed to improve the conditions for public access. These steps are essential equally for the tourists as for the general public.

Along with conservation of the Akbari Gateway, cleaning of debris along eastern fortification wall and, parking arrangements in the vicinity will also have to be made. Equally important is the environmental improvement of the surrounding area and route leading from Delhi Gate to Maryam Zamani mosque. This will create an exciting heritage *rahguzar* (route) with improved urban environment for visitors and shopkeepers of the bazaar.

As a first step it is important to conserve Akbari Gateway and remove debris from the fortification periphery which are both under the control of Federal Department of Archaeology. For parking facilities, removal of encroachments within the buffer zone and environmental improvement of the tour route (*rahguzar*) a feasibility study will have to be undertaken. This study can help in creation of the cultural precinct along defined route and establishment of the eastern buffer zone in coordination with the City Government. In preparation of the study, reference should be made to the Lahore Walled City's proposal prepared by LDA/PEPAC for the World Bank, since some data available in the report may be useful for designing the environmental package.

## 3.0 Objectives

- To re-establish the link between the citadel and Walled City by opening up the Akbari Gateway to visitors.
- To conserve Akbari Gateway and improve environmental conditions along eastern periphery of the fort for establishing authentic historical sequence for the visitor.

# Lahore

- To create a heightened cultural experience for the tourist by traversing the traditional route through the Walled City to the Citadel.
- To initiate a process of rehabilitation of Lahore Walled City.

## 4.0 Proposed Modalities

The following fall within the jurisdiction of Federal Department of Archaeology:

- a) The conservation of Akbari Gateway and setting up a ticket office for visitors.
  - b) The removal of debris within the fort and along its eastern periphery.
- The immediate need for parking and removal of encroachments will need to be undertaken by the City Government.
  - An environmental improvement feasibility study for the entire route from Delhi Gate to Masjidi Gate, and eastern peripheral Fort Road should be commissioned in order to establish the tasks to be undertaken. In view of the Walled City characteristics and complexity of various issues, public participation and involvement will be essential for the success of the project.

## 5.0 Outputs

- Conservation of Akbari Gateway, one of the oldest extant structures.
- Establishment of a ticket office and entry on the eastern aspect of the fort.
- Environmental improvement around the eastern periphery by removal of debris; an added bonus will be if the debris yields rich archival material which may have been buried in it.
- Environmental improvement feasibility study as the first step towards creation of a conservation area in Lahore Walled City and the rehabilitation of a historic quarter lining the Rahguzar route.



## Lahore

### 6.0 Budget Estimate

S.No.	Activity	Total in US\$
1.	Akbari Gateway: Conservation & setting up a ticket office Cleaning of debris within the Fort and along its eastern periphery	70,000/- 26,250/-
2.	Removal of encroachments	17,500/-
3.	Feasibility study	52,600/-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>166,350/-</b>

# Lahore



Courtesy : Heritage Foundation

Figure 5.1 : Map of Lahore Walled City

## LAH-5 CENTER FOR CONSERVATION & RESTORATION STUDIES IN THE WALLED CITY, LAHORE

**Location:** Lahore

**Project Duration:** 2 Years

### 1.0 Background

The National College of Arts intends to establish a Center for Conservation & Restoration Studies in a heritage value property within the Walled city-Lahore. Conceptually the Center rests on the idea that given the low economic status of the resident population and their inability to seek professional advise, a close link needs to be established between the users of heritage property and practitioners to enable positive intervention in the preservation and conservation of prime heritage property and to create opportunities for an interactive learning process. Thus, awareness-building, advisement & technical assistance are envisaged to be the functions of the Center, which will be supported through documentation and traditional crafts training. This will eventually provide the basis for instituting post-graduate degree/s in Conservation and Restoration, which is currently not available in the country.

For purposes of setting up the Center a heritage *Haveli*, dating to the 1860s, inside *Lohari Gate*, near *Chowk Maati* is in the final stages of being purchased by the NCA- Endowment Fund Trust and given to the NCA for the purposes of establishing this Center. While the property will be given free of cost to the NCA, the operational budget for running the Center will be the responsibility of the NCA and the Center itself. To enable the Center to be sustainable it is proposed that in the first instance partners will be sought from amongst organizations involved with heritage preservation, which will be invited to join in this endeavor and contribute in areas of mutual interest and benefit.

### 2.0 Objectives

The Objectives of the Center are :

- To create a close link between occupants of heritage property (community) and practitioners.

## Lahore

- To provide technical service to residents for home improvement.
- To serve as a Documentation Center for aspects related to heritage property.
- To set up training opportunities for traditional building crafts leading to the promotion and revival of the rich craft tradition.
- To seek opportunities for involvement in heritage projects for income generation and learning opportunities.
- To create a network of organizations with similar concerns.
- Encourage academic institutions to incorporate tradition practices within the structure of the institution.
- To establish a post graduate degree program in Conservation Studies.

### 3.0 Proposed Modalities

The project has three major components viz. Advisory Cell, Documentation Cell and Training Cell detailed as below:

#### 3.1 Advisory Cell

Advisory service to the resident population will take the form of awareness building and provision of technical assistance. Awareness building will require the services of social mobilizer to reach out to the residents to enable the Center to be used as an Open House by them. Meetings, talks, pamphlets and other promotional material will be used as a means for this purpose. Technical Advice will be available in the Center for repair, maintenance, additions, improvement etc. A Building Manual will be prepared as a guide for local people. Internees from NCA will be employed in both awareness building and technical assistance components.

#### 3.2 Documentation Cell

The purpose of the Center is to collect material relating to the built environment. While building plans and drawings will form the bulk of the data, information relating to the socio economic condition of the resident population, data on environmental degradation and such others will also be collected. Data regarding the crafts will be of special interest to assist in the revival of the traditional building crafts. For undertaking this immense task, researchers, surveyors, architects will need to be made available as well as equipment.



## Lahore

Internees from NCA will also be involved in various aspects of the Documentation Center.

### 3.3 Training Cell

Training in crafts will be one of the prime functions of the Training Cell. It is envisaged that practitioners, scholars, craftspeople will be engaged in an interactive process to enable the revival and survival of the traditional crafts. While staff and student internees will be engaged in this endeavor, other educational institutes both nationally and internationally will be invited to assist in this endeavor. For this educational institutes which are already linked with NCA such as VITA and who have developed expertise in fresco painting and gilding will be requested to assist.

### 4.0 Work Plan

Following the purchase of the property which is expected in April 2003, the Center for Conservation and Restoration Studies will be launched. The Center will function under the *preview of the NCA and the Endowment Fund Trust –NCA*. While a small honorary management Committee of NCA staff will be set up for advice and assistance of the day to day functions, the Center will have a Director and a small core professional staff to organize and run the Advisory, Documentation and Training Cell. An Advisory Committee of eminent professionals will also be established to provide overall guidance. Linkage with the Documentation Center being set up at the Fort under the Department of Archeology will also be explored to enable joint action in documentation and training.

In the first phase of the Project, the Advisory Cell and Documentation Cell will initiate work while simultaneously the building blocks for the Training Cell will be placed. In cooperation with private organizations and individuals/ experts workshops such as on fresco painting, gilding, calligraphy and such others will be conducted which will lead to the setting up of the Training Cell.

A core professional staff is envisaged which will work full time at the Center assisted by part time staff on a need basis as listed below

# Lahore

- Full time  
Coordinator (Architect / Urbanist)  
Architect  
Two Junior Architects  
CAD Operator/ Draftsmen
- Part Time-On Call  
Engineer- Structural/ Public Health/ Historian  
Social Mobilizers  
Surveyors  
Student Internees
- Office Staff  
Admin Assistant  
Custodian Staff

## 5.0 Budget Estimate

#	Activity	Capital Cost US\$	Recurring Expenses		Total Cost US\$
			Per year	2 Years	
1.	<b>Documentation Centre</b> Setting up Stipends. supplies	47,000	22,500	45,000	88,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>43,000</b>	22,500	<b>45,000</b>	<b>88,000</b>

## LAH-6 MASTER PLAN FOR SHALAMAR GARDENS, LAHORE WORLD HERITAGE SITE

**Location:** Lahore

**Duration:** 9 months

### 1.0 Background

The Shalamar Gardens, created for the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in 1642 A.D., is one of the greatest gardens in the World and has been inscribed on the World Heritage List because of its outstanding universal value. An earthly representation of the Islamic concept of Paradise, the gardens combine the works of nature and man to achieve an effect of great tranquility and unparalleled beauty. The garden is laid out in three descending terraces, linked by a rectangular system of canals and cascades punctuated by spouting fountains. The square upper and lower terraces are separated by the narrow rectangle of the middle terrace. The upper terrace, originally called Farah Baksh, or 'pleasure giving', is raised 16 feet above the middle terrace to provide privacy for the ladies of the imperial court. The middle terrace was a place of entertainment and pleasure, where the emperor could sit on a low marble throne and watch dancing on a marble platform over a large tank, or watch the moon with members of the court. The lower terrace is, like the upper terrace, divided into four quarters by intersecting canals. The flanking gateways on the eastern and western sides provided the original access to the garden, as this terrace was open to the public from the first.

### 2.0 Justification

The gardens went into decline in the 18th century, in the late Mughal period, when emperors lacked the resources to maintain them. In the 19th century, when Lahore was capital of a Sikh state, much of the original marble was stripped off the monuments in the garden and taken to enrich the Golden Temple in Amritsar. In the early British period, the Gardens were leased out as a mango orchard, but were declared a state-protected monument in 1923, when a British-style rose garden was laid out in the middle terrace and most of the rest of the Gardens were laid out as grassed lawns surrounding the original fruit trees.

## Lahore

The site is now in a bad state of repair and in need of major works to conserve and restore the buildings, walkways, pools and canals. The water works need to be restored and returned to working order and the gardens require study and authentic historical replanting.

To date, a piecemeal approach has been taken to these tasks, often without sufficient research and planning. It is imperative that a comprehensive and synthesizing Master Plan be developed and implemented with urgency.

### 3.0 Objectives

- A detailed plan for the sustainable conservation and presentation of Shalamar Gardens.
- A clear and practicable strategy for its implementation, detailing the work plan, scheduling, the responsibilities of all those involved and the way in which all parts of the Plan mesh to achieve the desired results.

### 4.0 Proposed Modalities

The project will be carried out by a National Project Manager working with an International Team Leader and a national team comprising at least a structural/materials engineer, a hydraulics engineer, archaeologists, including a garden archaeologist, horticulturalist and conservation architects.

The team will work in close coordination with the Ministry of Culture, Sports, Tourism and Youth Affairs and the Department of Archaeology.

A Steering Committee will be set up comprising the donor agency/agencies, UNESCO and the Ministry of Culture, Sports, Tourism and Youth Affairs and the Department of Archaeology and other relevant involved parties.





# Lahore

## Planned Programme :

- A programme of research and documentation to fully understand the Processes over time which have resulted in current conditions at the Gardens.
- Design and implementation of whatever required surveys, specialist studies and reviews are needed to inform planning for the Garden's future; including the hydraulics, horticulture, structural materials, decorative techniques etc.
- Submission of all findings, recommendations and the detailed action plan in a Report for implementation.

## 5.0 Outputs

- A detailed and practicable programme to halt the forces of deterioration and neglect which characterize the present situation at the Gardens.
- Increased visitors appreciation and enjoyment of the glories of the Gardens by bringing it to life as a community and national heritage venue.

## Lahore

### 6.0 Budget Estimate

S.No.	Activity	Total in US\$
1.	International Consultancy costs	20,000/-
2.	National Consultancy costs	40,000/-
3.	Research and fieldwork	20,000/-
4.	Report preparation	10,000/-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>90,000</b>

## LAH-7 RESTORATION OF THE CANALS AND FOUNTAINS OF THE SHALAMAR GARDENS, LAHORE

**Location:** Lahore

**Project Duration:** 18 months

### 1.0 Background

The Shalamar Gardens, created for the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in 1642 A.D., is one of the greatest gardens in the World and has been inscribed on the World Heritage List because of its outstanding universal value. An earthly representation of the Islamic concept of Paradise, the gardens combine the works of nature and man to achieve an effect of great tranquility and unparalleled beauty. The garden is laid out in three descending terraces, linked by a rectangular system of canals and cascades punctuated by spouting fountains. The square upper and lower terraces are separated by the narrow rectangle of the middle terrace. The upper terrace, originally called Farah Baksh, or 'pleasure giving', is raised 16 feet above the middle terrace to provide privacy for the ladies of the imperial court. The middle terrace was a place of entertainment and pleasure, where the emperor could sit on a low marble throne and watch dancing on a marble platform over a large tank, or watch the moon with members of the court. The lower terrace is, like the upper terrace, divided into four quarters by intersecting canals. The flanking gateways on the eastern and western sides provided the original access to the garden, as this terrace was open to the public from the first.

The gardens went into decline in the 18th century, in the late Mughal period, when emperors lacked the resources to maintain them. In the 19th century, when Lahore was capital of a Sikh state, much of the original marble was stripped off the monuments in the garden and taken to enrich the Golden Temple in Amritsar. In the early British period, the Gardens were leased out as a mango orchard, but were declared a state-protected monument in 1923, when a British-style rose garden was laid out in the middle terrace and most of the rest of the Gardens were laid out as grassed lawns surrounding the original fruit trees.

# Lahore

An outstanding feature of the gardens are the canals which divide the upper and lower terraces into quadrants and which are punctuated by fountains along their length. Originally, the water for the canals was supplied by a canal constructed to bring water from the Himalayas to Lahore, while the fountains were fed from a well outside the western wall of the upper terrace, from where it was drawn by a Persian wheel. During the Sikh period, the gardens had been leased as fruit orchards. The canals were restored during the British period and again in 1974. The canals and fountains are now supplied by water drawn from tube wells. Parts of the water supply to the fountains runs through the original terracotta pipes of the Mughal period, but some sections through more modern galvanized iron pipes. At present, the water system of the lower terrace is almost entirely non-functional, as are the water channels of the middle terrace to either side of the central tank.

## 2.0 Justification

The Shalamar Gardens provide an invaluable resource for recreation for the citizens of Lahore and receive 400,000 adult visitors annually and a further 200,000 children. The provision of improved facilities in the gardens will increase its attractiveness to the local population and will encourage national and international tourism. They are regularly used for state functions. Improving the condition of the gardens and their facilities will strengthen national identity and links with the Mughal past.

The Shalamar Gardens are currently inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger and new strategies for the safeguarding of the site are urgently required; the water system, in particular, is one of its most outstanding features and yet in all except the upper terrace, the lime concrete of the water channels is cracked and leaking and the fountains do not function.

## 3.0 Objectives

- The restoration of the structures of the canals in all three terraces of the Shalamar Gardens.
- The restoration of the water supply to both the canals and the fountains.

## 4.0 Proposed Modalities

The project would be undertaken by the Northern Circle of Archaeology with technical support as necessary from the Central Archaeological Laboratory. This will include the following:

- Provision of a local conservation specialists from the Northern Circle of Archaeology to record the structures of the canals and fountains, to prepare conservation proposals and to manage and supervise the works.
- Provision of archaeologists to undertake limited excavations as part of the programme of investigation during the preparation of conservation proposals.
- UNESCO would provide co-ordination and technical expertise to ensure that the project was implemented to appropriate standards.

The programme in brief will include the following:

- The documentation of the of the water system and fountains prior to conservation of the structures. This drawn and historical record will inform the preparation of the repair schedule and overall conservation proposals in order to ensure the maintenance of the authenticity of the structures.and preparation of detailed proposals for restoration of the water supply.
- The restoration of the water supply through the repair of the canals and to the fountains by a new parallel system of pipes, in order not to replace the original pipes of the Mughal period.
- The international consultant will review the implementation of the project within the context of the need for an improved conservation and maintenance strategy for the Shalamar Gardens.

# Lahore

## 5.0 Outputs

- The canals and fountains will be restored to working order.
- The capacity of the Department of Archaeology and the Northern Circle in particular will have been enhanced by participation in an international conservation project.

## 6.0 Budget Estimate

S.No	Activity	Total in US\$
1.	Documentation and preparation of detailed project design (including project proposals)	50,000/-
2.	Archaeological investigations	50,000/-
3.	Conservation and restoration work	150,000/
4.	Consultancy	30,000/-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,80,000/-</b>

# Lahore

## LAH-8 DEVELOPMENT OF THE NAQQAR KHANA ENCLOSURE, SHALAMAR GARDENS, LAHORE, AS A RECREATIONAL AREA

**Location:** Lahore

**Duration:** 9 months

### 1.0 Background

The Shalamar Gardens, created for the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in 1642 A.D., is one of the greatest gardens in the World and has been inscribed on the World Heritage List because of its outstanding universal value. An earthly representation of the Islamic concept of Paradise, the gardens combine the works of nature and man to achieve an effect of great tranquility and unparalleled beauty. The garden is laid out in three descending terraces, linked by a rectangular system of canals and cascades punctuated by spouting fountains. The square upper and lower terraces are separated by the narrow rectangle of the middle terrace. The upper terrace, originally called Farah Baksh, or 'pleasure giving', is raised 16 feet above the middle terrace to provide privacy for the ladies of the imperial court. The middle terrace was a place of entertainment and pleasure, where the emperor could sit on a low marble throne and watch dancing on a marble platform over a large tank, or watch the moon with members of the court. The lower terrace is, like the upper terrace, divided into four quarters by intersecting canals. The flanking gateways on the eastern and western sides provided the original access to the garden, as this terrace was open to the public from the first.

The gardens went into decline in the 18th century, in the late Mughal period, when emperors lacked the resources to maintain them. In the 19th century, when Lahore was capital of a Sikh state, much of the original marble was stripped off the monuments in the garden and taken to enrich the Golden Temple in Amritsar. In the early British period, the Gardens were leased out as a mango orchard, but were declared a state-protected monument in 1923, when a British-style rose garden was laid out in the middle terrace and most of the rest of the Gardens were laid out as grassed lawns surrounding the original fruit trees.

## Lahore

The Naqqar Khana pavilion, which faces the Khawab Gah queen's pavilion across the upper terrace (Farah Baksh), is thought to have been originally used for military displays involving music incorporating kettle drums. The enclosure behind it was originally a separate historic garden, which has been purchased by the Government of Pakistan, lies outside the World Heritage Site boundary and has its own entrance opening onto the Grand Trunk Road. The gardens also contain an open pavilion with an arched-back roof (arz begi) originally derived from the design of bamboo structures in Bengal.

It is proposed that the Naqqar Khana enclosure should be conserved and developed as a pleasant garden space with recreational and refreshment facilities, so that visitors have the opportunity to relax in an informal atmosphere without posing management problems to the Shalamar Gardens themselves.

### 2.0 Justification

The Naqqar Khana enclosure is in a run-down condition and has no current beneficial use. The Naqqar Khana pavilion itself has been in a derelict and partly collapsed condition, now partly rectified. The pavilion with the arz begi roof has serious cracks in the masonry which require stitching.

The Shalamar Gardens contain no adequate facilities for visitors to take refreshments or where children can be entertained without affecting the integrity of the Gardens themselves. This prohibits the holding of public functions which could be utilized to generate revenue for site running costs and maintenance.

### 3.0 Objectives

- The documentation of the Naqqar Khana prior to conservation of the structures and preparation of detailed proposals for restoration and development.
- By successfully implementing this pilot project, there will be an enhanced value to the traditional buildings through effective re-use.



## Lahore

- The project envisages that the facilities would permit public functions to be held immediately adjacent to, but not within, the World Heritage site, in order to provide an income for reinvestment in the rehabilitation and maintenance of the Shalamar Gardens as a whole.
- The conservation of the structures and development of facilities for the public within the Naqqar Khana enclosure will contribute have contributed to the rehabilitation of the Shalamar Gardens overall, to enhance both its character as part of a World Heritage Site and as a public resource in Lahore.

### 4.0 Proposed Modalities

The project would be undertaken by the Northern Circle of Archaeology of the Federal Department of Archaeology. This will include the provision of a local conservation specialists from the Northern Circle of Archaeology and the Central Archaeological Laboratory to record the structures of the Naqqar Khana enclosure, prepare conservation proposals and development proposals and to manage and supervise the works.

UNESCO would provide co-ordination and technical expertise to ensure that the project was implemented to appropriate standards, as well as technical training on the stitching of cracked masonry.

The programme in brief:

- Documentation of the structures in the enclosure in their existing state, to accurately determine its original form and the alterations which it has subsequently received, as well as specific conservation needs. The interpretation of the buildings will enable the structures to be evaluated in the context of their history and development, so that elements from each period can be identified and their relative importance assessed. This drawn and historical record will inform the preparation of the repair schedule and overall conservation proposals in order to ensure the maintenance of the authenticity of the structure.



## Lahore

- The provision of training on the conservation of cracked masonry.
- The organization of a local training workshop on the conservation of cracked masonry, not only to deal with specific problems connected with structures in the Naqqar Khana enclosure, but to inform professionals and instill new skills in craftsperson retrainers, which can be replicated in other sites in Lahore and in Pakistan as a whole.

### 5.0 Outputs

- The provision of refreshment and other facilities for visitors and the rehabilitation of the Naqqar Khana enclosure as a pleasant garden with lawns, where local visitors and tourists can relax and where public functions can be
- The capacity of the Department of Archaeology and the Northern Circle in particular will have been enhanced by participation in an international conservation project.
- The Department of Archaeology and other owners of historic buildings will have been encouraged to seek beneficial reuse, as implementation of this pilot project will demonstrated that such projects can enhance the economic value of historic buildings, encouraging their upgrading and leading to an improvement of the environment of the city core and its traditional suburbs.

# Lahore

## 6.0 Budget Estimate

S.No	Activity	Total in US\$
1.	Documentation, preparation of a detailed project design	20,000/-
2.	Training workshop	10,000/-
3.	Conservation work	100,000/-
4.	Consultancy	30,000/-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>160,000</b>

## LAH-9 CONSERVATION AND DISPLAY OF SHAHI HAMMAM, SHALAMAR GARDENS, LAHORE

**Location:** Lahore

**Duration:** 1 year

### 1.0 Background

The Shalamar Gardens, created for the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in 1642 A.D., is one of the greatest gardens in the World and has been inscribed on the World Heritage List because of its outstanding universal value. An earthly representation of the Islamic concept of Paradise, the gardens combine the works of nature and man to achieve an effect of great tranquillity and unparalleled beauty. The garden is laid out in three descending terraces, linked by a rectangular system of canals and cascades punctuated by spouting fountains. The square upper and lower terraces are separated by the narrow rectangle of the middle terrace. The upper terrace, originally called Farah Baksh, or 'pleasure giving', is raised 16 feet above the middle terrace to provide privacy for the ladies of the imperial court. The middle terrace was a place of entertainment and pleasure, where the emperor could sit on a low marble throne and watch dancing on a marble platform over a large tank, or watch the moon with members of the court. The lower terrace is, like the upper terrace, divided into four quarters by intersecting canals. The flanking gateways on the eastern and western sides provided the original access to the garden, as this terrace was open to the public from the first.

The gardens went into decline in the 18th century, in the late Mughal period, when emperors lacked the resources to maintain them. In the 19th century, when Lahore was capital of a Sikh state, much of the original marble was stripped off the monuments in the garden and taken to enrich the Golden Temple in Amritsar. In the early British period, the Gardens were leased out as a mango orchard, but were declared a state-protected monument in 1923, when a British-style rose garden was laid out in the middle terrace and most of the rest of the Gardens were laid out as grassed lawns surrounding the original fruit trees.

# Lahore

The Shahi Hammam royal baths are set into the eastern wall of the middle terrace, but access is provided from the upper terrace (Farah Bakhsh) through the north-eastern corner turret, so that the ladies of the court descend and use the baths. This exquisite complex consists of a number of domed chambers and vaulted small rooms, to provide a complete bathing complex with heated chambers, plunge baths and changing rooms, although at an almost miniature scale.

## 2.0 Justification

Although they constitute one of the most important monuments in the Shalamar Gardens, the Shahi Hammam royal baths are in a poor condition and are closed to the public. The Burj (corner turret) which provided access for the imperial court has been partly converted into sub-standard toilet accommodation.

The Shah Hammam royal baths need conservation and interpretation so that the many visitors to the garden can see and appreciate this important feature.

The conservation and display of the Shahi Hammam royal baths will not only significantly augment the attractions of the Shalamar Gardens which visitors will be able to enjoy, but will also bring to life the daily routine of the Mughal court in its heyday.

The restoration of the Shahi Hammam royal baths will have contributed to the rehabilitation of the Shalamar Gardens as a whole to enhance, both its character as part of a World heritage Site and as a public resource in Lahore.

## 3.0 Objectives

- To conserve this important monument and open it to the public.
- To present an interpretative exhibition inside the resorted Royal Baths.

# Lahore

## 4.0 Proposed Modalities

The project would be undertaken by the Northern Circle of Archaeology of the Federal Department of Archaeology. It will involve the following:

- The provision of a local conservation specialist from the Northern Circle of Archaeology and the Central Archaeological Laboratory to record the Shah Hammam royal baths, prepare the conservation proposals and to manage and supervise their conservation.
- Mission by an international expert to review the proposals for the site in the context of the overall conservation proposals for the Shalamar Gardens with a view to their enhanced conservation and removal from the list of World Heritage in Danger at the earliest opportunity.
- Local administrative backstopping by the UNESCO Representative Office, Islamabad.

The programme in brief:

Documentation of the royal baths in their existing state, to accurately determine their precise original form and the alterations which it they subsequently received. The interpretation of the complex will enable the structure to be evaluated in the context of its history and development, so that *elements from each period can be identified and their relative importance assessed*. This drawn and historical record will inform the preparation of their repair schedule and overall conservation proposals in order to ensure the maintenance of the authenticity of the structure.

- Public access will require careful management in order not to put at risk the vulnerable remains of the original fresco decoration of the Mughal period, but nevertheless it will be possible to prepare display material to enable visitors to understand and enjoy this *perfect illustration of the cultured and sophisticated life of the Mughal court*.
- The Northern Circle of Archaeology will prepare full documentation for the Shahi Hammam royal baths in advance of conservation work in order to ensure the maintenance

## Lahore

of their authenticity. This will be augmented by a continuous record during the implementation of the works, to produce a comprehensive project archive.

### 5.0 Outputs

- The documentation of the Shahi Hammam royal baths prior to restoration and preparation of conservation proposals.
- The conservation of Shahi Hammam royal baths to permit public access and enjoyment.

The preparation of interpretive displays to show the function of the baths and life in the Mughal court.

### 6.0 Budget Estimate

S.No	Activity	Total in US\$
1.	Documentation; preparation of detailed project design	25,000
2.	Conservation; renewal of electricity etc.	100,000
3.	Consultancy costs	30,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>155,000</b>

## Lahore

### LAH-10 CONVERSION OF THE MOORCROFT BUILDING, SHALAMAR GARDENS, LAHORE, INTO A HERITAGE OUTREACH AND INTERPRETATION CENTRE

**Location:** Lahore

**Duration:** 1 Year

#### 1.0 Background

The Shalamar Gardens, created for the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in 1642 A.D., is one of the greatest gardens in the World and has been inscribed on the World Heritage List because of its outstanding universal value. An earthly representation of the Islamic concept of Paradise, the gardens combine the works of nature and man to achieve an effect of great tranquility and unparalleled beauty. The garden is laid out in three descending terraces, linked by a rectangular system of canals and cascades punctuated by spouting fountains. The square upper and lower terraces are separated by the narrow rectangle of the middle terrace. The upper terrace, originally called Farah Baksh, or 'pleasure giving', is raised 16 feet above the middle terrace to provide privacy for the ladies of the imperial court. The middle terrace was a place of entertainment and pleasure, where the emperor could sit on a low marble throne and watch dancing on a marble platform over a large tank, or watch the moon with members of the court. The lower terrace is, like the upper terrace, divided into four quarters by intersecting canals. The flanking gateways on the eastern and western sides provided the original access to the garden, as this terrace was open to the public from the first.

The gardens went into decline in the 18th century, in the late Mughal period, when emperors lacked the resources to maintain them. In the 19th century, when Lahore was capital of a Sikh state, much of the original marble was stripped off the monuments in the garden and taken to enrich the Golden Temple in Amritsar. In the early British period, the Gardens were leased out as a mango orchard, but were declared a state-protected monument in 1923, when a British-style rose garden was laid out in the middle terrace and most of the rest of the Gardens were laid out as grassed lawns surrounding the original fruit trees.



# Lahore

The Moorcroft Building is the principal addition to the garden of the Sikh Period and is a pavilion designed to provide cool accommodation in summer and is set in the north-eastern quadrant of the upper terrace (Farah Baksh). It consists of an upper storey on a brick platform which conceals a deep basement room, cooled in summer by an adjacent well. The pavilion is notable as the place where William Moorcroft stayed in 1820, the start of relations between Lahore and the western world.

## 2.0 Justification

The Moorcroft Building is in poor condition and has no current beneficial use. Part of the roof has collapsed and the decorative timber ceiling is in bad condition and has lost much of its detailing. Two of the windows are bricked up. The well is partly filled in.

There is no interpretation provided for the many thousands of visitors to the Shalamar Gardens, other than a signboard at the entrance. By successfully implementing this pilot project, there will be an enhanced value to the traditional buildings through effective re-use.

It is proposed that the structure should be converted into a Heritage Information and Outreach Centre, to promote both the Shalamar Gardens themselves as well as World Heritage values in general. This will serve local, national and international visitors and special attention will be given to the needs of schoolchildren and college students who come to the gardens for art classes and other formal schoolwork. In addition, the project will have provided an invaluable example to the Department of Archaeology other owners of historic buildings to seek beneficial uses for redundant or under-utilised buildings.

## 3.0 Objectives

- The documentation of the Moorcroft Building prior to restoration and preparation of detailed conservation proposals.
- The conversion of the Moorcroft Building to a Heritage Outreach and Information Centre with shop.

## Lahore

- The complete restoration of the Moorcroft Building to its former high quality of craftsmanship.

### 4.0 Proposed Modalities

The project would be undertaken by the Northern Circle of Archaeology. This will include:

- The provision of a local conservation specialists from the Northern Circle of Archaeology and the Central Archaeological Laboratory to record the pavilion, prepare the conservation proposals and to manage and supervise the restoration.
- Consultant input as needed to review the proposals for the site in the context of the overall conservation proposals for the Shalamar Gardens with a view to their enhanced conservation and removal from the List of World Heritage in Danger at the earliest opportunity.
- Local administrative backstopping by the UNESCO Representative Office, Islamabad.

### 4.1 Programme outline

- Documentation of the pavilion in its existing state, to accurately determine its original form and the alterations which it has subsequently received. The interpretation of the building will enable the structure to be evaluated in the context of its history and development, so that elements from each period can be identified and their relative importance assessed. This drawn and historical record will inform the preparation of the repair schedule and overall conservation proposals in order to ensure the maintenance of the authenticity of the structure within the framework of its new use.
- The new use will be provided within the envelope of the present building. Up do-date services will be provided, but other alterations will be kept to a minimum.

## Lahore

### 5.0 Outputs

The capacity of the Department of Archaeology and the Northern Circle in particular will have been enhanced by participation in an international conservation project.

The Department of Archaeology and other owners of historic buildings will have been encouraged to seek beneficial reuse, as implementation of this pilot project will demonstrated that such projects can enhance the economic value of historic buildings, encouraging their upgrading and leading to an improvement of the environment of the city core and its traditional suburbs.

### 6.0 Budget Estimate

S.No	Activity	Total in US\$
1.	Documentation of the Pavilion and preparation of detailed project design	50,000/-
2.	Conservation work	75,000/-
3.	Renewal of electricity and other services	25,000/-
4.	Miscellaneous expenses	10,000/-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>160,000/-</b>

# Lahore

## LAH-11 PROVISION OF PUBLIC TOILET FACILITIES, SHALAMAR GARDENS, LAHORE

**Location:** Lahore

**Duration:** 1 year

### 1.0 Background

The Shalamar Gardens, created for the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in 1642 A.D., is one of the greatest gardens in the World and has been inscribed on the World Heritage List because of its outstanding universal value. An earthly representation of the Islamic concept of Paradise, the gardens combine the works of nature and man to achieve an effect of great tranquility and unparalleled beauty. The garden is laid out in three descending terraces, linked by a rectangular system of canals and cascades punctuated by spouting fountains. The square upper and lower terraces are separated by the narrow rectangle of the middle terrace. The upper terrace, originally called Farah Baksh, or *ëpleasure givingí*, is raised 16 feet above the middle terrace to provide privacy for the ladies of the imperial court. The middle terrace was a place of entertainment and pleasure, where the emperor could sit on a low marble throne and watch dancing on a marble platform over a large tank, or watch the moon with members of the court. The lower terrace is, like the upper terrace, divided into four quarters by intersecting canals. The flanking gateways on the eastern and western sides provided the original access to the garden, as this terrace was open to the public from the first.

The gardens went into decline in the 18th century, in the late Mughal period, when emperors lacked the resources to maintain them. In the 19th century, when Lahore was capital of a Sikh state, much of the original marble was stripped off the monuments in the garden and taken to enrich the Golden Temple in Amritsar. In the early British period, the Gardens were leased out as a mango orchard, but were declared a state-protected monument in 1923, when a British-style rose garden was laid out in the middle terrace and most of the rest of the Gardens were laid out as grassed lawns surrounding the original fruit trees.

At present, there are no adequate toilet facilities to cater for the many visitors to the Gardens, but only cramped and sub-standard facilities incongruously inserted into the north-eastern corner

## Lahore

turret (burj) of the upper terrace. This turret is the original entrance for the ladies of the imperial court into the royal baths (Shahi Hamam) one of the major monuments in the Gardens and the present use as a toilet block is completely inappropriate and seriously detracts from this historic structure.

### 2.0 Justification

The Shalamar Gardens receive an estimated 400,000 adult visitors a year and 200,000 children. To enable them to fully enjoy this major national asset, adequate toilet facilities are essential.

Although Pakistan has had, until recently, a growing mountain tourism industry, international cultural tourism in the plains of the Punjab is in its infancy and the outstanding Mughal and later monuments of Lahore receive few visitors from outside the country. There are no toilet facilities within or near the Shalamar Gardens fit to be used by international visitors.

### 3.0 Objectives

By successfully implementing this project, local, national and international visitors will be able to extend their stay within the Gardens. The provision of adequate toilet facilities will have contributed to the rehabilitation of the Shalamar Gardens as a whole to enhance both its character as part of a World Heritage Site and as a public resource in Lahore.

### 4.0 Proposed Modalities

The project would be undertaken by the Northern Circle of Archaeology with technical support as necessary from the Central Archaeological Laboratory at PIATR. This will include :

- The provision of a local specialists from the Northern Circle of Archaeology to investigate and record the garden walls and prepare proposals for the formation of new openings, the design of the new toilet block and to manage and supervise the works.



## Lahore

- The provision of a local archaeologists from the Northern Circle of Archaeology to investigate the proposed construction site in order to identify any archaeological features which need to be taken into account when preparing the design for the project.
- Consultant services as required.

The programme in brief will include the following :

- The documentation to the two garden walls which will be affected by the project, in order to ensure minimal effect on the historic structures which will be caused by the insertion of two new openings within existing blind arches, which form part of the original design. This drawn record will inform the preparation of the proposals for the conservation and forming of opening in these two sections of wall in order to ensure the maintenance of the authenticity of the two structures.
- Limited archaeological investigation of the area on which the new toilet block is to be constructed, in order to ensure that there is no unintentional damage to important archaeological features.
- Construction of the new toilet block with access from both the Shalamar Gardens and the Naqqar Khana garden. This new construction will be lower than the historic garden walls and will not be visible from inside the gardens. Alternations to the garden walls through the formation of two new openings will be kept to a minimum.

### 5.0 Outputs

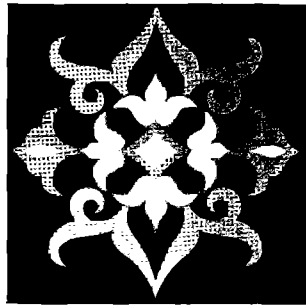
- The provision of adequate public facilities for the many visitors to the Gardens.

# Lahore

## 6.0 Budget Estimate

S.No	Activity	Total in US\$
1.	Consultancy, Archaeological investigation, documentation	50,000/-
2.	Conservation	50,000/-
3.	Construction and utilities provision	30,000/-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>130,000/-</b>

**PESHAWAR**



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**CULTURAL TOURISM IN LAHORE & PESHAWAR**



# Peshawar

## PES-1 PESHAWAR HERITAGE CENTRE

**Location:** Peshawar

**Duration:** 3 Years

### 1.0 Background

Peshawar Walled City is an architectural and cultural ensemble of great distinction and antiquity and thus a unique cultural tourism destination. As one of the earliest living city in South Asia, it is rich in diverse cultural traditions, arts and crafts, architecture and antiquity. Although much of its antiquity is buried there are few living cities comparable with the unique architectural and urban characteristics of Peshawar historic core. The disposition of densely packed houses, with their uncommon structural form, and organic urban fabric contributes towards community cohesion and shared value systems. Its narrow streets and semi-public semi-private spaces and squares provide opportunity for extensive interaction of the populace. Due to constricted streets and alleyways, pedestrianized areas promote a host of activities for greater interchange and communication among residents.

The architecture of the walled city presents a remarkable blend of structure and crafts, utilizing a strong Central Asian architectural vocabulary. The buildings with their introverted plan forms, rooms disposed around courtyards, portray the traditional lifestyle of the communities. The more open architectural countenance of mercantile buildings, incorporating a greater decorative flourish, line the winding bazaar streets. Attractive *jharokas* and balconies with *basta* arrangement in openings provide the flexibility for opening or closing the external prospect. Well known for its artisans — several bazaars are known by the crafts that were practiced — today the crafts scene presents a desolate picture. Once famous for its folktales and story telling — the Qissa Khwani Bazaar, the story-tellers' street — survives in name alone.

Although several attempts at documentation have been, however, there is no central repository, which could house such information for easy reference. Apart from documentation by Heritage Foundation (90 historic structures), Nara Women's University (approx. 60 buildings), Oxford



## Peshawar

Brookes University (number of buildings unknown) and a few buildings by others, 59 buildings have been recorded in March through documentation workshop held in Peshwar under this project. All such material needs to be placed in central repository for easy reference and further research work for the protection and preservation of tangible and intangible heritage of the Walled City.

Although the Governmnet of NWFP is taking commendable steps for the protection of cultural heritage includeing processing the historical premises legislation, so far no attempt has been made to engage the residents in preservation effort, which is essential for the safeguarding of the historic environment.

### **2.0 Justification**

There is an urgent need to establish a Heritage Centre to take steps for recording and research, provide guidance for conservation of historic structures, revitalization of crafts and propagation of intangible heritage, along with developing authentic information for tourists and scholars alike.

The centre can play a vital role in halting the indiscriminate destruction of exceptional features that contribute to the totality of the urban fabric, comprising archaeological evidence historic urban architecture and crafts, and by devising strategies for recording and sustaining intangible heritage. With its base of research and archival material, it will be able to provide guidance to owners, conservation architects and engineers for preservation and compatible adaptive reuse strategies.

The Heritage Centre will be able to provide valuable input during the preparation of Walled City Rehabilitation Masterplan. Apart from input related to heritage-related issues it will arrange Karavan participatory events to engage the general public, women and students for evaluation of the masterplan.

# Peshawar

## 3.0 Objectives

To establish Peshawar Heritage Centre consisting of the following components:

### 3.1 Tangible Heritage Documentation Cell

- Identification and cataloguing of all structures of significance for the purposes of listing and protection.
- Identification and recording of significant urban forms i.e. crafts bazaars, serais, qahwah khaney and other singular characteristics, monuments and archaeological remains.

### 3.2 Conservation Advisory Cell

- Preparation of Guidelines for restoration/conservation.
- Preparation of Guidelines for adaptive reuse, compatible use.
- Developing intervention procedures.
- Maintaining a register of conservation architects, engineers, artisans, craftspersons.
- Demarcation of Conservation Areas.
- Identification of rehabilitation of streets, mohallahs/ precincts.
- Developing Zoning and Building By-Laws.

### 3.3 Funding Advisory Cell

- Creation and management of Endowment Fund through grants and percentage of scrutiny fee.
- Arrangement of rehabilitation loans from banks.
- Identification of property owners for disbursement of grants and loans.

## Peshawar

### 3.4 Research/Resource Cell

- Conducting archaeological and historical research.
- Establishment of a library for collection of writings and artwork of travellers and artists.
- Research Publications: monographs, tourist guidebooks, guide to conservation, publications for awareness raising; schools and college publications.
- Tourism related publications: tourist maps, tourist information brochures, tourist guidebook, kit for tourist guides, books for schools.

### 3.5 Crafts Cell

- Register of artisans, craftspersons.
- Advice to craftspersons to improve their craft.
- Design & packaging and merchandizing of craft souvenirs.
- Liaison with Crafts workshops at Gor Khatree.
- Endowment Fund for collection of crafts for display at the Main Craft Museum (planned proposal of Government of NWFP).

### 3.6 Intangible Heritage Cell

- Database of of intangible heritage.
- Production of cassettes and video cassettes.
- Research and information for presentation of intangible heritage at festivals and events.

### 3.7 Karavan Secretariat/Community Participation Cell.

- Public outreach activities.
- Presentation and discussion of all proposals.
- Review of proposals in the light of public objections/comments.
- Karavan events involving young people and general public.

# Peshawar

## 4.0 Proposed Workplan

- Location.  
The Peshawar Heritage Centre will be established in a historic building within the Walled City. A couple of buildings have been identified which appear to be suitable for the purpose. Further inquiries can be floated once funding has been secured for the purchase of the building.
- Adaptive Reuse, Restoration and Training.  
Since most buildings in the Walled City require considerable restoration measures, the repairs and restoration effort will be used for demonstration of the procedures for undertaking restoration/conservation work. The rehabilitation of the historic building will be utilized to provide training in recording, documentation, preparation of condition reports, and conservation methodologies. The occasion will be used to begin a register of conservation architects, engineers, soil experts, building craftspersons etc.
- Establishment of various cells consisting of special activities.
- Liaison with national and international organizations, who have already set up similar heritage centres successfully, e.g. Heritage Foundation Pakistan, Lok Virsa, Anjuman-e-Mimaran and educational institutions for advice and guidance in setting up various programmes.
- On-call experts to conduct workshops on particular topics.
- Consultants for packaging and merchandizing of crafts and intangible heritage for tourists.

# Peshawar

## 5.0 Proposed Modalities

Board of Governors will include the following:

- Provincial government.
- International sponsor.
- National sponsor.
- City Government.
- Community representative.
- Voluntary organizations, experts dealing with heritage, crafts and intangible heritage.

The Director of the Centre will take direction from the Board for running the Heritage Centre. Appropriate qualified staff with appropriate expertise will be appointed for each cells.

Appropriate national and international organizations and institutions will be invited to help set up the various sections, while on-call consultants will be engaged to run specific programmes.

## 6.0 Outputs

- Cataloguing and inventory of all historic resources of the Walled City.
- Initiate and support preservation activity within the Walled City.
- Publications for conservation professionals through manuals, conservation guides, videos.
- Research and Publication of authentic tourist guides, books and tourist information.
- Research, packaging and merchandizing of crafts and cultural replicas for tourists.
- Availability of cassettes and video-cassettes of intangible heritage.
- Presentation of culture and heritage related programmes at public events, festivals etc. incorporating aspects of tangible and intangible heritage.

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### 7.0 Budget Estimate

#	Activity	Capital Cost US\$	Recurring Expenses		Total Cost US\$
			Per year	3 Years	
1.	<b>Heritage Centre:</b> Building Conservation Furniture Equipment (Intangible Heritage)	351,000 260,000 42,000 63,000			716,000
2.	<b>Documentation Centre</b> Staffing / supplies		35,000	105,000	105,000
3.	<b>Advisory Cell</b> Conservation Advice/guidance Financing Advice		14,000 14,000	42,000 42,000	84,000
4.	<b>Research Cell</b> Research Assistants		14,000	42,000	42,000
5.	<b>Crafts Cell</b> Research/documentation		14,000	42,000	42,000
6.	<b>Intangible Heritage Cell</b> Research Assistants		14,000	42,000	42,000
7.	<b>Karvan Public Participation</b> Secretariat Events		10,000 14,000	30,000 42,000	72,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>716,000</b>	<b>129,000</b>	<b>387,000</b>	<b>1,103,000</b>

# Peshawar

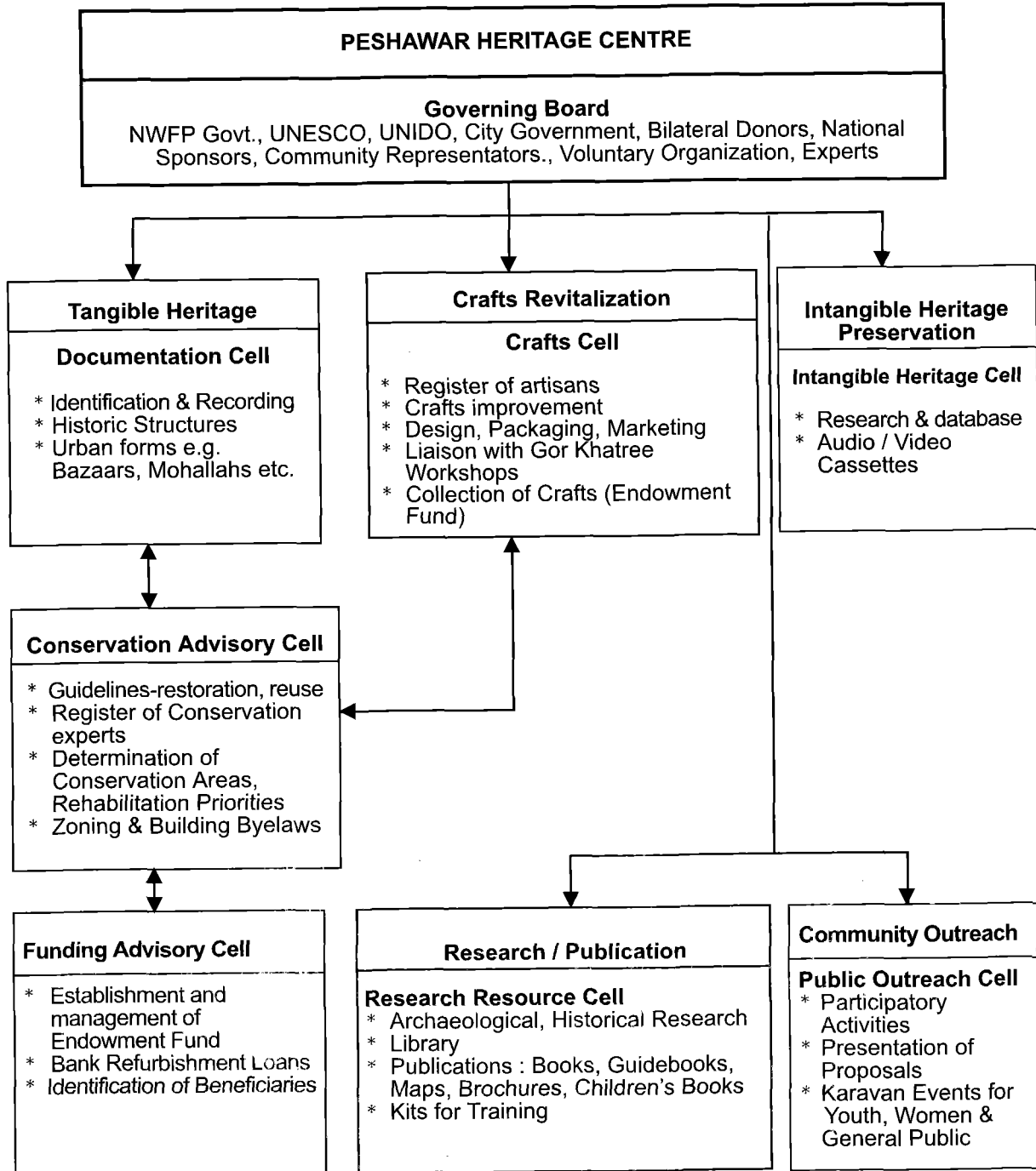


Figure 5.2 : Peshawar Heritage Centre



# Peshawar

## PES-2 GOR KHATREE CULTURAL TOURISM NODE

**Location:** Peshawar

**Project Duration:** 3 years

### 1.0 Background:

For over two thousand years Gor Khatree has acted as the citadel of the Walled City of Peshawar. All successive rulers occupied Gor Khatree to establish the writ of their rule. Over the centuries, the quadrangle has undergone several interventions. Today the historic site represents the undertakings of the Great Mughals, the Sikhs and the British.

Recent works carried out by the government, although somewhat controversial, have cleared the quadrangle of several structures and laid out a garden for public use. The following historical elements are extant.

- Archaeological Remains (excavation by Department of Archaeology, University of Peshawar during 1980s).
- Portions of Mughal period (17th century) caravanserai attributed to Jahan Ara Begum, the favourite daughter of Shahjahan consisting of east and west gateways and serai cloisters forming part of southern and western periphery.
- A Sikh-period temple in the centre of the quadrangle, sheltered by large historic trees.
- British-period barracks occupying portion of eastern and southern periphery.

Several steps are being taken by Government of NWFP for the protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Peshawar e.g. conservation of the historic Mahabat Khan and Sethi Mosques and proposals for rehabilitation of Qissa Khawani Bazaar. Spurred by the interest shown by UNESCO in placing the Walled City on World Heritage List, the Premises Act for listing historic structures is also under consideration.

### 2.0 Justification:

After completion of the works undertaken by CD&MD, Peshawar, the work on documentation and conservation of Mughal and British-period structures and setting up of a city museum by relevant government departments have been initiated at Gor Khatree. However, there is a need to further augment facilities and activities to create a vibrant and active cultural tourism centre. A great deal of funding is being provided by the Government of NWFP for the rehabilitation of Gor Khatree, conservation of British-period barracks for setting up city museum in barracks on

## Peshawar

eastern periphery and food court in those on southern periphery, along with conservation of Mughal period serai cloisters. Support from international agencies will help accelerate the process of rejuvenation of Gor Khatree through addition of other proposed tourist facilities.

Being in the heart of the Walled City, the historical quadrangle is an ideal candidate for being developed as a Cultural Tourism Node for visitors and residents alike. The conservation of existing accommodation will allow their use for significant cultural activities, while additions to complete the quadrangle (serai cells) with compatible construction will be utilized for tourists' accommodation. The 19th century Sikh temple and adaptive reuse of 20th century British barracks adds further interest to the site.

The enclosed nature of the quadrangle allows efficient security arrangements for a select audience, while the large central open space will encourage Karavan public events and community assemblies. The quadrangle lends itself for arranging cultural activities such as traditional music and dance performances. The route from Chowk Yadgar allows the visitor to experience the historic environment as she/he progresses through the narrow winding lanes of the walled city.

### 3.0 Objectives:

To develop Gor Khatree as a cultural tourism node by augmenting facilities being created by the Government of NWFP to make it an attractive destination for domestic and foreign tourists by taking the following steps:

- Establishment of a Craft village for promotion and revitalization of crafts, allowing opportunity for display of craftspersons at work.
- Tourists' accommodation.
- Tourist information centre and a crafts outlet.
- Conduct guided tours/training guides.
- Interactive programmes on moveable property: Museums being set up by the Government.
- Karavan public events, music and dance arrangements for entertainment, raising awareness and involvement of people from all walks of life.

### 4.0 Proposed Workplan:

- Crafts Village
  - a) Craft workshops will be arranged in existing Mughal-period cloisters without causing damage to the historic property. The craftspersons at work will be provided assistance in the form of raw material and guidance.

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- b) **Product design:** The improvement in product design and quality control will be ensured through the Craft Cell of the Heritage Centre, proposed to be established in close vicinity of Gor Khatree.
  - c) **Display & Marketing:** The Craft Outlet on the site will be utilized for sale of craft souvenirs and cultural replicas, as well as the linkages established through the Heritage Centre.
  - d) **Awareness:** The artisans and craftspersons at work will introduce the techniques and products to new audiences on a permanent basis in a central location, thus sensitizing a large number of people.
- **Tourists' accommodation**  
The Serai concept, based on Spanish *parador* (reference Annexure V), will be developed by constructing compatible structures along western and northern periphery, utilizing the foot prints of the Mughal period cloisters. If handled carefully and sensitively, the new cell-like structures will enhance the travellers' experience of the historic site. Investment in building the accommodation would ensure that the design and quality of construction is according to accepted guidelines; however, it should be studied whether the serai should be managed by private sector for its sustainability.
  - **Tourist Information and Tours Centre**  
Establishment of a Tourist Information Centre will provide guidance regarding tours and other facilities available in the city and province. It will also be utilized for training historic tours guides by inducting university students volunteers. The crafts outlet as part of the information centre will be valuable in promoting craft souvenirs available of the adjacent crafts village. The outlet will also market products of the Women's Crafts Training Centre and the Crafts Apprenticeship programme for Peshawar.
  - **Public Events**  
Gor Khatree quadrangle lends itself to being utilized for various performances and events. Regular events will be arranged by creating linkages with Abbasin Arts Council and voluntary organizations e.g. Sarhad Conservation Network. Karavan public events will be arranged by a Karavan Secretariat in the Heritage Centre for involving schools and college students for the propagation of culture and heritage.

### 5.0 Proposed Modalities:

A steering committee consisting of various stakeholders will maintain and manage the site;

- International sponsoring agency
- UNESCO
- Provincial Government
- City Government
- Private Sector Representation

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### 6.0 Outputs:

A secure cultural tourism node with accommodation is likely to generate enormous benefits:

- Creation of a cultural tourism node with accommodation and activities for showcasing culture and heritage of Peshawar and NWFP.
- Revival and marketing of crafts.
- Conducting of guided tours and training of young volunteer historic tours guides.
- Regular culture and heritage activities for visitors.
- Activity programmes for communities and Karavan events involving schools and college students and the general public.

### 7.0 Budget Estimate

#	Activity	Capital Cost US\$	Recurring Expenses		Total Cost US\$
			Per year	3 Years	
1.	<b>Gor Khatree Crafts Village</b> Setting up Workshops & accomodation Training consultancy	35,000	35,000 9,000	105,000 27,000	167,000
2.	<b>Tourist Accomodation</b>	263,000			263,000
3.	<b>Tourist Information Centre</b> Setting up Administration	35,000	17,500	52,500	87,500
4.	<b>Tour Guides Training</b> Training Workshops		21,000	63,000	63,000
5.	<b>Karvan Public Events</b> Music/dance arrangments		17,500	52,500	52,500
6.	<b>Interactive Programmes</b> Equipment Moveable property information	10,000	9,000	27,000	37,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>343,000</b>	<b>108,000</b>	<b>327,000</b>	<b>670,000</b>

# Peshawar

## (PES-3) PESHAWAR WALLED CITY REHABILITATION PLAN FEASIBILITY STUDY

**Location:** Peshawar

**Duration:** 1 Year

### 1.0 Background

Peshawar, an ancient town with historical antecedents, continues to have a special cultural flavour. Its ancient lineage provides on the one hand rich and diverse tangible heritage in the form of buildings, temples, mausoleums, and crafts, on the other hand an intangible heritage based on a multiplicity of languages, creeds, beliefs, customs and traditions, superstitions, psychology and lifestyles.

*Apart from its tangible heritage the historic core of Peshawar, is significant for the portrayal of a value system based on the collective memory of generations past and their ideals and aspirations for the future. Any attempt at rehabilitation and improvement needs to take into account the attributes of the living city in order to maintain the delicate cultural balance that makes it unique. Where planning and development is the domain of the professional, the preservation of the unique lifestyle and living patterns which have shaped the historic environment can only be achieved through the involvement and participation of the residents.*

The disposition of densely packed houses is reflective of the social and homogeneous characteristics of the population residing within the core. The organic pattern of the historic core with narrow streets and semi-public semi-private spaces and squares provide opportunity for extensive interaction within the Walled City populace. The urban spatial form itself contributes towards building a cohesive community with shared value system. Due to narrowness of streets and alleyways, pedestrianized areas promote a host of activities for greater interchange and communication without disruption by vehicular traffic.

Although much of the vitality of the city is no longer palpable, it once provided the setting for the unfolding drama of myriad civilizations. The travelers from far off lands bringing stories and influences, the rulers and governors of great empires with their special interests and dominance have all left their imprint on the historic environment.

Thus, in addition to valuable archaeological remains, the city is a rich depository of residential and mercantile structures dating to 19th century. Due to its remarkable characteristics, the Walled City of Peshawar is being considered a candidate for being placed on the World Heritage List.

# Peshawar

## 2.0 Justification

As is true for most urban historic cores in Pakistan, the Walled City, spread over approximately 600 acres, suffers from a host of ailments. The progressive environmental degradation having accelerated over the past couple of decades due to influx of Afghan refugees and increased wealth due to the Afghan war.

Air and noise pollution levels have been found to be extremely high—air pollution being ten times internationally accepted standards. Due to heavy traffic plying in all parts of the Walled City, coupled with a lack of greenery and vegetation, the historic core appears devoid of ameliorating features for those who live there. The unregulated traffic in its narrow streets is a hazard to the lives of the residents because of high pollution levels, while structural fabric of the vintage structures is threatened by the vibration of fast moving vehicles.

Its streets suffer from inadequate maintenance aggravated due to lack of acceptable sanitation standards. A serious health hazard is the effluent flowing in open; uncollected plastic bags, garbage and debris cluttering the pavements, and the unkempt and damaged streets are other factors contributing to environmental degradation for the residents living in high density *mohallahs*. The proliferation of power lines strung along beautiful carved *jharokas* is intrusive and disturbing.

The unique urban resource and traditional living patterns are severely threatened due to large-scale destruction of structures and worsening environmental condition and lack of maintenance. Among the greatest threats also is the pursuit of modernity due to rising prices of land within the Walled City. Any attempt at conservation and encouragement of tourists can only be successful if there is speedy infrastructure upgrading. Similarly, it is essential that traffic be redirected to reduce pollution and make the city more livable. Investment in house improvement and refurbishment will gain impetus only if the environmental conditions are improved.

The Urban Planning and Development Management System has been completed recently; however, so far walled city is not part of the management system nor an area structure plan has been developed. Accordingly, an urgent effort is required to develop a masterplan for the rehabilitation of the walled city.

## 3.0 Objectives

- To provide an improved quality of life without disturbing the existing delicate balance of traditional living patterns.
- To develop a comprehensive rehabilitation masterplan for Walled City, Peshawar in coordination with the proposed Heritage Centre at Peshawar which can be achieved through the following process:
- Establishment of multidisciplinary teams of planners, architects, sociologists, economists, transport planners, environmental and services engineers, conservation and archeology

## Peshawar

specialists, landscape architects, graphic designers and other professionals to carry out the following tasks:

- Studies to establish needs in various sectors for establishing acceptable standards for contemporary urban living.
- Formulation of proposals for upgrading transportation, infrastructure and utilities for better quality of life, without damaging or threatening the heritage resources identified by the Heritage Centre.
- Modification of the proposals in the light of objections, recommendations received by the Heritage Centre and residents.
- Preparation of Tender Documents, Specification and Bills of Quantities according to approved proposals
- Supervision of implementation of scheme in conformity with the conditions and specifications laid down in the tender documents.

#### 4.0 Proposed Workplan

In view of the establishment of a Heritage Centre, charged with task of documentation and maintenance of heritage resources, the preparation of all studies and proposals will be undertaken in collaboration with the Heritage Centre. This is essential in view of the need to retain the delicate balance existing in the historic environment and traditional lifestyles.

- Preparation of studies prior to initiating planning process:
  - a) Land-use study
  - b) Transportation study
  - c) Environmental factors study
  - d) Infrastructure study
  - e) Power supply arrangement
  - f) Water supply system
  - g) Drainage and sewerage systems
  - h) Garbage disposal arrangement
  - i) Finance and legal issues
  - j) Existing zoning and building byelaws.
  - k) Implication of heritage resources e.g. structures, urban spaces, bazaars and craftworkshops, serais and archaeological remains, identified by the Heritage Centre
  - l) Socio-economic factors etc.
  - m) GIS and topographical survey

## Peshawar

- Preparation of Proposals:
  - a) Comprehensive physical plan.
  - b) Integrated transportation plan within and around the Walled City.
  - c) Demarcation of traffic-free zones.
  - d) Underground watersupply, drainage and sewerage systems.
  - e) Electrical and gas supply.
  - f) Garbage disposal.
  - g) Zoning and building byelaws.
  - h) Enforcement and implementation methodology.
  - i) Prioritizing and organizing packages for each activity.
  - j) Establishing mechanism of supervision provided by consultants.
  
- Presentation of schematic proposals and their impact on the historic environment at Karavan events for information to the general public and in order to incorporate relevant recommendations.
  
- Presentation of final proposals and their impact on the historic environment, at Karavan events for dissemination and information to the general public and in order to incorporate relevant recommendations.
  
- Preparation of Tender Documents & Calling of Tenders based on the final approved proposals, finalization of packages for each activity:
  - a) Conditions of Contract.
  - b) Specifications.
  - c) Bills of Quantities.
  - d) Conditions of Tender.
  - e) Calling of Tenders.
  - f) Evaluation of Tenders.
  
- Implementation & Supervision  
Creation of an implementation agency under the direction of Secretary, Department of Culture entrusted with the following tasks relating to all packages:
  - a) Award of work of different packages.
  - b) Detailed supervision of works.
  - c) Liaison with consultants and Heritage Centre.
  - d) Ensuring implementation according to Tender Documents.



# Peshawar

## 5.0 Proposed Modalities

- A Steering Committee will be established consisting of representation of the following:
  - a) International sponsoring agency.
  - b) UNESCO.
  - c) Provincial Government.
  - d) City Government.
  - e) Heritage Centre.
  - f) UN Resident Representative.
- Experts Advisory Panel to review proposals and review implementation on a regular basis (quarterly meetings?)
  - a) National experts (planner, architect, archaeologist, social mobilization expert).
  - b) International experts (urban conservation expert, transport expert).

## 6.0 Outputs

- Feasibility Study for the Walled City Rehabilitation Plan including discussion regarding safeguarding of all cultural heritage and intangible heritage resources.
- Masterplan document and maps including strategies for the protection and preservation of tangible heritage resources.
- Tender Packages for each sector based on approved proposals.
- Demarcation of conservation areas and framing of byelaws governing each area.
- Setting up of an implementation agency/ maintenance organization for the Walled City.
- Structure for close collaboration with the Heritage Centre.
- Upgrading of the historic environment, through paved streets, underground infrastructure and utilities; improved air and noise pollution levels to be brought within acceptable limits, repair and maintenance and rejuvenation of the historic structures.
- Opportunity for employment to professionals, skilled and unskilled labour.
- Trickle down effect to other trades and artisans engaged in improvement and refurbishment of structures being restored as a result of improved environmental conditions.
- Confidence building among investors for tourist facilities e.g. eating places, restaurants, guest houses, hotels etc.

## 7.0 Budget Estimate

**Feasibility Study: 175,000 US\$**

## PES-4 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT FOR BAZAARS OF PESHAWAR SARRAFA BAZAAR AND GOR KHATREE BAZAAR

**Location:** Peshawar

**Duration:** 1 year

### 1.0 Background

The Walled City of Peshawar carries within it rich cultural heritage and traditional lifestyles. However, its fascinating winding streets, *kuchas* and *mohallas* lined with exquisite structures have suffered from a high level of environmental degradation. The neglect of services and lack of control of vehicular traffic has been detrimental to the urban environment and has lowered the quality of life for residents.

In order that the city is presented to the outsiders and residents alike as a unique cultural experience, it is important that steps are undertaken for its rehabilitation at the earliest. A proposal package for the Walled City Rehabilitation Masterplan has been developed; however, due to the complexity of the Walled City and the time required for studies, proposals and implementation, it may be several years before any appreciable results will be seen.

There is a great interest in the government circles for improvement of the city of Peshawar. However, possibly due to the complexity and scale of the task so far no concrete steps could be undertaken which can demonstrate the methodologies of upgrading through involvement of stakeholders particularly the residents of the city.

### 2.0 Justification

In order to demonstrate to the residents, city government and other stakeholders the potential for environmental improvement and enhancement of existing urban and architectural characteristics, demonstration pilot projects should be undertaken, which can be completed in a comparatively short period of time. The demonstration affect of such projects will provide experience for public interaction, as well as help in developing modalities for the implementation of the more complex rehabilitation masterplan covering the whole Walled City.

During the survey of historic structures undertaken under this project from 5-12 March

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2003, several localities were identified which contain valuable cultural heritage which should be undertaken on a priority basis. The upgrading of streets along with their pedestrianization i.e. Sarrafa Bazaar (Goldsmith street) and Gor Khatree Street can create tourism potential in the short and medium term respectively, particularly as the area has other activities of tourist interest.

Sarrafa Bazaar is a small, narrow street, which is eminently suitable as a short term demonstration project. The first step at improvement demonstrative of the interest of the government in the Walled City, has exposed spectacular architectural facade by removing the encroachments and unauthorized overhanging structures.

In view of Gor Khatree Cultural Tourism Node (see package proposal PES-2) being developed for Gor Khatree the route to the historic site from Chowk Yadgar is of utmost importance. Upgrading of the street is being proposed to be taken up as a medium term project, since it requires a greater degree of study and resolution of vehicular traffic movement.

## 3.0 Objectives

- To create cultural tourism precincts on an immediate basis.
- To initiate the process of environmental improvement of selected areas.
- To develop a platform for bringing together all the stakeholders.
- To develop methodologies for public participation in the design and implementation of the project.

## 4.0 Proposed Workplan

### 4.1 Sarrafa Bazaar : Design and implementation

- a) Design and implementation of the upgrading and pedestrianization of Sarrafa Bazaar in coordination with the Town Government, Sarrafa Bazaar shopkeepers, Chamber of Commerce, Tourism Organization and local residents.
- b) Study of existing environmental conditions, mechanism for participation of stakeholders.
- c) Design of infrastructure, paving, signage, graphics etc.
- d) Implementation.

## Peshawar

- e) Guidance for cleaning and repairs of historic structures, along with advice for compatible reuse adaptations of interiors.

### 4.2 Gor Khatree Bazaar- Bazaar Kalan

1st Stage: Feasibility Study for environmental improvement of road leading to Gor Khattree from Chowk Yadgar in order to create an upgraded vehicle-free area, landscaped area.

2nd Stage: Design and implementation to be undertaken as a result of the feasibility study.

### 5.0 Outputs

- Creation of Sarrafa Bazaar Raghuzar as part of a tourist trail; demonstrate the benefits of improving the environmental conditions and quality of life in the Walled City.
- Feasibility Study of Gor Khatree Rahguzar, as ground work for environmental improvement and rationalizing of vehicular traffic. It will provide the basis for undertaking the design and implementation of the project.

### 6.0 Budget Estimate

S.No.	Activity	Total in US \$
1.	Sarrafa Bazaar Consultancy/Documentation	26,000
2.	Operational costs and community participation leaflets, Promotional Material	17,500 3,900
3.	Gor Khatree Rahguzar- Bazaar Kalan Feasibility Study	52,600
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100,000</b>

# Peshawar

## PES-5 PESHAWAR CRAFTS TRAINING CENTRE FOR WOMEN

**Location:** Peshawar

**Duration:** 3 years

### 1.0 Background

The efforts to preserve the crafts industry in Pakistan so far have been sporadic and unsystematic. It is widely accepted that crafts are an extremely important aspect of conservation of culture as well as a means of poverty alleviation. In view of the threats to crafts in an increasingly industrialized society it has become essential to promote traditional crafts, not least in order to maintain a sought after balance between hand and machine.

A growing realization that various programmes focused on providing material convenience have not borne desired results, as they have not been able to provide gainful employment or practicing age old skills passed on from generation to generation.

Peshawar's crafts are well known, however indiscriminate use of modern techniques of manufacture have affected the quality of surviving handicrafts. Women's crafts of great beauty and charm have traditionally been practiced in the confines of their homes. Since little effort has been made to improve the quality, packaging and marketing of the product, there are meager returns compared to the exorbitant amount of time and effort needed for each piece.

One of the reasons for the decline of crafts is also due to traditional craftsmen being forced to find other work which will earn them a livelihood. As more lucrative job opportunities present themselves, men are likely to adopt them at the cost of the skills that they may have acquired through family apprenticeship. However, if women get the opportunity to learn some of the skills, there is a possibility that the crafts may survive. One of such skills is wax painting, an art which is believed to have come to Peshawar via the Silk Route. The dragon patterns and other motifs are indicative of Chinese and Japanese influences. Having been adopted by the artisans of Peshawar region, it became an item of export to Central Asia. Although it employs easily available materials i.e. linseed oil, refined limestone and powdered colours, the art is on the verge of extinction.



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## 2.0 Justification

Traditionally, the society is dismissive of women's work and even products of beauty are not appreciated nor valued. Training and improved skills, for them to become earning members of their household, will economically empower them and will enhance their status in the family. There are examples of village women in Sindh, who are earning substantial sums through improved embroidery techniques and better marketing facilities.

Teaching certain crafts to women, i.e. wax painting, will improve their earning ability at the same time revive a dying traditional craft being practiced today by only one master craftsman in Andron Lohari Gate in Peshawar. Traditional embroidery is another skill that needs sustenance and improvement.

The establishment of a Crafts Training Centre within a mohallah of the Walled City dedicated to women will provide necessary facilities and help. Such a centre will assist in providing income opportunities; at the same time help develop self-esteem by making them into more productive members of society.

The improvement in quality of the product through will allow the products to be utilized for contemporary use in various ways i.e. apparel, fashion fabrics etc, thus enlarging the scope for its merchandising.

## 3.0 Objectives

- Preservation and revival of traditional women's crafts.
- Training women to practice suitable crafts of NWFP to revitalize them.
- Poverty alleviation.
- Increase in women's employment.
- Increase in social status of women.
- Ensuring returns directly to craftswomen through marketing network.

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## 4.0 Proposed Modalities

A governing body will be established consisting of representation of the following :

- UNESCO
- UNIDO
- Provincial Government
- National Crafts Council of Pakistan
- Voluntary Crafts organizations
- Experts

## 5.0 Output

- Establishment of Crafts Training Centre in the Walled City.
- Training arrangement and workspace.
- Exhibitions of crafts at other venues e.g. Gor Khatree Crafts Village etc.

## 6.0 Budget Estimate

S.No.	Activity	Capital Cost	Recurring Expenses US\$		Total in US\$
			Per Year	3 Years	
1.	<b>Establishing a Craft Centre:</b> Building Cost Conservation Staff, stipends, exhibitions, travel	300,000 226,000	26,000	78,000	634,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>526,000</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>78,000</b>	<b>634,000</b>

# Peshawar

## PES-6 APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMME FOR REVIVAL OF CRAFTS, PESHAWAR FLAGSHIP ACTION - GLAZED POTTERY WORKSHOP

**Location:** Peshawar

**Duration:** 2 years

### 1.0 Background

Peshawar is among the most well known cities in Pakistan for its handicrafts. Among the walled city's remarkable features were its *bazaars* & *koochas* named after skills and handicrafts practiced there. They excelled in skills endowing the product with a special flavour and characteristics passed from generation to generation. Crafts were once a major source of income and included copper and brass work, *jastdozi* (light leather slippers), *kulladozi* (head gear making for men), *chaapagari* (block printing), *chappal sazi* (traditional shoe making), *booria baafi* (mat making out of wild grass called *mazri*), *pakhi gari* (traditional hand fan making), *choori gari* (bangle making), *kangi sazi* (wooden comb making), *posteen sazi* (leather shirts, socks making), *zaroof sazi* (Pottery), *aazaar bandi* (hand woven draw-strings to tie *shalwars*), *tanoor sazi* (earthen oven making), *lungi baafi* (hand woven traditional headgear for men's), *siraaji* (horse saddle making), *zargari* (silver & gold jewellery making), *naycha bandi* (making bamboo water pipes for chillams covered with silver wires), *kasheeda kari* (embroidery), *croatia* (delicate needlework using thread), *yaqdan dozi* (wooden & horse leather box making) and *naal bandi* (horse-shoe making). These crafts were not only for the local market but were also exported to other cities and countries later. Many of these crafts, like *yagdaan dozi*, *siraaji*, *lungi baafi*, *posteen sazi*, *kangi saazi*, *choori sazi* have either vanished or are on the verge of extinction.

Many famous *bazaars* and *koochas* of the city were named after the crafts that were practiced there. Bazaar-e-Misgran was known for brass & copper work; Bazaar-e- Jastdozan was known for light leather slippers; Dabgari Bazaar for manufacturing *kupas* & *kupees* (small oil containers) and metal boxes; Bazaar-e- Choorigarani for bangle making; Mochi Pura Bazaar was known for shoe-making (chappals & sandals); Bazaar Abreshem Garan is where silk thread was sold; Raeti Bazaar abounded with black smiths making iron products; Bazaar-e-Pakhi Garan is where hand



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fans were manufactured; Chauk Gari Khana was the hub of wooden carts manufacturers; Sarayay-e-Yakhdan Sazan where wooden and horse leather boxes were produced; Koocha Tanoor Sazan accommodated earthen ovens and household pottery makers; Bazaar-e-Sarafan the hub of silver & gold jewellery; Koocha-e-Kumharan was the abode of potters making earthen pottery etc.

## 2.0 Justification

In view of the need for preserving crafts as portrayal of arts of traditional living and in order to maintain the balance between hand and machine, it is important to create effective mechanisms for sustenance and survival of traditional arts.

That can be achieved through various strategies, however, in view of the need to preserve the cultural balance of the Walled City, the revival of traditional master-apprentice relationship for the production of crafts becomes pre-requisite. As is well known, in historic cores of Pakistan there were no schools to teach the various trades and the only place of learning of a particular trade or skill was the workshop of the master craftsman. It is necessary therefore to re-establish the original concept of the workshop and the master-apprentice model as part of a strategy of revival of crafts.

Since a few such examples of master craftsmen and their workshops exist, the proposal builds upon one of them as a flagship action i.e. Glazed pottery shop, off Qissa Khwani Bazaar and handblock printing in Lahore Walled City. Once these attempts are successful, other trades and crafts should also be taken up.

## 3.0 Objectives

- To revive the dying arts of glazed pottery.
- To train young apprentices through master-crafts persons and artisans.
- To ensure quality control and improved modes of production without losing the inherent quality of the original product.
- To assist in packaging and marketing the product.

# Peshawar

## 4.0 Proposed Modalities

The workshop will be overseen by National Crafts Council of Pakistan in collaboration with other NGO's and experts.

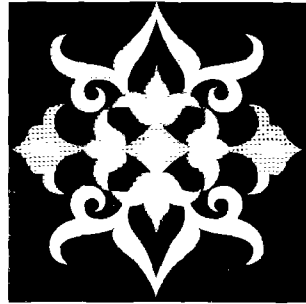
## 5.0 Outputs

- Revival of traditional glazed pottery of Peshawar.
- Enhanced market value through improved quality and design.
- Benefits will accrue to the craftspersons.
- Poverty alleviation through skill training and income generation for young people.
- Human resource development.

## 6.0 Budget Estimate

S.No.	Activity	Capital Cost	Recurring Expenses US\$		Total in US\$
			Per Year	3 Years	
1.	Crafts Workshop Setting up Training, running expenses	8,000	24,000	48,000	56,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>48,000</b>	<b>56,000</b>

GENERAL



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CULTURAL TOURISM IN LAHORE & PESHAWAR

## General

### GEN-1 NATIONAL POLICY ON HERITAGE AND CULTURE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL TOURISM

**Location:** Pakistan

**Duration:** 18 months

#### 1.0 Background

The present cultural tourism project in Lahore and Peshawar has underscored the need for a comprehensive national policy on safeguarding heritage and cultural resources and detailed guiding principles for the development of cultural tourism in Pakistan. The lack of linkage between culture and tourism can be seen to be working to the detriment of both sectors at even world heritage sites such as Lahore Fort and Shalamar Gardens.

Because of lack of linkage between these important sectors, there has been little attempt to exploit the rich potential that exists for responsible development of cultural tourism. In the absence of any inventories of cultural resources, the federal and provincial governments have not been able to maximize culture and heritage to the benefit of local communities.

The policy and masterplan for tourism exhibit a limited understanding of what comprises culture and heritage and the importance of a balance between preservation and over-exploitation. Similarly, any discussion on culture has not addressed the issue of propagation of heritage and culture for tourism purposes.

The current approach to what comprises culture is comparatively narrow and is missing the opportunity for the promotion of a much wider range of valuable activities including immovable cultural property, historic urban cores, museums and their content, the performing arts, fine arts, intangible heritage, crafts and folk arts.

# General

## 2.0 Justification

The lack of sufficient information about various resources has hindered the development of national cohesion and national identity. Heritage and culture should be seen as integral to improving quality of life and as an anchor for the regeneration of society.

It is evident from the studies undertaken for the present project, that the cornerstone of any cultural tourism policy must be the documentation and safeguarding of tangible and intangible heritage. Hence for the formulation of a policy on heritage, culture & cultural tourism studies should be undertaken to develop a comprehensive inventory.

## 3.0 Objectives

- To prepare an inventory of heritage and culture resources on a province-wise basis.
- To develop a heritage and culture resource map of the nation.
- To provide guidance on how heritage and culture should be used in a sustainable fashion so that tourism does not destroy the resources it is depend upon.
- To design mechanisms for financial interdependence on safeguarding heritage and culture, community benefit and advantages of tourism industry.
- To develop national cohesion through an understanding of diverse and shared cultural heritage.
- To develop a sense of ownership and therefore a sense of responsibility for its protection.
- To involve a wider-range of stakeholders than presently involved in the propagation of cultural resources for the benefit of tourism.
- To motivate provincial governments to develop strategies for the safeguarding of cultural heritage.
- To encourage sharing of experiences in promoting cultural activities.



# General

## 4.0 Modalities

Creation of a multidisciplinary team similar to the one generated for the current cultural tourism project:

- International Expert.
- National Coordinator.
- Experts in related and relevant fields.
- Resource persons in specialist fields.
- GIS programmers.

## 5.0 Output

- Research and documentation to create an inventory using GIS as an information management tool.
- Creation of a cultural heritage resource map of all provinces.
- Assessment of cultural resource types for tourism.
- Assessment of the robustness of each type to withstand the pressures of tourism development.
- Set directions for developing themes to convey meaningful narratives around tangible and intangible heritage resources.
- Financial models for sustainable tourism which ensures safeguarding resources and distribution of benefits to the communities involved.
- Recommendations regarding administrative and management mechanisms.
- Recommendations regarding inter-relationships for maximizing the strength of each organization involved.

## 6.0 Budget Estimate

Consultants Cost, Secretariat Cost, Research

**Total US\$ 250,000**

# General

## GEN-2 WORLD HERITAGE EDUCATION

**Location:** Country wide

**Duration :** 1 year

### 1.0 Background

There is a need to raise awareness among the young people, on the preservation of the world's diverse and disappearing cultural heritage. Within this context, UNESCO has developed an educational resource kit for teachers, "World Heritage in Young Hands". The kit provides the teachers with a useful tool in developing innovative and interactive educational approaches to help students learn, cherish and act in favour of their heritage, as well as that of other peoples and cultures, past and present.

The kit has been translated into Urdu for countrywide dissemination in Pakistan and adaptation to province-specific situations and needs. There is however, a need to train teachers in using and further developing this new tool, in collaboration with museums, heritage managers, and other interested individuals and organizations in their local communities.

### 2.0 Objectives

- To impart the meaning and significance of our common heritage to youth and children, so that they may learn about World Heritage sites, the history and traditions of their own and other cultures, ecology and the importance of protecting biological and cultural diversity.
- To help teachers in different disciplines and students to explore heritage in relation to legal framework, identity, tourism, environment and peace across the curriculum.
- To incorporate World Heritage Education into the school curricula and/or encourage extra-curricular activities at heritage sites in the community.

### 3.0 Proposed Modalities

- Reprinting/revision of the Teachers' Resource Kit on the basis of feedback on the existing edition.
- Training of teachers in all four provinces and in Islamabad in developing effective educational approaches.
- Developing teaching materials and work sheets for specific sites and cities by creating a synergy among the education and culture sectors (at both federal and provincial levels) in order to incorporate World Heritage Education into the secondary school curricula.



## General

- Establishing “Youth Fora” in various cities of Pakistan, in the context of UNESCO’s Associated Schools, to bring together students and teachers from different parts of the country, for exchange of experiences and ideas and to train them in some basic skills of heritage conservation. (Each Youth Forum will be a catalyst to inspire the participants to help develop World Heritage Education and to establish a network for further cooperation for its promotion on a national, regional and international level).
- Adoption of any heritage site by a school – to take care of its cleanliness, help in its maintenance, raise awareness among the local residents on its significance and value.
- Preparing a documentary on the project, with specific focus on World Heritage sites in Pakistan and other important historic buildings in major cities of the country.

### 4.0 Outputs

- Increased awareness of heritage and cultural values on all levels amongst youth and the teaching profession.
- Provision of assistance to teachers.
- Bringing of youth and activities into World Heritage Sites to mutual advantage.



## General

### 5.0 Budget Estimate

The training of teachers and the encouragement and support to the Youth Fora should continue on a yearly basis for a period of two years.

S.No.	Activity	Rate / basis in US \$	Total in US\$
1.	Reprinting of the kit	5,000x1.5	7,500/-
2.	Launching of the kit in 4 cities	3000x4	12,000/-
3.	Training of teachers 5 workshops	5000x5	25,000/-
4.	Preparing of teaching materials	10,000	10,000/-
5.	Meetings with stakeholders – including textbook boards, authors & cultural institutions (2)	2000x2	4,000/-
6.	Youth fora (4 meetings)	1000x4	4,000/-
7.	Preparation of a documentary	4,000	4,000/-
8.	Miscellaneous	10,000	10,000/-
	<b>Total for 3 years</b>		<b>76,500/-</b>

## General

### GEN-3 CULTURAL TOURISM COMMUNICATION FOR LAHORE AND PESHAWAR

**Location:** Peshawar

**Duration:** 3 Years

#### 1.0 Background

Among the strategies for encouraging tourism is propagation of the valuable cultural resources of the country. In a rapidly changing world of global communication and new converging technologies the task needs to be handled creatively and in an integrated fashion. In addition to the focus on tourists and visitors for developing an understanding of diverse cultural resources of Pakistan, the promotion of the role of heritage and culture as integral to improving quality of life and an anchor for the regeneration of society needs also to be highlighted. There is an urgent need for targeting young people as potential tourists and future custodians of culture and heritage.

The media and technology allow the means to transmit information to audiences far afield. Among the drawbacks in developing information for tourism is a lack of sufficient research and documentation of heritage and culture. The cultural tourist is discriminating and well educated, who requires authentic information. Unless he/she is convinced that the information being given is well researched she is not likely to be attracted by purely colourful brochures or posters.

The dearth of material for propagation is a direct result of insufficient support for scholars and writers on subjects of tangible and intangible heritage, arts and crafts. There is therefore little well researched output, equally applicable to Lahore monuments and Peshawar Walled City. Karavan Karachi events, focusing on propagation of heritage to the general public, could be sustained since authentic information, maps and drawings were available to electronic and print media in Heritage Foundation Pakistan archives and publications. It goes without saying that research and publications are an essential basis for the creation of other cultural dissemination products.

#### 2.0 Justification

The proposal aims at exploiting different medium for developing cultural communication packages for greatest outreach – for attracting cultural tourists, involving the general public, youth and women; training and guidance; informing policy makers and drawing sponsorships for culture and heritage activities. The production of an array of books, guidebooks, pamphlets, brochures

## General

& posters, multimedia formats, interactive programmes, documentary films, CD Roms etc. will result in heightened awareness regarding the value of culture and heritage. These are the means which will portray the diversity of cultural heritage and the range of cultural activities available for drawing visitors – from spectacular monuments & historic cores, exquisite crafts products to folk music, dances and sufi shrines events.

The cultural communication products – whether books, CDs or Cassettes – need to be based on authentic information, using innovative design and production techniques, in order to draw those sitting thousands of miles away or in another corner of the country or city. The information that is developed will also forms the basis of articles in magazines, print and electronic media, attracting tourists and visitors. Books and guidebooks will be particularly useful as source material for heritage tours guides.

### 3.0 Objectives

- Publications.
- To provide support for research and publications to organizations and individuals for academic and popular books, heritage culture guidebooks, children's books etc.
- Documentaries, CD Roms, Video and audio Cassettes.  
To provide support for developing data bases, research for documentaries on various aspects of tangible and intangible heritage.
- Website – UNESCO, Pak Government etc.  
To arrange dissemination of heritage and culture related activities on an on-going basis on the web.
- Bloggingnetwork – Pakistan segment (<http://www.bloggingnetwork.com>)  
Creation of Pakistan segment for real time information and discussion on the net on cultural heritage issues; sharing information regarding successful sustainable models based on cultural activities with community outreach component.

### 4.0 Proposed Modalities

Research and production will be undertaken by organizations and individuals who are engaged in documentation and research, publication and production activities.

## General

### 5.0 Outputs

- Publications
- Documentaries
- CD Roms
- Web site
- Net blogging

### 6.0 Budget Estimate

#	Activity	Capital Cost US\$	Recurring Expenses		Total Cost US\$
			Per year	3 Years	
<b>LAHORE</b>					
1.	<b>Heritage Guidebook</b>	12,000			12,000
2.	<b>Pamphlets, Brouchers</b>		6,000	18,000	18,000
3.	<b>Coffee Table Book, Lahore Fort</b>	61,000			61,000
4.	<b>Documentation</b> for Publicity at Lahore Fort, Shalamar Gardens		18,000	54,000	54,000
5.	<b>Interactive CD Roms</b> Music/dance arrangements		4,000	12,000	12,000
6.	<b>Documentaries</b> Sufi shrines, mela charaghan		15,000	45,000	45,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>73,000</b>	43,000	<b>129,000</b>	202,000

## General

#	Activity	Capital Cost US\$	Recurring Expenses		Total Cost US\$
			Per year	2 Years	
<b>PESHAWAR</b>					
1.	<b>Heritage Guidebook</b>	12,000			12,000
2.	<b>Pamphlets, Brochures</b>		5,000	15,000	15,000
3.	<b>Coffee Table Book, Peshawar</b>	44,000			44,000
4.	<b>Interactive CD Roms</b> Music/dance arrangements		4,000	12,000	12,000
5.	<b>Documentaries</b> Sufi shrines, mela charaghan		15,000	45,000	45,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>56,000</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>72,000</b>	<b>128,000</b>

#	Activity	Capital Cost US\$	Recurring Expenses		Total Cost US\$
			Per year	3 Years	
<b>GENERAL</b>					
1.	<b>Documentaries</b> Video/TV Publicity Crafts & music Walled Cities (4 films) Children's Folk stories (13 no.) Training Packs (conserv./guides) State of World Heritage sites	46,000 70,000 40,000 22,000 70,000 35,000			283,000
2.	<b>Cultural Data Base</b>	123,000			123,000
3.	<b>Website Design</b> Webmaster Maintenance	8,700	1,000	2,000	10,700
4.	<b>Bloggingnetwork Segment</b> Settingup Maintenance	35,000	4,000	8,000	43,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>449,700</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>459,700</b>