P.208, 209, 210
211, 310, 311, 312
316, 325, 328, 332
335, 336, 348, 349

A STUDY OF SIGNIFICANT HISTORIC BUILDINGS IN LAHORE LEADING TOWARDS THE FORMULATION OF A NATIONAL CONSERVATION POLICY FOR PAKISTAN

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[Part III (Chapters 6, 7, 8, 9, 10), Conclusions, Appendices and Bibliography]

PART III

ANALYSIS OF THE FIELD STUDY, RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

CHAPTER 6:

THE RATE OF DEMOLITION OF THE BUILDINGS STUDIED..... 168

CHAPTER 7:

CONDITION OF THE BUILDINGS AND THEIR SURROUNDINGS..... 214

CHAPTER 8:

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUES AND LISTING OF THE BUILDINGS..... 309

CHAPTER 9:

USAGE AND OWNERSHIP AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR MAINTENANCE..... 334

CHAPTER 10:

BUILDING GROUPS AND CONSERVATION AREAS..... 364

CHAPTER 6

THE RATE OF DEMOLITION OF THE BUILDINGS STUDIED

6.1: Introduction..... 169

6.2: Rate of Demolition..... 169

6.3: Demolition and Period of Construction..... 170

6.4: Demolition and Building Function..... 178

6.5: Building Function and Historic periods..... 184

6.5.1: The Hindu Period..... 184
6.5.2: The Pathan Period..... 186
6.5.3: The Early Mughal Period..... 188
6.5.4: The Middle Mughal Period..... 188
6.5.5: The Late Mughal Period..... 191
6.5.6: The Sikh Period..... 191
6.5.7: The British Period..... 194
6.5.8: Summary..... 194

6.6: Demolition and Location..... 196

6.6.1: Demolition inside the Walled City..... 196
6.6.2: Demolition outside the Walled City..... 206

6.7: Causes of Decay and Demolition..... 208

6.8: Conclusion..... 211

References..... 213

CHAPTER 6

THE RATE OF DEMOLITION OF THE BUILDINGS STUDIED

6.1: Introduction:

This chapter gives the results of the field survey with regard to the apparent rate of demolition of the buildings forming the subject of this study. Section 6.2 provides information on the scale of loss of the 283 surveyed buildings which had occurred between 1892 and 1991, a period of nearly one century, while in Section 6.3 a detailed analysis is made of the rate of demolition of the buildings with reference to the historic period in which they were constructed. Section 6.4 analyses the demolished buildings with reference to their function. It was thus possible to identify those buildings which might require more attention in the formulation of a conservation policy. In Section 6.5 further detail is provided by considering existing and demolished buildings on the basis of their ages and building functions. Further analysis on the basis of location is provided in Section 6.6 and possible causes of the decay and demolition are considered on Section 6.7.

6.2: Rate of Demolition:

The field survey revealed that of the 283 buildings forming the subject of the study, 91 had totally disappeared by 1991 and

another six had virtually disappeared with very few remains in existence. (For examples of this category see Plates 6.1, 6.2, 6.3 and 6.4). The few remains of these six buildings cannot neatly be recognised as parts of the once significant structures of which they are remnants and are not able to be repaired. Their original sites have been occupied by new buildings and it is therefore not possible to restore them by reconstruction. It may thus be assumed that a loss of 97 buildings, 34 percent of the total, had occurred during a period of nearly one hundred years, an average of about one a year.

6.3: Demolition and Period of Construction:

The loss of buildings with reference to their period of construction is shown in Table 6.1 and Figure 6.1. This indicates that the heaviest loss, 83 percent, occurred to the buildings of the Hindu period. The buildings of the later periods suffered losses to a smaller degree, the Pathan period 23 percent, the Early Mughal period 39 percent, the Middle Mughal period 27 percent and the Late Mughal period 17 percent. In the Sikh period, however, the loss of buildings, 65 percent of the total, was again heavy. As might be expected on the basis of lesser age, the loss of buildings constructed in the British period, 14 percent of the total, was quite low. As far as the Hindu period is concerned the heavy loss might be expected because of the extreme age of the buildings. However, the Table does not show a progressively decreasing loss in the following periods.



Name of Building	MASTI GATE OF THE WALLED CITY
Location	North of the Walled City. Map location is D3.
Date/Period	Early Mughal period
Direction of view	North

This was one of the thirteen gates of the walled city and a listed building. It has virtually collapsed and the remains are in the form of a part of a wall. This does not provide any important information on architectural style or the form of the original gate and it is not possible to repair the remaining part in order to return it to the original form.

PLATE 6.1



Name of Building	INAYAT GARDEN
Location	In Baghbanpura, south of the famous Shalimar garden. Map location is F3.
Date/Period	Middle Mughal period
Direction of view	North

This was one of the important gardens of the Mughal period, constructed in the period between 1600 and 1700 and a listed building. It has virtually collapsed, leaving very few remains, and been abandoned. Most of its original site has been occupied by new houses, seen in the picture. It is not possible to repair the remains.

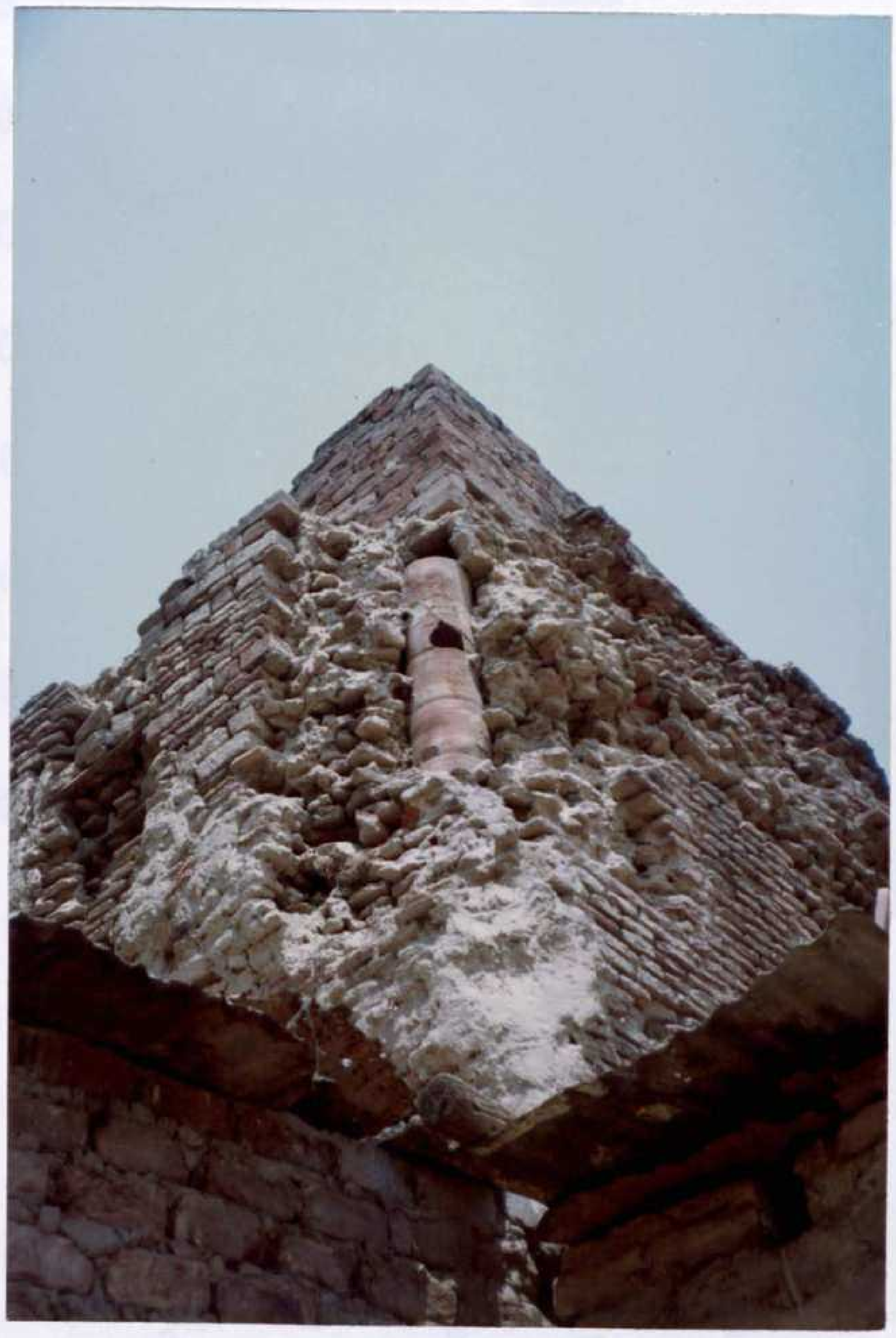
PLATE 6.2



Name of Building	ANDHI HAVELI (DARK HOUSE)
Location	In Jaura Mori Quarters of the Walled City. Map location is C3.
Date/Period	1630, Middle Mughal period
Direction of view	East

The building belongs to the Mughal period and was constructed in the time of Emperor Shahjahan. It has virtually disappeared, though there are traces, one part of a passage, which are now found fronting a street. Almost all of the site has been occupied by the construction of new houses.

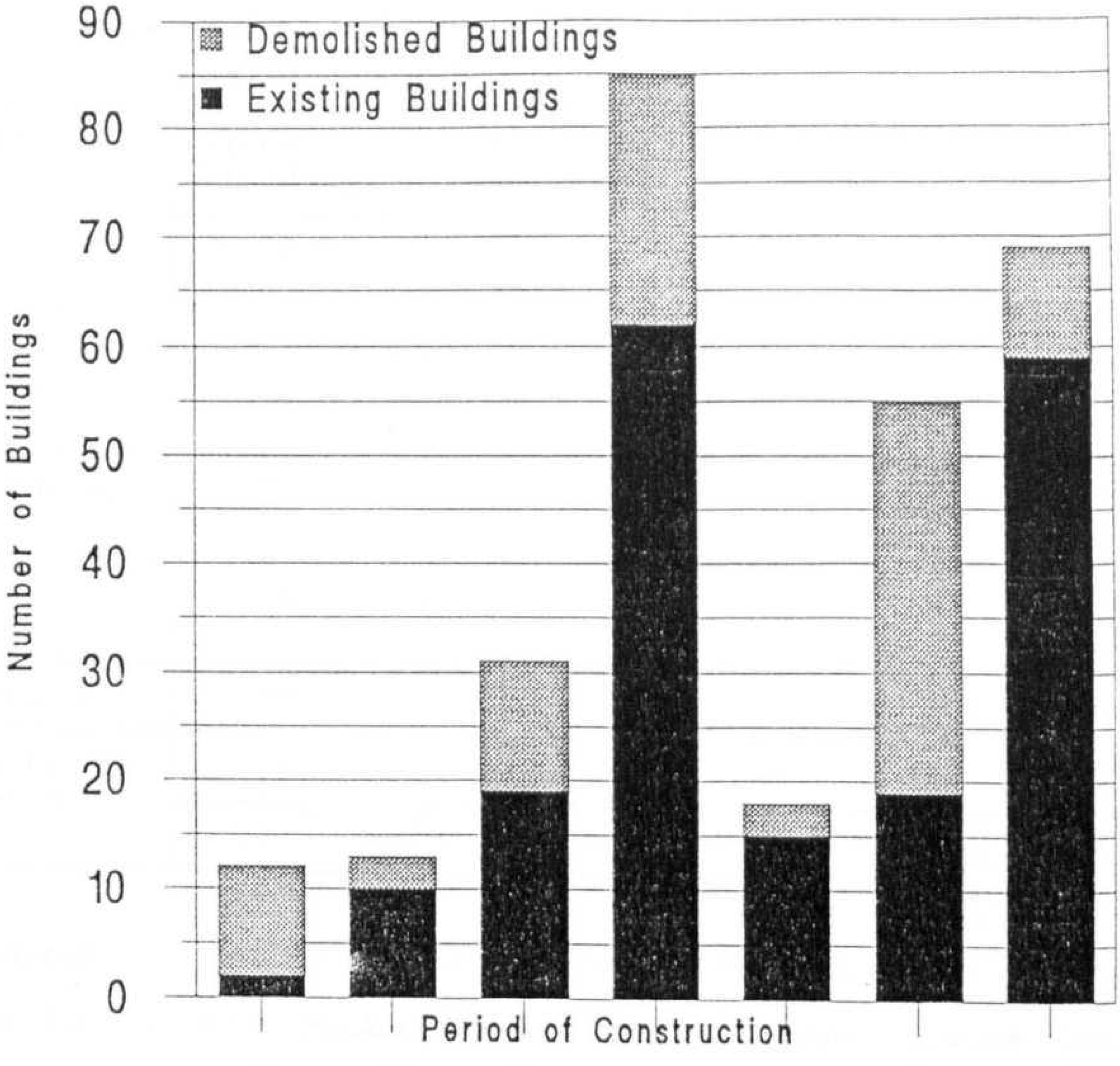
PLATE 6.3



Name of Building	HAVELI OF RAJA DINA NATH
Location	Inside the Delhi gate of the Walled City. Map location is C3.
Date/Period	Sikh period
Direction of view	South

This building was erected in the Sikh period (1759 - 1849) and is in a state of virtual collapse with a few remains of its external walls where a terra-cotta pipe, constructed within the wall for disposal of rain-water from the roof, is visible. The site has been occupied by the construction of new houses and from the negligible remains it is not possible to repair or restore the building.

PLATE 6.4



EXISTING AND DEMOLISHED BUILDINGS WITH REFERENCE TO THEIR PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION

FIGURE 6.1

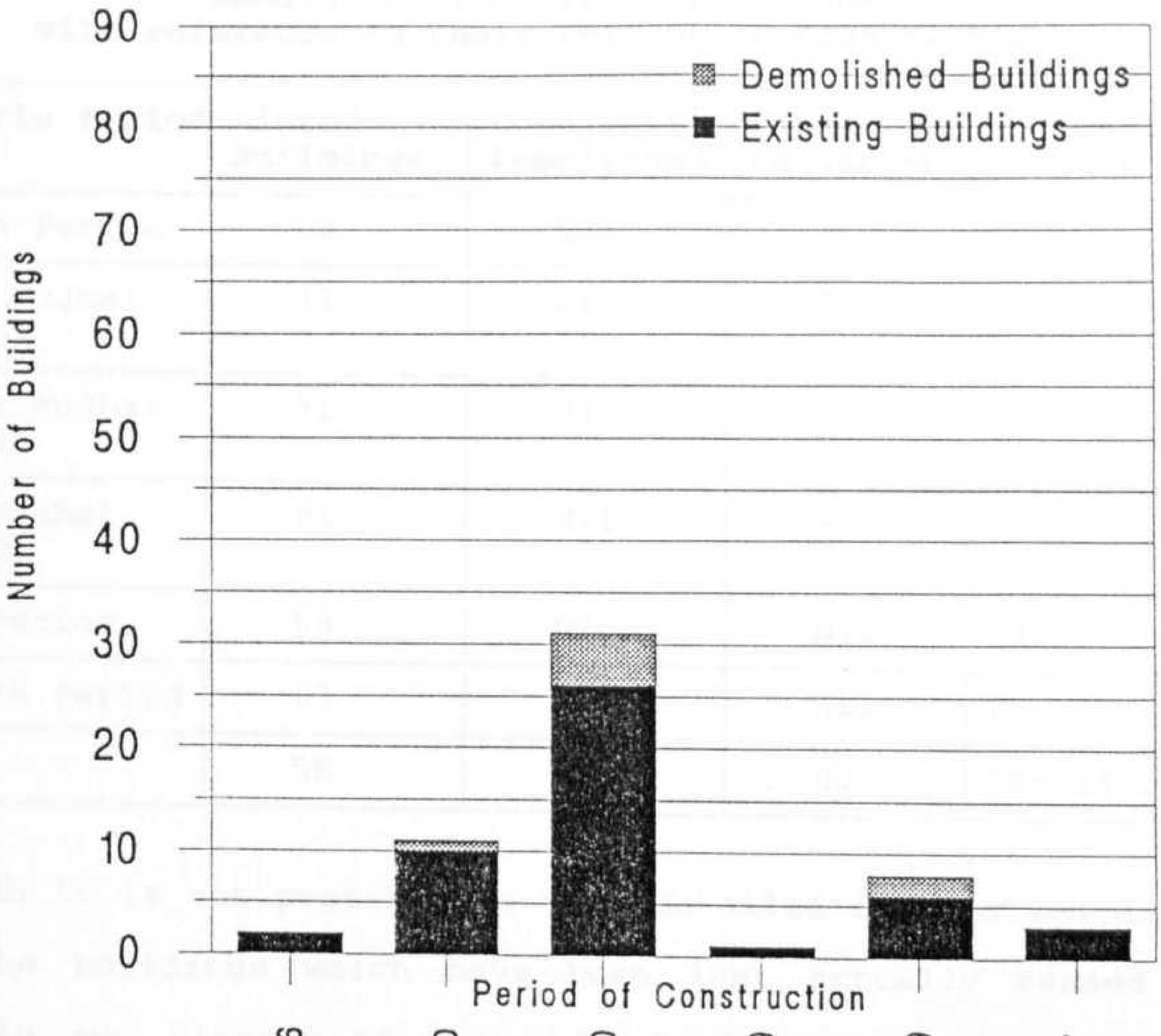
TABLE 6.1

Demolished Buildings with reference to their Periods of Construction

Historic Period	Surveyed Buildings	Completely Demolished	Virtually Collapsed	Total Loss
Hindu Period	12	10	Nil	10= 83.33%
Pathan Period	13	03	Nil	03= 23.08%
Early Mughal Period	31	11	01	12= 38.70%
Middle Mughal Period	85	20	03	23= 27.06%
Late Mughal Period	18	03	Nil	03= 16.67%
Sikh Period	55	34	02	36= 65.45%
British Period	69	10	Nil	10= 14.49%
TOTAL	283	91	06	97= 34.28%

The buildings of the Pathan period have survived comparatively well, while in the Mughal period the larger losses have occurred to the older buildings. The loss of Sikh buildings is much heavier than might have been expected on the basis of age alone.

The demolition of the listed buildings with reference to their period of construction is separately shown in Table 6.2 and graphically presented in Figure 6.2. Although only listed formally in 1968, eight of the 56 buildings, or 14 percent, have been lost since that time. Of the eight, six come from the Mughal period and two from the eight listed buildings of the Sikh period. Taken at face value, these figures indicate that, on average, roughly one listed building has been lost every three years from 1968 to 1991, a rate that must give cause for concern.



EXISTING AND DEMOLISHED LISTED BUILDINGS WITH REFERENCE TO THEIR PERIODS OF CONSTRUCTION

FIGURE 6.2

TABLE 6.2
Demolition and Listed Buildings
with reference to their Periods of Construction

Historic Period	Listed Buildings	Completely Demolished	Virtually Collapsed	Total Loss
Pathan Period	02	Nil	Nil	00= 00.00%
Early Mughal Period	11	Nil	01	01= 09.09%
Middle Mughal Period	31	04	01	05= 16.13%
Late Mughal Period	01	Nil	Nil	00= 00.00%
Sikh Period	08	02	Nil	02= 25.00%
British Period	03	Nil	Nil	00= 00.00%
TOTAL	56	06	02	08= 14.29%

Although it is not possible to give detailed information as to when the buildings which have been lost actually ceased to stand in any clearly recognisable form, the statistics with regard to the listed buildings seem to indicate that the process is very much a continuing one.

Significant buildings from the Hindu period have all but disappeared in Lahore and those from the Sikh period are being lost at a rate which, if continued, would lead to their complete disappearance in about fifty years time. Even buildings from the Mughal period are being lost at a rate which gives little cause for complacency.

6.4: Demolition and Building Function:

An analysis was next made with reference to the function of the buildings which had been lost.

TABLE 6.3

Demolished Buildings with reference to their Building Functions

Building Function	Surveyed Buildings	Completely Demolished	Virtually Collapsed	Total Loss
Hindu temples	19	19	Nil	19= 100.0%
Hindu tombs	02	01	Nil	01= 50.00%
Hindu Religious Schools	11	11	Nil	11= 100.0%
Muslim tombs	52	06	Nil	06= 11.15%
Serae (Travellers' Resorts)	04	01	Nil	01= 25.00%
Mosques	29	Nil	Nil	00= 00.00%
Royal tombs	27	08	Nil	08= 29.63%
Historical tombs	26	10	Nil	10= 38.46%
Other tombs	04	03	Nil	03= 75.00%
Houses	21	08	03	11= 52.38%
City Gates	13	06	01	07= 53.85%
Baradaris (Summer Houses)	06	Nil	01	01= 16.67%
Royal Monuments	02	Nil	Nil	00= 00.00%
Gardens	16	13	01	14= 87.50%
Garden gateways	02	Nil	Nil	00= 00.00%
Sikh temples	03	Nil	Nil	00= 00.00%
Churches	03	Nil	Nil	00= 00.00%
Public buildings	10	Nil	Nil	00= 00.00%
Educational buildings	14	Nil	Nil	00= 00.00%
Industrial buildings	02	Nil	Nil	00= 00.00%
Hospitals	03	Nil	Nil	00= 00.00%
Other monuments	14	05	Nil	05= 35.71%
TOTAL	283	91	06	97= 34.28%

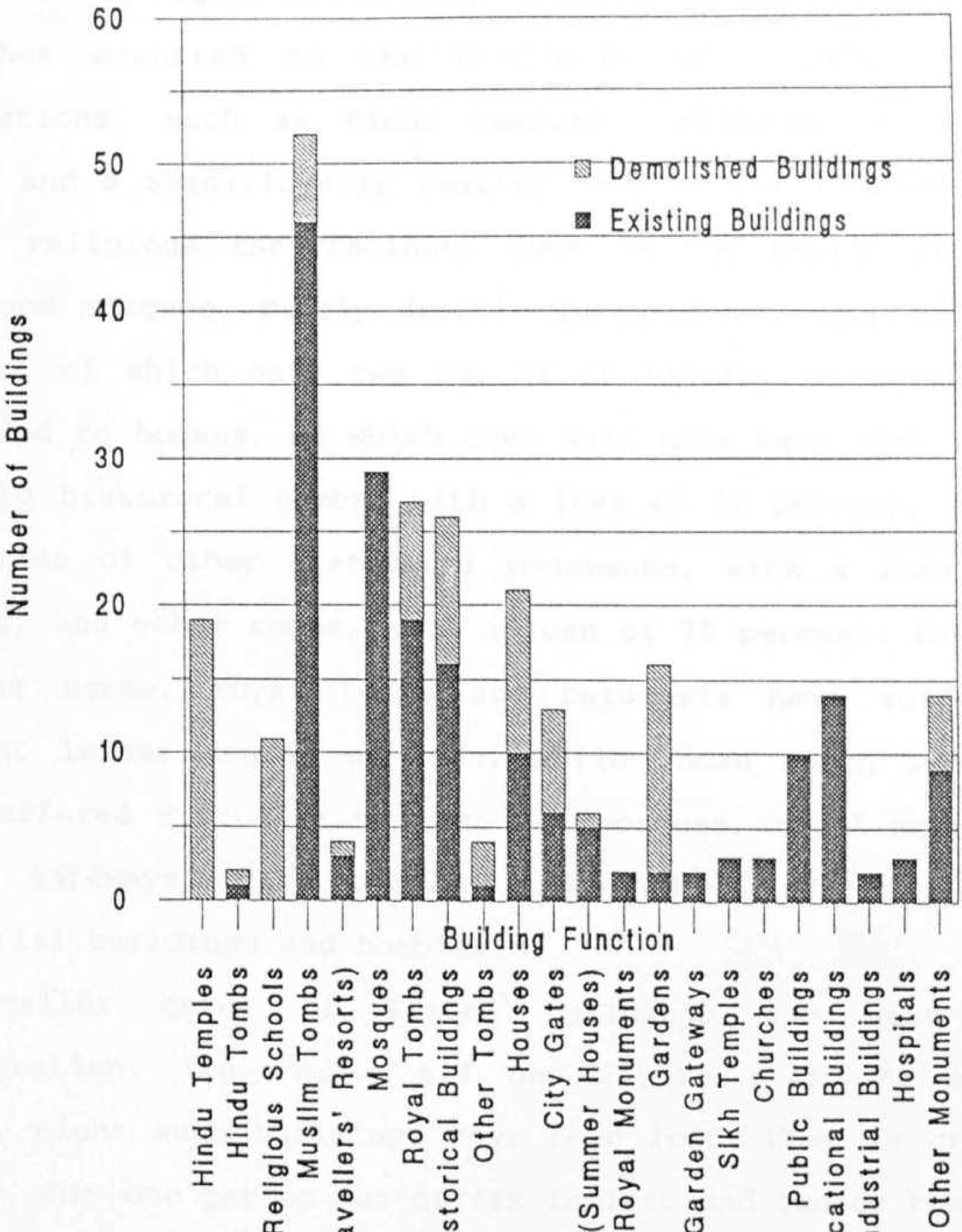


Fig. 6.3
EXISTING AND DEMOLISHED BUILDINGS WITH REFERENCE TO THEIR BUILDING FUNCTION

FIGURE 6.3

Table 6.3 and Figure 6.3 indicate that, in broad terms, a major loss has occurred to the buildings with Hindu religious associations, such as Hindu temples, religious schools and tombs, and a significantly smaller loss to the buildings with Muslim religious associations, such as the Muslim religious tombs and mosques. Fairly drastic losses have occurred to the gardens, of which only two out of 16 remain, to walled city gates and to houses, of which over half have been lost in each case, to historical tombs, with a loss of 38 percent, and the categories of other historical monuments, with a loss of 36 percent, and other tombs, with a loss of 75 percent. Buildings such as serae, royal tombs and baradaris have suffered a somewhat lesser degree of loss, while those which appear to have suffered virtually no loss are mosques, royal monuments, garden gateways, Sikh temples and public, educational and industrial buildings and hospitals.

The smaller group of listed buildings was next given consideration. (See Table 6.4 and Figure 6.4). As already stated, eight such buildings have been lost. What is critical is that only one garden out of six is left and two of the three historical tombs. The loss of one royal tomb and one City gate, though regrettable, is less critical.

Returning to the whole group of buildings, the above analysis leads towards the setting of certain priorities of conservation for various types of buildings.

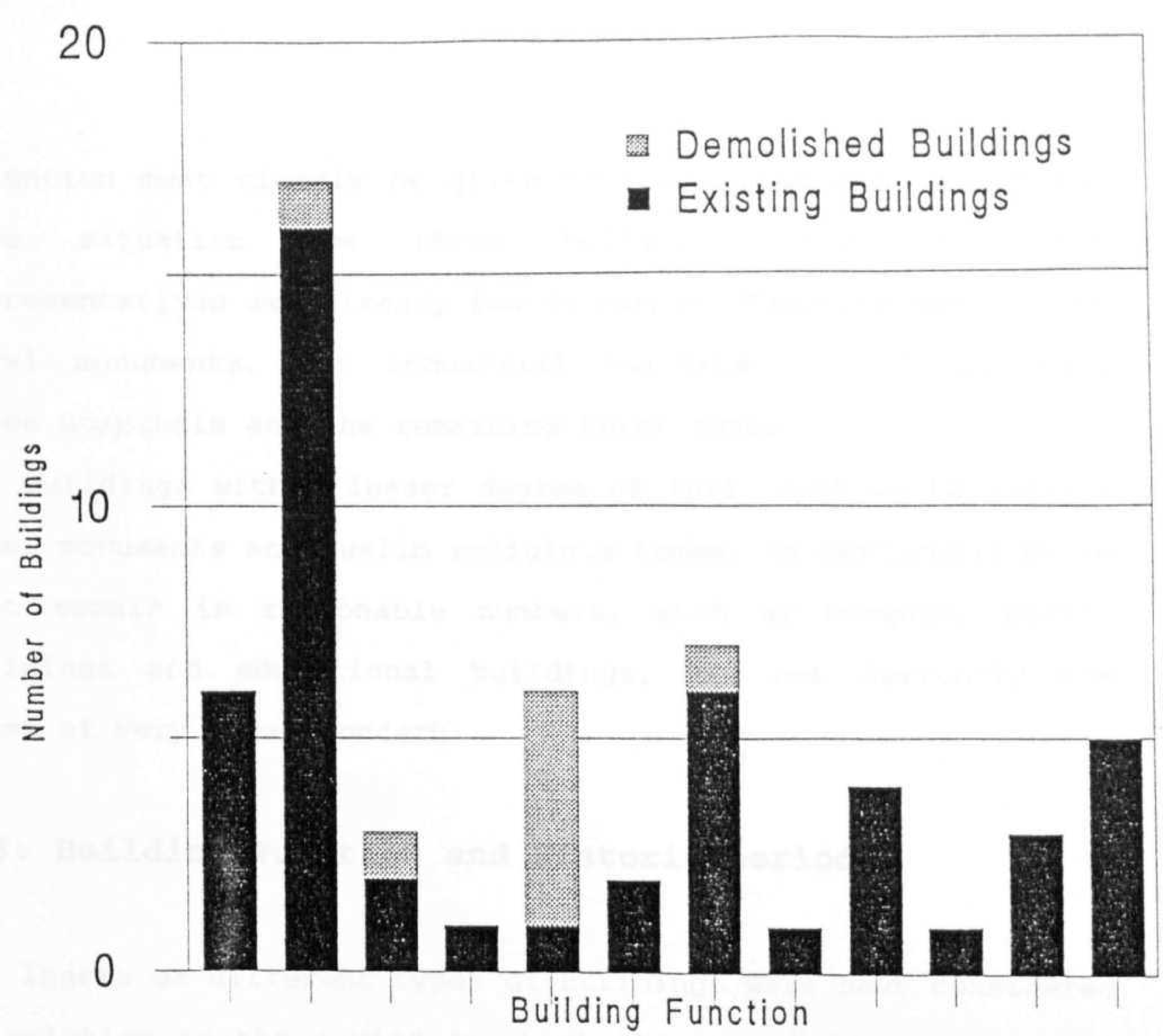
Particular attention is required to be given to preserving the one remaining Hindu tomb, that of the Sitla Mata, and the two remaining gardens, the Shalimar garden and the Lawrence garden. Although both the garden-gateways, the Golabi bagh (garden) gateway and the Choburji garden gateway, have survived, they

TABLE 6.4

Demolition of Listed Buildings with reference to their Building Functions

Building Function	Listed Buildings	Completely Demolished	Virtually Collapsed	Total Loss
Mosques	06	Nil	Nil	00= 00.00%
Royal tombs	17	01	Nil	01= 05.88%
Historical tombs	03	01	Nil	01= 33.33%
Muslim tombs	01	Nil	Nil	00= 00.00%
Gardens	06	04	01	05= 83.33%
Garden gateways	02	Nil	Nil	00= 00.00%
City Gates	07	Nil	01	01= 14.29%
Royal monuments	01	Nil	Nil	00= 00.00%
Baradaris (Summer Houses)	04	Nil	Nil	00= 00.00%
Serae (Travellers' Resorts)	01	Nil	Nil	00= 00.00%
Houses	03	Nil	Nil	00= 00.00%
Other monuments	05	Nil	Nil	00= 00.00%
TOTAL	56	06	02	08= 14.29%

are the remains of the once great royal gardens which ceased to exist in their complete shape before 1892, and very much deserve to be preserved on that account. Of the tombs associated with important persons of the city only one, that of the Khawaja Saeed's daughter, has survived. All of the three Sikh temples have survived so far but, considering the very high loss to the buildings constructed during the Sikh period, the remaining buildings must be given particular attention. Next in the order of priority come important houses and city gates, more than half of which have been lost. The remaining houses number only ten and the city gates only six, and



EXISTING AND DEMOLISHED LISTED BUILDINGS WITH REFERENCE TO THEIR BUILDINGS FUNCTIONS

FIGURE 6.4

attention must clearly be given to their preservation. In the same situation are those building types where the representatives are already few in number. Examples are the two royal monuments, two industrial buildings, three churches, three hospitals and the remaining three serae.

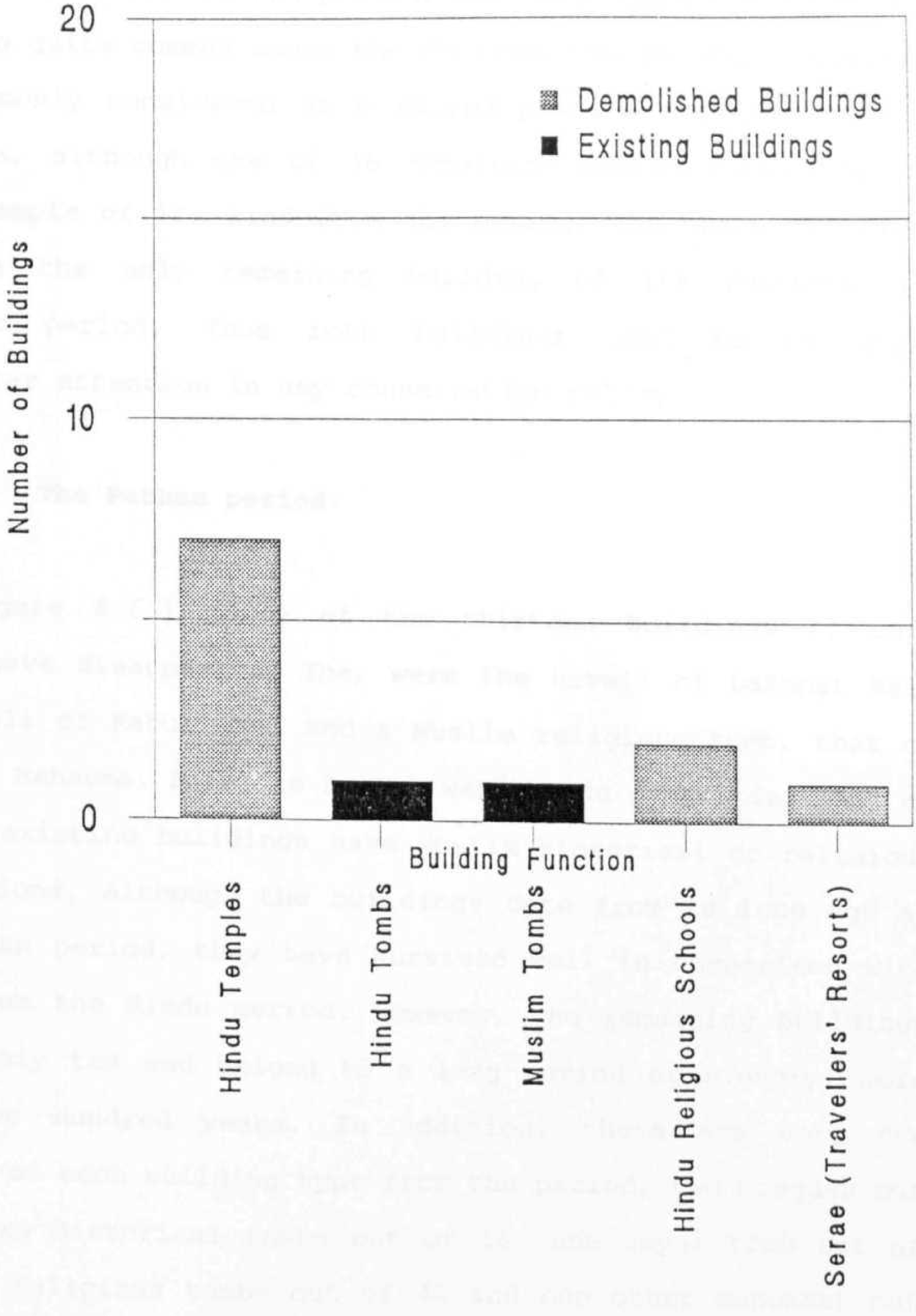
The buildings with a lesser degree of loss, such as baradaris, other monuments and Muslim religious tombs, in particular those that remain in reasonable numbers, such as mosques, public buildings and educational buildings, are not currently the cause of very great concern.

6.5: Building Function and Historic periods:

The losses of different types of buildings were next considered in relation to the period in which they are built in order to identify in detail the lost and remaining buildings with reference to their age as well as function.

6.5.1: The Hindu period:

[See Figure 6.5] Of twelve buildings studied from the Hindu period, the ten which have disappeared were temples, religious schools and a serae. The remaining buildings are a Muslim religious tomb and a Hindu religious tomb. The Muslim tomb, that of Bibi Pakdaman, is the earliest building with a Muslim association in the city. The Hindu tomb is the tomb of Sitla Mata (Small-pox Mother). It was a place of great worship to the Hindus, especially the mothers of children affected with small-pox. The mothers considered it of paramount importance to please the goddess in order to secure her favour for such



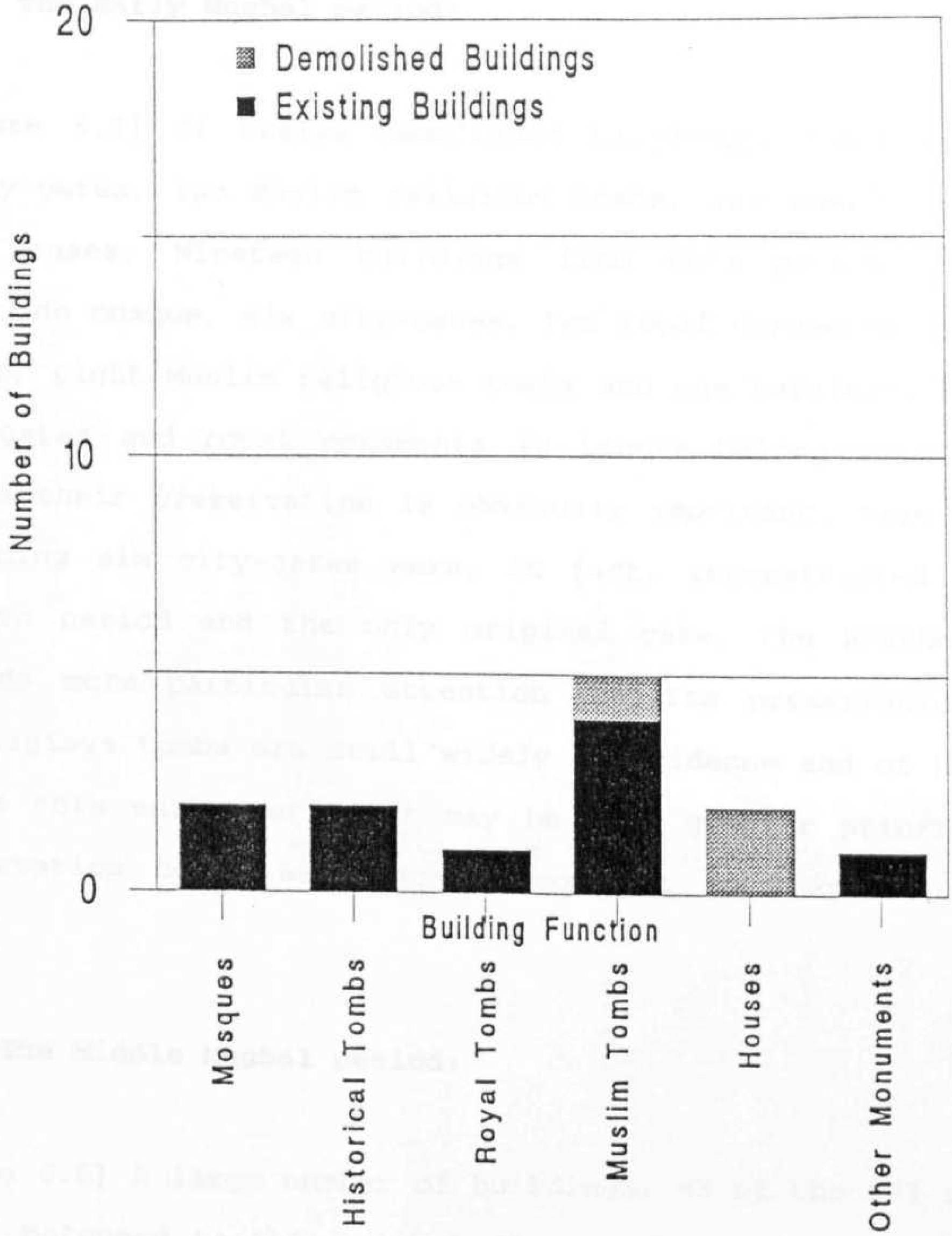
DEMOLISHED BUILDINGS FROM THE HINDU PERIOD WITH REFERENCE TO THEIR BUILDING FUNCTION

FIGURE 6.5

children. This belief was present not only among the Hindus but was also quite common among the Muslims. The shrine, therefore, was commonly considered as a sacred place[1]. The tomb of Bibi Pakdaman, although one of 46 remaining Muslim tombs, is the only example of its kind from the period. The shrine of Sitla Mata is the only remaining building of its function and historic period. Thus both buildings need to be given particular attention in any conservation policy.

6.5.2: The Pathan period:

[See Figure 6.6.] Three of the thirteen buildings of this period have disappeared. They were the haveli of Lakhpat Rai, the haveli of Kabuli Mal and a Muslim religious tomb, that of Pir Hadi Rahnuma. Both the houses were Hindu properties. All of the ten existing buildings have Muslim historical or religious associations. Although the buildings date from as long ago as the Pathan period, they have survived well in comparison with those from the Hindu period. However, the remaining buildings number only ten and belong to a long period of history, more than five hundred years. In addition, there are very few examples of each building type from the period, two mosques out of 29, two historical tombs out of 16, one royal tomb out of 19, four religious tombs out of 46 and one other monument out of nine such remaining buildings. For these reasons the need for preservation is particularly important.



EXISTING AND DEMOLISHED BUILDINGS FROM THE PATHAN PERIOD WITH REFERENCE TO THEIR BUILDING FUNCTION

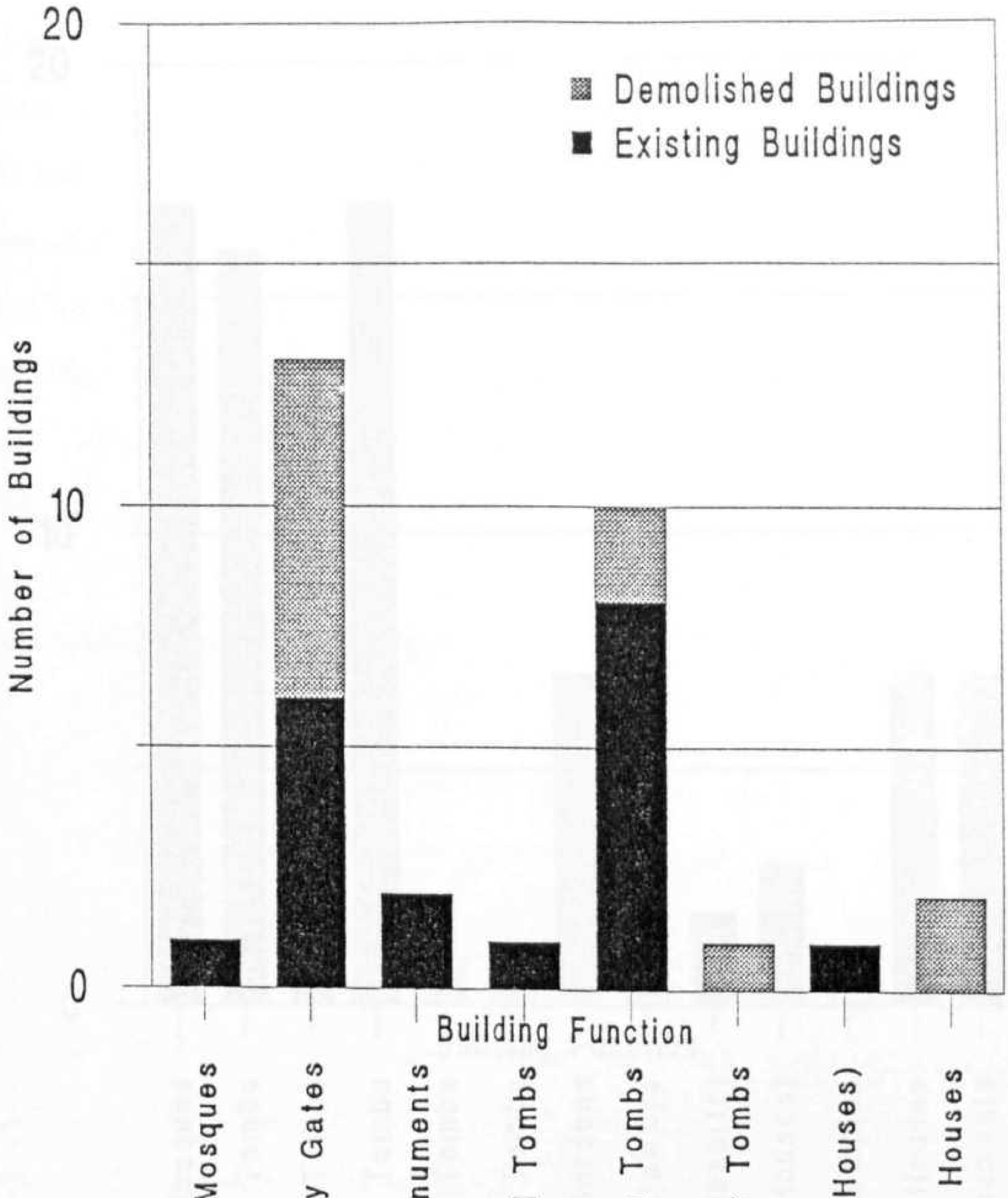
FIGURE 6.6

6.5.3: The Early Mughal period:

[See Figure 6.7] Of twelve demolished buildings, there were seven city-gates, two Muslim religious tombs, one family tomb and two houses. Nineteen buildings from this period have survived, one mosque, six city-gates, two royal monuments, one royal tomb, eight Muslim religious tombs and one baradari. All the city-gates and royal monuments in Lahore belong to this period and their preservation is obviously important. Five of the remaining six city-gates were, in fact, reconstructed in the British period and the only original gate, the Raushnai gate, needs more particular attention for its preservation. Muslim religious tombs are still widely in evidence and of the eight from this early period it may be that greater priority for preservation could be given to some at the expense of others.

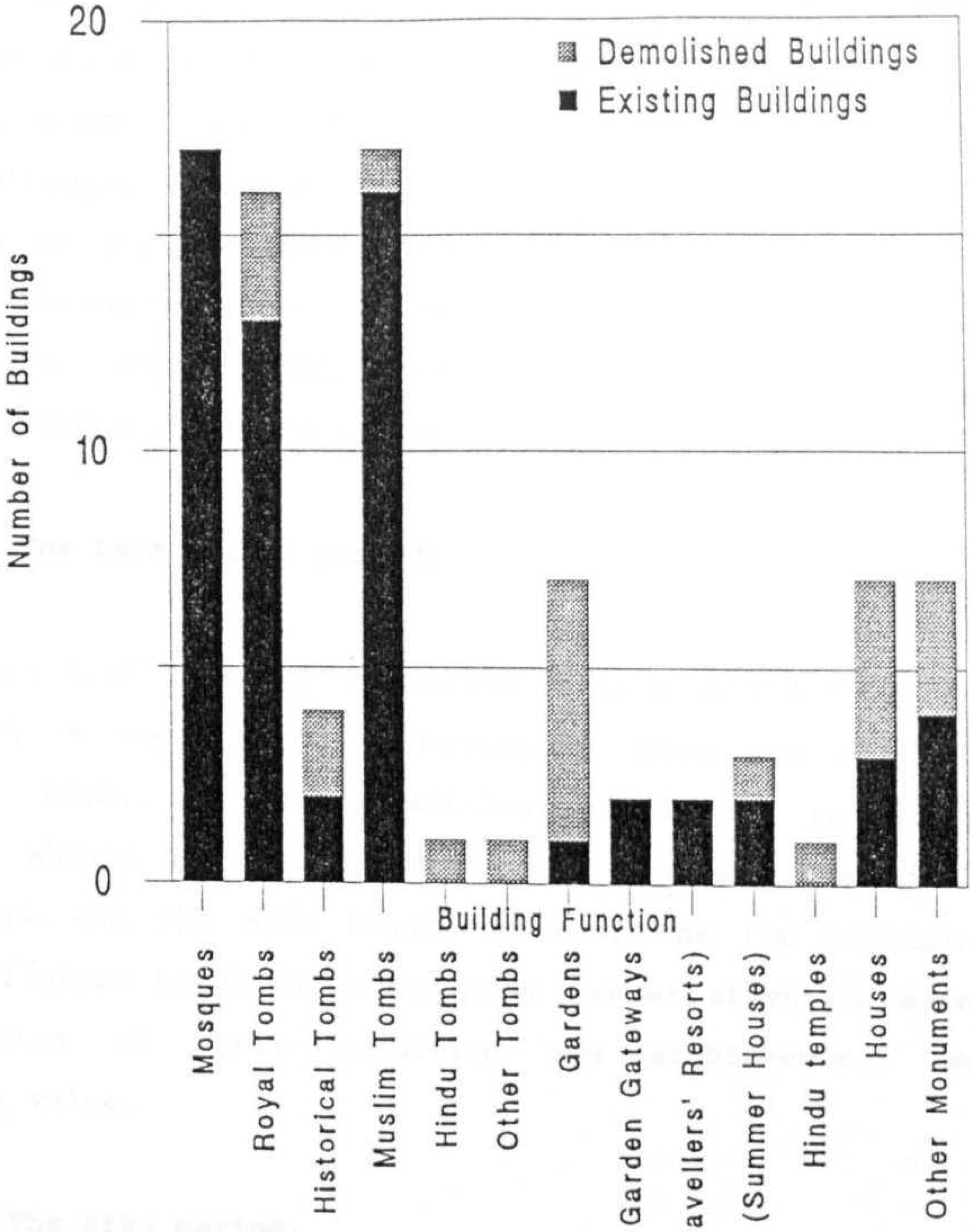
6.5.4: The Middle Mughal period:

[See Figure 6.8] A large number of buildings, 85 of the 283 in the study, belonged to this period. Twenty three of them have been lost. The single Hindu temple, Hindu tomb, and family tomb have gone and the gardens, houses and historical tombs have suffered significant losses. Comparatively less loss has occurred to the royal tombs, baradaris and other historical monuments and a negligible loss to the Muslim religious tombs, while the examples of mosques, garden gateways and serae have not undergone any demolition. Sixty two buildings from this period have thus survived. As in other periods, the remaining



EXISTING AND DEMOLISHED BUILDINGS FROM THE EARLY MUGHAL PERIOD WITH REFERENCE TO THEIR BUILDING FUNCTIONS

FIGURE 6.7



EXISTING AND DEMOLISHED BUILDINGS FROM THE MIDDLE MUGHAL PERIOD WITH REFERENCE TO THEIR BUILDING FUNCTIONS

FIGURE 6.8

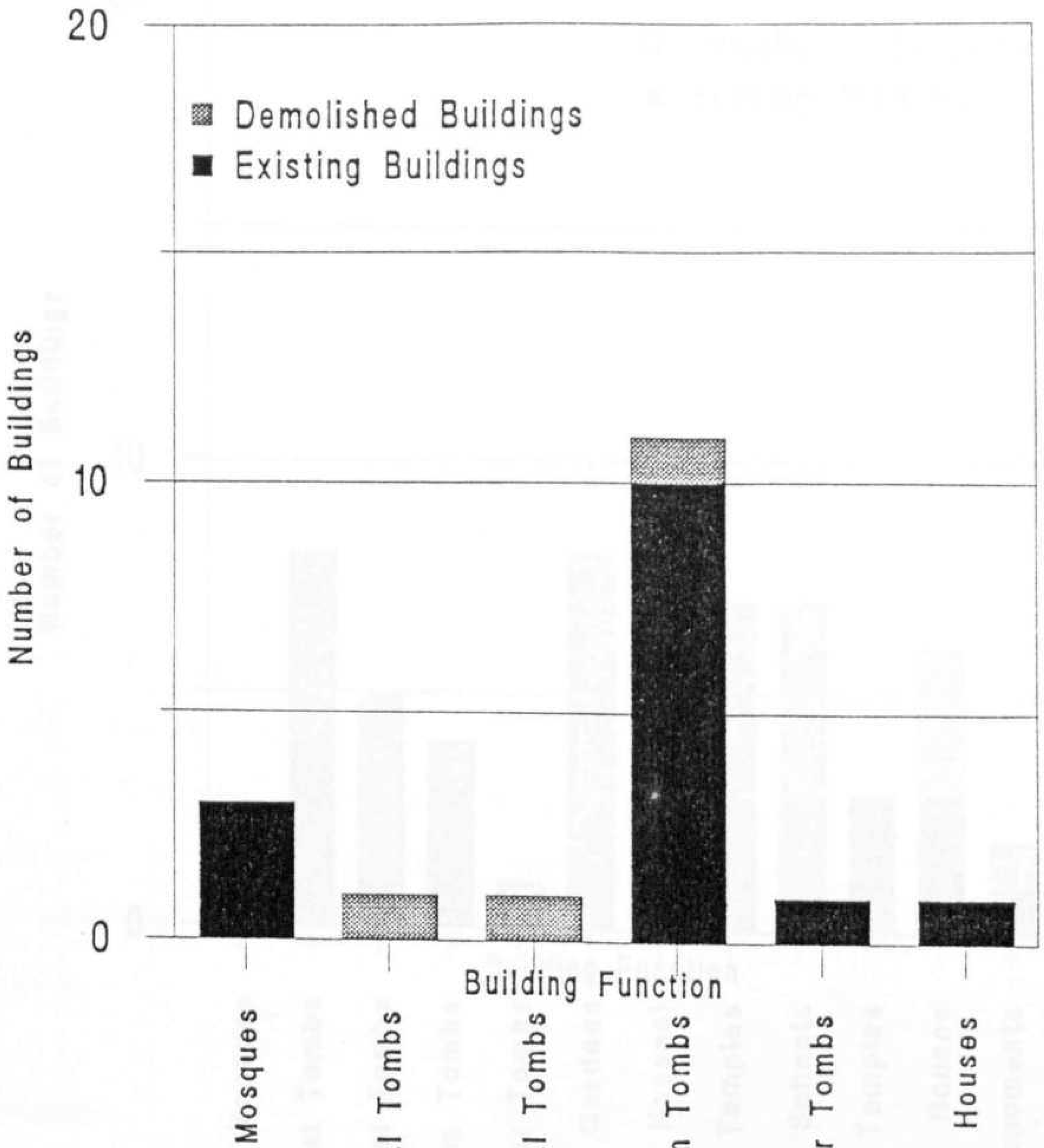
building types of which there are few representatives require particular attention in terms of their preservation. Note is therefore drawn to the two historical tombs, one garden, two garden gateways, two serae, two baradaris and three houses. The remaining buildings exist in comparatively larger numbers and some of them may be given a somewhat lower priority in terms of conservation after considering their architectural and historical value and state of repair.

6.5.5: The Late Mughal period:

[See Figure 6.9] Three of 18 buildings from this period have been lost, a royal tomb, a historical tomb and a Muslim religious tomb. Of the remaining buildings, particular attention should be paid to the three mosques, the single family tomb and the sole house. Some of the ten remaining Muslim religious tombs might be given lesser attention after consideration of their condition and architectural and historical value.

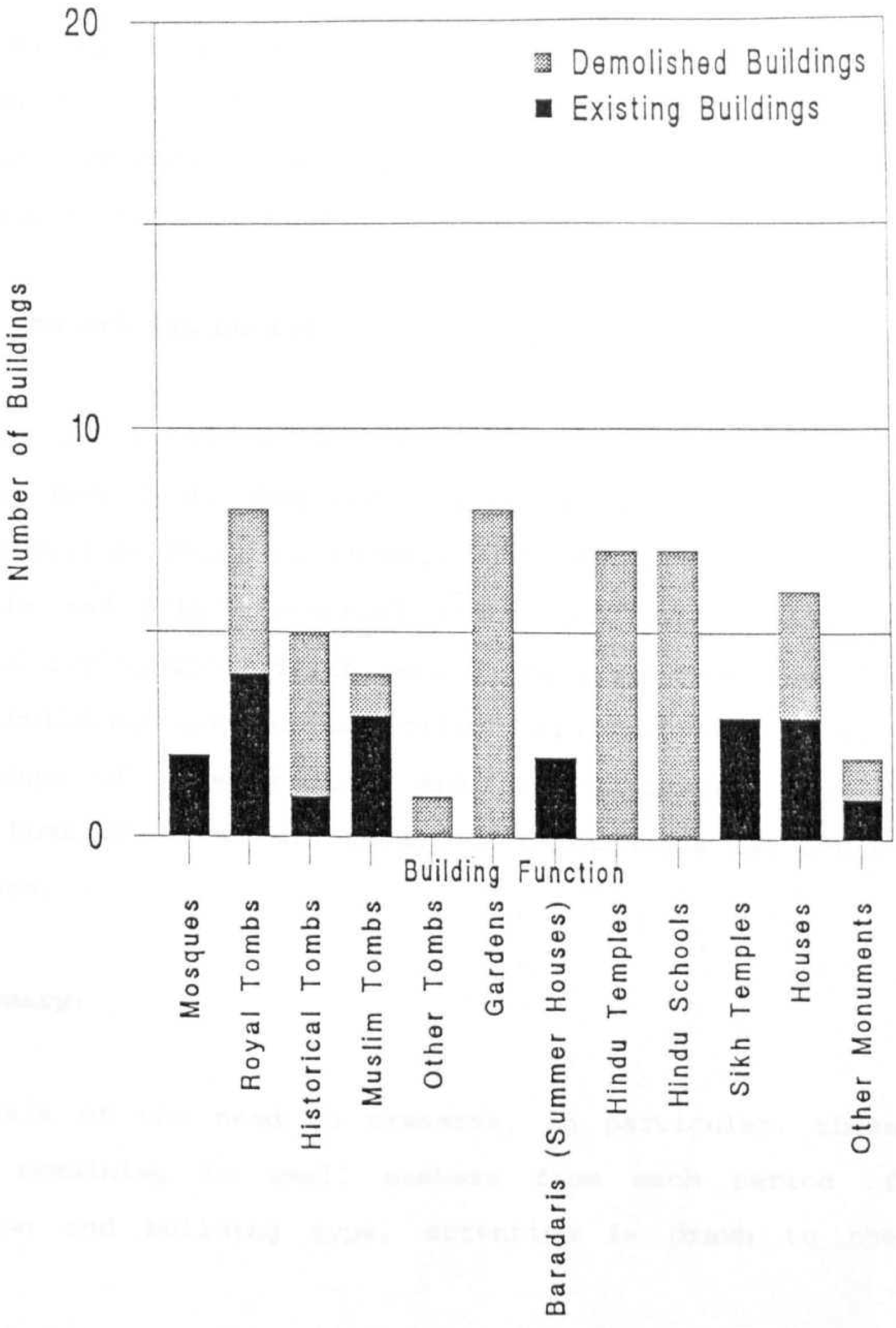
6.5.6: The Sikh period:

[See Figure 6.10] The buildings of this period have suffered a very heavy loss, 36 of a total of 55 having disappeared. A significant, sometimes total, loss has occurred in those buildings with Sikh and Hindu historical or religious associations, such as the gardens belonging to the Sikh community, royal and historical Sikh tombs, monuments and houses of the Sikh rulers and Hindu temples and schools. A much smaller loss has occurred to the Muslim religious tombs and the



EXISTING AND DEMOLISHED BUILDINGS FROM THE LATE MUGHAL PERIOD WITH REFERENCE TO THEIR BUILDING FUNCTIONS

FIGURE 6.9



EXISTING AND DEMOLISHED BUILDINGS FROM THE SIKH PERIOD WITH REFERENCE TO THEIR BUILDING FUNCTIONS

FIGURE 6.10

mosques, baradaris and Sikh temples have not suffered from demolition. None of the building types remaining from this period now have many representatives and the need for their preservation is clearly apparent.

6.5.7: The British period:

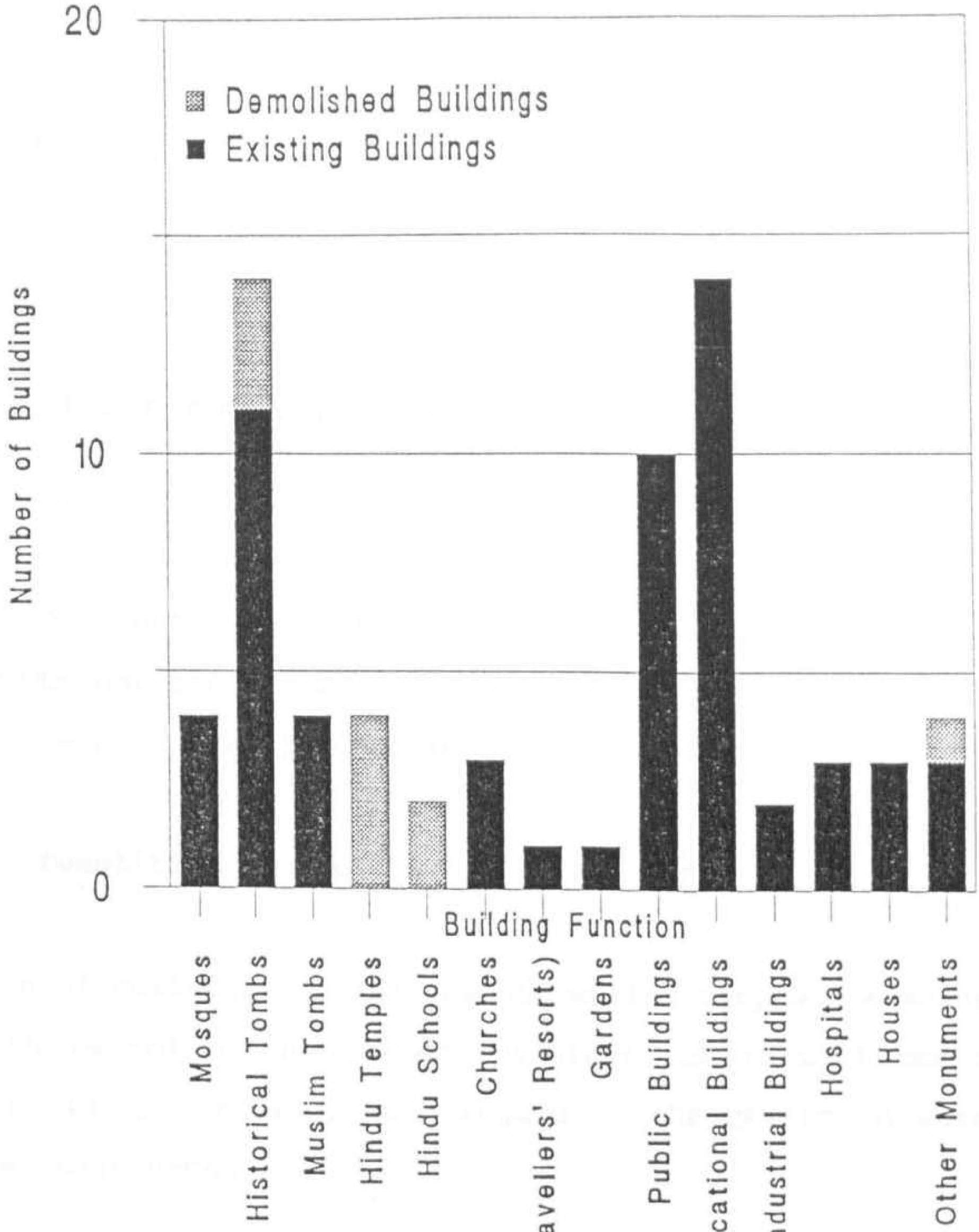
[See Figure 6.11] Ten of the 69 buildings studied from this period have been lost. They were the buildings with Hindu and Sikh historical or religious associations such as Hindu temples and schools and Sikh historical tombs. All other buildings constructed during the British period are still standing. The remaining buildings are not particularly old when compared with the buildings of other periods and their imminent loss is unlikely. However, a certain amount of maintenance may not be out of place.

6.5.8: Summary:

On the basis of the need to preserve, in particular, those buildings remaining in small numbers from each period of construction and building type, attention is drawn to the following:

1. All the remaining buildings from the Hindu, Pathan and Sikh periods.

2. All the remaining buildings from the Early Mughal and Late Mughal periods, with the exception of the Muslim religious tombs.



EXISTING AND DEMOLISHED BUILDINGS FROM THE BRITISH PERIOD WITH REFERENCE TO THEIR BUILDING FUNCTIONS

FIGURE 6.11

3. All the remaining historic tombs, the gardens and garden gateways, and the serae, baradaris and houses from the Middle Mughal period.

The other buildings occur in sufficient numbers for the need to be one of establishing priorities for conservation rather than instituting a form of complete preservation.

6.6: Demolition and Location:

The demolition of the buildings was next analysed with reference to their location, either inside the old walled city or in various sectors of the settlement outside it, in order to identify whether there were any areas where the buildings might appear to be more likely to be lost.

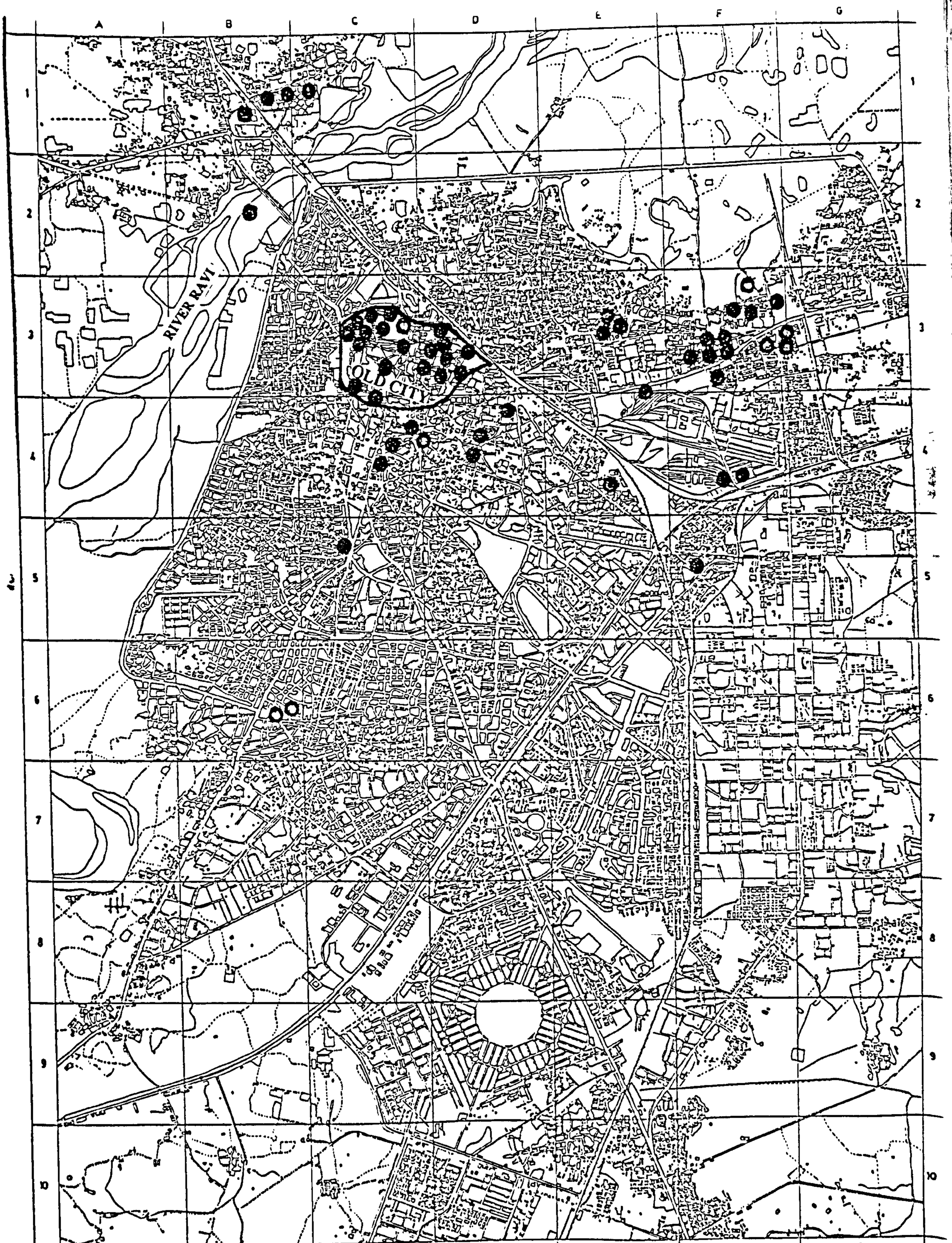
6.6.1: Demolition inside the Old Walled City:

Demolition of buildings inside the old walled city was examined first with regard to the listed buildings, then, in terms of all the buildings studied, with regard to the period in which they were constructed.

(i) The listed buildings (Map 6.1). Of eight demolished listed buildings, only one was situated in the walled city, namely the Masti gate. Nineteen listed buildings in the old walled city still survive.

(ii) The Hindu period (Map 6.2). Of ten demolished buildings from this period, seven were located in the walled city. There is now no remaining building in the area from this period.

(iii) The Pathan Period (Map 6.3). Of three demolished buildings from the Pathan period, there were two houses in the



LOCATION OF LISTED BUILDINGS

Existing buildings ●
Demolished buildings ○

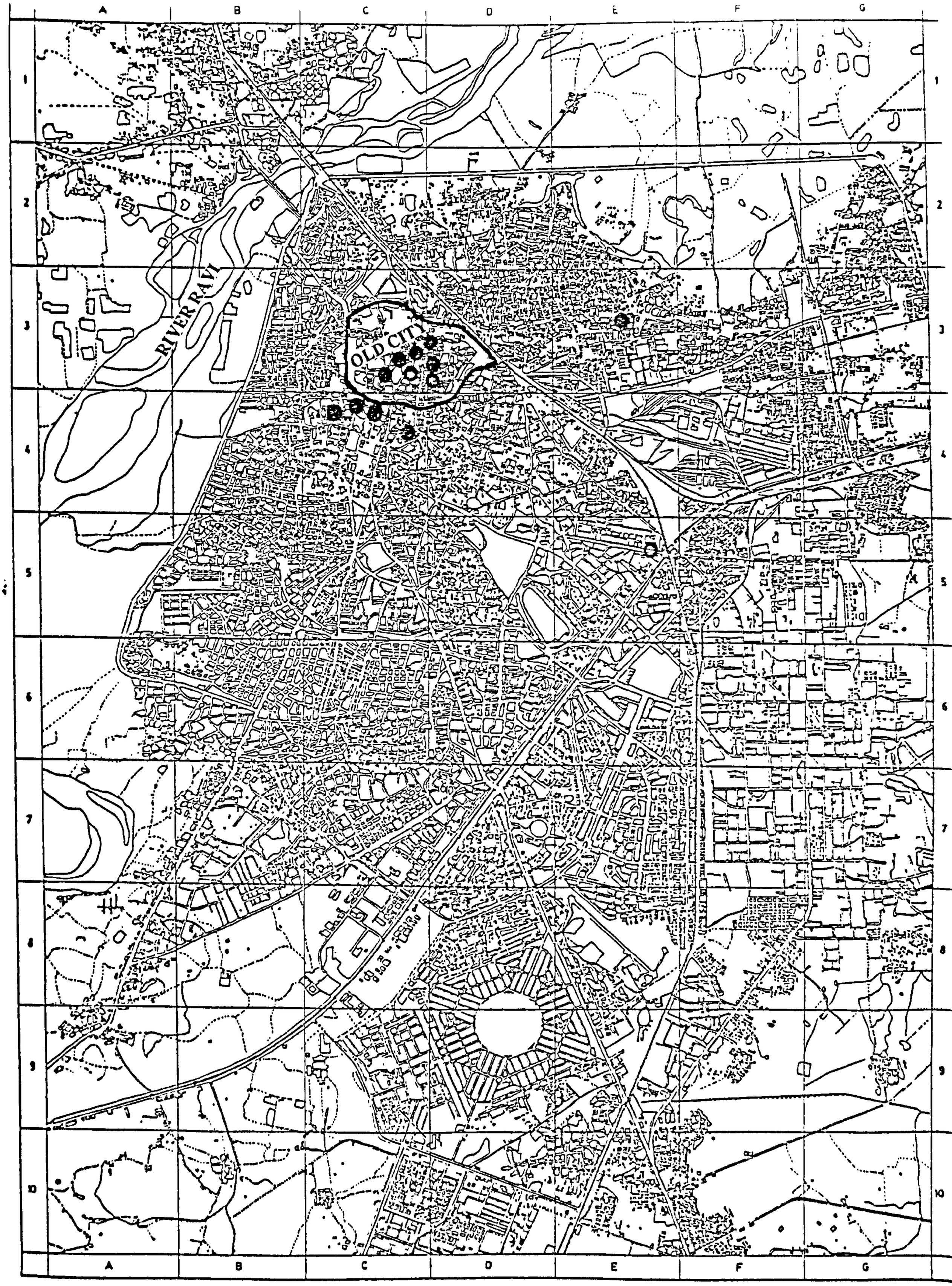
MAP 6.1

LOCATION OF BUILDINGS

Existing buildings ●
Demolished buildings ○

THE HINDU PERIOD

MAP 6.2



LOCATION OF BUILDINGS

Existing buildings ●
Demolished buildings ○

THE PATHAN PERIOD

MAP 6.3

walled city. Five buildings from this period have survived in the area.

(iv) The Early Mughal period (Map 6.4). Of twelve demolished buildings from this period, eight were located in the walled city. Seven were city-gates and the eighth a house. Despite this heavy loss, eight buildings from the period still survive in the area.

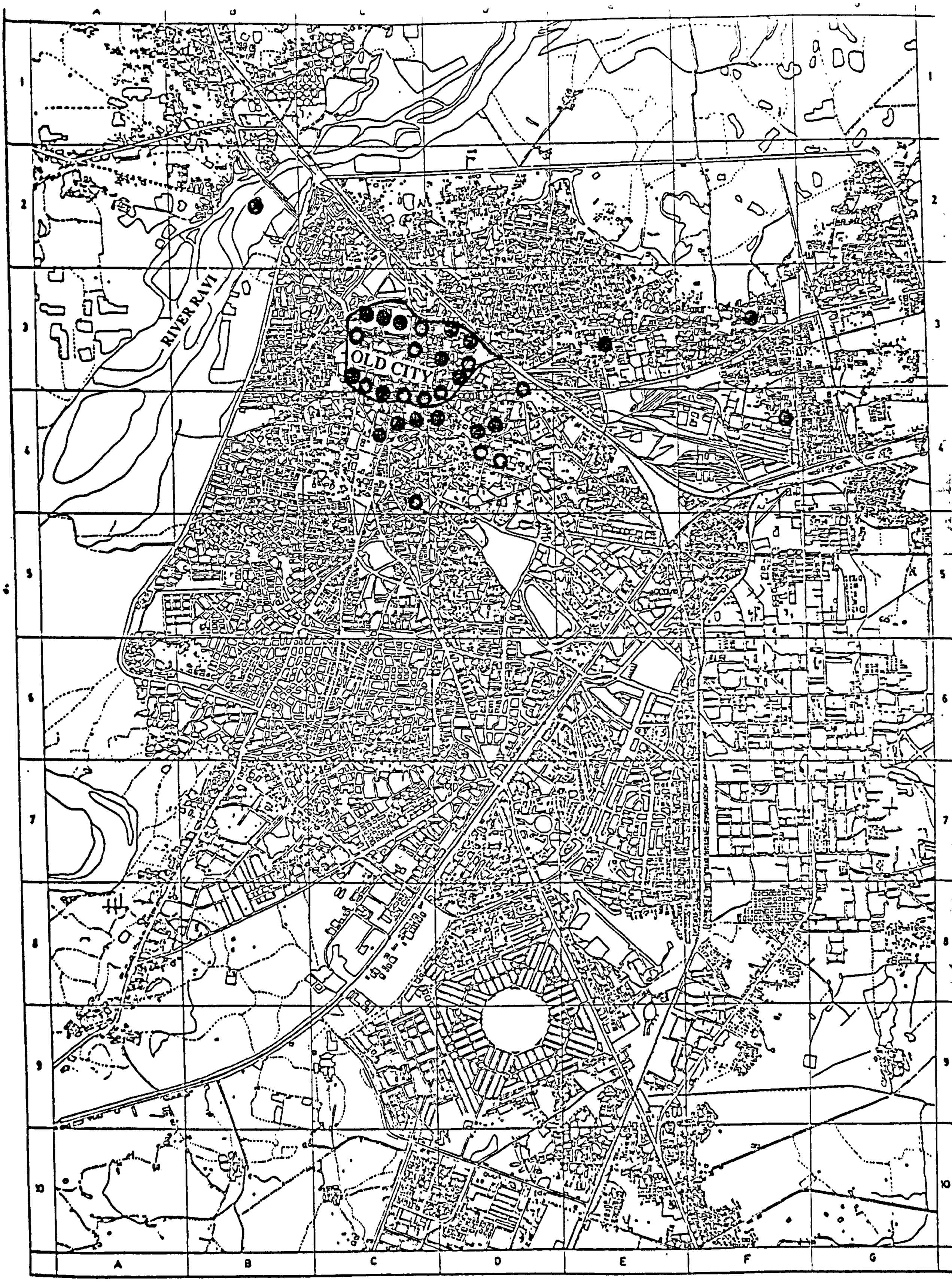
(v) The Middle Mughal period (Map 6.5). Of the total of twenty three demolished buildings from this period, only three were located in the old walled city. The buildings of this period have suffered a markedly smaller degree of loss in this area than in the city as a whole. Nineteen buildings of the period remain in the area.

(vi) The Late Mughal period (Map 6.6). Of a total of three demolished buildings from this period, none was situated in the area. All of the three buildings located in the area have survived.

(vii) The Sikh period (Map 6.7). Of a total of 36 demolished buildings from this period, 19 were located in the old walled city. Most of the buildings of this period, 33 of a total of 55, were situated in the area and a heavy loss has occurred, with just 14 remaining.

(viii) The British period (Map 6.8). Only ten buildings from this period were lost, but five were located in the walled city, where only five such buildings remain.

Two markedly different conclusions emerge from this brief study. First, the rate of loss of listed buildings in the old walled city, one in 20, is significantly lower than the overall rate of loss of eight in 56. Listed buildings would thus appear to have a greater likelihood of remaining standing within the

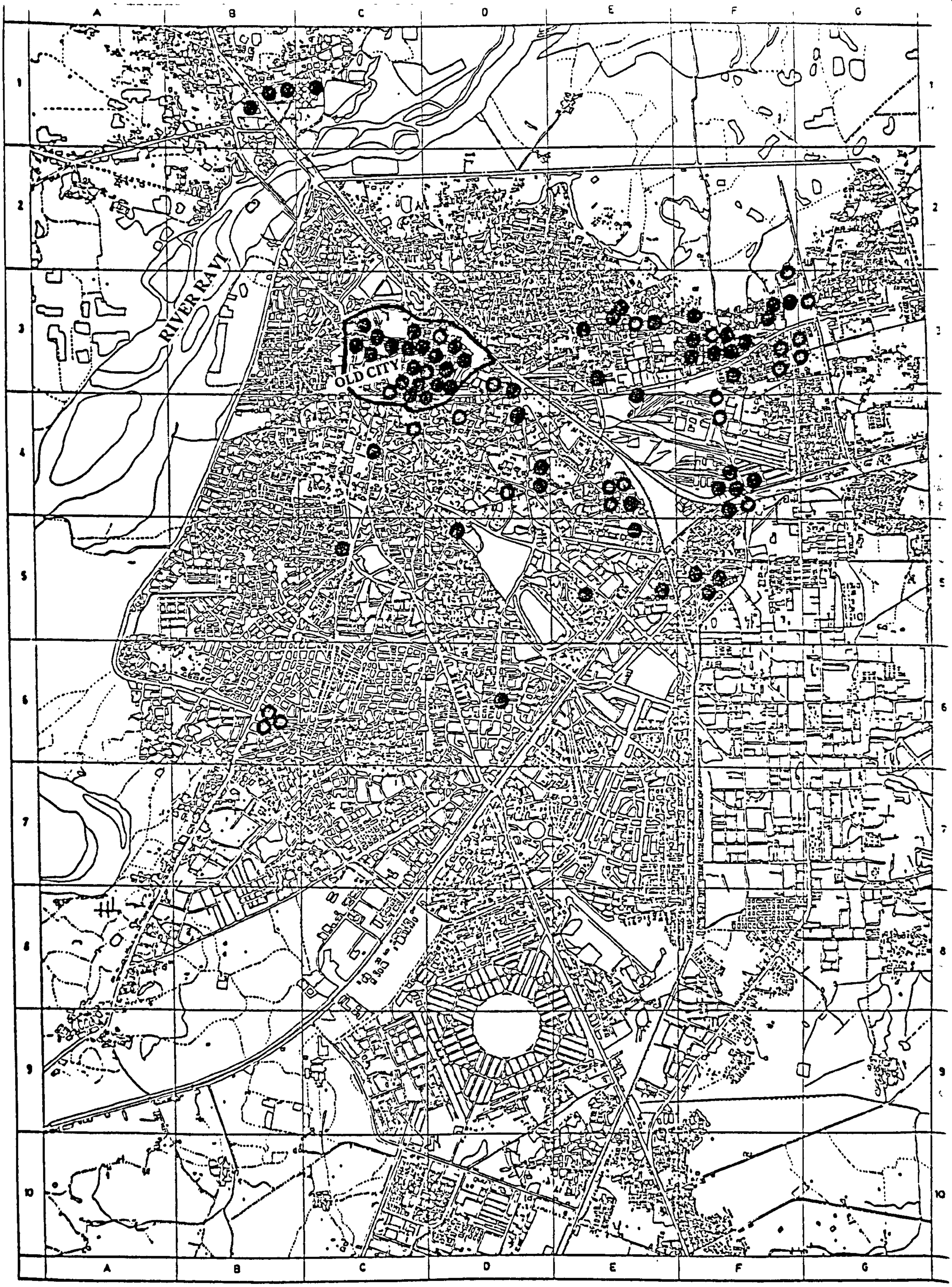


Existing buildings ●
Demolished buildings ○

LOCATION OF BUILDINGS

THE EARLY MUGHAL PERIOD

MAP 6.4

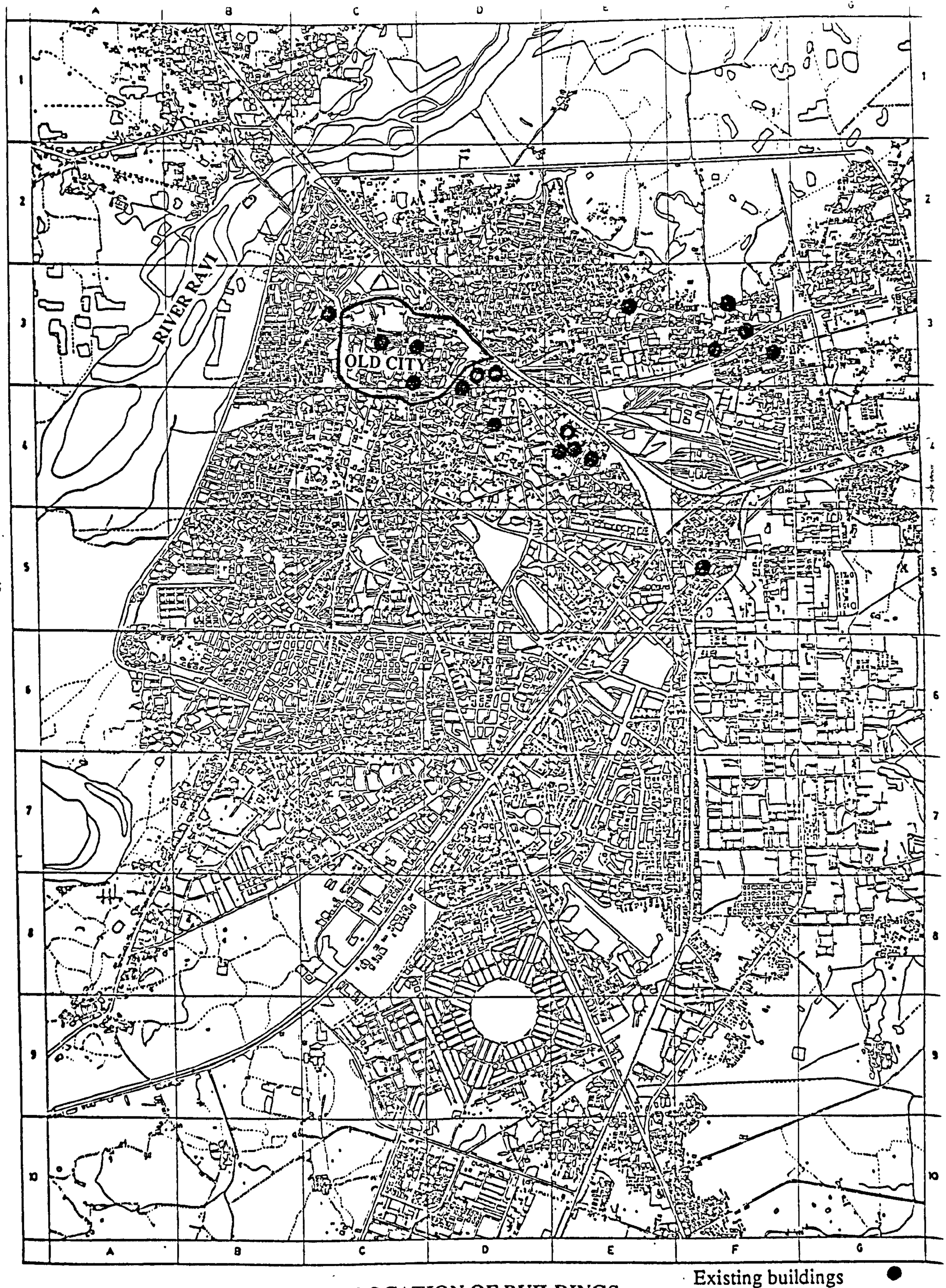


Existing buildings ●
Demolished buildings ○

LOCATION OF BUILDINGS

THE MIDDLE MUGHAL PERIOD

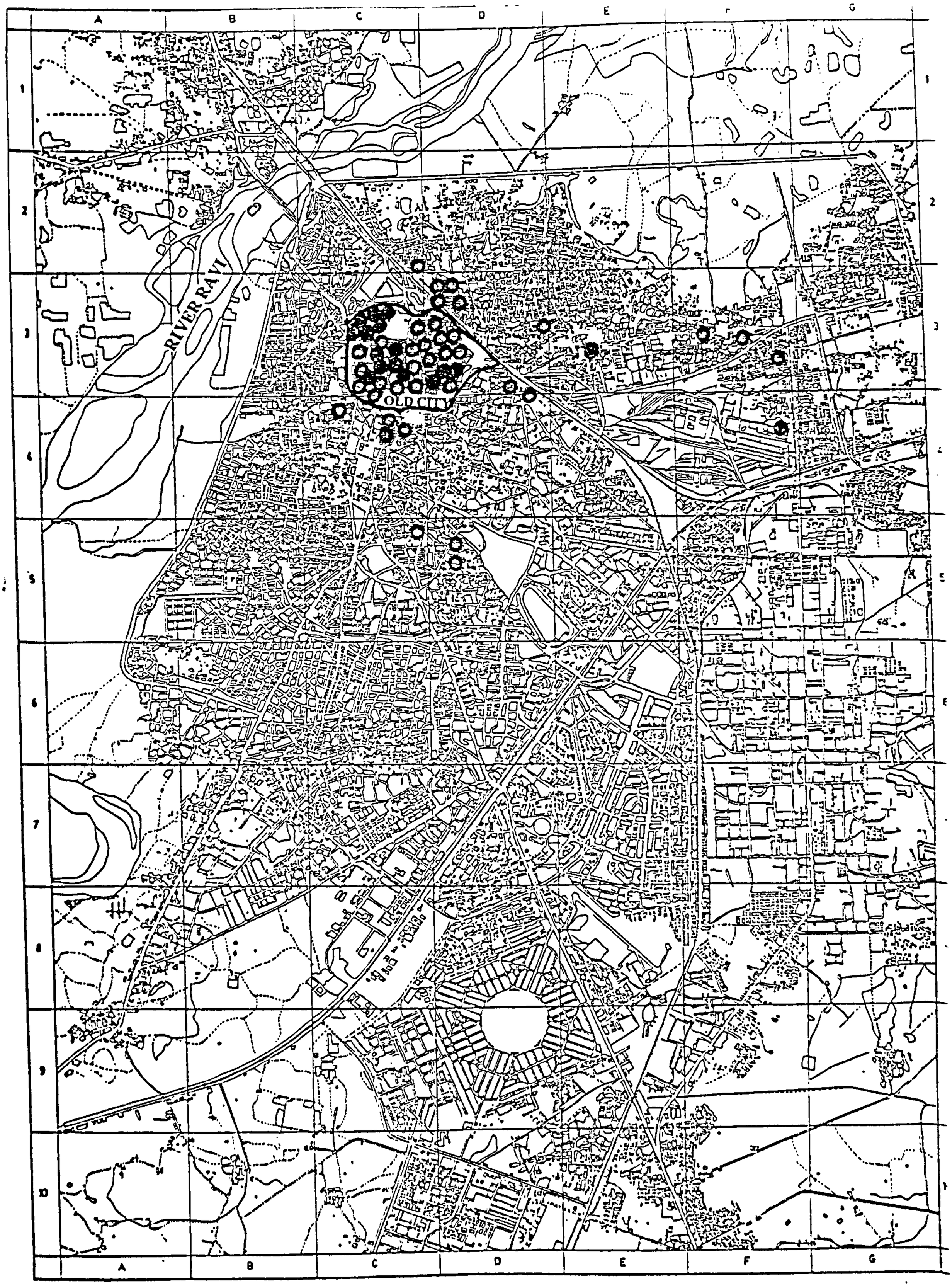
MAP 6.5



LOCATION OF BUILDINGS

THE LATE MUGHAL PERIOD

MAP 6. 6

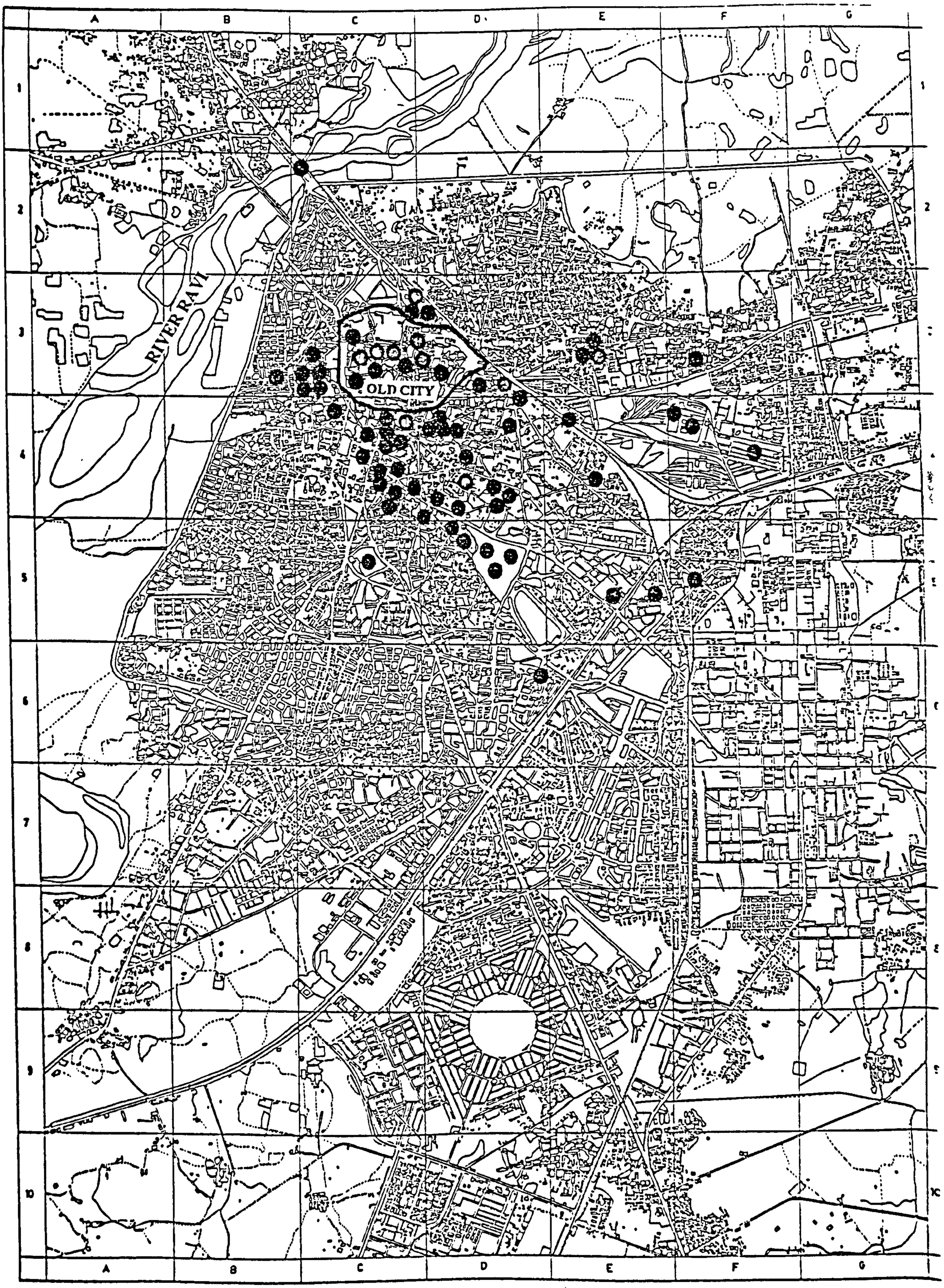


Existing buildings ●
Demolished buildings ○

LOCATION OF BUILDINGS

THE SIKH PERIOD

MAP 6.7



LOCATION OF BUILDINGS

Existing buildings ●
Demolished buildings ○

THE BRITISH PERIOD

MAP 6.8

walled city than outside it. However, when all the buildings in the study are considered the rate of loss in the walled city, 44 out of 99, or 44 percent, is greater than the overall rate of loss of 34 percent. If unlisted buildings are considered separately, the respective figures of 54 percent and 39 percent show an even greater disparity. Thus, unlisted buildings would appear to have a greater likelihood of being demolished within the walled city than outside it.

6.6.2: Demolition outside the Old Walled City:

To identify possible locations outside the Old Walled City with a high rate of demolition, the listed and all other buildings were examined as in the previous section.

(i) The listed buildings. (Map 6.1). Seven of the demolished listed buildings were located in various localities outside the walled city, two in Samanabad, nearly three miles to the south of the Walled city (Map Sector B6), one in Anarkali, immediately south of the Walled city (Map Sector C4) and four garden buildings situated in very close proximity in Baghbanpura, three miles to the east of the Walled city (Map Sector F3). This last named locality contains a major concentration of historic buildings, including nine of the remaining listed buildings, and may require particular treatment in terms of a conservation policy.

(ii) The Hindu period. (Map 6.2). Of three demolished buildings outside the walled city, two were located in Ichhra, nearly three miles to the south of the walled city (Map Sector D6) and one in the area of Thhokar Niaz Baig, around seven miles to the

south of the walled city (Map Sector A9). The two remaining buildings from the Hindu period are situated just to the south and south-east of the walled city, in an area which has already experienced substantial redevelopment. Vigilance will be needed to ensure their continued existence.

(iii) The Pathan period. (Map 6.3). The only demolished building situated outside the walled city was located near Mian Mir Railway station, three miles south-east of the walled city (Map Sector E5). The location did not appear to be the factor responsible for its loss.

(iv) The Early Mughal period. (Map 6.4). The four demolished buildings situated outside the walled city were located in a sector from the east to the south of the walls and within about half a mile from them. There are other buildings from this period remaining in the locality to which attention ought to be given.

(v) The Middle Mughal period. (Map 6.5). The twenty demolished buildings located outside the walled city were scattered in various localities. Apart from the case of Samanabad, nearly two miles to the south, where all three buildings were lost, there was no location where the rate of demolition was markedly higher than the average. However, certain areas with remaining buildings appear important for particular consideration in any conservation policy. These are Baghbanpura (Map Sector F3), Mughalpura (Map Sector F4), Gujarpura (Map Sector E3) and Shahdara (Map Sectors B1 and C1).

(vi) The Late Mughal period. (Map 6.6). All of the three demolished buildings from this period were situated outside the walled city, two in Naulakha, very close to the east of the walled city (Map Sector D3) and one in Garhi Shahu, nearly one

mile to the south-east (Map Sector E4). The remaining buildings are located in Garhi Shahu (Map Sector E4) and Baghbanpura (Map Sector F3). Both of the areas are also important with respect to the remaining buildings of previous periods and may well require further consideration for particular attention.

(vii) The Sikh period. (Map 6.7). Of 17 demolished buildings situated outside the walled city, seven were in the areas of Badami Bagh, Naulakha and Sultanpura (Map Sector D3), three in Baghbanpura (Map Sector F3), four in Anarkali (Map Sectors C4 and D4) and three in Mozang (Map Sectors C5 and D5). There are now only three remaining Sikh buildings outside the walled city and, as already established, the need for their retention is abundantly clear.

(viii) The British period. (Map 6.8). The five demolished buildings situated outside the walled city are fairly widely scattered. The remaining buildings are concentrated along both sides of the Mall road, in Anarkali and in Lower Mall road, with the remainder somewhat more scattered in Gujarpura, Mughalpura, Qila Gujar Singh, Garhi Shahu and Mian Mir.

6.7: Causes of Decay and demolition:

It was impossible in the survey to discover the reasons for the loss of each and every building. It would appear that a combination of various factors had caused the demolition. Bernard M. Feilden, in Conservation of Historic Buildings mentions various causes of decay[2], as follows:

> "Of the causes of decay in an historic building, the most uniform and universal is gravity, followed by the actions of man and then by diverse climatic and environmental effects-----

botanical, biological, chemical and entomological. Human causes nowadays probably produce the greatest damage."

Various people and organisations in Pakistan[3], such as architects, historians, journalists, the Department of Archaeology, the writers of the PEPAC Study, the Lahore Conservation Society and "Anjuman-e-Mimmaran" (Society of Builders) have noted the high rate of loss of significant historic buildings and have put forward various reasons for it. The factors responsible for the decay and demolition of the historic buildings have been mentioned as the forces of nature, neglect, human action or vandalism and poor state of repair, or in some cases, lack of repair[4]. The other factors can be lack of money, lack of manpower and above all lack of any conservation policy. In some cases demolition to make way for new development can be an important factor. However, this has apparently not occurred to any great extent in Lahore. From the available knowledge the causes of complete demolition and gradual decay and deterioration leading to loss appear to stem mainly from human action and from neglect and inadequate maintenance.

Human action has played a significant role in the complete loss of certain historic buildings, particularly those which belonged to the Hindu and Sikh communities. Most of the Hindu and Sikh properties were looted, occupied and demolished at the time of the establishment of Pakistan in 1947. Around that time a huge migration of people occurred from one part of the subcontinent to the other. The Muslims migrated to Pakistan while the Hindus and Sikhs migrated to India. A high degree of anger and hatred was evident which ultimately resulted in the damaging of properties and religious buildings. Before

partition, Lahore was a city with a mixed population of Hindu, Sikh and Muslim communities. According to the Census[5] of February 1891, the classification of the population of the city on the basis of religion was as below:

Hindus	=	62,077
Sikhs	=	7,305
Jains	=	339
Muslims	=	102,280
Christians	=	4,697
Others	=	155
TOTAL	=	176, 854

With partition it became very much a Muslim city. There were numerous Hindu and Sikh properties which required to be protected from angry crowds, but the newly born state of Pakistan was unable to provide such protection because of the lack of an appropriate state machinery and many other problems. An Act for the protection of non-Muslim evacuee properties, the Punjab Development of Damaged Areas Act, 1952, was ultimately introduced, but not before a number of Hindu and Sikh properties suffered from demolition. The writers of the PEPAC study of the walled city have drawn particular attention to this point, noting that[6] "The events of 1947 were cataclysmic for the Walled City. Large parts of the historic fabric were gutted amid unprecedented inter-communal strife that was then raging across most of the north of the subcontinent."

Neglect is one of the primary causes of decay and deterioration of the architectural and historical heritage. No doubt , ageing is almost as vital a factor as is that of human beings, but neglect or absence of maintenance accelerates the deterioration. Many buildings, such as historical tombs and monuments, particularly those not having a Hindu or Sikh association, have suffered from gradual decay and ultimately

total disappearance due to neglect. Neglect of the architectural heritage results in a weakening of the structure and allows such as accumulation of dust and dirt, dampness and growth of vegetation to occur, ultimately resulting in the virtual collapse of the structure. Many of the buildings with Muslim religious associations, such as mosques and religious tombs, often of a similar age and located in similar areas to those which have been lost, have survived because they have been maintained by the public.

Inadequate maintenance is a problem even for those buildings which are listed and are under the care of the Department of Archaeology. A lack of technical staff and craftsmen and the absence of a clear policy with regard to maintenance are some of the factors which have brought about this situation.

6.8: Conclusion:

The overall rate of loss of the significant historic buildings examined in this work amounts to 34 percent during a period of roughly a century. The loss varies with reference to period of construction and building type. The number of remaining buildings from the Hindu, Pathan, and Sikh periods is now so small that they must be given particular attention in any conservation policy that is formulated. Many buildings with Hindu and Sikh religious and historical associations have been lost because of human action or vandalism and there is an obvious need to protect the remaining buildings effectively. Whenever conflict between religious groupings occurs in any country of the Indian subcontinent, a reaction from the Muslims

in Pakistan is to be expected and can involve damage to buildings.

With the exception of Muslim religious tombs, remaining buildings from the Early and Late Mughal periods are also few in number and they should also be given particular attention in any conservation policy. Muslim tombs and buildings from the Middle Mughal and British periods are more prevalent, to the extent that some degree of priority in terms of need for preservation might eventually be established.

With reference to the location of the buildings in various sectors of the settlement, some sectors which have a concentration of remaining buildings may well require particular attention in any conservation policy. These sectors are the Old Walled City, Baghbanpura, Mughalpura, Garhi Shahu, Qila Gujar Singh, Anarkali, the Mall road and the Lower Mall road.

Finally it should be noted that at present there is an absence of any records of lost architectural heritage, either on the sites of the former buildings or in the national records, which should be redressed in any future policy.

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CHAPTER 7

CONDITION OF THE BUILDINGS AND THEIR SURROUNDINGS

7.1: Introduction..... 215

7.2: Condition of the buildings..... 216

7.3: Condition of the listed buildings..... 221

7.4: Building condition and periods of construction..... 223

7.5: Condition of the listed buildings and periods of construction..... 230

7.6: Building condition and building function..... 233

7.7: Building condition, building functions and periods of construction..... 238

7.7.1: Middle Mughal period..... 240
7.7.2: British period..... 243

7.8: Nature of surroundings..... 244

7.9: Conclusion..... 249

CHAPTER 7

CONDITION OF THE BUILDINGS AND THEIR SURROUNDINGS

7.1: Introduction:

This chapter deals with the results of the field survey with reference to the present condition of the existing building structures and their surroundings. Of 283 buildings investigated 186 have continued to survive in various states of repair. The chapter analyses and discusses the results and identifies the buildings which may be in need of particular attention. Section 7.2 gives an analysis of all existing buildings with reference to each of the eight categories of states of repair. Section 7.3 deals with the condition of the smaller group of listed buildings. Section 7.4 discusses the condition of all the existing buildings with reference to their period of construction. A detailed analysis of the buildings with structural faults and those with later unrelated additions is given. Section 7.5 deals, separately, with the same topic in connection with the listed buildings. Section 7.6 analyses the condition of all existing buildings with reference to their function. Section 7.7 gives a detailed account of the condition of buildings with reference to their type and period of construction and specifically identifies those buildings which

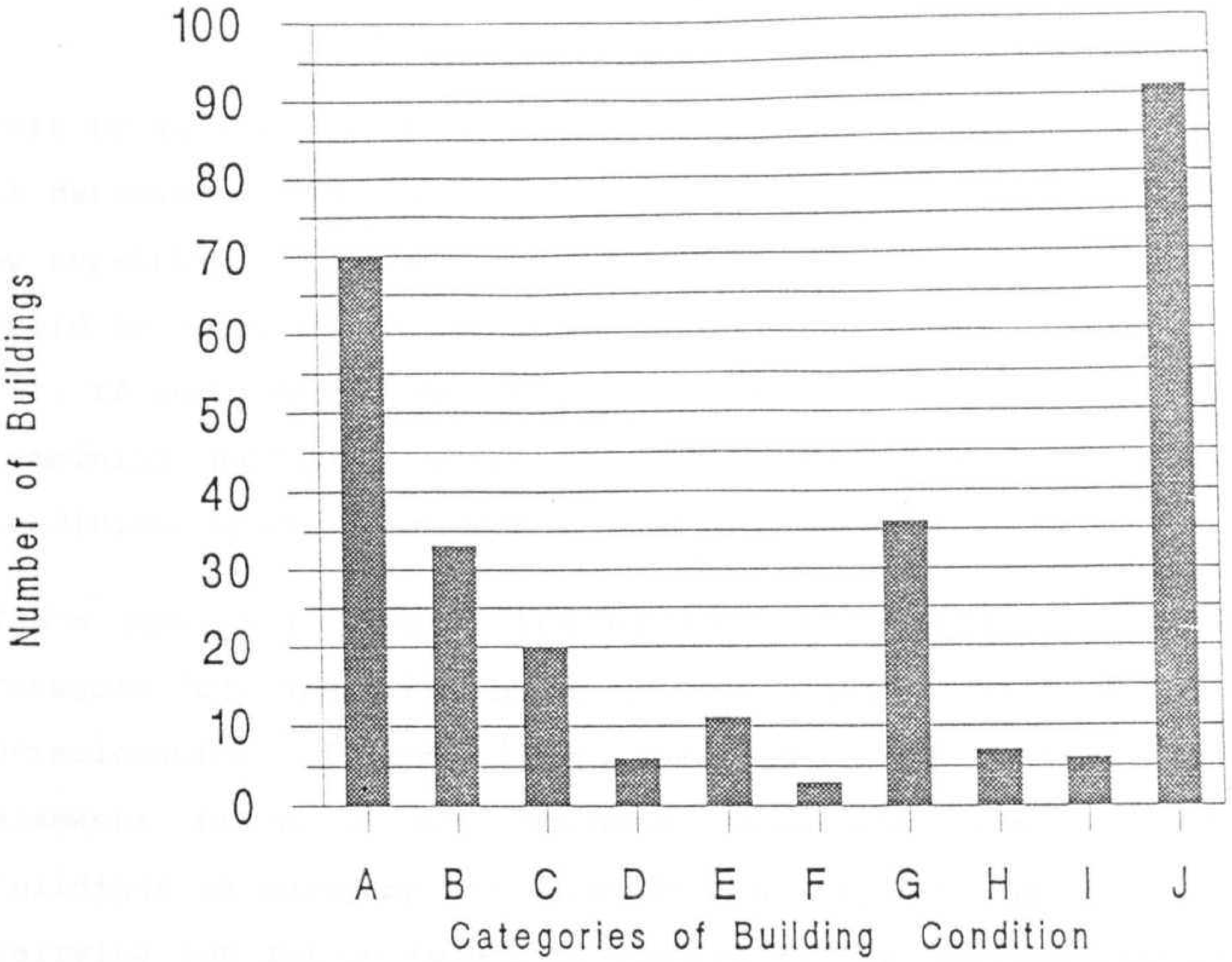
appear to be the best representatives of their period of construction and building type.

Section 7.8 discusses the nature of the condition of the surroundings of the buildings and identifies categories relating to the various degrees of obstruction of views of the buildings. The concluding part, Section 7.9, summarises the results of the various analysis and sets down priorities for the repair of the buildings.

7.2: Condition of buildings:

The field survey revealed that of the 283 buildings forming the subject of the study, 186 buildings, 66 percent of the total, continued to exist, 48 being listed and 138 non-listed buildings. Figure 7.1 (see also Appendix 5) shows the number of buildings identified in each of the ten categories of building condition. The demolished buildings falling in the categories "I" and "J" have already been dealt with in Chapter 6. The condition of the existing buildings is discussed in the following paragraphs.

Figure 7.1 shows that 70 buildings, 38 percent of the total existing, may be classified in category "A". These buildings are not apparently in need of immediate repair and have continued to exist in very good condition. [See Plates 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4 and 7.5]. However, they obviously require to be regularly maintained in order to keep them in that condition. There are 33 buildings, 18 percent of the total existing, in category "B". Although these buildings are in reasonably good condition, they have started deteriorating and if minor decay to their external surface or decoration is not brought to a



A = A building with a sound structure, with most of the major elements and decoration intact and in a good condition.

B = A building with a sound structure and major elements intact, but with some of the decoration missing or suffering minor decay.

C = A building with a sound structure, though with major elemental decay and the decoration in a relatively poor state.

D = A building with minor structural faults and major elemental decay.

E = A building with major structural faults.

F = A building which has virtually collapsed.

G = A building with a sound original structure, though with some of the decoration changed or additions made which do not relate to the original architectural style.

H = A case where the original building has been demolished but has been reconstructed as new on the same site.

I = A building which is virtually in a collapsed state, but with some remains present.

J = A building which has apparently been totally demolished with no remains.

CONDITION OF BUILDINGS

FIGURE 7.1

halt by repair, the possibility of acceleration of the process of deterioration may be anticipated. [See Plates 7.6 and 7.7]. By repairing the minor damage, the condition of these buildings could be improved to the level of those buildings in category "A". If such steps were taken, then more than 50 percent of the remaining buildings would be classified as being in good condition, which is in fact a relatively healthy situation.

There are 19 buildings, ten percent of those remaining, in category "C". Their structure is in a sound condition but the deterioration of the decoration and other architectural elements is at a more advanced stage when compared with buildings in category "B". [See Plates 7.8, 7.9 and 7.10]. By carrying out fairly immediate repairs to the damaged elements and decoration, the buildings could, without too much difficulty, be raised to the condition of those in category "A". Overall, therefore, 66 percent of the remaining buildings are in a structurally sound condition where the repairs required are of a relatively superficial nature. The same cannot be said, however, for the remaining buildings in other categories.

The condition of the seven buildings, four percent of the total, which appear in category "D" is a little critical. These buildings have minor structural faults in the form of some cracks and a limited degree of damage. The decay in the decoration and architectural elements is at a fairly advanced stage. [See Plates 7.11 and 7.12]. There are a further eleven buildings, six percent of the total, in category "E" which are at an advanced level of decay in terms of both their structure and decoration. Their structures, in some cases, are near to

collapse. [See Plates 7.13 and 7.14]. Overall the 18 buildings in categories "D" and "E" are in a poor condition and would require fairly major renovation works to be restored to a proper standard.

The three buildings, two percent of the total, in category "F" have virtually collapsed and very few original parts of these buildings survive. [See Plate 7.15]. The demolished parts have been replaced by new buildings. These three buildings are virtually beyond repair and the only step which might be considered is complete re-building. This would require extensive funds and the presence of the new buildings will further complicate the process. The immediate concern might seem to be to keep the remaining original parts of the buildings in their existing condition so as to prevent further damage which might lead to total demolition. This would give time for consideration of what further steps might be taken in a particular case.

There is a larger number of buildings, 36 in all or 19 percent of those remaining, in category "G". The issue with regard to the condition of these buildings is markedly different from those raised in the other categories mentioned above. The buildings have a sound original structure and some of the original decorations, and are being maintained and repaired. [See Plates 7.16, 7.17, 7.18, 7.19, 7.20, and 7.21]. However, the state of the buildings gives cause for concern because of one or both of the following situations:

1. Repairs have not been carried out in the proper manner, using traditional techniques. For example, sections of decoration which have been damaged have been replaced using cement plaster

which does not harmonise with the original decoration.

2. Additions have been made to the original building in order to meet functional requirements and such work does not relate well to the original structural style of the building.

The kind of repair mentioned and the construction of unrelated additional structures rarely serves the objectives of conservation. Some of the historic buildings could no doubt be returned to a better condition by removing the unrelated structures and by replacing poor repairs with those carried out in the correct manner, using original materials and traditional techniques. However, such steps would clearly be expensive. The buildings in category "G" are individually examined in Section 7.4.

There are seven buildings, four percent of the total, in category "H". In this case the original buildings have been totally demolished and new buildings have been constructed with the same name and on the same site. The historical importance of these buildings has been recognised and substantial funds have been provided for the construction of entirely new structures. However, in the reconstruction the pattern of the original design has not necessarily been followed and modern materials and techniques have been employed. [See Plates 7.22, 7.23 and 7.24]. Such an approach seems to indicate an absence of awareness about the basic objectives of conservation.

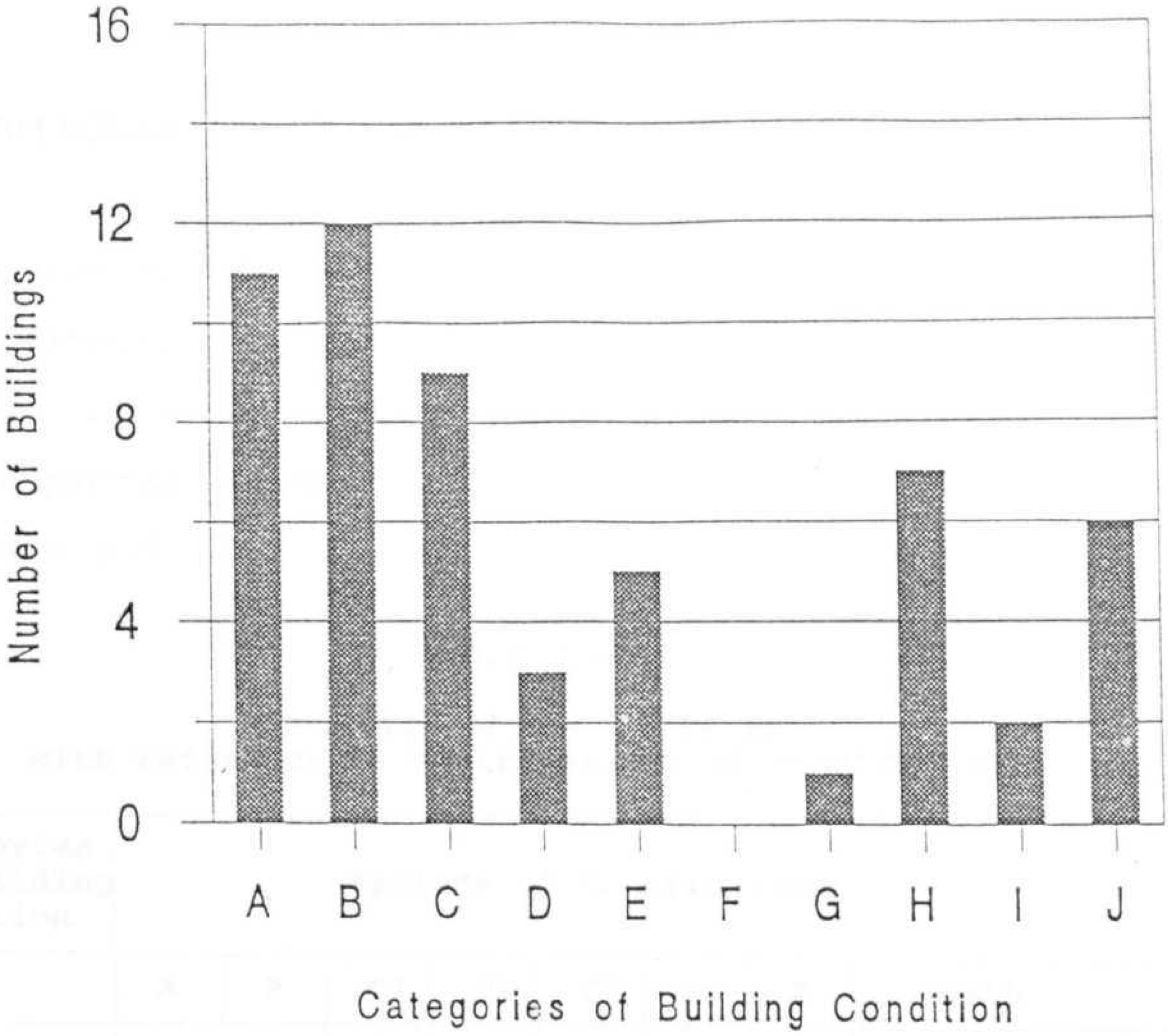
7.3: Condition of the listed buildings:

The condition of the listed buildings contained within the full list is separately shown in Figure 7.2. There are 11 listed buildings in category "A" and 21 buildings in categories "B" and "C", with sound original structures though with minor or more serious decay to elements or decoration. [See Plates 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.6, 7.7, 7.8 and 7.9]. If the required repairs were carried out there would be 32 buildings, 67 percent of the remaining listed buildings, in good condition. The percentage of all the 186 remaining buildings in categories "A", "B" and "C" is almost the same, 66 percent.

The condition of eight buildings, three in category "D" with minor structural faults and five in category "E" with major structural faults, is fairly serious. [See Plates 7.12 and 7.14]. These buildings form 17 percent of the remaining listed buildings, a figure which is almost double the nine percent of all the buildings which appear in these categories.

There is only one listed building in category "G" as compared with a total of 36 buildings in this category from the full list. The listed buildings have thus not suffered particularly from unrelated additions and poor repairs, which is clearly an encouraging situation.

All the seven buildings in category "H", already discussed in Section 7.2, are listed by the Department of Archaeology. These buildings have been reconstructed after demolition of the original structures. [See Plates 7.22, 7.23 and 7.24].



A = A building with a sound structure, with most of the major elements and decoration intact and in a good condition.

B = A building with a sound structure and major elements intact, but with some of the decoration missing or suffering minor decay.

C = A building with a sound structure, though with major elemental decay and the decoration in a relatively poor state.

D = A building with minor structural faults and major elemental decay.

E = A building with major structural faults.

F = A building which has virtually collapsed.

G = A building with a sound original structure, though with some of the decoration changed or additions made which do not relate to the original architectural style.

H = A case where the original building has been demolished but has been reconstructed as new on the same site.

I = A building which is virtually in a collapsed state, but with some remains present.

J = A building which has apparently been totally demolished with no remains.

CONDITION OF THE LISTED BUILDINGS

FIGURE 7.2

7.4: Building Condition and periods of construction:

A broad picture of the condition of the buildings having been given, attention was now turned to the condition of the buildings in each historical period, as summarised in Table 7.1. In general, most of the buildings in good condition tend to be less old.

TABLE 7.1:

Condition of all Buildings with reference to their periods of construction

Categories of Building Condition	Periods of Construction							
	A	B	C1	C2	C3	D	E	TOTAL
A	-	02	02	09	01	07	49	70
B	-	01	07	15	04	03	03	33
C	01	01	01	12	01	03	-	19
D	-	-	-	03	-	02	02	07
E	-	01	-	06	01	03	-	11
F	-	-	-	03	-	-	-	03
G	01	04	03	14	08	01	05	36
H	-	01	06	-	-	-	-	07
I	-	-	01	03	-	02	-	06
J	10	03	11	20	03	34	10	91
TOTAL	12	13	31	85	18	55	69	283

The two existing buildings from the Hindu period are in rather different states of repair. The tomb of the Sitla Mata, in category "C", still has a good original structure but deterioration has started in its external surface. [See Plate

7.10]. The other building, the tomb of Bibi Pakdaman, is in category "G". The original structure is still sound but some additions have been made to it and certain repairs have been carried out not in accordance with the original design or using proper materials and traditional techniques. The unrelated additions and repairs are of two types, temporary and permanent. The temporary additions are numerous decorations such as colourful flowers made of paper, flags and a tent to provide shade over an open courtyard. They are obstructing views of the building and could be removed without any difficulty. Among the permanent additions there is a marble facing on the external surface of the platform on which the building was erected and a veranda at the rear of the building, which provides shelter to those visitors who intend to stay for some time. The marble facing and the veranda do not particularly interfere with the appearance and design of the original building and by removing the temporary additions the building would stand largely as it did originally. However, a plaque with a description of the original structure and the later additions of the veranda and marble facing on the platform could usefully be installed. [See Plate 7.20]. The preservation of these buildings is particularly important because they are the only remaining structures of the period.

Of the ten existing buildings from the Pathan period, there is one in category "E", the tomb of Mir Mehdi, which requires immediate attention. It has major decay in its external surface which has begun to affect its structure. (See Plate 7.32). The Niwin mosque and the mosque of Sheranwali are in category "A", the tomb of Pir Shirazi is in category "B" and the tomb of

Malik Ayyaz is in category "C". Four buildings are in category "G", the tomb of Data Ganj Bakhash (See Plate 7.33), the building of Imam Bara (See Plate 7.18), the memorial of Baba Farid Shakar Ganj (See Plate 7.34) and the tomb of Sayyed Mithha (See Plate 7.35). The additions made to the first two buildings in this category are of a permanent nature and cannot be removed. They have occurred at various times and have now become part of the history of the buildings. The memorial of Baba Farid Shakar Ganj is a significant historic place rather than a building. It was originally a raised platform associated with a popular religious saint which was subsequently enclosed by a wall by his followers. The removal of the enclosure is not necessary, though information that it is a later addition should be provided for visitors. The fourth building, the tomb of Sayyed Mithha, is largely in its original condition, though poor repairs have been carried out on its external surface. These repairs could be carried out anew, using traditional techniques and original materials. There is one building in category "H", the tomb of Emperor Qutb-ud-Din Aibak. This was originally a grave built on a raised platform. The Department of Archaeology has now constructed a new building within which the original grave is situated. This approach is quite clearly against the true objectives of conservation and is also very expensive.

Of 19 existing buildings from the Early Mughal period, ten are in the categories "A", "B" and "C", and thus in relatively good condition. There are three buildings in category "G". In the case of the tomb of Madho Lal Hussain the minor additions are of a temporary nature, similar to those of the tomb of Bibi Pakdaman, and can be removed without difficulty. The tomb of

Ghorey Shah consists of a small dome of brick above a raised platform. Later some graves of his followers were built in the open courtyard and a boundary wall was also erected, all the additions as well as the original building being plastered with cement and whitewashed. (See Plate 7.36). It would be exceedingly difficult to remove the newer additions and repairs. The mosque of Dai Lado presents a somewhat similar situation. Its original structure has survived in sound condition but most of the exposed brick facing has been covered with cement plaster and the whole of building has been whitewashed. (See Plate 7.37). Information, perhaps in the form of plaques, should be available to describe the original structures of these two buildings. The remaining six buildings in this period form the majority of the total of seven buildings in category "H" and have been reconstructed as new after demolition of the original buildings. Five of them are the gates of walled city and they were reconstructed in 1870 during the British period. They are thus actually British buildings but still carry Mughal names and are constructed on the old sites. Their general condition is good. (See Plate 7.22). The sixth is the Baradari of Mirza Kamran, which was reconstructed in 1990 on the same site. (See Plate 7.24). None of the buildings from this period have any significant structural faults.

The 62 existing buildings from the Middle Mughal period are found in a variety of conditions, though 36, nearly 60 percent, are in categories "A", "B" and "C" and are thus in relatively sound condition. However, the condition of the 12 buildings in categories "D", "E" and "F" is critical. The nine buildings in categories D" and "E" are repairable, though they have

structural faults of varying severity.[See Plates 7.9 and 7.14]. The three buildings in category "F" have virtually collapsed and, as already discussed in the section 7.2, their few remains are not repairable. [See Plate 7.15].

The remaining 14 buildings are in category "G", having sound original structures but with unrelated additions and inappropriate repairs. Two buildings, the tomb of Khawaja Mahmood and the tomb of Sayyed Mauj Darya Bokhari, could be returned to their original appearance by removing additions which are largely of a temporary nature. [See Plates 7.16 and 7.27]. There are seven buildings where it would be possible to remove some of the later additions such as metal service pipes and obtrusive electric fans. However, the replacement of inappropriate repairs with original decoration would be far more difficult. The buildings concerned are all mosques, those of Khawaja Ayyaz, Nusrat Khan, Sitara Begum, Amir Khan, Muhammad Amir, Tibbi Bazaar and Abdullah Khan. [See Plates 7.21, 7.38, 7.39 and 7.40]. All of them are maintained by the public, and if the need for repair with original materials and in a traditional manner were to be stressed, it is very likely that the required finance would be generated. [For further discussion on this issue reference should be made to Chapter 9]. In the remaining five buildings in this category it is not possible to remove the later additions. All of them are tombs of religious saints. They were originally very small buildings but followers have over-decorated them and added new structures. In such cases the only appropriate action is to provide information on the nature of the original structure and the later additions. The tombs are those of Shah Jamal, Abdul

Ghani, Shah Bilawal, Shah Shams-ud-Din Qadri and Miskin Shah Aamri. [See Plates 7.19, 7.41, 7.42, 7.43 and 7.44].

Of the 15 existing buildings from the Late Mughal period, six are in categories "A", "B" and "C", or in relatively good condition. As many as eight are in category "G". In four cases, the tombs of Shah Badr Diwan, Hamid Kari, Shah Muhammad Ghaus and sayyed Jan Muhammad Hazuri, the additions could be removed without very much difficulty. [See Plates 7.45, 7.46, 7.47 and 7.48]. In one case, the Mubarik house, parts of the old building still exist but a substantial portion of the building is in the form of later additions, which it would not be possible to remove. [See Plate 7.49]. In three cases, the tombs of Sabir Shah, Khawaja Behari and Shah Raza Qadri, the additions are of such a scale that they could not be removed. However, some attempt might be made to reduce the rather garish decoration which is evident. [See Plates 7.50, 7.51 and 7.52].

From the total of 15 existing buildings of the Late Mughal period, the case of the tomb of Khawaja Saeed's daughter is critical. It has major structural faults and therefore requires immediate attention if it is not to be lost. [See Plate 7.13].

Of a total of 55 buildings initially investigated from the Sikh period, only 19 are still existing. Of these, 13 are in categories "A", "B" and "C", or in relatively good condition. One building, the mosque of Bukan Khan, is in category "G". It has a sound original structure and most of original decoration is intact. However, some of the decoration has been replaced by cement plaster and whitewashed, while in the courtyard metal supports have been installed for the electric fans and the area has been covered by a tent so as to produce shade. All of these

additions could be removed and the building returned to its original appearance. This building has also suffered from the erection of new houses in the immediate surroundings. [See Plate 7.53].

The condition of the remaining five buildings, those in categories "D" and "E", gives cause for concern. Two, the houses of Khushhal Singh and Dhian Singh, are in similar condition to that of the earlier Mubarik house. Parts of them are original and in good condition, while other portions are newly constructed. The other three, the temples of Khuda Singh and Dhian Singh and the tomb of Maharaja Sher Singh, have structural damage of varying degrees of severity which requires fairly prompt attention if further decay is to be avoided. [See plate 7.11 and 7.12].

Of 59 existing buildings from the British period, 49 are in very good condition. [See Plates 7.4 and 7.5]. A further three buildings, in category "B", have minor faults which require only modest repairs.

Five buildings are in category "G". One , the Unchi mosque, has a sound structure but the colour scheme has been substantially changed. The new coverings should be removed when circumstances permit. [See Plate 7.54]. The Mayo School of Arts has been raised to the status of a degree awarding College and its name has been changed to the National College of Arts. The original main building is in good condition. [See Plate 7.55]. However, an auditorium, which scarcely relates to the original, has been added at the rear, though it has the merit of being a separate structure. This must clearly be maintained, though care will have to be taken if any further additions are suggested. Three buildings, the tombs of Mahmud Shah, Fazal Shah and Boland

Shah, are small structures which have been the subject of additions and have been over-decorated. It is not possible to remove these later additions. [See Plates 7.17 and 7.56].

The critical cases among the existing buildings from the British period concern two buildings in category "D". The serae of Muhammad Sultan is now being used by various shopkeepers in the Landa Bazaar and cracks of a minor nature have developed at its entrance. The other building is the tomb of Rani (Queen) Randhawi. She was wife of Sikh Maharaja (Emperor) Sher Singh and died in the British period. Her tomb was built close to that of her husband and now has marked structural faults. [See Plate 7.12].

7.5: Condition of the listed buildings and periods of construction:

The condition of the listed buildings with reference to their periods of construction is separately shown in Table 7.2. Of 11 buildings in category "A" there are six from the Middle Mughal period, two from the Sikh period and three from the British period. All of the listed buildings, only three in number, from the British period or with a lesser age have continued to survive in good condition. The buildings from earlier periods are found in a variety of conditions with no particular relationship with their age or periods of construction. If the condition of the listed buildings is compared with non-listed buildings from all periods except the British, they are clearly to be found in better condition which shows advantage of their being listed. However, even among the listed buildings there are some buildings which require immediate attention. A

detailed account of the condition of all existing listed buildings with reference to their period of construction has

TABLE 7.2:

Condition of listed buildings with reference to their period of construction

Categories of Building Condition	Periods of Construction							
	A	B	C1	C2	C3	D	E	TOTAL
A	-	-	-	06	-	02	03	11
B	-	-	04	05	01	02	-	12
C	-	-	-	08	-	01	-	09
D	-	-	-	02	-	01	-	03
E	-	01	-	04	-	-	-	05
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	00
G	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	01
H	-	01	06	-	-	-	-	07
I	-	-	01	01	-	-	-	02
J	-	-	-	04	-	02	-	06
TOTAL	Nil	02	11	31	01	08	03	56

already been given in the previous section. However, a brief account of the listed buildings is now provided.

The two listed buildings from the Pathan period are in the worst condition of all ten existing buildings examined from that time. The tomb of Mir Mehdi has decay in its external surface which has led to structural faults and the tomb of Emperor Qutb-ud-Din Aibak has been reconstructed as new.

Of the 11 listed buildings from the Early Mughal period one has been lost and six have been reconstructed as new, leaving

little or nothing of the original. Fortunately the remaining four buildings have only minor decorative faults.

There are 26 listed buildings existing from the Middle Mughal period, five having been lost. Of these six are in category "A" and a further 13 buildings have different degrees of superficial decay, leaving only seven buildings with more severe problems. The six buildings in categories "D" and "E" have structural faults but, as stated earlier, are repairable. However, some of them may be given more attention on the basis of their being the few remaining representatives of certain building types. The one building in category "G", the mosque of Khawaja Ayyaz, could have some additions removed to improve its condition.

The single listed building from the Late Mughal period, the mosque of Nawab Zakaria Khan, is in category "B" and has only minor decay to its external surface which could easily be repaired.

Of the six listed buildings existing from the Sikh period, the condition of one, the tomb of Maharaja Sher Singh, is fairly critical and requires particular attention. However, two are in good condition and three have faults only in their external surfaces which should be able to be repaired without too much difficulty.

All three listed buildings from the British period are in good condition.

Of the 48 existing listed buildings, therefore, eight require particular attention, as follows:

- Pathan period: One building, the Hujra (Tomb) of Mir Mehdi.
- Middle Mughal period: Six buildings, the Bagga Gumbaz

(White dome), the tomb of Prince Pervez, the tomb of Nawab Bahadur Khan, the tomb of Nawab Nusrat Khan, the Serae of Emperor Jahangir and the Chitta gate (White gate).

- Sikh period: One building, the tomb of Maharaja Sher Singh.

7.6: Building condition and building functions:

An analysis of the condition of the 186 existing buildings, both listed and non-listed, was next made with reference to the functions of the buildings. The results of this exercise are shown in Table 7.3.

There are four building types where all the buildings considered in the study are in category "A". These are churches, public buildings, industrial buildings and hospitals. Almost all the educational buildings, 13 out of a total of 14, are in a similar condition, the single exception being the Mayo School of Arts, where an addition has been made to the original.

Of the buildings with the Hindu religious associations, namely temples, tombs and religious schools, only one Hindu tomb, that of Sitla Mata, has survived and has a sound original structure but with major decay in its surface treatment. [Refer to section 7.4]. Since it is the one remaining structure of its kind a good case would seem to be able to be made for its preservation, despite the fact that it is not yet listed.

TABLE 7.3:

Condition of all Buildings with reference to their Functions

Building Functions	Categories of Building Condition										
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	TOTAL
Hindu temples	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	19
Hindu tombs	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	02
Hindu schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11
Muslim tombs	05	15	03	-	-	-	23	-	-	06	52
Serae	01	-	-	02	-	-	-	-	-	01	04
Mosques	07	08	03	01	-	-	10	-	-	-	29
Royal tombs	04	02	06	02	04	-	-	01	-	08	27
Historic tomb	10	01	02	01	02	-	-	-	-	10	26
Family tombs	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	03	04
Houses	03	01	-	-	02	03	01	-	03	08	21
City Gates	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	05	01	06	13
Baradaris	03	01	-	-	-	-	-	01	01	-	06
Royal monument	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	02
Gardens	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	13	16
Garden gateway	-	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	02
Sikh temples	01	-	-	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	03
Churches	03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	03
Public buildings	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Educational buildings	13	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	14
Industrial buildings	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	02
Hospitals	03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	03
Other monument	03	01	03	-	01	-	01	-	-	05	14
TOTAL	70	33	19	07	11	03	36	07	06	91	283

None of the 46 existing Muslim religious tombs faces an immediate threat to its survival. Five are in good condition and 18 are in categories "B" and "C". The other 23 Muslim tombs, 50 percent of total, are in category "G", with sound original structures but having unrelated later additions which have harmed their original appearance. In nine of these cases it would be fairly easy to remove the later additions.

Of three existing serae one, the serae of Alamgir, is in good condition but two, the serae of Jahangir and the serae of Muhammad Sultan, have minor structural faults, though these are repairable. As the number of remaining buildings of this type is small, a good case would seem to be able to be made for their preservation.

Of 29 mosques, seven are in good condition and a further 11 are in categories "B" and "C", with surface decay only. There is only one mosque, the Small Mosque of Nawab Wazir Khan, with minor decay to its structure. However, Nawab Wazir Khan erected two mosques, the other being significantly larger and in good condition. The case for repairing the Small Mosque, therefore, is not all that substantial. There are ten mosques, 34 percent of total, in category "G". This is the second case where a fairly large number of buildings have suffered from unrelated additions. In all but one of these cases it would be possible to remove the unrelated additions and, by carrying out minor repairs, return them to their original condition. In the remaining case, the mosque of Dai Lado, the additions are of a greater scale and a more permanent nature and it is not really possible to remove them.

Of the 19 existing royal tombs, 12 are in the categories "A", "B" and "C", in relatively good condition, one is in category

"H", having being reconstructed as new and six are in categories "D" and "E", under threat of decay and deterioration to their structures. Five of them, the Bagga Gumbaz, the tomb of Prince Pervez, the tomb of Nawab Bahadur Khan, the tomb of Nawab Nusrat Khan and the tomb of Maharaja Sher Singh are listed and have been mentioned as needing attention at the conclusion of Section 7.5. One, the tomb of Nawab Jafar Khan, is not listed but is equally worthy of preservation.

Of 16 existing historic tombs, ten are in category "A" and a further three in categories "B" and "C". However, three are in categories "D" and "E" and under threat of structural decay. One of them, the tomb of Mir Mehdi, is listed and two, the tomb of Ahmad Ali Shah and the tomb of Rani Randhawi, are unlisted. Although all are repairable, their architectural value is not high when compared with others of this type.

Of four family tombs studied only one, the tomb of Khawaja Saeed's daughter, has continued to exist and its survival is threatened by major structural faults which demand immediate repair. [See Plate 7.13]. To preserve the only existing building of this type requires top priority.

Of ten existing houses, three in category "F" have virtually collapsed. Most of their original sites have been occupied by new buildings and it is not possible to reconstruct them. Three houses are in category "A" and a further example in category "B". The remaining three houses have some structural faults or later additions but parts of them are in relatively good condition. Some attempt could well be made to preserve such parts, bearing in mind the relatively few remaining examples of significant houses.

Of six existing city-gates, only one has its original structure. The gate has some decay to its external surface but otherwise is in good condition. It clearly needs to be preserved. The other five gates were reconstructed as new during the British period and should really be considered as British buildings as far as their architecture is concerned.

Of five existing baradaris four are in categories "A" and "B" and one, the Baradari of Mirza Kamran, was reconstructed as new in 1990. In view of the small number of the remaining buildings, the need for their preservation is abundantly clear. The number of royal monuments, gardens and garden gateways remaining is only two in each case. However, all are in reasonably good condition, though care should be taken to ensure that any faults are repaired fairly quickly.

Of three existing Sikh temples two have structural faults. Many buildings with Sikh associations have already been lost in Lahore and steps should be taken to preserve those which remain.

Of the nine remaining buildings of other types of monuments, seven are in categories "A", "B" or "C". One, the Imam Bara, is in category "G" and cannot be returned to its original appearance due to numerous later additions of a permanent nature. The one listed building of this type, the Chitta gate, has structural faults though it is repairable.

Using the above analysis, an attempt was made to suggest which of the buildings in categories "D" and "E" and those with less severe faults should be given priority for repairs. The more critical cases are clearly those where the existing representatives of particular building types are already few in number. The following proposals resulted:

(a) The building types with structural faults and also having few existing representatives should be given first priority in preservation. This involves two serae, those of Emperor Jahangir and Muhammad Sultan, one family tomb, that of Khawaja Saeed's daughter, and two Sikh temples, those of Khuda Singh and Dhian Singh.

(b) Second priority should be given to six royal tombs with structural faults. Though 12 such tombs are in good condition, all those remaining could be preserved on the basis of their high architectural value. They are the tombs of Maharaja Sher Singh, Mir Niamat Khan or the Bagga Gumbaz, Prince Pervez, Nawab Bahadur Khan, Nawab Nusrat Khan and Nawab Jafar Khan.

(c) Third priority may be given to those building types with structural faults where sufficient representatives already exist in good condition. They are three historical tombs, those of Rani Randhawi, Mir Mehdi and Ahmad Ali Shah, one mosque, the Small Mosque of Wazir Khan, and one gate, the Chitta gate.

7.7: Building condition, building functions and periods of construction:

For completeness the condition of each type of building was next considered in relation to period of construction. All the buildings of the Hindu, Pathan, Early Mughal, Late Mughal and Sikh periods have already been discussed in some detail. However, Tables 7.4, 7.5, 7.6, 7.8 and 7.9 are included to show the building types and their condition in each period. The

number of existing buildings in two periods, the Middle Mughal and British periods, is comparatively high and a further discussion on these buildings is appropriate.

TABLE 7.4

Condition of buildings constructed during the Hindu period with reference to their functions

Building Functions	Categories of Building Condition										
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	TOTAL
Hindu temples	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	07	07
Hindu tombs	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
Muslim tombs	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	01
Hindu schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	02	02
Serae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	01
TOTAL	-	-	01	-	-	-	01	-	-	10	12

TABLE 7.5

Condition of buildings constructed during the Pathan period with reference to their functions

Building Functions	Categories of Building Condition										
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	TOTAL
Mosques	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	02
Historic tombs	-	-	01	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	02
Royal tombs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	01
Muslim tombs	-	01	-	-	-	-	03	-	-	01	05
Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	02	02
Other monuments	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	01
TOTAL	02	01	01	-	01	-	04	01	-	03	13

TABLE 7.6

Condition of buildings constructed during the Early Mughal period with reference to their functions

Building Functions	Categories of Building Condition										
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	TOTAL
Mosques	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	01
City Gates	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	05	01	06	13
Royal monument	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	02
Royal tomb	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
Muslim tombs	01	04	01	-	-	-	02	-	-	02	10
Family tombs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	01
Baradaris	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	01
Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	02	02
TOTAL	02	07	01	-	-	-	03	06	01	11	31

7.7.1: Middle Mughal period: [See Table 7.7]. Among the buildings considered in the study the largest number, 62 out of a total of 186 existing buildings, belongs to this period. Particular attention needs to be paid to those buildings in categories "D" and "E", that is five royal tombs, one serae, one historic tomb, one other monument and one mosque. The one serae, that of Jahangir, should receive priority for preservation since it is one of only two from the period and three overall. Somewhat less priority should be given to the historic tomb, that of Ahmad Ali Shah, and the other monument, the Chitta gate. A rather similar remark applies to the two royal tombs, those of Nawab Bahadur Khan and Prince Pervez, on the basis of their high architectural and historic value. Examples of mosques are fairly numerous, leading to the conclusion that repairs in this particular case, while welcome,

would not be of great necessity. The three houses in category "F" have already been mentioned and the need to preserve the remaining parts emphasised.

TABLE 7.7

Condition of buildings constructed during the Middle Mughal period with reference to their functions

Building Functions	Categories of Building Condition										
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	TOTAL
Mosques	02	04	03	01	-	-	07	-	-	-	17
Royal tombs	02	-	06	01	04	-	-	-	-	03	16
Historic tomb	01	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	02	04
Muslim tombs	02	07	-	-	-	-	07	-	-	01	17
Hindu tombs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	01
Family tombs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	01
Gardens	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	05	07
Garden gateway	-	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	02
Serae	01	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	02
Baradaris	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	03
Hindu temples	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	01
Houses	-	-	-	-	-	03	-	-	01	03	07
Other monument	-	01	02	-	01	-	-	-	-	03	07
TOTAL	09	15	12	03	06	03	14	-	03	20	85

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TABLE 7.8

Condition of buildings constructed during the Late Mughal period with reference to their functions

Building Functions	Categories of Building Condition										
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	TOTAL
Mosques	-	03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	03
Royal tombs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	01
Historic tombs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	01
Muslim tombs	01	01	01	-	-	-	07	-	-	01	11
Family tombs	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	01
Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	01
TOTAL	01	04	01	-	01	-	08	-	-	03	18

TABLE 7.9

Condition of buildings constructed during the Sikh period with reference to their functions

Building Functions	Categories of Building Condition										
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	TOTAL
Mosques	-	-	01	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	02
Royal tombs	02	01	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	04	08
Historic tombs	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	04	05
Muslim tombs	01	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	04
Family tombs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	01
Gardens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	08	08
Baradaris	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	02
Hindu temples	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	07	07
Hindu schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	07	07
Sikh temples	01	-	-	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	03
Houses	-	01	-	-	02	-	-	-	02	01	06
Other monuments	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	02
TOTAL	07	03	03	02	03	-	01	-	02	34	55

7.7.2: British period: [See Table 7.10]. After the Middle Mughal period the largest group of buildings in the study belongs to this period, 59 out of 69 having survived. There are two buildings in some danger of deterioration in category "D". In view of the number of other buildings of a similar type, the serae, that of Muhammad Sultan, should receive priority for preservation over the historic tomb, that of the Samadh of Rani Randhawi.

TABLE 7.10

Condition of buildings constructed during the British period with reference to their functions

Building Functions	Categories of Building Condition										
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	TOTAL
Mosques	02	01	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	04
Historic tombs	09	01	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	03	14
Muslim tombs	-	01	-	-	-	-	03	-	-	-	04
Hindu temples	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	04	04
Hindu schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	02	02
Churches	03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	03
Serae	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
Gardens	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
Public buildings	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Educational buildings	13	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	14
Industrial buildings	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	02
Hospitals	03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	03
Houses	03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	03
Other monument	03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	04
TOTAL	49	03	-	02	-	-	05	-	-	10	69

Although most of the buildings from this period are in a good condition, they need to be properly maintained since certain building types are only found in this period.

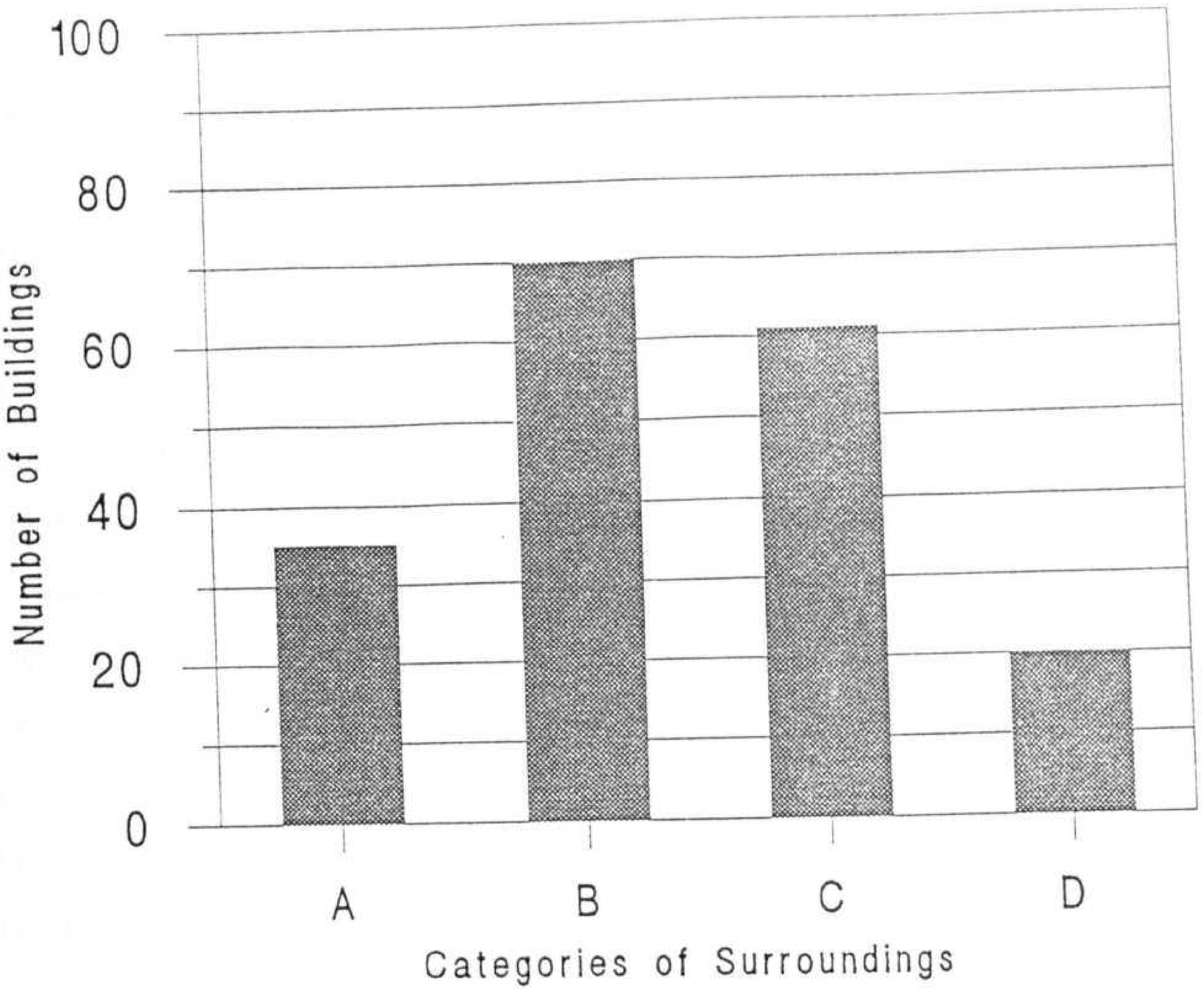
7.8: Nature of surroundings:

Along with a concern for the condition of each building, consideration of the maintenance of what would seem to be the original setting is also important. The construction of new structures in the vicinity or surroundings of historic buildings has sometimes obstructed important views and altered the overall setting and thus contributed to a reduction of the quality of the architectural heritage. In this regard, the problems from which the buildings are suffering are outlined below. The results of the field survey regarding the nature of the present surroundings of the 186 existing buildings, both listed and non-listed, are shown in Figure 7.3.

In all 35 buildings, 19 percent of the total of those existing, are in category "A", having more or less their original setting. [See Plate 7.25]. However, this means that 151 buildings, 81 percent of the total, have some degree of obstruction.

There are 70 buildings in category "B" where the views are hindered by minor obstructions such as electric wires and poles. [See Plates 7.4, 7.26, 7.27 and 7.28]. The case of these buildings is not very critical. Equally, however, minor changes might bring about a significant improvement.

There are 61 buildings, where the original views have been rather badly affected by the construction of new building



A = The surroundings of the building are, as far as is known, virtually in their original state. Views of the building are not obstructed by any building or structure constructed later.

B = Views of the building are relatively good but there are minor obstructions such as electricity poles and wires.

C = Views of the building are obstructed by new structures or a multiplicity of objects such as electricity wires and poles.

D = Views of the building are almost totally obstructed by new structures occupying the surrounding area.

SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDINGS

FIGURE 7.3

structures or a multiplicity of electric wires and poles. [See Plates 7.29 and 7.30]. In the case of the remaining 20 buildings, the historic structures are almost totally surrounded by new structures and during the field survey it was often difficult to locate them. [See Plate 7.31].

A brief analysis of the conditions of surroundings was made with reference to the periods of construction of the buildings. [See Table 7.11]. This indicated that the age of the buildings had some effect on the nature of the surroundings, the more recent the building the less likely there to be a detrimental obstruction to the setting. The construction of new structures in the vicinity of the historic buildings is clearly a continuing process. The ability to bring about a change in the setting of a building is not without difficulties. However, any improvements particularly to buildings from the Hindu and Pathan periods, would be welcome.

TABLE 7.11

Nature of surroundings of the buildings and their Periods of construction

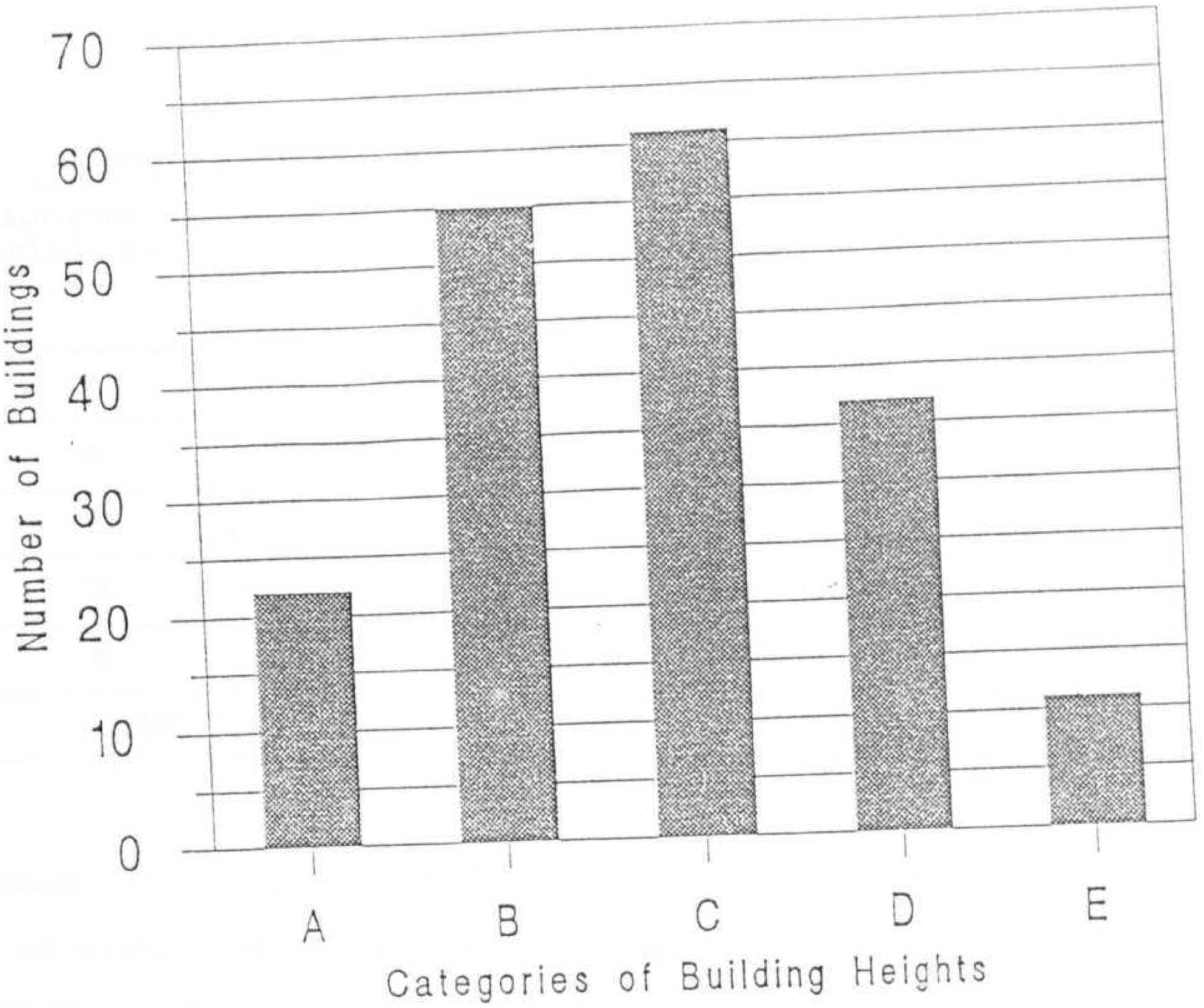
Categories of surroundings	Periods of construction							
	A	B	C1	C2	C3	D	E	TOTAL
A	-	-	04	07	-	06	18	35
B	-	-	09	21	05	04	31	70
C	-	08	04	24	08	07	10	61
D	02	02	02	10	02	02	-	20
TOTAL	02	10	19	62	15	19	59	186

TABLE 7.12
Nature of surroundings of the buildings with reference to their condition of repair

Categories of surroundings	Categories of building condition								
	A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**TOTAL**
A	27	02	03	01	-	-	01	01	35
B	33	14	06	03	01	-	10	03	70
C	10	11	06	02	10	-	19	03	61
D	-	06	04	01	-	03	06	-	20
TOTAL	70	33	19	07	11	03	36	07	186

A further analysis of the condition of the surroundings was made with reference to the condition of the building structures. [See Table 7.12]. This indicated that there was some likelihood that the better the condition of the building, the more probable it was that the surroundings would be unobstructed.

A final analysis was made with reference to the various overall heights of the buildings to find out whether some buildings with lower heights were facing greater problems of obstruction to their setting. The categorisation of building heights is given in chapter 5 and the overall height of each of the 186 existing buildings is given in Appendix 5. The number of buildings with various heights is shown in Figure 7.4 and the relationship of this character with the degree of obstruction to the surroundings is summarised in Table 7.13. Although the relationship is far from strong, the taller the buildings the more likely it is that the setting is unobstructed, which is what would be expected.



A = A building whose overall height is less than 15 feet.

B = A building whose overall height is between 15 feet and 25 feet.

C = A building whose overall height is between 25 feet and 40 feet.

D = A building whose overall height is between 40 feet and 60 feet.

E = A building whose overall height is 60 feet or over.

HEIGHT OF THE BUILDINGS

FIGURE 7.4

TABLE 7.13

Heights of the buildings and their surroundings

Categories of building heights	Categories of surroundings				
	A	B	C	D	TOTAL
A	-	04	12	06	22
B	08	21	21	05	55
C	12	27	16	06	61
D	12	10	12	03	37
E	03	08	-	-	11
TOTAL	35	70	61	20	186

Although it is difficult to remove existing obstructions, it may be suggested to the Lahore Development Authority, which is responsible for the provision of utilities and development in the city, that the introduction of new buildings and overhead service lines in the vicinity of historic buildings should be questioned.

7.9: Conclusion:

From this account of the results of the field survey and the related analytical discussion a fairly detailed picture of the condition of the studied historical buildings in Lahore has emerged.

Of the 186 existing buildings 70 are in good condition and a further 52 have a sound original structure, though there is decay to varying degrees to their external surface treatment. Thus there are 122 buildings, 66 percent of the total remaining, in at least reasonably good condition where the required repairs, though perhaps extensive on occasions, are

minor in nature. There are only 18 buildings with structural faults of various sorts, though a further three buildings have virtually collapsed and their few remains exist within the new buildings which have been built on the original sites. In 36 cases the original structures have survived in a reasonable state but problems have occurred either because newer structures, with a design unrelated to the original, have been added or repairs to the external surfaces have been carried out without using the original pattern or type of material. Finally, seven buildings have been reconstructed as new after demolition of the original structures. In the reconstruction, original materials of construction have not been used and the designs have been altered to a certain extent.

The condition of the 48 existing listed buildings is similar to the non-listed historic buildings. However, if the buildings of the British period, which are generally in good condition, are disregarded, the condition of the listed buildings of other periods is rather better than the non-listed ones. However, all the seven reconstructed buildings are listed. Two of them, the Baradari of Mirza Kamran and the tomb of Qutb-ud-din Aibak, were actually reconstructed after listing.

There are some buildings which could be returned to a similar condition as the 122 in categories "A, "B" and "C" with a little effort. In the case of 21 of the 36 buildings in category "G", it would be possible to remove the unrelated additions without detriment to the present use of the structure. Two houses in category "E" have much of their remaining original structure in good condition although other parts have virtually collapsed. In these cases attention could well be given to preservation of the original parts. Finally,

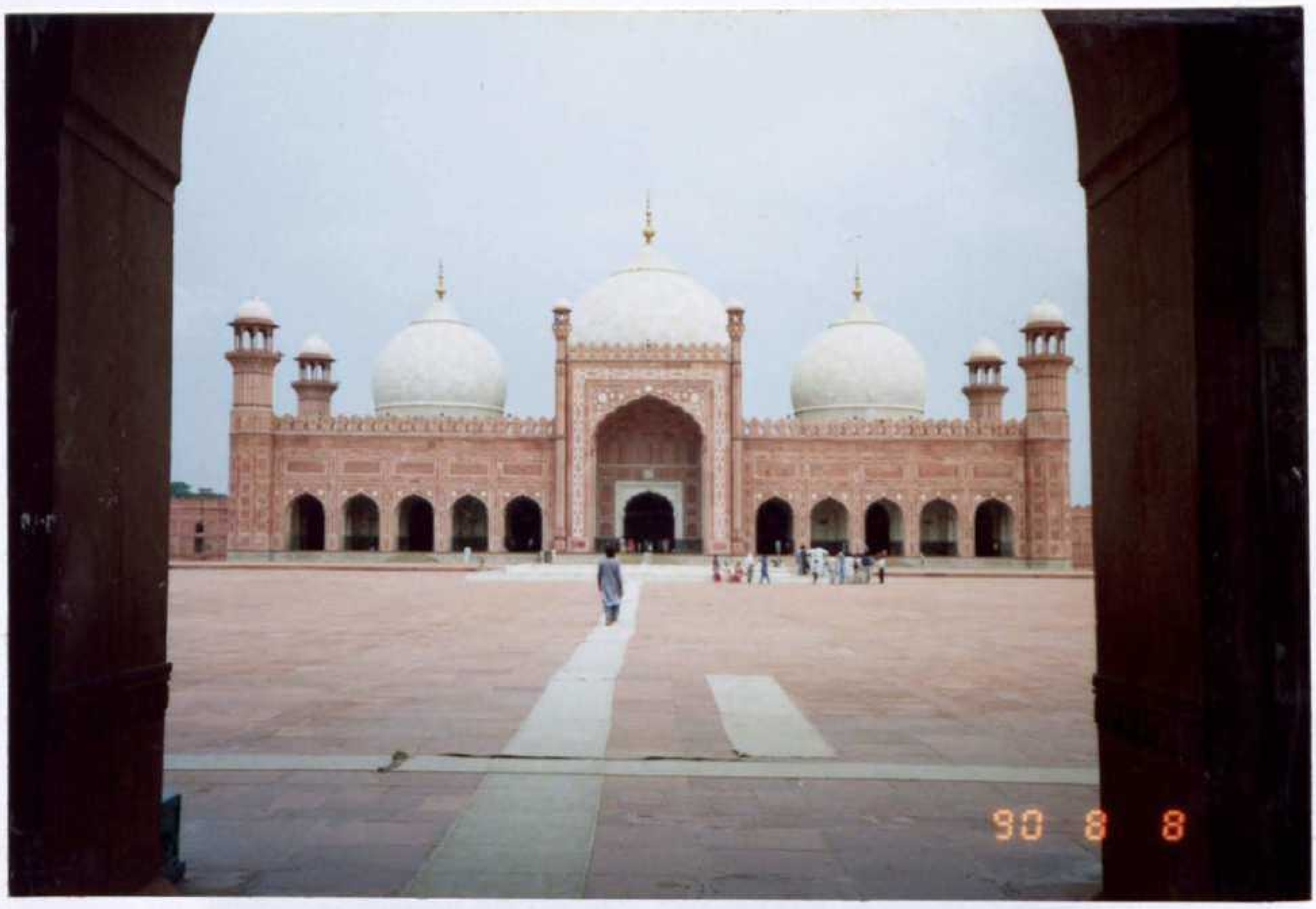
of seven reconstructed buildings, the five city gates reconstructed in 1870 after demolition of the Mughal gates are essentially noteworthy British buildings and are in good condition. Thus, 150 of the 186 existing buildings either exist in or could, without too much difficulty, be brought to a reasonable state of repair.

Of the remaining 36 buildings, 20 are not able to be returned to their original condition. They are 15 buildings in category "G", where later changes and additions are in evidence, two recently reconstructed buildings and three in a state of virtual collapse. That leaves 16 buildings with structural faults of varying degrees. They are repairable, though not without considerable expense. As many buildings have already been lost, a case can be made for repairing all the buildings with structural faults. However, if a choice has to be made, priority should be given to those which are examples of few remaining buildings either of their period of construction or their building type. On this basis eight buildings have been particularly identified, the historic tomb of Mir Mehdi from the Pathan period, the family tomb of Khawaja Saeed's daughter from the Late Mughal period, the serae of Jahangir from the Middle Mughal period, three buildings from the Sikh period, the temple of Khuda Singh, the temple of Dhian Singh and the tomb of Maharaja Sher Singh, and two buildings from the British period, the tomb of Rani Randhawi and the serae of Muhammad Sultan. Two royal tombs from the Muddle Mughal period those of Nawab Bahadur Khan and Prince Pervez are also considered to be particularly worthy of preservation on the basis of their high architectural and historic value. The other six buildings with structural faults are all from the Middle Mughal period where

there are reasonable number of other examples in good condition.

The reconstruction of listed buildings indicates a lack of appropriate policy in the Department of Archaeology. Large amounts of money have been invested in the name of restoration work and the result is in form of new buildings. The Department is in need of qualified and trained staff who are able to understand the objectives of conservation of the architectural heritage.

The maintenance of the original setting of historic buildings is desirable. In many cases views of the buildings are obstructed by newer structures or overhead service lines, a circumstance which requires careful consideration, at least in terms of future policy.



Name of building	BADSHAHI MOSQUE
Location	West of the Lahore Fort. Map location is C3.
Date/Period	1673, Middle Mughal period
Direction of view	Eastern view of main prayer-hall

The mosque was constructed by Emperor Aurangzeb Alamgir and is one of the master-pieces of Mughal architecture. The important features are three imposing domes covered with white marble, four minarets and five arches on each side of a main arched entrance. The building is massive, beautifully balanced and constructed of red sand-stone. The mosque is in good condition and is a listed building.

PLATE 7.1



Name of building	BADSHAHI MOSQUE
Location	West of the Lahore Fort. Map location is C3.
Date/Period	1673, Middle Mughal period
Direction of view	Eastern view of main entrance

This is the external view of the main entrance of the mosque. The mosque is built on a raised platform and its entrance is approached by a flight of 22 steps. The structure and all decorations are in good condition.

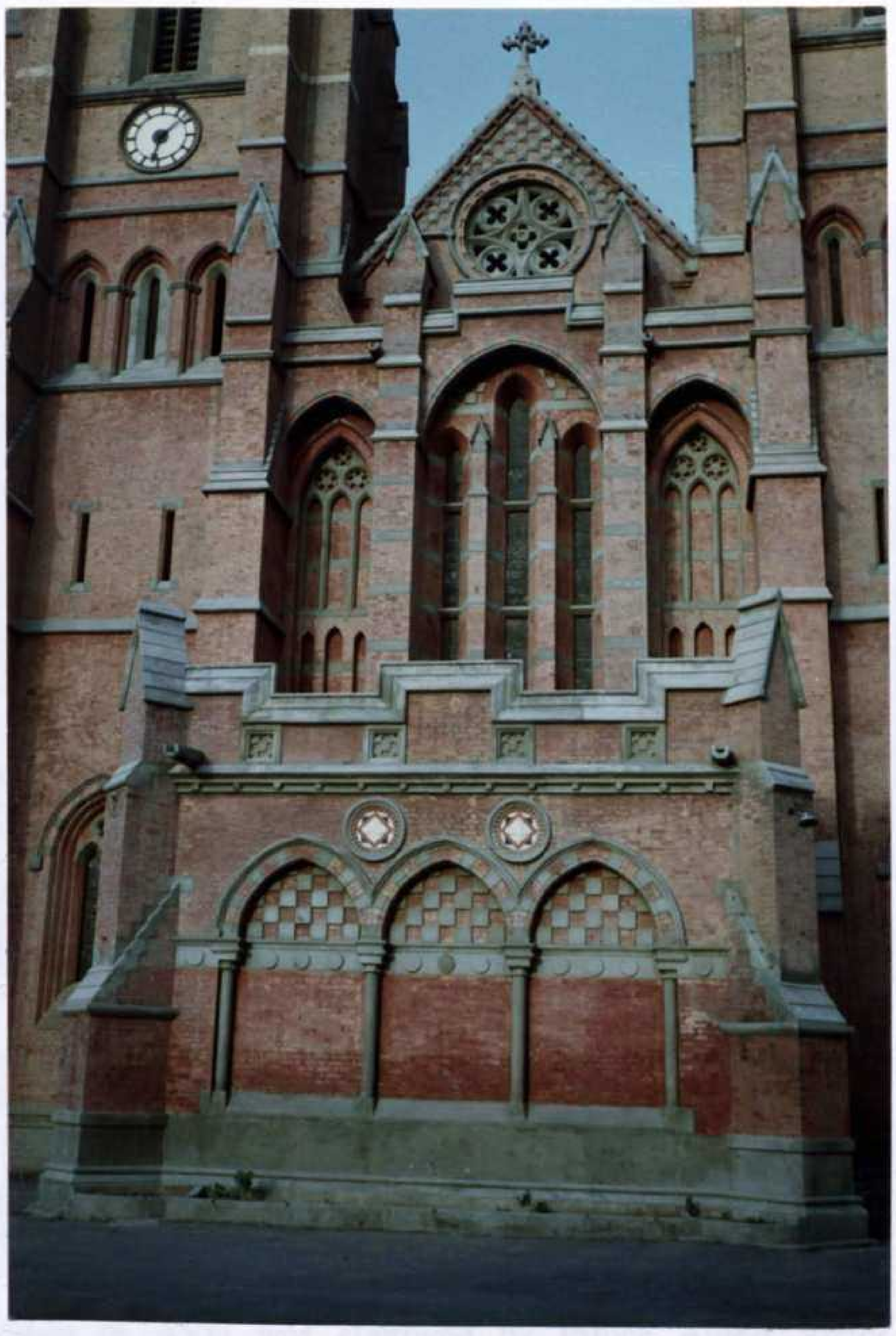
PLATE 7.2



Name of building	MARBLE BARADARI
Location	West of the Lahore Fort. Map location is C3.
Date/Period	1808, Sikh period
Direction of view	East

The baradari was built by the Sikh ruler, Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and is situated in the middle of the Hazuri Bagh (garden) which is between the Badshahi mosque and Alamgiri gate of the Lahore fort. All of its external surfaces are covered with white marble and it has similar design and decoration on all four elevations. This is a listed building and is in good condition.

PLATE 7.3



Name of building	THE CATHEDRAL AT UPPER MALL ROAD
Location	Upper Mall Road in the Cantonment. Map location is F6.
Date/Period	1887, British period
Direction of view	West

This is a large structure of red brick and grey stone and was designed by Mr. Oldrid Gilbert Scott, son of Sir Gilbert Scott. This is not a listed building. It is in excellent condition.

PLATE 7.4



Name of building	ALBERT VICTOR HOSPITAL (AVH)
Location	South-west of the Mayo Hospital. Map location is C4.
Date/Period	1890, British period
Direction of view	North-east

The construction of AVH was approved by Prince Albert Victor and the foundation stone was laid by Sir James Lyall, Lt. Governor of the Punjab. This spacious building has continued to exist in excellent condition. The later construction of sheds to provide a covered space for car parking harms its front view.

PLATE 7.5





Name of building	MARIAM ZAMANI MOSQUE
Location	Close to the Masti gate of the Walled city. Map location is C3.
Date/Period	1614, Middle Mughal period
Direction of views	East

These are views of the exterior (left) and interior (right) of the mosque which was constructed in 1614 during the Middle Mughal period. The structure is in good condition. Minor decay in the external surface and decoration is evident. Installations of an electric ceiling-fan, fluorescent tube lights, a blackboard and a clock do not relate well to the rich decorations of interior.

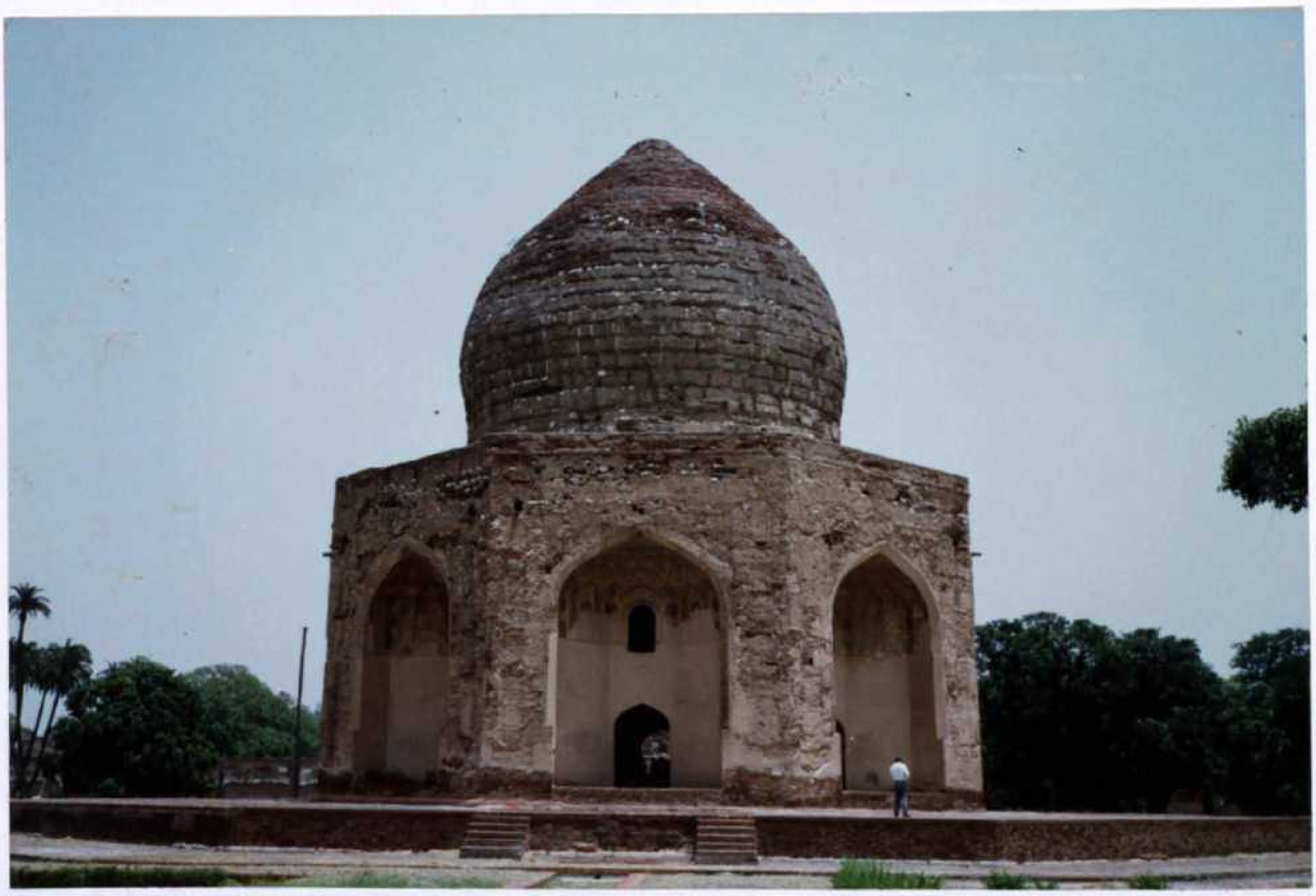
PLATE 7.6



Name of building	SAMADH (TOMB) OF BHAI WASTI RAM
Location	North-west corner of the Fort. Map location is C3.
Date/Period	Sikh period
Direction of view	North

This is a sound original structure covered with white marble. The small dome and brick structures visible in the view are part of the fort. Minor decay at the corner of the roof projection has commenced.

PLATE 7.7



Name of building	TOMB OF ASIF JAH
Location	In Shahdara, west of the tomb of Emperor Jahangir. Map location is B1.
Date/Period	1634, Middle Mughal period
Direction of view	North

This is a listed building and was built of brick and lime mortar in an octagonal form with a bulb dome of the same material. It was well known for the glazed tiles which decorated it. The structure is in good condition but all the decorations are gone.

PLATE 7.8



Name of building	TOMB OF MIR NIAMAT KHAN
Location	In Bhogiwal Mohalla of Baghbanpura. Map location is F3.
Date/Period	Middle Mughal period
Direction of views	South

This is a quadrangular tomb standing on a raised platform. The structure has no faults but the external surface is at an advanced level of decay. The damage to the roof projection, parapet and steps leading to the platform is visible.

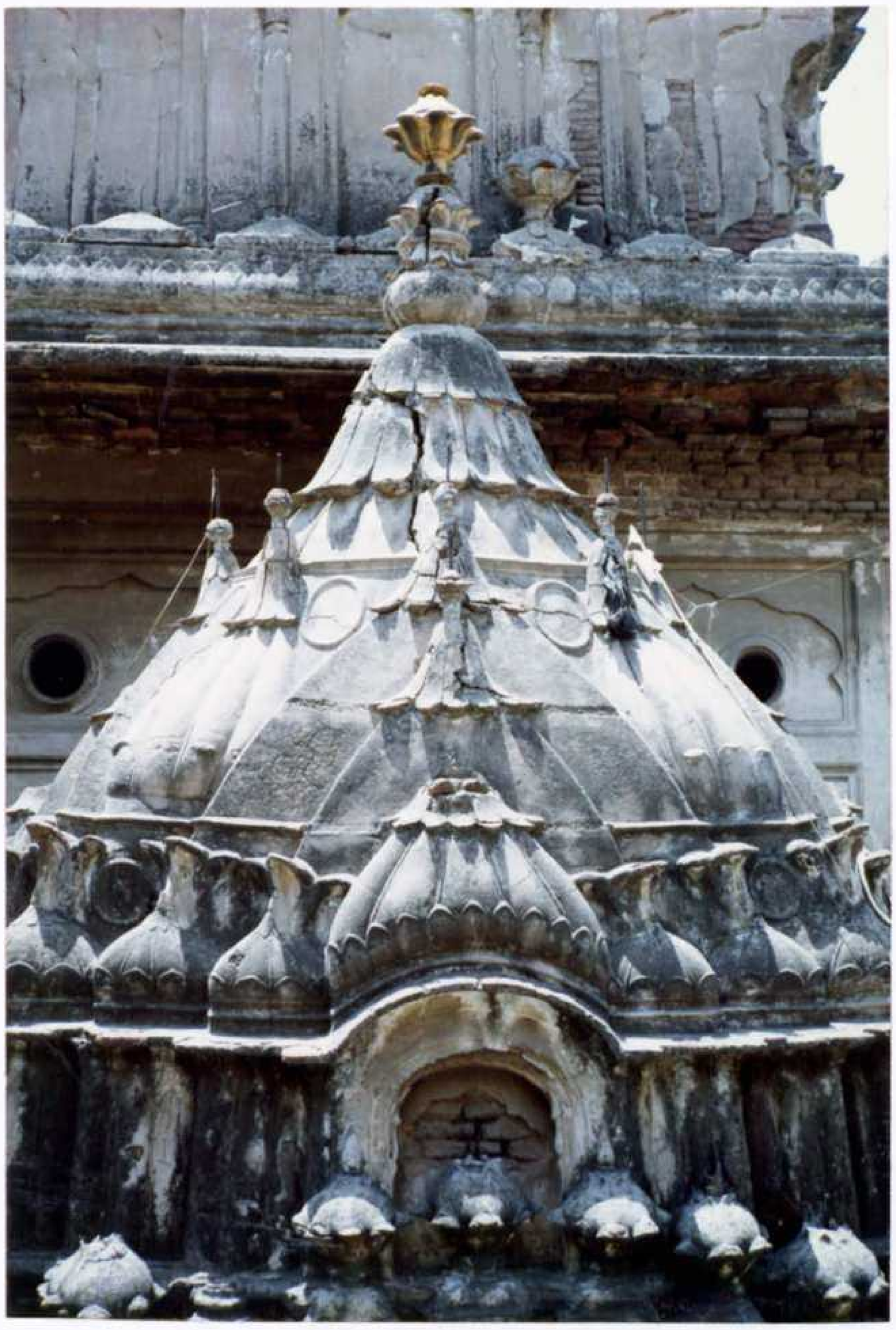
PLATE 7.9



Name of building	SHRINE (TOMB) OF SITLA MATA
Location	On side of the Circular Road, outside the Walled city, between the Shah Almi gate and Lohari gate. Map location is C4.
Date/Period	Hindu period
Direction of view	North

These are external views of the shrine of a Hindu goddess, Sitla Mata (Small-pox mother), one of only two remaining buildings of the Hindu period. The structure has no faults but deterioration has started on the external surfaces. The view is also obstructed by ugly structures of no importance. The building should be given top priority in any conservation policy.

PLATE 7.10



Name of building	TEMPLE OF RAJA DHIAN SINGH
Location	In Heera Mandi (Diamond Market), inside the Walled city. Map location is C3.
Date/Period	1800, Sikh period
Direction of view	East

This is a view of the tower of the temple. It is a lofty and majestic building erected on a raised platform. It is generally in good condition but minor faults in the lofty tower have started threatening its structure.

PLATE 7.11



Name	SAMADHS (TOMBS) OF SHER SINGH AND RANI RANDHAWI
Location	In Baghbanpura, Map location is E3.
Period	1843, Sikh period
Views	West

These are views of the Sikh royal tombs. The bigger dome is of the samadh of Sher Singh and that on the extreme left is of Rani Randhawi. The closer view of the samadh of Rani Randhawi shows the structural faults which are now becoming critical.

PLATE 7.12

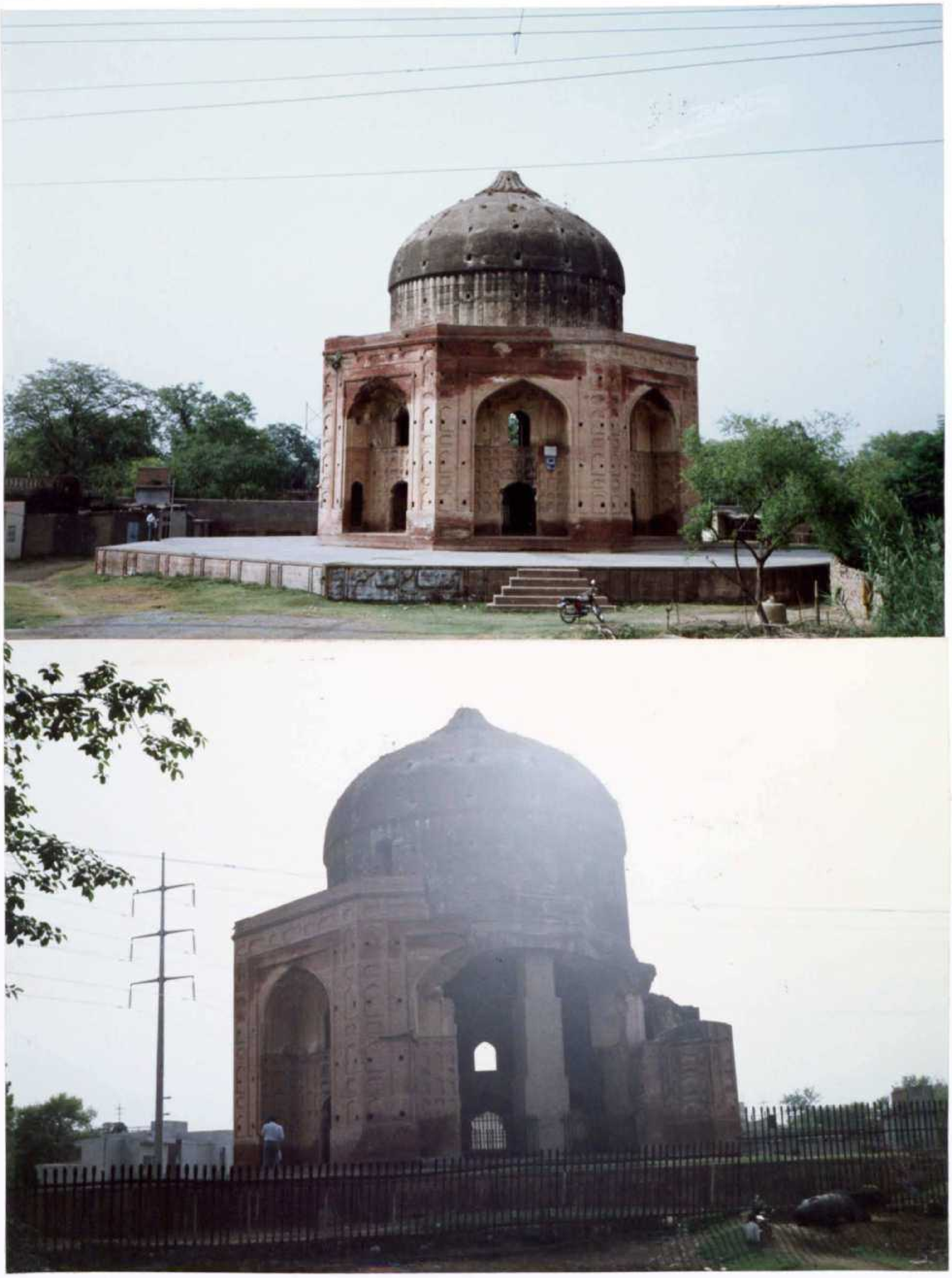




Name of building	TOMB OF KHAWAJA SAEED'S DAUGHTER
Location	North-west of Kot Khawaja Saeed. Map location is E3.
Date/Period	Late Mughal period
Direction of views	South-east (top) and south (bottom)

These are views of a massive structure of the tomb of Khawaja Saeed's daughter, commonly known by the name of Mai Masuma. Major structural faults are threatening its survival.

PLATE 7.13



Name of building	TOMB OF NAWAB BAHADUR KHAN
Location	In Mughalpura, north of the Amritsar Railway-line. Map location is F4.
Date/Period	1601, Middle Mughal period
Direction of views	South (top) and north (bottom)

The arches are surmounted by a lofty dome which stands in the centre of a wide octagonal platform. The building is one of the oldest edifices of Lahore. It is in better condition on the south side but major structural faults are evident on its eastern side where a part of it has already fallen.

PLATE 7.14



Name of building	HAVELI (HOUSE) OF NAWAB MIAN KHAN
Location	In Rang Mahal, inside the walled city. Map location is D3.
Date/Period	Middle Mughal period
Direction of view	West

The Haveli was built in Emperor Shahjahan's time. It has now virtually collapsed, with few remains. Once it was the highest house in the city, furnished with ten wells, numerous halls and arched chambers. The ruined arched chamber of brick masonry seen in the view is one of its remains. Its restoration seems impossible even if the required funds are available because the site has been occupied by many other structures and its few remains exist within many new houses.

PLATE 7.15

Name	TOMB OF KHAWAJA MAHMOOD
Location	West of Mohalla Begumpura of Baghbanpura. Map location is E3.
Period	Middle Mughal period
Views	West and North

These are northern (top) and western (bottom) views of the tomb constructed during Emperor Shahjahan's time. It has a massive structure and a dome supported by high arches. It is octagonal in form with four larger and four smaller sides. The original structure is in good condition. The structure with round arches on the west side is a later addition which does not relate to the architecture of the earlier building and therefore harms it. The marks on the external surface also affect the original appearance of the building. The marks are holes which were once made for installing scaffolding for carrying out repair work and were simply filled with cement mortar.

PLATE 7.16





Name of building	DOME OF MAHMOOD SHAH
Location	On right side of the old road to the Shalimar gardens. Map location is E3.
Date/Period	1866, British period
Direction of view	North

The original small dome was simple and not decorated with any colours. The structure is still original but its facades have been over decorated and also many new structures unrelated to its architecture have been added around which are also obstructing the view.

PLATE 7.17





Name of building	IMAM BARA
Location	Outside the Bhati gate of the Walled city. Map location is C4.
Date/Period	Pathan period
Direction of views	South

These are external (left) and internal (right) views of Imam Bara. This is a Muslim religious building of the Shia sect of Islam. It is one of the oldest buildings of the Pathan period. The original building has continued to survive in good condition. It has a small, high dome beneath which was an underground chamber where the facsimile of the tomb of Hadhrat Imam Hussain was placed. The internal view shows the facsimile of the original tomb of Hussain which is actually situated at Karbala in Iraq. The veranda in the external view is a later addition which affects the original structure.

PLATE 7.18



Name of building	TOMB OF SHAH JAMAL QADRI
Location	East of Ichhra, in the Shah Jamal Colony. Map location is D6.
Date/Period	1650, Middle Mughal period
Direction of view	North

The original structure has continued to exist in good condition but there are later decorations and a veranda to the front which have affected the original appearance of the building.

PLATE 7.19



Name	TOMB OF BIBI PAKDAMAN
Location	In Garhi Shahu, in the street opposite to the Queen Mary's College. Map location is D4.
Period	728, Hindu period
Views	South (top) and South-west (bottom)

This is the oldest Muslim religious tomb built in the city, a small structure on a raised platform. The original structure continues to exist with arches, grills, a small dome and decoration. A veranda at the rear is a later addition, as is the facing of marble on the platform. Numerous temporary decorations affect its appearance.

PLATE 7.20





Name of building	MOSQUE OF TIBBI BAZAR
Location	In the Tibbi Bazar, inside the Walled city, by the side of the road leading to the Bhati gate. Map location is C3.
Date/Period	Middle Mughal period
Direction of view	East

This is the front view of the mosque built in Emperor Shahjahan's time. The original structure is in sound condition but the installation of metal supports in the courtyard for hanging electric fans is badly affecting the original appearance of building. This practice of installing fans in courtyards of old mosques is quite common. Alternative methods of air cooling should be investigated.

PLATE 7.21



Name of building	KHIZRI OR SHERANWALA GATE
Location	North of the walled city. Map location is D3.
Date/Period	Early Mughal period
Direction of view	North

This is one of the 13 gates of the walled city. The gates were built by Akbar the Great during the Early Mughal period. Six of these gates have survived. Five of the remaining six were reconstructed as new after demolition of their original structures in 1870 and are now basically buildings of the British period but having the original Mughal names and being situated on old sites. In the reconstruction, the Mughal design was changed and the gates were built with an elongated pointed arch instead of the Mughal multifoil arch. All of the five gates have been reconstructed to a similar design and are in good condition. [For comparison with the Mughal design see Plate 7.23].

PLATE 7.22



Name of building	RAUSHNAI GATE OF THE WALLED CITY
Location	Between the Fort and Badshahi mosque. Map location is C3.
Date/Period	Early Mughal period
Direction of view	South

This is the only one of the 13 gates of the walled city which has continued to exist in the original form built by Akbar the Great. The gate is set in a wall enclosing the Hazuri garden. Decay in lime plaster has started which should be repaired to preserve the only original gate of the walled city. The view is obstructed by a pole carrying floodlights.

Plate 7.23



Name of building	BARADARI OF MIRZA KAMRAN
Location	Between the River Ravi, north of the city. Map location is B2.
Date/Period	Early Mughal period
Direction of view	East

This is the view of a brand-new building reconstructed in 1989-90. There were some remains of the original structure which were demolished. The original building is said to be the first building of the Mughal period constructed in Lahore in mid 16th century. In the reconstruction the overall volume of the building has been kept the same as that of the original. The number of arches, five on each side, is also the same but the dimensions have been changed. The materials of construction are also different. The original building was built of solid brick masonry and lime plaster with paintings in a few colours. The present one is constructed of reinforced concrete, and cement plaster and has paintings with more vivid colours.

PLATE 7.24



Name of building	MAUSOLEUM OF EMPEROR JAHANGIR
Location	In Shahdara. Map location is BC1.
Date/Period	1627, Middle Mughal period
Direction of view	West

This elegant building has four tall minarets, one at each corner of the square shaped building. The building has continued to exist within its original setting.

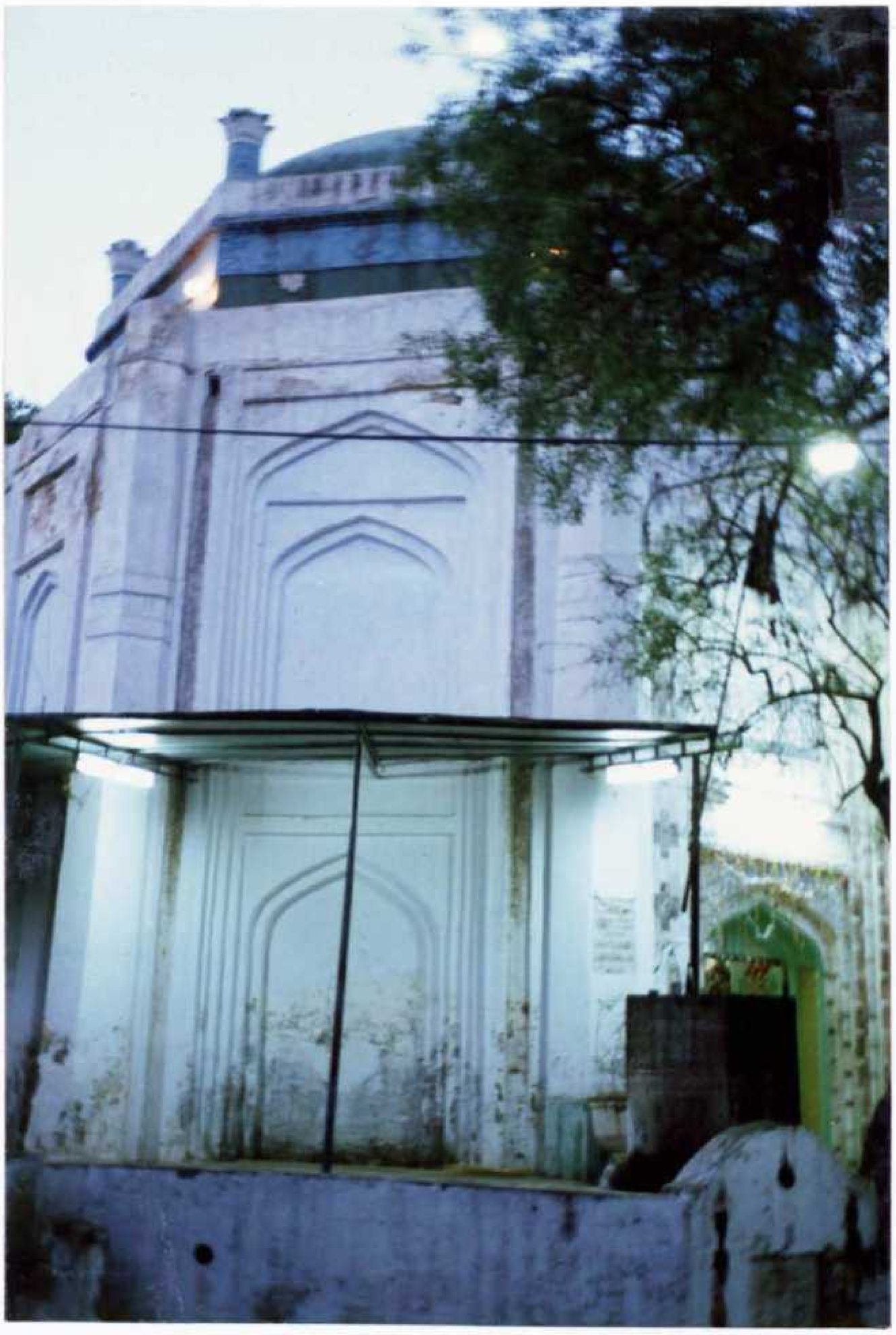
PLATE 7.25



Name of building	TOMB OF SHAH CHIRAGH
Location	Close to the Accountant General's office. Map location is C4.
Date/Period	1657, Middle Mughal period
Direction of view	East

The tomb has a lofty dome. The views of the tomb are relatively good but electric wires are creating some obstructions.

PLATE 7.26



Name of building	TOMB OF SAYYID MUHAMMAD SHAH MAUJ DARYA BOKHARI
Location	Close to Anarkali Bazar, on east side of it. Map location is C4.
Date/Period	1604, Middle Mughal period
Direction of view	West

This magnificent tomb is made of brick and covered with a lofty dome. The building has continued to exist in good condition but there are some obstructions caused by electricity wires and a temporary structure.

PLATE 7.27



Name of building	BUDDU KA AWA
Location	South of the road to the Shalimar gardens, in front of the main gate of the Engineering University. Map location is E3.
Date/Period	Middle Mughal period
Direction of view	North

This is a tomb built in Emperor Shahjahan's time with a beautiful dome. It is now facing the problem of major decay in its external surface but the structure has no faults. The views are being obstructed by electricity wires, a pole and an ugly shelter.

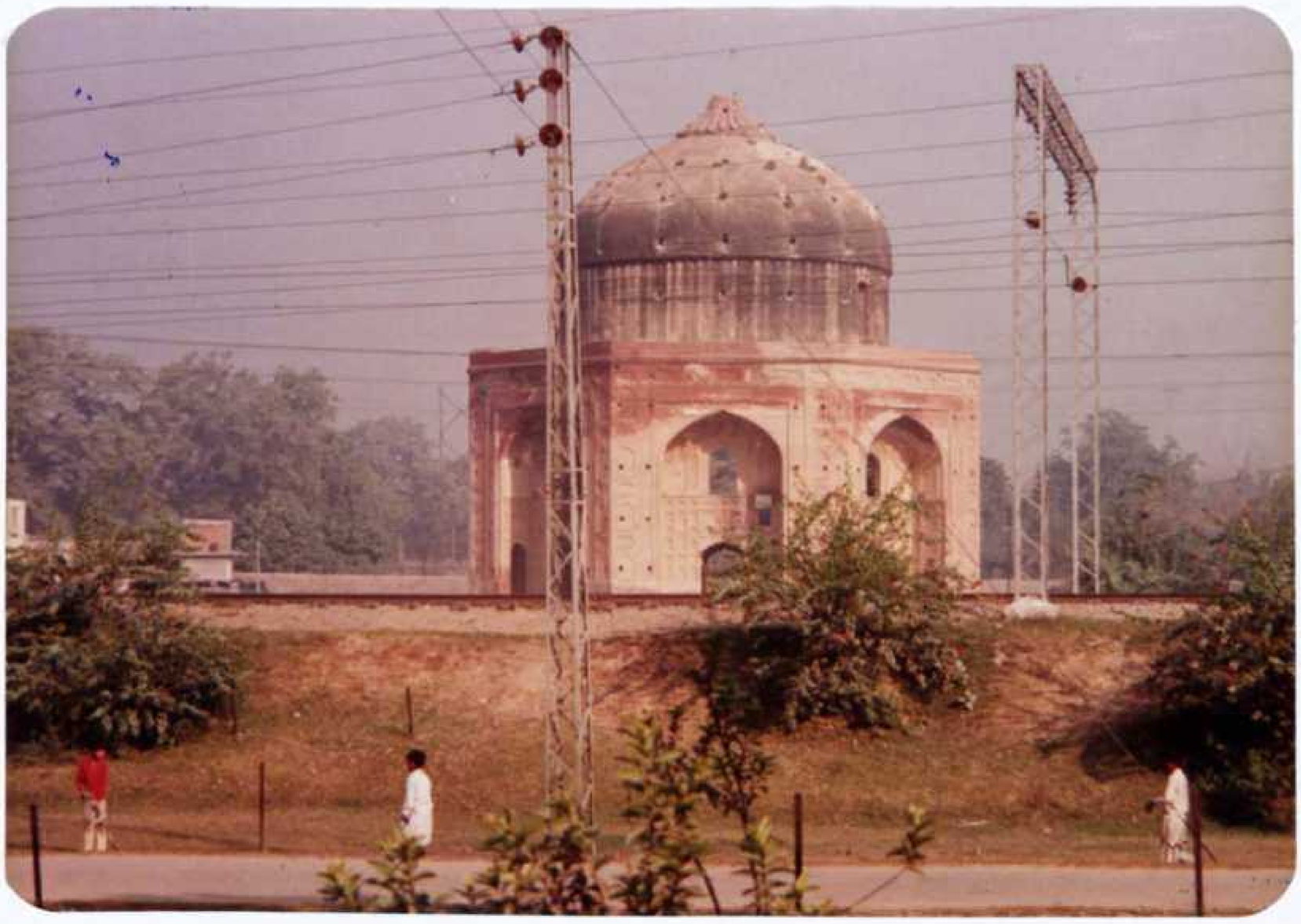
PLATE 7.28



Name of building	MOSQUE OF DAI ANGA
Location	At the main Railway-station. Map location is D4.
Date/Period	1635, Middle Mughal period
Direction of view	North-east

This is a listed building, a splendid mosque with three domes and two minarets. The structure is in good condition but its views are obstructed by a multiplicity of electric wires and a pole.

PLATE 7.29



Name of building	TOMB OF NAWAB BAHADUR KHAN
Location	In Mughalpura, north of the Amritsar Railway-line. Map location is F4.
Date/Period	1601, Middle Mughal period
Direction of view	South

Views of this listed tomb are largely obstructed by a multiplicity of electricity wires and poles. It is not possible to remove the gantries on the railway line but the obstruction of views could be reduced by moving the other poles.

PLATE 7.30



Name of building	NILA GUMBAZ (BLUE DOME)
Location	In Anarkali. Map location is C4.
Date/Period	Early Mughal period
Direction of view	North-east

This tomb was constructed in Emperor Humayun's time. The dome is covered with blue coloured tiles, hence it is called Nila Gumbaz (Blue dome). Its structure has continued to exist in good condition but the views are almost totally obstructed by new structures.

PLATE 7.31



Name of building	HUJRA (TOMB) OF MIR MEHDI
Location	North-west of Kot Khwaja Saeed. Map location is E3.
Date/Period	Pathan period
Direction of view	East (left) and west (right).

The tomb of Mir Mehdi is one of the only two listed buildings from the Pathan period. Mir Mehdi was a Pathan Governor. The building had been constructed on a raised platform. This was a simple grave surrounded by four walls of brick masonry and covered with thick lime-plaster. There was one arch erected on the inner side of the each wall. Three arched niches with a shape similar to the arch were constructed in the recess. Significant deterioration in the plaster has started which is beginning to damage the structure.

PLATE 7.32



Name	TOMB OF DATA GANJ BAKHASH
Location	Outside the Bhati gate of the walled city, to the west. Map location is C3.
Period	1072, Pathan period
Views	East (top) and internal (bottom)



This is the most celebrated mausoleum of the religious saint, Data Ganj Bakhash, a small building with a dome covered with blue tiles. The floor of the entrance to the mausoleum and the door-frames as well as the platform are faced with white marble. This is the work of the Mughal Emperor, Akbar the Great, in the late 16th century. A mosque, adjacent to the mausoleum, was constructed during the British period by the followers of the saint. The two minarets of the mosque are seen in the picture. The installation of an electric fan, a clock and fluorescent tube lights, visible in the internal view, are quite recent.

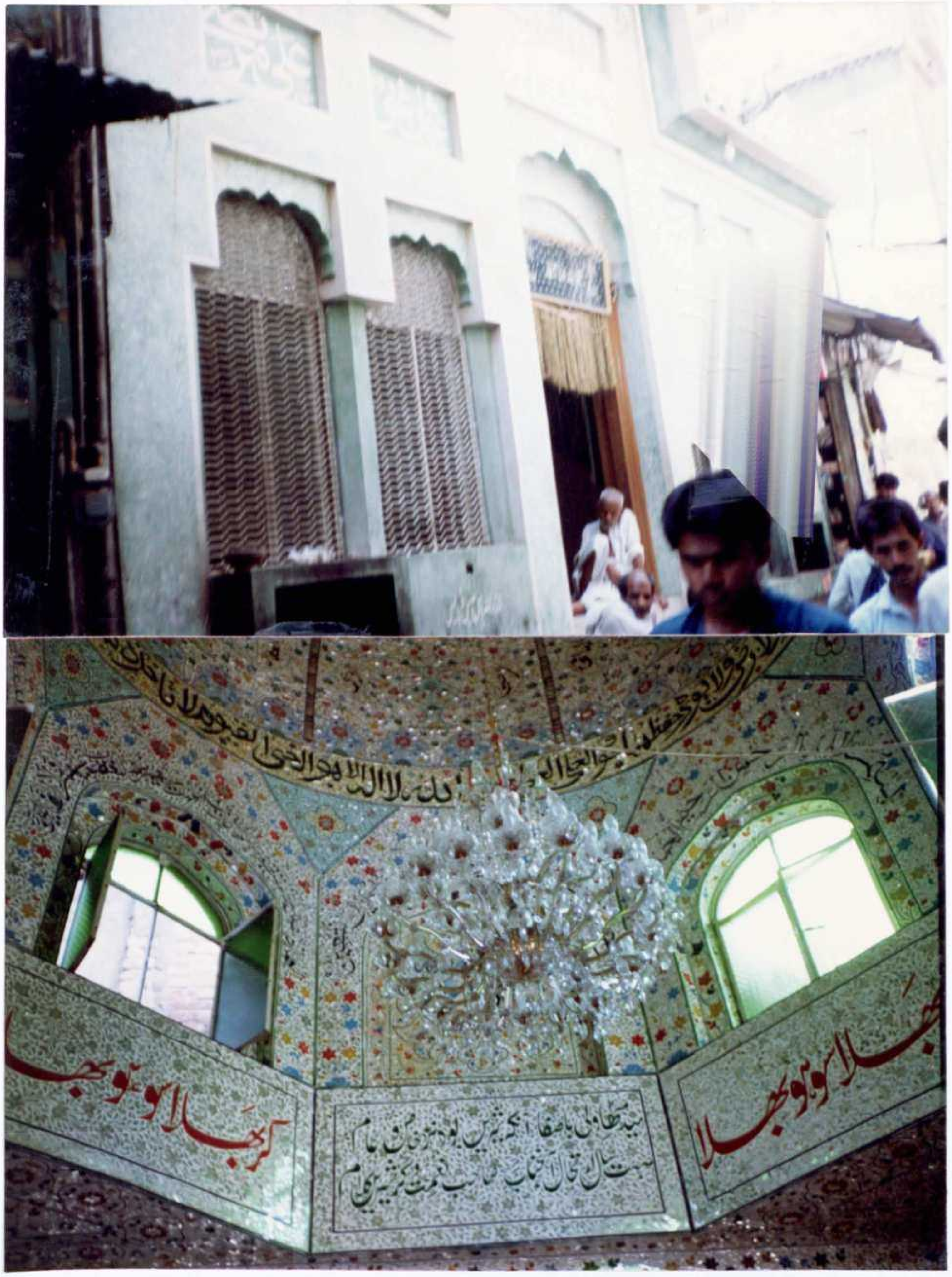
PLATE 7.33



Name of building	MEMORIAL OF THE CHILLA OF BABA FARID SHAKAR GANJ
Location	West of the District Courts. Map location is C4.
Date/Period	Pathan period
Direction of view	North

This is the place where Baba Farid Shakar Ganj, the celebrated saint, passed forty days (Chilla) of seclusion and meditation. His actual tomb is situated in Pak Patan, about 150 miles to the south-west from Lahore. The memorial in Lahore was in the form of a simple raised platform situated on a high mound. The enclosure around the platform is a later addition.

PLATE 7.34



Name of building	TOMB OF SAYYED MITHHA
Location	In the Sayyed Mithha bazaar of the walled city. Map location is C3.
Date/Period	1262, Pathan period.
Direction of view	East (top) and internal.

Sayyed Mithha was a popular Muhammadan saint. The original structure and colourful decoration inside the building have survived well. The decoration on the external surface has been replaced by cement-plaster and white-washed.

PLATE 7.35



Name	TOMB OF GHOREY SHAH
Location	North-west corner of the Engineering University. Map location is E3.
Period	1594, Early Mughal period
Views	East (top) and south (bottom)

This is a small tomb of the religious saint. The original building was built on a raised platform with a small dome and exposed brick. Later on some followers of the saint were buried in its open courtyard. The building was enclosed by a wall and white-washed. The original structure, however, has continued to survive.

PLATE 7.36





Name of building	MOSQUE OF DAI LADO
Location	Outside the Shah Alami gate of the walled city, to the east. Map location is C4.
Date/Period	Middle Mughal period.
Direction of views	West (top) and east (bottom).

The mosque was constructed in the time of Emperor Jahangir. It had an exposed-brick appearance which has now been replaced by cement plaster and white-washed. However, the structure has continued to survive in original and sound condition.

PLATE 7.37



Name	MOSQUE OF KHAWAJA AYYAZ
Location	Baghbanpura. Map location is F3.
Period	Middle Mughal period
Views	Interior (top) and east (bottom)

The mosque was built in the Emperor Shahjahan's time and decorated with paintings and coloured tiles. Some of the original decoration is visible, in the bottom view, above the main multifoil arch. Most of the decoration has disappeared and it has been replaced by cement plaster. The wooden door is a later addition and iron supports were also installed later to hang electric fans. The decoration on the parapet is missing and will probably be replaced by cement plaster.



PLATE 7.38



Name	MOSQUE OF MUHAMMAD AAMIR
Location	Garhi Shahu. Map location is D4.
Period	Middle Mughal period
Views	East (top) and south-east (bottom)

The original structure and three domes are in sound condition. The external lime-plaster has been replaced by cement plaster and painted in white and green. The new colour scheme has reduced the value of the original yellow glazed pottery work of great elegance and beauty. This may be seen above the multi-foil arches. Installation of electric fans and a wooden door painted in a dark green colour are also later additions.



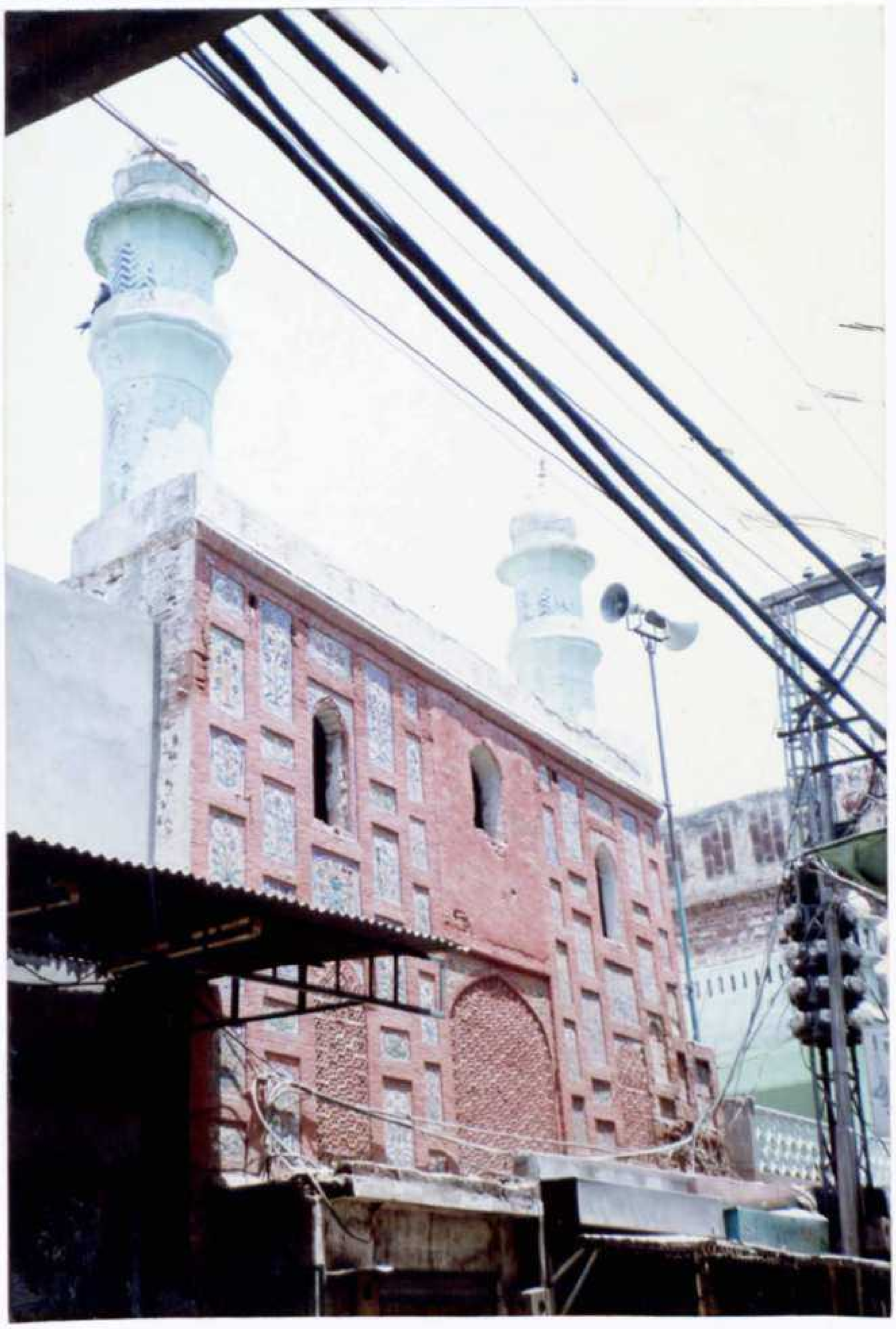
PLATE 7.39



Name	MOSQUE OF ABDULLAH KHAN
Location	Close to the Taxali gate of the walled city. Map location is C3.
Period	Middle Mughal period
Views	interior (top) and south (bottom)

The mosque is contemporary of the Badshahi mosque and was known for its enamelled pottery work. This is now seen on its south elevation. Internal decoration has been replaced by cement plaster painted in a light blue colour. Electric fans were obviously installed later.

PLATE 7.40







Name of building	TOMB OF ABDUL GHANI
Location	Baghbanpura. Map location is F3.
Date/Period	Middle Mughal period.
Direction of views	West (top) and north- west (bottom).

This is the tomb of a religious saint and was originally built by Prince Dara Shekoh, the elder son of Emperor Shahjahan. It was a small domed building standing on a raised platform. Followers of the saint have enlarged it to a greater extent and decorated it with brilliant colours. It is now almost impossible to identify the original building, which has been enclosed by later additions. Part of the original dome is seen at the top of the bottom view.

PLATE 7.41



Name	TOMB OF SHAH BILAWAL
Location	North of the Engineering University. Map location is E3.
Period	1650, Middle Mughal period
View	East (top) and south-west (bottom)

The saint, Shah Bilawal, died in 1650 and was buried in a simple grave which was reconstructed on a raised platform in 1860. The tomb has historical and religious but no architectural importance. Followers of the saint and people living nearby have built a mosque at the site, namely the mosque of Shah Bilawal. Enlargement and decoration of the mosque is still under way. The tomb (grave) is now situated within the mosque.

Plate 7.42





Name of building	TOMB OF SHAH SHAMS-UD-DIN QADRI
Location	South-west of the Punjab Chief's College. Map location is D5.
Date/Period	1613, Middle Mughal period.
Direction of view	West

The tomb dates from Emperor Shahjahan's period. Originally, it was a grave on a raised platform which was enclosed by a simple masonry wall. Followers of the saint have erected numerous additions and have decorated it with brilliant colours.

PLATE 7.43



Name of building	TOMB OF MISKIN SHAH AAMRI
Location	Lahore Cantonment. Map location is E5.
Date/Period	1647, Middle Mughal period.
Direction of view	South

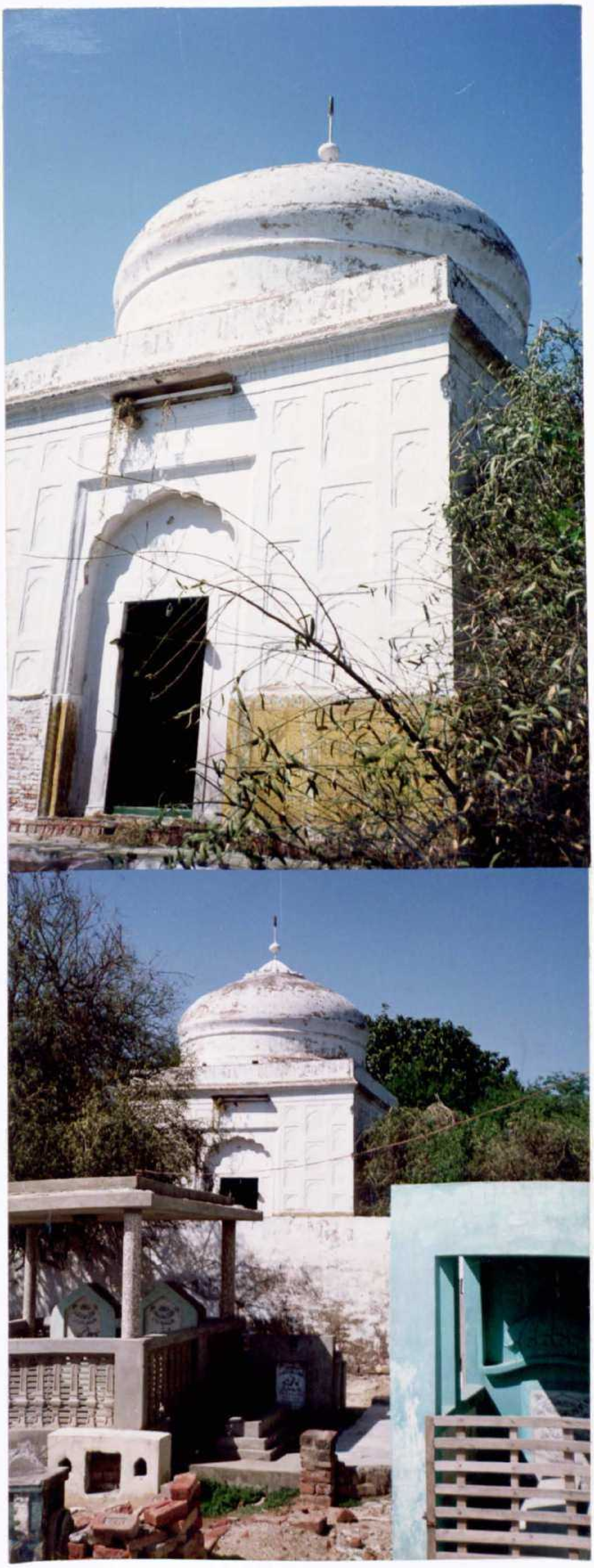
The original tomb of the saint was in the form of a handsome dome supported by a small structure of brick masonry. The original structure is still standing but another small structure carrying four smaller domes and four minarets has been added to its west side. Decoration with dark green and other colours are also later additions.

PLATE 7.44

Name	CHILLA OF SHAH BADR DIWAN
Location	Begumpura. Map location is F3.
Period	Late Mughal period
Views	South

The tomb is located at the place where the saint, Shah Badr Diwan, passed his forty days (Chilla) of seclusion and meditation. The original structure is in sound condition. It is a dome supported by a quadrangular building and has been built on a raised platform. To the south are graves of the saint's followers (bottom view). They are later additions and of an unimportant nature but are affecting the views of the building.

PLATE 7.45







Name of building	TOMB OF HAMID QARI
Location	Baghbanpura. Map location is F3.
Date/Period	1752, Late Mughal period.
Direction of view	North-west (top) and east

This is a simple tomb (grave) of a religious saint. It is enclosed by a boundary wall. Above the grave temporary decoration has been hung. To the west is an old mosque which was constructed in the same period and is associated with the tomb.

PLATE 7.46

Name	TOMB OF SHAH MUHAMMAD GHAUS
Location	Outside the Delhi gate of the walled city. Map location is D3.
Period	1739, Late Mughal period
Views	South-east

This is the tomb of a religious saint, a handsome and tall building surmounted by a dome. It has a sound structure. The mosque to the south-east also belongs to the same period but installation of metal supports for hanging electric fans in the courtyard of the mosque are spoiling views of the tomb as well as the mosque.

PLATE 7.47

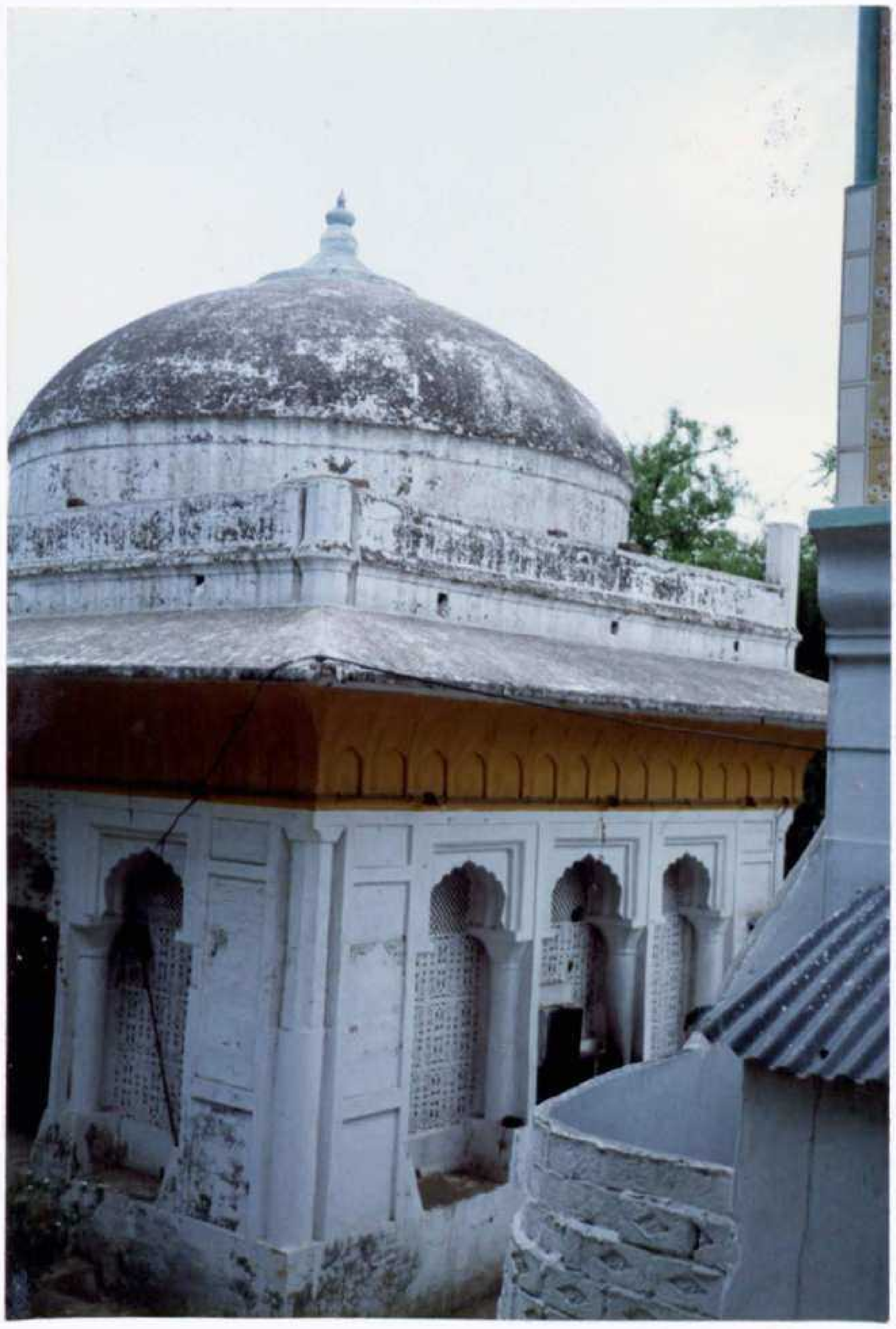




Name	TOMB OF SAYYED JAN MUHAMMAD HAZURI
Location	West of Garhi Shahu. Map location is E3.
Period	1708, Late Mughal period
Views	East (top) and north-east (bottom)

This is a walled enclosure with a large dome and has a sound structure. Small buildings to the east and north are later additions. The grilles made of cement were installed later to close openings in the arches. The later additions are not essential and can be removed.

PLATE 7.48







Name of building	MUBARIK HAVELI (HOUSE)
Location	Inside the Mochi gate of the walled city. Map location is D3.
Date/Period	Late Mughal period.
Direction of views	South (top) and east (bottom)

This was an important palace of the city. It was built by Mirs, Bahadur Ali, Nadir Ali and Babar Ali, distinguished "Omeras" (Courtiers) of the Mughal court. Many alterations have been made, but some parts have continued to survive in their original form. The top view shows the original building. The structure with round arches in the lower view is a later addition.

PLATE 7.49



Name	TOMB OF SABIR SHAH
Location	West of the Badshahi Mosque. Map location is C3.
Period	1747, Late Mughal period
Views	Interior (top) and south (bottom)

Lahorites treat Saint Sabir Shah as one of the famous city priests. The original building was a small dome on a circular platform of brick masonry. Followers of the saint have since erected numerous additions and over-decorated it with brilliant colours and electric lighting.

PLATE 7.50



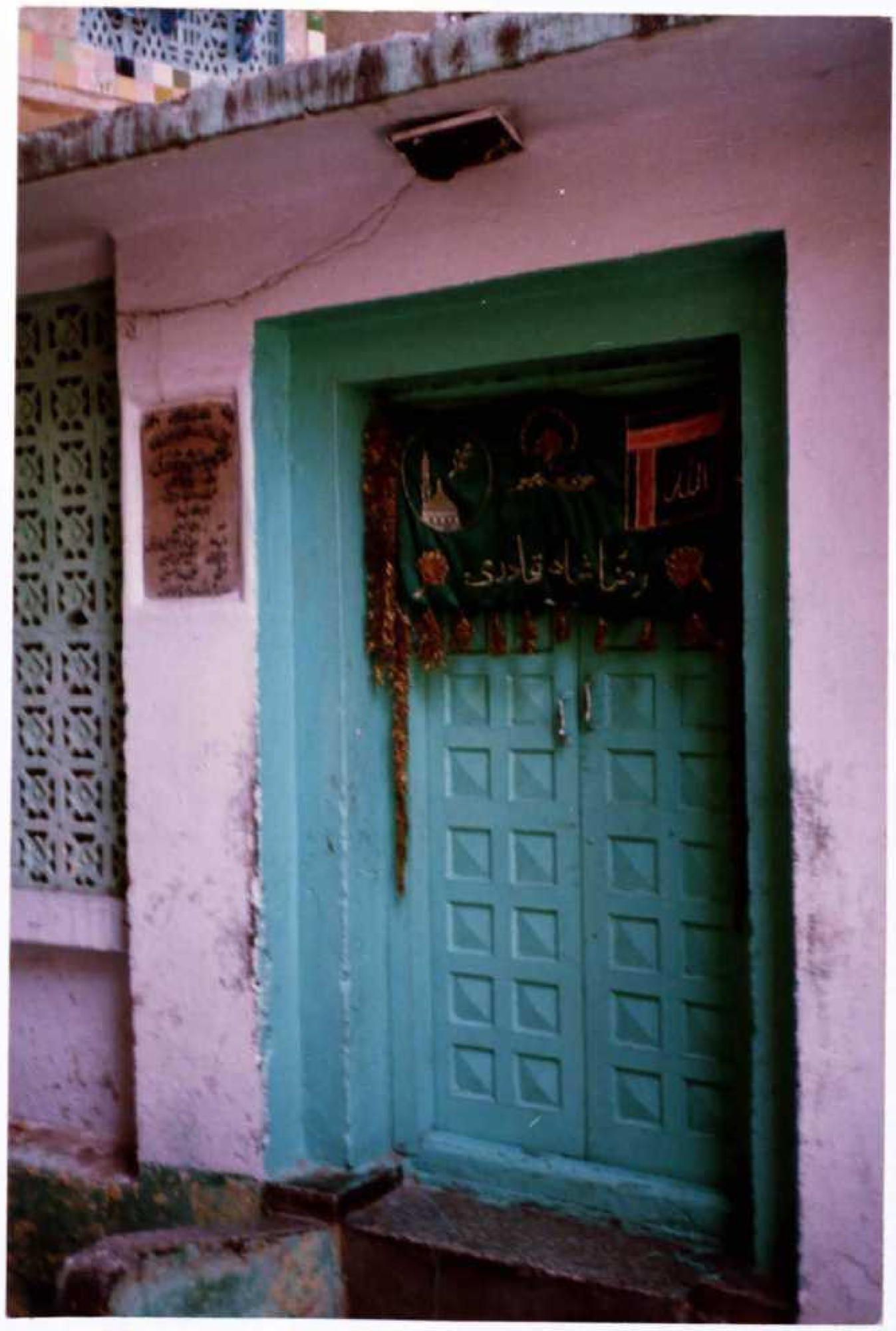




Name of building	TOMB OF KHAWAJA BEHARI
Location	Lahore Cantonment. Map location is F5.
Date/Period	1708, Late Mughal period.
Direction of views	Interior (top) and east (bottom)

The top view is that of the original grave. It was enclosed by a boundary wall of red sand-stone and not covered by a roof. Followers of the saint have covered it with a simple building (bottom view) and changed the whole original environment. A "Mujawar" (Follower of Saint) uses it as his residence.

PLATE 7.51



Name of building	TOMB OF SHAH RAZA QADRI
Location	In Tibbi Mohallah of the walled city. Map location is C3.
Date/Period	1706, Late Mughal period.
Direction of view	South

The condition of this tomb is similar to that mentioned in Plate 7.51. Originally, it was a grave on a raised platform, situated in an open courtyard. Followers of the saint have built a room and changed the whole original environment.

PLATE 7.52

Name	MOSQUE OF BUKAN KHAN
Location	Inside the walled city, close to its Mochi gate. Map location is D3.
Period	1841, Sikh period
View	North (top) and east (bottom)

This mosque was constructed by Bukan Khan, Superintendent of the stable of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. It has continued to survive with a sound original structure and most of the decoration intact. Part of the decoration has been replaced by cement plaster and white-washed. Installation of metal supports for hanging electric fans has been made. Originally a garden was attached to the mosque. This has been occupied by new houses without any restriction on their height. In the top view, the entrance door of the mosque is seen surrounded by new construction. The obstruction of views is unfortunate.

PLATE 7.53





Name	UNCHI MOSQUE
Location	Inside the walled city, close to its Bhati gate. Map location is C3.
Period	1881, British period
View	North-east (top) and east (bottom)

This was constructed during the British period, situated on a lofty platform, and is reached by a flight of steps, which is why it is called the "Unchi" (Higher) mosque. The building is in sound condition and all the elements are intact. However, it is painted with various colours with an intention to decorate it. The colours are not of a suitable nature. The mosque has been surrounded by new houses which are affecting some of the views of it.

PLATE 7.54





Name of building	MAYO SCHOOL OF ARTS
Location	Close to the Lahore Museum, on south bank of the Mall Road. Map location is C4.
Date/Period	1875, British period.
Direction of view	North-west

This is the front view of the original building. It was designed by the Principal of the School Mr. J. Lockwood Kipling, assisted by Mr. Bhai Ram Singh. It was named after the Lord Mayo, Viceroy and Governor-General (1869-1872). The building adjoins the Lahore Museum and is indeed part of the same architectural composition. The domes, cupolas and exposed brick-work are its chief elements. The building has continued to survive in good condition. The School has been upgraded to a College with new name, the National College of Arts. An auditorium, with a new design, has been added to the rear of the main building. As the new auditorium is a separate building and situated at the rear, it has not affected the front views of the original building. The building is still used as main building of the College.

PLATE 7.55





Name	TOMBS OF FAZAL SHAH AND BOLAND SHAH
Location	Outside the Masti gate of the walled city. Map location is D3.
Period	British period
View	South (top) and east (bottom)



These are the views of the tombs of two saints who died in the British period, in 1854 and 1870 respectively. Their graves are situated very close to each other. The tomb of Fazal Shah (top left) was a grave made of white marble and enclosed by a small wall of the same material. The tomb of Boland Shah (top right) was also a simple grave with marble plate carrying the name of the saint inscribed. The graves are original structures. However, the tomb of Fazal Shah has been fully covered by a building (bottom view) and the tomb of Boland Shah has been partly covered by new additions.

PLATE 7.56

CHAPTER 8

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUES AND LISTING OF THE BUILDINGS

8.1: Introduction..... 310

8.2: Historical Value of all buildings..... 311

8.3: Historical Value of the listed buildings..... 315

8.4: Architectural Value of all buildings..... 316

8.5: Architectural Value of the listed buildings..... 320

8.6: Listing status of Buildings..... 323

8.7: Grading of the listed buildings..... 325

8.8: Development of a new listing and grading system..... 327

8.9: Conclusion..... 330

References..... 333

CHAPTER 8

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL VALUES AND LISTING OF THE BUILDINGS

8.1: Introduction:

Bernard M. Feilden, in his book Conservation of Historic Buildings provides a comprehensive definition of an historic building[1], as follows:

> "Briefly, an historic building is one that gives us a sense of wonder and makes us want to know more about the people and culture that produced it. It has architectural, aesthetic, historic, documentary, archaeological, economic, social and even political and spiritual or symbolic values; but the first impact is always emotional, for it is a symbol of our cultural identity and continuity -- a part of our heritage. If it has survived the hazards of 100 years of usefulness, it has a good claim to being called historic."

The 283 historic buildings situated in the city of Lahore forming the basis for this study were, with a few exceptions, erected between 100 and 1200 years ago. All of them, except three listed buildings from the British period, existed in 1892 and 186 of them were still standing in 1991. Their historical importance and architectural characteristics vary enormously. This chapter consists of an analysis of the historical and architectural values of the buildings and is based on the information collected during the field survey. Section 8.2 analyses the historical associations and values of the buildings studied, while section 8.3 deals with the same topic

with regard to the smaller group of listed buildings. Section 8.4 provides an analysis of all the buildings with reference to their architectural value and section 8.5 deals with the same topic, again with reference to the smaller group of the listed buildings. Section 8.6 discusses the process of the listing of the buildings as carried out by the Department of Archaeology and Museums under the Antiquities Act, 1975, while section 8.7 discusses the existing grading system developed by the Department of Archaeology for the listed buildings. The listing and grading system developed by the Department is not considered to be fully adequate and in section 8.8 a new listing and grading system is suggested, which might apply to all the 186 remaining historic buildings in the study. At the end of the chapter, in section 8.9, conclusions are formulated.

8.2: Historical Value of All Buildings:

In this section the historical associations and value of all the 283 buildings in the present study are analysed and discussed. The information on the historical associations and importance of each building has been taken from the literature, largely from the two volumes which were used in drawing up the list of buildings to be examined. This information was confirmed, as far as possible, through the field survey in the case of the 186 remaining buildings. For the historical value of the each building reference should be made to Appendix 5.

The historical value of each building may be determined on the basis of its connection with a historical event or personality of national, provincial or local importance. In addition, a

building may be considered to be of greater historical value if it belongs to a period of history from which few buildings remain. On this basis the buildings in the study have been categorised, as follows:

Category "A" = A building which is connected with a historical event of national importance or which belongs to a particular period of history from which few buildings remain.

Category "B" = A building which is connected with a historical event of provincial importance.

Category "C" = A building which is connected with a historical event of importance in the city in which it stands.

Category "D" = A building belonging to or connected with an important person or family.

TABLE 8.1

Historical value of the buildings

Categories	Existing buildings	Lost buildings	Total
A	107	036	143
B	053	037	090
C	019	018	037
D	007	006	013
TOTAL	186	097	283

The Table 8.1 shows the number of buildings in each category, with separate lists for those buildings still standing and those which have been lost. The buildings placed in the category "A" are:

(i) the tombs of the emperors, queens, princes, princesses, governors, chief courtiers and religious saints of regional repute from the Pathan, Mughal and Sikh periods,

(ii) the buildings constructed by the emperors, queens, princes, princesses and chief courtiers of the Mughal and Sikh periods,

(iii) all the remaining buildings of the Hindu and Pathan periods regardless of their historic connection with the regional events, since very few buildings of these periods have continued to survive,

(iv) those building types of the British period which did not exist in the earlier period, for example public and educational buildings, churches, courts of Justice and hospitals,

(v) those building types of the Mughal, Sikh and British periods which have survived in limited numbers, for example family tombs, Sikh temples and buildings associated with the Hindu and Sikh religions.

The Table indicates that, on this basis, almost 60 percent of the remaining buildings have been placed in category "A" and form an important record, in terms of structures of brick, stone and lime mortar, of the regional or national history of the area.

The buildings in category "B" have, in the main, a connection with historic events or persons of importance in the Punjab, of which the city of Lahore has enjoyed the status of being the capital for more than 1000 years. The Table indicates that almost 30 percent of the buildings belong to this category. The buildings are:

(i) the tombs of religious saints and courtiers associated with the courts of the emperors of the Mughal and Sikh periods. Some of these buildings were actually built during the British period.

(ii) the buildings constructed by the courtiers and persons associated with the Mughal and Sikh courts,

(iii) those buildings built in the British period which continued the old types and styles built by rich persons of the Muslim, Hindu and Sikh communities in the Punjab, for example the mosque of Karim Bakhash, the temple of Nand Gopal and the temple of Banke Bihari,

(iv) those old buildings which were adapted to new usage in the British period, involving on occasions major additional parts which were built by the British, for example the Lahore District school and the Law school. The educational buildings which were introduced as a new building type in the British period and which were newly constructed have been considered of high historical value and placed in category "A". Where old buildings were used for schools and colleges, perhaps with major new additions, they have been placed in category "B". The buildings in category "C" have lower historical value and are connected with the events or persons of importance in the city of Lahore. Nearly 50 percent of them have been lost and the remaining buildings, representing nearly ten percent of those still standing are:

(i) the tombs of religious persons of importance in Lahore or of those who were attached to or disciples of the religious saints of regional and provincial importance, for example the tombs of Fazal Shah, Mahmood Shah, Gorey Shah and Shah Bilawal,

(ii) the buildings erected by persons of importance in the city of Lahore, for example the serae of Muhammad Sultan and the mosque of Bukan Khan.

The buildings in category "D" belonged to or were connected with important persons and families in the city in past times, for example the Gumbaz-Kambohan-Wala (dome of the Kamboh family) and the tomb of Miskin Shah. Nearly 50 percent of them have been lost and the remainder form only three percent of the buildings still standing.

Overall, almost 90 percent of the buildings are in categories "A" and "B" and connected with persons and events of regional and provincial importance.

8.3: Historical Value of the Listed Buildings:

The historical value of the smaller number of the listed buildings has already been considered as part of the total number of buildings studied in section 8.2. However, they are separately shown in Table 8.2, which indicates that all the

TABLE 8.2

Historical value of the Listed Buildings

Categories	Existing buildings	Lost buildings	Total
A	42	07	49
B	06	01	07
TOTAL	48	08	56

listed buildings are in categories "A" and "B". Of the 48 remaining listed buildings 88 percent are connected with historic events and persons of importance at national level and

the remaining 12 percent have historic importance in the province of Punjab.

Almost all the listed buildings have a high historical value and it would seem that their historical association has played, on the whole, a significant part in their listing.

8.4: Architectural value of All Buildings:

The architectural value of the 283 buildings studied has been assessed on the basis of the information collected through the field survey and from the old literature. The assessment of architectural value of the each of 283 buildings is given in Appendix 5 and for the categorisation reference should be made to chapter 5. Architectural value was assessed in five categories, as follows:

Category "A" = The building is a good example of a
(i) particular style or design or
(ii) has special architectural elements and features or
(iii) has monumental status or
(iv) is one of the few remaining buildings of the period.

Category "B" = The building has similar qualities as in "A" but of a lower quality or scale.

Category "C" = The building has some fairly significant elements of architectural interest.

Category "D" = The building has comparatively few items of architectural interest.

Category "E" = The building has virtually no architectural value.

The number of existing and lost buildings in each of above categories is shown in Table 8.3.

TABLE 8.3

Architectural Value of the Buildings

Categories	Existing buildings	Lost buildings	Total
A	080	29	109
B	058	33	091
C	024	28	052
D	007	04	011
E	017	03	020
TOTAL	186	97	283

The Table shows that 74 percent of the remaining buildings are in categories "A" and "B" and thus have a monumental character or "a sense of wonder" in terms of their architectural elements and design. There are 17 percent of the remaining buildings in categories "C" and "D" and nine percent in category "E", these last examples being judged to have virtually no architectural element of interest, though having some historical importance. The buildings in category "A" represent the highest quality of architecture of their period in their construction. They contain elements such as:

(i) the imposing domes and arches of the massive and heavy buildings of the Pathan period, erected of walls of brick laid in lime mortar with decoration in fine mosaic work, for example the Sheranwali mosque,

(ii) the massive and monumental structures built during the Early Mughal period, for example the Lahore fort and Akbari gate,

(iii) the monumental architecture of the Middle Mughal period which is composed of imposing domes, multifoil and pointed arches and marble coverings as well as picturesque interiors made of geometric and floral patterns with mosaic and fresco paintings in brilliant and durable colours, for example the Badshahi mosque, the tomb of Emperor Jahangir and the tomb of Khawaja Mahmood,

(iv) the continuation of the architecture of the Middle Mughal period in the Late Mughal period, for example the Sonehri (golden) mosque,

(v) the Sikh architecture which adapted the Mughal style, design and techniques of construction of building domes, arches, marble and mosaic work. In the decoration of external surfaces the colour yellow is dominant, for example the tomb of Ranjit Singh and the Marble baradari,

(vi) the British architecture which maintained the continuity of having exposed brick work, domes, cupolas and arches. Elements of the Gothic style were also included which resulted in a blend of the local and British styles known as the "Anglo-Indian style", for example the Central Model school, the Punjab chief college and the Lahore museum.

The buildings in category "B" have similar architectural characteristics to those in category "A" but are of less high quality and the decoration may not be of the highest standard. The domes, arches and other elements are similar to those in category "A" but are possibly smaller in size. Examples are the tomb of Bibi Pakdaman of the Hindu period, from the Pathan period the original building of Imam Bara and the tomb of Data Ganj Bakhash, with a dome and brilliant decoration but in a building of a smaller size. From the Mughal period are many

buildings smaller in size and scale than those in category "A" but having similar domes, arches and decorative motives such as the Saruwala Maqbara (tomb), the Bagga Gumbaz (white dome), the tomb of Madhu Lal Hussain and the mosque of Dai Lado. From the Sikh period are the tomb of Bhai Wasti Ram and the tomb of Maharaja Sher Singh and from the British period the church at the main railway station and the Mayo hospital.

The buildings in category "C" do not possess high quality as a whole but have architectural elements of particular interest, such as a dome or arches or decoration. Examples of these buildings from various periods and architectural styles are the tomb of Sabir Shah, the Hujra (tomb) of Mir Mehdi, the shrine of Sitla Mata, the temple of Khuda Singh and the Macleod Road house of Sir Iqbal.

The buildings in the Category "D" have fewer architectural elements of interest. Examples are the Chilla of Farid Shakar Ganj and the tomb of Shah Shams-ud-Din.

The buildings in category "E" have few if any architectural elements of interest and comprise the graves of persons of varying historic importance. Examples are the tomb (grave) of the Pathan Emperor Qutb-ud-Din Aibak and the tomb of the religious saint Fazal Shah.

Overall, the 74 percent of the total remaining buildings in categories "A" and "B" possess a high architectural quality and the further 13 percent in category "C" have some quality in terms of architectural interest. Thus, a high percentage of the buildings have high architectural quality, though the figure is slightly lower than the percentage of the buildings with a high historical value.

8.5: Architectural Value of the Listed Buildings:

After discussing the listed and non-listed buildings in the above section, the architectural value of the listed buildings is examined separately in this section, as shown in Table 8.4.

TABLE 8.4

Architectural Value of the Listed Buildings

Categories	Existing buildings	Lost buildings	Total
A	30	05	35
B	10	03	13
C	07	00	07
D	00	00	00
E	01	00	01
TOTAL	48	08	56

The Table shows that the 86 percent of the listed buildings in categories "A" and "B" have a high architectural value, 12 percent of the buildings appear in category "C" and just one building is in category "E".

The two listed buildings from the Pathan period have a comparatively low architectural value. The tomb of Emperor Qutb-ud-Din Aibak is in category "E". It is only a grave and was probably listed on account of it being a tomb of an emperor with important historical associations. The Department of Archaeology constructed a building over the ancient grave in 1988. The other listed Pathan building is in category "C", namely the tomb of Mir Mehdi, a governor of the period. This is also a grave surrounded by a wall which has some patterns made on its lime plastered external surface.

Of 11 listed buildings from the Early Mughal period, six buildings have been reconstructed and no longer have any part of their present structure which is original. The five gates of the walled city were reconstructed in 1870 during the British period and though they have historic associations of both the Mughal and British periods they are entirely British in terms of their construction. They consist of an elongated high arch and some of the patterns on the external surfaces are similar to those of the Mughal period. Their architectural value has been assessed as that of category "C", on a comparative basis with the architectural value of British buildings. The sixth reconstructed building of the period is the baradari of Mirza Kamran, which was reconstructed in 1990. Of other buildings of the period, one gate of the walled city, the Masti gate, has been lost and the one remaining original gate, the Raushnai gate, with a multifoil arch and geometric patterns in lime plaster on its external surfaces, clearly belongs to category "A". The remaining three buildings are in category "A", namely the Lahore fort, the tomb of Anar Kali and the tomb of Musa Ahangar.

Of 31 listed buildings of the Middle Mughal period 26 have survived and 21 of them are in category "A", having a very high architectural quality. They include the Badshahi mosque with its imposing domes and minarets, multifoil arches and beautiful mosaic work, the tomb of Emperor Jahangir, the tomb of Queen Nurjahan, the Shalimar gardens and other similar tombs and buildings built by emperors and their courtiers. These buildings are fine examples of the massive and decorative architecture of the period. Four of the buildings are in category "B", having a slightly lower value. They are the Saru-

wala-Maqbara (a tomb), the Bagga Gumbaz (a tomb), the mosque of Dai Anga and the Hammam (bath) of Nawab Wazir Khan. There is just one building, the Chitta gate (white gate) in category "C".

The one listed building from the Late Mughal period, the mosque of Nawab Zakaria Khan, is in category "A". This has three domes, slender minarets supporting cupolas covered with glazed tiles, multifoil arches and exposed brick-work.

Of eight listed buildings from the Sikh period two have been lost and three are in category "A". These latter buildings are fine examples of Sikh architecture, namely the tomb of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, with a single dome painted in yellow and white, the Marble baradari covered with white marble and having three multifoil arches of the Mughal style on each of its four sides, and the five storey house of Prince Naunehal Singh with a central courtyard, characteristic of traditional domestic architecture of the city. There are two buildings in category "B", the tomb of Maharaja Sher Singh, covered with a massive dome possessing fine mosaic work, and the tomb of Bhai Wasti Ram, externally covered in white marble with beautifully carved patterns. There is one building in category "C", the well of Raja Dina Nath which is covered with a massive dome supported by arches. Overall five of the six remaining listed buildings of the period are fine examples of Sikh architecture.

All three of the listed buildings from the British period are associated, as stated previously, with Sir Iqbal, the National poet of Pakistan. The tomb of Sir Iqbal, placed in category "A" is a handsome though small structure made of sand-stone. The other two buildings are the houses of Sir Iqbal in Lahore. They

are in category "C", possessing some interesting elements of British domestic architecture.

8.6: Listing Status of buildings:

Of the 283 buildings studied 56 were categorised as listed buildings and comprise all such buildings in the city of Lahore. They are listed by the Federal government's Department of Archaeology and Museums, which functions under the Antiquities Act, 1975, which provides ample opportunities under Section 2(c) for the listing and protecting of any ancient monument and does not prohibit the listing of buildings of a lesser age, though Section 2(a) defines the word "ancient" as belonging or relating to any period prior to May, 1857. The Department has listed three buildings constructed after 1900 during the British period.

The present field survey has revealed that eight of the listed buildings have been lost. Some of these buildings were known to have been demolished before 1975, for example the Anguri Bagh (garden) where residential flats had been constructed in 1973, and which should not have been included when the 1975 list was drawn up. The same remark applies to the Masti gate of the Walled city and the Inayat Bagh (garden), which had also been demolished by 1975. The Director General of Archaeology published a book[2] on "Archaeology in Pakistan" in 1989-90 and, in fact, included these buildings as listed and protected. This shows a lack of updating with regard to the state of the listed buildings.

The information produced in sections 8.3 and 8.5 indicates that the Department has, in listing the buildings, paid particular

attention to their historical associations. This is undoubtedly an important criterion but should not be the only determinant in deciding what is to represent the cultural heritage. However, the listed buildings from the Mughal and Sikh periods are also fine examples of the architecture of their time. The few listed buildings from the Pathan and British periods have clearly very high historic significance, though rather less architectural value. In the Pathan period the grave of Emperor Qutb-ud-Din Aibak has virtually no architectural value and the tomb of Mir Mehdi, a Pathan governor, although of higher quality, is not of great architectural value. The buildings which are fine examples of the Pathan architecture, such as the Niwin Masjid (Lower mosque) and the Sheranwali mosque, are not listed, probably because they were not built by the emperors or their governors. Similarly the tomb of Data Ganj Bakhash is not listed. This religious tomb has national importance in its religious context and also has high architectural value. Because of its association with this tomb the city of Lahore is commonly known as "Data-de-Nagri" (the city of Data) throughout Pakistan. However, it was not built by any Emperor or his courtier. All of the three listed buildings associated with the National poet Sir Iqbal have an obvious historic importance with reference to the history and movement for the creation of Pakistan. These buildings are by no means the best examples of the architecture of the British period and there have been numerous buildings mentioned in this work which better represent British architecture and the events of the history of the period.

The listed buildings, therefore, do not necessarily include the finest architecture of all the important historic periods, nor do they include a full range of building types.

8.7: Grading of the Listed Buildings:

The Department of Archaeology and Museums has classified the listed and protected monuments and sites into three categories[3], as follows:

Category I = Those monuments which from their present condition or historical or archaeological value ought to be maintained in permanent good repair.

Category II = Those monuments which it is now only possible or desirable to save from further decay by such measures as the eradication of vegetation, the exclusion of water from the walls and the like.

Category III = Those monuments which, from their advanced stage of decay or comparatively less importance, it is impossible or unnecessary to preserve.

The above definitions show that:

(a) the Department has laid quite a degree of emphasis on the present condition of the monuments in determining what assistance should be given to their protection.

(b) it has also considered the historical or archaeological value of the buildings. It appears to have placed less emphasis on the architectural value, which is possibly due to the archaeological

orientation of the Department. (For details reference should be made to chapter 2).

(c) there is no mention of financial limitations or lack of man-power in terms of technical staff.

(d) it is only in the case of buildings in category I where the Department intends to invest substantial amounts of money on repair and maintenance.

The 56 listed buildings in the city of Lahore are placed in two categories as shown in the Table 8.5 and there is no listed building from Lahore in category III.

TABLE 8.5

Grading of the listed buildings from Lahore

by the Department of Archaeology

Category	Existing Buildings	Demolished Buildings	Total
I	32	02	34
II	16	06	22
TOTAL	48	08	56

The Table shows that two of the buildings in category I and six in category II have been lost. The loss of two buildings from the first category indicates that the intention that such monuments are to be maintained in permanent good repair has not been carried out. The state of repair of the 32 existing buildings in this category also varies and reference should be made to the chapter 7 for a statement on their building condition. (Reference should also be made to Appendix 5 where, under the listing status of the each building, the categories "I" and "II" are identified as categories "A" and "B"

respectively and the state of repair of each building is also given.)

The field survey revealed that some of the buildings in category II are in very good condition and have not suffered deterioration, for example the mosque of Dai Anga and the baradari of Nawab Wazir Khan. On the other hand certain buildings from category I have deteriorated to a fairly advanced stage, for example the tomb of Nawab Bahadur Khan and the tomb of Prince Pervez. Therefore, the grading system developed by the Department does not appear to have been fully applied to the buildings listed and protected by the Department itself.

8.8: Development of a new Listing and Grading System:

As discussed in section 8.6 the listed buildings are not necessarily fully representative of the historical, architectural and cultural heritage of the city of Lahore. Criteria may need to be developed for listing representative historic buildings with particular reference being made to their architectural quality, their period of construction and building type. The law provides a wide authority to the Director General of Archaeology to list any monuments of historic, architectural and cultural value. However, the practice of listing adopted by the Department of Archaeology appears to be less than fully adequate and may need to be improved, along with the implementation of other measures such as the employment of more professional staff. As almost all of the existing 138 unlisted and 48 listed buildings examined in the study have survived the hazards of more than 100 years,

they have good claim to being called historic. Their historical and architectural values vary as discussed in sections 8.2 and 8.4. They belong to various historic periods and comprise many building types as discussed in chapter 7. In these circumstances, a case could be made for the listing of many of these buildings under the Act. The Director General of Archaeology could recommend these buildings as historic monuments to the Federal Government of Pakistan for declaration as protected monuments.

The grading system developed by the Department does not appear to be serving its purpose and, as discussed in section 8.7, is apparently not being followed all that closely in the case of the current listed buildings. Therefore, a new grading system could be developed on the basis of a combined historical and architectural value for each building. By combining the two values given in Appendix 5 in the present study, for example, a grading system could be developed as shown in Table 8.6. In this grading system, only marginally higher importance is given to the historical value of the buildings compared with their architectural value. (The grades given in the Table may be defined , as follows:

Grade I = Buildings of exceptional interest: They have a high historical as well as architectural value and ought to be constantly maintained in good condition.

Grade II = Buildings of special historical or architectural interest: They have a high historical and/or architectural value and ought

to be constantly maintained in good condition.

Grade III = Buildings of historical and architectural interest: They have a reasonably high historical as well as architectural value and ought to be constantly maintained in good condition.

Grade IV = Buildings which have high historical value but a somewhat lower architectural value. They ought to maintained for as long as possible and information on them should be collected in a "National Heritage Record", which would be proposed in conservation policy.

Grade V = Buildings which have some historical value but little architectural value. As they have survived for more than 100 years, they should be maintained as far as possible and must be recorded in the "National Heritage Record".

If applied to all the buildings examined in this study and still standing, 174 of the 186 remaining buildings would be classified in grades I, II and III and should thus be maintained in good condition. The other 12 buildings in grades IV and V should be maintained as far as possible. The buildings should be required to be examined each year and the listing and grading should be reviewed at regular intervals.

TABLE 8.6

Grading of all the existing buildings on the basis of their historical and architectural values

Grade	Historical Value	Architectural Value	Total Number
I	A A B	A B A	68 26 10 Total = 104
II	A A B C D	C E B B A	10 03 28 04 01 Total = 46
III	B B B C C	C D E C D	07 06 03 06 02 Total = 24
IV	C	E	Total = 08
V	D D	D E	03 01 Total = 04

8.9: Conclusion:

The buildings studied in this work have, in general, high historical and architectural values. They belong to the various historical periods and have traditional architectural elements of exceptional interest and represent a variety of building types constructed in the various historic periods.

The listed buildings occasionally appear to have been given their status on the basis of their connection with emperors and other people of high rank, though many of them are of high architectural interest and have a "sense of wonder". However, fine examples of architecture which have not been constructed

by rulers tend not to be listed, while the simple graves of rulers, with little architectural interest, are listed. For example, the grave of the Pathan Emperor Qutb-ud-Din Aibak is listed while a fine example of Pathan architecture, the Sheranwali mosque, is not. The Antiquities Act, 1975, under which the Department of Archaeology has listed the buildings, provides a wide range of authority for listing and protecting any ancient monument of historical or architectural interest. The Act is quite comprehensive and does not prohibit the listing of fine examples of architecture of any period, but the Department has been inclined to list the buildings with a high historic value and not necessarily a high architectural value.

The grading of the listed buildings developed by the Department is mainly based on the condition of the buildings and not on the basis of their architectural and historical values. The buildings in category I of the Department are said to be maintained in permanent good repair. The fact is that some the buildings in this category have been lost. Some of them had disappeared before 1975, though they are still shown as listed and in category I in the Department's latest publication of 1989-90. This indicates a regrettable lack of awareness on the part of the Department about the buildings in their own custody and shows that the requirements set for maintenance of buildings placed in various categories have not been followed.

The listing and grading system of the Department is not considered to be fully adequate and a new system under the provisions given in the Act could be developed. This might well be based on the selection of buildings on their architectural

and historical values. As many as 174 of the 186 remaining buildings examined in this study could be identified for listing in three grades on the basis of their historical and/or architectural value. The 12 remaining buildings have a lower historical value and virtually no architectural value.

References:

1. Feilden, B. M., Conservation of Historic Buildings, Butterworth & Co. (Publishers) Ltd., London, 1982, p. 1.

2. Khan, A. N. (Dr.), Director General of Archaeology, Archaeology in Pakistan, Department of Archaeology and Museums, Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, Government of Pakistan, Karachi, 1990.

3. Ibid, p. 41.

CHAPTER 9

USAGE AND OWNERSHIP
AND
RESPONSIBILITY FOR MAINTENANCE

9.1: Introduction..... 335

9.2: Usage of All Existing Buildings..... 335

9.3: Usage of the Existing Listed Buildings..... 340

9.4: Ownership and Maintenance of the Listed Buildings..... 341

9.4.1: Listed Buildings Owned and Maintained by the Department of Archaeology..... 342
9.4.2: Listed Buildings Owned and Maintained by Different Government Agencies..... 344
9.4.3: Listed Buildings Owned Privately and Maintained by the Department of Archaeology..... 346
9.4.4: Listed Buildings Owned and Maintained Privately..... 347

9.5: Ownership and Maintenance of All Existing Buildings..... 348

9.5.1: Buildings Owned and Maintained by Various Government Departments..... 350
9.5.2: Buildings Loosely Owned by Government and Maintained Privately..... 351
9.5.3: Buildings Owned and Maintained Privately.... 353

9.6: Sources of Finance..... 354

9.6.1 Sources of State Finance..... 354
9.6.2: Sources of private Finance..... 357

9.7: Conclusion..... 360

References..... 363

CHAPTER 9

USAGE AND OWNERSHIP AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR MAINTENANCE

9.1: Introduction:

This chapter analyses the results of the field survey with regard to usage, ownership and responsibility for maintenance of the buildings examined in the present study. Section 9.2 discusses the current usage of the buildings with reference to their original use and subsequent changes. Section 9.3 deals with the same topic with regard to the smaller group of listed buildings included in the study. Section 9.4 gives the results of the field survey with reference to the ownership and responsibility for maintenance of the smaller group of listed buildings. It discusses the categories as defined by the Department of Archaeology with reference to the topic. Section 9.5 considers all the buildings in the study in terms of ownership and responsibility for their maintenance. Section 9.6 discusses the availability of state as well as private finance for the maintenance and repair of the historic buildings.

9.2: Usage of All Existing Buildings:

In this section usage of all the 186 existing buildings in the present study is analysed and discussed. The information on the

original usage of the each building has largely been taken from the old literature and the information on the present usage was gathered during the field survey. The categorisation of usage is discussed in Chapter 5 and for the category of usage of each existing building reference should be made to Appendix 5. A large number of buildings with religious functions and associations, various categories of tombs and the public and educational buildings erected during the British period have not changed their original usage. There are some buildings where the original usage has been changed, with or without alterations being made to them, for example houses, baradaris and serae. There are other buildings which do not have a current usage but stand as historical monuments, for example the Sikh temples, a Hindu tomb and some of the baradaris and serae. On the basis of these situations the remaining buildings in the study have been categorised, as follows:

(Category "A" = The building is still in its original use.

Category "B" = The use of the building has changed, though without any significant alterations being made

Category "C" = The use of the building has changed, with alterations and/or additions made.

Category "D" = The building has no current use except as a historical structure.)

Table 9.1 shows the number of buildings in each category. A large number of buildings, 81 percent of those existing, have maintained their original usage. They consist of 29 mosques, 80 tombs of various sorts, two gardens, two residential buildings, one gate, one religious building, one memorial, three churches and 32 other buildings erected in the British period.

TABLE 9.1

Usage of All Existing Buildings

Categories	Number of Buildings
A	151
B	011
C	007
D	017
Total	186

There are 11 buildings, six percent of the total existing, in category "B", as follows:

(i) one royal tomb of the Early Mughal period, the tomb of Anarkali. The building was used as a church in the British period and at present it is being used as the Punjab Archive Library, where some historic records of the Mughal and Sikh periods are stored.

(ii) the fort. It is mainly a tourist attraction and part of it has been converted to a Museum where antiquities of the Mughal, Sikh and British periods are placed.

(iii) two baradaris, those of Devi, built in the Sikh period, and of Nawab Wazir Khan, from the Middle Mughal period. The baradaris were surrounded by water to achieve comfortable living conditions in the hottest summers and were approached by a bridge. The baradari of Devi is now part of the tomb of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and is used by Sikh visitors, who often come from India, for their religious ceremonies. The baradari of Nawab Wazir Khan was used as the Punjab Public Library in the British period and continued in the same usage until 1988.

Just at present it is open for tourists and visitors but does not have any other use.

(iv) two serae, those of Emperor Aurangzeb Alamgir, built in the Middle Mughal period, and of Muhammad Sultan, built in the British period. The construction of serae was introduced by the Pathan Emperor Sher Shah Suri who built serae from Kabul (Afghanistan) to Calcutta (India) along the Grand Trunk Road at distances of ten "Kos" or 15 miles. Later on these serae were often developed so as to form small towns, such as Serae Alamgir, Gujrat, Wazirabad, Aimonabad, Kamonke and Muridke. The serae of Aurangzeb Alamgir is located very close to the famous Badshahi mosque and is used as a religious library. The serae of Muhammad Sultan is situated in the Landa Bazaar and is used by various shops selling second-hand European clothes.

(v) four residences, those of Prince Naunehal Singh and Jamandar Khushhal Singh from the Sikh period and the two houses of Sir Iqbal built in the British period. Both the houses of the Sikh period have been converted to girls' schools and both the houses of Sir Iqbal have been converted to museums.

(vi) the spacious bath of Nawab Wazir Khan, which has many rooms and has been converted to a school.

The seven buildings, four percent of the those existing, in category "C" are:

(i) the baradari of Mirza Kamran, which was reconstructed in 1990 and now acts as a tourist attraction and picnic spot,

(ii) five gates of the old walled city which were reconstructed in the British period. They have rooms on each side and are now used by the Punjab Police.

(iii) the house of Dhian Singh. This was also used by the Punjab Police until 1990 but has now been converted to a school, a change involving additions to the building.

The 17 buildings, nine percent of those existing, in category "D" are:

(i) the three Sikh temples in the study, those of Ram Das, Khuda Singh and Dhian Singh. They stand as historic structures and are occasionally visited by Sikh pilgrims from India.

(ii) one historic tomb with Sikh religious associations, the Baoli Sahib, a religious well with a small garden. This has no current use except as a historical structure.

(iii) two baradaris, the Marble baradari of Maharaja Ranjit Singh from the Sikh period and the baradari of Princess Nadira Begum from the Middle Mughal period. These stand as historical structures without being used.

(iv) one serae, that of Emperor Jahangir, is not in any current usage except being a part of the tomb of Jahangir and standing as a historical structure.

(v) one Hindu tomb, that of Sitla Mata, the Hindu goddess, which is not often visited due to the absence of a significant Hindu population in the city.

(vi) three houses, those of Nawab Mian Khan and Kallu Bhai and the Pari Mahal (palace). These houses have virtually collapsed and the few remains continue to stand within new buildings constructed on their sites.

(vii) two garden gateways, the Golabi Bagh gateway and the Choburji gateway which stand as remains of the gardens which disappeared before 1892.

(viii) one original gate of the walled city, the Raushnai gate. This is located in the wall enclosing the Hazuri garden

and south of the tomb of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, which was approached through the gate. The gate now always remains closed and the tomb is approached from the entrance from the east side.

(ix) three other monuments, the well of Raja Dina Nath, the Chitta gate (white gate) and the north-eastern gate of the mosque of Wazir Khan, are also not used, being merely historical structures.

9.3: Usage of the Existing Listed Buildings:

The present usage of the smaller group of existing listed buildings has already been considered as part of the total number of remaining buildings studied in section 9.2. However, the figures for this smaller group are separately shown in Table 9.2.

TABLE 9.2

Usage of the Existing Listed Buildings

Categories	Number of Buildings
A	26
B	07
C	06
D	09
Total	48

A comparison of non-listed and listed buildings indicates that 125 of a total of 138, or 90 percent, of non-listed buildings and 26 of a total of 48, or 54 percent, of listed buildings are in category "A". The significantly higher number of non-listed

buildings in the category is due to the 62 tombs, 23 mosques and the 35 buildings of the British period which have not changed their original usage.

9.4: Ownership and Maintenance of the Listed Buildings:

In this section the matter of ownership and responsibility for maintenance of the listed buildings is considered with reference to the categories of state of repair used by the Department of Archaeology. The information with regard to the condition of the listed buildings in each of these categories comes from the findings of the field survey. The Department has categorised the buildings[1] in terms of ownership as follows:

Category "i" = The buildings owned and maintained by the Department of Archaeology itself.

Category "ii" = The buildings owned and maintained by different Government Agencies.

Category "iii" = The buildings owned privately and maintained by the Department of Archaeology.

Category "iv" = The buildings owned and maintained by Private Persons.

Table 9.3 shows the number of buildings in each of these categories, with separate lists of those buildings still standing and those which have been lost.

TABLE 9.3

Ownership and Maintenance of the Listed Buildings

Categories	Remaining buildings	Lost buildings	Total
i	25	02	27
ii	18	03	21
iii	01	01	02
iv	04	02	06
Total	48	08	56

9.4.1: Listed Buildings Owned and Maintained by the Department of Archaeology:

Table 9.3 indicates that 27 buildings, 48 percent of the total listed, are owned and maintained by the Department of Archaeology itself. According to the grading system developed by the Department 23 of these buildings fall in category I and the remaining four are in category II. The field survey revealed that two buildings in Grade I, the garden of Princess Zeb-un-Nisa and the tomb of Zeb-un-Nisa, have been lost and the building condition of the remaining 25 buildings, according to the categories mentioned in chapter 7, are as follows:

(i) Six buildings are in category "A", in good condition. They are the tomb of Emperor Jahangir, the tomb of Queen Nur Jahan, the Marble baradari of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the tomb of Sir Iqbal and the two listed houses of Sir Iqbal. All of them are in Grade I and are indeed supposed to be maintained in "permanent good repair".

(ii) Six buildings are in category "B", with minor surface decay. They are the Raushnai gate of the walled city, the fort,

the Shalimar gardens, the baradari of Princess Nadira Begum, the Choburji garden gateway and the tomb of Sheikh Musa Ahangar. All of them are in Grade I.

(iii) Six buildings are in category "C" with major surface decay. Four of them, the tomb of Prince Asif Jah, the Golabi garden gateway, the tomb of Dai Anga and the tomb of Ali Mardan Khan, are in Grade I and two buildings, the Suru-wala-Maqbara (tomb) and the Buddu-ka-Awa (a memorial) are in Grade II.

(iv) Two buildings, the serae of Jahangir and the Bagga Gumbaz (white tomb) are in category "D", with minor structural faults. Both of them are in Grade I.

(v) Three buildings are in category "E", with major structural faults. Two of them, the tomb of Prince Pervez and the tomb of Nawab Bahadur Khan are in Grade I and one building, the tomb of Mir Mehdi is in Grade II.

(vi) Two buildings in Grade I, the baradari of Mirza Kamran and the tomb of Emperor Qutb-ud-Din Aibak are in category "H" and have been reconstructed as new.

From the above it appears that the Department has on occasions failed to maintain in good condition the buildings which it owns and for which it has the responsibility for maintenance. This might be because of a lack of man-power and awareness and also due to the archaeological orientation of the Department. The reconstruction of new buildings would seem to indicate that the shortage of money may not be a major problem. However, the lack of awareness and severe shortage of qualified staff appear to be obstacles in the way of proper utilization of the available money and adequate planning for conservation.

9.4.2: Listed Buildings Owned and Maintained by Different Government Agencies:

There are 21 buildings in this group, as shown in the Table 9.3. The field survey revealed that three of them have been lost. The ownership and building condition of the buildings is as follows:

(i) Five buildings are owned and intended to be maintained by the Lahore Municipal Corporation. According to the field survey these buildings have been owned by the Lahore Development Authority (LDA) since 1975 and the Department of Archaeology has not updated its records. The LDA functions under the Provincial Government of the Punjab. One building, the garden of Nawab Mahabat Khan, in Grade II, has been lost. Of four remaining building there is one in Grade I and three in Grade II. Their building condition is as follows:

(a) One building in Grade I the bath of Nawab Wazir Khan, is in category "B" with minor surface decay.

(b) Of three buildings in Grade II, two, the Well of Raja Dina Nath and the North-eastern gate of the mosque of Wazir Khan are in category "C", with major surface decay, and the Chitta gate (white gate) is in category "E", having a major structural fault.

(ii) Three buildings are owned and intended to be maintained by the Provincial Government of the Punjab. Two of them are in Grade I and one building is in Grade II. Their condition is as follows:

(a) Both the buildings in Grade I, the tomb of Anarkali and the house of Prince Naunehal Singh, are in category "B", with minor surface decay and

(b) the building in Grade II, the baradari of Nawab Wazir Khan, is in category "A", in good condition.

(iii) Six buildings are owned by the Department of the Punjab Police. They are all gates of the walled city and have been placed in Grade II. One gate, the Masti gate, has been lost and the other five were reconstructed in the British period and are in good condition.

(iv) Four buildings are owned and intended to be maintained by the Evacuee Property Trust Board (EPTB). The Board is under the Provincial Government of the Punjab and is responsible for non-Muslim evacuee properties. One of these buildings, in Grade II, the Kuri garden, has been lost. Of the remaining three two are in Grade I and one building is in Grade II. Their building condition is as follows:

(a) One of the two buildings in Grade I, the tomb of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, is in good condition while the other, the tomb of Maharaja Sher Singh, has a minor structural fault,

(b) the one building in Grade II, the tomb of Bhai Wasti Ram, is in category "B", having minor surface decay.

(v) Two buildings are owned and intended to be maintained by the Department of Auqaf, a Provincial Government Department responsible for Muslim religious buildings. Both of these buildings are in Grade I and in good condition, being in

category "A". The buildings, the Badshahi mosque and the mosque of Wazir Khan, are monumental, massive, huge and picturesque. The survey revealed that the maintenance of these buildings is carried out by the Provincial government itself.

(vi) One building, the tomb of Nawab Nusrat Khan, is owned and intended to be maintained by the Pakistan Railway Department. This has been placed in Grade II and it has a major structural fault.

Overall, 17 of the total of 18 remaining buildings in this group are owned and due to be maintained by various Departments of the Provincial Government of the Punjab and one building, under the Railway Department, is owned and intended to be maintained by a Department of the Central Government.

From the circumstances mentioned above, it appears that the grading system defined by the Department of Archaeology is not particularly well related to the standard of maintenance.

9.4.3: Listed Buildings Owned Privately and Maintained by the Department of Archaeology:

According to the information collected from the Department of Archaeology, there are two listed buildings in Lahore which are owned privately but are maintained by the Department of Archaeology. They are the tomb of Mir Niamat Khan, in Grade I, and the tomb of Jani Khan, in Grade II. The field survey revealed that the tomb of Jani Khan has been lost and that the tomb of Mir Niamat Khan, in category "C" with major surface decay, is not owned by any private person but is actually owned by the Department of Archaeology itself and should be placed in that category. This is one of those tombs which survive largely

because of the strong original structure rather than because of regular repair. In the British period a number of these tombs stood in the agricultural land surrounding the city which was then owned by private landlords. With the passage of time the city expanded and the private agricultural land was converted into various housing schemes. The whole area is now largely residential and the city has expanded several miles beyond it. The tomb of Mir Niamat Khan therefore stands within the surroundings of private houses. Going back to the British period, the record shows[2] that the tomb was included in a list of 48 historic buildings drawn up for listing and protection under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act of 1904. During the British period the ownership of the building would indeed has been private. It seems that the same record has continued to travel with the building under the later legislation and was even published in 1990 in the latest publication by the Director General of Archaeology. The field survey clearly indicated, however, that there is no listed building in this particular category. The building which has been lost should be deleted from the listed buildings and the ownership of the tomb should be transferred to the listed buildings owned by the Department of Archaeology.

9.4.4: Listed Buildings Owned and Maintained Privately:

According to the record of the Department of Archaeology, there are six listed buildings in this category, as shown in Table 9.3. According to the field survey the information from the Department is outdated, the situation being similar to that discussed in the previous section. During British times these

buildings were privately owned and maintained but with the expansion of the city private agricultural land was converted into residential areas and these buildings are no longer owned by private individuals. Two of the buildings, the Anguri garden and the Inayat garden, had already disappeared by 1975. The other four buildings are mosques and are actually owned by various sectors of Government. Three mosques are in Grade I, those of Mariam Zamani, Khawaja Ayyaz and Nawab Zakaria Khan, and are owned by the Provincial Government of the Punjab. The mosque of Dai Anga is in Grade II and is owned by the Central Government's Department of Railway. However, the Government has a very loose form of ownership and the buildings are actually used and maintained by members of the public.

It is evident that this supposed category of ownership does not actually occur with regard to any listed buildings in Lahore and a new category should really be instituted, involving Government ownership and private use and maintenance.

Overall, the ownership of listed buildings is actually such that 26 of the 48 remaining buildings are owned and maintained by the Department of Archaeology, 18 buildings by other Departments of Government and four buildings loosely owned by the Government, though used and maintained by the public.

9.5: Ownership and Maintenance of All Existing Buildings:

In this section ownership of all the existing 186 buildings, including both listed and non-listed, is considered on the basis of information collected through the field survey. A new categorisation, very close to that shown in Table 9.3, has been developed for all the buildings surveyed, as follows:

Category "A" = The building is owned and maintained by the Federal Government's Department of Archaeology.

Category "B" = The building is owned and maintained by other Departments of the Federal or Provincial Governments.

Category "C" = The building is in private ownership and being maintained by the Department of Archaeology.

Category "D" = The building is loosely owned by the Government and used and maintained by the public.

Category "E" = The building is owned as well as maintained privately.)

For the category of each building surveyed reference should be made to Appendix 5. The number of existing buildings in each of the above categories, with separate lists of those listed and non-listed, is shown in Table 9.4. Similar categories to those shown in Table 9.3 are given in the Table for ready reference. However, the number of buildings shown in each new category is based on the field survey.

TABLE 9.4

Ownership and Maintenance of All Existing Buildings

Categories as in Table 9.3	New Categories	Listed buildings	Non-listed buildings	Total
i	A	26	00	26
ii	B	18	79	97
iii	C	00	00	00
-	D	04	49	53
iv	E	00	10	10
	Total	48	138	186

The Table indicates 26 listed buildings, 14 percent of the total remaining, in category "A". These buildings have already been discussed in sections 9.4.1 and 9.4.3. There is no building, surveyed in Lahore, in category "C". This category has been maintained because the Department of Archaeology records some listed buildings, from various settlements in Pakistan, in such a situation. The Department supposedly has two listed buildings from Lahore in this category which have been discussed in section 9.4.3 and found to be wrongly classified.

9.5.1: Buildings Owned and Maintained by Various Government Departments:

Table 9.4 indicates 97 buildings, 52 percent of those existing, in category "B". Ninety-six of these are owned by the Provincial Government or its Department of Auqaf and the Evacuee Property Trust Board and only one building is owned by Federal Government, by the Department of Railway. Of 97 buildings, the number of buildings in each category of building condition, given in Appendix 5, is as follows:

- 52 buildings, four listed and 48 non-listed, in category "A",
- 10 buildings, four listed and six non-listed, in category "B",
- six buildings, two listed and four non-listed, in category "C",
- three buildings, one listed and two non-listed, in category "D",
- eight buildings, two listed and six non-listed, in

category "E",

- 13 buildings, all non-listed, in category "G" with original sound structures but with additions and repairs made to them and
- five buildings, all listed, in category "H", or reconstructed.

Overall, 86 of the 97 buildings in this category are in fairly good condition. They include 68 buildings in categories "A", "B" and "C", the five city gates reconstructed in the British period and 13 buildings in category "G", with some additions made to them. Most of these additions are capable of removal. There are 11 buildings in categories "D" and "E", with structural faults of various sorts. Thus, in general, the standard of maintenance of these buildings, owned and used by other Government Departments, is somewhat higher than the standard of maintenance of the buildings owned by the Department of Archaeology itself.

9.5.2: Buildings Loosely Owned by Government and Maintained Privately:

There are 53 buildings, 28 percent of the total existing, four listed and 49 non-listed, in category "D", as shown in Table 9.4. The four listed buildings have been discussed in section 9.4.4. All of these 53 buildings are used and maintained by the public and the Government has a very loose form of ownership. All of the four listed buildings are mosques and of 49 non-listed buildings there are 20 mosques and 29 Muslim religious tombs. The mosques are used every day by the Muslim worshippers. The tombs of religious saints are also visited

daily by their followers and comparatively large gatherings are seen on Thursdays and much larger crowds attend the "Annual Fair" held at the premises and surroundings of the tomb of every religious saint. The people living nearby consider it their religious responsibility to maintain these mosques and religious tombs. As far as actual ownership is concerned, they are not owned by the people who use and maintain them. Of 53 buildings, 52 are owned by the Provincial Government of the Punjab and one building, the mosque of Dai Anga (listed building), is owned by the Central Government's Department of Railway.

Of the 53 buildings in this category of ownership, the number of buildings classified in terms of their present building condition, is as follows:

- Eight buildings are in category "A".
- 16 buildings are in category "B".
- Five buildings are in category "C".
- One building is in category "D".
- 23 buildings are in category "G" with a sound original structure but with additions and repairs made to them which do not necessarily relate to the original architectural style.

Overall, 52 of the total of 53 are thus in relatively good condition. They include 29 buildings in categories "A", "B" and "C" and 23 buildings in category "G" which have survived with their original structures. There is only one building in category "D" with a minor structural fault. The overall condition of these buildings is, therefore, somewhat better than the buildings discussed in sections 9.4.1 and 9.5.1.

9.5.3: Buildings Owned and Maintained Privately:

There are only ten buildings, five percent of total remaining, in category "E" as shown in the Table 9.4. They are all non-listed buildings, as follows:

(i) three churches owned and maintained by the Christian Mission, the church at Mian Mir, the church at the Upper Mall Road and the church at the Main Railway Station. They are all in good condition, in category "A".

(ii) the Young Mens Christian Association building (YMCA), owned and maintained by that Association. The building is in category "A" of building condition.

(iii) one building owned and maintained by the "Shia" (a sect of Islam) organisation, the Imam Bara. This is in category "G" having a sound original structure though with additions made to it.

(iv) four houses, the Mubarik house, the houses of Nawab Mian Khan and Kallu Bhai and the Pari Mahal (palace). New occupants of the Mubarik house have made additions to the original and it is in category "G" of building condition. All the other three houses are in category "F" of building condition. They have few existing remains and their original sites have been occupied by new houses. The remains of the original buildings are surrounded by new construction, are owned by the present residents and are not specifically maintained.

(v) one serae, that of Muhammad Sultan. The rooms of the old serae are owned by various shopkeepers of the Landa Bazaar. The building has minor structural faults.

Overall, therefore, five buildings are owned by religious organisations, one house and one serae are owned by private persons and the few remains of three houses are also owned by privately.

Overall, the standard of maintenance in this category of ownership would seem to be similar to the previous category.

Considering all the various categories, the condition of the buildings maintained by members of the public and private owners appears to be somewhat better than those maintained by the Department of Archaeology itself and other Government Departments. The major problem with a fair proportion of the buildings is that of unrelated additions, a circumstance which is mainly due to a lack of awareness and the absence of any professional advice, planning and supervision of the repair work. The standard of maintenance of the buildings used by other Government Departments is rather better than those maintained by the Department of Archaeology.

9.6: Sources of Finance:

The available sources of finance for the repair and maintenance of the historic buildings in the study are mainly of two types:

- state finance and
- private finance.

9.6.1: Sources of State Finance:

The finance provided by the Government to the Department of Archaeology for its administrative costs and the repair of

listed monuments and sites has been discussed in Section 2.5.2.6. The Department receives its funds in following ways:

(a) Normal Annual Budget

(b) Special Funds

(c) Development Budget

(a) Details of the Normal Annual Budget are given in Appendix 2 (c). At present the annual amount is Rupees 31.2 million, of which Rupees 5.2 million are set aside for the actual maintenance of historical monuments and sites. Of the total of 355 listed monuments and sites in Pakistan, 80 monuments and 14 sites are owned and maintained by the Department and another 16 monuments and four sites are owned privately and maintained by the Department. Thus 96 monuments and 18 sites are maintained by the Department. They include 29 buildings from Lahore, as shown under categories "i" and "iii" in the Table 9.3. As already discussed in the previous section, three of these buildings have already been lost. The funds have been used to carry out relatively minor repairs on some of the buildings and sites.

(b) Special funds are provided by the Government for specific repairs to certain listed monuments. The allocation of these funds depends upon the schemes prepared by the Department. In the year 1991-92, Rupees 3.2 million were allocated to the development of the surroundings of the historical monuments (the tomb of Emperor Jahangir, the tomb of Prince Asif Jah, the serae of Jahangir and the tomb of Queen Nur Jahan) at Shahdara, Lahore[3] and Rupees 30.0 million were allocated for reconstruction of the Baradari (summer house) of Mirza Kamran in the year 1989-90.

(c) Funds under the Development Budget are allocated by the Government every year. A sum of Rupees 2.5 million[4] was given to the Department under the programme in 1991-92. This amount varies from year to year and its allocation is based upon the schemes and programmes prepared by the Department. These funds are used to repair buildings, though often with less expensive materials such as cement plaster and white-washing instead of materials to match the original. In the field survey many buildings were noted having such repairs. Examples are the Bagga Gumbaz, the Buddu ka Awa, the tomb of Sheikh Musa Ahangar and the tomb of Ali Mardan.

As already discussed in Chapter 2 the Department has a severe shortage of qualified and professional staff with reference to the conservation of buildings and sometimes it is not capable of preparing a sufficient number of schemes. It thus gets less by way of special funds and money from the Development Programme than might otherwise be the case.

In addition to the sources of state finance, the Department itself earns some amounts from the very nominal entrance tickets to the main historical monuments, sites and museums, for example the Lahore fort, the Shalimar gardens, the tomb of Emperor Jahangir, and the museums at Moinjodaro, Harappa and Taxila. This amounts to nearly 5.0 million Rupees every year. However, these earnings are not used for maintenance of the buildings but are deposited in the Federal Government Treasury.

Ninety-seven buildings are owned and maintained by other Departments of the Government. A separate allocation with regard to the maintenance and repair of such buildings is not made. Overall funds are allocated to these Departments and out

of such funds the buildings are maintained. However, additional funds may be provided if some special repair is to be made.

9.6.2: Sources of Private Finance:

As shown in Table 9.4 under category "D" there are 53 buildings, 49 non-listed and four listed, being used and maintained by the public. They are all Muslim religious buildings, specifically 24 mosques out of a total of 29 mosques and 29 Muslim religious tombs out of a total of 46 such tombs in the study. There are not any fixed or regular funds for repairs to these buildings. Funds are collected by the public from time to time whenever the need of a particular repair arises. The mosques are maintained by the Imam, the religious person who leads the prayers, or the Imam and a mosque committee. Such a committee is not a regular institution and is formed from time to time.

The funds are normally generated through various means, as follows:

(i) The Imam makes appeals through the loud-speaker for contribution of funds for repair. He sets the target and the people, living in the area around the mosque, usually meet the target in a few days. The motivating force is the deep religious commitment of the people.

(ii) In some other cases "receipt books" are printed for the collection of funds for larger repairs where the local population is not able to meet the full amount. Some people offer their services for the collection of funds and thus travel in other sectors of the city and make appeals to such as the people gathered at bus-stations, coach-stations and railway stations.

(iii) Another method adapted for collection of funds is that some volunteers install a camp adjacent to a main road and make appeals for the people passing on the roads to contribute funds. (See Plate 9.1).

The religious tombs are maintained by a "Mujawar", a chief follower of the saint who normally resides in the building. A treasury box is built at the front of the grave of the buried saint where his followers contribute offerings. This money is normally used for public functions, particularly for preparation of the "Lunger" (Food). A part of the money is used for the repair and decoration of the tomb. If additional funds are required more appeals are made to the followers, who rarely hesitate to come forward with donations.

Another ten buildings, all non-listed, shown under category "E" in Table 9.4, are owned and maintained by private persons or private organisations who are generally able to provide the required funds for the repair work.

The repair and maintenance works, with regard to the religious buildings used by the public and the buildings owned and maintained privately, are normally carried out by hiring the services of ordinary masons who are not trained for special and traditional construction. Moreover, the repair is rarely organised or supervised by any professional architect or some other appropriate person. Many of the buildings in Lahore have been repaired and maintained by the public and private owners without any proper planning or awareness of the need to maintain the original style of architecture. As a result some buildings, as discussed under category "G" of building condition in chapter 7, have been repaired in a far from satisfactory manner and certain colourful additions are





The top view shows volunteers collecting funds for the construction of a new mosque by installing a camp on the main Grand Trunk (GT) Road in Lahore. A cot is placed for the purpose at the road-side and some young boys, sitting in a temporary shelter, are making appeals, through a loud-speaker lying on the cot, to people passing on the road to contribute funds for construction of a "home of God" (mosque). The lower view shows a mosque under construction. A colourful high minaret and some other parts have already been constructed using voluntary public funds. The land is owned by the Railway Department of the Central Government. The people who are erecting the mosque have no legal right to its ownership but the Government is unable to stop them from erecting the mosque. There are many other mosques which are owned by the Government but people use and maintain them.

PRIVATE FUND COLLECTION

PLATE 9.1

sometimes made which do not relate to the original form of the building.

9.7: Conclusion:

A large proportion of the existing buildings, 151 out of a total of 186, are still in their original use. These include 29 mosques, 80 tombs of various categories, 35 educational, public, industrial and other buildings constructed in the British period and some other buildings such as houses and gardens. There are 11 buildings with a changed use but without alterations made to the buildings and seven buildings with a changed use and subject to certain alterations or additions. Finally there are 17 buildings without any current use which stand only as historical structures.

The Department of Archaeology has classified the ownership and maintenance of the listed buildings into four categories. The field survey has revealed that the listed buildings in Lahore actually fall into three categories. A few of the listed buildings in each category have been lost, including three of the buildings in the Department's own ownership. Certain buildings have been wrongly classified by the Department in terms of ownership and responsibility for maintenance, indicating that the records are outdated.

The field survey of the buildings in Lahore indicated that their ownership and maintenance falls into four categories. Of the total of 186 existing buildings, 26 listed buildings are owned and to be maintained by the Department of Archaeology, 97 buildings, 18 listed and 79 non-listed, are owned and maintained by other Government Departments, 53 buildings, four

listed and 49 non-listed are loosely owned by the Government and used and maintained by the public and only ten non-listed buildings are owned and maintained privately. The buildings maintained by the public are the mosques and Muslim religious tombs. The condition of the buildings maintained by the public and private owners tends to be somewhat better than those maintained by the Department of Archaeology and the buildings maintained by other Government Departments. Some of these buildings have not been repaired in the original manner and unfortunate additions have occasionally been made to them. However, their original structures are generally sound. Many of the buildings in current usage, such as educational and public buildings, are kept in good condition, while those which are not continually used are inclined to decay.

The available sources of finance are of two types, state finance and private finance. State finance is provided to the Department of Archaeology, for its administrative costs and maintenance of the listed buildings owned by the Department itself, under three headings, the Normal Annual Budget, funds under the Development Programmes and special funds for special repairs. The buildings owned by other Government Departments are repaired and maintained by the departmental funds separately provided to them.

In all, 63 buildings from those surveyed in Lahore are maintained privately. In 53 of the 63 cases the Government has a loose form of ownership of these buildings. They are all Muslim religious buildings, mosques and religious tombs. The public use and maintain them and generate funds on their own account which are often able to meet the requirements of repair, maintenance and appropriate additions. In the remaining

ten cases the buildings are owned as well as maintained privately. The major problem with these buildings is that of less than satisfactory repairs and additions. This is because of lack of knowledge and awareness about the value of maintenance of original structures and the need to carry out repairs in the proper manner.

References:

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2. Government of the Punjab, Master Plan for Greater Lahore, Lahore, the Master Plan Project Office, Housing and Physical Planning Department, 1973, pp. 143-148. (The plan prepared in 1966 and approved in 1973).

3. Government of the Punjab, Ta'amir-I-Watan Programme (Development Programme), Lahore, Pakistan, 1991, p. 363.

4. Ibid. p. 482.

CHAPTER 10

BUILDING GROUPS AND CONSERVATION AREAS

10.1: Introduction..... 365

10.2: Heritage Conservation and Conservation Areas..... 365

10.3: Identification of Building groups and Demarcation of Conservation Areas..... 367

10.4: Group 1: The Lahore Fort and Mosque Complex..... 371

10.5: Group 2: The Delhi Gate Bazaar and the Wazir Khan Mosque Complex..... 374

10.6: Group 3: The Shahdara Tombs Complex..... 376

10.7: Group 4: The Mayo Hospital Complex..... 379

10.8: Group 5: The Punjab University and Museum Complex..... 381

10.9: Conclusion..... 383

References..... 384

CHAPTER 10

BUILDING GROUPS AND CONSERVATION AREAS

10.1: Introduction:

This chapter consists of a discussion of those areas in Lahore where significant buildings are grouped closely together and thus attain a "group value" which is somewhat greater than their individual values. Section 10.2 provides a general discussion on the importance of the buildings having group-value and the concept of conservation areas in heritage conservation. Section 10.3 gives an account of the extent to which it is possible in the present study to identify such groups and discusses five in some detail. It also considers the possibility of the demarcation of the area around these building groups for conservation purposes. The five sections from Section 10.4 to Section 10.8 inclusive deal with each group individually. At the end of the chapter, in section 10.9, conclusions are drawn out of the earlier material.

10.2: Heritage Conservation and Conservation Areas:

In any conservation policy, along with the attention which should be given to individual historic buildings, the conservation of particular groups of buildings should also be an important consideration. In the environment of significant historic buildings there can be some other old buildings, of

rather less importance, which nevertheless impart to the area a quality which otherwise it would not possess. These less significant buildings, forming an environment in which the more important buildings stand, may well deserve to be preserved on the basis not of their individual value but of their "group value". Such areas in England are known and designated as Conservation Areas, under legislation which was first introduced[1] in the Civic Amenities Act in 1967. Such areas are clearly defined and powers of control exist with regard to demolition and new development.

In Pakistan, the listing and protection of the valuable built heritage is limited to archaeological sites and individual historic buildings. No buildings are listed and protected on the basis of their group value.

In England the practice of protecting historic areas as well as individual buildings has developed over a long period of time. Michael Ross in his book Planning and the Heritage writes[2], as follows:

> "It is one of the oddities of conservation in this country that it took 20 years to move from the protection of individual buildings to the protection of whole areas of special interest."

The practice is fully defined and the task of determining the conservation areas is given to the Local Authorities. M. Ross further writes[3], as follows:

"Local authorities were now given a statutory duty to determine which parts of their area...are areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance and shall designate such areas.

So the conservation area was born, and became an important tool in the battle against unrestrained development. There are now over 6300 conservation areas, and the controls applied to them have guaranteed an extra layer of protection for buildings within them."

When a conservation area is designated, it is given considerable protection under the law. In this regard Roger W. Suddards in his book Listed Buildings writes[4], as follows:

> "The effect of designation is that special attention should be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of the area designated. In particular, controls are applied regarding the demolition of buildings (owners are required to apply to the council for listed buildings consent before carrying out works of demolition to any building or part of a building within the areas); control is also imposed in respect of the display of advertisements and the felling, topping and lopping, etc., of trees within the areas. Penalties apply in the event of violations against the control."

In Pakistan the current legislation would require to be amended for the defining and protecting of conservation areas to occur. At present heritage conservation is the responsibility of the Federal Government. An involvement of the Provincial Governments and the Local authorities might be required for area conservation.

10.3: Identification of Building Groups and Demarcation of Conservation Areas:

The thrust of this study has been on significant historic buildings and the survey was conducted to gather information on the state of the such buildings in Lahore. It has not been possible to gather all the information required for a full consideration of areas of special historical and architectural interest. However, with the help of the survey some important groups of buildings in Lahore have been identified. The information on the surroundings and the less significant buildings situated in these groups has been based on the Lahore Guide Map, 1979, and on the studies[5] made of some of the

historic buildings at the Department of Architecture, University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore. In general, a building considered individually may have a comparatively low architectural or historical value but still be important since it forms part of a group of buildings which, considered together, have significant merit. The field survey revealed that certain of the significant buildings were so closely located that if they were not considered together with the other historic buildings close by, the value of such buildings might be reduced. In the survey five particular groups were identified, as follows:

Group 1: The Lahore Fort and Mosque Complex

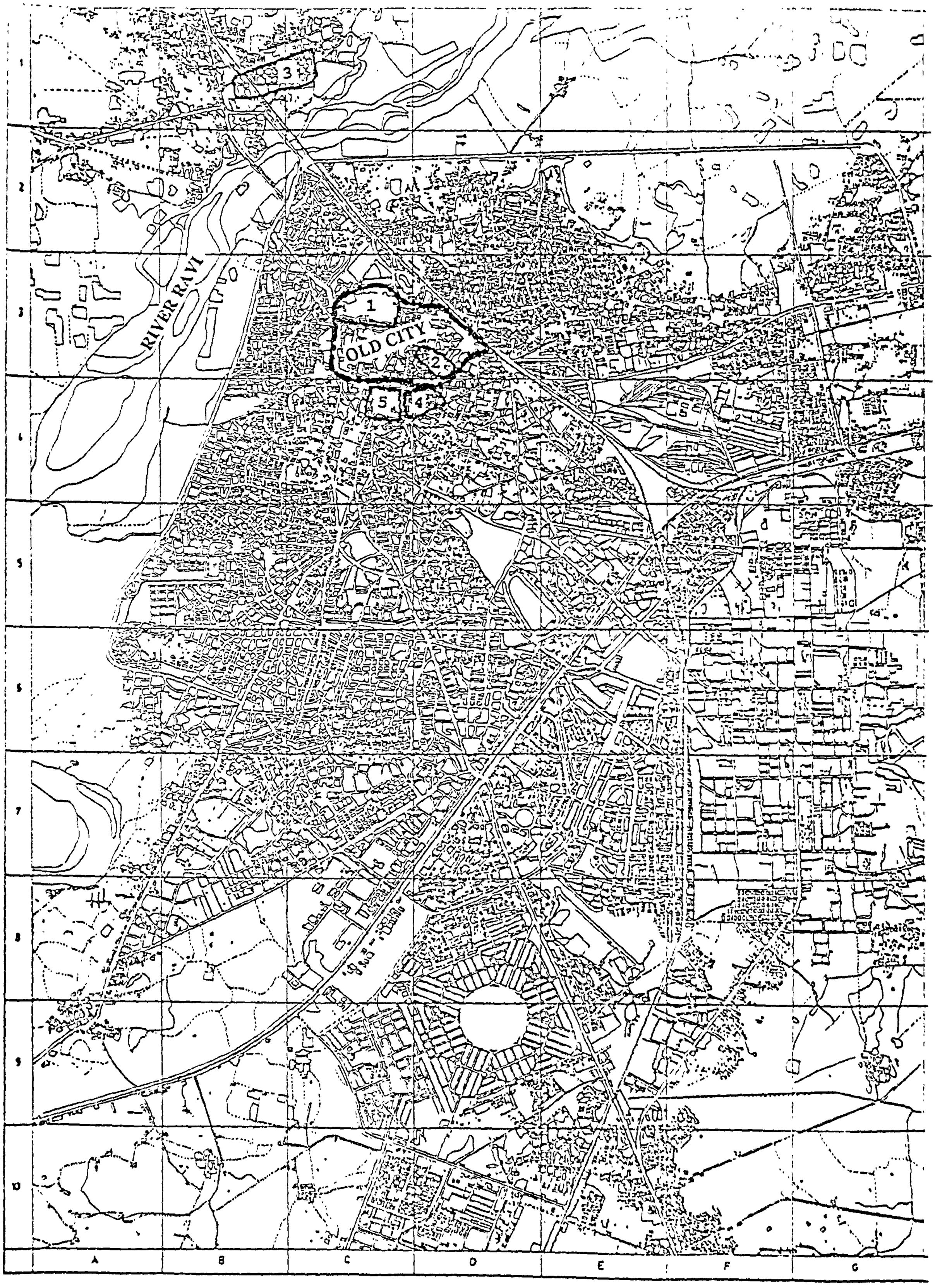
Group 2: The Delhi Gate Bazaar and the Wazir Khan Mosque Complex

Group 3: The Shahdara Tombs Complex

Group 4: The Mayo Hospital Complex

Group 5: The Punjab University and Museum Complex

The location of the above mentioned building groups is shown in Map 10.1 with reference to the Lahore Guide Map, 1979. Group 1 and Group 2 are situated inside the Old Walled City in Map Sectors "C3" and "D3" respectively. Group 3 is located in Shahdara, across the River Ravi in Map Sectors "B1" and "C1". Group 4 is situated to the east of the Anar Kali Bazaar in Map Sectors "C4" and "D4" and Group 5 is situated on both sides of the Mall Road and the Lower Mall Road, and west of the Anar Kali Bazaar in Map Sector "C4". Group 4 and group 5 are somewhat closely situated but they have different characters, which explains why they have been considered separately.



LOCATION OF IDENTIFIED BUILDING GROUPS

MAP 10.1

In order to give protection to areas such as these, the provisions of the Antiquities Act might be used with minor amendments, as follows:

(i) The words "area of historic and architectural interest" should be included in the definition of "antiquity" and "national monument" given under section 2 (c) and 2 (h) respectively (see section 2.5.1 in Chapter 2).

(ii) Under Section 22 of the Act, provisions with regard to the control of new construction in the vicinity of a protected monument are already in place: "no development plan or scheme or new construction on or within a distance of two hundred feet of a protected building shall be undertaken or executed except with the approval of the Director of Archaeology". By using such or similar provisions, areas around building groups could be demarcated fairly readily.

(iii) An appropriate requirement for deciding on the boundaries of a conservation area is that of the presence of an Advisory Committee consisting of qualified persons to give their recommendations in particular cases. Section 3 of the Antiquities Act allows for the constitution of such an Advisory Committee (see section 2.5.1 of Chapter 2).

The boundaries around the five building groups under discussion have been determined in part by using the concept of allowing a distance of up to 200 feet beyond the limits of the listed or significant buildings.

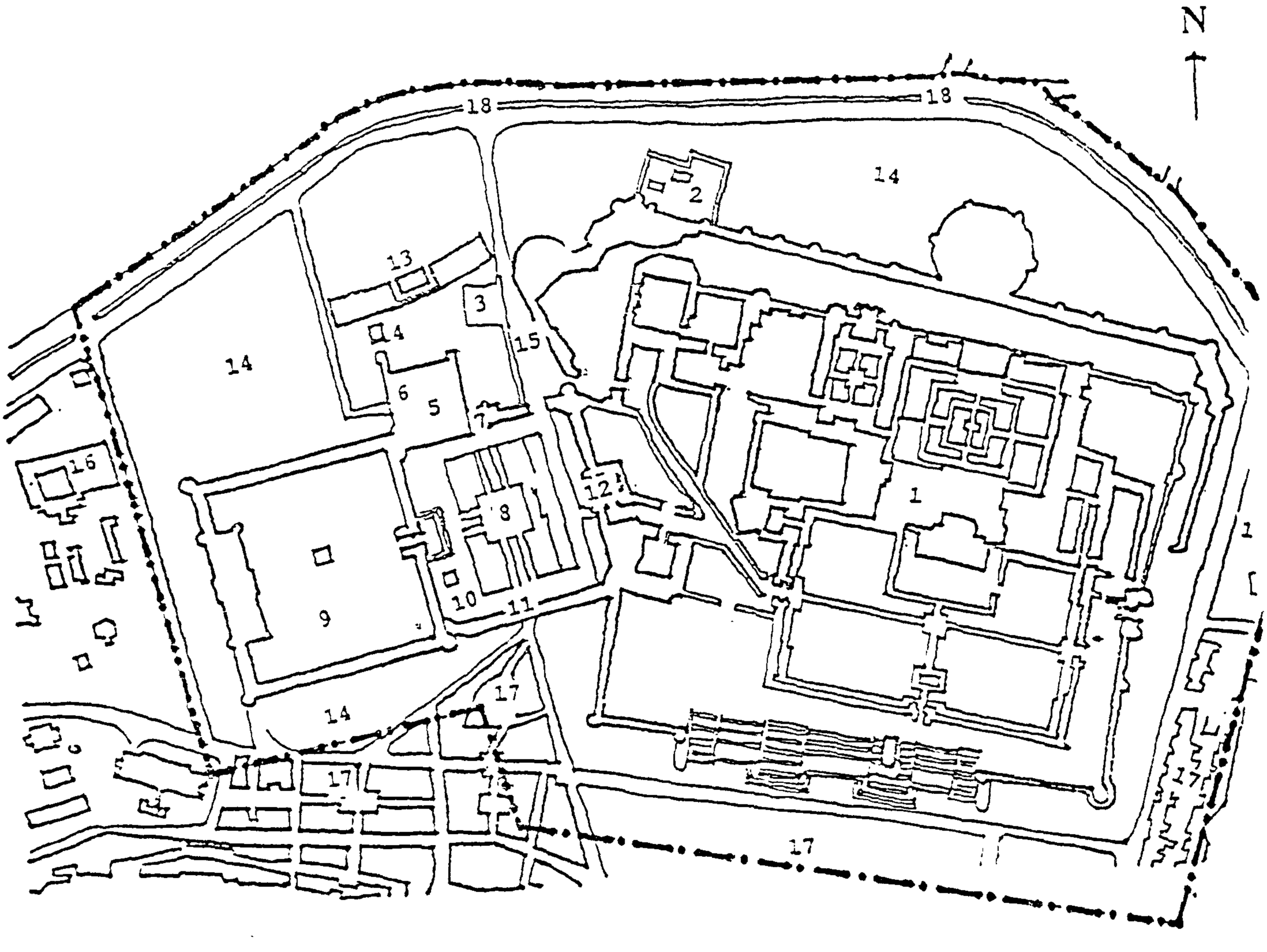
10.4: Group 1: The Lahore Fort and Mosque Complex:

These buildings are situated in the north-west corner of the walled city of Lahore. [See Figure 10.1].

The dominant character of the group is provided by the buildings constructed in the Mughal period. These comprise five buildings examined in the present study, the Lahore Fort and the Raushnai gate of the walled city of the Early Mughal period, and the Alamgiri gate of the fort, the Badshahi mosque and the Alamgiri Serae of the Middle Mughal period. The Hazuri garden was formerly situated between the buildings of the fort and the Badshahi and was surrounded by a high wall. To the north was the Raushnai Gate while to the south was the Alamgiri Serae.

Six further buildings considered in the study were added to the group during the Sikh period, namely the tomb of Bhai Wasti Ram, built at the north-west corner of the fort, four buildings built immediately to the north of the Raushnai gate, the tomb of Arjan Mal, the baradari of Devi, the tomb of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and the tombs of the Princes Kharak Singh and Naunehal Singh, the sons of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and the Marble Baradari of Maharaja Ranjit Singh in the centre of the Hazuri garden. The four buildings outside the Raushnai gate were enclosed by a wall and approached through the Raushnai gate. One other building in the area which has already been mentioned is the tomb of Sir Allama Iqbal, which was erected in 1938.

Seven of the twelve buildings (the fort, the tomb of Bhai Wasti Ram, the tomb of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the Raushnai gate, the Badshahi mosque, the tomb of Sir Allama Iqbal and the Marble Baradari of Maharaja Ranjit Singh) are listed.



Significant Buildings

1. The Lahore fort
2. The tomb of Bhai wasti Ram
3. The tomb of Arjan Mal
4. The Baradari of Devi
5. The tomb of Maharaja Ranjit Singh
6. The tomb of Princes Kharak Singh and Naunehal Singh
7. The Raushnai Gate
8. The Marble Baradari of Ranjit Singh
9. The The Badshahi Mosque
10. The tomb of Sir Allama Iqbal
11. The Serae of Aurangzeb
12. The Alamgiri Gate

Other notable features

13. The Atique Stadium
14. The Landscaped Area
15. The Open Air Market
16. The Lady Wellington Hospital
17. The Residential Quarters
18. The Circular Road

0′ 200′ 400′ 600′

GROUP 1
THE LAHORE FORT AND MOSQUE COMPLEX
FIGURE 10.1

As classified in the present study, nine of the 12 buildings have an architectural as well as a historical value in category "A", two buildings have an architectural value in category "B" and a historical value in category "A" and one building has an architectural as well as a historical value in category "B".

The buildings which form this group are all significant in terms of the definition employed in this study. The only recent building is the Atique Stadium, situated to the north of the tomb of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. It was built in 1970 mainly for national and international Volleyball tournaments, though it is used for other sports such as wrestling. This building has obstructed the north views of the tomb of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and other buildings. Another addition on both sides of the approach road leading to the complex is an open-air market, in which food and drinks are also usually available.

There is the Circular road to the north and beyond the road is the Minto park, within which is the Pakistan Minaret, erected to commemorate the resolution of Pakistan which was passed here at a large public meeting in 1940. The minaret is situated quite far from the building group and does not affect the views. To the west, beyond an open space and a road, the Lady Wellington Hospital was constructed during the Late British period. To the south and the east, there are residential quarters of the old walled city. A suggestion for the boundary of the area of historic and architectural interest, were appropriate legislation in place, is shown in Figure 10.1. To enhance the area, the environmental quality of the open-air market should be improved.

10.5: Group 2: The Delhi Gate Bazaar and Wazir Khan's Mosque Complex:

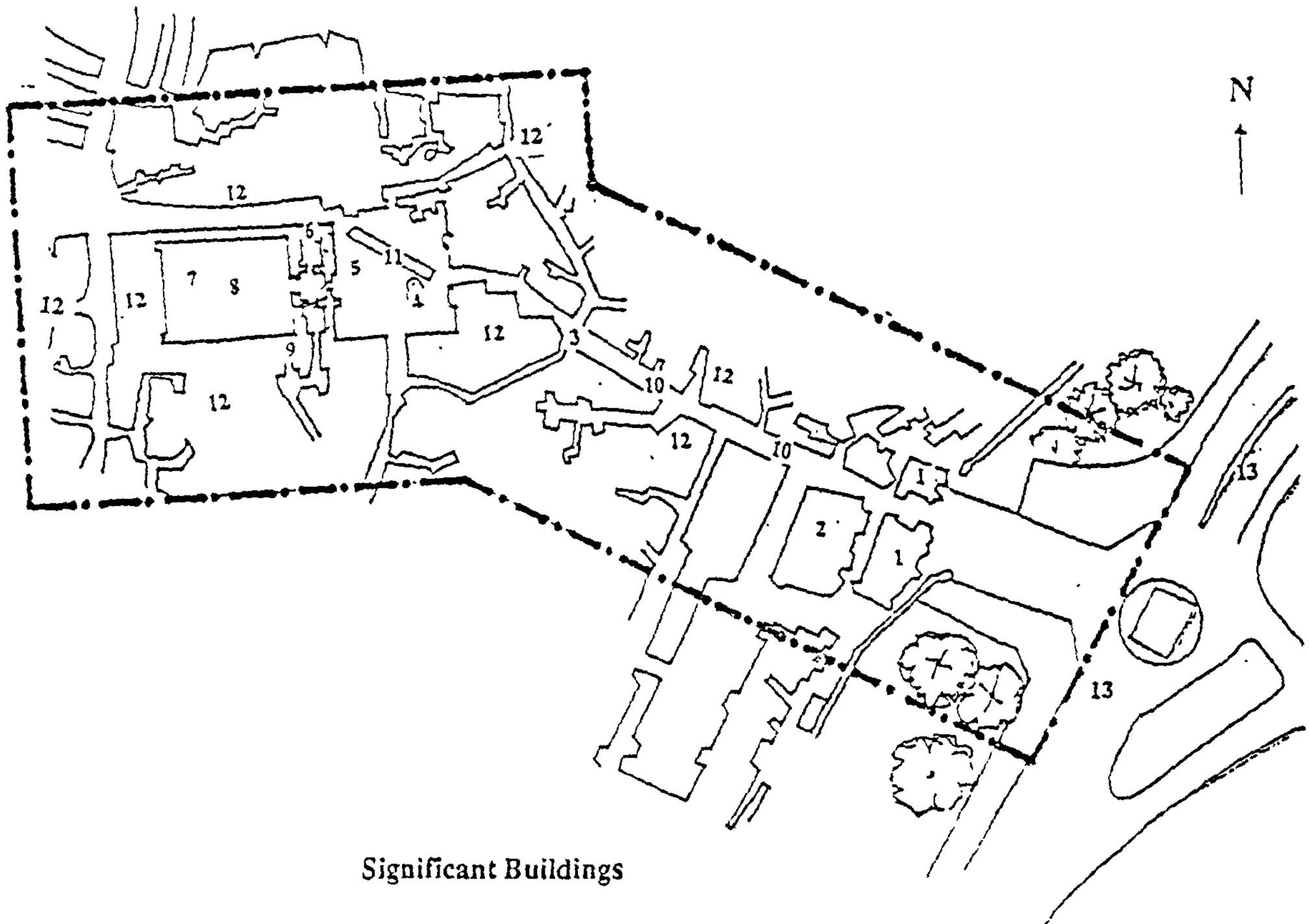
These buildings are situated in the walled city. [See Figure 10.2].

Of the nine buildings examined in the present study in the group the most important is the monumental mosque of Wazir Khan. The tomb of Sayyed Muhammad Issac, situated in the courtyard of the mosque, belongs to the Early Mughal period, as did the original Delhi gate, though the present gate was reconstructed in 1870. Four buildings, the mosque, its north-eastern gate, the Chitta gate and the bath of Wazir Khan belong to the Middle Mughal period, while two buildings, the tomb of Imam Gamu, situated to the south of the mosque, and the Well of Raja Dina Nath, were built in the Sikh period. The tomb of Sayyed Suf, situated to the east of the mosque, was constructed during the British period.

In front of the mosque is Wazir Khan Square. The shops situated in the square are later additions and have somewhat harmed the surroundings, particularly the front or eastern view of the mosque.

The Delhi bazaar, situated between the Delhi gate and the mosque, is one of the typical bazaars of the old city where multi-storeyed buildings have shops at ground floor level and residential quarters above. The mosque is approached through the Delhi gate and the bazaar.

In the surroundings of these buildings and the bazaar there are residential quarters of the old city. These vary from two to four storeys in height and have brick frontages.



Significant Buildings

1. The Delhi Gate
2. The Hammam of Wazir Khan
3. The Chitta Gate
4. The tomb of Sayyed Suf
5. The Well of Raja Dina Nath
6. The Nort-eastern gate of the Mosque of Wazir Khan
7. The Mosque of Wazir Khan
8. The tomb of Sayyed Muhammad Issac
9. The tomb of Imam Gamu

0′ 80′ 160′ 240′

Other notable features

10. The Delhi Gate Bazaar
11. The Shops
12. The Residential quarters
13. The Circular Road

GROUP 2

THE DEHLI GATE BAZAAR AND WAZIR KHAN MOSQUE COMPLEX

FIGURE 10.2

Five of the buildings in the area are listed, the Delhi gate, the Hammam of Wazir Khan, the Chitta gate, the Well of Raja Dina Nath and the mosque of Wazir Khan. As classified in the present study, two buildings have an architectural and a historical value of category "A", one building has an architectural value of category "A" and a historical value of category "B", two buildings have an architectural value of category "B" and a historical value of category "A", two buildings have an architectural value of category "B" and a historical value of category "C" and two buildings have an architectural value of category "C" and historical value of category "B". On the basis of this examination, the buildings and the bazaar have an important group value and ideally should be preserved as such. The shops in the Wazir Khan Square should, if the opportunity occurs, be removed so as to give improved views of the mosque.

This group has something of the character of a "linear conservation area". The inclusion of the residential quarters situated within 200 feet of the bazaar together with the surroundings of the significant buildings provides an appropriate boundary. The traditional visual appearance of the shops on both sides of the bazaar should be maintained if the character of the area is not to be lost.

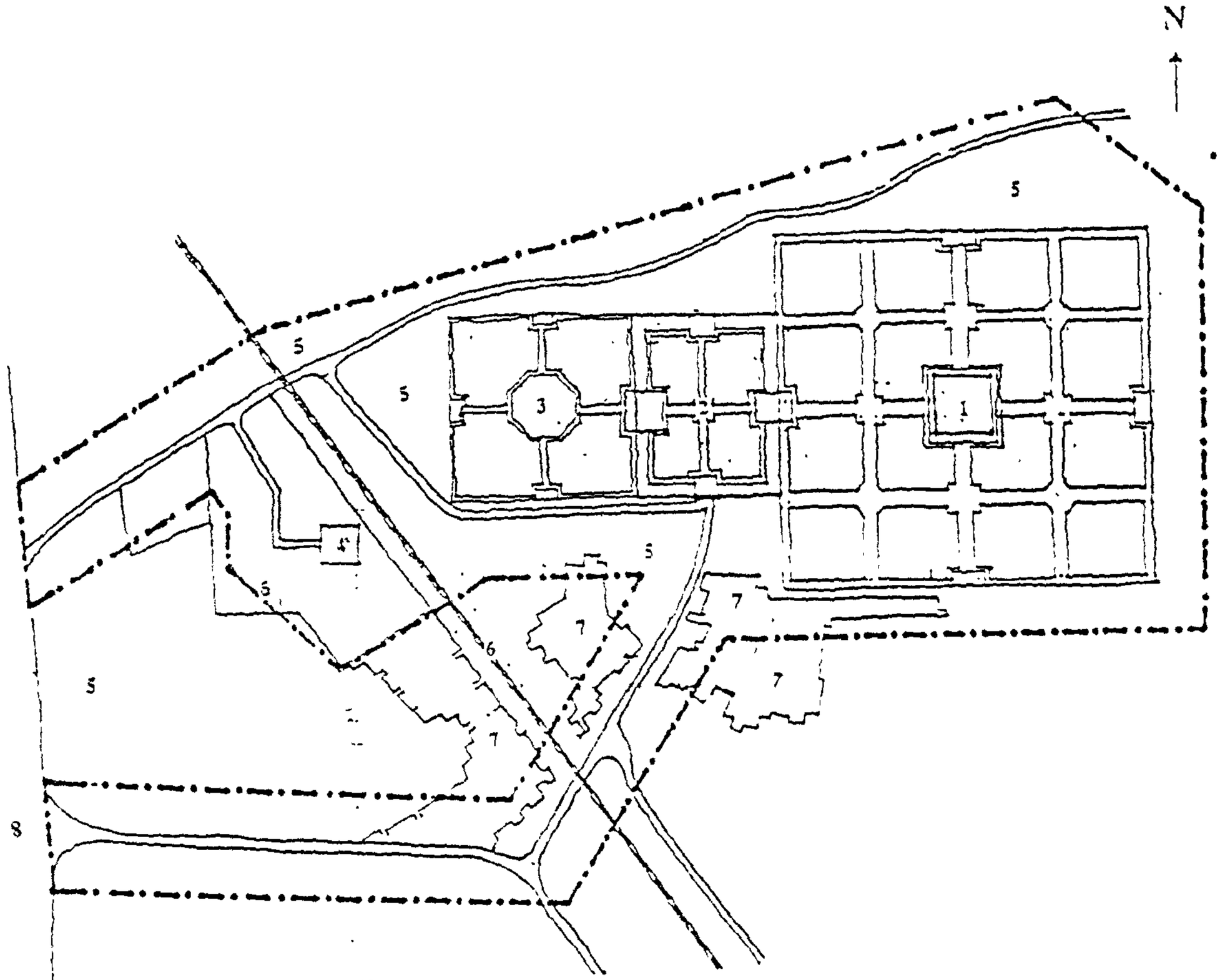
10.6: Group -3: The Shahdara Tombs Complex:

These structures are situated at Shahdara, north of the River Ravi. [See Figure 10.3].

All the four buildings examined in the present study in the group are listed and belong to the Middle Mughal period. As

classified earlier, the four buildings have an architectural as well as a historical value of category "A". They were originally situated in the Mughal Dilkusha garden. The railway line which was laid during the British period divided the buildings. Three, the tomb of Emperor Jahangir, the serae of Jahangir and the tomb of Prince Asif Jah, are to the east of the railway line and one, the tomb of Queen Nur Jahan, to the west. The buildings were already enclosed by a wall within the Dilkusha garden and were surrounded by a beautifully planned garden (part of the Dilkusha garden) which continues to survive.

After the laying of the railway line the Dilkusha garden began to decline. The areas surrounding the tombs were open land and over the years illegal encroachments started taking place. These are now a major component of the environment around the important Mughal royal buildings. The people who live here are "gowallas" (milkmen), and they have built unplanned small houses. Most of the residents are poor, rural immigrants and have occupied the land illegally. They have hoards of cattle with them, this situation contributing towards the creation of traffic jams and producing a less than satisfactory environment. The Government did not stop these occurrences at an early stage and the encroachments continued until they now occupy a vast area of land. As these residential encroachments have not been planned, there is no provision of utilities, services, and water-supply. As a result, used water along with solid waste accumulates in the nearby area, which has something of the character of a permanent swamp. This causes pollution in the environment and the danger of different kinds of acute diseases[6]. These encroachments are situated along both sides of



Significant Buildings

1. The tomb of Emperor Jahangir
2. The Serae of Jahangir
3. The tomb of Prince Asif Jah
4. The tomb of Queen Nur Jahan

0' 260' 520' 780'

Other notable featues

5. The Open space
6. The Railway Line
7. The Residential encroachment
8. The Grand Trunk Road

GROUP 3
THE SHAHDARA TOMBS COMPLEX
FIGURE 10.3

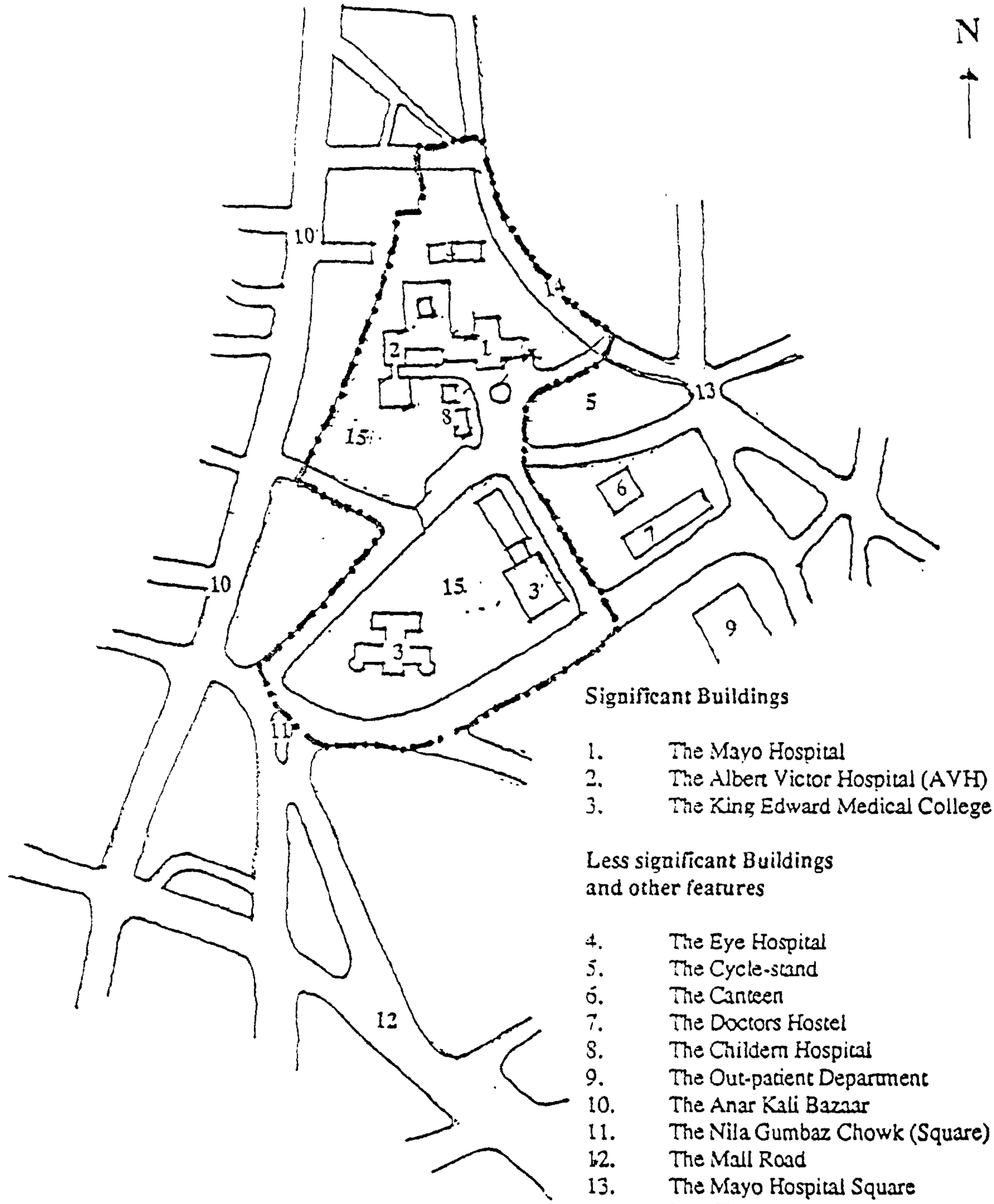
the road leading to the historic Mughal buildings and create a poor impression on the tourists and visitors. At present the historic buildings are approached through two roads starting from the Grand Trunk Road, a main highway connecting Lahore, Islamabad and Peshawar.

On the basis of above discussion, the need for some sort of "group recognition" in this case seems to be principally to assist in the prevention of encroachments in the vicinity of four listed buildings. It may be difficult to remove any of the residential encroachments. However, by providing the necessary services to the residents and improving the general environment of the area the surroundings of the important buildings should be enhanced.

10.7: Group 4: The Mayo Hospital Complex:

These buildings are situated in the east of the Anar Kali area. [See Figure 10.4].

The three non-listed buildings considered in this study which are located in the area were constructed in the British period. The two hospitals were connected and the college building is situated some distance to the south and takes the form of two blocks. Certain buildings were added to the Mayo hospital, such as the Eye hospital and the Childrens' hospital. These are almost a part of the original environment as they were built a few years after the construction of the main building. Other buildings, such as the out-patient department, the Doctors' hostel and the canteen, were added after the establishment of Pakistan. They are, however, situated in separate plots and are not very close to the original building. The surrounding



Significant Buildings

1. The Mayo Hospital
2. The Albert Victor Hospital (AVH)
3. The King Edward Medical College

Less significant Buildings and other features

4. The Eye Hospital
5. The Cycle-stand
6. The Canteen
7. The Doctors Hostel
8. The Childern Hospital
9. The Out-patient Department
10. The Anar Kali Bazaar
11. The Nila Gumbaz Chowk (Square)
12. The Mall Road
13. The Mayo Hospital Square
14. The Cloth Market
15. The Open Area

0m 40m 80m 120m

GROUP 4

THE MAYO HOSPITAL COMPLEX

FIGURE 10.4

environment is more or less the same as it was in the British period.

Outside the group are a number of busy areas. To the west is the Anar Kali Bazaar, to the north the cloth market, to the east the Mayo Hospital square, which is occupied by Medical stores, and to the south the Nila Gumbaz Square, which is surrounded by commercial uses. Beyond this, further to the south, is the Mall road.

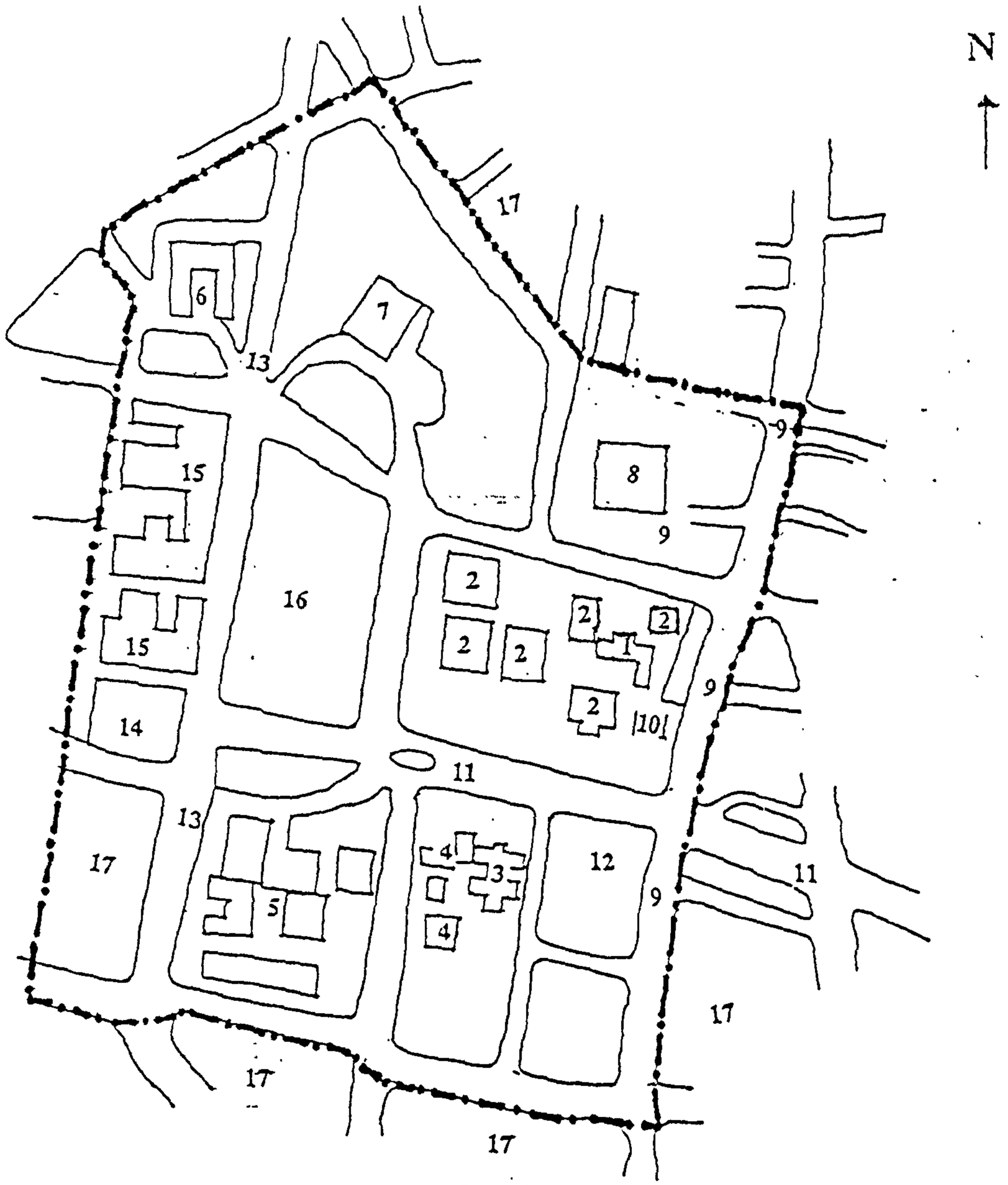
As classified in the present study, the three buildings have a historical value of category "A", two of them with an architectural value of category "A" and one building with a value of category "B".

10.8: Group 5: The Punjab University and Museum Complex:

These buildings are situated on the Mall Road. [See Figure 10.5].

All the buildings, whether examined in the earlier part of the study or not, were constructed in the British period. These buildings are very much in their original state, with the few exceptions of later additions which generally occur to the rear of the original buildings.

None of the buildings in this area have been listed. However, of the eight buildings classified in the present study all have a historical value of category "A", while six have an architectural value of category "A" and two of category "B". The less significant buildings in the area were also constructed in the British period and provide a setting which is very much of that time. This area thus represents a good



Significant Buildings

1. The Senate Hall
2. The Punjab University
3. The Lahore Museum
4. The Mayo School of Arts
5. The Town Hall
6. The District Courts
7. The Government College
8. The Oriental College

Less significant Buildings and other features

9. The Anar Kali Bazaar
10. The Office the Punjab Education Department
11. The Mall Road
12. The Tollington Market
13. The Lower Mall Road
14. The Post Master General's Office
15. The Commercial Buildings
16. The Nasser Bagh (Garden)
17. The Residential Quarters

0m 40m 80m 120m

GROUP 5

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY AND MUSEUM COMPLEX

FIGURE 10.5

example of a "conservation area", with significant and less significant buildings from the same era (the British period) forming a close grouping of buildings.

10.9: Conclusion:

Along with individual significant historic buildings, buildings with "group value" and areas with special architectural and historical interest should be given consideration as part of the built heritage. Some buildings may not have great individual importance but when they stand in close proximity to other significant buildings they become part of a larger group and add to the overall quality of the setting. The preservation of such buildings should certainly be considered as part of any conservation policy. In Pakistan, only individual buildings have protection under the current legislation. Neither buildings with "group value" nor any "conservation areas" are able to be protected or designated.

With the help of the information collected through the survey, five building groups have been identified and discussed with reference to significant and less significant buildings situated within them. Suggestions have been put forward for possible boundaries should legislation be introduced which allows the designation of areas of historical and architectural interest. Minor amendments to the existing legislation could, it is proposed, bring about such provisions.

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FINAL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

FINAL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It will be recalled that the objective of this study was to consider aspects of the state of conservation of the built heritage in Pakistan through the examination of significant historic buildings in just one settlement, Lahore. A small area of the city had already been the subject of a conservation project, a detailed survey of the properties situated in the old walled city having been conducted through local consultants known as the Pakistan Environmental Planning and Architecture Consultants (PEPAC). The study was initiated in 1986 as an offspring of the Lahore Urban Development and Traffic Study (LUDTS), the terms of reference of which laid an emphasis on the "improvement of living conditions of the inhabitants of the walled city"[1]. Of around 20,000 individual properties in the walled city, 17516 were visually inspected as part of the survey, about 220 architecturally valuable buildings were examined in somewhat greater depth and 25 areas and premises were selected for detailed documentation. It was recommended that 1405 buildings should be preserved and various conservation zones should be introduced. Emphasis was placed on the education and organisation of the resident population and the value of their involvement in the conservation process. The Government implemented some of the recommendations of the report, including the repair of six buildings and upgrading of pavements and services[2]. The project created an increased

awareness of the cultural heritage of the walled city but did not play any significant role in the development of the conservation process in the country as a whole.

A total of 283 significant historic buildings were examined in the present study, all of which, with the exception of three, had been standing in 1892. Of these 56 were listed buildings, representing 25 percent of total number of listed buildings in the country.

The survey revealed that 97 of the buildings, 34 percent of the total, had been lost during a period of roughly one century. Those lost included eight listed buildings. The loss varied with reference to period of construction and building type. The number of significant buildings remaining from the Hindu, Pathan and Sikh periods is now very small. With the exception of Muslim religious tombs, existing buildings from the Early and Late Mughal periods are also few in number. Many buildings with Hindu and Sikh religious associations have been lost because of human action or vandalism and there is an obvious need to protect the remaining existing buildings effectively.

With regard to the condition of the remaining buildings, 70 out of 186 were found to be in a good state of repair and a further 52 had a sound original structure, though there was decay to some extent to their external surface treatment.

There were only 18 buildings with structural faults of various sorts, though a further three buildings had virtually collapsed, their few remains being found within new buildings which had been erected on the original sites. Two of the 18 buildings were houses where part of the original structure was in good condition although other parts had virtually collapsed. The remaining 16 buildings are all repairable, though not

without considerable expenditure. As many buildings have already been lost, a case could be made for repairing all these buildings. However, if a choice had to be made, priority should be given, it is suggested, to those which are examples of the few remaining buildings either of their period or of their building type. On this basis eight buildings have been identified in particular, as follows:

* the historic tomb of Mir Mehdi from the Pathan period,
* the family tomb of Khawaja Saeed's daughter from the Late Mughal period,
* the serae of Jahangir from the Middle Mughal period,
* the temple of Khuda Singh, the temple of Dhian Singh and the tomb of Maharaja Sher Singh, all from the Sikh period,
* the tomb of Rani Randhawi and the serae of Muhammad Sultan from the British period.

From the point of view of their high architectural and historical value, two royal tombs from the Middle Mughal period, those of Prince Pervez and Nawab Bahadur Khan, should also receive particular attention.

As many as 36 cases were identified where the original structures had survived in a reasonable state but problems had occurred either because newer structures, with a design unrelated to the original, had been added or repairs had been carried out without using the original pattern or type of material. Detailed examination indicated that in 21 cases it would be possible to remove the unrelated additions without detriment to the present use of the structure. In the remaining 15 cases, however, the later additions were found to be of a much more permanent nature and it would not be practicable to remove them.

Finally, seven buildings were identified which had been reconstructed as new after demolition of the original structure. In the process of reconstruction original materials had not been used and the designs had been altered to a certain extent. It is important to note that all of these buildings are listed. Two of them were actually reconstructed after listing. The other five buildings, all city gates, were reconstructed during the British period and are, in fact, noteworthy buildings of that era.

In brief, the loss of a significant number of buildings is serious, but the remaining buildings are, as a whole, in reasonably good condition.

There is some evidence to indicate that the listed buildings in Lahore have sometimes been given their status on the basis of their connection with emperors and other people of high rank, though it has to be admitted that many of them are of high architectural interest and have a "sense of wonder". However, fine examples of architecture which have not been constructed by people of high rank tend not to be listed. For example, the unremarkable grave of the Pathan Emperor Qutb-ud-Din Aibak is listed while a fine example of Pathan architecture, the Sheranwali mosque, is not. It would seem that the Department of Archaeology has been inclined to list buildings with a high historical value and not necessarily a high architectural value.

The system of grading the listed buildings developed by the Department of Archaeology is based on the condition of the buildings and not on their architectural and historical value. Buildings in category I are supposed to be maintained in "permanent good repair". However, the field survey revealed

that some of the buildings in this category had been lost. Some of them had, in fact, disappeared before 1975, though they are still shown as listed in the Department's latest publication[3] of 1989-90. This indicates a regrettable lack of awareness on the part of the Department about the buildings in their own custody and shows that the requirements set for maintenance of buildings placed in the various categories have not strictly been followed.

The present grading system does not reflect the quality of the buildings and a new system should be developed, based on architectural and historical value of the buildings. A system of this type which could operate under the provisions of the existing legislation has been put forward and could apply even if the number of listed buildings was extended.

The survey indicated that the ownership and responsibility for maintenance of the existing buildings studied, listed and non-listed, fell into four categories. Of the total of 186 existing buildings, 26 listed buildings were owned and maintained by the Department of Archaeology, 97 buildings, 18 listed and 79 non-listed, were owned and maintained by other Government Departments, 53 buildings, four listed and 49 non-listed, were loosely owned by the Government and privately used and maintained and only ten non-listed buildings were owned and maintained privately. The 53 buildings in the third category are mosques and Muslim religious tombs and their building condition tends, on the whole, to be markedly higher than those maintained by the Department of Archaeology and by other Government Departments. Some of these buildings, however, have been badly repaired and unfortunate additions have occasionally been made to them, though their original structures are

generally sound. Many of the buildings in current usage, such as educational and public buildings, tend to be kept in good condition, while those which are not continually used are inclined to decay.

The available sources of finance for maintenance are of two types, state finance and private finance. State finance is provided to the Department of Archaeology for maintenance of the listed buildings in the Department's own ownership, which include 26 from Lahore. The overall situation with regard to availability of finance is reasonably satisfactory as far as the repair of the present listed buildings is concerned, but would not be if the number increased. Considerable amounts of money have been spent on the reconstruction of two listed buildings in Lahore without achieving the proper objectives of conservation. The money might well have provided funds for the repair of other listed buildings in Lahore.

The buildings owned by other Government Departments are repaired and maintained from their Departmental funds, which are provided on demand to them by the Government.

There is also the availability of private finance. The public use and maintain numerous Muslim religious buildings, mosques and tombs, and generate funds on their own account which are often able to meet the requirements of repair, maintenance and appropriate additions.

A few groups of buildings of particular note have been identified, though it is not possible, under present legislation, to recognise them in any way. In any conservation policy, along with individual significant historic buildings, buildings with "group value" and areas with special architectural and historical interest should be given

consideration as part of the built heritage. Some buildings may not have great individual importance but when they stand in close proximity to other significant buildings, they become part of a larger group and add to the overall quality of the setting. The preservation of such buildings should certainly be considered as part of any conservation policy.

Although the detailed survey work in the present study has been restricted to Lahore, it had always been intended that the investigations should lead towards suggestions for the development of conservation policy in the whole of Pakistan. The situation in Lahore is likely to be reasonably typical of that appertaining elsewhere in the country, and the detailed part of the present study has, of course, been set in the context of the prevailing national situation. It is appropriate therefore to turn, in this final part of the thesis, to suggestions for conservation policy on a country-wide basis.

The state of conservation in Pakistan, if evidence from Lahore can be regarded as typical, is relatively similar to that in other developing countries such as India, Egypt and Malaysia. The major constraints on the conservation of the built environment in all these countries, other than financial matters, appear to be the absence of a detailed conservation policy, shortage of technical staff and lack of awareness about the value of the cultural heritage. Basic legislation exists but is rarely properly implemented. Only a small number of buildings have been listed, a circumstance due to a number of factors such as shortage of manpower and money and the general policy. The need for greater concern with regard to

conservation has begun to be emphasised by voluntary organisations acting as pressure groups and they have already started playing an important part in spreading awareness among the public and governing bodies.

Legislation with regard to conservation of the cultural heritage of what is now Pakistan commenced during the British period in 1904. Subsequent legislation in 1947 and 1968 was ultimately replaced by the Antiquities Act, 1975. As far as the provisions in the Act are concerned, they are quite comprehensive and cover all the necessary aspects of the conservation of important buildings and archaeological sites. However, two amendments of a very minor nature can be recommended for further improvement in the existing legislation.

First, the word "ancient" is defined as belonging or relating to any period prior to May, 1857, although in Section 2 (c), where the definition of the word "antiquity" is given, there is no mention of the required age of an object. There is also no mention of age in Section 2 (h), where the definition of "National Monument" is given. The meaning of the Act is clear, but it is being interpreted in a way which has tended to discourage the inclusion of important buildings built during the British period and after independence in the protected list. The reference to "ancient" should, perhaps, be deleted or its definition and interpretation should be left to the Advisory Committee.

Second, the membership of the Advisory Committee should be extended. At present the Committee consists of the Director of Archaeology, as chairman, one representative each of the Education Division and the Tourism Division and three other

persons having special knowledge of antiquities, to be nominated by the Federal Government. It is proposed that three more persons should be added from voluntary bodies such as the Lahore Conservation Society and from professional bodies such as the Institute of Architects and the Institute of Planners.

A more important point with regard to the Act is that buildings having "group value" and the concept of "conservation areas" have not been considered. Minor amendments to the Act could provide protection to such areas and building groups. Provisions with regard to the control of new construction in the vicinity of a protected monument are already in place: "no development plan or scheme or new construction on or within a distance of two hundred feet of a protected building shall be undertaken or executed except with the approval of the Director of Archaeology"[4]. By using such provisions, boundaries of areas around building groups could be demarcated fairly readily, as proposed in five cases in Lahore in the present study.

Conservation of the cultural heritage under the 1975 Act is the concern of the Federal Government, through the Department of Archaeology and Museums. The Department has a long history, with the establishment of an Archaeological Survey for northern parts of the subcontinent in 1860 during the British period. At present the Department can list any number of historical monuments and sites under the Act of 1975. So far it has listed only 355 antiquities, 232 monuments and 123 archaeological sites, in the whole of Pakistan. The number of listed antiquities may be somewhat similar to those in other developing countries, but is very small in relation to the wealth of historic buildings known to exist in Pakistan. A case can clearly be made for increasing substantially the number of

listed buildings in the country. Although this cannot be accomplished without a corresponding financial commitment, steps should be taken to move towards a greater number of protected structures. The PEPAC study made this point with regard to Lahore's old walled city and a similar situation exists in many other localities.

In order to raise the number of listed and protected buildings, identification of the important historic buildings from various periods is an important task. In the present study the list of significant historic buildings in Lahore was drawn up with the help of old historic accounts. With regard to some other important historic settlements, such as Multan and Peshawar, similar historic accounts may well be available. In many other settlements, however, such would not be the case and a detailed survey would be the starting point rather than a subsequent stage of proceedings. Such surveys could be carried out by teams consisting of persons, perhaps acting voluntarily, aware of the historical and architectural heritage. The Department of Archaeology could provide guide-lines to the surveyors for the identification of important buildings.

Quite obviously, each and every old building cannot be listed. However, from the identified historic buildings, representatives should be selected for listing and preservation. With the help of the present study, the following guide-lines can be suggested with regard to the selection of representative buildings.

First, the great majority of the existing buildings from those historic periods, such as the Hindu, Pathan and Sikh, from which few structures have survived should be included. In some

settlements important buildings from the Early and Late Mughal periods may also be few in number.

Second, good representatives of those buildings which are found in larger numbers should be identified. Overall, a list giving a broad coverage of building types and periods of construction should be the aim.

Third, buildings having group-value or some specific interior or exterior features should be noted.

The selection of the buildings should take into account the criteria established in this study, such as historical association, quality of architectural design, the condition of the surroundings or setting, state of repair and current usage.

Some further remarks with regard to the Department of Archaeology and Museums are now appropriate.

Since its emergence, the Department of Archaeology has tended to concentrate on the survey of archaeological sites and their excavation. Historic buildings have been seen as of secondary importance. Among the professional and technical staff of the Department there are no architects or structural engineers, who are essential for the organisation and specification of conservation works on listed buildings. The Department is run mainly by archaeological conservators and archaeological engineers. As an indication of its priorities, the Department has recently prepared a list of a further 26 antiquities to put forward to the Federal Government for declaration as listed and protected under the Act. Of these, there are 20 sites and only six monuments. For proper recognition of historic buildings and their conservation, the Department should ideally be divided into two sections, an Archaeology Section and a Monuments

Section. The Department may continue to be headed by a single Director General but the name of the Department could well be changed to the Department of Archaeology and Ancient Monuments to acknowledge the importance of the latter.

The Department has classified the listed monuments and sites into three categories in which the criterion for conservation is based on the condition in which each monument is to be found. The individual quality of each building is thus disregarded, a situation which should clearly be rectified.

A major problem being faced in all conservation work is the absence of a permanent staff of craftsmen in the Department. At present, most of the labourers and almost all craftsmen are on daily wages and there is no system of permanent recruitment. Apart from the maintenance work carried out by the Department of Archaeology, the Government occasionally undertakes certain more substantial conservation projects, notable of which is the project at the tomb of Shah Rukn-e-Alam at Multan. During the process of repair work on this project 33 craftsmen were trained in 14 various traditional crafts[5]. However, they could not be absorbed by the Department of Archaeology for carrying out works at other monuments, a situation which is most regrettable.

With regard to the present financial situation, there is a bureaucratic handicap in the "special repairs" programme, the funds for which are lapsable. Since the amount of funds which the Department will receive in any year for "special repairs" is not known in advance, it is difficult for the Department to prepare proper schemes of repair for many of the monuments which require programmes of work running beyond a single financial year. The most damaging effect of this way of running

things is that continuity is lost. In particular, skilled artisans who have been hired may leave the Department's employment before the repairs on many monuments have been completed.

As already stated the Department of Archaeology has a significant lack of the staff necessary for building conservation work and is therefore not able to carry out such work in a fully adequate manner. Outside the Department the situation with regard to the growth in the number of architects and their commitment to conservation has developed favourably. Numerous architects have formed voluntary organisations as pressure groups and they have also assisted in spreading awareness of the need for conservation. In Lahore, the Lahore Conservation Society consists of various professionals, architects, planners, historians, engineers and lawyers. The Society of Builders (Aunjman-e-Mimmaran) a joint voluntary organisation of architects and traditional craftsmen has also emerged. The conservation projects carried out by local architects, planners and consultants at Multan and Lahore and the nature of various professional organisations show that a proper building industry equipped with a trained staff could well be established if a national strategy for conservation of the built heritage were to be established.

The maintenance of the original setting of a historic building is an important matter. The present study has revealed that many buildings have suffered from later construction work nearby which has blocked or interfered with the desirable views of the building. This has happened just as much with listed buildings, even though legislative provisions do not allow new construction within a distance of 200 feet from the boundaries

of these buildings without approval. Proper implementation of the Act should be possible with the active involvement of the provincial government and the local authorities.

Although conservation in Pakistan is largely the concern of national Government, there are other tiers of authority which might well become involved. The provincial Government of the Punjab, for example, has enacted laws related to conservation in the form of an Ordinance. Unfortunately, the Ordinance has not yet started functioning in practical terms mainly because the provincial Government is still asking the National Government to hand over responsibility for the listed buildings in the province and the funds allocated for their repair[6].

There are various forms of local bodies in the provinces. In the largest settlements in terms of population, such as Karachi, Lahore, Faisalabad, Multan, Peshawar, Hyderabad and Islamabad, there are the Development Authorities. In the somewhat less large settlements such as Gujranwala, Sargodha and Sialkot, there are Municipal Corporations, while in smaller towns such as Gujrat, Sheikhupura and Larkana, there are Municipal Committees. In the rural areas, there are District Councils in each district and at a further level Town Councils and Union Councils. All the local bodies are involved in carrying out planning for the development and execution of works. However, they are not currently given any responsibility for the conservation of the cultural heritage in their areas of jurisdiction[7].

The involvement of provincial and local governments in the process of heritage conservation is much to be recommended. In Britain, local authorities are in the front line of conservation and the various tiers of Government work in a

coordinated way. Michael Ross in his Planning and the Heritage writes[8]:

> "Conservation in Britain is only possible at all because of the joint action of public, private and voluntary sector agencies. If that sounds like a cliche, it is none the less important for that. In broad terms, central Government provides the framework for conservation - the lists of historic buildings, the schedules of ancient monuments and the controls that regulate them and conservation areas - while English Heritage and the voluntary groups provide the expertise and in many cases the actual physical labour that keeps the heritage together. The local authorities bring the work of central Government and the voluntary groups together, decide the majority of consent cases and work to protect and enhance the heritage of their local communities."

In Pakistan, the involvement of provincial governments and local authorities should be encouraged.

Although Central Government may continue to carry out conservation work on the important sites and buildings of national importance, Provincial Governments might well become responsible for those buildings of slightly less importance. A proper system of grading might be useful in this respect. The role of the local authorities is very important since most development planning is carried out at this level and conservation planning should be considered together with it and in coordination with the departments of electricity, gas, water-supply and sanitation. Present legislation in the form of the Local Government Ordinance, 1979, provides a significant authority to the local bodies to prepare a Master Plan of their local areas which should, among other matters, provide for -

> "(a) a survey of the local area including its history, statistics, public services and other particulars;
> (b) development, expansion and improvement of any area within the local area and
> (c) restrictions, regulations and prohibitions to be imposed with regard to the development of sites, and the erection and re-erection of buildings within the local area."[9]

All the local authorities are authorised to frame their own building bye-laws and regulations, for example in Lahore there are the Building Regulations of 1984 of the Lahore Development Authority[10]. The appropriate requirements for conservation could be accommodated in such building regulations.

Three further matters concerned with conservation are worthy of mention at this stage.

First, conservation of areas of historic and architectural interest as distinct from individual buildings should certainly now be an integral part of heritage conservation in Pakistan. Settlements should be surveyed so as to identify areas and building groups with special architectural and historical qualities. The task might well be assigned to the local authorities who should designate some of the areas from various historic periods as representative "conservation areas" on the recommendations of Advisory Committees.

Second, the present study of the significant historic buildings in Lahore revealed that 34 percent of them had been lost during a period of almost a century. There is no record of these buildings with reference to their history and architecture except that found in old accounts. It is proposed that a National Heritage Record should be established, which would be a collecting point for information on the historical and architectural qualities of the buildings, preferably in the form of their plans, elevations and sections. The Department of Archaeology could initiate the establishment of such a body with the help of local authorities, voluntary groups and the educational institutions in the country. The Department should also publish information on the listed buildings and on the

value of the cultural heritage as a part of general awareness campaign in the country.

Third, on the sites of the demolished buildings, and also on the existing ones, plaques giving a description of the architectural and historical importance and various developments with regard to the buildings should be introduced. The Government has powers under the Land Acquisition Act, 1954, to enable it to make such arrangements. However, responsibility for the installation and care of the plaques should be given to the local authorities.

If more buildings are listed, more funding will be required for maintenance and repair. The funds provided to the Department of Archaeology have progressively increased from 1947 onwards. In 1948, they were Rupees 360,000 and in 1989 they reached[11] Rupees 31,218,000. In addition to the normal annual budget funds are also provided for special repairs which are sometimes higher than the annual budget. At present it is not the lack of funds, but rather other faults, such as the inadequate policy and insufficient manpower, which are major constraints in conservation work. However, it has already been admitted that if more buildings are to be protected more funds would be needed. Provision of special funds depends on the number of schemes prepared by the Department of Archaeology. It can reasonably be anticipated that if the Department is equipped with proper staff as suggested earlier more funds could be available for special repairs.

There are some obvious ways in which to improve the situation with regard to proper utilization of available funds. The huge amounts which were spent on complete reconstruction should, in future, be used for purposeful repairs. Monuments which have

popular tourist appeal generate their own funds and these should be utilized for maintenance and preservation of these very monuments rather than being deposited into the Treasury. However, more money may simply have to be made available for conservation, at all levels, national government, provincial government and local authorities. It is recommended further that, due to the special nature of repair works for conservation, all the funds provided by various tiers of Government should be non-lapsable.

In addition, awareness campaigns should be launched for education and involvement of various sections of society in the conservation process and funds should be generated for repair and maintenance of the valuable cultural heritage.

Finally, since any conservation policy can largely be judged on the basis of the degree to which the necessary buildings are actually preserved, it is appropriate to turn to the matter of responsibility for repair and maintenance.

Muslim religious buildings form a significant proportion of the existing built heritage of Pakistan. In Lahore, they contributed more than 30 percent of the buildings examined. These buildings are being maintained by the public through their own funds and were found, on the whole, to be in better condition than those being maintained by the Government. A significant point with regard to these buildings, as investigated in this study, is that the public had sufficient commitment to maintain them and was able to generate required amounts of funds. However, a major problem with these buildings is that the repairs have not always been carried out in the proper manner, using original materials and designs, and also that some unrelated additions have been made to them. The

repair work on these buildings should be assisted by the provision of proper technical guidance. This should be possible if the building industry is developed as recommended earlier and educational and training programmes are launched for public, craftsmen, professionals and Government.

The study revealed that the largest group of significant historic buildings in Lahore, more than 50 percent of the total existing, was being maintained by various Government Departments. Although the funding for repairs to these buildings comes from the Departments concerned, the repairs should be planned and guided by the Department of Archaeology so as to keep the buildings in their original form. For some encouragement towards maintenance in the proper manner, which admittedly can be expensive, a degree of subsidy might be made available.

There were few buildings in the study which were being owned and maintained privately. However, there may be more buildings of this kind in other settlements. Any repairs or additions to such buildings should also be carried out in the proper manner. Guide-lines should be developed and provided to the private owners who might also be given some financial incentives for the proper care of their properties.

The existing arrangements for conservation of historic buildings in Pakistan have not been without their achievements. However, by implementing the recommendations set out in this thesis, the situation could be significantly improved and the scale of conservation work substantially enlarged. A serious commitment to these matters will not only serve the continued

existence of the country's valuable architectural heritage, but will also act as an instrument in terms of the country's identity, respect for its traditions and culture, the education of its citizens and the strengthening of its place and role amongst the developed nations of the world.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: THE ANTIQUITIES ACT, 1975.
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN 408

APPENDIX 2: THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND
MUSEUMS, PAKISTAN 422

APPENDIX 3: THE PUNJAB SPECIAL PREMISES
(PRESERVATION) ORDINANCE, 1985.
GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB 452

APPENDIX 4: SUMMARY OF THE CONSERVATION PLAN FOR
THE WALLED CITY OF LAHORE PREPARED BY
THE PAKISTAN ENVIRONMENT PLANNING AND
ARCHITECTURE CONSULTANTS, LAHORE. 457

APPENDIX 5: CATEGORISATION OF THE SURVEYED
BUILDINGS EXAMINED IN THE PRESENT
STUDY. 475

APPENDIX - 1

THE ANTIQUITIES ACT 1975

(ACT VII OF 1976)

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN

ANTIQUITIES ACT 1975

(Act VII of 1976)

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION & PROVINCIAL COORDINATION
K A R A C H I
1976

Act No. VII OF 1976

AN ACT

to repeal and re-enact the law relating to the preservation and protection of antiquities.

WHEREAS it is expedient to repeal and re-enact the law relating to the preservation and protection of antiquities and to provide for matters connected therewith or ancillary thereto :

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. Short title, extent and commencement :

(1) This act may be called the Antiquities Act, 1975.

(2) It extends to the whole of Pakistan.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. Definitions :

In this Act unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context :

(a) " Advisory Committee " means the Advisory Committee constituted under section 3 ;

(b) "ancient" means belonging or relating to any period prior to May, 1857.

(c) " antiquity " means : —

(i) any ancient product of human activity, movable or immovable, illustrative of art, architecture, craft, custom, literature, morals, politics, religion, warfare or science or of any aspect of civilization or culture,

(ii) any ancient object or site of historical, ethnographical, anthropological, military or scientific interest,

(iii) any national monument, and

(iv) any other object or class of such objects declared by the Federal Government, by notification in the official Gazette, to be an antiquity for the purposes of this Act ;

(d) " dealer " means a person engaged in the business of buying and selling antiquities; and " deal in antiquities " means to carry on such business ;

(e) " Director " means the Director of Archaeology, Government of Pakistan, and includes an Officer authorised by him to exercise or perform all or any of the powers or functions of the Director under this Act ;

(f) " export " means taking out of Pakistan by land, sea or air ;

(g) " immovable antiquity " means an antiquity of any of the following descriptions, namely :—

(i) any archaeological deposit on land or under water,

(ii) any archaeological mound, tumulus, burial place or place of internment, or any ancient garden, structure, building, erection or other work of historical, archaeological, military or scientific interest.

(iii) any rock, cave or other natural object of historical, archaeological, artistic or scientific interest or containing sculpture, engraving, inscription or painting of such interest, and includes :

(1) any gate, door, window, panelling, dado, ceiling, inscription, wall-painting, wood work, metal work or sculpture or any other thing which is attached or fastened to an immovable antiquity ;

(2) the remains of an immovable antiquity ;

(3) the site of an immovable antiquity ;

(4) such portions of land or water adjoining the site of an immovable antiquity as are reasonably required for fencing or covering or otherwise preserving such antiquity ;

(5) the reasonable means of access to, and convenient inspection of an immovable antiquity ; and

(6) any urban site, street, group of buildings or public square of special value which the Federal Government, being of the opinion that its preservation is a matter of public interest by reason of its arrangement, architecture or materials of construction, by notification in the official Gazette, declares to be an immovable antiquity for the purposes of this Act ;

(h) "national monument" means any building, structure, erection, place of internment, garden, portion of land or any other place or thing of national importance as may be determined and notified as such from time to time by the Federal Government in consultation with Advisory Committee :

(i) "owner" includes :

(i) any person legally competent to act on behalf of the owner, when by reason of infancy or other disability the owner is unable to act ;

(ii) a joint owner invested with powers of management on behalf of himself and other joint owners and the successor in interest of such owner ; and

(iii) any manager or trustee exercising the powers of management and the successor in office of such manager or trustee ;

(j) "protected antiquity" means an antiquity which is declared under section 10 to be a protected antiquity ; and

(k) "rules" means rules made under this Act.

3. Advisory Committee :

(1) For the purposes of this Act, the Federal Government shall constitute an Advisory Committee consisting of the following members, namely :

(a) the Director, who shall also be its Chairman ;

(b) one representative each of the Education Division and the Tourism Division ;

(c) three other persons having special knowledge of antiquities, to be nominated by the Federal Government.

(2) No act or proceeding of the Advisory Committee shall be deemed to be invalid by reason only of the existence of a vacancy in, or defect in the constitution of, the Committee.

4. Dispute as to whether any product, etc., is an antiquity :

If any question arises whether any product, object or site is an antiquity with the meaning of this Act it shall be referred to the Federal Government which shall, after consultation with the Advisory Committee, decide the same; and the decision of the Federal Government shall be final.

5. Custody, preservation, etc., of certain antiquities :

(1) Where the Director receives any information or otherwise has the knowledge of the discovery or existence of an antiquity of which there is no owner, he shall, after satisfying himself as to the correctness of the information or knowledge, take such steps as he may consider necessary for the custody, preservation and protection of the antiquity.

(2) Where the owner of an antiquity is not traceable, the Director may, with the approval of the Federal Government, take such steps as he may consider necessary for the custody, preservation and protection of the antiquity.

6. Power of entry, inspection, etc. :

(1) The Director may, after giving reasonable notice, enter into, inspect and examine any premises, place or area which or the sub-soil of, which he may have reason to believe to be, or to contain an antiquity and may cause any site, building, object or any antiquity or the remains of any antiquity in such premises, place or area to be photographed, copied or reproduced by any process suitable for the purpose.

(2) The owner or occupier of the premises, place or area shall afford all reasonable opportunity and assistance to the Director for the purposes of sub-section (1).

(3) No photograph, copy or reproduction taken or made under or for the purpose of sub-section (1) shall be sold or offered for sale except by or with the consent of the owner of the object of which the photograph, copy or the reproduction has been taken or made.

(4) Where substantial damage is caused to any property as a result of the inspection under sub-section (1), the Director shall pay to the owner thereof reasonable compensation for the damage.

7. Acquisition of land containing antiquities :

If the Federal Government has reasonable, grounds to believe that any land contains any antiquity it may direct the Provincial Government to acquire such land or any part thereof; and the Provincial Government shall thereupon acquire such land or part under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (I of 1894), as for a public purpose.

8. **Purchase, taking lease, etc., of antiquity :**

(1) The Director may, with the previous sanction of the Federal Government, purchase, or take lease or accept a gift or bequest of, an antiquity.

(2) The Director may receive voluntary contributions and donations for the acquisition, preservation or restoration of antiquities and may make suitable arrangements for the management and application of the fund created by such contributions and donations :

Provided that a contribution or donation made for any specified purpose shall not be applied to any purpose other than that for which it has been made.

9. **Right of pre-emption in case of a sale of antiquity.**

(1) Where the Director receives any information or otherwise has the knowledge that any antiquity or any immovable property containing an antiquity is offered for sale or is about to be sold, he may, with the approval of the Federal Government, exercise the right of pre-emption with respect to such antiquity or property and, if he intends to exercise the right, shall give to the person competent to sell a notice in writing accordingly.

(2) If the Director does not exercise with respect to any antiquity or property the right of pre-emption within a period of three months from the date of notice given under sub-section (1), the antiquity or property may be sold to any person after the expiry of the said period and a notice of such sale shall be given to the Director.

(3) Save as provided in sub-section (2), no antiquity or property in respect of which a notice under sub-section (1) has been given shall be sold to any person.

(4) All sales in contravention of sub-section (3) shall be void and the antiquity or property so sold shall be forfeited to the Federal Government.

10. **Declaration of protected antiquities :**

(1) The Federal Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare any antiquity to be a protected antiquity for the purposes of this Act.

(2) A copy of a notification under sub-section (1) shall be served on the owner of the antiquity and, in the case of an immovable antiquity, shall also be fixed up in a conspicuous place of or near the antiquity.

(3) A notification under sub-section (1) shall, unless it is cancelled by the Federal Government, be conclusive evidence of the fact that the antiquity to which it relates is a protected antiquity for the purposes of this Act.

(4) Antiquities declared to be protected antiquities under the Antiquities Act, 1968 (XIV of 1968), and ancient monuments deemed to be protected antiquities for the purposes of that Act, shall be deemed to be protected antiquities for the purposes of this Act.

11. **Representation against declaration of protected antiquities :**

(1) The owner of an antiquity to which a notification under section 10 relates, or any person having any right or interest in the antiquity, may, within three months of the service of a copy of the notification, make a representation in writing to the Federal Government against the notification.

(2) Upon the receipt of a representation under sub-section (1) against a notification, the Federal Government, after giving the person making it an opportunity of being heard and after consultation with the Advisory Committee, may, if it is satisfied that there are good and sufficient reasons for objection to the notification, cancel it.

12 The guardianship of antiquity by agreement:

(1) The owner of any immovable antiquity or protected antiquity may, by an agreement in writing constitute the Director the guardian of such antiquity and the Director may, with the previous sanction of the Federal Government, accept such guardianship.

(2) Where the Director has accepted the guardianship of an antiquity in pursuance of an agreement under sub-section (1), the owner shall, except as expressly provided in this Act and in the agreement, have the same right, title and interest in and to the antiquity as if the Director had not been constituted the guardian thereof.

(3) An agreement under this section in relation to an antiquity may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :

(a) the maintenance of the antiquity ;

(b) the custody of the antiquity and the duties of any person who may be employed to watch it ;

(c) the restrictions upon the right of the owner to alienate, destroy, remove, alter or deface the antiquity or to build on or near the site of the antiquity ;

(d) the facilities of access to be allowed to the public ;

(e) the facilities to be allowed to persons deputed by the owner or the Director for inspection and maintenance of the antiquity ;

(f) the expenses to be incurred in connection with the preservation of the antiquity and payment of such expenses if incurred by the owner ;

(g) compensation to be paid for any loss sustained by the owner or occupier or any other person as a result of the enforcement or observance of the agreement ; and

(h) any other matter connected with the custody, management and preservation of the antiquity ;

(4) The terms of an agreement under this section may be altered from time to time with the sanction of the Federal Government and with the consent of the owner.

(5) An agreement under this section in relation to an antiquity may be terminated upon six month's notice in writing given by the Director, with the previous sanction of the Federal Government, to the owner or by the owner to the Director.

13. Purchasers at certain sales and persons claiming through owner bound by agreement entered into by owner :

Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, every person, who, at a sale for the recovery of arrears of land revenue or any other public demand, purchases any land or property, or any right or interest in land or property, which contains, or in which is situated an antiquity in respect of which an agreement under section 12 subsists, and

every person claiming any title to any antiquity from, through or under an owner who entered into such agreement, shall be bound by such agreement.

14. **Application of endowment for maintenance and preservation of antiquity :**

(1) Where any endowment has been created for the maintenance and preservation of any protected antiquity, for or that purpose among others, and the owner or other person competent in this behalf fails in the proper application of such endowment and, when proposed to him by the Director, refuses or fails to enter into an agreement under section 12, the Director may, for the proper application of such endowment or part thereof, institute a suit in the Court of the District Judge, or, where the estimated cost of maintaining and preserving the antiquity does not exceed one thousand rupees, make an application to the District Judge.

(2) On the hearing of an application under sub-section (1), the District Judge may summon and examine the owner and any person whose evidence appears to him necessary, and may pass an order for the proper application of the endowment or of any part thereof, and any such order may be executed as if it were the decree of a Civil Court.

15. **Compulsory acquisition of protected immovable antiquity:—**

(1) If the Federal Government apprehends that a protected immovable antiquity is in danger of being destroyed, injured or allowed to fall into decay, it may, after consultation with the Advisory Committee, direct the Provincial Government to acquire such antiquity or any part thereof ; and the Provincial Government shall thereupon acquire such antiquity or part under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (I of 1894), as for a public purpose.

(2) The power of compulsory acquisition under sub-section (1) shall not be exercised in the case of—

(a) any antiquity which or any part of which is periodically used for religious observances ; or

(b) any antiquity which is the subject of a subsisting agreement under section 12 ; or

(c) any other antiquity unless the owner or other person competent in this behalf has, when proposed to him by the Director, failed to enter into an agreement under section 12 within such period, not being less than six months, as the Director may fix.

16. **Compulsory acquisition of movable antiquities:—**

(1) If the Federal Government is of the opinion that any movable antiquity should, by reason of its cultural, historical or archaeological importance, be acquired for the purpose of preservation, the Federal Government may, by order in writing addressed to the owner, acquire such antiquity :

Provided that the power to acquire under this sub-section shall not extend to—

(a) any image or symbol in actual use for the purpose of any religious observance ; or

(b) anything which the owner desires to retain on any reasonable ground personal to himself or to any of his ancestors or to any member of his family

(2) When an order under sub-section (1) has been served upon the owner, the antiquity to which the order relates shall immediately vest in the Federal Government free from all encumbrances and the owner shall be

entitled to compensation, the amount of which shall be determined in the manner, and in accordance with the principles, hereinafter set out, that is to say,—

(a) where the amount of compensation can be fixed by agreement, it shall be paid in accordance with such agreement;

(b) where no such agreement can be reached, the Federal Government shall appoint as arbitrator a person who has been, or is qualified for appointment as, a Judge of a High Court;

(c) at the commencement of the proceedings before the arbitrator, the Federal Government and the person to be compensated shall state what in their respective opinions is a fair amount of compensation;

(d) the arbitrator in making his award shall have regard to the price which the antiquity is likely to fetch on a sale in open market between a buyer and a seller independent of each other;

(e) an appeal shall lie to the High Court against any award of an arbitrator except in case where the amount thereof does not exceed an amount prescribed in this behalf by rules; and

(f) save as provided in this sub-section and in any rules made in this behalf, nothing in any law for the time being in force shall apply to arbitrations under this sub-section.

17. Protection of place of worship from misuse, etc:—

(1) A place of worship or shrine, being an antiquity maintained by the Federal Government, shall not be used for any purpose inconsistent with its character.

(2) A place of worship or shrine in respect of which the Director has accepted guardianship in pursuance of an agreement under section 12 shall, unless the agreement otherwise provides, be maintained by the person in whom it is vested or, if there is no such person, by the Feberal Government.

(3) Where any antiquitiy in respect of which the Federal Government has acquired any right under this Act or the Director has accepted guardianship is periodically used for religious worship or observances by any community, the Director shall provide for the protection of such antiquity from pollution or desecration—

(a) by prohibiting the entry therein, except in accordance with the conditions prescribed with the concurrence of the person in charge of the antiquity, of any person not entitled so to enter by the religious usages of the community by which the antiquity is used; and

(b) by taking with the concurrence of the person in charge of the antiquity such other action as he may think necessary for the purpose.

(4) Whoever, contravenes the provisions of sub-section (3) shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

18. Restriction on use of protected immovable antiquity:—

A protected immovable antiquity shall not be used for any purpose inconsistent with its character or for a purpose other than that directly related to its administration and preservation.

19. Prohibition of destruction, damage, etc., of protected antiquities:—

(1) No person shall, except for carrying out the purposes of this Act, destroy, break, damage, alter, injure, deface or mutilate or scribble, write or engage any inscription or sign on, any antiquity or take manure from any protected antiquity.

(2) Whoever contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

(3) The court trying an offence under sub-section (2) may direct that the whole or any part of the fine recovered shall be applied in defraying the expenses of restoring the antiquity to the condition in which it was before the commission of the offence.

20. Restriction on repairs, renovation, etc., of protected immovable antiquity:

(1) The owner of a protected immovable antiquity shall not make any alteration or renovation in, or addition to, the antiquity :

Provided that he may, with the permission of the Director, make minor adjustments considered necessary for the day to day use of the antiquity :

Provided further that the work for which permission has been given shall be carried out under the supervision of the Director or a person authorised by him in this behalf.

(2) Whoever contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

21. Direction to the owner to take measures for preservation of antiquity :

(1) Where the Director considers that any antiquity is not being preserved or conserved properly by its owner, the Director may, by order in writing, direct the owner to take such measures for its proper preservation and conservation, and within such time, as may be specified in the order.

(2) If the owner fails to take the measures specified in the order referred to in sub-section (1), the Director may take all such measures in respect of the antiquity and the expenses incurred for the purpose shall be recoverable from the owner as an arrear of land revenue

22. Execution of development schemes and new constructions in proximity to immovable antiquity :

Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, no development plan or scheme or new construction on, or within a distance of two hundred feet of, a protected immovable antiquity shall be undertaken or executed accept with the approval of the Director.

23. Prohibition of bill posting, neon signs, other kinds of advertisements etc.:

(1) No person shall put any neon signs or other kinds of advertisement, including bill posting, commercial signs, poles or pylons, electricity or telephone cables and television aerials, on or near any protected immovable antiquity.

(2) Whoever contravenes the provision of sub-section (1) shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees, or with both.

(3) The court trying an offence under sub-section (2) may direct that the whole or any part of the fine recovered shall be applied in defraying the expenses of restoring the antiquity to the condition in which it was before the commission of the offence.

24. Penalty for counterfeiting etc., of antiquity :

(1) Whoever counterfeits, or commits forgery in respect of any antiquity with intent to commit fraud or knowing it to be likely that fraud will thereby be committed, or causes anything to appear like, or to be believed to be, an antiquity with intent to cause wrongful gain to one person or wrongful loss to another person, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine, or with both.

(2) The court trying an offence under sub-section (1) may direct that anything the making or forging of which has constituted such offence shall stand forfeited to the Federal Government.

25. Dealing in antiquities:—

(1) No person shall deal in antiquities except under, and in accordance with, a licence granted by the Director.

(2) Every dealers shall maintain a register in such manner and form as the Director may prescribe from time to time.

(3) A licence granted under sub-section (1) may be cancelled by the Director for the breach of any condition of the licence.

(4) The Director may, with a view to securing compliance with the provisions of this section.—

(a) require any person dealing in antiquities to give such information in his possession with respect to any business carried on by him as the Director may demand ;

(b) inspect or cause to be inspected any book, register or other document belonging to or under the control of any person dealing in antiquities ; and

(c) enter and search, or authorise any officer subordinate to him to enter and search, any premises and seize, or authorise any such officer or a police officer, to seize, any antiquity in respect of which he has reason to believe that a contravention of any provision of this section or a breach of any condition of the licence has been committed.

(5) Whoever contravenes the provisions of this section shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

(6) The court trying an offence under sub-section (5) may direct that any antiquity in respect of which the offence has been committed shall stand forfeited to the Federal Government.

26. Export of antiquities:—

(1) No person shall export any antiquity except under a licence to be granted by the Director—

(a) for the temporary export of antiquities for the purpose of exhibition, examination or treatment for preservation ; or

(b) in accordance with agreements with foreign licences for archaeological exploration and excavations within the term of their licences ; or

(c) for the export of antiquities which are not of a unique nature in exchange for antiquities of any foreign country.

(2) All antiquities the export of which is prohibited under sub-section (1) shall be deemed to be goods of which the export has been prohibited under section 16 of the Customs Act, 1969 (IV of 1969), and all the provisions of that Act shall have effect accordingly, except that the antiquity in respect of which the provisions of that Act have been contravened shall be confiscated where confiscation is authorised under that Act.

27. **Traffic in movable antiquities:—**

(1) If the the Federal Government apprehends that movable antiquities in any place in Pakistan are being sold or removed to the detriment of Pakistan, it may, by notification in the official Gazette, prohibit or restrict the movement of any such antiquity or any class of such antiquities for such period and between such places in Pakistan as may be specified in the notification, except with, and in accordance with the terms of, the written permission of the Director.

(2) Whoever contravenes the provisions of a notification under sub-section (1) shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

(3) The court trying an offence under sub-section (2) may direct that any antiquity in respect of which the offence has been committed shall stand forfeited to the Federal Government.

28. **Regulation of mining, quarrying, etc:—**

(1) If the Federal Government is of the opinion that for the purpose of protecting or preserving any immovable antiquity it is necessary so to do, it may, by notification in the official Gazette, prohibit or restrict, within such area as may be specified therein, mining, quarrying, excavating, blasting and other operations of a like nature, or the movement of heavy vehicles, except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence granted by the Director and rules, if any, made in this behalf

(2) Any owner or occupier of land who sustains any loss by reason of any prohibition or restriction by a notification under sub-section (1) shall be paid reasonable compensation for such loss.

(3) Whoever contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

29. **Prohibition of archaeological excavation or exploration without licence:—**

(1) No person shall make on any land any excavation or exploration for archaeological purposes, or uncarth or make any digging in any land or site for taking out antiquities, except under, and in accordance with, a licence granted by the Director.

(2) A licence under sub-section (1) in respect of any land shall not be granted to any person other than the owner of the land except in accordance

with the term of an agreement with the owner, and any such agreement may provide for,—

(a) the restriction of the owner's rights in respect of the use and occupation of such land ;

(b) the compensation or any other consideration to be paid to the owner ; and

(c) any other matter connected with the use of the land for the purpose of such excavation.

(3) A licence under sub-section (1) shall not be refused to an owner if he undertakes to carry on the excavation in such manner that it will not result in the loss of archaeological or historical material which in the national interest should be preserved.

(4) Whoever contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

(5) The court trying an offence under sub-section (4) may direct that any object found in the course of an excavation, exploration, unearthing or digging constituting such offence shall stand forfeited to the Federal Government.

30. **Prohibition of making copies of protected antiquities without licence:—**

No person shall, for any commercial purpose, make a cinematograph film of any protected antiquity or any part thereof except under, and in accordance with, a licence granted by the Director.

31. **Right of access to protected immovable antiquities:—**

Subject to the provisions of this Act and the rules, the public shall have a right of access to any immovable protected antiquity maintained by the Federal Government under this Act.

32. **Penalty:—**

A contravention of any provision of this Act or the rules shall, where no punishment has been specifically provided, be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.

33. **Jurisdiction to try offences:—**

No court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable under this Act except upon a complaint in writing made by an officer generally or specially empowered in this behalf by the Federal Government and no court inferior to that of a magistrate of the first class shall try any such offence.

34. **Power to arrest without warrant:—**

(1) The Director or any officer duly empowered by him in this behalf may arrest without warrant any person against whom reasonable suspicion exists of his having committed any offence under section 19, 25, 26, 27, or 29.

(2) Subject to sub-section (3), every person arrested under sub-section (1) shall be taken forthwith to the officer-in-charge of the nearest police station.

(3) The Director or the officer arresting any person, or the officer in-charge of a police station to whom any person is taken under sub-section (2), shall either admit him to bail to appear before the Magistrate having jurisdiction or have him taken in custody before such Magistrate.

35. **Confiscated antiquities to be made over to Director:—**

Any antiquity which is confiscated or forfeited under this Act shall be made over to the Director for custody, preservation and protection.

36. **Indemnity:—**

No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against Government or any person for any thing which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

37. **Power to make rules:—**

(1) The Federal Government may, after previous publication, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

(a) the form and the conditions of any licence granted under this Act;

(b) regulation of admission of the public to any immovable protected antiquity;

(c) the levy of fees for the grant of any licence under this Act and for admission of the public to an immovable protected antiquity;

(d) the procedure to be followed in arbitrations, the principles to be followed in apportioning the costs of proceedings before the arbitrator and on appeal, and the maximum amount of an award against which no appeal shall lie, under sub-section (2) of section 16;

(e) such other matters as are or may be required for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(3) Rules made under this section may provide that the contravention of any of the provisions thereof or of any condition of a licence granted under this Act shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

38. **Repeal:**

The Antiquities Act, 1968 (XIV of 1968), and the Antiquities Ordinance, 1975 (XX of 1975) are hereby repealed.

APPENDIX 2

THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND MUSEUMS

2 (a): STRUCTURE AND ORGANISATION 423

2 (b): LISTED AND PROTECTED IMMOVABLE ANTIQUITIES (ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND ANCIENT MONUMENTS) 441

2 (c): FINANCE (NORMAL ANNUAL BUDGET) 451

APPENDIX - 2

THE DEPARTMENT OD ARCHAEOLOGY AND MUSEUMS, PAKISTAN

2 (a): STRUCTURE AND ORGANISATION:

Directorate General of Archaeology and Museums, Pakistan

(a) Epigraphy Branch (b) Publication Branch (c) Planning and Development Branch (d) Central Archaeological Branch (e) Administration, Accounts and Budget Section (f) Professional Branch (g) Antiquity Trade Control Branch

Circles	Branches
1. Northern Circle of Archaeology, Lahore.	1. National Museum of Pakistan, Karachi.
2. Southern Circle of Archaeology, Hyderabad.	2. Exploration and Excavation Branch Karachi.
	3. Central Archaeological Laboratory, Lahore.
	4. The Pakistan Institute of Archaeological Training and Research, Lahore.

1. Northern Circle of Archaeology, Lahore

(Directorate)

(a) Antiquities and Control Branch (b) Three Sections i) General Office ii) Cash and Accounts Section iii) Works Section

Conservation Sub-Divisions

1. Shalimar Gardens, Lahore.
2. Shahdara, Lahore.
3. Old Fort, Lahore.
4. Hiran Minar, Sheikhupura.

Museums

1. Allama Iqbal Museum, Lahore.
2. Allama Iqbal Museum, Sialkot.
3. Archaeological Museum, Harappa.
4. Lahore Fort Museum, Lahore.

Sub-Regional Offices

1. Peshawar

a) (i) General Office.
(ii) Cash and Accounts Section.
(iii) Drawing Section.
(iv) Photogra--phic Section.

b) Antiquities and Trades Branch.

c) Archaeological Museum, Taxila.

d) Mughal Gardens, Wah.

e) Archaeological Museum, Swat.

2. Gilgit

(i) Administration Section.
(ii) Cash and Accounts Section.
(iii) Conservation Section.
(iv) Photo Section
(v) Drawing Section

3. Multan

(i) Administration Section.
(ii) Cash and Accounts Section.
(iii) Conservation Section
(iv) Drawing and Survey Section.

2. Southern Circle of Archaeology, Hyderabad

(Directorate)

(a) Antiquities and Trade Branch (b) General Administration

Sub-Divisions

1. Hyderabad
2. Thatta

Museums

1. Archaeological Museum and Sites, Moinjodaro.
2. Archaeological Museum, Umerkot.
3. Archaeological Museum, Bhambore.
4. Archaeological Museum, Hyderabad.
5. Quaid-i-Azam Birthplace Museum, Karachi.

Sub-Regional Office

Quetta

(a) Administration Section

(b) Cash and Accounts Section

(c) Antiquities Trade Control Branch

(d) Conservation Section

(e) Drawing and Survey Section

(f) Museum at the Historic Residency, Ziarat.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND MUSEUMS, PAKISTAN.

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE AND STAFF

DIRECTORATE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND MUSEUMS, PAKISTAN.

(HEAD OFFICE AT KARACHI)

The Directorate is headed by a Director General. At the Head Office, it has seven sections as under:

(a) Epigraphy Branch:

Deputy Director	=	1
Assistant Directors	=	2
Stenotypist	=	1
Upper Division Clerk	=	1
Epigraphical Foreman	=	1
Naib Qasid (Peon)	=	1

(b) Publication Branch:

Deputy Director	=	1
Assistant Director	=	1
Stenographer	=	1
(i) Design and Layout Section:		
Production Assistant	=	1
Proof Reader	=	1
(ii) Printing and Sales Section:		
Publication Assistant	=	1
Upper Division Clerk	=	1
Lower Division Clerk	=	1
(iii) Photographic Section:		
Photographer	=	1
Photo-Printer	=	1
Stenographer	=	1

(c) Planning and Development Branch:

Archaeological Engineer	=	1
Assistant Director	=	1
Archaeological Conservator	=	1
Head Draughtsman	=	1
Assistant Draughtsman	=	1
Stenotypists	=	2
Naib Qasid (Peon)	=	1

(d) Central Archaeological Library:

Librarian	=	1
Cataloguer	=	1
Book Binder	=	1
Technical Assistant	=	1
Attendants	=	3
Farashi (Sweeper)	=	1

(e) Administration, Accounts and Budget Section:

Director	= 1
Office Superintendent	= 1
Stenographer	= 1
(i) Administration Branch:	
Assistant Director	= 1
Stenotypist	= 1
Assistants	= 3
Upper Division Clerk	= 1
Drivers	= 3
Naib Qasids (Peons)	= 2
Sweepers	= 2
(a) Record and Issue Section:	
Assistant Incharge	= 1
Upper Division Clerk	= 1
Daftary	= 1
Diarist	= 1
Despatcher	= 1
Naib Qasid (Peon)	= 1
(b) Cash and Control Section:	
Accountant Incharge	= 1
Cashier	= 1
Upper Division Clerks	= 2
Lower Division Clerk	= 1
Store Keeper	= 1
Naib Qasid (Peon)	= 1
(ii) Budget Branch:	
Assistant Director	= 1
Superintendent	= 1
Accountant	= 1
Assistant	= 1
Upper Division Clerk	= 1
Lower Division Clerk	= 1
Naib Qasid (Peon)	= 1

(f) Professional Branch:

Assistant Director	= 1
Assistants	= 2
Lower Division Clerk	= 1
Naib Qasid (Peon)	= 1
(i) Photo Section:	
Photographer	= 1
Photo-Printer	= 1
Dark Room Attendant	= 1

(g) Antiquity Trade Control Branch:

Assistant Director	= 1
Stenotypist	= 1
Assistant	= 1
Upper Division Clerks	= 2
Naib Qasid (Peon)	= 1

TOTAL STAFF AT THE HEAD OFFICE = 85

BRANCHES AND CIRCLES

The Directorate General (Head Office) of Archaeology is further sub-divided into **four Branches** and **two Circles** of Archaeology. The office of each Branch is not further sub-divided and each Branch is under the direct control of the Head Office. The Circles have further sub-divisions and they are linked to the Head Office through the respective Circle.

BRANCHES

1- NATIONAL MUSEUM OF PAKISTAN, KARACHI:

Superintendent	=	1
Deputy Director	=	1
Curators	=	3
Assistant Curators	=	7

It has six technical sections:

(i) Manuscripts Section:

Deputy Director	=	1
Librarian	=	1
Indexer	=	1
Assistant Binder	=	1
Marksman	=	1

(ii) Ethnography Section:

Curator	=	1
Assistant Curator	=	1
Attendants	=	7
Ticket Collector	=	1
Lift Attendant	=	1
Watchman	=	1
Water-man (Bhishti)	=	1
Gardener	=	1

(iii) Numismatic Section:

Curator	=	1
Assistant Curator	=	1
Office Superintendent	=	1
Stenotypist	=	1
Typist	=	1
Lower Division Clerk	=	1
Store Keeper	=	1
Daftary	=	1
Naib Qasid (Peon)	=	1

(iv) Exhibition Section:

Technical Officer	=	1
Building Superintendent	=	1
Exhibition Assistant	=	1
Display Assistant	=	1
Modeller	=	1
Assistant Modeller	=	1

Artist	= 1
Draughtsman	= 1
Photographer	= 1
Cabinet Maker	= 1
Electrician	= 1
Telephone Operator	= 1

(v) Archaeology Section:

Assistant Director	= 1
Assistant Curator	= 1
Accountant	= 1
Cashier	= 1
Account Clerk	= 1
Booking Clerk	= 1
Garden Inspector	= 1
Water-man	= 1
Gardener	= 1
Sweeper	= 1

(vi) Laboratory Section:

Assistant Archaeological Chemist	= 1
Laboratory Assistant	= 1
Laboratory Attendant	= 1
Conservation Assistants	= 4

TOTAL STAFF OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM = 69

2- EXPLORATION AND EXCAVATION BRANCH, KARACHI:

Director	= 1
Deputy Director	= 1
Assistant Directors	= 2
Field Officers	= 4
Technical Staff:	
Assistant Modellers	= 2
Senior Draughtsmen	= 2
Photographer	= 1
Photo-Printer	= 1
Assistant Curator	= 1
Pottery Recorder	= 1
Marksman	= 1
Antiquity Khalasy	= 1
Exploration Assistants	= 2
Exploration Foreman	= 1
Camp Supervisor	= 1
Foreman	= 1
Ministerial Staff:	
Head Clerk	= 1
Accountant	= 1
Stenographer	= 1
Stenotypist	= 1
Store Clerk	= 1
Lower Division Clerk	= 1
Driver	= 1
Daftary	= 1
Watchmen	= 3

Sweeper	= 1
Naib Qasid (Peon)	= 1
TOTAL STAFF OF THE BRANCH	**= 36**

3- CENTRAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL LABORATORY, OLD FORT, LAHORE:

Archaeological Chemist	= 1
Asstt. Arch. Chemist	= 1
Chemist Assistant	= 1
Photo-printer	= 1
Laboratory Assistants	= 2
Laboratory Attendants	= 2
Stenotypist	= 1
Account Clerk	= 1
Clerk	= 1
Store Keeper	= 1
Sweeper	= 1
Watchman	= 1
Naib Qasid	= 1
TOTAL STAFF OF THE LABORATORY	**= 15**

4- THE PAKISTAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRAINING AND RESEARCH, LAHORE:

Director	= 1
Stenotypist	= 1
Electrician	= 1
Projector Operator	= 1
Naib Qasid	= 1
TOTAL STAFF OF THE INSTITUTE	**= 5**

CIRCLES

The Directorate General has two Circles which are:

I- Northern Circle of Archaeology and

II- Southern Circle of Archaeology

I- NORTHERN CIRCLE OF ARCHAEOLOGY

(For the Provinces of Punjab and NWFP)

Director	= 1
Deputy Director	= 1
Assistant Director	= 1
Assistant Archaeological Engineer	= 1
Assistant Director (gardens)	= 1

At the Circle office, there are two sections:

(i) Antiquities and Control Branch:		
Assistant Director	=	1
Field officer	=	1
Stenotypist	=	1
Upper Division Clerk	=	1
Driver	=	1
Naib Qasids (Peons)	=	2
(a) The Circle Library:		
Librarian	=	1
Attendant	=	1
(b) Modelling Section:		
Assistant Modeller	=	1
(c) Photographic Section:		
Photographer	=	1
Photo-printer	=	1
(d) Drawing Section:		
Senior Draughtsman	=	1
Surveyor	=	1
(ii) General Office:		
Office Superintendent	=	1
Stenographer	=	1
Stenotypists	=	2
Upper Division Clerk	=	1
Technical Assistant	=	1
Lower Division Clerk	=	1
Daftary	=	1
Naib Qasids (Peons)	=	4
Watchmen	=	4
(a) Cash and Accounts Section:		
Accountant	=	1
Cashier	=	1
Account Clerk	=	1
(b) Works Section:		
Estimator	=	1
TOTAL STAFF AT THE CIRCLE OFFICE	=	39

Conservation sub-divisions under the Northern Circle:

The Circle has four Conservation Sub-divisions:

1. Conservation Sub-Division Shalimar Gardens, Lahore:

Archaeological Conservator	=	1
Conservation Assistant	=	1
Lower Division Clerk	=	1
Booking Clerks	=	2
Supervisor	=	1
Khalasi	=	1
Baildars (Labourers)	=	9
Jamandars	=	2
Watchmen	=	4
Site Attendants	=	14
Garden Assistant	=	1
Electrician	=	1
Engine Driver	=	1
Oil-man	=	1
Jamandar	=	1

Head Gardener	= 1
Gardeners	= 34
Bhishtis (Watermen	= 2

TOTAL STAFF OF THE SHALIMAR SUB-DIVISION = 78

2. Shahdara Sub-division, Lahore:

Archaeological Conservator	= 1

It has two sections:

(i) Monuments and Sites Section:

Booking Clerks	= 2
Lower Division Clerk	= 1
Supervisor	= 1
Watchmen	= 3
Khalasi	= 1
Jamandars	= 3
Baildars	= 10
Site Attendants	= 14

(ii) Garden Section:

Garden Assistant	= 1
Garden Inspector	= 1
Machine Driver	= 1
Oil-men	= 3
Head Gardener	= 1
Gardeners	= 33
Bhishtis (Watermen)	= 4

TOTAL STAFF OF THE SHAHDARA SUB-DIVISION = 80

3. Lahore Fort Sub-division, Lahore:

Archaeological Conservator	= 1
Store-Keeper (Works)	= 1
Conservation Assistant	= 1
Kashikar (Mosaic Specialist)	= 1
Mason	= 1
Stone Cutter	= 1
Electrician	= 1
Mechanic	= 1
Store Supervisor	= 1
Supervisor	= 1
Tube-Well Driver	= 1
Engine Driver	= 1
Cook	= 1
Attendant	= 1
Sikligar	= 1
Bhishtis (Watermen)	= 4
Site Attendants	= 18
Jamandars	= 6
Baildars	= 8
Khalasi	= 1
Boy Coolies	= 6
Watchmen	= 4
Labourers	= 15
Jamandars	= 3

Sweepers	= 4
Gardeners	= 15
Garden Assistant	= 1
Head Gardeners	= 2
Gardeners	= 21
Baildars	= 12
Engine Driver	= 1
Oil-men	= 2

TOTAL STAFF OF THE FORT SUB-DIVISION = 138

4. Hiran Minar Sub-division, Sheikhupura:

Conservation Assistant	= 1
Booking Clerk	= 1
Cook	= 1
Head Attendant	= 1
Site Attendants	= 6
Jamandar	= 1
Baildars	= 2
Garden Assistant	= 1
Driver	= 1
Jamandar	= 1

TOTAL STAFF OF THE HIRAN MINAR SUB-DIVISION = 16

There is a proposal of opening a new **Sub-division for the Rohtas Fort** situated in the District of Jhelum. The following staff have been appointed:

Conservation Assistant	= 1
Conservation Foreman	= 1

TOTAL STAFF OF THE ROHTAS FORT SUB-DIVISION = 2

Museums under the Northern Circle

There are four Museums under the Northern Circle

1. Allama Iqbal Museum, Lahore:

Curator	= 1
Receptionist	= 1
Electrician	= 1
Lower Division Clerk	= 1
Watchmen	= 3
Gardener	= 1
Attendants	= 6
TOTAL STAFF	= 14

2. Allama Iqbal Museum, Sialkot:

Librarian-cum-Custodian	= 1
TOTAL STAFF	= 1

3. Archaeological Museum, Harappa:

Curator	= 1

Assistant Curator	= 1
Lower Division Clerk	= 1
Attendants	= 3
Cook	= 1
Naib Qasid (Peon)	= 1
Watchmen	= 3
Jamandar	= 1
Conservation Assistant	= 1
Site Attendants	= 6
Head Gardener	= 1
Gardeners	= 6
Bhishti (Waterman)	= 1
TOTAL STAFF OF THE MUSEUM AT HARAPPA	= 27

4. Lahore Fort Museum, Lahore:

This Museum is run by the Staff of the Lahore Fort Conservation Sub-division.

SUB-REGIONAL OFFICES UNDER THE NORTHERN CIRCLE:

The Circle has three Sub-Regional Offices:

1- SUB-REGIONAL OFFICE, PESHAWAR:

Deputy Director	= 1
Assistant Director	= 1
Stenotypist	= 1
Driver	= 1
General Office:	
Head Clerk	= 1
Technical Assistant	= 1
Lower Division Clerk	= 1
Daftary	= 1
Naib Qasid (Peon)	= 1
Cash and Account Section:	
Accountant	= 1
Cashier	= 1
Lower Division Clerk	= 1
Naib Qasid (Peon)	= 1
Drawing Section:	
Senior Draughtsman	= 1
Photographic Section:	
Photographer	= 1
Photo-Printer	= 1

Conservation Staff:

Assistant Archeological Engineer	= 1
Archaeological Conservator	= 1
Conservation Foreman	= 1
Lower Division Clerk	= 1
Attendants	= 11
Khalasi	= 1
Watchmen	= 3

Antiquity Trade Branch:

Assistant Director	= 1
Field Officer	= 1
Stenotypist	= 1
Upper Division Clerk	= 1
Driver	= 1
Naib Qasids (Peons)	= 2

TOTAL STAFF OF THE PESHAWAR OFFICE = 42

The Sub-Regional office of Peshawar has, under its control, **two Museums** and **one site** as well:

(i) Archaeological Museum, Taxila:

Curator	= 1
Assistant Curators	= 2
Upper Division Clerk	= 1
Lower Division Clerk	= 1
Electrician	= 1
Attendant	= 1
Library Attendant	= 1
Museum Attendants	= 2
Cook cum Attendants	= 2
Naib Qasid (Peon)	= 1

Conservation Staff:

Conservation Assistant	= 1
Mason	= 1
Supervisors	= 2
Driver	= 1
Baildars	= 10
Site Attendants	= 27

Garden Staff:

Engine Driver	= 1
Bhishtis (Watermen)	= 5
Jamandars	= 2
Gardeners	= 5
Watchmen	= 3

Total staff of the Museum at Taxila = 71

(ii) Archaeological Museum, Swat:

Curator	= 1
Assistant Curators	= 2
Conservation Assistant	= 1
Electrician	= 1
Lower Division Clerk	= 1
Driver	= 1
Museum Attendants	= 10
Naib Qasid (Peon)	= 1

Monuments and Sites Division:

Supervisor	= 1
Site Attendants	= 7

Garden Division:

Head Gardener	=	1
Gardeners	=	4
Jamandar	=	1
Watchmen	=	3

Total staff of the Museum at Swat = 35

(iii) Mughal Gardens, Wah:

Conservation Assistant	=	1
Booking Clerk	=	1
Garden Supervisor	=	1
Site Attendants	=	2
Night Watchmen	=	4
Gardeners	=	10

Total Staff for the Mughal Gardens at Wah = 19

TOTAL STAFF OF THE SUB-REGIONAL OFFICE, PESHAWAR = 167

2- SUB-REGIONAL OFFICE, GILGIT:

Assistant Director	=	1
Administrative Section:		
Head Clerk	=	1
Stenotypist	=	1
Lower Division Clerk	=	1
Driver	=	1
Naib Qasid (Peon)	=	1
Sweeper	=	1
Cash and Account Section:		
Cashier	=	1
Conservation Section:		
Archaeological Conservator	=	1
Site Attendants	=	8
Photo Section:		
Photographer	=	1
Drawing Section:		
Draughtsman	=	1

TOTAL STAFF OF THE SUB-REGIONAL OFFICE, GILGIT = 19

3- SUb-REGIONAL OFFICE, MULTAN:

Assistant Director	=	1
Administrative Section:		
Stenotypist	=	1
Lower Division Clerk	=	1
Watchman	=	1
Naib Qasid (Peon)	=	1
Cash and Account Section:		
Cashier	=	1
Conservation Section:		
Archaeological Conservator	=	1
Site Attendant	=	1
Watchmen	=	2
Drawing and Survey Section:		
Draftsman	=	1

TOTAL STAFF OF THE SUB-REGIONAL OFFICE, MULTAN = 11

TOTAL STAFF OF THE NORTHERN CIRCLE OF ARCHAEOLOGY = 592

II- SOUTHERN CIRCLE OF ARCHAEOLOGY, HYDERABAD.

(For the provinces of Sindh and Baluchistan)

Director	= 1
Deputy Director	= 1
Assistant Archaeological Engineer	= 1
Photo Section:	
Photographer	= 1
Photo-Printer	= 1
Drawing Section:	
Draughtsman	= 1
Surveyor	= 1
Antiquity Trade Control Branch:	
Assistant Director	= 1
Field Officer	= 1
Guard	= 1
Naib Qasid (Peon)	= 1

TOTAL STAFF AT THE CIRCLE OFFICE = 11

Conservation Sub-Divisions

There are two conservation sub-divisions under the Southern Circle.

1. Hyderabad Sub-Division:

Archaeological Conservator	= 1
Conservation Assistant	= 1
Conservation Foremen	= 2
Supervisor	= 1
Lower Division Clerk	= 1
Site Attendants	= 9
Coolies	= 2
TOTAL	= 17

2. Thatta Sub-Division:

Curator	= 1
Lower Division Clerks	= 2
Driver	= 1
Naib Qasid (Peon)	= 1
Night Watchman	= 1
Coolies	= 9
Site Attendants	= 12
Garden Coolies	= 2
Bhishti (Water-man)	= 1
Jamandars	= 2
Oil-man	= 1
Cook-cum-Attendants	= 2

Archaeological Conservator	=	1
Kashikar	=	1
Conservation Foremen	=	2
Supervisor	=	1
TOTAL	=	40

Museums

There are five museums under the Southern Circle.

1. Archaeological Museum and Sites at Moinjodaro:

Curator	=	1
Assistant Curators	=	2
Museum Staff:		
Upper Division Clerk	=	1
Lower Division Clerk	=	1
Electrician	=	1
Tube-Well Driver	=	1
Attendants	=	4
Jamandars	=	3
Naib Qasid (Peon)	=	1
Cook-cum-Attendant	=	1
Head Gardener	=	1
Driver	=	1
Night Watchman	=	1
Watchmen	=	4
Garden Coolies	=	6
Conservation Staff:		
Conservation Assistant	=	1
Conservation Foreman (for the site of Kot Diji	=	1
Foremen (for Moinjodaro)	=	2
Supervisor	=	1
Site Attendants	=	14
Coolies	=	9
Khalasi	=	1
Moinjodaro Cell:		
Archaeological Conservator	=	1
Conservation Assistant	=	1
Supervisor	=	1
Lower Division Clerk	=	1
Driver	=	1
Naib Qasid (Peon)	=	1
TOTAL STAFF OF THE MOINJODARO MUSEUM AND SITES	=	64

2. Museum of Archaeology at Umerkot:

Curator	=	1
Assistant Curators	=	2
Museum Staff:		
Lower Division Clerk	=	1
Attendants	=	2
Naib Qasid (Peon)	=	1
Jamandar	=	1
Gardener	=	1
Bhishti (Water-man)	=	1
Watchmen	=	2
Conservation Staff:		

Conservation Assistant	= 1
Coolies	= 4
Site Attendants	= 5

TOTAL STAFF OF THE UMERKOT MUSEUM = 22

3. Archaeological Museum at Bhambore:

Curator	= 1
Assistant Curator	= 1
Conservation Assistant	= 1
Lower Division Clerk	= 1
Attendants	= 3
Watchmen	= 2
Jamandar	= 1
Naib Qasid (Peon)	= 1
Bhishti (Water-man)	= 1

TOTAL STAFF OF THE BHAMBORE MUSEUM = 12

4. Hyderabad Fort Museum at Hyderabad:

Assistant Curator	= 1
Booking Clerk	= 1
Museum Attendants	= 2

TOTAL STAFF OF THE HYDERABAD FORT MUSEUM = 4

5. Quaid-i-Azam Birth-place Museum at Karachi:

Deputy Director	= 1
Stenotypist	= 1
Attendant	= 1
Watchmen	= 2
Guard	= 1

TOTAL STAFF OF THE QUAID-I-AZAM MUSEUM = 6

Water and Soil Investigation Laboratory at Moinjodaro:

There is one laboratory under the Southern Circle which has following staff.

Chemical Assistant	= 1
Laboratory Assistant	= 1
Laboratory Attendant	= 1
Lower Division Clerk	= 1

TOTAL STAFF OF THE LABORATORY = 4

SUB-REGIONAL OFFICE AT QUETTA

There is only one sub-regional office under the Southern Circle which has following staff.

Deputy Director	= 1
Assistant Directors	= 2
Assistant Archaeological Engineer	= 1

Administration Section:		
Head Clerk	=	1
Stenotypist	=	1
Lower Division Clerks	=	2
Driver	=	1
Daftary	=	1
Naib Qasid (Peon)	=	1
Cash and Account Section:		
Cashier	=	1
Account Clerk	=	1
Antiquity Trade Control Branch:		
Field Officer	=	1
Stenotypist	=	1
Upper Division Clerk	=	1
Driver	=	1
Naib Qasid (Peon)	=	1
Guard	=	1
Conservation Section:		
Archaeological Conservator	=	1
Conservation Assistant	=	1
Conservation Foremen	=	2
Supervisor	=	1
Drawing and Survey Section:		
Senior Draughtsman	=	1
Surveyor	=	1

TOTAL STAFF OF THE SUB-REGIONAL OFFICE = 26

Museum of Quaid-i-Azam Residency at Ziarat:

This is the only museum under the Quetta sub-regional office. It has following staff.

Guide	=	1
Mechanic / Driver	=	1
Head Attendant	=	1
Watchmen	=	2
Gardeners	=	3

TOTAL STAFF OF THE MUSEUM AT ZIARAT = 8

TOTAL STAFF OF THE SOUTHERN CIRCLE OF ARCHAEOLOGY = 214

GRAND TOTAL = 1016

2. (b): LISTED AND PROTECTED IMMOVABLE ANTIQUITIES

2. (b- i): LISTED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN PAKISTAN

M = Monuments S = Sites
I, II, III = Categories in which M or S is listed.

PROVINCE: NORTH WESTERN FRONTIER PROVINCE (NWFP)

KEY	DISTRICT	MONUMENTS I	II	III	SITES I	II	III	TOTAL M	S	GRAND TOTAL
1	Mansehra	02	-	-	01	01	-	02	02	04
2	Abbotabad	02	02	-	02	01	13	04	16	20
3	Mardan	-	-	-	04	05	07	-	16	16
4	Peshawar	02	01	-	-	03	06	03	09	12
5	D. I. Khan	02	01	-	-	01	01	03	02	05
6	Bannu	02	-	-	-	02	-	02	02	04
	TOTAL	10	04	-	07	13	27	14	47	61

PROVINCE: PUNJAB

KEY	DISTRICT	MONUMENTS I	II	III	SITES I	II	III	TOTAL M	S	GRAND TOTAL
7	Rawalpindi	06	02	-	05	01	02	08	08	16
8	Attock	07	04	-	-	-	02	11	02	13
9	Jhelum	02	05	-	-	01	01	07	02	09
10	Gujrat	01	02	-	-	-	-	03	-	03
11	Sialkot	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	01	01
12	Gujranwala	02	-	-	-	-	-	02	-	02
13	Sargodha	-	02	-	-	-	02	02	02	04
14	Mianwali	-	01	-	-	-	01	01	01	02
15	D. G. Khan	-	01	-	-	-	01	01	01	02
16	Muzafar Garh	02	-	-	-	-	-	02	-	02

..... continued Punjab

KEY	DISTRICT	MONUMENTS I	II	III	SITES I	II	III	TOTAL M	S	GRAND TOTAL
17	Jhang	02	-	-	-	-	-	02	-	02
18	Faisalabad	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	01	01
19	Sheikhupura	03	03	-	-	01	01	06	02	08
20	Lahore	34	25	-	-	-	-	59	-	59
21	Sahiwal	02	-	-	01	-	-	02	01	03
22	Multan	04	05	-	-	01	02	09	03	12
23	Bahawalpur	05	-	-	-	-	-	05	-	05
	TOTAL	70	50	-	06	04	14	120	24	144

PROVINCE: BALUCHISTAN

KEY	DISTRICT	MONUMENTS I	II	III	SITES I	II	III	TOTAL M	S	GRAND TOTAL
24	Loralai	-	-	-	-	-	03	-	03	03
25	Quetta	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	10
26	Sibi	01	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	01
27	Kalat	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	01	01
28	Kharan	05	-	-	-	01	-	05	01	06
29	Nasirabad	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	01	01
30	Lasbela	02	-	-	-	01	01	02	02	04
	TOTAL	08	-	-	-	03	15	08	18	26

PROVINCE: SINDH

KEY	DISTRICT	MONUMENTS I	II	III	SITES I	II	III	TOTAL M	S	GRAND TOTAL
31	Sukkur	01	02	-	-	-	01	03	01	04
32	Nawab Shah	03	-	-	-	01	-	03	01	04
33	Khairpur	01	-	-	01	-	01	01	02	03
34	Larkana	02	-	-	01	03	01	02	05	07
35	Dadu	03	-	01	-	01	11	04	12	16

..... continued Sindh

KEY	DISTRICT	MONUMENTS I	II	III	SITES I	II	III	TOTAL M	S	GRAND TOTAL
36	Sanghar	-	-	-	-	02	01	-	03	03
37	Hyderabad	07	07	02	-	-	-	16	-	16
38	Tharparkar	01	19	06	-	-	02	26	02	28
39	Badin	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	01	01
40	Thatta	14	16	01	03	01	01	31	05	36
41	Karachi	04	-	-	-	02	-	04	02	06
	TOTAL	36	44	10	05	10	19	90	34	124

GRAND TOTAL OF LISTED MONUMENTS AND SITES IN WHOLE OF PAKISTAN

	MONUMENTS I	II	III	SITES I	II	III	TOTAL M	S	GRAND TOTAL
GRAND TOTAL	124	98	10	18	30	75	232	123	355

2. (b- ii): LISTED MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES OWNED AND MAINTAINED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY

PROVINCE: NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE (NWFP)

KEY	DISTRICT	MONUMENTS I	II	III	SITES I	II	III	TOTAL M	S	GRAND TOTAL
1	Mansehra	-	-	-	01	01	-	-	02	02
2	Abbotabad	02	02	-	02	-	02	04	04	08
4	Peshawar	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	01	01
5	D. I. Khan	01	01	-	-	-	-	02	-	02
6	Bannu	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	01	01
	TOTAL	03	03	-	03	02	03	06	08	14

PROVINCE: PUNJAB

KEY	DISTRICT	MONUMENTS I	II	III	SITES I	II	III	TOTAL M	S	GRAND TOTAL
7	Rawalpindi	05	02	-	05	01	01	07	07	14

..... continued Punjab

KEY	DISTRICT	MONUMENTS I	II	III	SITES I	II	III	TOTAL M	S	GRAND TOTAL
8	Attock	07	02	-	-	-	-	09	-	09
9	Jhelum	01	03	-	-	-	01	04	01	05
10	Gujrat	-	02	-	-	-	-	02	-	02
11	Sialkot	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	01	01
12	Gujranwala	01	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	01
13	Sargodha	-	02	-	-	-	-	02	-	02
14	Mianwali	-	01	-	-	-	-	01	-	01
19	Sheikhupura	03	-	-	-	-	-	03	-	03
20	Lahore	24	05	-	-	-	-	29	-	29
21	Sahiwal	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	01	01
22	Multan	-	02	-	-	-	-	02	-	02
	TOTAL	41	19	-	06	01	03	60	10	70

PROVINCE: <u>BALUCHISTAN</u>

KEY	DISTRICT	MONUMENTS I	II	III	SITES I	II	III	TOTAL M	S	GRAND TOTAL
24	Loralai	-	-	-	-	-	03	-	03	03
25	Quetta	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	01	01
26	Sibi	01	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	01
28	Kharan	05	-	-	-	01	-	05	01	06
29	Nasirabad	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	01	01
30	Lasbela	01	-	-	-	-	01	01	01	02
	TOTAL	07	-	-	-	01	06	07	07	14

PROVINCE: <u>SINDH</u>

KEY	DISTRICT	MONUMENTS I	II	III	SITES I	II	III	TOTAL M	S	GRAND TOTAL
31	Sukkur	-	01	-	-	-	01	01	01	02
32	Nawab Shah	03	-	-	-	-	-	03	-	03

continued Sindh

KEY	DISTRICT	MONUMENTS I	II	III	SITES I	II	III	TOTAL M	S	GRAND TOTAL
33	Khairpur	01	-	-	01	-	01	01	02	03
34	Larkana	-	-	-	01	03	01	-	05	05
35	Dadu	03	-	-	-	01	09	03	10	13
36	Sanghar	-	-	-	-	02	01	-	03	03
37	Hyderabad	06	03	01	-	-	-	10	-	10
38	Tharparkar	01	02	04	-	-	02	07	02	09
39	Badin	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	01	01
40	Thatta	13	16	02	03	01	-	31	04	35
41	Karachi	02	-	-	-	-	-	02	-	02
	TOTAL	29	22	07	05	07	16	58	28	86

GRAND TOTAL OF LISTED MONUMENTS AND SITES OWNED AND MAINTAINED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN WHOLE OF PAKISTAN

	MONUMENTS I	II	III	SITES I	II	III	TOTAL M	S	GRAND TOTAL
GRAND TOTAL	80	44	07	14	11	28	131	53	184

2. (b- iii): LISTED MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES OWNED AND MAINTAINED BY DIFFERENT GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

PROVINCE: NORTH WESTERN FRONTIER PROVINCE (NWFP)

KEY	DISTRICT	MONUMENTS I	II	III	SITES I	II	III	TOTAL M	S	GRAND TOTAL
4	Peshawar	01	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	01
	TOTAL	01	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	01

PROVINCE: PUNJAB

KEY	DISTRICT	MONUMENTS I	II	III	SITES I	II	III	TOTAL M	S	GRAND TOTAL
7	Rawalpindi	01	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	01
17	Jhang	01	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	01
18	Faisalabad	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	01	01
19	Sheikhupura	-	01	-	-	-	-	01	-	01
20	Lahore	07	15	-	-	-	-	22	-	22
22	Multan	02	03	-	-	-	01	05	01	06
	TOTAL	11	19	-	-	-	02	30	02	32

PROVINCE: SINDH

KEY	DISTRICT	MONUMENTS I	II	III	SITES I	II	III	TOTAL M	S	GRAND TOTAL
31	Sukkur	01	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	01
34	Larkana	01	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	01
35	Dadu	-	-	01	-	-	-	01	-	01
37	Hyderabad	01	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	01
40	Thatta	01	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	01
41	Karachi	02	-	-	-	-	-	02	-	02
	TOTAL	06	-	01	-	-	-	07	-	07

GRAND TOTAL OF LISTED MONUMENTS AND SITES OWNED AND MAINTAINED BY DIFFERENT GOVERNMENT AGENCIES IN WHOLE OF PAKISTAN

	MONUMENTS I	II	III	SITES I	II	III	TOTAL M	S	GRAND TOTAL
GRAND TOTAL	18	19	01	-	-	02	38	02	40

2. (b- iv): LISTED MONUMENTS AND SITES OWNED PRIVATELY AND MAINTAINED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY

PROVINCE: NORTH WESTERN FRONTIER PROVINCE (NWFP)

KEY	DISTRICT	MONUMENTS I	II	III	SITES I	II	III	TOTAL M	S	GRAND TOTAL
1	Mansehra	02	-	-	-	-	-	02	-	02
2	Abbotabad	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	01	01
3	Mardan	-	-	-	04	03	-	-	07	07
4	Peshawar	-	01	-	-	01	-	01	01	02
5	D. I. Khan	01	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	01
6	Bannu	02	-	-	-	-	-	02	-	02
	TOTAL	05	01	-	04	05	-	06	09	15

PROVINCE: PUNJAB

KEY	DISTRICT	MONUMENTS I	II	III	SITES I	II	III	TOTAL M	S	GRAND TOTAL
9	Jhelum	01	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	01
10	Gujrat	01	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	01
12	Gujranwala	01	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	01
15	D. G. Khan	-	01	-	-	-	01	01	01	02
16	Muzafar Garh	02	-	-	-	-	-	02	-	02
17	Jhang	01	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	01
19	Sheikhupura	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	01	01
20	Lahore	-	02	-	-	-	-	02	-	02
21	Sahiwal	01	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	01
22	Multan	02	-	-	-	-	-	02	-	02
	TOTAL	09	03	-	-	01	01	12	02	14

PROVINCE: BALUCHISTAN

KEY	DISTRICT	MONUMENTS I	II	III	SITES I	II	III	TOTAL M	S	GRAND TOTAL
25	Quetta	-	-	-	-	-	09	-	09	09
30	Lasbela	01	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	01
	TOTAL	01	-	-	-	-	09	01	09	10

PROVINCE: SINDH

KEY	DISTRICT	MONUMENTS I	II	III	SITES I	II	III	TOTAL M	S	GRAND TOTAL
31	Sukkur	-	01	-	-	-	-	01	-	01
34	Larkana	01	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	01
38	Tharparkar	-	17	02	-	-	-	19	-	19
41	Karachi	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	01	01
	TOTAL	01	18	02	-	01	-	21	01	22

GRAND TOTAL OF LISTED MONUMENTS AND SITES OWNED PRIVATELY AND MAINTAINED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN WHOLE OF PAKISTAN

	MONUMENTS I	II	III	SITES I	II	III	TOTAL M	S	GRAND TOTAL
GRAND TOTAL	16	22	02	04	07	10	40	21	61

2. (b- v): LISTED MONUMENTS AND SITES OWNED AND MAINTAINED PRIVATELY

PROVINCE: NORTH WESTERN FRONTIER PROVINCE (NWFP)

KEY	DISTRICT	MONUMENTS I	II	III	SITES I	II	III	TOTAL M	S	GRAND TOTAL
2	Abbotabad	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	11	11
3	Mardan	-	-	-	-	02	07	-	09	09
4	Peshawar	01	-	-	-	02	05	01	07	08
5	D. I. Khan	-	-	-	-	01	01	-	02	02
6	Bannu	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	01	01
	TOTAL	01	-	-	-	06	24	01	30	31

PROVINCE: PUNJAB

KEY	DISTRICT	MONUMENTS I	II	III	SITES I	II	III	TOTAL M	S	GRAND TOTAL
7	Rawalpindi	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	01	01
8	Attock	-	02	-	-	-	02	02	02	04
9	Jhelum	-	02	-	-	01	-	02	01	03
13	Sargodha	-	-	-	-	-	02	-	02	02
14	Mianwali	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	01	01
19	Sheikhupura	-	02	-	-	-	01	02	01	03
20	Lahore	03	03	-	-	-	-	06	-	06
21	Sahiwal	01	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	01
22	Multan	-	-	-	-	01	01	-	02	02
23	Bahawalpur	05	-	-	-	-	-	05	-	05
	TOTAL	09	09	-	-	02	08	18	10	28

PROVINCE: BALUCHISTAN

KEY	DISTRICT	MONUMENTS I	II	III	SITES I	II	III	TOTAL M	S	GRAND TOTAL
27	Kalat	-	-	-	-	02	-	-	02	02
	TOTAL	-	-	-	-	02	-	-	02	02

PROVINCE: SINDH

KEY	DISTRICT	MONUMENTS I	II	III	SITES I	II	III	TOTAL M	S	GRAND TOTAL
32	Nawab Shah	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	01	01
35	Dadu	-	-	-	-	-	02	-	02	02
37	Hyderabad	-	04	-	-	-	-	04	-	04
41	Karachi	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	01	01
	TOTAL	-	04	-	-	02	02	04	04	08

GRAND TOTAL OF LISTED MONUMENTS AND SITES OWNED AND MAINTAINED PRIVATELY IN WHOLE OF PAKISTAN

	MONUMENTS			SITES			TOTAL		GRAND TOTAL
	I	II	III	I	II	III	M	S	
GRAND TOTAL	10	13	-	-	12	35	23	47	70

2. (b- vi): MONUMENTS AND SITES RECOMMENDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FOR DECLARATION FOR THEIR LISTING AND PROTECTION AND BEING MAINTAINED BY THE DEPARTMENT.

KEY	PROVINCE	MONUMENTS			SITES			TOTAL		GRAND TOTAL
		I	II	III	I	II	III	M	S	
I	NWFP	03	02	-	05	12	03	05	20	25
II	PUNJAB	01	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	01
	TOTAL	04	02	-	05	12	03	06	20	26

2. (c): FINANCE (Normal Annual Budget)

The financial situation of the Department of Archaeology has progressed, as follows:

YEAR	BUDGET (Rupees)
1947	Just nominal
1948-49	00,360,000
1952-53	00,732,000
1954-55	00,908,000
1957-58	03,268,000
1965-66	03,629,000
1966-67	03,829,000
1975-76	07,840,000
1976-77	21,900,000
1977-78	44,500,000

BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS (RUPEES): 1982-83 to 1988-89

YEAR	NET ALLOCATIONS	REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE	ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES	MISC. EXPENSES
1982-83	17,438,000	04,370,900	08,040,300	05,026,800
1983-84	18,241,000	03,373,600	10,220,400	04,647,000
1984-85	22,100,100	05,114,000	10,780,000	06,206,100
1985-86	25,138,700	06,773,000	11,201,370	07,164,330
1986-87	30,050,000	06,563,600	13,365,000	10,121,400
1987-88	30,639,000	05,219,000	16,952,000	08,368,000
1988-89	31,218,000	06,898,000	17,100,000	07,220,000

Source: Ministry of Sports, Culture and Tourism, Pakistan

APPENDIX 3

THE PUNJAB SPECIAL PREMISES (PRESERVATION) ORDINANCE, 1985.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB

EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE REGISTERED No. L-7502

The Punjab Gazette

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LAHORE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27, 1985

GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB

LAW DEPARTMENT

The 27th February, 1985

No. Legis. 3(34)/85—The following Ordinance by the Governor of the punjab is hereby published for general information :—

THE PUNJAB SPECIAL PREMISES (PRESERVATION) ORDINANCE, 1985.

PUNJAB ORDINANCE NO. XXXIV OF 1985.

AN

ORDINANCE

to provide for the preservation of certain premises in the Punjab.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to preserve certain premises of historical, cultural and architectural value in the Punjab and to control and regulate alterations therein and demolition and re-erection thereof and for matters ancillary thereto;

NOW, THEREFORE, in pursuance of the Proclamation of the fifth day of July, 1977 (CMLA Order No. 1 of 1977) and the Provisional Constitution Order, 1981 (CMLA Order No. 1 of 1981) the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance :—

Short title and commencement. 1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Punjab Special Premises (Preservation) Ordinance, 1985;

(2) It shall extend to the whole of the Punjab;

(3) It shall come into force at once.

Definitions. 2. In this Ordinance unless the subject or context otherwise requires—

(753-T)

Price: Rs. 1·30

(*a*) "Special Premises" means any premises of historical, cultural or architectural value declared as such by the Government by notification and includes the land externally appurtenant thereto and the outer walls thereof;

(*b*) "Committee" means a Committee constsituted under section 3(1) of this Ordinance.

Constitution of Committees.

3. (1) The Government may by notification appoint one or more Committees for the purposes of this Ordinance which shall perform such functions as the Government may determine.

(2) The Government or a Committee may appoint a Committee of Experts to advise the Government or a Committee with regard to matters relating to this Ordinance.

Ordinance to override other laws.

4. The provisions of this Ordinance shall have effect notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any other law for the time being in force.

Prohibition of destruction etc. of Special Premises.

5. No alteration in or renovation, demolition or re-erection of such portion of a Special Premises as is visible from outside, or any part of such portion, shall be effected without the prior permission in writing of the Government or a Committee.

Restriction on sanctioning of plan.

6. No authority or local body shall approve any plan in relation to a Special Premises without the prior permission of the Government or a Committee and any such plan sanctioned before the coming into force of this Ordinance shall be of no effect unless approved by the Government or a Committee.

Prohibition of destruction etc. of Special Premises.

7. No person shall, except for carrying out the purposes of this Ordinance destroy, break, damage, injure, deface or mutilate by scribble, write or engrave any inscription or sign on, such portion of a Special Building as is mentioned in Section 5.

Direction for restoration of original position.

8. (1) If such work as is mentioned in Section 5 has been carried out in relation to a Special Premises before the coming into force of this Ordinance or in contravention of sections 5, 7 or 8 the Government or a Committee may by order direct the owner thereof to restore it to its original position within such time as may be specified in the order.

(2) If the owner fails to comply with the order the Government or a Committee may take all necessary measures to give effect to it and the expenses incurred for the purpose shall be recoverable from the owner as arrears of land revenue.

Direction to the owner to take measures for preservation of Special Premises.

9. (1) Where the Government or a Committee considers that any Special Premises is not being preserved or conserved properly by its owner, the Government or a Committee may, by order in writing, direct the owner to take such measures for its proper preservation and conservation, and within such time and on such terms and conditions as may be specified in the order.

(2) If the owner fails to take the measures specified in the order referred to in sub-section (1), the Government or a Committee may take all such measures in respect of the Special Premises and the expenses incurred for the purpose shall be recoverable from the owner as arrears of land revenue unless the Government directs otherwise.

Compulsory acquisition of Special Premises.

10. If the Government apprehends that a Special Premises is in danger of being destroyed, injured or allowed to fall into decay, it may, acquire it or a part thereof under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (1 of 1894), as for a public purpose.

Execution of development schemes and new constructions in proximity to Special Premises.

11. No development plan or scheme or new construction on, or within a distance of two hundred feet of, a Special Premises shall be undertaken or executed except with the approval of the Government or a Committee.

Prohibition of bill posting, neon signs, other kinds of advertisements, etc.

12. No person shall put any neon signs or other kinds of advertisement, including hoardings, bill postings, commercial signs, poles or pylons, electricity or telephone cables and television aerials, on or near any Special Premises without the prior permission in writing of the Government or a Committee.

Voluntary contributions.

13. The Government may receive voluntary contributions and donations for the acquisition, preservation or restoration of Special Premises and may make suitable arrangements for the management and application of the money so received.

Provided that a contribution or donation made for any specified purpose shall not be applied to any purpose other than that for which it has been made.

Penalty.

14. (1) Whoever contravenes the provisions of this Ordinance or the rules shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to one year or with fine or with both.

(2) The court trying an offence under sub-section (1) may direct that the whole or any part of the fine recovered shall be applied for defraying the expenses of restoring the Special Premises to the condition in which it was before the commission of an offence relating thereto.

Jurisdiction to try Offences.

15. No court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable under this Ordinance except upon a complaint in writing made by an officer generally or specially empowered in this behalf by the Government and no court inferior to that of a magistrate of the first class shall try any such offence.

Rules.

16. The Government may frame rules to carry out the purposes of this Ordinance.

Dated Lahore, the 25th February, 1985

LT.-GEN. GHULAM JILANI KHAN
Governor of the Punjab.

SH. MUHAMMAD ASADULLAH
Secretary to Government of the Punjab,
Law Department.

APPENDIX 4

SUMMARY OF THE CONSERVATION PLAN FOR THE WALLED CITY OF LAHORE PREPARED BY THE PAKISTAN ENVIRONMENT PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE CONSULTANTS (PEPAC)

1. FIELD RESEARCH 458

2. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES 460

3. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK 461

4. PROPOSALS 462

APPENDIX - 4

CONSERVATION PLAN FOR THE WALLED CITY OF LAHORE

FIELD RESEARCH AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CLIENT: LAHORE DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (LDA), GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB.

FINANCED BY: WORLD BANK.

CONSULTANTS: Pakistan Environment Planning and Architecture Consultants (PEPAC).

1: FIELD RESEARCH:

(A) The Walled city of Lahore comprises some 128 kilometres of street network and some 20,000 individual buildings. Of these 17516 properties were visually inspected as part of the PEPAC Reconnaissance Survey. In this survey the variables examined were:

* Use.
* Architectural Value (on a four point scale).
* Age (On a 5-value scale ranging from less than 5 years old to over 100 years old).
* Building condition (on a 7-point scale).
* Height (according to the number of storeys).

The results of the Reconnaissance Survey were entered in a computerised inventory, to be progressively updated.

The main conclusions of the Reconnaissance Survey are:

i) The Walled City's traditional balance between residential and non-residential use appears to have been drastically affected by the commercial developments resulting from Government interventions aimed at redevelopment of damaged property.
This has caused a major cleavage in the centre of the Walled City, changing it from a more or less homogeneously differentiated functional organism into a new assembly of some six functional zones.
A close study of these zones reveal that the residential parts, including some major monumental complexes, have become vulnerable to the pressures being exerted from within by the new oversized regional wholesale/retail commercial and industrial activities.

ii) In all a total of 3951 (23% of the total surveyed) buildings, mostly with dates of construction not later than the turn of the century were classified as having any architectural value. buildings of over 100 years or more have a high correlation with both architectural value and poor condition.

iii) Two different types of area characterised by a higher number of buildings of architectural value have emerged. Firstly such buildings tend to be found in traditional main bazaars where high rental values of ground floor premises have discouraged demolition or alteration of upper storeys which are increasingly left abandoned. Secondly, buildings of high architectural value tend to be concentrated in areas which were generally non-Muslim prior to 1947, where the present owners and tenants are too poor to invest in alterations or maintenance to the properties. This allows continuity of a valuable building until its demise due to structural failure or demolition caused by pressures of the land-market.

iv) The distribution of buildings of architectural value must be seen in conjunction with places of historical value, with routes of historic interest and with open spaces. A concentration of all these factors results in the definition of a single well structured historical spine of culturally valuable elements starting from the Delhi Gate and ending at the Lahori Gate. The spine structures a sequence of visual and sensory experience that include the following elements:

* Delhi Gate.
* The Imperial Mughal Bath (Wazir Khan's Hammam).
* Delhi Gate Bazaar and Akbari Market.
* Chitta Gate and Chowk Wazir Khan.
* Wazir Khan's Mosque.
* Chowk Purani Kotwali.
* Kashmiri Bazaar.
* Sonehri Mosque.
* Soha Bazaar.
* Kinari Bazaar.
* Lohari Mandi Bazaar and Gumti Bazaar.
* Chowk Jhanda.
* Chowk Bokhari.
* Chowk Mati and Mati Bazaar.
* Nivin Mosque.
* Sooter Mandi Bazaar.
* Masjid Nawab Imamuddin.
* Lohari Gate Bazaar.
* Lohari Gate.

Beside these, several other clusters of buildings of historic and architectural interest are identified, including Masjid Muhammad Saleh Kamboh, the Choona Mandi (or Jamandar Khushhal Singh's or Asif Jah's Haveli), Raja Dhian Singh's Haveli and the Mubarik Haveli.

(B) About 220 architecturally valuable buildings on the structuring spine of historic interest mentioned above were examined in a somewhat greater depth in a second round survey so as to initiate an expanding data base for the ownership, tenure, history, condition etc. of each such building. These comprise about 8% of buildings of high architectural interest, for the most part over 100 years old. Their age and building conditions appear to have strong relationships with the ownership patterns, user occupancy-rates, users' place of work and residence etc.

(C) Detailed documentation of some 25 selected areas and premises is undertaken. These are located in areas which are being conceived of as possible pilot Conservation Areas or are individual pilot Conservation Projects in themselves.
The premises being documented were built at least fifty years or more ago, though some, e.g. the Haveli Choona Mandi thought to have been built by Asif Jah in the seventeenth century, are much older. The documentation is

being presented as standardized monographs. The premises documented cover the following:

A. Main Bazaar or Guzar.
B. Secondary or Mohallah Bazaar.
C. Kucha or intermediate private street.
D. Gali or Katri - Private street.

1. Shop with Nishistgah (Bala Khana) above.
2. Shop with house above.
3. Mosque with shops.
4. Temple with shops.
5. Other religious buildings with shops.
6. Other religious buildings.
7. Mosque without shops.
8. Temple without shops.
9. House with courtyard.
10. House with open or grated Magh (Light-Well)
11. House with no light-well or vestigial courtyard.

(D) Sensory Aspects: Interventions in the Walled City must cover all the sensory aspects of extensive visual clutter found there and should include solid waste collection and disposal, controlled repair or alteration of all buildings, historic or otherwise, with a variety of appropriate techniques, signage, electricity distribution network and encroachments.

(E) The Existing Legal Framework: The study reveals that although fragmented and spread over various legislation spanning the last four decades, the existing laws are adequate to meet the objectives enunciated in the main part of the study. The following legislation is important:

i) Land Acquisition Act, 1894.
ii) The Punjab Development of Damaged Areas Act, 1952.
iii) Lahore Development Authority Act, 1975.
iv) Antiquities Act, 1975.
v) The Punjab Special Premises Preservation Ordinance, 1985.

(F) Institutional Background: The major institutions responsible for the management and maintenance of the building stock and physical environment in the Walled City include the Lahore Development Authority and Lahore Municipal Corporation. In the context of conservation several other agencies such as the Department of Archaeology, Department of Auqaf, Evacuee Trust Property Board, House Building Finance Corporation, Water and Power Development Authority and Telephone and Telegraph Department also play an important role.

2. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES:

i) Definition of Overall Goal:

"To preserve the Walled City's manifold assets by re-establishing its interior balance as a living community in a distinct urban district of national significance, with high historic and environmental qualities".

ii) Implications and Objectives:

The implementation of this goal implies that the Walled City, as a unique part of Lahore, be given increased attention by the Authorities, that appropriate, more sophisticated planning devices and mechanisms be made available in order to cope with the complexity of the problem.

To achieve the "Interior Balance" it will be necessary to control the expansion of the bazaar-sector in the central area and to keep the growth inside the walls at a scale proportional to the size and capacity of the old city.

To re-establish a "Living Community" means to create favourable conditions for the build up of a well functioning social network. Residents must be able to identify with the old city and feel co-responsible for its maintenance.

Maintenance and improvement of the specific "Historic and Environmental Qualities" of the historic city structure and its buildings must be protected, including the exclusion of non-compatible uses.

3. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK:

The diverse character and scale of interventions to be carried out in the Walled City to achieve the objectives of dynamic conservation necessitate a two pronged approach consisting of:

(a) An objective community development effort through motivating, educating and organising the resident population and

(b) Institutional Development aimed at enhancing the level of coordination between existing institutions and creating and developing new institutions with the purpose of:

* executing project components in close support with the people of the Walled City;

* providing technical and professional monitoring and support at the scale of intervention in the individual premises and community environment;

* generating and administering finances for various levels of intervention, to effectively channelize finances to beneficiaries and to administer recovery system where required.

The two pronged approach outlined above consists of three action levels:

i) Action Level 1: Re-channelization of Outer Pressures:

"To reduce and re-channel outside pressures on the Walled City in order to ease interior re-organisation and protect weaker functions from being over-powered by more aggressive forces".

This action level involves planning and coordination at the scale of the metropolitan city centre and refers mainly to demographic, commercial and traffic pressures which may threaten or disturb the re-generation of a stable residential community.

ii) Action Level 2: Conservation of the Urban Fabric:

"To conserve and enhance the urban fabric as a whole by a combined conservation and renewal effort with due consideration of social and economic driving forces".

This action level operates under the protective screen of the first and addresses interior reorganisation and physical improvement within the Walled City. It relies on a series of selective but widespread initial injections of public funds and financial assistance, combined with steering and coordination of the privately generated initiatives.

iii) Action Level 3: Restoration and Rehabilitation of Major Monuments and other elements of Architectural and Historic Value:

"To highlight specially important historic areas and buildings in the Walled City by a concentrated conservation effort."

This action plan builds up on the overall conservation blanket provided by Action Level 2 and allows a more intensive effort in places of special significance or in areas with high density of historic buildings.

4. PROPOSALS:

i) The Proposed Institutional Structure:

Any institutional structure for Walled City Conservation should be geared to achieving the following major objectives:

(a) to impart the necessary sense of awareness among the people regarding conservation in the Walled City.
(b) to implement the walled City Conservation Plan.
(c) to educate decision makers and train professionals and craftsmen.
(d) to coordinate environmental management and development control in the perspective of conservation.
(e) to mobilise finance for the conservation of the building stock, public open spaces, infrastructure development and environmental management, in coordination with LDA and LMC.

The consultants propose the immediate setting up of a Project Directorate to be eventually upgraded to the level of a semi-autonomous Walled City Agency within the overall control of LDA.

ii) Public Awareness Campaign:

Such a campaign, to be launched at local, national and international levels, will be instrumental in strengthening the position of the "Walled City Agency". In addition it could help in fund raising.

iii) Urban Context Study Requirements:

Here will be proposed a set of studies to be carried out in the surroundings of the Walled City to fill up gaps in the Structure Plan and ensure a "Protective Screen" over the Walled City.

iv) Schematic Structure Plan for the Walled City:

This plan will be the means of regulating circulation and land use in the walled City, indicating all the suggested changes with respect to the present situation. For each function it will discuss critical issues and establish corresponding rules.

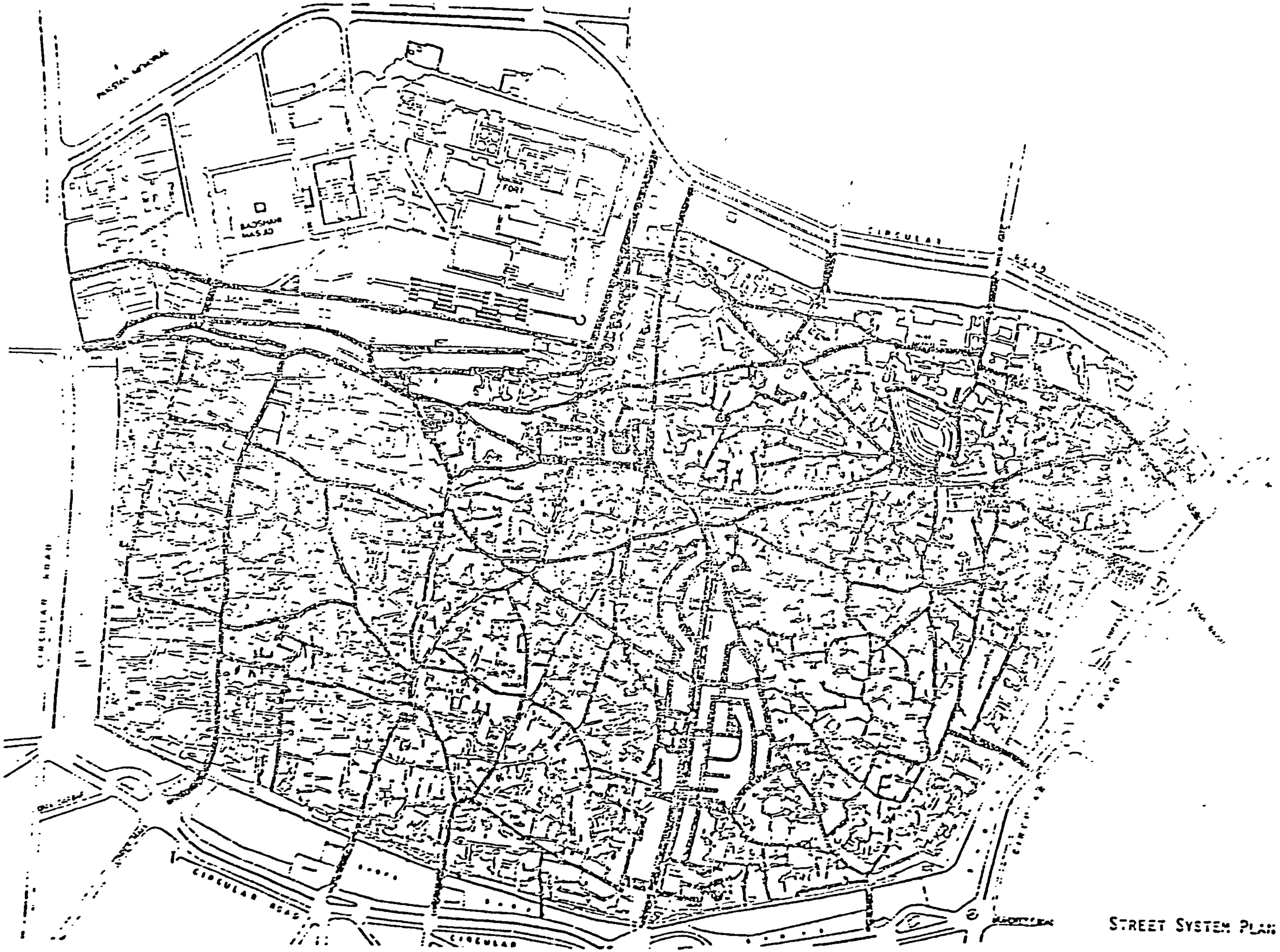
v) Proposed Special Conservation and Urban Renewal Areas:
These proposals are intended to bring about the combined conservation/renewal strategies by defining specific projects in either suitable areas representative of the urban morphology or as individual buildings/spaces and their urban context. These proposals will include:

* Indentification of the most appropriate areas.
* Design briefs for replacement, renewal and upgrading in special redevelopment areas.
* Financial estimates.
* Priorities and suggested sequence of work.

vi) Manual for Conservation and Building Renewal:
This document is to provide standards for conservation, repair, renewal and replacement, applicable to individual buildings within and outside the special conservation areas.

vii) Monument/valuable buildings List for Acquisition and Restoration:
This proposal singles out those buildings which are of highest historic value, yet without effective protection or in danger of rapid decay, and which should be saved by immediate government action.

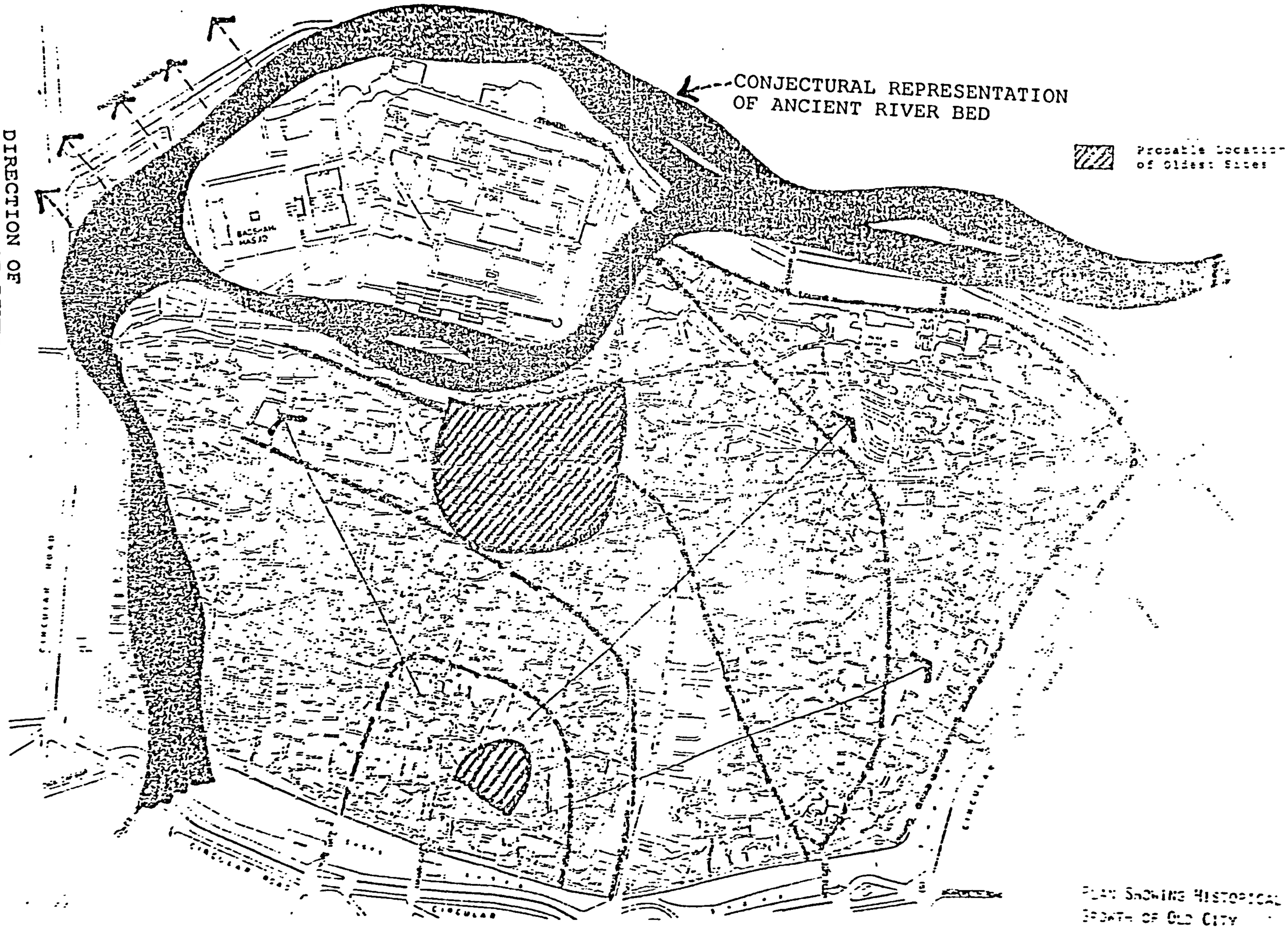
viii) Action plan and Implementation Strategy:
Description of the sequence and priorities in implementing the conservation plan.



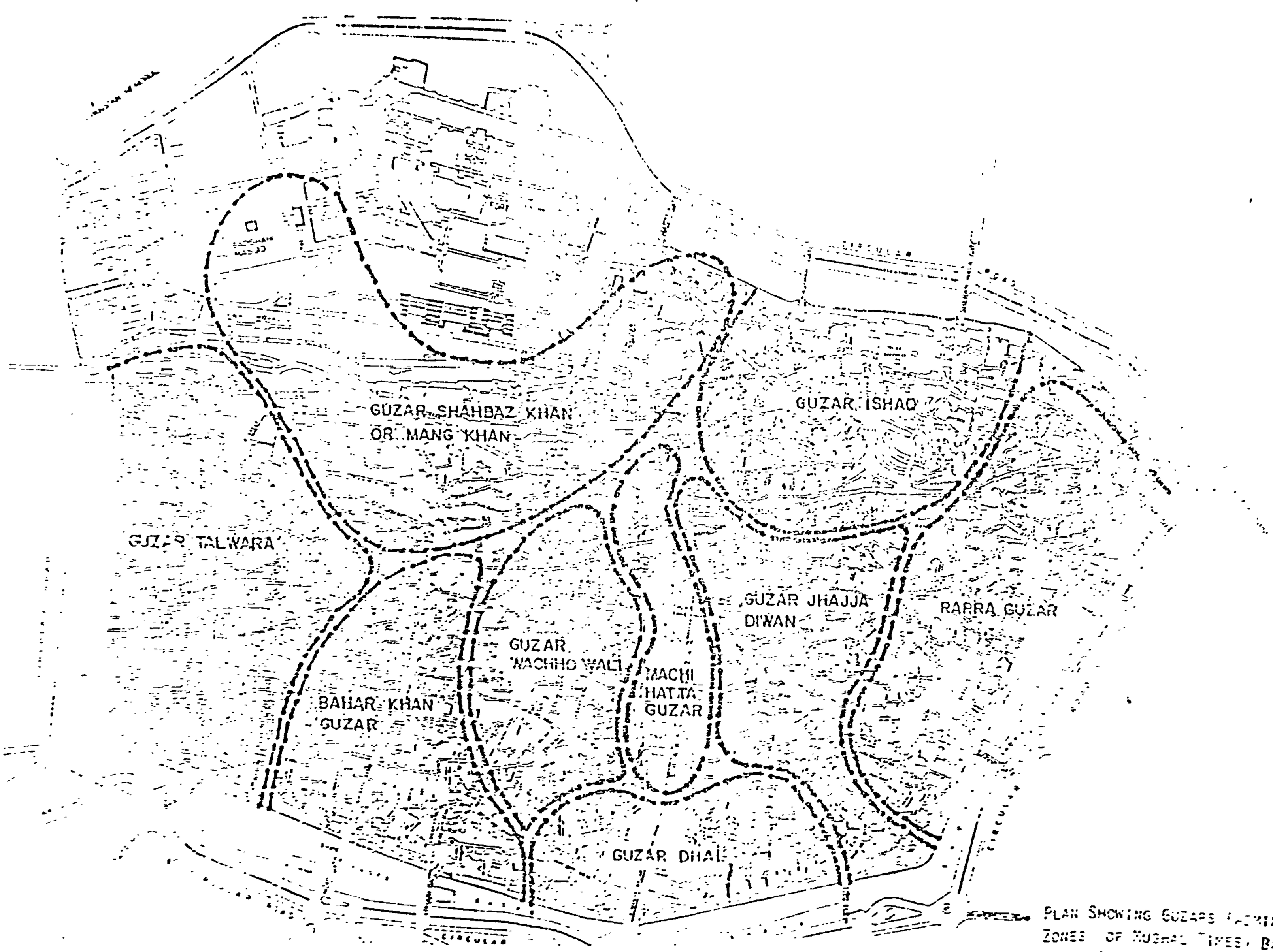
STREET SYSTEM PLAN



STRUCTURE `PLAN - LUDTS 1980

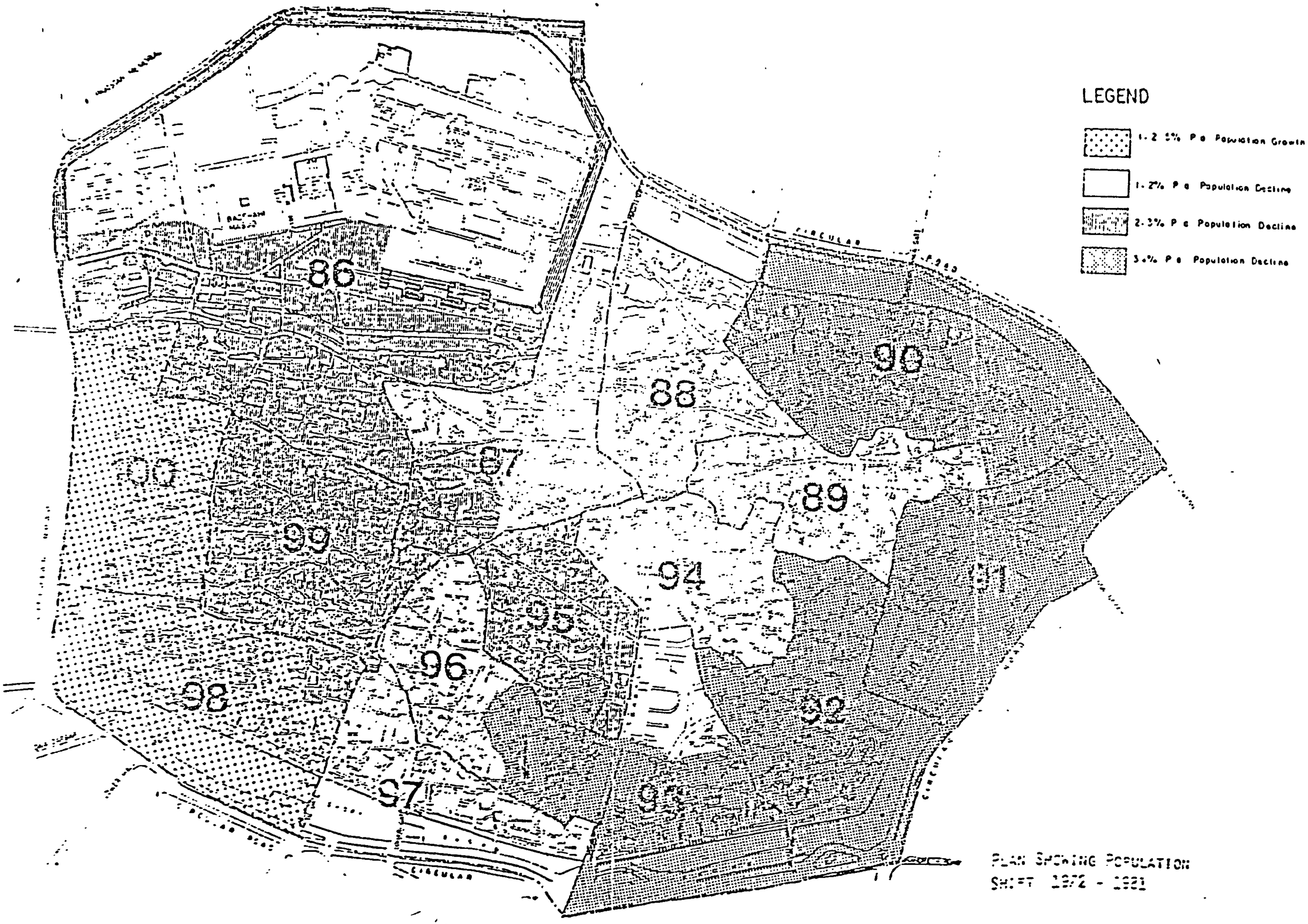


PLAN SHOWING HISTORICAL
GROWTH OF OLD CITY

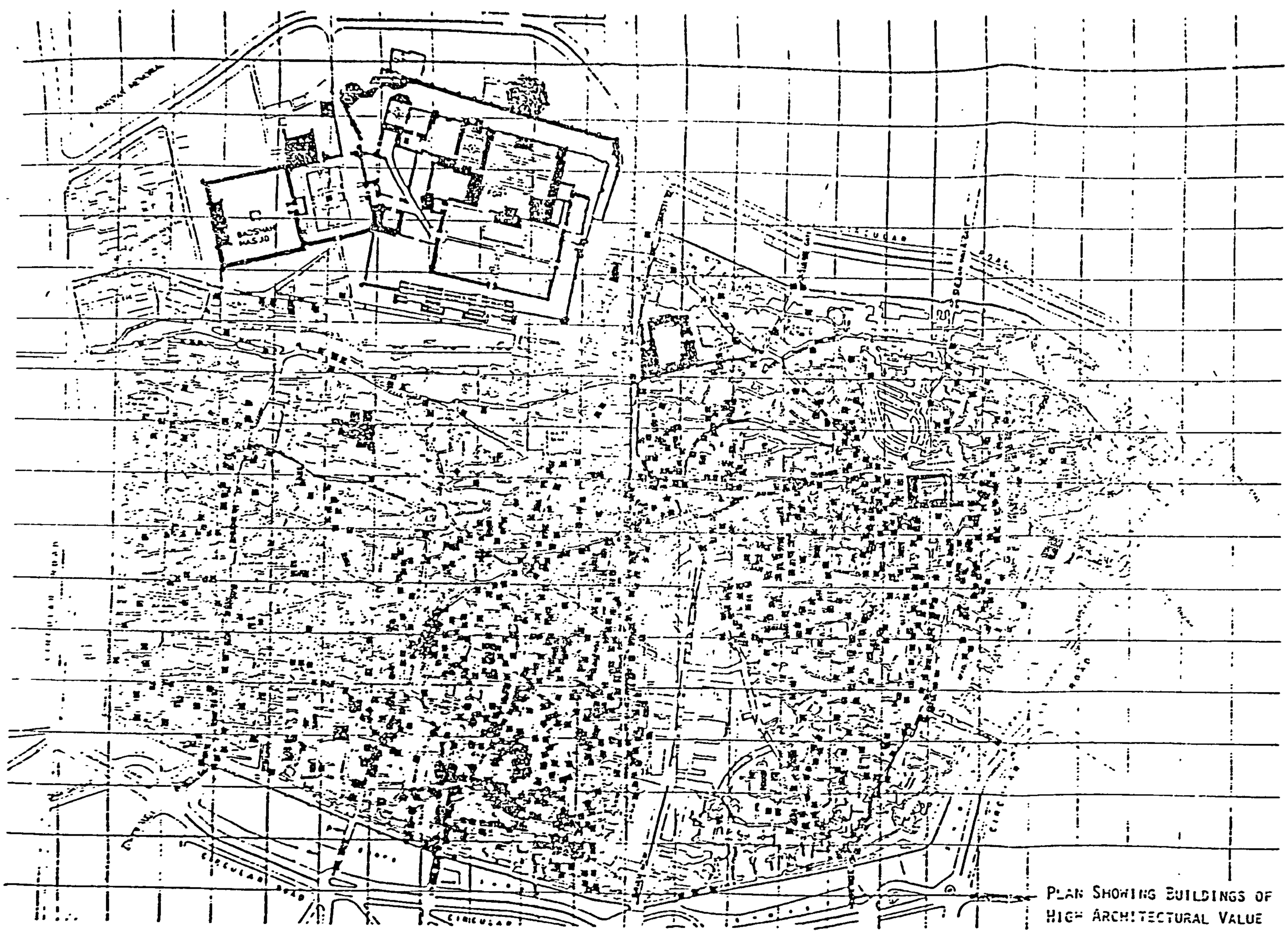


PLAN SHOWING GUZARS ADMINISTRATIVE ZONES OF MUGHAL TIMES, BASED ON MAJOR CIRCULATION LINES.

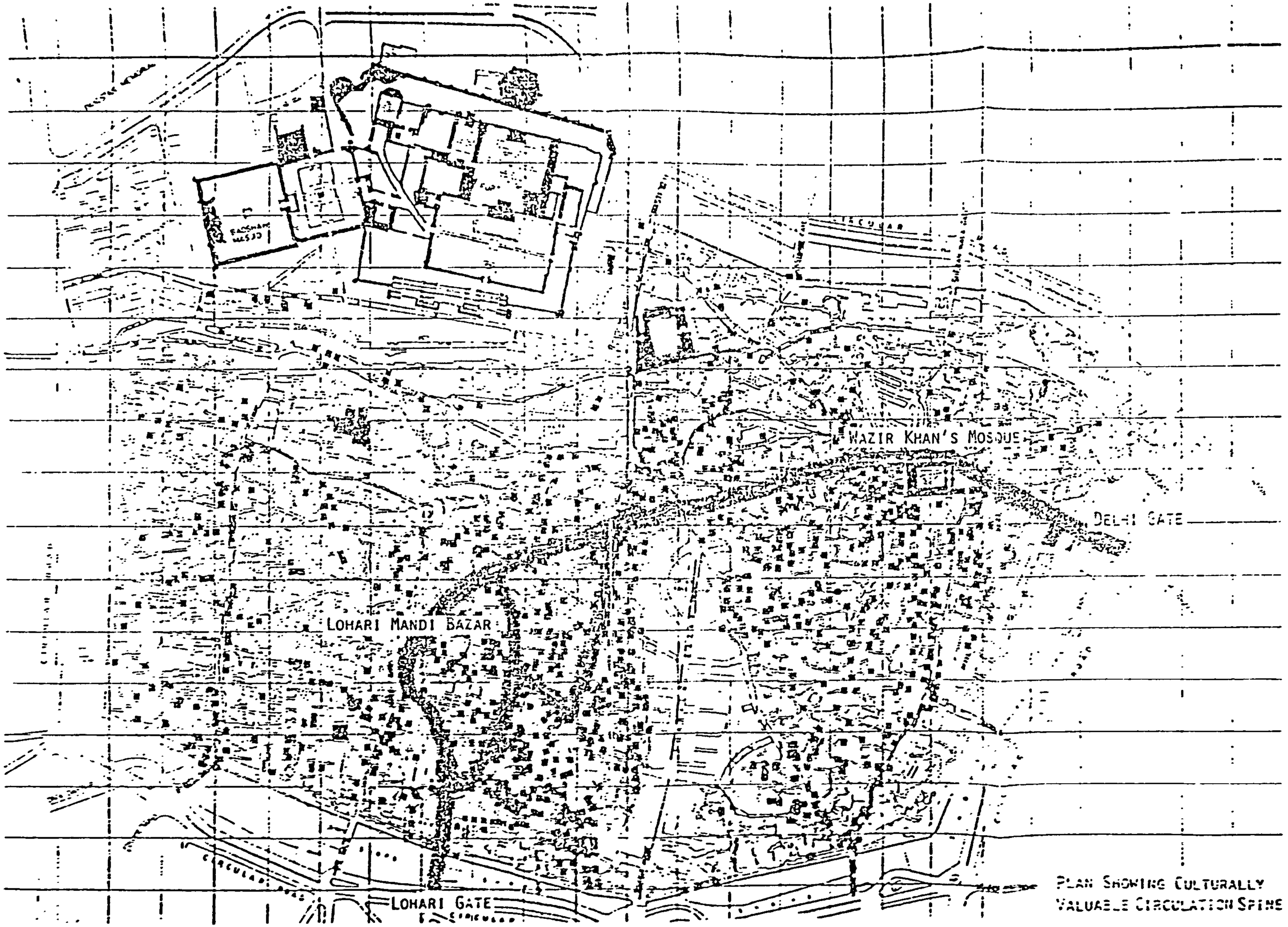
RELATIONSHIP OF THE WALLED CITY
TO THE REST OF LAHORE



PLAN SHOWING POPULATION
SHIFT 1972 - 1991



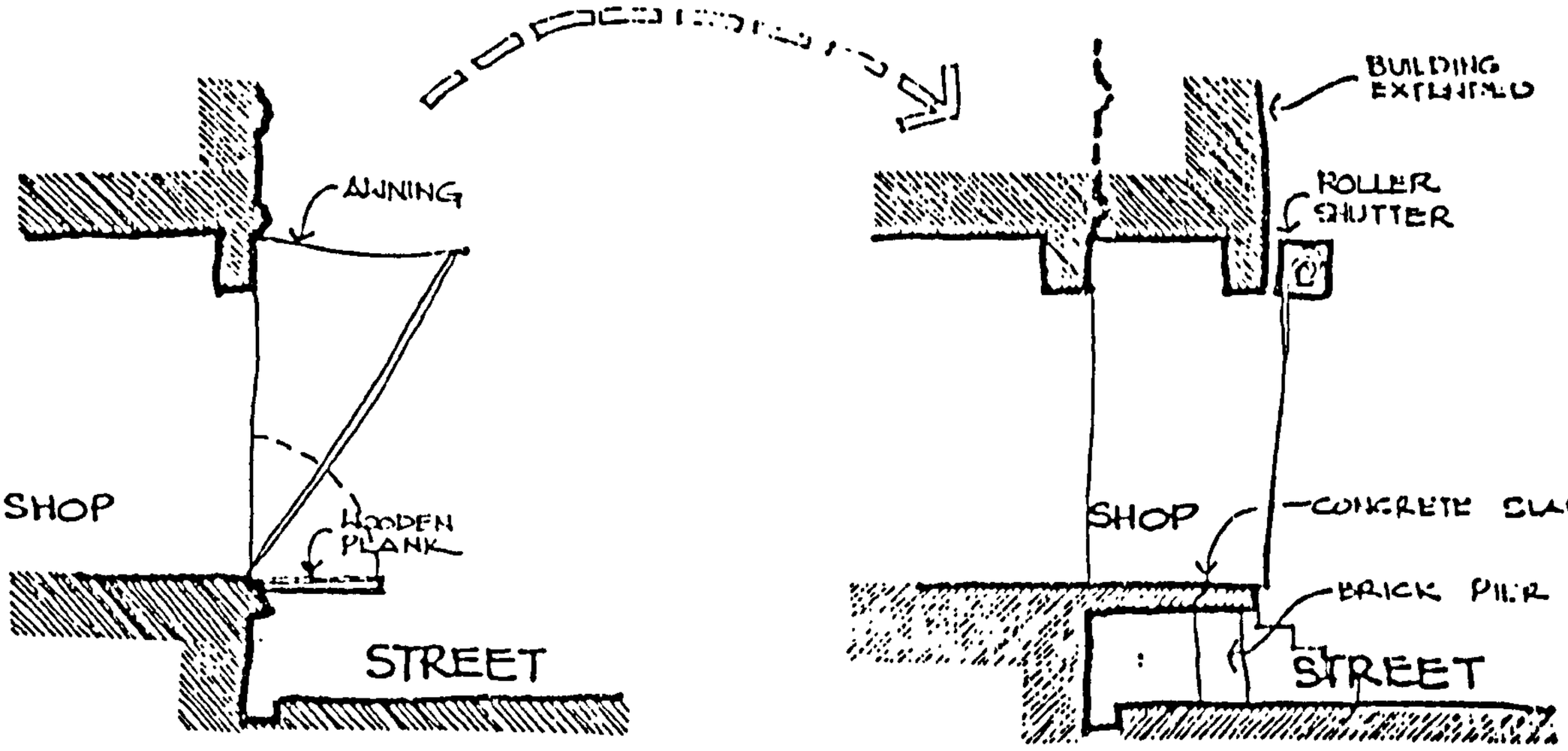
PLAN SHOWING BUILDINGS OF HIGH ARCHITECTURAL VALUE



PLAN SHOWING CULTURALLY VALUABLE CIRCULATION SPINE



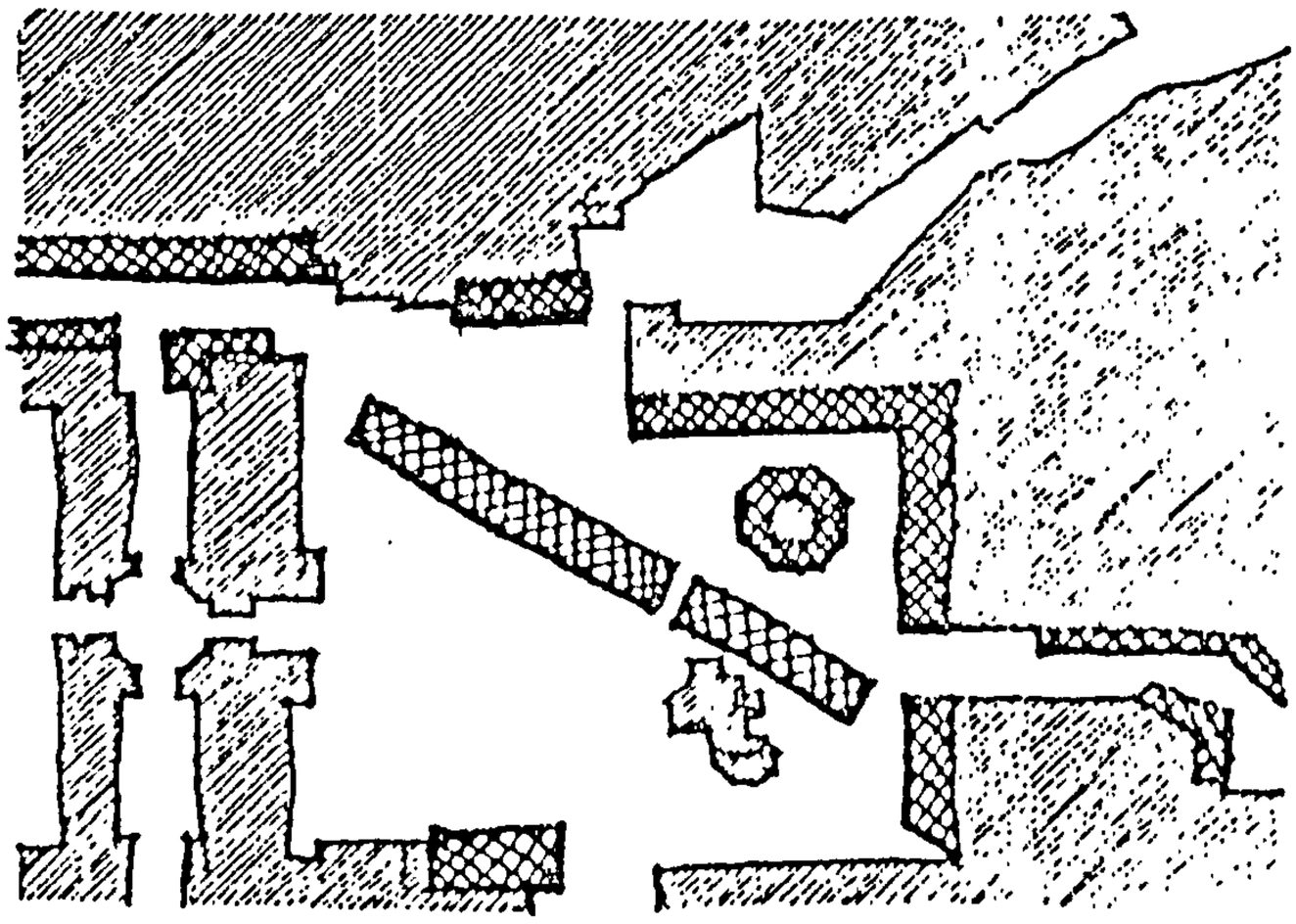
PLAN SHOWING PREMISES/AREAS
SELECTED FOR DETAILED DOCUMENTATION



ENCROACHMENT INTO STREET

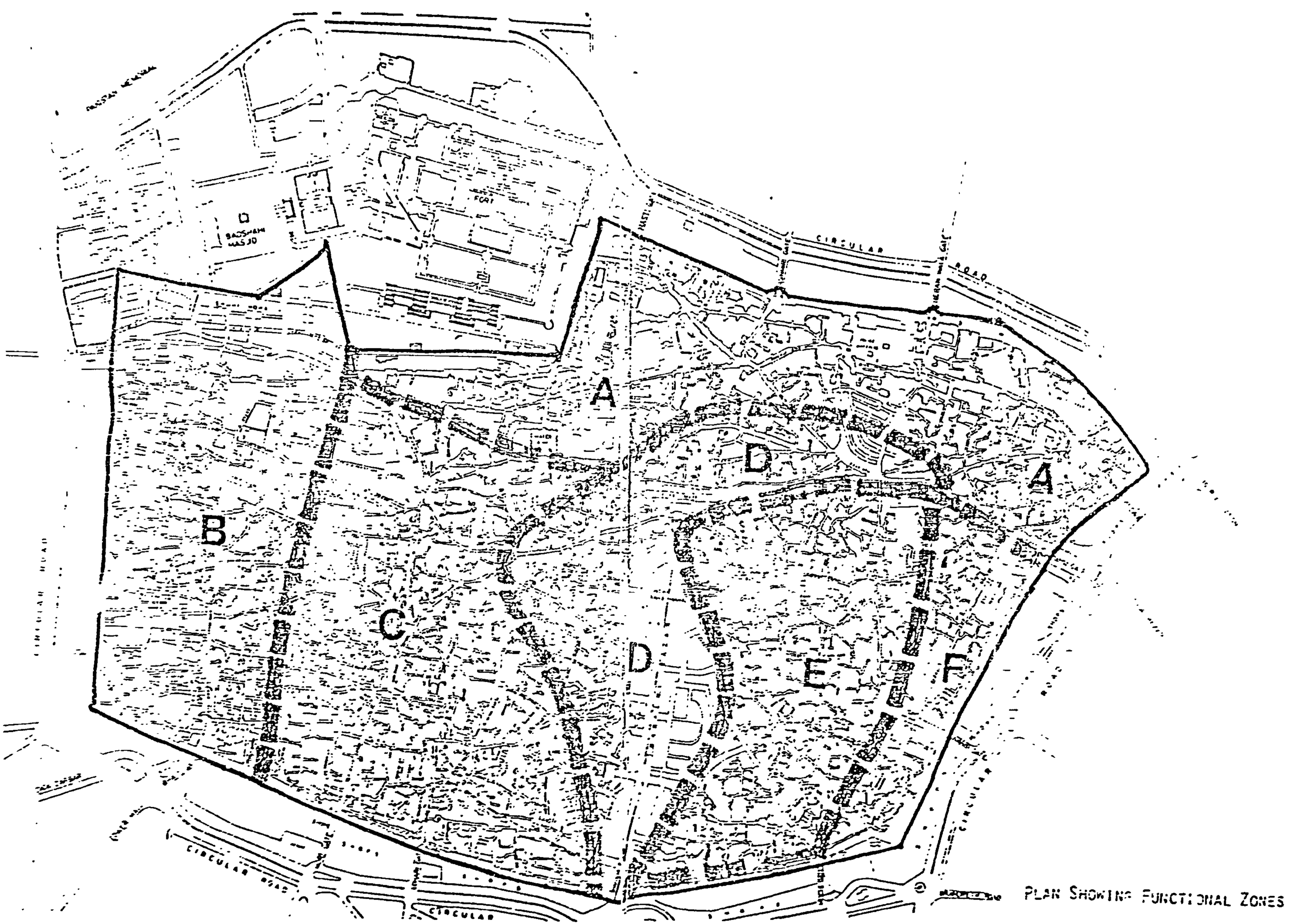


VERTICAL ENCROACHMENT



ENCROACHMENT INTO PUBLIC SPACE

EXAMPLES OF ENCROACHMENT TYPES



PLAN SHOWING FUNCTIONAL ZONES

APPENDIX 5

CATEGORISATION OF THE SURVEYED BUILDINGS

1. Period of Construction 476

2. Building Condition 477

3. Nature of Surroundings 477

4. Architectural Value 478

5. Building Height 478

6. Historical Value 478

7. Present Usage Compared With Initial Use 479

8. Ownership and Maintenance 479

9. Listed Status 479

APPENDIX 5

CATEGORISATION OF THE SURVEYED BUILDINGS

The following categories with regard to various factors were determined as a result of the field survey.

1: Period of construction:

These were categorized with reference to the historic periods, as follows:

Category "A" = The Ancient Hindu Period (from the date of foundation of the city (1st century A. D.) to c. 1000 A.D.

Category "B" = The Pathan Period (from c. 1000 to 1526).

Category "C" = The Mughal Period. (from 1526 to 1759). As most of the buildings belonged to this period, therefore, it was further subdivided into following categories:-

"C1" = Early Mughal period (from 1526 to c.1600) or the period of the Emperors, Babur, Humayun and Akbar, the great.

"C2" = Middle Mughal period (from c. 1600 to c. 1700) or the period of the Emperors, Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb.

"C3" = Late Mughal period (from c. 1700 to 1759) or the period roughly starting after the death of Aurangzeb in 1707 while the decline had started prior to Aurangzeb's death.

Category "D" = The Sikh Period (from 1759 to 1849). To be strictly accurate, the Sikh period started in 1768. However, after the fall of the Mughals, the period of nine years up to 1768 was one of conflict over the control of power among various invaders. Rather than introducing a separate category for this very short historic period, it was considered appropriate to group any buildings from it with the Sikh period.

Category "E" = The British Period. (From 1849 to 1947). As a consequence of the method used for selecting the buildings to be studied, almost all the examples considered from this period were constructed between 1849 and 1891. There are just three listed monuments in Lahore itself which were constructed during the 20th century.

2: Building Condition:

These were categorised with reference to the condition of the building or the state of repair, as follows:-

Category "A" = A building with a sound structure, with most of the major elements and decoration intact and in a good condition.

Category "B" = A building with a sound structure and the major elements intact but with some of the decoration missing or suffering from minor decay.

Category "C" = A building with a sound structure, though with major elemental decay and the decoration in a relatively poor state.

Category "D" = A building with minor structural faults and major elemental decay.

Category "E" = A building with major structural faults.

Category "F" = A building which has virtually collapsed.

Category "G" = A building with a sound original structure, though with some of the decoration changed or additions made which do not relate to the original architectural style.

Category "H" = A case where the original building has been demolished but has been reconstructed as new on the same site.

Category "I" = A building which is virtually in a collapsed state, but with some remains present.

Category "J" = A building which has apparently been totally demolished and has no remains.

3: Nature of Surroundings:

These were categorised as follows:-

Category "A" = The surroundings of the building are, as far as is known, virtually in their original state. Views of the building are not obstructed by any building or structure constructed later.

Category "B" = Views of the building are relatively good but there are minor obstructions such as electricity poles and wires.

Category "C" = Views of the building are obstructed by new structures or a multiplicity of objects such as electricity wires and poles.

Category "D" = Views of the building are almost totally obstructed by new structures occupying the surrounding area.

4: Architectural Value:

This was categorised as follows:-

Category "A" = The building is a good example of a
(i) particular style of design or
(ii) has special architectural elements and features or
(iii) has monumental status or
(iv) is one the few remaining buildings of its period.

Category "B" = The building has similar qualities as in "A" but of a lower quality or scale.

Category "C" = The building has some fairly significant elements of architectural interest.

Category "D" = The building has comparatively few items of architectural interest.

Category "E" = The building has virtually no architectural value.

5: Building Height:

This was categorised as follows:-

Category "A" = A building whose overall height is less than 15 feet.

Category "B" = A building whose overall height is between 15 feet and 25 feet.

Category "C" = A building whose overall height is between 25 feet and 40 feet.

Category "D" = A building whose overall height is between 40 feet and 60 feet.

Category "E" = A building whose overall height is between 60 feet or over.

5.6.6: Historical Value:

This was categorised as follows:-

Category "A" = A building which is connected with a historical event of national importance or which belongs to a particular period of history from which few buildings remain.

Category "B" = A building which is connected with a historical event of provincial importance.

Category "C" = A building which is connected with a historical event of importance in the city in which it stands.

Category "D" = A building belonging to or connected with an important person or family.

Category "E" = A building which has little historical value.

7: Present Usage Compared with Initial Use:

This was categorised as follows:-

Category "A" = The building is still in original use.

Category "B" = The use of the building has changed, though without any significant alterations being made.

Category "C" = The use of the building has changed, with significant alterations and/or additions made.

Category "D" = The building has no current use except as a historical structure.

8: Ownership and Maintenance:

These were categorised as follows:

Category "A" = The building is owned and maintained by the Federal Government's Department of Archaeology.

Category "B" = The building is owned and maintained by other departments of the Federal or Provincial Government.

Category "C" = The building is in private ownership and being maintained by the Department of Archaeology.

Category "D" = The building is loosely owned by the Government and used and maintained by the public.

Category "E" = The building is owned as well as maintained privately.

9: Listed Status:

This was categorised as follows:-

Category "A" = The building is listed by the Department of Archaeology in Category -I.

Category "B" = The building is listed by the Department of Archaeology in Category - II.

Category "C" = The building is listed by the Department of Archaeology in Category - III.

Category "D" = The building is not listed at all.

CATEGORISATION OF THE SURVEYED BUILDINGS

Serial Number	Name of Building	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Period	Condition	Surroundings	Arch Value	Height	Historic Value	Usage	Ownership	Listing Status
1	BAIRON-KA-THAN	A	J	-	C	-	C	-	-	E
2	TEMPLE OF LOH	A	J	-	C	-	B	-	-	E
3	DHARMSALA	A	J	-	C	-	C	-	-	E
4	"NIWIN" MOSQUE	B	A	C	A	B	A	A	D	E
5	SHERANWALI MOSQUE	B	A	C	A	B	A	A	D	E
6	ROSHNAI GATE	C1	B	A	A	B	A	D	A	A
7	KASHMIRI GATE	C1	H	B	C	B	A	C	B	B
8	MASTI GATE	C1	I	-	A	-	A	-	-	B
9	KHIZRI GATE	C1	H	B	C	B	A	C	B	B
10	YAKKI GATE	C1	J	-	A	-	A	-	-	E
11	DELHI GATE	C1	H	B	B	B	A	C	B	B
12	AKBARI GATE	C1	J	-	A	-	A	-	-	E
13	MOCHI GATE	C1	J	-	A	-	A	-	-	E
14	SHAH ALMI GATE	C1	J	-	A	-	A	-	-	E
15	LAHORI GATE	C1	H	C	B	B	A	C	B	B
16	MORI GATE	C1	J	-	A	-	A	-	-	E
17	BHATI GATE	C1	H	C	B	B	A	C	B	B
18	TAXALI GATE	C1	J	-	A	-	A	-	-	E
19	TOMB OF JAHANGIR	C2	A	A	A	D	A	A	A	A
20	SERAE OF JAHANGIR	C2	D	A	A	C	A	D	A	A
21	TOMB OF ASIF JAH	C2	C	A	A	D	A	A	A	A
22	TOMB OF NUR JAHAN	C2	A	A	A	C	A	A	A	A

Serial Number	Name of Building	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Period	Condition	Surroundings	Arch. Value	Height	Historic Value	Usage	Ownership	Listing Status
23	BARADARI OF KAMRAN	C1	H	A	A	B	A	C	A	A
24	BADSHAHI MOSQUE	C2	A	A	A	D	A	A	B	A
25	TOMB OF SABIR SHAH	C3	G	B	C	B	A	A	D	E
26	SERAE OF AURANGZEB	C2	A	B	A	C	A	B	B	E
27	MARBLE BARADARI	D	A	A	A	B	A	D	A	A
28	AKBARI DARWAZA	C1	A	A	A	D	A	A	B	E
29	LAHORE FORT	C1	B	B	A	E	A	B	A	A
30	SAMADH RANJIT SINGH	D	A	A	A	D	A	A	B	A
31	BARADARI OF DEVI	D	A	A	A	C	A	B	B	E
32	SAMADHS K.S & N.S.	D	A	A	B	C	A	A	B	E
33	SHRINE OF ARJAN MAL	D	A	A	B	C	A	A	B	E
34	MOSQUE OF M.ZAMANI	C2	B	B	A	D	A	A	D	A
35	TOMB OF FAZAL SHAH	E	G	C	E	A	C	A	D	E
36	TOMB OF BOLAND SHAH	E	G	C	E	A	C	A	D	E
37	TOMB OF SH. MOHTREM	C2	A	C	A	D	B	A	D	E
38	GULABI BAGH GATEWAY	C2	C	A	A	D	A	D	A	A
39	TOMBS D. ANGA & S.B.	C2	C	A	A	C	A	A	A	A
40	SARU-WALA-MAQBARA	C2	C	B	B	B	A	A	A	B
41	BAGGA GUMBZ	C2	D	B	B	B	A	A	A	A
42	OLD BARADARI	C2	I	-	A	-	A	-	-	E
43	TOMB OF REHMAT SHAH	C3	G	C	E	A	C	A	D	E
44	TOMB OF KH. MAHMUD	C2	G	B	A	C	A	A	B	E
45	CHILLA SHAH BADR	C2	B	C	A	B	B	A	D	E
46	TOMB OF MIR NIAMAT	C2	C	B	A	B	B	A	A	B

Serial Number	Name of Building	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Period	Condition	Surroundings	Arch: Value	Height	Historic: Value	Usage	Ownership	Listing Status
47	TOMB OF SIRAJ UDDIN	C3	C	C	B	B	C	A	D	E
48	SHALIMAR GARDENS	C2	B	B	A	E	A	A	A	A
49	TOMB OF ABDUL GHANI	C2	G	C	B	B	B	A	D	E
50	MOSQUE OF KH.AYYAZ	C2	G	B	A	B	A	A	D	A
51	TOMB OF M. L.HUSSAIN	C1	G	B	B	B	A	A	B	E
52	MOSQUE OF ZAK. KHAN	C3	B	B	A	D	A	A	D	A
53	TOMB OF MIAN KHAN	C2	C	B	B	B	A	A	B	E
54	GUMBZ OF R. SHAHIS	D	J	-	B	-	D	-	-	E
55	TAHLI SAHIB	D	J	-	C	-	A	-	-	E
56	BUDDHU-KA-AWA	C2	C	B	A	B	B	A	A	B
57	BADSHAHI WELL	C2	J	-	D	-	A	-	-	E
58	DOME OF MAKHDUMA	C2	J	-	B	-	C	-	-	E
59	TOMB OF ALI M. KHAN	C2	C	C	A	D	A	A	A	A
60	TOMB OF HAMID KARI	C3	G	C	D	B	D	A	D	E
61	TOMB KHAN-E-KHANAN	D	J	-	A	-	B	-	-	E
62	DOME OF SADIQ KHAN	C2	J	-	A	-	B	-	-	E
63	GARDEN MAHABAT KHAN	C2	J	-	B	-	A	-	-	B
64	TOMB OF MIAN WADDA	C1	C	B	B	B	B	A	B	E
65	NAULAKHA	C1	J	-	A	-	A	-	-	E
66	DOME OF MAHMUD SHAH	E	G	C	C	B	C	A	D	E
67	TOMB OF GHOREY SHAH	C1	G	B	C	B	C	A	D	E
68	TOMB OF SHAH BILAWAL	C2	G	D	E	A	C	A	D	E
69	DOME OF PARVEZ	C2	E	C	A	C	A	A	A	A
70	DOME OF A. A. SHAH	C2	E	C	D	B	C	A	B	E

Serial Number	Name of Building	1 Period	2 Condition	3 Surroundings	4 Arch Value	5 Height	6 Historic Value	7 Usage	8 Ownership	9 Listing Status
71	HUJRA OF MIR MEHDI	B	E	C	C	B	A	A	A	B
72	TOMB K.S.'S DAUGHTER	C3	E	C	A	C	D	A	B	E
73	SHAHEED GANJ	C3	J	-	D	-	A	-	-	E
74	TOMB OF MIR MANNU	C3	J	-	C	-	B	-	-	E
75	MOSQUE OF DAI ANGA	C2	A	C	B	D	B	A	D	B
76	TOMB OF NIZAM UDDIN	C3	A	B	A	C	B	A	B	E
77	TOMB OF MAI MASUMA	C3	J	-	E	-	D	-	-	E
78	GRAVE MS. KHER KADAM	C3	B	C	E	A	D	A	B	E
79	GARHI SHAHU	C2	J	-	B	-	A	-	-	E
80	HUJERA OF JAFAR KHAN	C2	E	C	C	C	C	A	B	E
81	BHUREWALA MAQBARA	C2	J	-	D	-	D	-	-	E
82	MAKAN BANGLA	C2	J	-	D	-	D	-	-	E
83	MOSQUE KASAB KHANA	C2	B	B	A	D	A	A	D	E
84	TOMB OF JAN MUHAMMAD	C2	B	C	E	A	D	A	D	E
85	TOMB OF BAHADUR KHAN	C2	E	C	A	C	A	A	A	A
86	TOMB OF S.A. HAQUE	C2	J	-	B	-	C	-	-	E
87	TOMB OF NUSRAT KHAN	C2	E	C	A	D	A	A	B	B
88	MOSQUE NUSRAT KHAN	C2	G	B	B	C	B	A	D	E
89	TOMB SHAH M. GHAUS	C3	G	C	A	D	B	A	B	E
90	SERAE OF M. SULTAN	E	D	C	C	B	C	B	E	E
91	MOSQUE SITARA BEGUM	C2	G	B	A	D	A	A	D	E
92	CHAUK DARA	C2	J	-	A	-	A	-	-	E
93	MOSQUE OF AMIR KHAN	C2	G	B	A	C	A	A	D	E
94	TOMB SYED J. HAZURI	C3	G	C	B	C	B	A	B	E

Serial Number	Name of Building	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Period	Condition	Surroundings	Arch. Value	Height	Historic Value	Usage	Ownership	Listing Status
95	TOMB OF MIAN MIR	C2	A	B	A	C	A	A	B	E
96	BARADARI N. BEGUM	C2	B	C	A	C	A	D	A	A
97	TOMB OF MULLA SHAH	C2	B	C	A	C	A	A	D	E
98	TOMB OF KH. BIHARI	C3	G	D	E	A	D	A	D	E
99	TOMB OF MISKIN SHAH	C2	G	C	B	B	D	A	D	E
100	TOMB DATA GANJ BUX	B	G	C	B	C	A	A	B	E
101	TOMB MIR MOMIN KHAN	E	A	B	E	A	C	A	B	E
102	TOMB OF IMAM UDDIN	E	A	B	E	A	A	A	B	E
103	TOMB SH. FEROZE DIN	E	A	B	E	A	B	A	B	E
104	TOMB MRS. IMAM UDDIN	E	A	B	E	A	B	A	B	E
105	IMAM BARA	B	G	C	B	B	A	A	E	E
106	CHILLA FARID SHAKUR	B	G	C	D	B	B	A	B	E
107	TOMB OF ANAR KALI	C1	B	B	A	C	A	B	B	A
108	BARADARI WAZIR KHAN	C2	A	B	A	D	A	B	B	B
109	CHOBURJI	C2	B	B	A	D	A	D	A	A
110	GARDEN ZEB-UN-NISA	C2	J	-	A	-	A	-	A	A
111	TOMB OF ZEB-UN-NISA	C2	J	-	A	-	A	-	A	A
112	TOMB OF RUSTAM GHAZI	C2	J	-	B	-	B	-	-	E
113	NILA GUMBZ	C1	B	D	A	C	A	A	D	E
114	TOMB OF SHAH CHIRAGH	C2	B	C	A	C	A	A	D	E
115	TOMB OF KHAWAJA SAID	D	B	D	D	B	B	A	D	E
116	TOMB OF SHAH SHARF	C2	B	D	C	B	B	A	D	E
117	TOMB OF MAUJ BOKHARI	C2	G	B	A	C	A	A	B	E
118	KURI BAGH	D	J	-	B	-	B	-	-	B

Serial Number	Name of Building	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Period	Condition	Surroundings	Arch Value	Height	Historic Value	Usage	Ownership	Listing Status
119	TOMB ABDULLAH SHAH	D	J	-	B	-	D	-	-	E
120	TOMB A. ISSAC QADIRI	C1	J	-	B	-	C	-	-	E
121	SIXTH BADSHAHI	D	J	-	C	-	B	-	-	E
122	TANK OF LAKHPAT RAI	D	J	-	C	-	B	-	-	E
123	TEMPLE OF BADAR KALI	A	J	-	C	-	B	-	-	E
124	GOLAN WALI SERAE	A	J	-	B	-	A	-	-	E
125	TOMB OF SHAH JAMAL	C2	G	B	B	C	A	A	B	E
126	TOMB OF SHAH SHAMS	C2	G	D	D	B	B	A	B	E
127	TOMB FEROZE GILANI	C1	J	-	E	-	C	-	-	E
128	TOMB OF HASSU TELI	C1	J	-	E	-	C	-	-	E
129	TOMB OF ABUAL MUALI	C1	B	B	B	B	B	A	B	E
130	NAKIBAN WALI MASJID	C3	B	B	B	C	B	A	D	E
131	TOMB OF MUSA AHANGAR	C1	B	D	B	C	A	A	A	A
132	TOMB OF S. A. JALIL	C1	B	C	D	A	B	A	D	E
133	MOSQUE OF DAI LADO	C1	G	C	B	C	B	A	B	E
134	SHRINE OF SITLA MATA	A	C	D	C	B	B	D	B	E
135	CHOBARA OF CHHAJJU	C2	J	-	B	-	B	-	-	E
136	TOMB OF PIR HADI	B	J	-	B	-	C	-	-	E
137	GUMBAZ KAMBOHAN WALA	C2	J	-	B	-	D	-	-	E
138	TOMB OF ALI RANGREZ	E	J	C	D	-	B	A	D	E
139	MOSQUE M. S. SINDHI	C2	B	C	A	D	B	A	D	E
140	TOMB MUNSHI M. AZEEM	E	A	C	E	A	B	A	B	E
141	TOMB OF NAWAB B. PUR	E	B	B	B	C	B	A	B	E
142	TOMB NAWAB OF TANK	E	A	C	C	A	B	A	B	E

Serial Number	Name of Building	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Period	Condition	Surroundings	Arch Value	Height	Historic Value	Usage	Ownership	Listing Status
143	TOMB MOTHER N. TANK	E	A	C	C	A	C	A	B	E
144	TOMB OF MIAN M. DIN	D	A	C	D	A	D	A	D	E
145	MOSQUE OF M. AMIR	C2	G	C	B	D	B	A	D	E
146	TOMB OF PAKDAMAN	A	G	D	B	C	A	A	D	E
147	TOMB I. DIN'S MOTHER	E	A	C	C	A	C	A	D	E
148	MOSQUE OF WAZIR KHAN	C2	A	C	A	D	A	A	B	A
149	TOMB OF IMAM GAMU	D	C	C	B	B	C	A	D	E
150	TOMB OF SYED SUF	E	B	C	B	B	C	A	D	E
151	WELL RAJA DINA NATH	D	C	C	C	B	B	D	B	B
152	TOMB SYED M. ISSAC	C1	A	A	A	B	B	A	B	E
153	CHITTA GATE	C2	E	C	C	B	B	D	B	B
154	N.E. GATE WAZIR KHAN	C2	C	D	A	B	A	D	B	B
155	HAMMAM OF WAZIR KHAN	C2	B	C	B	B	A	B	B	A
156	JANI KHAN'S TOMB	D	J	-	B	-	A	-	B	B
157	Q. U. AIBAK'S TOMB	B	H	C	B	C	A	D	A	A
158	SONEHRI MASJID	C3	B	B	A	D	B	A	B	E
159	MOSQUE OF M. SALEH	C2	B	B	B	D	B	A	D	E
160	MOSQUE OF BUKAN KHAN	D	G	C	B	C	C	A	D	E
161	CHINIAN WALI MOSQUE	C2	D	D	B	C	B	A	D	E
162	MOSQUE OF MORAN	D	C	D	B	C	B	A	D	E
163	PARI MAHAL MOSQUE	C2	C	C	A	D	A	A	D	E
164	TOMB OF PIR SHIRAZI	B	B	D	D	A	B	A	D	E
165	MOSQUE OF NAWAB IMAM	E	B	B	B	C	A	A	D	E
166	UNCHI MASIT	E	G	C	B	C	B	A	B	E

Serial Number	Name of Building	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Period	Condition	Surroundings	Arch Value	Height	Historic Value	Usage	Ownership	Listing Status
167	MOSQUE TIBBI BAZAAR	C2	G	C	B	C	B	A	D	E
168	SABZ GUMBZ	C2	B	C	B	C	B	A	B	E
169	MOSQUE ABDULLAH KHAN	C2	G	C	B	D	B	A	D	E
170	SMALL MOSQUE W. KHAN	C2	C	D	A	C	A	A	D	E
171	TOMB OF RAZA QADRI	C3	G	D	E	A	C	A	D	E
172	TOMB OF SYED MITHHA	B	G	D	E	A	C	A	D	E
173	TOMB OF PIR ZAKI	C2	B	D	E	A	B	A	B	E
174	HAVELI MIAN KHAN	C2	F	D	A	D	A	D	E	E
175	MUBARIK HAVELI	C3	G	C	B	D	B	A	E	E
176	PARI MAHAL	C2	F	D	A	D	A	D	E	E
177	HAVELI KALLU BHAI	C2	F	D	B	D	B	D	E	E
178	KATRA HAJI AMMAN	C1	J	-	C	-	B	-	-	E
179	ANDHI HAVELI	C2	I	D	C	-	C	D	D	E
180	HAVELI L. RAI/J. RAI	B	J	-	C	-	B	-	-	E
181	HAVELI MIR JAWAAD	C2	J	-	B	-	B	-	-	E
182	HAVELI OF NAUNEHAL	D	B	B	A	E	A	B	B	A
183	HAVELI OF KHUSHHAL	D	E	B	B	E	B	B	B	E
184	HAVELI DHIAN SINGH	D	E	C	A	C	A	C	B	E
185	HAVELI DINA NATH	D	I	-	A	-	A	-	-	E
186	HAVELI IMAMUDDIN	D	I	-	A	-	B	-	-	E
187	HAVELI SUCHET SINGH	D	J	-	C	-	B	-	-	E
188	HAVELI KABULI MAL	B	J	-	B	-	A	-	-	E
189	SHIWALA THAKURGIR	D	J	-	B	-	C	-	-	E
190	SHIWALA DINA NATH	D	J	-	B	-	C	-	-	E

Serial Number	Name of Building	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Period	Condition	Surroundings	Arch Value	Height	Historic Value	Usage	Ownership	Listing Status
191	SHIWALA BAKHSHI RAM	D	J	-	B	-	C	-	-	E
192	GURDAWARA RAM DAS	D	A	B	A	C	A	D	B	E
193	DHARMSALA K. SINGH	D	E	C	C	C	B	D	B	E
194	TEMPLE TEJA SINGH	D	D	C	A	D	A	D	B	E
195	SHIWALA GULAB RAI	D	J	-	B	-	B	-	-	E
196	DHARMSALA KUKA PANTH	D	J	-	C	-	B	-	-	E
197	TEMPLE HANUMAN JI	D	J	-	B	-	C	-	-	E
198	SHIWALA TRIPOLIA	A	J	-	C	-	B	-	-	E
199	BAOLI SAHIB	C2	C	B	B	B	A	D	B	E
200	THAKUDWARA B. DAS	E	J	-	A	-	A	-	-	E
201	SHIWALA SHANKER NATH	D	J	-	A	-	A	-	-	E
202	SHIWALA R. N. MISR	E	J	-	B	-	C	-	-	E
203	THAKURDWARA M. MISR	D	J	-	A	-	C	-	-	E
204	TEMPLE BANKE BIHARI	D	J	-	A	-	B	-	-	E
205	TEMPLE VISHNU DEVI	E	J	-	A	-	B	-	-	E
206	SHIWALA DILBAGH RAI	D	J	-	B	-	B	-	-	E
207	SHIWALA TIBBI WALA	A	J	-	C	-	B	-	-	E
208	TEMPLE CHOR MOR	D	J	-	C	-	C	-	-	E
209	TEMPLE BADDAR KALI	A	J	-	C	-	A	-	-	E
210	TEMPLE JAWALA DEVI	E	J	-	B	-	C	-	-	E
211	RAM DWARA	A	J	-	B	-	B	-	-	E
212	ASTHAN BAIRON JI	A	J	-	C	-	A	-	-	E
213	TEMPLE BAWA MEHR DAS	C2	J	-	A	-	A	-	-	E
214	SHIWALA RADHA KISHAN	E	J	-	A	-	A	-	-	E

Serial Number	Name of Building	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Period	Condition	Surroundings	Arch Value	Height	Historic Value	Usage	Ownership	Listing Status
215	TEMPLE OF KALI DEVI	D	J	-	B	-	B	-	-	E
216	TEMPLE RADHA KISHAN	D	J	-	B	-	B	-	-	E
217	SHIWALA SADHU THIEF	D	J	-	C	-	C	-	-	E
218	TEMPLE NAND GOPAL	E	J	-	B	-	B	-	-	E
219	SAMADH TEJA SINGH	E	J	-	C	-	A	-	-	E
220	SAMADH RAM SINGH	D	J	-	B	-	B	-	-	E
221	SAMADH J.K. SINGH	D	J	-	C	-	B	-	-	E
222	SAMADH SUCHET SINGH	D	J	-	C	-	A	-	-	E
223	SAMADH JAWAHIR SINGH	D	J	-	C	-	B	-	-	E
224	SAMADH WASTI RAM	D	B	A	B	C	B	A	B	B
225	SAMADH HIKMAT RAI	C2	J	-	C	-	B	-	-	E
226	SAMADH SHER SINGH	D	D	B	B	B	A	A	B	A
227	SAMADH RANI RANDHAVI	E	D	B	B	B	A	A	B	E
228	SAMADH PARTAB KAUR	E	J	-	C	-	A	-	-	E
229	INAYAT BAGH	C2	I	D	A	-	A	D	-	B
230	ANGURI BAGH	C2	J	-	A	-	A	-	-	B
231	MAHTABI BAGH	C2	J	-	A	-	A	-	-	E
232	BAGH-E-DARA	C2	J	-	A	-	A	-	-	E
233	AHLUWALIA GARDEN	D	J	-	B	-	B	-	-	E
234	GARDEN KHUSHAL SINGH	D	J	-	B	-	B	-	-	E
235	GARDEN TEJA SINGH	D	J	-	A	-	A	-	-	E
236	GARDEN DINA NATH	D	J	-	B	-	B	-	-	E
237	GARDEN RATTAN CHAND	D	J	-	C	-	B	-	-	E
238	GARDEN MAHA SINGH	D	J	-	C	-	B	-	-	E

Serial Number	Name of Building	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Period	Condition	Surroundings	Arch Value	Height	Historic Value	Usage	Ownership	Listing Status
239	BADAMI BAGH	D	J	-	A	-	A	-	-	E
240	CATHEDRAL MIAN MIR	E	A	A	A	C	A	A	E	E
241	LAHORE MUSEUM	E	A	A	A	D	A	A	B	E
242	MAYO SCHOOL OF ARTS	E	G	A	A	D	A	A	B	E
243	TOWN HALL	E	A	A	A	E	A	A	B	E
244	ORIENTAL COLLEGE	E	A	A	B	C	A	A	B	E
245	Y.M.C.A. LAHORE	E	A	B	C	B	A	A	E	E
246	RANG MAHAL COLLEGE	E	A	B	A	C	A	A	B	E
247	PUNJAB HIGH COURT	F	A	B	A	D	A	A	B	E
248	CATHEDRAL UPPER MALL	E	A	A	A	E	A	A	E	E
249	RAILWAY STATION	E	A	B	A	E	A	A	B	E
250	CARRIAGE WORKSHOP	E	A	B	B	C	A	A	B	E
251	LOCOMOTIVE WORKSHOP	E	A	B	B	C	A	A	B	E
252	RAILWAY BARRACKS	E	A	B	C	C	B	A	B	E
253	CHURCH RAILWAY STN.	E	A	B	B	C	B	A	E	E
254	MAYO HOSPITAL	E	A	B	B	C	A	A	B	E
255	PRINCE A.V. HOSPITAL	E	A	B	A	C	A	A	B	E
256	VETERINARY SCHOOL	E	A	A	B	C	A	A	B	E
257	GOVERNMENT HOUSE	E	A	A	A	E	A	A	B	E
258	CHIEF COLLEGE	E	A	B	A	E	A	A	B	E
259	LADY AITCHISON HOSP.	E	A	B	B	B	B	A	B	E
260	K.E. MEDICAL COLLEGE	E	A	B	A	E	A	A	B	E
261	RACE COURSES	E	A	B	C	C	A	A	B	E
262	GENERAL POST OFFICE	E	A	A	A	D	A	A	B	E

Serial Number	Name of Building	1 Period	2 Condition	3 Surroundings	4 Arch Value	5 Height	6 Historic Value	7 Usage	8 Ownership	9 Listing Status
263	SENATE HALL P. UNIV.	E	A	A	B	C	A	A	B	E
264	GOVERNMENT COLLEGE	E	A	B	A	D	A	A	B	E
265	DISTRICT COURTS	E	A	B	A	C	A	A	B	E
266	LAWRENCE HALL	E	A	A	A	D	A	A	B	E
267	MONTGOMERY HALL	E	A	A	A	D	A	A	B	E
268	LAWRENCE GARDEN	E	A	A	A	D	A	A	B	E
269	PUNJAB UNIVERSITY	E	A	B	A	E	A	A	B	E
270	DIVINITY COLLEGE	E	A	B	B	C	B	A	B	E
271	DISTRICT SCHOOL	E	A	B	B	C	B	A	B	E
272	LAW SCHOOL	E	A	B	B	C	B	A	B	E
273	MOSQUE KARIM BUX	E	A	B	B	C	B	A	D	E
274	LUNATIC ASSYLUM	E	J	-	B	-	B	-	-	E
275	CENTRAL MODEL SCHOOL	E	A	A	A	C	B	A	B	E
276	SARDAR KHAN'S MOSQUE	E	A	B	B	C	B	A	D	E
277	RAVI RAILWAY BRIDGE	E	A	A	C	B	A	A	B	E
278	RAILWAY TECH. SCHOOL	E	A	B	B	C	A	A	B	E
279	TOMB OF MALIK AYYAZ	B	G	C	E	C	A	A	B	E
280	CENTRAL JAIL	E	A	B	C	C	A	A	B	E
281	TOMB OF SIR IQBAL	E	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	A
282	HOUSE MACLOAD ROAD	E	A	A	C	B	A	B	A	A
283	JAVED MANZIL	E	A	A	C	B	A	B	A	A

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