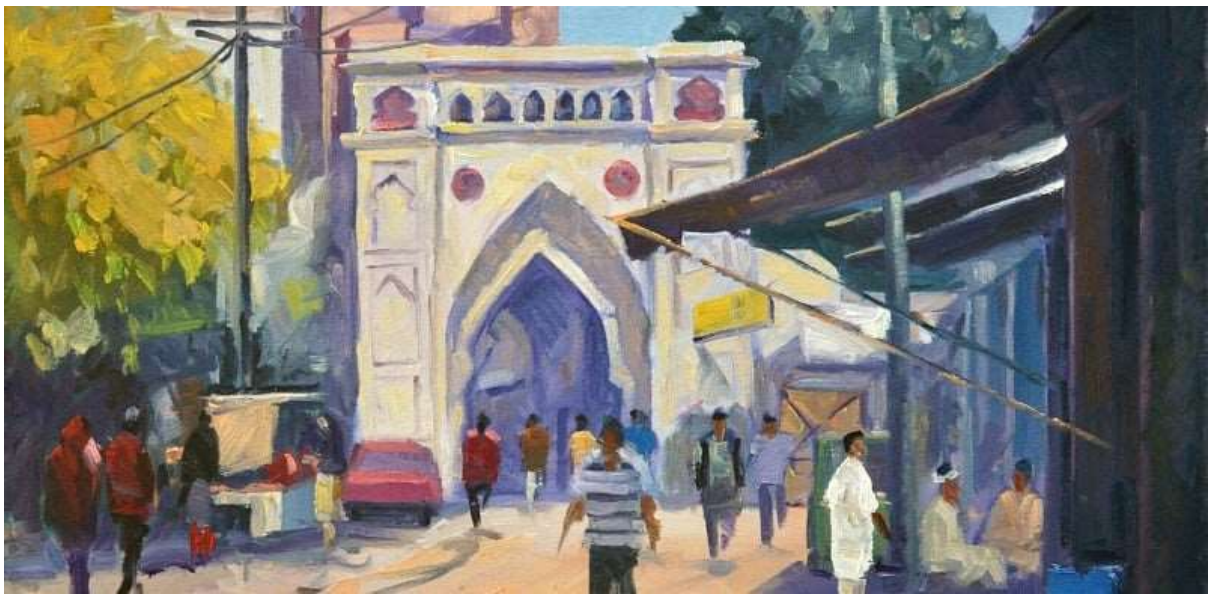


PHYSICAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
BHATTI GATE
WALLED CITY, LAHORE



May, 2024

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Contents

PREFACE	5
INTRODUCTION	6
HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	6
THE WALLED CITY OF LAHORE	10
LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND HERITAGE CONTROLS	12
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	16
EXISTING CONDITION	17
PROJECT DESCRIPTION, IMPACT ASSESSMENT, AND MITIGATION MEASURES	18
RECOMMENDATIONS	36
The Master Conservation and Redevelopment Plan	36
Recommended Actions	38
CONCLUSION	43
REFERENCES	44
I. DEFINITION OF THE CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE	58
Article 1	58
Article 2	58
Article 3	58
II. NATIONAL PROTECTION AND INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION OF THE CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE	58
Article 4	58
Article 5	58
Article 6	59
Article 7	59
III. INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE	59
Article 8	59
Article 9	60
Article 10	60
Article 11	60
Article 12	61
Article 13	61
Article 14	62
IV. FUND FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL	

HERITAGE	62
Article 15.....	62
Article 16.....	63
Article 17.....	64
Article 18.....	64
V. CONDITIONS AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE	64
Article 19.....	64
Article 20.....	64
Article 21.....	64
Article 22.....	65
Article 23.....	65
Article 24.....	65
Article 25.....	65
Article 26.....	65
VI. EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES	66
Article 27.....	66
Article 28.....	66
VII. Reports	66
Article 29.....	66
VIII. FINAL CLAUSES	66
Article 30.....	66
Article 31.....	66
Article 32.....	67
Article 33.....	67
Article 34.....	67
Article 35.....	67
Article 36.....	67
Article 37.....	68
Article 38.....	68

ANNEXTURES

ANNEX 1 - The Walled City Declaration For Heritage Properties Rules 2017.....	45
ANNEX 2 - Chance Find Procedures	52
ANNEX 3 - International Charter For The Conservation And Restoration Of Monuments And Sites (The Venice Charter), 1964	53
ANNEX 4 - Un Convention Concerning The Protection Of The World Cultural And Natural Heritage (1972)	57
ANNEX 5 - Charter For The Conservation Of Historic Towns And Urban Areas 1987	69
ANNEX 6 - The Nara Document On Authenticity (1994)	72
ANNEX 7 - The Stockholm Declaration On The Right To Cultural Heritage As Part Of Human Rights (1998).....	74
ANNEX 8 - Charter On The Built Vernacular Heritage (1999)	75
ANNEX 9 - Xi'an Declaration On The Conservation Of The Setting Of Heritage Structures, Sites And Areas (2005)	78
ANNEX 10 - The Un Recommendation On The Historic Cultural Landscape (2011) .	82
ANNEX 11 - Environmental & Social Monitoring Checklist Prepared for Construction Phase of the Project.....	88
ANNEX 12 – Environmental & Social Guidelines for Contractors	93
ANNEX 13 – A Sample of Community Consent Form.....	97
ANNEX 14 - Site Photographs Collected during Environmental and Social Studies Conducted for the project.....	98

PREFACE

The Government of Punjab, Planning & Development Board in collaboration with the World Bank Group (WBG) and multiple implementing agencies is executing Punjab Tourism for Economic Growth (PTEG) Project over a period of five years (30th April 2023). The Project's objectives are: to support the Government of Punjab in drafting and implementing a tourism policy supported by comprehensive institutional reforms for effective implementation framework; to develop tourism sectors assets, institutions and infrastructure to increase tourist volume; to leverage the private sector's potential to create new economic opportunities for job creation, revenue generation, innovation, entrepreneurship and production efficiency increase; and to promote an environment of pluralism and tolerance in the province through raised awareness of a varied culture and heritage.

The PTEG Project of the WBG is providing support to the Government of Punjab to explore and develop the potentials of recreational, adventure, cultural, historical, and heritage tourism. An effective tourism program can contribute towards economic growth through creation of jobs, foreign exchange earnings, opening up trade, knowledge sharing, regional development, and building a positive image. Among the sites selected for the PTEG Project is the area from Bhatti Gate to Katri Haji Allah Bakhsh (Co-ordinates of Bhatti Gate Monument are 31.5790°N 74.3096°E) in the historic walled city of Lahore. The project ensures the continuation of planned works aimed at improving the residents' quality of life. The scope of work majorly includes façade improvement, conservation of Bhatti Gate, infrastructure improvement, relocation of water filtration plant, development of parking space, and illumination.

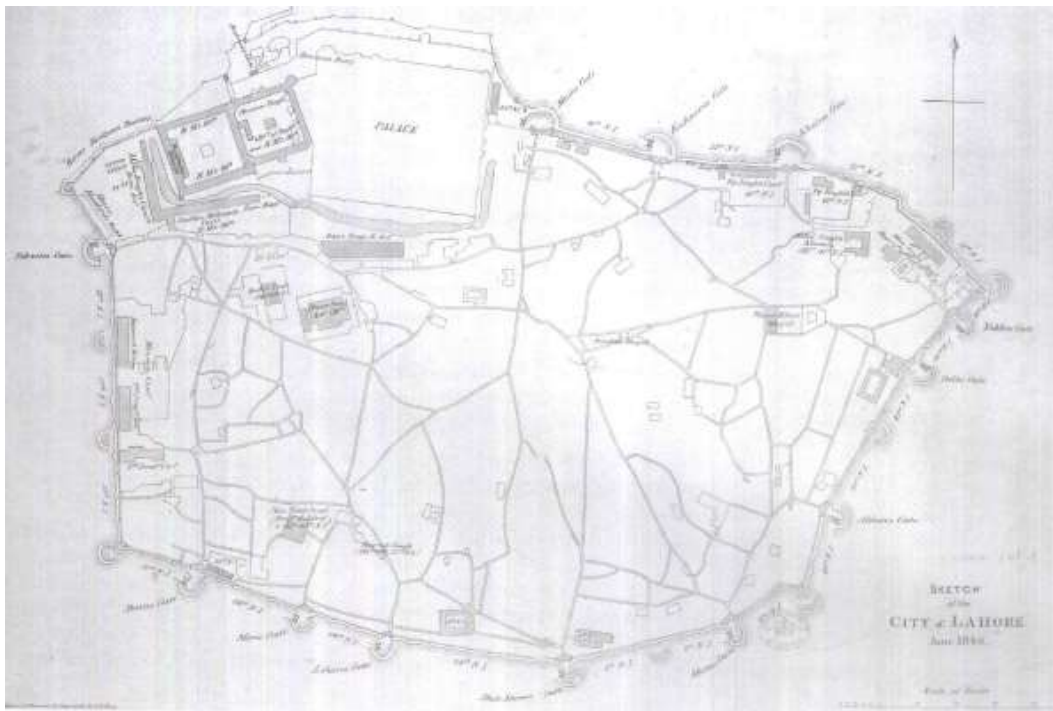
The present Physical and Cultural Resource Management Plan has been prepared in line with the guidelines laid out by the PTEG, based on the Punjab Antiquities Amendment Act 2012, Punjab Special Premises (Preservation) Ordinance 1985, Punjab Tourism Policy 2019, Punjab Environmental Protection Act 1997 (amended 2012, 2017), Lahore Walled City Act 2012, EPA rules, and key UNESCO Conventions. The manuscript is guided by the World Bank rules on PCRs and includes a documentation of significance of the property, a condition assessment, an identification of potential impacts, mitigations measures, and recommendations moving forward. All photographs, unless cited otherwise, were taken by the consultant during a site visit conducted on 24th October 2022.

INTRODUCTION

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Pakistan is the ninth largest country in Asia. It covers an area of 881,913 square kilometers.¹ The capital of Pakistan is Islamabad, which was established in 1959, about twelve years after gaining independence.² It is bounded to the west by Iran, to the north by Afghanistan, the northeast by China, to the east and southeast by India, and to the south by the Arabian Sea. It is a federation of four provinces, the Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Baluchistan. The largest province (by population) is the Punjab, having over 110 million residents.³

Lahore is Pakistan's second largest city, and the capital of the province of Punjab. It is the country's cultural heart and has a known history over a period of more than 2,000 years that compares with that of Baghdad, Islamic Cairo, and Isfahan. Lahore's metropolitan area measures 505 square kilometers with a population of 11.3 million inhabitants (according to the latest count in 2017) and ranks thirty-first among 1,047 cities in the world with a population of 500,000 or more.⁴



*Figure 1: Sketch of the city of Lahore, 1846.*⁵

Although the exact date of founding and place of origin are unsure, Lahore emerged as a

¹ Amber Pariona (2018) The Largest Countries In Asia By Area, World Atlas, [shorturl.at/psFMX](https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/what-are-the-largest-countries-in-asia-by-area.html)

² The partition of India in 1947 divided British India into two independent nations: India and Pakistan.

³ According to the 2017 census. Population Welfare Department, Government of the Punjab, https://pwd.punjab.gov.pk/population_profile

⁴ Masood Khan. Lahore: A Framework for Urban Conservation, edited by Philip Jodidio, p35. Munich: Prestel, 2019.

⁵ Rehman, A. (2013). Mapping Lahore: Tracing Historical Geography of a City through Maps. Lahore: Al-Mezaan Publishers and Book Sellers. 63.

settlement between the first and seventh centuries.⁶ Prior to the fifteenth century, the city was confined to the area west of the Shah Alami Bazaar and north of Bhatti Gate in today's Old City. Tombs from this period lie just outside the perimeter of this area. Since tombs were usually located just outside the city walls, they are an indicator of the original limits of the walled area.⁷ Beginning in 1584, Mughal emperor Akbar built a new palace on the grounds of the house of Mahdi Qasim Khan, a court noble. This palace, now called the Lahore Fort, is located at the northern edge of the Walled City and is isolated from it by a set of thick masonry walls. Akbar also rebuilt and fortified the city's wall, extending eastward from Shah Alami to enclose a sparsely inhabited area. The city's thirteen gates exist to this day in their original locations, although not in their original configuration or materials. Each of the gates bears their traditional names.⁸



Figure 2: Plan of circular garden, 1867.⁹

Just outside the easternmost limit of the expanded city wall, Akbar established a grain market

⁶ Punjab, Pakistan Master Plan Project Office (1973). Master Plan for greater Lahore. Lahore. 1-2.

⁷ Glover, W. J. (2008). Making Lahore Modern: Constructing and Imagining a Colonial City. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press. 7.

⁸ Glover, W. J. (2008). Making Lahore Modern: Constructing and Imagining a Colonial City. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press. Introduction, XI-XII.

⁹ Rehman, A. (2013). Mapping Lahore: Tracing Historical Geography of a City through Maps. Lahore: Al-Mezaan Publishers and Book Sellers. 69.

called the Akbari Mandi, which is still used for the same purpose today. Throughout his reign, court nobles were encouraged to build palaces, gardens, and institutions inside and around the city. As a result, Lahore grew both in extent and population. All of the Mughal emperors following Akbar embellished the city with monuments. Houses and gardens erected by court nobles away from the city along the banks of the Ravi River added to the features of the Mughal capital.¹⁰ Mughal emperors attracted commerce and residents to Lahore, making it an imperial and provincial center. The city the Mughals built became the foundation for future development, including those of the Sikh and the British periods.¹¹

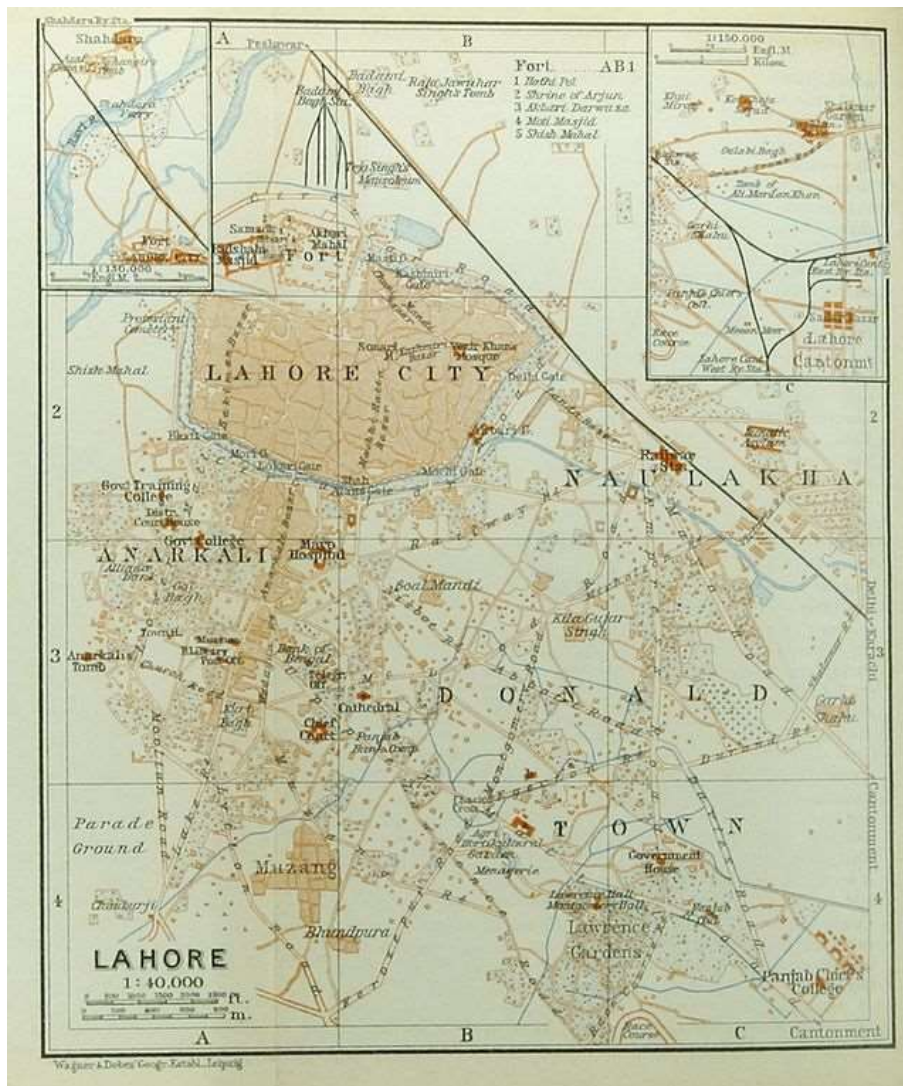


Figure 3: 1914 Map of Lahore and its environs.¹²

During the eighteenth century, the city suffered from destructive raids and Mughal governors

¹⁰ Glover, W. J. (2008). *Making Lahore Modern: Constructing and Imagining a Colonial City*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press. Introduction, XI-XII.

¹¹ Glover, W. J. (2008). *Making Lahore Modern: Constructing and Imagining a Colonial City*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press. 7-11.

¹² "Lahore." Perry-Castaneda Library Map Collection. The University of Texas at Austin. https://legacy.lib.utexas.edu/maps/historical/baedeker_indien_1914.html?p=print

tried to unsuccessfully sustain their realm.¹³ By the end of the eighteenth century, much of Lahore's Mughal-era fabric lay in ruin. In 1799, Ranjit Singh moved into the Mughal palace in Lahore. During his rule, the Sikhs contributed to some rebuilding efforts. By 1812, Ranjit Singh added a second circuit of outer walls that followed the outline of Akbar's original wall, separated by a moat. He also partially restored the Mughal period Shalimar gardens, and maintained several other private gardens. These efforts were, however, small in number. Numerous Mughal-era monuments in and around the city were altered or destroyed during the Sikh period.¹⁴

Sikh ruler Ranjit Singh fixed his court in Lahore's Mughal-era citadel; however, during his nearly forty years of rule (1799 to 1839), Lahore was unable to regain its population and wealth. In 1849, the British annexed Ranjit Singh's former kingdom after a series of intrigues and two hard-fought wars, one from 1846-47, and the other from 1848-49. Crown rule was established in 1858 after the transfer of power from the East India Company, and Lahore became the capital city of the Punjab province in British India.¹⁵

Between 1859 and 1864, the British began to make some repairs to the Lahore Fort and the wall surrounding the inner city. They demolished the outer wall built by the Sikhs and reduced the original inner wall to half its height. The moat that Ranjit Singh had installed was filled with earth and converted into a garden, known as the circular garden. It was divided into several sections and each section was placed in charge of an important noble.¹⁶

The alterations made to Lahore under British rule lifted the city from a state of ruin. The plains around Lahore's city walls were altered to make room for colonial institutions and residences. A "civil station" spread across several square miles was created adjacent to the older walled city. By 1908, in addition to the provincial government's executive and administrative offices, Lahore had three prisons, two British hospitals and a large lunatic asylum located along the banks of the Ravi River. Although the city's literacy rate was less than five percent of its 200,000 residents in 1901, Lahore had five liberal arts colleges, three professional colleges, twenty-eight secondary schools, 112 primary schools, and several religious institutions offering instruction. The largest manufacturing industries consisted of a cotton mill that employed over 770 workers, and massive northwestern railway workshops that employed over 4,500 people. Additionally, the city had iron foundries; mechanized oil and flour mills; numerous printing presses; and a cable tram that carried passengers from Lahore's new railway station to "Charing Cross," an intersection located at the center of a new commercial district along Mall Road. By the end of the nineteenth century, Lahore was transformed from a state of ruin into a metropolis.¹⁷

¹³ Glover, W. J. (2008). *Making Lahore Modern: Constructing and Imagining a Colonial City*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press. Introduction, XI-XII.

¹⁴ Glover, W. J. (2008). *Making Lahore Modern: Constructing and Imagining a Colonial City*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press. 12-14.

¹⁵ Glover, W. J. (2008). *Making Lahore Modern: Constructing and Imagining a Colonial City*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press. Introduction, XI-XII.

¹⁶ Rehman, A. (2013). *Mapping Lahore: Tracing Historical Geography of a City through Maps*. Lahore: Al-Mezaan Publishers and Book Sellers. 69

¹⁷ Glover, W. J. (2008). *Making Lahore Modern: Constructing and Imagining a Colonial City*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press. Introduction, XI-XII.

THE WALLED CITY OF LAHORE

Today, the Walled City of Lahore is a compact, densely populated urban fabric located in the north-western part of the city. The historic city consists of a primarily low to lower-middle-income residential population, businesses that are dependent on freight transportation activity, and poorly serviced neighborhoods.¹⁸ With the establishment of the Lahore Railway Station in 1859, a kilometer away from the Walled City, the condition of the Walled City was strongly affected by the nexus between the location of inter-regional transportation activities and the regional markets that have arisen within the Walled City in the decades following independence. The Walled City is now part of the business hub of Central Lahore, and despite its minute size in Lahore's larger physical context, it continues to play a significant role with respect to the cultural and economic energies that sustain the larger city.¹⁹

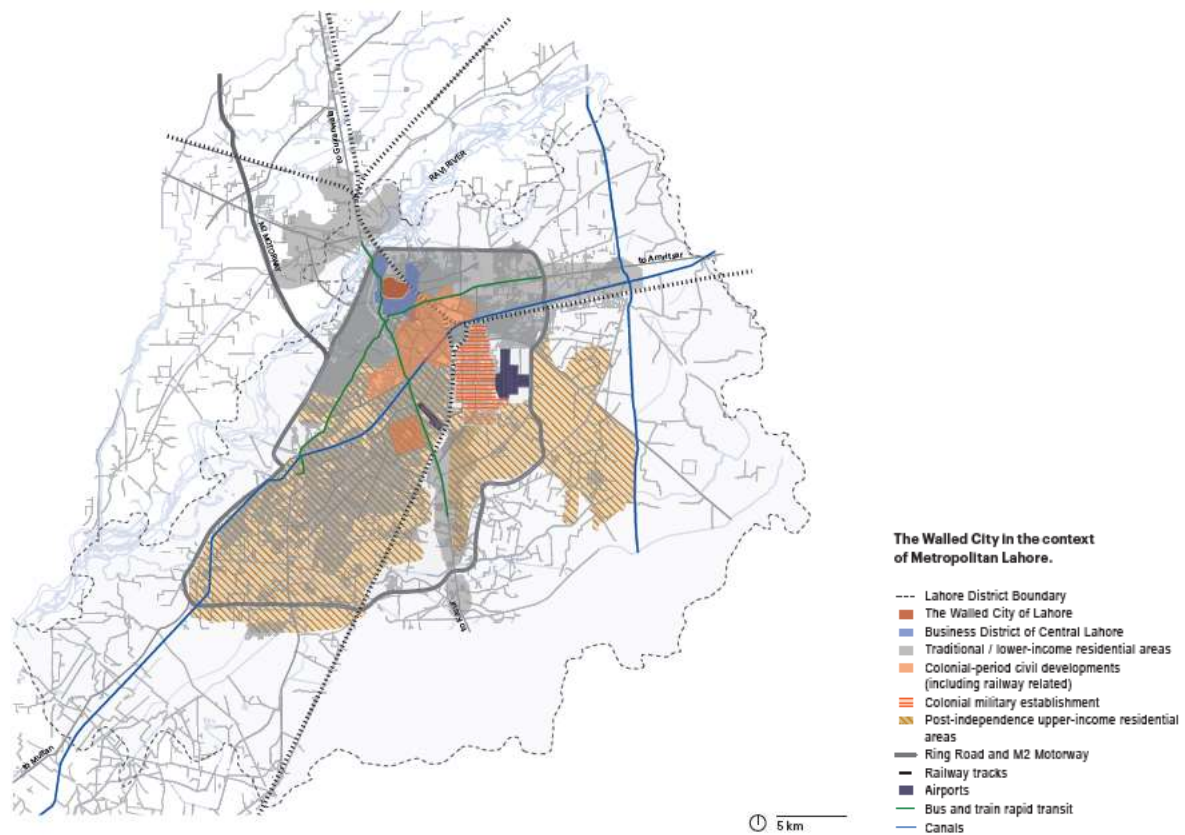


Figure 4: The Walled City in the context of Metropolitan Lahore.²⁰

The footprint that the Walled City occupies, in the context of Greater Lahore, continues to be small (it is half of one per cent of the size of Lahore). It occupies an area of 2.56 square kilometers and consists of some 22,000 buildings.²¹ Within the perimeter of the Walled City are labyrinthine networks of streets and passageways that have barely changed since Mughal

¹⁸ Masood Khan. Lahore: A Framework for Urban Conservation, edited by Philip Jodidio, p53. Munich: Prestel, 2019.

¹⁹ Masood Khan. Lahore: A Framework for Urban Conservation, edited by Philip Jodidio, p35-36. Munich: Prestel, 2019.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid.

Emperor Akbar's time. The streets and bazaars of the historic city are lined with groups of late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings. The names used for some of the bazaars, neighborhoods, and lanes often refer to merchandise and occupations or professional services that may no longer exist. Still surviving are some seven hundred historic buildings that are of great significance to the character of the built environment of those passageways.²²



*Figure 5: 2007 Plot and building survey of the Walled City of Lahore.*²³

The Bhatti Gate entrance is one of two of the oldest entry points into the Walled City, which controlled the only major north-south thoroughfare during the Gaznavid period (977-1186).²⁴ It is situated on the western wall of the historic Walled City. Early historical reference to Bhatti Gate dates back to the third century and Raja Rao, whose descendants came to be known as

²² Ibid.

²³ Drawing obtained from the Aga Khan Cultural Service-Pakistan.

²⁴ Document obtained from Walled City of Lahore Authority.

‘Bhuttis’ or ‘Bhaatis.’ According to some historians, the original name of the gate was Bhutti Gate, marking the spot where Bhutti Warriors from Multan camped before the arrival of the Mughals.²⁵ When Mughal Emperor Akbar expanded the city eastward and divided it into districts, Bhatti Gate and its bazaar marked the boundary between Mubarak Khan in the east, and Talwar in the west.²⁶ The gate was rebuilt by the British, reflecting a gothic style archway that is approximately 187 feet long. Among the notable buildings inside Bhatti Gate is the residence of Allama Muhammad Iqbal, Pakistan’s national poet, as well as Haveli Naunehal Singh.²⁷

LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND HERITAGE CONTROLS

i. Overview:

The current policies and legislation relating to heritage conservation in Pakistan are based on the legislation passed during the British period in the Indian subcontinent. In 1861, the British established the ‘Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)’ with the primary objective of documenting ancient monuments by collecting and compiling information through drawings, photographs, models, and plaster casts. By 1870, the jurisdiction of the ASI spread throughout the country and resulted in impressive archives of the subcontinent’s built heritage. In 1874, the concept of a ‘National Monument’ was created, which would allow all ancient buildings that were not in use to be placed under the care of civil governments. In 1878, the ‘Treasure Trove Act’ was passed to safeguard historic sites from looting. By 1889, while the idea of conserving monuments through maintenance and repairs had gained importance, the responsibility was passed on to local governments. The following decade was devastating for archaeology and conservation in British India, and resulted in the protest of scholars advocating for the protection of India’s heritage. Hence, in 1899, the ASI was re-organized and its scope broadened to include not just the documentation of monuments, but also to carry out excavations, research, epigraphy, and publications, as well as establish museums for the display and preservation of movable antiquities.²⁸

In 1904, the first heritage-related legislation ‘Ancient Monument Preservation Act’ was passed. This act provided effective protection to archaeological sites and ancient monuments through the ASI. It was the first time that a brief definition of the words ‘ancient monument’ and ‘antiquity’ was provided. The legislation allowed right of access to privately owned monuments, thereby preserving all historic buildings from misuse. It also mandated control over the movement and sale of antiquities. However, the preservation of natural heritage, cultural landscapes, and underwater archaeological remains were excluded from the act.²⁹

After gaining independence in 1947, Pakistan adopted the ‘Ancient Monuments

²⁵ Chauburji. The Nation. Bhati Gate to the Mori. <https://www.nation.com.pk/23-Dec-2018/bhati-gate-to-the-mori>

²⁶ Document obtained from Walled City of Lahore Authority.

²⁷ Chauburji. The Nation. Bhati Gate to the Mori. <https://www.nation.com.pk/23-Dec-2018/bhati-gate-to-the-mori>

²⁸ Akbar, Syed & Iqbal, Naveed & Van Cleempoel, Koenraad. (2020). Re-reading the heritage legislations of Pakistan. 7th International Conference on Heritage and Sustainable Development. Coimbra, Portugal. Volume: I.

²⁹ Ibid.

Preservation Act 1904’ and renamed it as the ‘Antiquities Act 1947’. The act placed all historic and archaeological sites and monuments under the authority of the federal government’s Department of Archaeology and Museums. In 1960, the Government of Punjab established a ‘Conservation Cell’, which was enlarged in the 1980s and converted to the Department of Archaeology of Punjab.³⁰

In 1968, 21 years after gaining independence from the British, new legislation called the ‘Antiquities Act 1968’ was passed for the protection and preservation of historic buildings and sites. This redefined ‘ancient monuments’ as sites/buildings that originated before May 1857 (the year when Mughal rule in the subcontinent formally ended and the British took over). Under section 3 of the act, an Advisory Committee was created to advise the federal government on issues. It also categorized the ‘ancient monument’ and ‘antiquity’ into movable and immovable classifications with a clear set of definitions and vocabulary. Prior to this legislation, the government was not responsible for any historic property that had an absent or unknown owner. The act allowed the federal Department of Archaeology to take control of any historic property that was endangered. Guidelines on the sale and purchase of antiquities, their export-import or making replicas were also introduced through the act. It also restricted any kind of dealing in antiquities without prior authorization from the concerned departments.³¹

The 1968 act was replaced by the ‘Antiquities Act 1975’ with minor changes, followed by another amendment in 1992. The latest amendment redefined the ‘ancient’ monument as any object not less than 75 years old, and ‘antiquity’ as any ancient product of human activity, movable or immovable art architecture. It also placed all buried antiquities, as well as any land, site, or monument whose owner is unknown, under the protection of the Government. It prohibited the destruction of, or damage to protected antiquity, and restricted the owner of immovable antiquity to make any alterations without prior approval. The act also banned any new construction within a distance of 200 feet near protected antiquity.³²

In 2011, all monuments, historical and archaeological sites, museums and administrative power were transferred from the federal government to the respective provincial governments. Although the Punjab Special Premises Act was passed and practiced since 1985 in the Punjab province, it was fully enforced in 2011. This provincial law is based on the ‘Antiquities Act 1975’, with some amendments relating to penalties and time frames. There are also a few regional laws in practice designed to provide financial and technical support for conservation projects in Punjab. These include the National Charter for Conservation and Preservation of Cultural Property 1989 Draft (Lahore Charter), and Punjab Heritage Foundation Act 2005. In 2012, the Lahore Walled City Act was passed, which established the Walled City of Lahore Authority (WCLA). This is an autonomous body entrusted with the protection and management of historic Lahore.³³

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Ibid.

³² Ibid.

³³ Ibid.

In 2019, the Punjab Tourism Policy was drafted, which provides guidelines for reforming tourism related institutions in Pakistan. It advocates for a cross-departmental structure, stakeholders-led management, and real-time capacity building.³⁴ With respect to environment protection, the Punjab Environmental Protection Act (PEPA) was passed in 1997 (amended in 2012 and 2017). This Act provides for the protection, conservation, rehabilitation and improvement of the environment for the prevention and control of pollution, and promotion of sustainable development.³⁵ The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Punjab undertakes functions as established under the PEPA.³⁶

At an international level, Pakistan is bound by the stipulations of the World Heritage Convention adopted by UNESCO in 1972, and ratified by Pakistan in 1976. This global instrument defines and regulates the natural and cultural sites that are inscribed on the World Heritage List.³⁷ Pakistan has 6 properties inscribed on the World Heritage List, and 26 sites that are on the Tentative List.³⁸

ii. *The Walled City of Lahore Act (2012):*

In 2010, the Punjab government decided to enact new legislation that is specific to regulating the physical restraints of the Walled City of Lahore. This new legislation was adopted by consensus in the Punjab Assembly and promulgated in April 2012, as a result of which, the Walled City of Lahore Authority (WCLA) came into existence in October 2012. The Walled City of Lahore Act is Pakistan's first specific urban heritage municipal-governance legislation. It has invested the Authority with considerable planning and executive powers, and defines a broad planning framework to be prepared for the Walled City. The main features of the 2012 Walled City of Lahore Act are as follows:³⁹

- The Act requires the Authority to prepare a 'Master Conservation and Redevelopment Plan' (MCRP), which includes the following:
 - A land use and zoning plan
 - A plan for the conservation of the Walled City's heritage
 - A plan for the development, improvement, and maintenance of municipal services
 - A plan for the development, improvement, and maintenance of public passages, urban open spaces, and public areas
 - A plan for the development of enterprise and economic activities
- A Heritage Conservation Board was created with professional experts in the relevant fields. The function of the board is to assist in and authorize decisions

³⁴ Asim Raza (2021) Punjab Tourism Policy 2019: A Brief Interview. <https://dailytimes.com.pk/754827/punjab-tourism-policy-2019-a-brief-overview/>

³⁵ Climate Environment Initiative. Punjab: The Punjab Environmental Protection Act 1997. <https://cei.rsilpak.org/resources/punjab/>

³⁶ History. Environment Protection Department, Government of Punjab. <https://epd.punjab.gov.pk/history>

³⁷ Francesco Siravo. *Lahore: A Framework for Urban Conservation*, edited by Philip Jodidio, p 239. Munich: Prestel, 2019.

³⁸ Pakistan. Unesco World Heritage Convention. shorturl.at/kqW12

³⁹ Masood Khan. *Lahore: A Framework for Urban Conservation*, edited by Philip Jodidio, p 153-154. Munich: Prestel, 2019.

relating to conservation policy.

- A Citizens Community Council, and a trade and Business Council were established for consultative representation.
- Listing, and the establishment of a Register of Heritage Properties and their conservation (for the 'Declaration for Heritage Properties Rules', refer to Annex 1).
- The WCLA is authorized to prepare and implement schemes pertaining to area conservation, conservation of a building or groups of buildings, rebuilding or rehabilitation of housing, tourism development, infrastructure development or improvement, promotion of cultural activities and festivals, promotion of the visual and temporal arts, promotion and revitalization of craft, traffic improvement and transportation, health or education sectors, resettlement, etc.
- Among the outcomes of the Walled City of Lahore Act are several rules and regulations that have been created.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Lahore's cultural core, the Walled City is situated northwest of the metropolis covering an approximate area of 2.56 square kilometers. Once a fortified settlement, much of the city's historic fabric to be found at present evolved during the Mughal era during Emperor Akbar's reign. The city was originally accessed through 13 arched gateways, some of which exist as British period reincarnations. The most recognized landmarks in the Walled City include the Lahore Fort (a UNESCO World Heritage site since 1981) and the Badshahi Mosque. The city's intricate labyrinthine alleyways and cul-de-sacs contain a diverse array of spectacular monuments, architecturally and historically significant buildings, public spaces, residential areas and bazaars. By virtue of its tangible and intangible heritage, the Walled City represents Lahore's multifaceted past and is comparable with other historic quarters of great cities in the Muslim world, such as Cairo, Delhi, Isfahan and Samarkand.⁴⁰

The complex structure of the urbanism of the Walled City, and the history embedded into its form and structure is significant. It is one of those rare historic cities whose form and identity are clearly visible on city maps.⁴¹ The Walled City possesses nearly seven hundred buildings of significant merit, of which 383 are found to be of a high architectural merit and in need of conservation.⁴² While the historic buildings consist of individual significance, because they are clustered together, they also possess group architectural and artistic value.⁴³

The Bhatti Gate entrance is one of two of the oldest entry points into the Walled City, which controlled the only major north-south thoroughfare during the Gaznavid period (977-1186).⁴⁴ It is situated on the western wall of the historic Walled City. Early historical reference to Bhatti Gate dates back to the third century and Raja Rao, whose descendants came to be known as 'Bhuttis' or 'Bhaatis.' According to some historians, the original name of the gate was Bhutti Gate, marking the spot where Bhutti Warriors from Multan camped before the arrival of the Mughals.⁴⁵ When Mughal Emperor Akbar expanded the city eastward and divided it into districts, Bhatti Gate and its bazaar marked the boundary between Mubarak Khan in the east, and Talwar in the west.⁴⁶ The gate was rebuilt by the British, reflecting a gothic style archway that is approximately 187 feet long.⁴⁷

Numerous celebrated artists, journalists, craftsmen, and political figures have dwelled inside the area of Bhatti Gate, which is known as the hub of literature and arts of the Walled City of Lahore.⁴⁸ Among the notable buildings inside Bhatti Gate is the residence of Allama Muhammad Iqbal, Pakistan's national poet, as well as Haveli Naunehal Singh. It is a treasure-trove of both the tangible as well as intangible heritage of the city of Lahore.

⁴⁰ Document obtained from Aga Khan Cultural Service-Pakistan (2011).

⁴¹ Masood Khan. Lahore: A Framework for Urban Conservation, edited by Philip Jodidio, p53. Munich: Prestel, 2019.

⁴² According to an evaluation carried out by the Aga Khan Cultural Service-Pakistan in 2008. Ibid.

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ Document obtained from Walled City of Lahore Authority.

⁴⁵ Chauburji. The Nation. Bhati Gate to the Mori. <https://www.nation.com.pk/23-Dec-2018/bhati-gate-to-the-mori>

⁴⁶ Document obtained from Walled City of Lahore Authority.

⁴⁷ Chauburji. The Nation. Bhati Gate to the Mori. <https://www.nation.com.pk/23-Dec-2018/bhati-gate-to-the-mori>

⁴⁸ Ibid.

EXISTING CONDITION

By the 1980's, the lure of commercialization had exerted unacceptable pressures on the historic infrastructure of the Walled City. Since then, the impact of strengthening commercial enterprises is visibly increasing. As a place to live in, the Walled City is in a state of relative disinvestment and residents are migrating to other areas of Lahore. Residential buildings are also being demolished and replaced by environmentally insensitive commercial plazas. Without immediate intervention, it is probable that the foreseeable future will see the Walled City being reduced to a mere shadow of its former self with only a few structures remaining to hint at its historic past.⁴⁹

Heritage:

The greatest threat to the city's heritage is the scale of ongoing commercialization that manifests itself in the form of wholesale markets of various goods that cater to the city of Lahore at large. The economic power contained in these markets, however, has little impact on the wellbeing of the Walled City as a vast majority of the profits made here are invested elsewhere. This has significantly impacted the residential quarters at several levels through change of traditional land-use, unregulated demolition, and conversion of residential buildings – thereby affecting the tangible and intangible heritage of the area.⁵⁰

Water and Sanitation:

A gravity-fed network supplying piped water was established in the Walled City in 1863 during the colonial regime. To this day, many places in the old city rely on water pipes that were last upgraded in 1910. During the last quarter of the 20th century, a pressurized grid system was introduced, which was fed by the main overhead reservoir and fifteen tube wells. The current system is inadequate, unreliable, and prone to negative pressures at certain points resulting in the contamination of potable water. Additionally, the pressure is inadequate, and the supply is not metered.⁵¹

Upon the arrival of piped water supply, waste water disposal became a matter of serious concern. There are still some 15.5 kilometers of open drains running along the main bazaars and serving as trunk sewers. In the period 1979 through 1991, considerable work was done to cover up the drains in the smaller streets and lanes in the Walled City. However, due to the lack of water seals, the network is rife with pests and rodents. Additionally, there is a significant leakage of drainage water into the foundation soil of the area.⁵²

Electricity

The electricity distribution network, inadequate as it is across the metropolis under most circumstances, becomes grossly consorted and poses a major challenge to the project of infrastructure improvement, in addition to being a serious health hazard.⁵³

⁴⁹ Document obtained from Aga Khan Cultural Service-Pakistan (2011).

⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ Ibid.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION, IMPACT ASSESSMENT, AND MITIGATION MEASURES

A. Proposed Project

The Government of Punjab, Planning & Development Board in collaboration with the World Bank Group (WBG) and multiple implementing agencies is implementing Punjab Tourism for Economic Growth (PTEG) Project over a period of five years (30th April 2023). The project aims to promote the tourism sector by strengthening the institutional capacity through better skills development, increased private sector participation and improved infrastructure services in support of the tourism sector in the province of Punjab.

The Project’s objectives are: to support the Government of Punjab in drafting and implementing a tourism policy supported by comprehensive institutional reforms for effective implementation framework; to develop tourism sectors assets, institutions and infrastructure to increase tourist volume; to leverage the private sector’s potential to create new economic opportunities for job creation, revenue generation, innovation, entrepreneurship and production efficiency increase; and to promote an environment of pluralism and tolerance in the province through raised awareness of a varied culture and heritage.

The PTEG Project of the WBG is providing support to the Government of Punjab to explore and develop the potentials of recreational, adventure, cultural, historical, and heritage tourism. An effective tourism program can contribute towards economic growth through creation of jobs, foreign exchange earnings, opening up trade, knowledge sharing, regional development, and building a positive image.

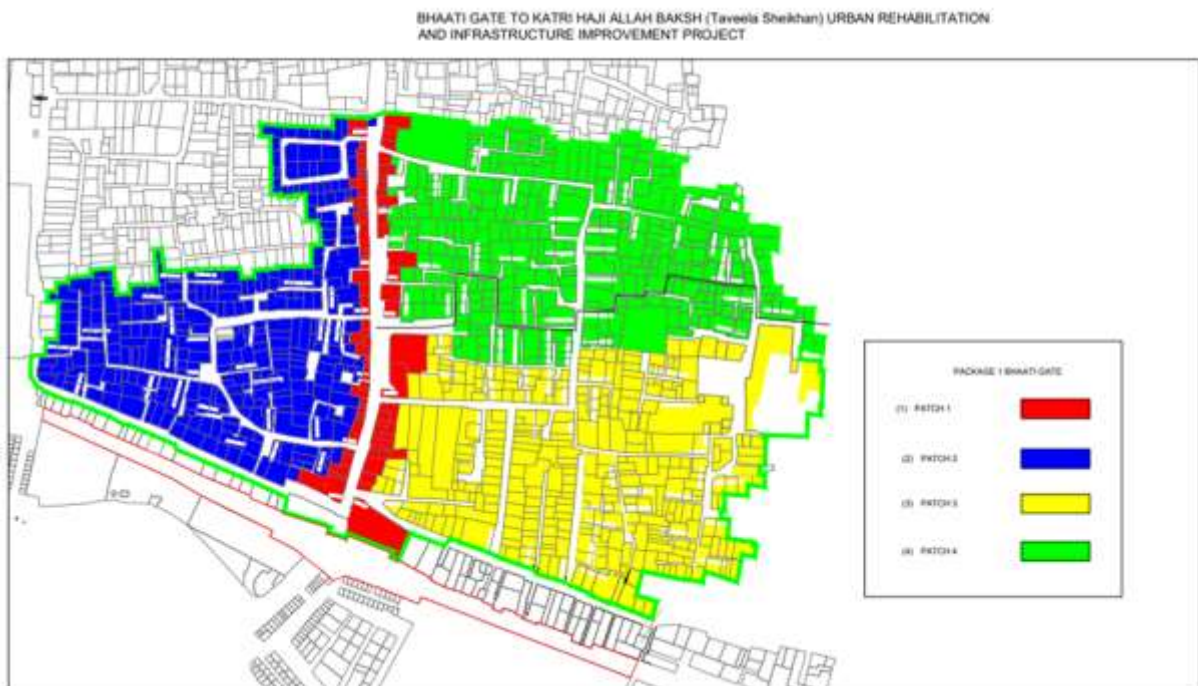


Figure 6: Bhatti Gate neighborhood – area selected for improvement project (Package I)

Among the sites selected for the PTEG Project is the improvement of the area from Bhatti Gate to Katri Haji Allah Bakhsh in the historic Walled City of Lahore. The covered area of the project is about 80,000 square meters, and consists of 1,028 properties with high architectural and heritage value. The urban rehabilitation and infrastructure improvement project includes the following activities:

- Façade rehabilitation
- Conservation of Bhatti Gate
- Provision for parking area on existing drain
- Relocation of water filtration plant
- Infrastructure improvement
- Electrical and illumination work



Figure 7: Map showing buildings located inside Bhatti Gate with varying architectural merit: High, medium, and low.

Key impacts and their mitigation measures are presented below under section B and C respectively. Details of managing envisaged environmental and social impacts associated with the proposed work scheme are summarized in table 1: Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan.

B. Potential Impacts Of Proposed Undertaking

The following direct impacts are anticipated:

- Disruption to the smooth running of shops, and every-day activities of the numerous residents in the area.

- Many different workers and professionals will be engaged throughout the course of the project, and multiple activities will be taking place simultaneously. This has the potential to overwhelm the site and the resident population of the area for an extended period of time. The safety of residents will also be a major concern.
- Inappropriate architectural interventions and materials may result in the loss of heritage value.
- Archaeological Impact: Since the Walled City is a historic site, there is a possibility of uncovering archaeological remains/ evidences once excavations begin. Given the nature of the project, such significant findings may become damaged or lost.
- Accidental damage to buildings during construction: in the absence of sufficient safety measures, buildings have the potential to be damaged while activities such as excavations are taking place, materials are transported, and scaffoldings are being installed.

C. Mitigation Measures

The following mitigation measures should be adopted to minimize any potential impacts:

- Plan the project in a timely and informed manner so as to ensure that there are no negative physical or visual impacts resulting from the proposed activities. The design for the rehabilitation work and procurement of materials should be conducted by a team of professionals with care to ensure that they coagulate with the history of the Walled City. The surrounding areas should be properly protected from construction activities by segregating the work areas with suitable physical barriers, and temporary or permanent signboards should be placed and clearly visible in all project areas warning people against likely hazards. Protection of surrounding area and displaying signboards should be completed before commence construction activities in the area.
- Create a schedule and appropriate timeline for proposed activities so as to better manage and implement the project. The overlapping of activities should not overwhelm/damage the site. Schedules should be developed for the different phases of the project, including documentation/ survey activities, detailed design of interventions, procurement of appropriate material, transportation, excavations, installation of improved sanitary system, rehabilitation activities, etc.
- The site should be protected against damage from the transportation of materials and construction on site, or due to littering by workers/ visitors. Transportation of materials from Bhatti Gate into the neighborhood should be carried out using hand-driven carts that do not damage the work areas with unnecessary vehicular traffic. For this same reason, delivery of materials should take place during off-peak hours in the day. A suitable diversion route for local traffic and residents of the area must be provided. If part of the road/street needs to be sealed for work, a physical barrier between the work area and the public pathway should be created. Any vibrations resulting from the work must be limited and contained within the work area, ensuring the protection of heritage sites at all times.
- In case an archaeological area has been uncovered, all activities should be halted and the Directorate General of Archaeology Department Punjab immediately engaged to assess the discovery and take further suitable actions (refer to ‘Chance Find Procedures’)

document in Annex 2).

- The Bhatti Gate project is complex in both scope and scale. To ensure that work is being carried out properly, with sufficient safety measures in place, and a technical team of professionals. A supervision consultant should be engaged, who is frequently accompanied by a competent archaeologist possessing the necessary skills and experience in the field, to mitigate any potential archaeological impacts during the course of the project and issue monthly progress report to PTEGP.
- In case a property has been damaged accidentally, the implementing agency must repair the damage using the appropriate materials and technique.
- Given the neighborhood is occupied by hundreds of people, a primary concern for site management will be the monitoring of ongoing works along with the safety of both the public and the workers involved in implementing the project. Adherence to international safety codes should be ensured and all workers should be equipped with the necessary PPE gear. A project specific health & safety plan will be furnished by the contractor before commence work on site. Additionally, the community should be informed about the work schedule and its progress on a regular basis.
- The historic site should not be misused during implementation activities and/or otherwise. All implementation activities should take place during the day in order to avoid any accidental damage to the site. Proper cleanliness conditions, drainage, and disposal of solid waste must be ensured.
- Any machinery used during construction should be well-maintained, avoiding spillage of diesel or other fluids on site, and deterioration of air quality as a result of excessive dust, smoke and noise pollution. No earth or other construction material should be dumped on site. The project must be implemented in accordance with the approved plan for the site and the existing ownership of land surrounding the project area must be respected and protected at all times.
- Training will be given to site workers on GBV/SEA according to the training plan provided in the ESMP of the sub-project. Environmental and Social Code of conduct developed for the PTEGP project is attached as an Annex 12. The code of conduct will be explained to the all site workers and get their signature as a record.

Table 1: Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan

Sr. No.	Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility		Parameters for Monitoring	Frequency
			Executor	Monitor		
1	Obstruction in natural drainage due to project execution and unauthorized dumping of spoil or construction waste at site. Soil erosion	1.1 Avoid unnecessary land clearance/excavation. Contractor will get approval of land clearance and excavation (area and depth) from the supervision consultant before commence work on site.	Contractor	Supervision Consultant PTEGP WCLA	Clear marking of land on site which need to be cleared or excavated. Documentation record of approval from supervision consultant.	Once before start of clearing land or excavation
		1.2 Maintain good housekeeping and send the spoil of site to the authorized dumping station as soon as possible	Contractor	Supervision Consultant PTEGP WCLA	Maintain good housekeeping, arrange frequent collection of spoil/demolition debries for disposal	Daily during construction phase
		1.3 Contractor will ensure that the surface drainage arrangements are in place to control the surface run off, particularly during raining season	Contractor	Supervision Consultant PTEGP WCLA	Drains are clear and solid waste not dumped in the drains	Check once a week during construction phase
		1.4 All work areas should be fenced and separated from the public area/paths/roads. Ensure safety reflective signage are displayed and local community are formally informed about the work activities through consultation. The work should be planned in light of the local community opinions/suggestions. Ensure that the movement of earth moving machinery (dumper, mini excavator, if used) is limited to the work area	Contractor	Supervision Consultant PTEGP WCLA	Working areas are marked/fenced	Daily
		1.5 Contractor will ensure that erosion protection measures are taken, such as retaining wall (if required), avoidance of steep and deep excavation etc.	Contractor	Supervision Consultant PTEGP WCLA	Visible signs of any soil erosion Soil exposed to the flash flooding during heavy rain	Weekly and Once after rain

Sr. No.	Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility		Parameters for Monitoring	Frequency
			Executor	Monitor		
		1.6 Contractor will backfill the excavated area and level the working area as far as possible and as per the satisfaction of the people living or running business next to the work area. Contractor should prepare working area restoration plan and get its approval from the Supervision Consultant.	Contractor	Supervision Consultant PTEGP WCLA	Restoration plan prepared by the contractor, Site inspection record of restored area.	During construction phase and area restoration process
		1.7 Contractor will maintain the complete documentation for the excavated areas or demolition waste i.e. volume excavated/demolition waste, date of excavation/waste produced, leveling or sending waste of site date after completion of work	Contractor	Supervision Consultant PTEGP WCLA	Site Records	During construction phase
2	Soil and water contamination; obstruction of community paths; and aesthetic problem	2.1 Hazardous material e.g. fuel, chemicals etc. should be avoided to store on site by arranging periodic deliveries. If the hazardous material need to be kept on site than it should be stored in the bunded area with additional suitable catchment container in case of leakage or accidental spill of the material.	Contractor	Supervision Consultant PTEGP WCLA	Site Record	At the start of work and during construction
		2.2 Waste produces from the project activities should be collected in the suitable waste bins and arrange collection of waste from the site with local authority on regular basis.	Contractor	Supervision Consultant PTEGP WCLA	Compliance with Waste Management Plan	Once before start and weekly during construction phase
		2.3 Contractor will ensure that all trucks used for the transportation of waste or construction material are covered (if required) and waste/material should not escape to the environment during transportation.	Contractor	Supervision Consultant PTEGP WCLA	System in Place	Weekly during construction phase

Sr. No.	Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility		Parameters for Monitoring	Frequency
			Executor	Monitor		
		2.4 Supervision Consultant will ensure that the Contractor's fulfill contractor's obligations regarding disposal of construction waste material including waste concrete, spoil, empty drums, packing material etc. Contractor will provide separate bins for construction waste and recyclable domestic waste on site. The contractor will ensure the waste carries in appropriate trash vehicles for transporting the waste from the site.	Supervision Consultant	PTEGP WCLA	Compliance with Waste Management Plan	Daily during construction
		2.5 Hazardous material (fuel, cement etc.) should be kept away from the water body (drain, groundwater source (tube-well, hand pump etc.)	Contractor	Supervision Consultant PTEGP WCLA	Site Set up Plan	Daily When required
		2.6 Contractor will ensure that surface drainage is not blocked due to the piling of the raw material	Contractor	Supervision Consultant PTEGP WCLA	Site Inspection Record	Daily Once a month After each rain
		2.7 Contractor will maintain leak / spill record for each incident of spill or damaged vehicles. Damaged / defective vehicles will not be operated unless repaired	Contractor	Supervision Consultant PTEGP WCLA	Maintain Site Incident Record	Daily When required
		2.8 Contractor will ensure that the material is stock piled at the designated area only.	Contractor	Supervision Consultant PTEGP ECLA	Compliance with agreed site setup plan; photographs	Weekly site inspection during construction Phase

Sr. No.	Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility		Parameters for Monitoring	Frequency
			Executor	Monitor		
		2.9 Ensure work activities do not block public path or access to the local facilities e.g. religious place, shop, washroom, entrance/exit etc.	Contractor	Supervision Consultant PTEGP WCLA	Site Inspection record, Compliance with Site set up plan agreed with client and consultant Public consultation record	Daily during construction
		2.10 If temporary latrine/washroom provided on site than it must be at least 50m away from the residential structure and groundwater source (hand pump, tube well).	Contractor	Supervision Consultant PTEGP WCLA	Site record, site setup plan	Before start work and during construction phase,
3	Safety hazard for communities; road accidents; damage to public infrastructure; Dust Emission	3.1. The Contractor will prepare and implement Traffic Management Plan and obtain approval from the supervision consultant before commencement of work on site. Work area should be segregated with solid fence from public area or path/road. Safety reflective signage should be displayed and the local community should be formally informed through consultation process. The work should be planned in light of the local community opinion/suggestions.	Contractor	Supervision Consultant PTEGP WCLA	Traffic management Plan is prepared and implemented on site	Before construction phase and monthly during construction phase
		3.2 All the local roads under the use of the contractor will be restored immediately in case of any damage occur due to the project traffic.	Contractor	Supervision Consultant PTEGP WCLA	Site inspection; Public Consultation; photographs	At completion of works and after de-mobilised of the contractor.
		3.3 All sections of the road/paths including access tracks that are prone to dust emission should be damped with water sprinkling during construction phase of the project.	Contractor	Supervision Consultant PTEGP WCLA	Public Consultation; visual inspection;	Water sprinkling should be done

Sr. No.	Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility		Parameters for Monitoring	Frequency
			Executor	Monitor		
						on daily basis during persistent dry weather or when require basis.
		3.3 Ensure adherence of speed limit of 20 km/hr by project's and public traffic in the vicinity of work area, unless different limit specified by the project management.	Contractor	Supervision Consultant PTEGP WCLA	Site inspection record Compliance with traffic management plan and training plan (specified training to the drivers are delivered etc.).	The 20 km/hr speed limit need to be obeyed at all time on site. Monitoring will be conducted randomly during construction phase of the project.
		3.4 Ensure that vegetation clearing will be minimized and no tree will be uprooted without prior consent of the Supervision Consultant. It is recommended to plant 10 new trees for every one tree uprooted on site within the project vicinity. Do not introduce invasive or exotic species through new plantation.	Contractor	Supervision Consultant PTEGP WCLA	Site record; Site Inspection record	Once a week or When required basis
		3.5 Contractor will ensure that the disposal of cleared vegetation or temporary storage of demolition waste on site is not in a manner that may affect the blockage of natural drainage or public paths	Contractor	Supervision Consultant PTEGP WCLA	Site Inspections; Implementation of Waste Disposal Plan	Daily Once a month
4	Air Pollution;	4.1 Vehicle and plant maintenance work should not	Contractor	Supervision	Compliance	Daily

Sr. No.	Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility		Parameters for Monitoring	Frequency
			Executor	Monitor		
	water pollution; soil pollution;	be conducted at work's site except light maintenance i.e. changing wheel etc. Vehicle washing should be avoided at site.		Consultant PTEGP WCLA	System in place	As and When required
	noise pollution;	4.2 Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) or Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) sheets should be available at site.	Contractor	Supervision Consultant PTEGP WCLA	MSDS or COSHH sheets available on site	Once every 15-days
	damage to natural vegetation, habitat and wildlife	4.3 Ensure that all equipment, generators and vehicles used during the construction are properly tuned and maintained in good working condition in order to minimize the emissions.	Contractor	Supervision Consultant PTEGP WCLA	Maintain inspection record of periodic plant and equipment inspection	Daily When required
		4.4 Ear plugs and other protective devices will be provided to the workers working at noise prone area by the Contractor.	Contractor	Supervision Consultant PTEGP WCLA	PPE Issue record Site Inspections	Daily When required
		4.5 Carry out noise monitoring at 5m distance from machine or work activities which likely to produce noise pollution.	Contractor	Supervision Consultant PTEGP WCLA	Environmental monitoring record	Once a day for every noise producing activity
		4.6 Use appropriate machinery in good working condition in order to keeping noise levels within NEQS/PEQS.	Contractor	Supervision Consultant PTEGP	Plant & Equipment Inspection record	When required
		4.7 All noise producing activities should be conducted during day time near residential area. If sensitive receptor identified near the work area i.e.	Contractor	Supervision Consultant	Compliance with site rules	When required

Sr. No.	Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility		Parameters for Monitoring	Frequency
			Executor	Monitor		
		school, health center etc. than additional precautions should be taken to minimize the noise pollution e.g. use noise barrier, adjust working hours etc. Carry out regular noise monitoring as per the requirement of Environmental Monitoring Plan.		PTEGP WCLA	Implementation of Environmental Monitoring Plan	Once a month
5	Public grievances related to environmental and social aspects e.g. unavailability of drinking water, loss of public property, loss of livelihood.	<p>5.1 Maintain a complaint register at site office.</p> <p>5.2 A GRM system is developed by PTEGP to address the community complains in systematic way. E&S team, PMU will arrange training sessions for contractors on GRM. During public consultations, local community will be made aware of how to register grievances. Complaint registers will be maintained on site and GRM related information material will be displayed on web site and at visible places within the project area.</p> <p>5.3 Inform and coordinate the local residents regarding construction time schedule. Conduct meaningful public consultation during all stages of the project execution.</p> <p>5.4 Identify and appropriately respond to impacts on</p>	<p>Contractor</p> <p>PTEGP Contractor</p> <p>Supervision Consultant PTEGP</p> <p>Contractor</p>	<p>Supervision Consultant PTEGP WCLA</p> <p>Supervision Consultant PTEGP WCLA</p> <p>Supervision Consultant PTEGP WCLA</p> <p>Supervision Consultant</p>	<p>Maintain Compliant Register on site</p> <p>Public Consultation Record</p>	Monthly during construction

Sr. No.	Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility		Parameters for Monitoring	Frequency
			Executor	Monitor		
		<p>directly affected persons to ensure legal compliance and meet moral/ethical obligation.</p> <p>5.5 workers will be trained to address privacy issue and behave ethically.</p> <p>5.6 Labour would be instructed to respect privacy of local population especially woman and children.</p>	Contractor	<p>PTEGP</p> <p>Supervision Consultant</p> <p>PTEGP</p> <p>WCLA</p>		
		<p>5.7 ARAP will be prepared and implement before commence construction phase of the project for compensating the affected persons in accordance to WB OP4.12 and national laws.</p> <p>5.8 No livelihood or private land likely to be adversely affected due to the project execution.</p> <p>5.9 Job priority will be given to the local area inhabitants for unskilled and where possible skilled labor for the project execution.</p>	<p>PTEGP</p> <p>Supervision Consultant</p>	<p>PMU PTEGP</p> <p>WCLA</p>	ARAP implementation record	Before commence construction activities

Sr. No.	Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility		Parameters for Monitoring	Frequency
			Executor	Monitor		
6	Archeological or religious remains (such as graves etc.) may find during the construction activities of the project, particularly during preparation of ground and earthwork activities carry out for developing car park area	6.1 All earthwork activities must be supervised by a competent person on site. Vibrating roller should be avoided near building(s)/historical structures, if require prior approval will be required from the consultant.	Contractor	Supervision Consultant PTEGP WCLA	Site Inspection record	When required basis during construction phase
		6.2 In case of findings of archeological or religious site during execution of work on site, the work should be stop and immediately inform archeological department and PMU.				
		6.3 Implement Chance Find Procedure (provided as Annexure A) in case of uncovering of ancient site or artefacts during construction phase of the project.	Contractor	Supervision Consultant PTEGP WCLA	Site diaries Site training record	Before and during construction phase
		6.4 Explain Chance Find Procedure to the site workers by delivering toolbox talk on this topic during construction phase of the project on site.	Contractor	PTEGP WCLA		
		6.5 In case of unavoidable interference require in public places i.e. mosque, schools, graveyard etc. prior notification will be issued to the supervision consultant and consultant needs to be done to reach consensus on procedure or other options.	Contractor Supervision Consultant	PTEGP WCLA		

Sr. No.	Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility		Parameters for Monitoring	Frequency
			Executor	Monitor		
7	Blocking of road may hamper public mobility due to increase in number of vehicles and causing road safety	<p>7.1 The Contractor will prepare and implement Traffic Management Plan and gets its approval from the supervision consultant for implementation at site</p> <p>7.2 Enforce the maximum speed limit for site traffic to 20 km/hour or otherwise specified different limits by the supervision consultant.</p> <p>7.3 Any damage to public roads/property due to the project traffic should be rectify ASAP by the contractor.</p> <p>7.4 Appropriate plant and equipment should be utilized by the contractor for execution of project activities in narrow and congested urban area e.g. se mini excavator instead of 13 tonner, mini dumper etc.</p> <p>7.5 Movement of vehicle carrying construction material should be restricted during off peak day time only to reduce traffic load and inconvenience to the local residence.</p> <p>7.6 Indicators, signboards regarding traffic diversion should be provided at proper distance.</p>	Contractor	<p>Supervision Consultant</p> <p>PTEGP</p> <p>WCLA</p>	Implementation of Approved Traffic Management Plan.	Weekly during construction phase

Sr. No.	Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility		Parameters for Monitoring	Frequency
			Executor	Monitor		
8	<p>Contractor's site offices and camp site for the site workers are the important locations that may have noticeable impacts such as health and safety hazards, extra burden on local welfare facilities and infrastructure of the area.</p> <p>There will be a potential for diseases to be transmitted including malaria, exacerbated by inadequate health and safety practices.</p>	<p>8.1 Contractor will have rented out house(s) for the workers rather installation of camps nearby the sub-project site.</p> <p>8.2 Provide adequate health care facilities close to the construction site.</p> <p>8.3 Provide first aid facility round the clock at site workers living place (rented house).</p> <p>8.4 Maintain stock of medicines in the facility and appoint fulltime designated first aider or nurse.</p> <p>8.5 Ensuring that children and minors are not employed directly or indirectly on the sub- project.</p> <p>8.6 Deal children of less than 14 years of age and pregnant women or women who delivered a child within 8 preceding weeks, in accordance with the Pakistani Labour Laws and Employment of Child Act (1977).</p> <p>8.7 Carry out environmental monitoring as per requirement of the Monitoring Plan.</p> <p>8.8 Provide personal protection equipment (PPE) for workers, such as safety boots, helmets, masks, gloves, protective clothing, safety goggles etc. (as per the requirement of risk assessment)</p>	Contractor	<p>Supervision Consultant</p> <p>PTEGP</p> <p>WCLA</p>	<p>Site inspection record</p> <p>First Aid Box available at camp site</p> <p>PPE issuing record</p> <p>Implementation of Environmental Monitoring Plan</p>	Weekly during construction

Sr. No.	Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility		Parameters for Monitoring	Frequency
			Executor	Monitor		
	Child labour and school drop out Occupational Health & Safety attributes					
9	Uncontrolled releases of hazardous materials may result from small cumulative events, or from more significant equipment failure associated with events such as manual or mechanical transfer between storage systems or process equipment.	<p>9.1 Control measures for fire prevention and fire fighting plan should be included in the Contractor's Health & Safety (H&S) Plan and implement on site by the contractor.</p> <p>9.2 Indicators on site (for example, heavy rainfall) that will prompt the shutdown of specified areas of work should be provided in the H&S Plan.</p> <p>9.3 An Emergency Plan should be provided by the contractor including but not limited to a procedure for shutdown of site, including transfer of plant, materials and personnel to safe areas (for example in the event of a flood).</p> <p>9.4 Emergency evacuation procedure for staff and members of the public likely to be impacted by an emergency event on site (for example: fire or blast).</p> <p>9.5 Where practicable, avoiding or minimizing the use of hazardous materials.</p> <p>9.6 Emergency lighting of adequate intensity should be installed and automatically activated</p>	Contractor	Supervision Consultant PTEGP WCLA	Training Record Compliance with ESMP Provision of MSDD sheets on site Emergency Plan is in place	Monthly during construction phase

Sr. No.	Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility		Parameters for Monitoring	Frequency
			Executor	Monitor		
		<p>upon failure of the principal artificial light source to ensure safe shut-down, evacuation etc.</p> <p>9.7 The contractor will prepare emergency shutdown procedures and evacuations to cover all staffs and affected members of the public in the event of any emergency incident (such as traffic accident and fire).</p> <p>9.8 The contractor will ensure emergency access routes are well-known and have appropriate signage.</p> <p>Identification of locations of hazardous materials and associated activities on an emergency plan.</p> <p>9.9 Training should incorporate information from Material Safety Data Sheets for hazardous materials being handled.</p> <p>9.10 MSDSs should be readily accessible to employees in their local language.</p>				
10	Adverse impacts on social environment of the area due to the project execution activities including health hazard for local	<p>10.1 Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) plan will be developed and implemented by the contractor.</p> <p>10.2 A proper medical screening of labour should be done at the time of recruitment.</p> <p>10.3 Contractor will ensure that a risk assessment of</p>	Contractor	<p>Supervision Consultant</p> <p>PTEGP</p> <p>WCLA</p>	<p>HSE Plan is developed and implemented</p> <p>Periodic health check record of the project staff</p>	

Sr. No.	Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility		Parameters for Monitoring	Frequency
			Executor	Monitor		
	<p>population and project staff and Local disagreement associated with influx of workers from other parts of the country</p>	<p>the spread of communicable diseases e.g. COVID 19, HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis etc. are completed before commence work activities on site.</p> <p>10.4 The contractor will provide potable water supply for drinking and shadow rest area for site workers.</p> <p>10.5 Contractor will deploy maximum employment from the local resources, particularly the unskilled labour.</p> <p>10.6 At the completion of the work all sites which were under the use of the contractor will be restored to minimum original level or better condition. This should be verified with the photographic record before acquiring the site and after restoration of the site by the contractor.</p>			<p>Health check record of the site workers before deployed to the site</p> <p>Environmental monitoring record (related to the water source periodic checks)</p> <p>Employment record of the project</p>	

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Master Conservation and Redevelopment Plan

As required by the Walled City of Lahore Act 2012, a ‘Master Conservation and Redevelopment Plan’ (MCRP) was developed in 2017, which identified and represented zones of special value. The plan includes: a land use and zoning plan; a plan for the conservation of heritage of the Walled City; a plan for the development, improvement, and maintenance of municipal services; a plan for the development, improvement and maintenance of public passages, urban open spaces, public areas; and a plan for the development of enterprise and economic activities.⁵⁴

*General Strategies and Policies:*⁵⁵

- The Walled City’s distinct character and identity must be cherished, protected, and preserved.
- The Walled City must be visually presented as a clearly visible historic asset.
- External pressures and the threats that they impose on the Walled City must be mitigated, and negative developments should be identified and contained.
- Historic neighborhoods and monuments must be revalorized.
- The heritage of the Walled City must be protected in a sustainable manner and strong regulatory frameworks should be created and enforced.
- Traffic conditions within the Walled City should be alleviated and disciplined.
- Suitable conditions must be created for tourism to play its role in the economic future of the Walled City.
- Support a conceptual understanding of urban conservation as an all-embracing, multidimensional process.
- Prioritize the economic uplift of the resident population through tourism.
- A continuous stream of adequate funding must be maintained from appropriate sources to fulfill the aforementioned goals and recruit in-house professional staff at the WCLA.
- Full participation of the communities and individuals should be engendered.

*Strategy for Conservation in the Walled City:*⁵⁶

- The goal should be to conserve and rehabilitate the entire Walled City, not just individual buildings and monuments, but the historic urban landscape as well.
- The design and development should be in-keeping with the Walled City’s historic and cultural values as represented in its physical form, and regulated under the building by-laws.
- Social mobilization should be based on involving communities to set their own development priorities in consultation with design professionals.

⁵⁴ Masood Khan. Lahore: A Framework for Urban Conservation, edited by Philip Jodidio, p154. Munich: Prestel, 2019.

⁵⁵ Masood Khan. Lahore: A Framework for Urban Conservation, edited by Philip Jodidio, p156-158. Munich: Prestel, 2019.

⁵⁶ Masood Khan. Lahore: A Framework for Urban Conservation, edited by Philip Jodidio, p158-159. Munich: Prestel, 2019.

- The Heritage Conservation Board created under the Walled City of Lahore Act should play a strong, professional role.
- Eminent domain and the public interest should be the primary criteria for the protection of and interventions in sites of very high value.

*The Land Use Plan.*⁵⁷

The ‘Land Use Plan’ defers to traditional land-use patterns of the Walled City. It comprises a map indicating the areas of specific land use, and several schedules. The main schedule will contain a mention of the land use ascribed to each specific land parcel in the Walled City. In addition, there will be several subsidiary schedules, including:

- Schedule of prohibited land uses and prohibited building types;
- Schedule of non-residential use permitted in residential zones;
- Schedule of non-residential use permitted in secondary bazaars;
- Schedule of uses in main bazaars, including upper-storey uses.

*The Conservation Plan.*⁵⁸

The ‘Conservation Plan’ endorses the principle that in all future deliberations and executive decision-making on the Walled City of Lahore’s heritage, as defined by the Act, should be guided by 8 key international charters and conventions (for more information, see Annexes 3-10):

1. International charter for the conservation and restoration of monuments and sites (The Venice Charter), 1964.
2. UN Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)
3. Charter for the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas 1987
4. The Nara Document on Authenticity (1994)
5. The Stockholm Declaration on the Right to Cultural Heritage as part of Human Rights (1998)
6. Charter on the Built Vernacular Heritage (1999)
7. Xi’an Declaration on the Conservation of the Setting of Heritage Structures, sites and areas (2005)
8. The UN Recommendation on the Historic Cultural Landscape (2011)

The objectives of the ‘Conservation Plan’ are: to identify, list, notify and bring the urban heritage under the protection of the law; to initiate integrated conservation projects at all levels of the hierarchy of the elements of the urban heritage: urban open spaces, streets and bazaars, neighborhoods, groups of buildings, individual buildings and monuments; to integrate conservation projects with infrastructure improvement and redevelopment; and to rehabilitate the urban context at high standards of urban design and landscaping.

⁵⁷ Masood Khan. Lahore: A Framework for Urban Conservation, edited by Philip Jodidio, p161-163. Munich: Prestel, 2019.

⁵⁸ Masood Khan. Lahore: A Framework for Urban Conservation, edited by Philip Jodidio, p163-175. Munich: Prestel, 2019.

The conservation Plan provides guidelines for the stabilization and conservation of endangered buildings, and for the design and development of buildings that are inserted into the urban fabric. It also provides guidelines for the development of the necessary specialized skills required to be created within the WCLA for carrying out the identified activities. Additionally, it makes specific conceptual proposals for urban and traffic design on the Circular Road, and for the rehabilitation of the Circular Garden.

*The Infrastructure and Municipal Services Plan.*⁵⁹

The ‘Integrated Infrastructure Concept Design’ presented in the MCRP brings together the design of seven utilities services in seven development phases covering the entire Walled City. These phases of development are the basis of the ongoing area conservation and development schemes.

Recommended Actions

The upgradation and rehabilitation project in the selected Bhatti Gate neighborhood is complex both in terms of scale as well as the expertise that is required to implement the project. For this reason, it is recommended that a pilot project be implemented first, which demonstrates on a smaller scale, the manner in which the project should be carried out. The aim of the pilot project would be to test the proposed rehabilitation and infrastructure improvement interventions, as well as to finalize the design concepts and construction methodologies prior to the launch of the larger project at hand.

The MCRP should be consulted throughout the course of the project and all works carried out should adhere to the guidelines established in the key document.

Recommendations with respect to the project’s main goals are as follows:

Activity	Recommendations
Infrastructure Upgrading	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A detailed design of the infrastructure elements should be carried out on a street-by-street and façade-by-façade basis. All design work should be conducted by skilled professionals in the form of detailed drawings of infrastructure design, complete with blow-up details. Structural stability and integrity of building should be assessed by a competent person before commence any rehabilitation work of the building and undertake any prior stabilization work for the proposed rehabilitation. The site should also be carefully monitored with respect to execution of all infrastructure-related temporary works, such as installation of scaffoldings and protection of excavations throughout the course of the project to ensure that there are no damages to the surrounding environment from accidents or construction activities.

⁵⁹ Masood Khan. Lahore: A Framework for Urban Conservation, edited by Philip Jodidio, p175. Munich: Prestel, 2019.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a hygienic sanitary drainage system that is appropriate for such a heritage site. Provisions for a separate storm water disposal network should also be integrated. These measures will protect the built environment from future damage and deterioration resulting from underground leakages that impact the foundations of individual buildings, as well as improve the quality of life of the residents of the area. • Infrastructure should be securely mounted on the facades of buildings in order to support the new and organized electrical, telephone, and television cable network. • Ensure that structural improvement works do not negatively impact the structural integrity of the buildings. Stabilization actions must be taken as and where required. • Electrical cables are a major hazard in the project area. Any scaffoldings that are erected on site should be fitted with rubber sleeves to protect the residents, survey teams as well as the workers from possible electrocution.
Façade Improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All design work should be conducted by skilled professionals to ensure that the character of the Walled City is preserved. Any inappropriate structural and architectural interventions should be removed. Work should be carried out using traditional materials and building elements that are in-keeping with the historic fabric of the site. Introduce modern materials and techniques only where necessary and without compromising the authentic value of the buildings. Such an approach will create a dramatically improved visual environment that reflects the true character of the project area. • Every building in the project area should be properly documented (in the form of plans, sections, elevations, etc.) and schematic designs for their improvement be developed accordingly. Before, during, and after photographs of the rehabilitation work should be taken to document the work progress. A set of as-built drawings of all rehabilitated buildings should also be prepared. These photographs and drawings will serve as a record of the changes that have been implemented in the project area and should be carefully archived by the WCLA for future reference. • Survey of the bazaar and project area facades should be carried out in the early morning hours before shops open (at about 10am) and the local traffic in the area increases.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor will be required to negotiate construction work timings with the community and provide diversions/temporary access where require with proper signage. Construction work will be conducted phase wise to mitigate impacts on the community. • The Portion where work activities are being carried out should be cordoned off.
Civic Amenities and Tourist Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project should also focus on urban landscaping, street furniture, and provide amenities such as toilets and information kiosks that facilitate tourist activity on public land.
Signage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The design and regulation of proper signage, both during the project and after its completion, should be an important aspect of the work.
Street Surface Improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Along with the replacement of asphalt based surface to brick on edge paving, it is very important that the elements of infrastructure such as manholes, bases of electrical poles, etc. be properly integrated in the design of the street.
Conservation of Select Monuments/ Buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out proper documentation of monuments/buildings in the form of drawings and photographs. An in-depth analysis of the properties' condition should also be conducted to identify core issues of damage. • A comprehensive conservation plan consisting of schematic designs, integration of infrastructure, use of buildings, etc. should be prepared by a team of skilled professionals. A record of before, and after conservation work should be maintained in the form of photographs and as-built drawings, which should be archived by the WCLA for future reference. • Carry out pilot restoration initiatives before implementing on a larger scale to avoid damaging the buildings, to gain a better understanding of the challenges that might be experienced throughout the course of the project, and to demonstrate the visual impact of the proposed interventions. • Carefully monitor the behavior of the buildings after their conservation is complete to ensure that there is no damage to the buildings as a result of the work carried out and that their conservation is sustainable in the long-term.
Social Mobilization and Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular interaction with the community who live in and use the buildings in the project area should be established to provide updates on work progress, to

	<p>listen to their requirements, to mitigate any concerns that they might have and to provide them with available options including PTEGP's approved GRM system. This will create trust in the citizens and merchants of the Walled City and help reduce some of the skepticism that prevails among them. The house or shop owner consent will be taken by completing the consent form before commence rehabilitation work. A sample consent form is attached as an Annexure 13. A checklist provided as an Annex 11 will be completed on monthly basis through the consultation of concern part of the local community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A GRM system is developed by PTEGP to address the community complains in systematic way. E&S team, PMU will arrange training sessions for contractors on GRM. During public consultations, local community will be made aware of how to register grievances. Complaint registers will be maintained on site and GRM related information material will be displayed on web site and at visible places within the project area. • A social mobilization team should carry out extended negotiations with the aid of a specialist resettlement and environmental impact consultant. • Sub-project's PAPs are identified. ARAP is prepared to address the anticipated resettlement impacts of the sub-project. It is envisaged that three small businesses (waste sorting unit, birds selling business and small tea stall) will be required to relocate for the development of car park area. Consultations will be conducted throughout the project cycle for implementing the ARAP in accordance to World Bank Safeguard Policies. It will be ensured that resettlement is completed before commence work according to the ARAP. Other community members from the sub-project's area including street vendors, peddlers, residents etc. will be consulted during design and construction phase of the sub-project and ensure require control measures are in place to manage possible adverse social impacts of the project. • Work should be carried out with the active participation of the community residing in the project area, and should provide potential opportunities for members of the community to be gainfully employed. The youth will especially benefit from exposure in the building industry, and given adequate training can acquire skills that promise higher income levels.
Heritage Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involve local community representatives, conservationists, tourism operators, and policy makers to achieve a sustainable tourism industry that also

	enhances the protection of heritage resources for future generations.
Stakeholder Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Given the complex nature of this project that requires an array of different skills and professionals, an integrated approach should be adopted to ensure the project's proper implementation and success. All major Departments involved, such as the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Punjab, the Punjab Archaeology Department, WCLA and other relevant Departments, should arrange to meet and provide consultation on a regular basis. Any discussions and proposed decisions should be documented in the form of a living document that is continually edited and updated throughout the course of the project. • The executing agency should be in close liaison with the Project Management Unit (PMU). A report consisting of a summary of on-going activities, benchmarks, and challenges should be prepared and shared with the PMU on a quarterly basis, and shared with the World Bank.

CONCLUSION

The improvement of the Bhatti Gate neighborhood is a complex project, with respect to both scope and scale, as well as the various specialized skills that will be required to implement the project in a proper manner while preserving the heritage value of the site. An integrated approach should be adopted, where all the relevant Departments such as WCLA, the Punjab Archaeology Department, and the EPA Punjab, work in tandem. Regular meetings to discuss points of concern should be arranged and all decisions taken should be documented carefully in the form of a living document. It is only through an integrated approach that a project of urban rehabilitation such as this one is successfully executed and is sustainable for the future.

It is absolutely vital that the project is planned in a timely and informed manner. The different phases of the project, including but not limited to, survey/documentation, schematic design development, excavations, installation of scaffoldings, laying of new integrated and improved sanitary system, rehabilitation of facades, and conservation of select monuments/buildings, should all be executed according to a comprehensive timeline prepared by the implementing agency. In the absence of such a timeline, negative impacts resulting from the project are expected, accidental and otherwise, which will result in the loss of the historic neighborhood's architectural and heritage value. This should be protected at all costs throughout the course of the work.

All project components, such as infrastructure improvement, façade rehabilitation, and monument conservation, should be designed in detail by a team of skilled professionals with experience of working in a challenging environment such as the historic Walled City. Before executing the project on a larger scale, pilot initiatives should be undertaken to gauge the various challenges that may be experienced when implementing on a larger scale. Such pilot initiatives will increase the preparedness of the implementing agency and ensure that the protection of the heritage site is not compromised at any point. Additionally, a documentation of before, during, and after implementation of proposed activities in the form of both drawings and photographs should be well-maintained and archived for future reference. The implementing agency should be in close liaison with the PMU and submit a quarterly report documenting the project's progress, any associated challenges faced on site, and mitigation measures that have been taken.

It is important that a social mobilization team engages with the local community on a regular basis. This will help build trust within the community and help understand their requirements and any concerns that they might have. They should also be frequently updated on the project's progress and the various schedules of work. Since the improvement project will be executed in an extended period of time, it is necessary that the residential population of the site is properly facilitated and satisfied to avoid creating undue hostility in the work environment.

REFERENCES

- Amber Pariona (2018) The Largest Countries In Asia By Area, World Atlas, shorturl.at/psFMX
- Population Welfare Department, Government of the Punjab, https://pwd.punjab.gov.pk/population_profile
- Masood Khan. Lahore: A Framework for Urban Conservation, edited by Philip Jodidio. Munich: Prestel, 2019.
- Rehman, A. (2013). Mapping Lahore: Tracing Historical Geography of a City through Maps. Lahore: Al-Mezaan Publishers and Book Sellers.
- Punjab, Pakistan Master Plan Project Office (1973). Master Plan for greater Lahore. Lahore.
- Glover, W. J. (2008). Making Lahore Modern: Constructing and Imagining a Colonial City. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.
- “Lahore.” Perry-Castaneda Library Map Collection. The University of Texas at Austin. https://legacy.lib.utexas.edu/maps/historical/baedeker_indien_1914.html?p=print
- Chauburji. The Nation. Bhati Gate to the Mori. <https://www.nation.com.pk/23-Dec-2018/bhati-gate-to-the-mori>
- Akbar, Syed & Iqbal, Naveed & Van Cleempoel, Koenraad. (2020). Re-reading the heritage legislations of Pakistan. 7th International Conference on Heritage and Sustainable Development. Coimbra, Portugal. Volume: I.
- Francesco Siravo. Lahore: A Framework for Urban Conservation, edited by Philip Jodidio. Munich: Prestel, 2019.
- Pakistan. Unesco World Heritage Convention. shorturl.at/kqW12
- Asim Raza (2021) Punjab Tourism Policy 2019: A Brief Interview. <https://dailytimes.com.pk/754827/punjab-tourism-policy-2019-a-brief-overview/>
- Climate Environment Initiative. Punjab: The Punjab Environmental Protection Act 1997. <https://cei.rsilpak.org/resources/punjab/>
- History. Environment Protection Department, Government of Punjab. <https://epd.punjab.gov.pk/history>

EXTRA ORDINARY ISSUE

REGISTERED No. L-7532



The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE MONDAY APRIL 17, 2017

**GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB
LAW AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT**

**NOTIFICATION
(60 of 2017)**

14 April 2017

The following Notification No. SOR(LG)38-1/2012, dated 11.04.2017 issued under section 49 of the Walled City of Lahore Act 2012 (XXXVI of 2012) for the Walled City (Declaration for Heritage Properties) Rules 2017 is published for general information:

DR SYED ABUL HASSAN NAJMEE
Secretary
Government of the Punjab
Law and Parliamentary Affairs
Department

Price Rs. 10.00 Per Page

(5881)

GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT

11 April, 2017

NOTIFICATION

No.SOR(LG)38-1/2012 In exercise of powers conferred under section 49 of the Walled City of Lahore Act 2012 (XXXVI of 2012), Governor of the Punjab is pleased to make the following rules:

1. Short title and commencement.— These rules may be cited as the Walled City (Declaration for Heritage Properties) Rules 2017.

(2) They shall come into force at once.

2. Definitions.— (1) In these rules:

- (a) "Act" means the Walled City of Lahore Act 2012 (XXXVI of 2012);
- (b) "heritage property" means a building, structure, land, building fabric or work of heritage value;
- (c) "declaration" means heritage declaration issued in respect of an heritage property;
- (d) "notice of declaration" means a notice containing declaration and specifying the property as heritage property;
- (e) "notice of intention" means a notice issued by the Authority expressing its intention for issuance of declaration;
- (f) "objection" means a written objection filed in response to a notice of intention;
- (g) "register of heritage properties" means the register maintained by the Authority to keep record of heritage properties;
- (h) "rules" means the Walled City (Declaration for Heritage Properties) Rules 2017; and
- (i) "Schedule" means a Schedule appended to the rules.

(2) An expression used but not defined in the rules shall have the same meaning as are assigned to it under the Act.

3. Declaration of heritage property.— (1) The Authority may, after consultation with the Board and through a notification, declare any property within Walled City as heritage property.

(2) The Authority may issue the declaration if the property has following characteristics:

- (a) heritage value for architectural, archaeological, monumental, historic, artistic, aesthetic, cultural or social commemorative use or location;

- (b) age, rarity and uniqueness;
 - (c) relevance to social or economic history;
 - (d) association with well-known persons or events;
 - (e) a building or groups of buildings or areas of a distinct architectural design, historic period or way of life having sociological interest; or
 - (f) heritage value as a part of a group of buildings.
- (3) The Authority, prior to declaration, shall:
- (a) consult with the Board;
 - (b) serve the owner or occupant of the property, with a notice of intention as per Schedule-I describing detailed reasons of proposed declaration; and
 - (c) publish a notice of intention in at least two leading newspapers, one in English and the other in Urdu.
- 4. Request for declaration.**— (1) An interested person, may request the Authority in writing to declare any property as heritage property having the characteristics contained in sub-rule (2) of rule 3.
- (2) The Authority may require from the applicant to furnish further information documents in addition to the written request:
- (3) The Authority may, in consultation with the Board, may:
- (a) consider the request in accordance with the sub-rule (3) of rule 3; or
 - (b) pass an order for refusal of the request within thirty days of receipt of the request.
- 5. Objection to proposed declaration.**— (1) If a person objects to the proposed heritage declaration, he shall serve a notice in writing to the Authority within fifteen days of the publication of notice of intention.
- (2) The notice mentioned under sub-rule (1) shall state therein objections, reasons for objections and all the relevant facts.
- 6. Hearing of objections.**— (1) The Authority shall on receipt of the objections start the proceeding for hearing of objections.
- (2) The Authority, within fifteen days, shall:
- (a) provide an opportunity of hearing to the person who objected to the declaration and settle his objections in consultation with the Board; or
 - (b) withdraw the proposed declaration.
- (3) The Authority shall decide the matter within thirty days from the date of service of the notice under sub-rule (1).
- 7. Notice of declaration.**— The Authority shall, in consultation with the Board, serve a notice to the owner or occupant of a property

intended to be declared as heritage property, stating therein the detailed reason of such declaration.

8. Notification of declaration.— The Authority shall notify the declaration in the form set out in Schedule-II after the completion of the procedure under the rules.

9. Register of heritage properties.— (1) The Authority shall keep a record of all the declared heritage properties in a register of heritage properties as per Schedule-III.

**SECRETARY
GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT**



SOR LGAD

SCHEDULE-I
NOTICE OF INTENTION
(see rule 3)

To,

You are hereby notified that:

1. The land and building located at _____ has been identified to be declared as heritage property under section 23 of the Walled City of Lahore Act, 2012.
2. The reasons for this proposed Heritage Declaration are:
 - (i) _____
 - (ii) _____
 - (iii) _____(age of property; architectural significance; association with persons, places and events of historical significance; status as important landmark; or other consideration).
3. _____ prohibits demolition or any substantial alteration in proposed _____ described herein for a period of one hundred twenty (120) days from the date of service of this notice, unless within that time the Authority _____.
4. The effect of declaration of heritage property is that no alteration _____ may be undertaken from the date of Declaration without the approval of the Authority in consultation with Heritage Conservation Board.
5. A decision with respect to proposed declaration of heritage property will not take place until 60 days after service of this notice in order to allow reasonable time for interested persons to make representation to the Authority with respect to the proposed declaration. You are invited to forward any comments you might wish to make in this matter during that time _____.

Dated this ____ day of _____, 20____

DIRECTOR GENERAL
WALLED CITY OF LAHORE AUTHORITY

Schedule-II
HERITAGE DECLARATION
(see rule 8)

To:

You are hereby notified that:

1. The _____ at
(_____ address, location, legal
description or other identification of property) has been
declared as Heritage Property by the Authority under
section 23 of the Walled City of Lahore Act, 2012 on
_____, 20____.
2. The effect of registration in the provincial registry of
heritage property is that no alteration in heritage property
shall be undertaken from the date of heritage declaration
without the approval of the Authority under the provisions
of the Walled City of Lahore Act, 2012.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 20____

DIRECTOR GENERAL
WALLED CITY OF LAHORE AUTHORITY

Schedule-III
REGISTER OF HERITAGE PROPERTIES
 (see rule 9)

Sr. No.	Description of Heritage Property			Description of owner / occupant		Reason for Declaration
	Property No.	Street Address	GIS Database	Name	Address	

Along with the:

- a. Site plan with exact measurements;
- b. Photographs of heritage property.


 SOR L4 & CD

ANNEX 2 - Chance Find Procedures

- Stop the construction activities in the area of the chance find;
- Delineate the discovered site or area;
- Secure the site to prevent any damage or loss of removable objects. In cases of removable antiquities or sensitive remains, a night guard shall be present until the responsible local authorities and the Ministry in charge of Department of Archaeology take over;
- Notify the supervisory Engineer who in turn will notify the responsible local authorities and the Ministry immediately (within 24 hours or less);
- Responsible local authorities and the Ministry in charge of Department of Archaeology would be in charge of protecting and preserving the site before deciding on subsequent appropriate procedures. This would require a preliminary evaluation of the findings to be performed by the archaeologists of the Department of Archaeology and Museums (within 72 hours). The significance and importance of the findings should be assessed according to the various criteria relevant to cultural heritage; those include the aesthetic, historic, scientific or research, social and economic values;
- Decisions on how to handle the finding shall be taken by the responsible authorities and the Ministry in charge of Department of Archaeology. This could include changes in the layout (such as when finding an irremovable remain of cultural or archeological importance) conservation, preservation, restoration and salvage;
- Implementation for the authority decision concerning the management of the finding shall be communicated in writing by the Ministry in charge of Department of Archaeology; and
- Construction work could resume only after permission is given from the responsible local authorities and the Ministry in charge of Department of Archaeology concerning safeguard of the heritage.

ANNEX 3 - International Charter For The Conservation And Restoration Of Monuments And Sites (The Venice Charter), 1964

Imbued with a message from the past, the historic monuments of generations of people remain to the present day as living witnesses of their age-old traditions. People are becoming more and more conscious of the unity of human values and regard ancient monuments as a common heritage. The common responsibility to safeguard them for future generations is recognized. It is our duty to hand them on in the full richness of their authenticity.

It is essential that the principles guiding the preservation and restoration of ancient buildings should be agreed and be laid down on an international basis, with each country being responsible for applying the plan within the framework of its own culture and traditions.

By defining these basic principles for the first time, the Athens Charter of 1931 contributed towards the development of an extensive international movement which has assumed concrete form in national documents, in the work of ICOM and UNESCO and in the establishment by the latter of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property. Increasing awareness and critical study have been brought to bear on problems which have continually become more complex and varied; now the time has come to examine the Charter afresh in order to make a thorough study of the principles involved and to enlarge its scope in a new document.

Accordingly, the IInd International Congress of Architects and Technicians of Historic Monuments, which met in Venice from May 25th to 31st 1964, approved the following text:

DEFINITIONS

Article 1.

The concept of a historic monument embraces not only the single architectural work but also the urban or rural setting in which is found the evidence of a particular civilization, a significant development or a historic event. This applies not only to great works of art but also to more modest works of the past which have acquired cultural significance with the passing of time.

Article 2.

The conservation and restoration of monuments must have recourse to all the sciences and techniques which can contribute to the study and safeguarding of the architectural heritage.

Article 3.

The intention in conserving and restoring monuments is to safeguard them no less as works of art than as historical evidence.

CONSERVATION

Article 4.

It is essential to the conservation of monuments that they be maintained on a permanent basis.

Article 5.

The conservation of monuments is always facilitated by making use of them for some socially useful purpose. Such use is therefore desirable but it must not change the lay-out or decoration of the building. It is within these limits only that modifications demanded by a change of function should be envisaged and may be permitted.

Article 6.

The conservation of a monument implies preserving a setting which is not out of scale. Wherever the traditional setting exists, it must be kept. No new construction, demolition or modification which would alter the relations of mass and colour must be allowed.

Article 7.

A monument is inseparable from the history to which it bears witness and from the setting in which it occurs. The moving of all or part of a monument cannot be allowed except where the safeguarding of that monument demands it or where it is justified by national or international interest of paramount importance.

Article 8.

Items of sculpture, painting or decoration which form an integral part of a monument may only be removed from it if this is the sole means of ensuring their preservation.

RESTORATION

Article 9.

The process of restoration is a highly specialized operation. Its aim is to preserve and reveal the aesthetic and historic value of the monument and is based on respect for original material and authentic documents. It must stop at the point where conjecture begins, and in this case moreover any extra work which is indispensable must be distinct from the architectural composition and must bear a contemporary stamp. The restoration in any case must be preceded and followed by an archaeological and historical study of the monument.

Article 10.

Where traditional techniques prove inadequate, the consolidation of a monument can be achieved by the use of any modern technique for conservation and construction, the efficacy of which has been shown by scientific data and proved by experience.

Article 11.

The valid contributions of all periods to the building of a monument must be respected, since unity of style is not the aim of a restoration. When a building includes the superimposed work of different periods, the revealing of the underlying state can only be justified in exceptional circumstances and when what is removed is of little interest and the material which is brought to light is of great historical, archaeological or aesthetic value, and its state of preservation

good enough to justify the action. Evaluation of the importance of the elements involved and the decision as to what may be destroyed cannot rest solely on the individual in charge of the work.

Article 12.

Replacements of missing parts must integrate harmoniously with the whole, but at the same time must be distinguishable from the original so that restoration does not falsify the artistic or historic evidence.

Article 13.

Additions cannot be allowed except in so far as they do not detract from the interesting parts of the building, its traditional setting, the balance of its composition and its relation with its surroundings.

HISTORIC SITES

Article 14.

The sites of monuments must be the object of special care in order to safeguard their integrity and ensure that they are cleared and presented in a seemly manner. The work of conservation and restoration carried out in such places should be inspired by the principles set forth in the foregoing articles.

EXCAVATIONS

Article 15.

Excavations should be carried out in accordance with scientific standards and the recommendation defining international principles to be applied in the case of archaeological excavation adopted by UNESCO in 1956.

Ruins must be maintained and measures necessary for the permanent conservation and protection of architectural features and of objects discovered must be taken. Furthermore, every means must be taken to facilitate the understanding of the monument and to reveal it without ever distorting its meaning.

All reconstruction work should however be ruled out "a priori". Only anastylosis, that is to say, the reassembling of existing but dismembered parts can be permitted. The material used for integration should always be recognizable and its use should be the least that will ensure the conservation of a monument and the reinstatement of its form.

PUBLICATION

Article 16.

In all works of preservation, restoration or excavation, there should always be precise documentation in the form of analytical and critical reports, illustrated with drawings and photographs. Every stage of the work of clearing, consolidation, rearrangement and integration, as well as technical and formal features identified during the course of the work,

should be included. This record should be placed in the archives of a public institution and made available to research workers. It is recommended that the report should be published.

ANNEX 4 - Un Convention Concerning The Protection Of The World Cultural And Natural Heritage (1972)

The General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization meeting in Paris from 17 October to 21 November 1972, at its seventeenth session,

Noting that the cultural heritage and the natural heritage are increasingly threatened with destruction not only by the traditional causes of decay, but also by changing social and economic conditions which aggravate the situation with even more formidable phenomena of damage or destruction,

Considering that deterioration or disappearance of any item of the cultural or natural heritage constitutes a harmful impoverishment of the heritage of all the nations of the world,

Considering that protection of this heritage at the national level often remains incomplete because of the scale of the resources which it requires and of the insufficient economic, scientific, and technological resources of the country where the property to be protected is situated,

Recalling that the Constitution of the Organization provides that it will maintain, increase, and diffuse knowledge, by assuring the conservation and protection of the world's heritage, and recommending to the nations concerned the necessary international conventions,

Considering that the existing international conventions, recommendations and resolutions concerning cultural and natural property demonstrate the importance, for all the peoples of the world, of safeguarding this unique and irreplaceable property, to whatever people it may belong,

Considering that parts of the cultural or natural heritage are of outstanding interest and therefore need to be preserved as part of the world heritage of mankind as a whole,

Considering that, in view of the magnitude and gravity of the new dangers threatening them, it is incumbent on the international community as a whole to participate in the protection of the cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value, by the granting of collective assistance which, although not taking the place of action by the State concerned, will serve as an efficient complement thereto,

Considering that it is essential for this purpose to adopt new provisions in the form of a convention establishing an effective system of collective protection of the cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value, organized on a permanent basis and in accordance with modern scientific methods,

Having decided, at its sixteenth session, that this question should be made the subject of an international convention,

Adopts this sixteenth day of November 1972 this Convention.

I. DEFINITION OF THE CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

Article 1

For the purposes of this Convention, the following shall be considered as "cultural heritage":

monuments: architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features, which are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science;

groups of buildings: groups of separate or connected buildings which, because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape, are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science;

sites: works of man or the combined works of nature and man, and areas including archaeological sites which are of outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological point of view.

Article 2

For the purposes of this Convention, the following shall be considered as "natural heritage":

natural features consisting of physical and biological formations or groups of such formations, which are of outstanding universal value from the aesthetic or scientific point of view;

geological and physiographical formations and precisely delineated areas which constitute the habitat of threatened species of animals and plants of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation;

natural sites or precisely delineated natural areas of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science, conservation or natural beauty.

Article 3

It is for each State Party to this Convention to identify and delineate the different properties situated on its territory mentioned in Articles 1 and 2 above.

II. NATIONAL PROTECTION AND INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION OF THE CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

Article 4

Each State Party to this Convention recognizes that the duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage referred to in Articles 1 and 2 and situated on its territory, belongs primarily to that State. It will do all it can to this end, to the utmost of its own resources and, where appropriate, with any international assistance and co-operation, in particular, financial, artistic, scientific and technical, which it may be able to obtain.

Article 5

To ensure that effective and active measures are taken for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage situated on its territory, each State Party to this Convention shall endeavor, in so far as possible, and as appropriate for each country:

1. to adopt a general policy which aims to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community and to integrate the protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programmes;
2. to set up within its territories, where such services do not exist, one or more services for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage with an appropriate staff and possessing the means to discharge their functions;
3. to develop scientific and technical studies and research and to work out such operating methods as will make the State capable of counteracting the dangers that threaten its cultural or natural heritage;
4. to take the appropriate legal, scientific, technical, administrative and financial measures necessary for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of this heritage; and
5. to foster the establishment or development of national or regional centres for training in the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage and to encourage scientific research in this field.

Article 6

1. Whilst fully respecting the sovereignty of the States on whose territory the cultural and natural heritage mentioned in Articles 1 and 2 is situated, and without prejudice to property right provided by national legislation, the States Parties to this Convention recognize that such heritage constitutes a world heritage for whose protection it is the duty of the international community as a whole to co-operate.
2. The States Parties undertake, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, to give their help in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage referred to in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 11 if the States on whose territory it is situated so request.
3. Each State Party to this Convention undertakes not to take any deliberate measures which might damage directly or indirectly the cultural and natural heritage referred to in Articles 1 and 2 situated on the territory of other States Parties to this Convention.

Article 7

For the purpose of this Convention, international protection of the world cultural and natural heritage shall be understood to mean the establishment of a system of international co-operation and assistance designed to support States Parties to the Convention in their efforts to conserve and identify that heritage.

III. INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

Article 8

1. An Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection of the Cultural and Natural Heritage of Outstanding Universal Value, called "the World Heritage Committee", is hereby established within the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. It shall be composed of 15 States Parties to the Convention, elected by

States Parties to the Convention meeting in general assembly during the ordinary session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The number of States members of the Committee shall be increased to 21 as from the date of the ordinary session of the General Conference following the entry into force of this Convention for at least 40 States.

2. Election of members of the Committee shall ensure an equitable representation of the different regions and cultures of the world.
3. A representative of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), a representative of the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and a representative of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), to whom may be added, at the request of States Parties to the Convention meeting in general assembly during the ordinary sessions of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, representatives of other intergovernmental or non-governmental organizations, with similar objectives, may attend the meetings of the Committee in an advisory capacity.

Article 9

1. The term of office of States members of the World Heritage Committee shall extend from the end of the ordinary session of the General Conference during which they are elected until the end of its third subsequent ordinary session.
2. The term of office of one-third of the members designated at the time of the first election shall, however, cease at the end of the first ordinary session of the General Conference following that at which they were elected; and the term of office of a further third of the members designated at the same time shall cease at the end of the second ordinary session of the General Conference following that at which they were elected. The names of these members shall be chosen by lot by the President of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization after the first election.
3. States members of the Committee shall choose as their representatives persons qualified in the field of the cultural or natural heritage.

Article 10

1. The World Heritage Committee shall adopt its Rules of Procedure.
2. The Committee may at any time invite public or private organizations or individuals to participate in its meetings for consultation on particular problems.
3. The Committee may create such consultative bodies as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Article 11

1. Every State Party to this Convention shall, in so far as possible, submit to the World Heritage Committee an inventory of property forming part of the cultural and natural heritage, situated in its territory and suitable for inclusion in the list provided for in paragraph 2 of this Article. This inventory, which shall not be considered exhaustive, shall include documentation about the location of the property in question and its significance.

2. On the basis of the inventories submitted by States in accordance with paragraph 1, the Committee shall establish, keep up to date and publish, under the title of "World Heritage List," a list of properties forming part of the cultural heritage and natural heritage, as defined in Articles 1 and 2 of this Convention, which it considers as having outstanding universal value in terms of such criteria as it shall have established. An updated list shall be distributed at least every two years.
3. The inclusion of a property in the World Heritage List requires the consent of the State concerned. The inclusion of a property situated in a territory, sovereignty or jurisdiction over which is claimed by more than one State shall in no way prejudice the rights of the parties to the dispute.
4. The Committee shall establish, keep up to date and publish, whenever circumstances shall so require, under the title of "List of World Heritage in Danger", a list of the property appearing in the World Heritage List for the conservation of which major operations are necessary and for which assistance has been requested under this Convention. This list shall contain an estimate of the cost of such operations. The list may include only such property forming part of the cultural and natural heritage as is threatened by serious and specific dangers, such as the threat of disappearance caused by accelerated deterioration, large-scale public or private projects or rapid urban or tourist development projects; destruction caused by changes in the use or ownership of the land; major alterations due to unknown causes; abandonment for any reason whatsoever; the outbreak or the threat of an armed conflict; calamities and cataclysms; serious fires, earthquakes, landslides; volcanic eruptions; changes in water level, floods and tidal waves. The Committee may at any time, in case of urgent need, make a new entry in the List of World Heritage in Danger and publicize such entry immediately.
5. The Committee shall define the criteria on the basis of which a property belonging to the cultural or natural heritage may be included in either of the lists mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 4 of this article.
6. Before refusing a request for inclusion in one of the two lists mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 4 of this article, the Committee shall consult the State Party in whose territory the cultural or natural property in question is situated.
7. The Committee shall, with the agreement of the States concerned, co-ordinate and encourage the studies and research needed for the drawing up of the lists referred to in paragraphs 2 and 4 of this article.

Article 12

The fact that a property belonging to the cultural or natural heritage has not been included in either of the two lists mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 11 shall in no way be construed to mean that it does not have an outstanding universal value for purposes other than those resulting from inclusion in these lists.

Article 13

1. The World Heritage Committee shall receive and study requests for international assistance formulated by States Parties to this Convention with respect to property forming part of the cultural or natural heritage, situated in their territories, and included or potentially suitable for inclusion in the lists mentioned referred to in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 11. The purpose of such requests may be to secure the protection, conservation, presentation or rehabilitation of such property.

2. Requests for international assistance under paragraph 1 of this article may also be concerned with identification of cultural or natural property defined in Articles 1 and 2, when preliminary investigations have shown that further inquiries would be justified.
3. The Committee shall decide on the action to be taken with regard to these requests, determine where appropriate, the nature and extent of its assistance, and authorize the conclusion, on its behalf, of the necessary arrangements with the government concerned.
4. The Committee shall determine an order of priorities for its operations. It shall in so doing bear in mind the respective importance for the world cultural and natural heritage of the property requiring protection, the need to give international assistance to the property most representative of a natural environment or of the genius and the history of the peoples of the world, the urgency of the work to be done, the resources available to the States on whose territory the threatened property is situated and in particular the extent to which they are able to safeguard such property by their own means.
5. The Committee shall draw up, keep up to date and publicize a list of property for which international assistance has been granted.
6. The Committee shall decide on the use of the resources of the Fund established under Article 15 of this Convention. It shall seek ways of increasing these resources and shall take all useful steps to this end.
7. The Committee shall co-operate with international and national governmental and non-governmental organizations having objectives similar to those of this Convention. For the implementation of its programmes and projects, the Committee may call on such organizations, particularly the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of cultural Property (the Rome Centre), the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), as well as on public and private bodies and individuals.
8. Decisions of the Committee shall be taken by a majority of two-thirds of its members present and voting. A majority of the members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

Article 14

1. The World Heritage Committee shall be assisted by a Secretariat appointed by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
2. The Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, utilizing to the fullest extent possible the services of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property (the Rome Centre), the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) in their respective areas of competence and capability, shall prepare the Committee's documentation and the agenda of its meetings and shall have the responsibility for the implementation of its decisions.

IV. FUND FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

Article 15

1. A Fund for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of Outstanding Universal Value, called "the World Heritage Fund", is hereby established.
2. The Fund shall constitute a trust fund, in conformity with the provisions of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
3. The resources of the Fund shall consist of:
 1. compulsory and voluntary contributions made by States Parties to this Convention,
 2. Contributions, gifts or bequests which may be made by:
 1. other States;
 2. the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, other organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Programme or other intergovernmental organizations;
 3. public or private bodies or individuals;
 3. any interest due on the resources of the Fund;
 4. funds raised by collections and receipts from events organized for the benefit of the fund; and
 5. all other resources authorized by the Fund's regulations, as drawn up by the World Heritage Committee.
4. Contributions to the Fund and other forms of assistance made available to the Committee may be used only for such purposes as the Committee shall define. The Committee may accept contributions to be used only for a certain programme or project, provided that the Committee shall have decided on the implementation of such programme or project. No political conditions may be attached to contributions made to the Fund.

Article 16

1. Without prejudice to any supplementary voluntary contribution, the States Parties to this Convention undertake to pay regularly, every two years, to the World Heritage Fund, contributions, the amount of which, in the form of a uniform percentage applicable to all States, shall be determined by the General Assembly of States Parties to the Convention, meeting during the sessions of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. This decision of the General Assembly requires the majority of the States Parties present and voting, which have not made the declaration referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article. In no case shall the compulsory contribution of States Parties to the Convention exceed 1% of the contribution to the regular budget of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
2. However, each State referred to in Article 31 or in Article 32 of this Convention may declare, at the time of the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession, that it shall not be bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article.
3. A State Party to the Convention which has made the declaration referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article may at any time withdraw the said declaration by notifying the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. However, the withdrawal of the declaration shall not take effect in

regard to the compulsory contribution due by the State until the date of the subsequent General Assembly of States parties to the Convention.

4. In order that the Committee may be able to plan its operations effectively, the contributions of States Parties to this Convention which have made the declaration referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, shall be paid on a regular basis, at least every two years, and should not be less than the contributions which they should have paid if they had been bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article.
5. Any State Party to the Convention which is in arrears with the payment of its compulsory or voluntary contribution for the current year and the calendar year immediately preceding it shall not be eligible as a Member of the World Heritage Committee, although this provision shall not apply to the first election.

The terms of office of any such State which is already a member of the Committee shall terminate at the time of the elections provided for in Article 8, paragraph 1 of this Convention.

Article 17

The States Parties to this Convention shall consider or encourage the establishment of national public and private foundations or associations whose purpose is to invite donations for the protection of the cultural and natural heritage as defined in Articles 1 and 2 of this Convention.

Article 18

The States Parties to this Convention shall give their assistance to international fund-raising campaigns organized for the World Heritage Fund under the auspices of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. They shall facilitate collections made by the bodies mentioned in paragraph 3 of Article 15 for this purpose.

V. CONDITIONS AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

Article 19

Any State Party to this Convention may request international assistance for property forming part of the cultural or natural heritage of outstanding universal value situated within its territory. It shall submit with its request such information and documentation provided for in Article 21 as it has in its possession and as will enable the Committee to come to a decision.

Article 20

Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 13, sub-paragraph (c) of Article 22 and Article 23, international assistance provided for by this Convention may be granted only to property forming part of the cultural and natural heritage which the World Heritage Committee has decided, or may decide, to enter in one of the lists mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 11.

Article 21

1. The World Heritage Committee shall define the procedure by which requests to it for international assistance shall be considered and shall specify the content of the

request, which should define the operation contemplated, the work that is necessary, the expected cost thereof, the degree of urgency and the reasons why the resources of the State requesting assistance do not allow it to meet all the expenses. Such requests must be supported by experts' reports whenever possible.

2. Requests based upon disasters or natural calamities should, by reasons of the urgent work which they may involve, be given immediate, priority consideration by the Committee, which should have a reserve fund at its disposal against such contingencies.
3. Before coming to a decision, the Committee shall carry out such studies and consultations as it deems necessary.

Article 22

Assistance granted by the World Heritage Committee may take the following forms:

1. studies concerning the artistic, scientific and technical problems raised by the protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of the cultural and natural heritage, as defined in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 11 of this Convention;
2. provisions of experts, technicians and skilled labour to ensure that the approved work is correctly carried out;
3. training of staff and specialists at all levels in the field of identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of the cultural and natural heritage;
4. supply of equipment which the State concerned does not possess or is not in a position to acquire;
5. low-interest or interest-free loans which might be repayable on a long-term basis;
6. the granting, in exceptional cases and for special reasons, of non-repayable subsidies.

Article 23

The World Heritage Committee may also provide international assistance to national or regional centres for the training of staff and specialists at all levels in the field of identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of the cultural and natural heritage.

Article 24

International assistance on a large scale shall be preceded by detailed scientific, economic and technical studies. These studies shall draw upon the most advanced techniques for the protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of the natural and cultural heritage and shall be consistent with the objectives of this Convention. The studies shall also seek means of making rational use of the resources available in the State concerned.

Article 25

As a general rule, only part of the cost of work necessary shall be borne by the international community. The contribution of the State benefiting from international assistance shall constitute a substantial share of the resources devoted to each programme or project, unless its resources do not permit this.

Article 26

The World Heritage Committee and the recipient State shall define in the agreement they conclude the conditions in which a programme or project for which international assistance under the terms of this Convention is provided, shall be carried out. It shall be the responsibility of the State receiving such international assistance to continue to protect, conserve and present the property so safeguarded, in observance of the conditions laid down by the agreement.

VI. EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES

Article 27

1. The States Parties to this Convention shall endeavor by all appropriate means, and in particular by educational and information programmes, to strengthen appreciation and respect by their peoples of the cultural and natural heritage defined in Articles 1 and 2 of the Convention.
2. They shall undertake to keep the public broadly informed of the dangers threatening this heritage and of the activities carried on in pursuance of this Convention.

Article 28

States Parties to this Convention which receive international assistance under the Convention shall take appropriate measures to make known the importance of the property for which assistance has been received and the role played by such assistance.

VII. Reports

Article 29

1. The States Parties to this Convention shall, in the reports which they submit to the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on dates and in a manner to be determined by it, give information on the legislative and administrative provisions which they have adopted and other action which they have taken for the application of this Convention, together with details of the experience acquired in this field.
2. These reports shall be brought to the attention of the World Heritage Committee.
3. The Committee shall submit a report on its activities at each of the ordinary sessions of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

VIII. FINAL CLAUSES

Article 30

This Convention is drawn up in Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish, the five texts being equally authoritative.

Article 31

1. This Convention shall be subject to ratification or acceptance by States members of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures.
2. The instruments of ratification or acceptance shall be deposited with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Article 32

1. This Convention shall be open to accession by all States not members of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization which are invited by the General Conference of the Organization to accede to it.
2. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Article 33

This Convention shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession, but only with respect to those States which have deposited their respective instruments of ratification, acceptance or accession on or before that date. It shall enter into force with respect to any other State three months after the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession.

Article 34

The following provisions shall apply to those States Parties to this Convention which have a federal or non-unitary constitutional system:

1. with regard to the provisions of this Convention, the implementation of which comes under the legal jurisdiction of the federal or central legislative power, the obligations of the federal or central government shall be the same as for those States parties which are not federal States;
2. with regard to the provisions of this Convention, the implementation of which comes under the legal jurisdiction of individual constituent States, countries, provinces or cantons that are not obliged by the constitutional system of the federation to take legislative measures, the federal government shall inform the competent authorities of such States, countries, provinces or cantons of the said provisions, with its recommendation for their adoption.

Article 35

1. Each State Party to this Convention may denounce the Convention.
2. The denunciation shall be notified by an instrument in writing, deposited with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
3. The denunciation shall take effect twelve months after the receipt of the instrument of denunciation. It shall not affect the financial obligations of the denouncing State until the date on which the withdrawal takes effect.

Article 36

The Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall inform the States members of the Organization, the States not members of the Organization which are referred to in Article 32, as well as the United Nations, of the deposit

of all the instruments of ratification, acceptance, or accession provided for in Articles 31 and 32, and of the denunciations provided for in Article 35.

Article 37

1. This Convention may be revised by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Any such revision shall, however, bind only the States which shall become Parties to the revising convention.
2. If the General Conference should adopt a new convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new convention otherwise provides, this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification, acceptance or accession, as from the date on which the new revising convention enters into force.

Article 38

In conformity with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations, this Convention shall be registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations at the request of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Done in Paris, this twenty-third day of November 1972, in two authentic copies bearing the signature of the President of the seventeenth session of the General Conference and of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and certified true copies of which shall be delivered to all the States referred to in Articles 31 and 32 as well as to the United Nations.

PREAMBLE AND DEFINITIONS

All urban communities, whether they have developed gradually over time or have been created deliberately, are an expression of the diversity of societies throughout history.

This charter concerns historic urban areas, large and small, including cities, towns and historic centres or quarters, together with their natural and man-made environments. Beyond their role as historical documents, these areas embody the values of traditional urban cultures. Today many such areas are being threatened, physically degraded, damaged or even destroyed, by the impact of the urban development that follows industrialisation in societies everywhere.

Faced with this dramatic situation, which often leads to irreversible cultural, social and even economic losses, the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) deems it necessary to draw up an international charter for historic towns and urban areas that will complement the "International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites," usually referred to as "The Venice Charter." This new text defines the principles, objectives, and methods necessary for the conservation of historic towns and urban areas. It also seeks to promote the harmony of both private and community life in these areas and to encourage the preservation of those cultural properties, however modest in scale, that constitute the memory of mankind.

As set out in the UNESCO "Recommendation Concerning the Safeguarding and Contemporary Role of Historic Areas" (Warsaw - Nairobi, 1976), and also in various other international instruments, "the conservation of historic towns and urban areas" is understood to mean those steps necessary for the protection, conservation and restoration of such towns and areas as well as their development and harmonious adaptation to contemporary life.

PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES

1. In order to be most effective, the conservation of historic towns and other historic urban areas should be an integral part of coherent policies of economic and social development and of urban and regional planning at every level.
2. Qualities to be preserved include the historic character of the town or urban area and all those material and spiritual elements that express this character, especially:
 - a) Urban patterns as defined by lots and streets;
 - b) Relationships between buildings and green and open spaces;
 - c) The formal appearance, interior and exterior, of buildings as defined by scale, size, style, construction, materials, colour and decoration;
 - d) The relationship between the town or urban area and its surrounding setting, both natural and man-made; and
 - e) The various functions that the town or urban area has acquired over time. Any threat to these qualities would compromise the authenticity of the historic town or

urban area.

3. The participation and the involvement of the residents are essential for the success of the conservation programme and should be encouraged. The conservation of historic towns and urban areas concerns their residents first of all.

4. Conservation in a historic town or urban area demands prudence, a systematic approach and discipline. Rigidity should be avoided since individual cases may present specific problems.

METHODS AND INSTRUMENTS

5. Planning for the conservation of historic towns and urban areas should be preceded by multidisciplinary studies.

Conservation plans must address all relevant factors including archaeology, history, architecture, techniques, sociology and economics.

The principal objectives of the conservation plan should be clearly stated as should the legal, administrative and financial measures necessary to attain them.

The conservation plan should aim at ensuring a harmonious relationship between the historic urban areas and the town as a whole.

The conservation plan should determine which buildings must be preserved, which should be preserved under certain circumstances and which, under quite exceptional circumstances, might be expendable.

Before any intervention, existing conditions in the area should be thoroughly documented.

The conservation plan should be supported by the residents of the historic area.

6. Until a conservation plan has been adopted, any necessary conservation activity should be carried out in accordance with the principles and the aims of this Charter and the Venice Charter.

7. Continuing maintenance is crucial to the effective conservation of a historic town or urban area.

8. New functions and activities should be compatible with the character of the historic town or urban area.

Adaptation of these areas to contemporary life requires the careful installation or improvement of public service facilities.

9. The improvement of housing should be one of the basic objectives of conservation.

10. When it is necessary to construct new buildings or adapt existing ones, the existing spatial layout should be respected, especially in terms of scale and lot size. The introduction of contemporary elements in harmony with the surroundings should not be discouraged since such features can contribute to the enrichment of an area.

11. Knowledge of the history of a historic town or urban area should be expanded through archaeological investigation and appropriate preservation of archaeological findings.

12. Traffic inside a historic town or urban area must be controlled and parking areas must be planned so that they do not damage the historic fabric or its environment.

13. When urban or regional planning provides for the construction of major motorways, they must not penetrate a historic town or urban area, but they should improve access to them.

14. Historic towns should be protected against natural disasters and nuisances such as pollution and vibrations in order to safeguard the heritage and for the security and wellbeing of the residents.

Whatever the nature of a disaster affecting a historic town or urban area, preventative and repair measures must be adapted to the specific character of the properties concerned.

15. In order to encourage their participation and involvement, a general information programme should be set up for all residents, beginning with children of school age.

16. Specialised training should be provided for all those professions concerned with conservation.

ANNEX 6 - The Nara Document On Authenticity (1994)

Preamble

1. We, the experts assembled in Nara (Japan), wish to acknowledge the generous spirit and intellectual courage of the Japanese authorities in providing a timely forum in which we could challenge conventional thinking in the conservation field, and debate ways and means of broadening our horizons to bring greater respect for cultural and heritage diversity to conservation practice.
2. We also wish to acknowledge the value of the framework for discussion provided by the World Heritage Committee's desire to apply the test of authenticity in ways which accord full respect to the social and cultural values of all societies, in examining the outstanding universal value of cultural properties proposed for the World Heritage List.
3. The Nara Document on Authenticity is conceived in the spirit of the Charter of Venice, 1963, and builds on it and extends it in response to the expanding scope of cultural heritage Concerns and interests in our contemporary world.
4. In a world that is increasingly subject to the forces of globalization and homogenization, and in a world in which the search for cultural identity is sometimes pursued through aggressive nationalism and the suppression of the cultures of minorities, the essential contribution made by the consideration of authenticity in conservation practice is to clarify and illuminate the collective memory of humanity.

Cultural Diversity and Heritage Diversity

5. The diversity of cultures and heritage in our world is an irreplaceable source of spiritual and intellectual richness for all humankind. The protection and enhancement of cultural and heritage diversity in our world should be actively promoted as an essential aspect of human development.
6. Cultural heritage diversity exists in time and space, and demands respect for other cultures and all aspects of their belief systems. In cases where cultural values appear to be in conflict, respect for cultural diversity demands acknowledgment of the legitimacy of the cultural values of all parties.
7. All cultures and societies are rooted in the particular forms and means of tangible and intangible expression which constitute their heritage, and these should be respected.
8. It is important to underline a fundamental principle of UNESCO, to the effect that the cultural heritage of each is the cultural heritage of all. Responsibility for cultural heritage and the management of it belongs, in the first place, to the cultural community that has generated it, and subsequently to that which cares for it. However, in addition to these responsibilities, adherence to the international charters and conventions developed for conservation of cultural heritage also obliges consideration of the principles and responsibilities flowing from them. Balancing their own requirements with those of other cultural communities is, for each

community, highly desirable, provided achieving this balance does not undermine their fundamental cultural values.

Values and authenticity

9. Conservation of cultural heritage in all its forms and historical periods is rooted in the values attributed to the heritage. Our ability to understand these values depends, in part, on the degree to which information sources about these values may be understood as credible or truthful. Knowledge and understanding of these sources of information, in relation to original and subsequent characteristics of the cultural heritage, and their meaning, is a requisite basis for assessing all aspects of authenticity.

10. Authenticity, considered in this way and affirmed in the Charter of Venice, appears as the essential qualifying factor concerning values. The understanding of authenticity plays a fundamental role in all scientific studies of the cultural heritage, in conservation and restoration planning, as well as within the inscription procedures used for the World Heritage Convention and other cultural heritage inventories.

11. All judgements about values attributed to cultural properties as well as the credibility of related information sources may differ from culture to culture, and even within the same culture. It is thus not possible to base judgements of values and authenticity within fixed criteria. On the contrary, the respect due to all cultures requires that heritage properties must be considered and judged within the cultural contexts to which they belong.

12. Therefore, it is of the highest importance and urgency that, within each culture, recognition be accorded to the specific nature of its heritage values and the credibility and truthfulness of related information sources.

13. Depending on the nature of the cultural heritage, its cultural context, and its evolution through time, authenticity judgements may be linked to the worth of a great variety of sources of information. Aspects of the sources may include form and design, materials and substance, use and function, traditions and techniques, location and setting, and spirit and feeling, and other internal and external factors. The use of these sources permits elaboration of the specific artistic, historic, social, and scientific dimensions of the cultural heritage being examined.

Definitions

CONSERVATION: all operations designed to understand a property, know its history and meaning, ensure its material safeguard, and, if required, its restoration and enhancement.

INFORMATION SOURCES: all physical, written, oral, and figurative sources which make it possible to know the nature, specificities, meaning, and history of the cultural heritage.

The Nara Document on Authenticity was drafted by the 35 participants at the Nara Conference on Authenticity in Relation to the World Heritage Convention, held at Nara, Japan, from 1-6 November 1993, at the invitation of the Agency for Cultural Affairs (Government of Japan) and the Nara Prefecture. The Agency organized the Nara Conference in cooperation with UNESCO, ICCROM and ICOMOS.

ANNEX 7 - The Stockholm Declaration On The Right To Cultural Heritage As Part Of Human Rights (1998)

The Declaration recognizes the right of all peoples to participate in the cultural life of their communities. The right to cultural heritage, called an "integral part of human rights", carries duties and responsibilities for individuals and communities. These rights include:

- The right to have one's heritage respected as an expression of cultural identity,
- The right to understand one's heritage and that of others,
- The right to the wise and appropriate use of heritage,
- The right to participate in decisions which affect the heritage, and
- The right to form organizations for the protection of the heritage.

Development efforts must take these rights into consideration; society, the private sector, and individuals must reconcile preservation and development interests. The Declaration calls for international cooperation through international conventions and other legislative measures.

ANNEX 8 - Charter On The Built Vernacular Heritage (1999)

INTRODUCTION

The built vernacular heritage occupies a central place in the affection and pride of all peoples. It has been accepted as a characteristic and attractive product of society. It appears informal, but nevertheless orderly. It is utilitarian and at the same time possesses interest and beauty. It is a focus of contemporary life and at the same time a record of the history of society. Although it is the work of man it is also the creation of time. It would be unworthy of the heritage of man if care were not taken to conserve these traditional harmonies which constitute the core of man's own existence.

The built vernacular heritage is important; it is the fundamental expression of the culture of a community, of its relationship with its territory and, at the same time, the expression of the world's cultural diversity.

Vernacular building is the traditional and natural way by which communities house themselves. It is a continuing process including necessary changes and continuous adaptation as a response to social and environmental constraints. The survival of this tradition is threatened world-wide by the forces of economic, cultural and architectural homogenisation. How these forces can be met is a fundamental problem that must be addressed by communities and also by governments, planners, architects, conservationists and by a multidisciplinary group of specialists.

Due to the homogenisation of culture and of global socio-economic transformation, vernacular structures all around the world are extremely vulnerable, facing serious problems of obsolescence, internal equilibrium and integration.

It is necessary, therefore, in addition to the Venice Charter, to establish principles for the care and protection of our built vernacular heritage.

GENERAL ISSUES

1. Examples of the vernacular may be recognised by:
 - a) A manner of building shared by the community;
 - b) A recognisable local or regional character responsive to the environment;
 - c) Coherence of style, form and appearance, or the use of traditionally established building types;
 - d) Traditional expertise in design and construction which is transmitted informally;
 - e) An effective response to functional, social and environmental constraints;
 - f) The effective application of traditional construction systems and crafts.
2. The appreciation and successful protection of the vernacular heritage depend on the involvement and support of the community, continuing use and maintenance.
3. Governments and responsible authorities must recognise the right of all communities to

maintain their living traditions, to protect these through all available legislative, administrative and financial means and to hand them down to future generations.

PRINCIPLES OF CONSERVATION

1. The conservation of the built vernacular heritage must be carried out by multidisciplinary expertise while recognising the inevitability of change and development, and the need to respect the community's established cultural identity.
2. Contemporary work on vernacular buildings, groups and settlements should respect their cultural values and their traditional character.
3. The vernacular is only seldom represented by single structures, and it is best conserved by maintaining and preserving groups and settlements of a representative character, region by region.
4. The built vernacular heritage is an integral part of the cultural landscape and this relationship must be taken into consideration in the development of conservation approaches.
5. The vernacular embraces not only the physical form and fabric of buildings, structures and spaces, but the ways in which they are used and understood, and the traditions and the intangible associations which attach to them.

GUIDELINES IN PRACTICE

1. Research and documentation

Any physical work on a vernacular structure should be cautious and should be preceded by a full analysis of its form and structure. This document should be lodged in a publicly accessible archive.

2. Siting, landscape and groups of buildings

Interventions to vernacular structures should be carried out in a manner which will respect and maintain the integrity of the siting, the relationship to the physical and cultural landscape, and of one structure to another.

3. Traditional building systems

The continuity of traditional building systems and craft skills associated with the vernacular is fundamental for vernacular expression, and essential for the repair and restoration of these structures. Such skills should be retained, recorded and passed on to new generations of craftsmen and builders in education and training.

4. Replacement of materials and parts

Alterations which legitimately respond to the demands of contemporary use should be effected by the introduction of materials which maintain a consistency of expression, appearance, texture and form throughout the structure and a consistency of building materials.

5. Adaptation

Adaptation and reuse of vernacular structures should be carried out in a manner which will

respect the integrity of the structure, its character and form while being compatible with acceptable standards of living. Where there is no break in the continuous utilisation of vernacular forms, a code of ethics within the community can serve as a tool of intervention.

6. Changes and period restoration

Changes over time should be appreciated and understood as important aspects of vernacular architecture. Conformity of all parts of a building to a single period, will not normally be the goal of work on vernacular structures.

7. Training

In order to conserve the cultural values of vernacular expression, governments, responsible authorities, groups and organisations must place emphasis on the following:

- a) Education programmes for conservators in the principles of the vernacular;
- b) Training programmes to assist communities in maintaining traditional building systems, materials and craft skills;
- c) Information programmes which improve public awareness of the vernacular especially amongst the younger generation.
- d) Regional networks on vernacular architecture to exchange expertise and experiences.

CIAV:

Madrid, January 30, 1996,

Jerusalem, March 28, 1996

Mikkeli, February 26, 1998

Santo Domingo, August 26, 1998

ICOMOS: Stockholm, September 10, 1998.

ANNEX 9 - Xi'an Declaration On The Conservation Of The Setting Of Heritage Structures, Sites And Areas (2005)

Preamble

Meeting in the ancient city of Xi'an (China) on 17-21st October 2005, at the invitation of ICOMOS China on the occasion of 15th General Assembly of ICOMOS and the celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of its longstanding endeavour to ensure the safeguard and conservation of the World's cultural heritage as part of its sustainable and human development;

Benefiting from the broad range of cases and reflections shared during the General Assembly's International Symposium on Monuments and Sites in their Settings – Conserving Cultural Heritage in Changing Townscapes and Landscapes and learning from a broad range of experiences from China and world-wide authorities, institutions and specialists in providing adequate care and management of heritage structures, sites and areas such as historic cities, landscapes, seascapes, cultural routes and archaeological sites in the context of accelerated change and development;

Taking note of the international and professional interest for the conservation of the settings of monuments and sites as expressed in the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites – the Venice Charter (1964) – and in the many texts it has inspired, particularly through ICOMOS National and International Committees, as well as the Nara Document on Authenticity (1994) and conclusions and recommendations of international meetings like the Hoi An Declaration on the Conservation of Historic Districts in Asia (2003), the Declaration on the Recovery of Bam's Cultural Heritage (2004), and the Seoul Declaration on Tourism in Asia's Historic Towns and Areas (2005);

Noting the references to the concept of setting in UNESCO conventions and recommendations like the Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding of Beauty and Character of Landscapes and Sites (1962), the Recommendation concerning the Preservation of Cultural Property Endangered by Public or Private Works (1968), the Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding and Contemporary Role of Historic Areas (1976), the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, (2003) and more specifically the World Heritage Convention (1972) and its Operational Guidelines, where setting is listed as an attribute of authenticity and as needing protection through the establishment of buffer zones, and the ongoing opportunity this brings for international and interdisciplinary co-operation between ICOMOS, UNESCO and other partners and for developments on topics like authenticity or the conservation of historic urban landscapes expressed in the Vienna Memorandum (2005).

Stressing the need to address adequately the rapid or incremental transformation of cities, landscapes and heritage routes which result from changes in lifestyles, agriculture, development, tourism or large-scale disasters of natural or human origin, and to recognise, protect and sustain adequately the meaningful presence of heritage structures, sites and areas in their settings as a way to reduce the threat these transformation processes constitute against the cultural heritage in the full richness of its authenticity, meaning, values, integrity and diversity,

Participants of the 15th General Assembly of ICOMOS adopt the following Declaration of principles and recommendations, addressing it to intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations, national and local authorities and all institutions and specialists able to contribute through legislation, policies, planning processes and management to better protect and conserve the world's heritage structures, sites and areas in their settings.

Acknowledge the contribution of setting to the significance of heritage monuments, sites and areas

1. The setting of a heritage structure, site or area is defined as the immediate and extended environment that is part of, or contributes to, its significance and distinctive character.

Beyond the physical and visual aspects, the setting includes interaction with the natural environment; past or present social or spiritual practices, customs, traditional knowledge, use or activities and other forms of intangible cultural heritage aspects that created and form the space as well as the current and dynamic cultural, social and economic context.

2. Heritage structures, sites or areas of various scales, including individual buildings or designed spaces, historic cities or urban landscapes, landscapes, seascapes, cultural routes and archaeological sites, derive their significance and distinctive character from their perceived social and spiritual, historic, artistic, aesthetic, natural, scientific, or other cultural values. They also derive their significance and distinctive character from their meaningful relationships with their physical, visual, spiritual and other cultural context and settings.

These relationships can be the result of a conscious and planned creative act, spiritual belief, historical events, use or a cumulative and organic process over time through cultural traditions.

Understand, document and interpret the settings in diverse contexts

3. Understanding, documenting and interpreting the setting is essential to defining and appreciating the heritage significance of any structure, site or area.

The definition of setting requires an understanding of the history, evolution and character of the surrounds of the heritage resource. Defining the setting is a process of considering multiple factors to include the character of the arrival experience and the heritage resource itself.

4. Understanding the setting in an inclusive way requires a multi-disciplinary approach and the use of diverse information sources.

Sources include formal records and archives, artistic and scientific descriptions, oral history and traditional knowledge, the perspectives of local and associated communities as well as the analysis of views and vistas.

Cultural traditions, rituals, spiritual practices and concepts as well as history, topography, natural environment values, use and other factors contribute to create the full range of a setting's tangible and intangible values and dimensions. The definition of settings should carefully articulate the character and values of the setting and its relationship to the heritage resource.

Develop planning tools and practices to conserve and manage settings

5. The implementation of effective planning and legislative tools, policies, strategies and practices to sustainably manage settings requires consistency and continuity in application, whilst reflecting the local or cultural contexts in which they function.

Tools to manage settings include specific legislative measures, professional training, development of comprehensive conservation and management plans or systems, and use of adequate heritage impact assessment methods.

6. Legislation, regulation and guidelines for the protection, conservation and management of heritage structures, sites and areas should provide for the establishment of a protection or buffer zone around them that reflects and conserves the significance and distinctive character of their setting.

7. Planning instruments should include provisions to effectively control the impact of incremental or rapid change on settings.

Significant skylines, sight lines and adequate distance between any new public or private development and heritage structures, sites and areas are key aspects to assess in the prevention of inappropriate visual and spatial encroachments or land use in significant settings.

8. Heritage impact assessments should be required for all new development impacting on the significance of heritage structures, sites and areas and on their settings.

Development within the setting of heritage structures, sites and areas should positively interpret and contribute to its significance and distinctive character.

Monitor and manage change affecting settings

9. The rate of change and the individual and cumulative impacts of change and transformation on the settings of heritage structures, sites and areas is an ongoing process which must be monitored and managed.

Incremental as well as rapid transformation of the urban or rural landscapes, the ways of life, the economies or the natural environment can substantially or irretrievably affect the authentic contribution that the setting makes to the significance of a heritage structure, site or area.

10. Change to the setting of heritage structures, sites and areas should be managed to retain cultural significance and distinctive character.

Managing change to the setting of heritage structures, sites and areas need not necessarily prevent or obstruct change.

11. Monitoring should define approaches and actions to appreciate and measure as well as prevent or remedy decay, loss of significance or trivialisation and propose improvement in conservation, management and interpretation practices.

Qualitative and quantifiable indicators should be developed to assess the contribution of the setting to the significance of a heritage structure, site or area.

Indicators for monitoring should cover physical aspects such as intrusion on views, skylines or open spaces, air pollution, sound pollution, as well as economic, social and cultural

dimensions.

Work with local, interdisciplinary and international communities for co-operation and awareness in conserving and managing settings

12. Co-operation and engagement with associated and local communities is essential as part of developing sustainable strategies for the conservation and management of settings.

Inter-disciplinary engagement should be encouraged as standard practice in conserving and managing settings. Relevant cultural heritage fields include architecture, urban and regional planning, landscape planning, engineering, anthropology, history, archaeology, ethnology, curation and archives.

Co-operation with institutions and specialists in the field of natural heritage should also be encouraged as an integral part of good practice for the identification, protection, presentation and interpretation of heritage structures, sites or areas in their setting.

13. Professional training, interpretation, community education and public awareness should be encouraged to support such co-operation and sharing of knowledge as well as to promote conservation goals, improve the efficiency of the protection tools, management plans and other instruments.

The experience, knowledge and tools developed through the conservation of individual heritage structures, sites and areas should be extended to complement the management of their setting.

Economic resources should be allocated to the research, assessment and strategic planning of the conservation and management of setting of heritage structures, sites and areas.

Awareness of the significance of the setting in its various dimensions is the shared responsibility of professionals, institutions, associated and local communities, who should take into account the tangible and intangible dimensions of settings when making decisions.

Adopted in Xi'an (China) on the 21st October, 2005.

ANNEX 10 - The Un Recommendation On The Historic Cultural Landscape (2011)

Preamble

The General Conference,

Considering that historic urban areas are among the most abundant and diverse manifestations of our common cultural heritage, shaped by generations and constituting a key testimony to humankind's endeavours and aspirations through space and time,

Also considering that urban heritage is for humanity a social, cultural and economic asset, defined by an historic layering of values that have been produced by successive and existing cultures and an accumulation of traditions and experiences, recognized as such in their diversity,

Further considering that urbanization is proceeding on an unprecedented scale in the history of humankind, and that throughout the world this is driving socio-economic change and growth, which should be harnessed at the local, national, regional and international levels,

Recognizing, the dynamic nature of living cities,

Noting, however, that rapid and frequently uncontrolled development is transforming urban areas and their settings, which may cause fragmentation and deterioration to urban heritage with deep impacts on community values, throughout the world,

Considering, therefore, that in order to support the protection of natural and cultural heritage, emphasis needs to be put on the integration of historic urban area conservation, management and planning strategies into local development processes and urban planning, such as, contemporary architecture and infrastructure development, for which the application of a landscape approach would help maintain urban identity,

Also considering that the principle of sustainable development provides for the preservation of existing resources, the active protection of urban heritage and its sustainable management is a condition sine qua non of development,

Recalling that a corpus of UNESCO standard-setting documents, including conventions, recommendations and charters (1) exists on the subject of the conservation of historic areas, all of which remain valid,

Also noting, however, that under processes of demographic shifts, global market liberalization and decentralization, as well as mass tourism, market exploitation of heritage, and climate change, conditions have changed and cities are subject to development pressures and challenges not present at the time of adoption of the most recent UNESCO recommendation on historic areas in 1976 (Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding and Contemporary Role of Historic Areas),

Further noting the evolution of the concepts of culture and heritage and of the approaches to their management, through the combined action of local initiatives and international meetings (2), which have been useful in guiding policies and practices worldwide,

Desiring to supplement and extend the application of the standards and principles laid down

in existing international instruments,

Having before it proposals concerning the historic urban landscape as an approach to urban heritage conservation, which appear on the agenda of the 36th session of the General Conference as item 8.1,

Having decided at its 35th session that this issue should be addressed by means of a recommendation to Member States,

1. **Adopts**, this 10th day of November 2011, the present Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape;
2. **Recommends** that Member States adopt the appropriate legislative institutional framework and measures, with a view to applying the principles and norms set out in this Recommendation in the territories under their jurisdiction;
3. **Also recommends** that Member States bring this Recommendation to the attention of the local, national and regional authorities, and of institutions, services or bodies and associations concerned with the safeguarding, conservation and management of historic urban areas and their wider geographical settings.

Introduction

1. Our time is witness to the largest human migration in history. More than half of the world's population now lives in urban areas. Urban areas are increasingly important as engines of growth and as centres of innovation and creativity; they provide opportunities for employment and education and respond to people's evolving needs and aspirations.

2. Rapid and uncontrolled urbanization, however, may frequently result in social and spatial fragmentation and in a drastic deterioration of the quality of the urban environment and of the surrounding rural areas. Notably, this may be due to excessive building density, standardized and monotonous buildings, loss of public space and amenities, inadequate infrastructure, debilitating poverty, social isolation, and an increasing risk of climate-related disasters.

3. Urban heritage, including its tangible and intangible components, constitutes a key resource in enhancing the liveability of urban areas, and fosters economic development and social cohesion in a changing global environment. As the future of humanity hinges on the effective planning and management of resources, conservation has become a strategy to achieve a balance between urban growth and quality of life on a sustainable basis.

4. In the course of the past half century, urban heritage conservation has emerged as an important sector of public policy worldwide. It is a response to the need to preserve shared values and to benefit from the legacy of history. However, the shift from an emphasis on architectural monuments primarily towards a broader recognition of the importance of the social, cultural and economic processes in the conservation of urban values, should be matched by a drive to adapt the existing policies and to create new tools to address this vision.

5. This Recommendation addresses the need to better integrate and frame urban heritage conservation strategies within the larger goals of overall sustainable development, in order to support public and private actions aimed at preserving and enhancing the quality of the

human environment. It suggests a landscape approach for identifying, conserving and managing historic areas within their broader urban contexts, by considering the interrelationships of their physical forms, their spatial organization and connection, their natural features and settings, and their social, cultural and economic values.

6. This approach addresses the policy, governance and management concerns involving a variety of stakeholders, including local, national, regional, international, public and private actors in the urban development process.

7. This Recommendation builds upon the four previous UNESCO recommendations concerning heritage preservation, and recognizes the importance and the validity of their concepts and principles in the history and practice of conservation. In addition, modern conservation conventions and charters address the many dimensions of cultural and natural heritage, and constitute the foundations of this Recommendation.

I. Definition

8. The historic urban landscape is the urban area understood as the result of a historic layering of cultural and natural values and attributes, extending beyond the notion of "historic centre" or "ensemble" to include the broader urban context and its geographical setting.

9. This wider context includes notably the site's topography, geomorphology, hydrology and natural features, its built environment, both historic and contemporary, its infrastructures above and below ground, its open spaces and gardens, its land use patterns and spatial organization, perceptions and visual relationships, as well as all other elements of the urban structure. It also includes social and cultural practices and values, economic processes and the intangible dimensions of heritage as related to diversity and identity.

10. This definition provides the basis for a comprehensive and integrated approach for the identification, assessment, conservation and management of historic urban landscapes within an overall sustainable development framework.

11. The historic urban landscape approach is aimed at preserving the quality of the human environment, enhancing the productive and sustainable use of urban spaces, while recognizing their dynamic character, and promoting social and functional diversity. It integrates the goals of urban heritage conservation and those of social and economic development. It is rooted in a balanced and sustainable relationship between the urban and natural environment, between the needs of present and future generations and the legacy from the past.

12. The historic urban landscape approach considers cultural diversity and creativity as key assets for human, social and economic development, and provides tools to manage physical and social transformations and to ensure that contemporary interventions are harmoniously integrated with heritage in a historic setting and take into account regional contexts.

13. The historic urban landscape approach learns from the traditions and perceptions of local communities, while respecting the values of the national and international communities.

II. Challenges and opportunities for the historic urban landscape

14. The existing UNESCO recommendations recognize the important role of historic areas in modern societies. These recommendations also identify a number of specific threats to the

conservation of historic urban areas, and provide general principles, policies and guidelines to meet such challenges.

15. The historic urban landscape approach reflects the fact that both the discipline and practice of urban heritage conservation have evolved significantly in recent decades, enabling policy-makers and managers to deal more effectively with new challenges and opportunities. The historic urban landscape approach supports communities in their quest for development and adaptation, while retaining the characteristics and values linked to their history and collective memory, and to the environment.

16. In the past decades, owing to the sharp increase in the world's urban population, the scale and speed of development, and the changing economy, urban settlements and their historic areas have become centres and drivers of economic growth in many regions of the world, and have taken on a new role in cultural and social life. As a result, they have also come under a large array of new pressures, including:

Urbanization and globalization

17. Urban growth is transforming the essence of many historic urban areas. Global processes have a deep impact on the values attributed by communities to urban areas and their settings, and on the perceptions and realities of their inhabitants and users. On the one hand, urbanization provides economic, social and cultural opportunities that can enhance the quality of life and traditional character of urban areas; on the other hand, the unmanaged changes in urban density and growth can undermine the sense of place, the integrity of the urban fabric, and the identity of communities. Some historic urban areas are losing their functionality, traditional role and populations. The historic urban landscape approach may assist in managing and mitigating such impacts.

Development

18. Many economic processes offer ways and means to alleviate urban poverty and to promote social and human development. The greater availability of innovations, such as information technology and sustainable planning, design and building practices, can improve urban areas, thus enhancing the quality of life. When properly managed through the historic urban landscape approach, new functions, such as services and tourism, are important economic initiatives that can contribute to the well-being of the communities and to the conservation of historic urban areas and their cultural heritage while ensuring economic and social diversity and the residential function. Failing to capture these opportunities leads to unsustainable and unviable cities, just as implementing them in an inadequate and inappropriate manner results in the destruction of heritage assets and irreplaceable losses for future generations.

Environment

19. Human settlements have constantly adapted to climatic and environmental changes, including those resulting from disasters. However, the intensity and speed of present changes are challenging our complex urban environments. Concern for the environment, in particular for water and energy consumption, calls for approaches and new models for urban living, based on ecologically sensitive policies and practices aimed at strengthening sustainability and the quality of urban life. Many of these initiatives, however, should integrate natural and

cultural heritage as resources for sustainable development.

20. Changes to historic urban areas can also result from sudden disasters and armed conflicts. These may be short lived but can have lasting effects. The historic urban landscape approach may assist in managing and mitigating such impacts.

III. Policies

21. Modern urban conservation policies, as reflected in existing international recommendations and charters, have set the stage for the preservation of historic urban areas. However, present and future challenges require the definition and implementation of a new generation of public policies identifying and protecting the historic layering and balance of cultural and natural values in urban environments.

22. Conservation of the urban heritage should be integrated into general policy planning and practices and those related to the broader urban context. Policies should provide mechanisms for balancing conservation and sustainability in the short and long terms. Special emphasis should be placed on the harmonious, integration of contemporary interventions into the historic urban fabric. In particular, the responsibilities of the different stakeholders are the following:

Member States should integrate urban heritage conservation strategies into national development policies and agendas according to the historic urban landscape approach. Within this framework, local authorities should prepare urban development plans taking into account the area's values, including the landscape and other heritage values, and features associated therewith;

Public and private stakeholders should cooperate, inter alia, through partnerships to ensure the successful application of the historic urban landscape approach;

International organizations dealing with sustainable development processes should integrate the historic urban landscape approach into their strategies, plans and operations;

National and international non-governmental organizations should participate in developing and disseminating tools and best practices for the implementation of the historic urban landscape approach.

23. All levels of government – local, regional, national/federal, – aware of their responsibility – should contribute to the definition, elaboration, implementation and assessment of urban heritage conservation policies. These policies should be based on a participatory approach by all stakeholders and coordinated from both the institutional and sectorial viewpoints.

IV. Tools

24. The approach based on the historic urban landscape implies the application of a range of traditional and innovative tools adapted to local contexts. Some of these tools, which need to be developed as part of the process involving the different stakeholders, might include:

- a) **Civic engagement tools** should involve a diverse cross-section of stakeholders, and empower them to identify key values in their urban areas, develop visions that reflect their diversity, set goals, and agree on actions to safeguard their heritage and promote sustainable development. These tools, which constitute an integral part of urban

governance dynamics, should facilitate intercultural dialogue by learning from communities about their histories, traditions, values, needs and aspirations, and by facilitating mediation and negotiation between groups with conflicting interests.

- b) **Knowledge and planning tools** should help protect the integrity and authenticity of the attributes of urban heritage. They should also allow for the recognition of cultural significance and diversity, and provide for the monitoring and management of change to improve the quality of life and of urban space. These tools would include documentation and mapping of cultural and natural characteristics. Heritage, social and environmental impact assessments should be used to support and facilitate decision-making processes within a framework of sustainable development.
- c) **Regulatory systems** should reflect local conditions, and may include legislative and regulatory measures aimed at the conservation and management of the tangible and intangible attributes of the urban heritage, including their social, environmental and cultural values. Traditional and customary systems should be recognized and reinforced as necessary.
- d) **Financial tools** should be aimed at building capacities and supporting innovative income-generating development, rooted in tradition. In addition to government and global funds from international agencies, financial tools should be effectively employed to foster private investment at the local level. Micro-credit and other flexible financing to support local enterprise, as well as a variety of models of partnerships, are also central to making the historic urban landscape approach financially sustainable.

V. Capacity-building, research, information and communication

25. Capacity-building should involve the main stakeholders: communities, decision-makers, and professionals and managers, in order to foster understanding of the historic urban landscape approach and its implementation. Effective capacity-building hinges on an active collaboration of these main stakeholders, aimed at adapting the implementation of this Recommendation to regional contexts in order to define and refine the local strategies and objectives, action frameworks and resource mobilization schemes.

26. Research should target the complex layering of urban settlements, in order to identify values, understand their meaning for the communities, and present them to visitors in a comprehensive manner. Academic and university institutions and other centres of research should be encouraged to develop scientific research on aspects of the historic urban landscape approach, and cooperate at the local, national, regional and international level. It is essential to document the state of urban areas and their evolution, to facilitate the evaluation of proposals for change, and to improve protective and managerial skills and procedures.

27. Encourage the use of information and communication technology to document, understand and present the complex layering of urban areas and their constituent components. The collection and analysis of this data is an essential part of the knowledge of urban areas. To communicate with all sectors of society, it is particularly important to reach out to youth and all under-represented groups in order to encourage their participation.

VI. International cooperation

28. Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations

should facilitate public understanding and involvement in the implementation of the historic urban landscape approach, by disseminating best practices and lessons learned from different parts of the world, in order to strengthen the network of knowledge-sharing and capacity-building.

29. Member States should promote multinational cooperation between local authorities.

30. International development and cooperation agencies of Member States, non-governmental organizations and foundations should be encouraged to develop methodologies which take into account the historic urban landscape approach and to harmonize them with their assistance programmes and projects pertaining to urban areas.

Project

Task Details:

Date of visit: _

Sr. #	Identified Environmental & Social issues	Mitigation Measure	Means of Monitoring	Status of Mitigation Measure be Adopted		Remarks
				Yes	No	
1.	Noise	Noise level testing should be executed by Contractor.	EPD certified laboratory results			
		Provision for Personal Protective Equipment (PPE's), ear muffs/ear plugs to workers.	Visual Inspection			
		Use of machineries and equipments having less noise.	Visual Inspection			
2.	Dust	Provision for personal protective equipment (PPE's)	Visual Inspection			
		Sprinkling of water	Visual Inspection to ensure water sprinkling is being implemented			
3.	Air Quality	Air quality will be analysed before and during execution of scheme	Results from EPD certified laboratory			

Sr. #	Identified Environmental & Social issues	Mitigation Measure	Means of Monitoring	Status of Mitigation Measure be Adopted		Remarks
				Yes	No	
4.	Waste management	Immediate removal of the accumulated construction waste	Visual inspection Local Community			
5.	Provision of first aid	First aid kit Emergency numbers will be displayed at appropriate places	Visual inspection			
6.	Health, Safety and Environmental needs	Adequate safety precautions such as helmets, safety shoes, gloves, etc. should be provided to the site workers. Appropriate safety signage and segregation of work area with reflective fencing. Safe system of work is in place during construction phase of the project.	Inspection of usage of Personal Protective Equipment during Execution Site specific Health & Safety Plan is prepared by the contractor and approved by supervision consultant			
7.	Public Consultation	Local residents will be consulted during execution phase regarding their views either they are satisfied with the Contractor's activities or not and grievance (if any)	Consultation with local residents			

Sr. #	Identified Environmental & Social issues	Mitigation Measure	Means of Monitoring	Status of Mitigation Measure be Adopted		Remarks
				Yes	No	
8.	Vehicles Movement	Provision of alternative routes signboards for alternate routes Safety barriers	Visual inspection			
9.	Infrastructure Losses i-e, loss of land, damage to structures, damage to plants etc.	RAP/ARAP	Record of grievance and mode of compensation provided			
10.	Obstruction in public access	Provision of alternate Routes, or segregating fence between the public path/road and work area.	Visual inspection Record of public grievance			
		Construction should start from middle of the street and later on from either right or left side Rehabilitate only 4 to 5 properties at a time				
11.	Privacy Issues	Workers should be trained to address privacy issues and ethically behaved. Workers code of conduct is attached as Annexure F. The Code of Conduct form a part of the job agreement of site workers.	Visual inspection and record of grievance			

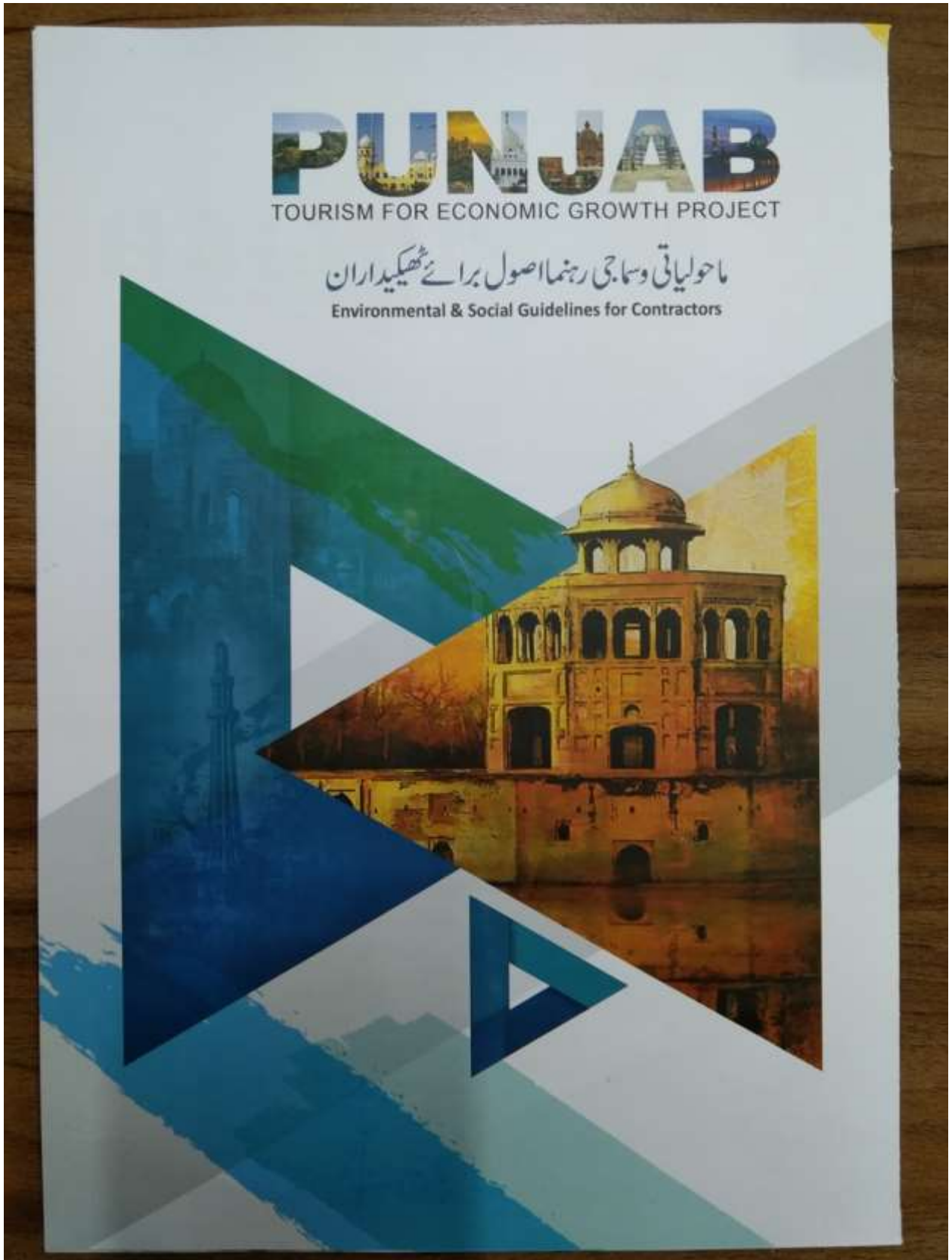
Sr. #	Identified Environmental & Social issues	Mitigation Measure	Means of Monitoring	Status of Mitigation Measure be Adopted		Remarks
				Yes	No	
12.	Economic Losses	In case of obstruction of passage, shopkeepers/local businesses may affect Public Consultation, alternate routes will be provided. In case of any loss, compensation will be provided by the Contractor	Record of Public Grievance Visual Inspection			
13.	Any other					

Monitoring Team:

Name and Designation

Signature

ANNEX 12 – Environmental & Social Guidelines for Contractors



PUNJAB

TOURISM FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH PROJECT

تعارف

پانچ ایئر ڈیولپمنٹ بورڈ گورنمنٹ آف پنجاب نے ورلڈ بینک کے تعاون سے پنجاب سیاحتی اقتصادی منصوبہ شروع کیا ہے۔ جس کی کل لاگت 55 ملین ڈالر ہے۔ اس منصوبے کا مقصد اور ان کی قابلیت کو بڑھانا ہے تاکہ زیادہ سے زیادہ معاشی ترقی، روزگار کے مواقع اور علاقائی تعاون کو فروغ دینے کے ساتھ ساتھ مملکت کی تصویر کو بہتر طور پر اجاگر کیا جاسکے۔

ماحولیاتی اور سماجی مسائل (Environmental & Social Issues)

ٹھیکہ دار کی بھی طرح کے ترقیاتی کاموں میں اہم کردار ادا کرتے ہیں۔ Punjab Tourism for Economic Growth Project (PTEGP) کے تحت چلنے والی تمام سرگرمیاں اور منسلک ترقیاتی کاموں کے پیش نظر ٹھیکہ داران کے لیے Guidelines تیار کی گئی ہیں۔ تاکہ ترقیاتی کاموں کے دوران پیدا ہونے والے ماحولیاتی اور سماجی مسائل کو مناسب طریقوں سے حل کیا جاسکے۔ ان کا مقصد ٹھیکہ داران کو نہ صرف آگاہی دینا ہے بلکہ احتیاطی تدابیر اپنانا اور ماحول پر چلنے والے اثرات کو کم بھی کرنا ہے۔

ترقیاتی کاموں میں تعویذی سیاحتی ماحول کے ضمن کو بگاڑنے میں اہم کردار ادا کر سکتی ہے۔ اس سے صرف ماحول متاثر ہوگا بلکہ جانور اور پودے بھی متاثر ہو سکتے ہیں۔ ٹھیکہ داران معلومات کی کمی کی وجہ سے ماحول میں بگاڑ پیدا کرنے کے ذمہ دار ہو سکتے ہیں۔ یہی وجہ ہے کہ ان Guidelines کو ترمیم یا گیا ہے۔ تاکہ ماحول کے اس بگاڑ کو کم سے کم کیا جاسکے۔

ماحولیاتی اور سماجی مسائل کی مختلف اقسام ہیں

- 1- ہوا کی آلودگی، گرد و مٹی (Air/Dust Pollution)
- 2- کوڑے کا تھیل (Garbage Heaps)
- 3- شور و غل (Noise Pollution)
- 4- مٹی کا آزار (Dust Pollution)
- 5- کمپ سائٹ یا زمین کی غیر مناسب جگہ پر موجودگی (Wrong Selection of Camp Site)
- 6- درختوں اور پودوں کا کاٹنا (Cutting of Trees & Plants)
- 7- پابندیوں کو آنے جانے میں دقت (Public Constraints)
- 8- ٹریفک میں رکاوٹ
- 9- لڑائی جھگڑا (Public Conflicts)
- 10- مردہائی خواتین کے پردے اور پرائیویسی کے مسائل (Women Privacy Issues)
- 11- غیر قانونی طور پر انسانوں میں پھینکانا (Illegal Throw of Waste)
- 12- ارد گردی کو بیجا و بگاڑنا اور لوگوں کا راستہ بند ہونے سے معاشی نقصان (Economic Loss)
- 13- ارد گردی کو سکولوں، کالجز اور ہسپتالوں وغیرہ کا راستہ بند ہونے کی وجہ سے آنے جانے میں پریشانی (Passage Blockage)



ہدایات برائے ٹھیکیداران

ٹھیکیداران کو چاہئے کہ ترقیاتی کاموں کو اس طرح سے سرانجام دیں کہ ماحول کو کم سے کم نقصان پہنچے اور اپنے مہنگے کو بھی چاہت کریں کہ متعدد ذیلی باتوں کا خیال رکھیں۔

- 1- تعمیراتی جگہ پر حفاظتی سائین بورڈ لگا سکیں۔
- 2- تعمیراتی ویسٹ کو بروقت اٹھا کر مناسب جگہ پر منتقل کیا جائے۔
- 3- فہرست شدہ بوکس (First Aid Box) اور حفاظتی آلات (PPEs) کی موجودگی کو یقینی بنائیں۔
- 4- پیدا شدہ کوڑے کو ترقیاتی آبی ذخائر میں پھینکنے سے اجتناب کریں۔
- 5- مہائی کا پکا حد کی سے جیز کا ڈاکرا نہیں۔
- 6- ہوا مہائی اور شور کی آلودگی کو چاہئے کے لیے منصوبہ جات کی تعمیر کے شروع ہونے سے پہلے، دوران اور ختم ہونے کے بعد ملحدہ تحفظات ماحولیات (EPD) کی منظور شدہ ویلیو ریز سے ٹیسٹ ضرور کرنا سکیں، اس کا ماحول پر پڑنے والے منفی اثرات کا جائزہ لے کر بروقت اقدام کیا جائے۔
- 7- درختوں کو کاٹنے سے گریز کیا جائے۔
- 8- مقامی لوگوں کی املاک کو کم سے کم نقصان پہنچائیں۔
- 9- خواجمن کا احترام کریں اور ان کے آئے جانے میں رکاوٹ نہ ڈالیں۔
- 10- مقامی لوگوں سے نرمی سے بات کریں۔
- 11- تعمیراتی جگہوں پر واقع جبرستی مقامات کو نقصان پہنچانے سے گریز کریں۔
- 12- ٹریک جنٹس پلان کو تعمیراتی جگہ پر آویزاں کیا جائے۔ مقامی لوگوں کی مشاورت سے تعمیراتی کاموں کے اوقات کا انتخاب کیا جائے۔
- 13- تعمیراتی جگہ پر ٹھیکیدار اور ڈسٹرکٹ کوآرڈینیٹر آفیسر (District Coordinator Officer) کا فون نمبر آویزاں کیا جائے تاکہ شکایت کی صورت میں رابطہ کیا جاسکے۔
- 14- مزدوری کے لیے مقامی لوگوں کی مہرتی کو یقین کیا جائے۔ اس سے نہ صرف مقامی لوگوں کو روزگار میسر ہوگا بلکہ مزدوروں کی رہائش کے لیے کم سے کم گھنٹہ اور مسائل استعمال ہوں گے۔
- 15- فائو سامان، ملبہ اور مٹی وغیرہ کو بروقت ٹھکانے لگایا جائے اور اسے ترقیاتی فصلوں میں پھینکنے سے گریز کیا جائے۔





WORLD BANK GROUP

Project Management Unit

Punjab Tourism for Economic Growth Project
Planning & Development Board,
Government of the Punjab

175-A Upper Mall Scheme, Scotch Corner (Behind NIPA), Lahore
+ 92-42-993326-7-8
www.ptegp.punjab.gov.pk

ANNEX 13 – A Sample of Community Consent Form

Community Agreement

I Mr/MS _____ Son/Daughter _____ C.N.I.C
number _____ house no _____ I agree that I have
not suffered any inconvenience due to the construction work of this project.
Moreover, due to this work, the area will be improved. I have no objection to this
development work and will request to complete the work as soon as possible for the
benefit of the people.

Sign: _____

Date: _____

کمیونٹی کی رضامندی

میں مسمی/مسماہ _____ ولد/زوجہ _____ شناختی کارڈ
نمبر _____ مکان نمبر _____ حلقاً بیان دیتا ہوں/دیتی ہوں کہ اس پروجیکٹ
کے تعمیراتی کام کی وجہ سے مجھے کوئی تکلیف درپیش نہیں ہے۔ مزید برآں اس کام کی وجہ سے
علاقے میں بہتری آئے گی۔ ہمیں اس ترقیاتی کام پر کوئی اعتراض نہیں ہے بلکہ اس کام کو جلد از جلد
پایہ تکمیل تک پہنچایا جائے تاکہ عوام الناس کا فائدہ ہو۔

دستخط شدہ _____
تاریخ _____

ANNEX 14 - Site Photographs Collected during Environmental and Social Studies Conducted for the project



View of Bhatti Gate (front and back façade) showing web of electrical cables routed through the gate structure.



Electrical cables and light fixtures routed through and mounted on top of the gate structure, hung from metal grille and door.



Large open drain full of garbage just outside Bhatti Gate.



The facades of many buildings are insensitive and inappropriate to the character of the historic fabric.



Some buildings still retain the original character of the historic fabric, but are in a state of disrepair.



View of main bazar and offshoot streets, showing the haphazard electrical distribution network. This also negatively impacts the character and experience of the old city.



Electrical cables mounted onto posts and distributed overhead into different streets.



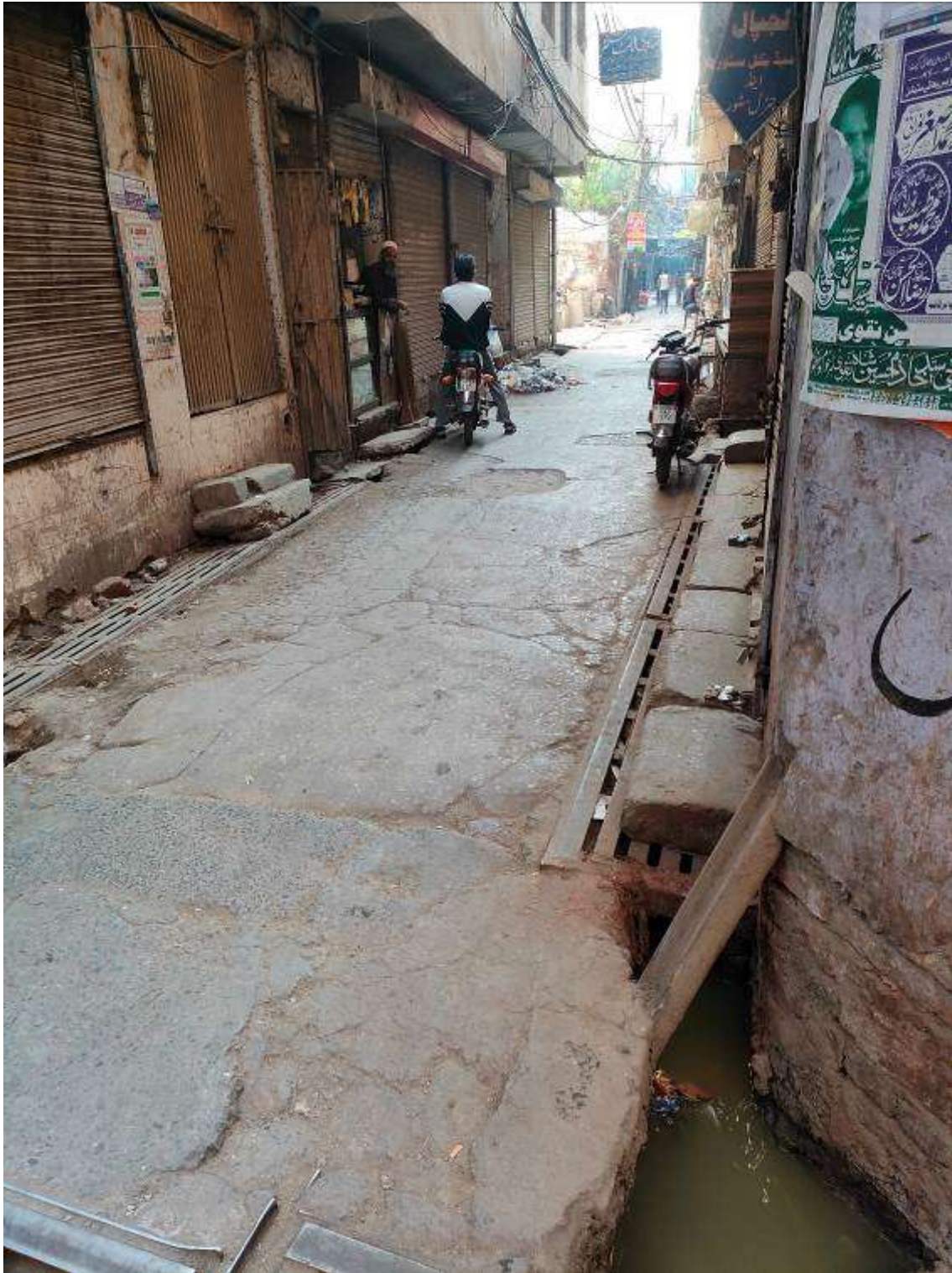
Tangled web of wires mounted onto the façade in a haphazard manner.



View of the main bazaar just inside Bhatti Gate, showing decorations hung from electrical posts.



Open drains running along the facades on either side of the main bazaar. Such unhygienic conditions are a serious health hazard throughout the Walled City. The metal grate for the open drains is ineffective and fails to provide cover in certain sections.



View of the poor state of street surfacing, and open drains running on either side of a street that is an offshoot of the main bazaar.