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**UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
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**ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR L'EDUCATION, LA SCIENCE ET LA CULTURE**

**CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD
CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE**

**CONVENTION CONCERNANT LA PROTECTION DU PATRIMOINE
MONDIAL, CULTUREL ET NATUREL**

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE / COMITE DU PATRIMOINE MONDIAL

Thirty-sixth session / Trente-sixième session

**St. Petersburg, Russian Federation/ St. Petersburg, Federation de Russie
24 June – 6 July 2012 / 24 juin – 6 juillet 2012**

Item 7 of the Provisional Agenda: State of conservation of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List and/or on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

Point 7 de l'Ordre du jour provisoire: Etat de conservation de biens inscrits sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial et/ou sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial en péril

MISSION REPORT / RAPPORT DE MISSION

**Fort and Shalamar Gardens in Lahore (Pakistan) (C 171–172) /
Fort et jardins de Shalimar à Lahore (Pakistan) (C 171-172)**

27 April – 1 May 2012 / 27 avril – 1 mai 2012

**This mission report should be read in conjunction with Document:
Ce rapport de mission doit être lu conjointement avec le document suivant:**

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Report on the joint UNESCO-ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring Mission to Fort and Shalamar Gardens in Lahore, Pakistan

27 April – 1 May 2012



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Executive Summary and List of Recommendations

The following principal issues were discussed during the Reactive Monitoring Mission to Fort and Shalamar Gardens in Lahore World Heritage property, Pakistan from 27 April to 1 May 2012:

- Corrective measures implemented in response to the decisions made by the World Heritage Committee in previous years;
- Current state of conservation of the property;
- Future actions necessary to guarantee the sustainable conservation and management of the World Heritage property and its buffer zone in the long-term
- Possible removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger

The significant efforts invested by the authorities in Punjab to address the threats that lead the property to be inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger and the overall progress made with the implementation of the corrective measures, as identified by the World Heritage Committee at its 31st session (Christchurch, 2007), has resulted in the effective management of the property and commendable conservation and preservation works. The mission is therefore of the opinion that the State Party has fulfilled the requirements for achieving the Desired State of Conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger.

The financial commitment and the political support pledged by the Government of the Punjab will ensure the sustainable preservation of the property. To further ensure progress in the preservation of the property and to enhance its presentation the mission proposes the State Party:

- i. to formally submit to the World Heritage Centre for approval by the World Heritage Committee the proposed minor modification to the buffer zone of the properties of Lahore Fort and Shalamar Gardens;
- ii. to continue with the revision and updating of the Conservation Plan;
- iii. to ensure qualified human resources for the Directorate General of Archaeology, Punjab commensurate to the nature and extent of tasks
- iv. to revive the training institute within the Lahore Fort as a regional institute for training to ensure capacity building for craftsmen and professional and technical staff;
- v. to pursue the relocation of the bus terminal and road relocation near Lahore Fort;
- vi. to ensure the removal and relocation of high tension pylons and cables from the immediate vicinity of the Lahore Fort in close collaboration with the Lahore Electric Supply Company;
- vii. to develop an adequate interpretation and information scheme to enhance the presentation of the properties.

Report on the Reactive Monitoring Mission to Fort and Shalamar Gardens in Lahore World Heritage site, Pakistan from 27 April to 1 May 2012

1 BACKGROUND OF THE MISSION

1.1 INSCRIPTION HISTORY

The Fort and Shalamar Gardens in Lahore, Pakistan, was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1981 at the 5th Session of the World Heritage Committee. The property was originally submitted by Pakistan as two separate nominations – one for Lahore Fort and the other for the Shalamar Gardens. ICOMOS at the time recommended Lahore Fort to be inscribed under criteria i, ii and iii and the Shalamar Gardens under criteria iii, while also recommending that Shalamar Gardens be included on the List of World Heritage in Danger at the same time. However, the Committee decided to inscribe both Lahore Fort and Shalamar Gardens jointly under criteria i, ii and iii (please see Annex 1 for the Advisory Body Evaluation of the sites).

The property was inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger in 2000 at the 24th session of the World Heritage Committee, after complete demolition of two out of three hydraulic works and the partial demolition of the third hydraulic works belonging to Shalamar Gardens.

1.2 STATEMENT OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE

Brief synthesis

The inscribed property includes two distinct royal complexes, the Lahore Fort and the Shalimar Gardens, both located in the City of Lahore, at a distance of 7 km. from each other. The two complexes – one characterized by monumental structures and the other by extensive water gardens - are outstanding examples of Mughal artistic expression at its height, as it evolved during the 16th and 17th centuries. The Mughal civilisation, a fusion of Islamic, Persian, Hindu and Mongol sources (from whence the name Mughal derives) dominated the Indian subcontinent for several centuries and strongly influenced its subsequent development.

The Lahore Fort, situated in the north-west corner of the Walled City of Lahore, occupies a site which has been occupied for several millennia. Assuming its present configuration during the 11th century, the Fort was destroyed and rebuilt several times by the early Mughals during the 13th to the 15th centuries. The 21 monuments which survive within its boundaries comprise an outstanding repertory of the forms of Mughal architecture from the reign of Akbar (1542-1605), characterized by standardized masonry of baked brick and red sandstone courses relieved by Hindu motifs including zoomorphic corbels, through that of Shah Jahan (1627-58), characterized by the use of luxurious marbles, inlays of precious materials and mosaics, set within exuberant decorative motifs of Persian origins.

Akbar's efforts are exemplified in the Masjidi Gate flanked by two bastions and the Khana-e-Khas-o-Am (Public and Private Audience Hall). Akbar's successor, Jahangir, finished the large north court (1617-18) begun by Akbar and, in 1624-25, decorated the north and north-west walls of the Fort. Shah Jahan added a fairy tale-like complex of buildings surrounding the Court of Shah Jahan (Diwan-e-Kas, Lal Burj, Khwabgah-e-Jahangiri, and the Shish Mahal, 1631-32, one of the most beautiful palaces in the world, sparkling with mosaics of glass, gilt, semi-precious stones and marble screening).

The Shalimar Gardens, constructed by Shah Jahan in 1641-2 is a Mughal garden, layering Persian influences over medieval Islamic garden traditions, and bearing witness to the apogee of Mughal artistic expression. The Mughal garden is characterized by enclosing walls, a rectilinear layout of paths and features, and large expanses of flowing water. The Shalimar Gardens cover 16 hectares, and is arranged in three terraces descending from the south to the north. The regular plan, enclosed by a crenulated wall of red sandstone, disposes square beds on the upper and lower terraces and elongated blocks on the narrower, intermediate terrace; within, elegant pavilions balance harmoniously arranged poplar and cypress trees, reflected in the vast basins of water.

Criterion (i): The 21 monuments preserved within the boundaries of Lahore Fort comprise an outstanding repertory of the forms of Mughal architecture at its artistic and aesthetic height, from the reign of Akbar (1542-1605) through the reign of Shah Jahan (1627-58). Equally the Shalimar Gardens, laid out by Shah Jahan in 1641-2 embodies Mughal garden design at the apogee of its development. Both complexes together may be understood to constitute a masterpiece of human creative genius.

Criterion (ii): The Mughal forms, motifs and designs developed at Lahore Fort and Shalimar Gardens have been influenced by design innovations in other royal Mughal enclaves but have also exerted great influence in subsequent centuries on the development of artistic and aesthetic expression throughout the Indian subcontinent.

Criterion (iii): The design of the monuments of Lahore Fort and the features of the Shalimar Gardens bears a unique and exceptional testimony to the Mughal civilisation at the height of its artistic and aesthetic accomplishments, in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Integrity (2011)

The inclusion by the World Heritage Committee of the originally separate Lahore Fort and the Shalimar Gardens nominations in a single inscribed property in 1981 broadened the range of design expressions - from monumental structures to water gardens - representing Mughal artistic and aesthetic achievements included in the property, and enhanced the overall integrity of the property. Both of the complexes in the inscription as they survive today are complete in and of themselves; the Lahore Fort complex includes all 21 surviving monuments within the defined Fort boundaries, and the Shalimar Gardens includes all of the various water terraces and pavilions within its enclosing wall.

However missions to the property (2003, 2005, 2009) have noted that the Badshahi Masjid (Royal Mosque) and the Tomb of Ranjit Singh, although located outside the Fort proper form an integral part of its physical and historical context, and suggested their inclusion within the inscribed property would enhance its integrity.

However the accidental destruction of 2 of the 3 hydraulic works and related walls of the Shalimar Gardens in 1999 for widening the Grand Trunk Road from Lahore to Mughla significantly marred the integrity of the Gardens, and the property was placed on the World Heritage List in Danger in 2000. Detailed analysis at the time also revealed considerable deterioration of some constituent monuments and serious urban encroachments affecting some structures. While remedial conservation efforts since 2000 have progressively addressed repair needs of individual monuments, these have not focused on reinstatement of hydraulic systems or components.

Measures to improve property integrity have been identified which include consolidation and protection of damaged water tanks, protection of external walls for both complexes, major investment in upgrading of monuments and features within both complexes, extension of inscribed zones and buffer zones to better protect the Outstanding Universal Value of the two complexes and their settings, consideration of inclusion of adjacent monuments within

the inscription, and removal of the urban encroachments and improved control of urban pressures (including tourist bus parking).

Authenticity (2011)

The property in general maintains the authentic layout, forms, design and substance of both complexes and the constituent layouts, elements and features associated with the Mughal artistic and aesthetic expressions of the 16th and 17th century. Maintaining authenticity of workmanship necessitates that contemporary repair and conservation work use and revive traditional techniques and materials.

However authenticity of function and of setting has been eroded over time: the original function of these royal complexes has been replaced by public visitation and tourism, and the larger setting of both complexes now accommodates the traffic circulation and functional needs of the contemporary city of Lahore.

Protection and management requirements (2011)

The World Heritage property is protected under the Antiquities Act (1975), administered until 2005 by the Department of Archaeology, Pakistan. At that time, management responsibility for the property was delegated from the national level to the provincial level; and the Directorate General of Archaeology, Punjab (DGoA,P) took on overall responsibility for property management. The DGoA,P is working within the guidelines laid down in the two Master Plans established for Lahore Fort and the Shalimar Gardens, and with project financing made available by the Government of Punjab in a “Five Year Programme for Preservation and Restoration of Lahore Fort” and a “Five Year Programme for the Preservation and Restoration of Shalimar Gardens” launched in 2006-2007. The DGoA,P is also being supported in its management efforts by a Steering Committee to guide implementation of planned projects, a Technical Committee to supervise conservation activities and to develop a “conservation plan” on the basis of priorities established in the Master Plans, and a Punjab Heritage Foundation to attempt to provide a permanent source of funding.

The placing of this property on the World Heritage List in Danger has highlighted many threats to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, and its integrity and authenticity. These include ongoing degradation of the tangible features of the property, insufficient ability to monitor and control urban encroachments on and adjacent to the property, and insufficient ability to control the actions of other agencies which could impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property.

The key components of the management response to sustain and protect its Outstanding Universal Value, integrity and authenticity, and to address the above threats include efforts to extend the boundaries of the inscribed area and its buffer zone, to complete and implement the Master Plans for Lahore Fort and Shalimar Gardens, to strengthen local community and institutional awareness of the values of the property and the primary sources of its vulnerability, and to improve co-ordination mechanisms among all stakeholders whose actions could affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, in particular national and local authorities involved in carrying out public works and promoting and managing tourism on the property.

1.3 EXAMINATION OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION BY THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE AND ITS BUREAU¹

The following paragraphs list the main decisions of the World Heritage Committee since the inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger in 2000.

The Committee, at its **26th session** (2002), reiterated its request to the State Party at its 24th session to take corrective measures to remove the threats to the properties and to clarify ownership, land-use and the legal status of the land within 60 metres of the partially demolished hydraulic works, particularly in view of the Punjab Special Premises Ordinance applicable to the site. It also took note with appreciation of the positive actions taken and being planned by the State Party and the Centre for the Rehabilitation of the Shalamar Gardens and in elaborating a comprehensive management plan for the site although regretting the delays in implementing the emergency assistance activity for taking corrective measures to remove the threats to the properties.

Expressing appreciation to the State Party for submitting the revised work plan and budget breakdown for International Assistance for the Shalamar Gardens, the Committee at its **27th session** (2003) requested the State Party to examine the heritage values of Shalamar Gardens and Lahore Fort to redefine the core, buffer and support zones of the property.

Taking note with satisfaction of the on-going positive co-operation between the Department of Archaeology and other national, provincial and municipal authorities, in order to redress the encroachment issues surrounding the Shalamar Gardens, the World Heritage Committee at its **28th session** (2004) urged the State Party to take all steps to ensure the establishment of an effective site management authority for the protection of the properties, and inform of the effects that a change of custody of the properties from national to provincial levels has had and will have in the future on the conservation of the property. It further requested the State Party, in collaboration with ICOMOS, to examine the heritage values of the Shalamar Gardens and Lahore Fort to redefine the protective core and buffer zones of the property.

At its **29th session** (2005) the World Heritage Committee requested the State Party, in consultation with ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre, to: a) submit to the World Heritage Centre copies of the final Master Plans developed in the framework of the on-going Project for the safeguarding of the World Heritage property; b) approve the Master Plans for the Shalamar Gardens and the Lahore Fort and provide the necessary regular financial and human resources for their implementation; and c) develop a single, comprehensive management plan for the two sites composing the property, integrating information on the new institutional set up for their conservation, on the revised boundary and buffer zones as well as on all the activities envisaged within the framework of the Master Plans elaborated for the Shalamar Gardens and Lahore Fort.

The World Heritage Committee at its **30th session** (2006) noted the positive change in the conservation framework created through the transfer of management of the property from Federal to Provincial authority. However, it regretted that neither the protective measures requested by the Committee, such as fencing around the site for the demolished hydraulic works at the Shalamar Gardens, nor the consolidation works on its remaining foundation, had been undertaken by the State Party. It requested the State Party to implement the following measures, which constitute the benchmarks for removal of the property from the List of the World Heritage in Danger: a) Consolidation the remaining foundations of the demolished hydraulic works at the Shalamar Gardens; b) Prioritization the allocation and use of the available resources according to the management objectives determined in the master plans.

¹ Complete WHC decisions are provided in Annex 2.

Noting the progress made by the State Party in the overall preservation and conservation of Lahore Fort and Shalamar Gardens, the World Heritage Committee at its **31st session** (2007), requested the State Party to invite a WHC/ICOMOS joint reactive monitoring mission so as to assess the progress made towards the desired state of conservation and to recommend, on this basis, whether the property could be removed from the List of World Heritage in Danger. The Committee listed the following measures to be implemented in order to achieve the desired state of conservation for the property:

- a) Approval and implementation of Master Plans for Lahore Fort and Shalamar Gardens;
- b) Protection and consolidation of the foundations of the water tanks of the hydraulic works at Shalamar Gardens as archaeological relics;
- c) Protection and preservation of external walls of Shalamar Gardens and Lahore Fort;
- d) Redefinition and extension of the boundaries of the core and buffer zones of Lahore Fort and Shalamar Gardens;
- e) Adequate control of encroachments and the urban pressure;
- f) Safeguarding programme with corresponding timeframe and financial resources elaborated.

The Committee also requested the State Party, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS, to develop a draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value including the conditions of integrity and authenticity, for examination by the Committee at its 32nd session.

The Committee, during its **32nd session** (2008), reiterated its requests to the State Party to develop, in consultation with the WHC and the Advisory Bodies, a draft Statement of Outstanding Universal for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its **33rd session** in 2009; and requested the State Party to invite a joint WHC/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring mission so as to assess the progress made towards the Desired State of Conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger.

Progress made by the State Party in the overall preservation and conservation of elements of the World Heritage property, notably by adopting the master plans and carrying out conservation works at the two sites of the Lahore Fort and Shalamar Gardens was noted by the World Heritage Committee at its **33rd session** (2009). A number of corrective measures remained to be implemented, such as a formal request for the modification of the boundaries of the property, according to the provision of paragraphs 163-165 of the Operational Guidelines. It also requested the State Party to strengthen the human resources for the conservation and management of the World Heritage property, notably through appropriate capacity building programmes.

At the time of **34th session** of the World Heritage Committee (2010) effective control of encroachments around the Shalamar Gardens remained unresolved and considered that this delicate issue required careful consultations with the local community and appropriate solutions that balance conservation needs and sustainable development. It requested the State Party to identify an appropriate solution to control urban pressure and encroachments around the Shalamar Gardens. The corrective measures concerning the definition of the boundaries remained unresolved and the Committee proposed the State Party to consider the extension of the property with the aim to include the Royal Mosque (Badshahi Masjid) and the Tomb of Rangit Singh.

Further progress in the implementation of the corrective measures at the time of the **35th session** of the World Heritage Committee (2011) was noted. It requested therefore the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre /ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to the property with a view to examining the feasibility of removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger. It further requested that a map showing the boundaries of the property at the time of inscription, meeting all technical requirements established by the World Heritage Committee, be submitted by **1 February 2012** including a formal request for the establishment of a buffer zone.

1.4 DESIRED STATE OF CONSERVATION FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE PROPERTIES FROM THE LIST OF WORLD HERITAGE IN DANGER

Based on the decisions by the World Heritage Committee at its various sessions in the past years (Annex 2), the following have been identified as goals to be achieved in order to arrive at the desired state of conservation for the removal of the properties from the List of World Heritage in Danger:

Corrective measures identified during the 31st session:

- a) Implementation of Master Plans for Lahore Fort and Shalamar Gardens;
- b) Consolidation and adequate protection of the foundations of the demolished water tanks and preservation of the remaining third tank of the hydraulic works at Shalamar Gardens, as well as overall preservation of the hydraulic works as archaeological relics;
- c) Protection and preservation measures for the external walls of Lahore Fort and Shalamar Gardens;
- d) Redefinition of boundaries of the core and buffer zones of Lahore Fort and Shalamar Gardens and submission of proposal for extension to the World Heritage Committee, taking into account the recommendations to include the Badshahi Masjid (Royal Mosque) and Tomb of Ranjit Singh, proposed following the 2003 and 2005 missions;
- e) Removal of encroachments and control of urban pressures, including removal of parking for busses in the immediate vicinity of Lahore Fort;
- f) Prioritisation for allocation and use of available resources according to the management objectives determined in the Master Plans.

1.5 JUSTIFICATION OF THE MISSION

The terms of reference of the mission derive from the Decision of the 35th session of the World Heritage Committee (Paris, 2011) and are provided in Annex 3 together with the programme and the composition of the mission team (Annex 4).

2 NATIONAL POLICY FOR THE PRESERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY

2.1 PROTECTED AREA LEGISLATION

The Antiquities Act of 1975 provided the legal basis for the protection of cultural heritage sites in Pakistan. In the case of Punjab, administrative authority of the Fort and Shalamar Garden was handed down to DGoA, Punjab in 2004, from the federal level. As of 19 April 2010 an act was passed to amend the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (The Constitution '18th Amendment' Act, 2010) which devolved all power to the Provincial Governments of Pakistan. The Concurrent List which registered all heritage sites in Pakistan was also abolished. Consequently, the Government of Punjab passed the 'Antiquities (Amendment) Act 2012' on 11 February 2012 (see Annex 5). The main distinction concerns the ownership of cultural heritage sites which now rests solely with the Provincial Government. The Punjab Special Premises rules passed in 1993 continues to exist with 256 registered sites. While the Antiquities Amendment Act provides for more comprehensive protection of the sites registered under this list, the Special Premises Rules only protects the facades of registered buildings.

Provisions have also been made for the constitution of an Advisory Committee headed by the Director General of the Department of Archaeology and Museums. A further law was passed for the constitution of the 'Lahore Walled City Authority' to control any developments within the Walled City of Lahore.

Since the process of devolution is rather recent no further amendments were made although in the future it is envisaged to include a violations act to make any destruction a punishable offence and to develop a law for the district government which restricts building and infrastructure developments in proximity to World Heritage properties.

2.2 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The Directorate General of Archaeology (formerly Department of Archaeology and Museums) of the Government of Punjab which was already in existence since 1993 has since the 18th Amendment been given sole responsibility for the cultural heritage sites in Punjab and therefore the personnel previously employed under the Federal Department of Archaeology and involved in the other parts of Punjab have been merged with this Department. The number of staff has grown from 398 to 757, although the number of professional officers is only 25.

A Steering Committee for Lahore Fort and Shalamar Gardens composed of high level government officials, stakeholders, academics, the Director-General of the DGoA,P and UNESCO Islamabad Office. It is headed by the Chairman of the Planning and Development Board and meets once a year to approve the work plans and budgets for all conservation and development projects at the properties, as well as non-development funds for staffing. A seven member Technical Committee reviews and provides advice on all issues regarding the properties and meets as often as required. No work is carried out before their prior approval.

2.3 MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

The Directorate General of Archaeology, Punjab falls under administrative authority of the Department of Youth Affairs, Sports, Archaeology and Tourism which in turn is under the Secretary of the Chief Secretary and the Chief Minister of Punjab. For details on the management structure of the Directorate please refer to the organisational chart included in Annex 6.

3 IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF ISSUES/THREATS

3.1 MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS/CONDITIONS

The management responsibility of the Lahore Fort and Shalamar Garden was transferred from the Federal Government of Pakistan to the Punjab Provincial Government in 2004 and, after the 18th Amendment of the Constitution, the ownership of the property was handed over to the DGoA,P in 2011. These changes in the management system have allowed for better coordination between the DGoA,P and other related local government departments. The establishment of a high level steering committee and the continuous professional input and monitoring by the technical committee have contributed to an improved decision-making regime concerning the conservation and management of the property.

In terms of day-to-day management of the property, the same team in charge of the management of the property under the federal system has been absorbed in the provincial system. This ensured the continuity of the long-established management system at the site level; however, there is a lack of adequate experience in meeting World Heritage related statutory obligations that used to be handled by the higher echelon of the federal government.

3.2 NATURE AND EXTENT OF THREATS TO THE PROPERTY

No new threats have been identified in the current mission. Most of the threats identified previously, such as material decay, inadequate maintenance in some areas of the property, etc., have been actively addressed by the DGoA,P since the last mission, reducing the threat level considerably. In addition to DGoA,P initiatives, several other projects initiated by other government agencies are expected to reduce or remove some of the threats posed by urban development and heavy traffic. "Sustainable Development of Walled City Lahore Project" (SDWCLP), a project funded by World Bank and Government of the Punjab, is likely to improve the overall condition of the areas to the south and east of the Fort. Pedestrianisation of the part of the Circular Road to the north of the Fort and development control in the Walled City, are expected to reduce threats caused by uncontrolled urban development, noise and air pollution from heavy traffic and poor environmental management.

3.3 POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CONSERVATION OF THE PROPERTY SINCE THE LAST REPORT TO THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Commendable progress in the conservation of individual structures and the external walls of the property has been made since the last mission in 2009. Repair works have been carried out in almost all sections of the walls at both Lahore Fort and Shalamar Garden. Previously, the outside surface of the Shalamar Garden walls was severely dilapidated and dumping of garbage on outside the walls was evident in numerous places. These have been significantly improved since the 2009 mission.

The area between the Eastern Wall of the Fort and the perimeter fence was not adequately protected and the entire area had accumulated huge amount of rubbish. Since 2009 mission, fences have been erected to secure the wall and rubbish has been cleared. Greening of the area between the wall and the fence is now underway.

To address dampness problems in the Fort, especially in the Pictured Walls, mitigation measures have been implemented in most parts. In addition, drainage improvement projects are being carried out in some parts of the property.

The mission learnt that the training institute which was formerly located within the Lahore Fort was no longer functioning, partly due to the unstable state of the buildings which will need to be rebuilt and due to the lack of adequate funding. This institute is vital and will ensure training of technical staff, conservators and craftsmen on up to date conservation

methodologies, as well as provide training for the other professional within the Directorates in the other provinces of Pakistan which lack adequate facilities and training.

With regard to the presentation and interpretation of the property the mission noted that an adequate site interpretation and signage scheme should be developed in order to enhance the understanding of the properties. It was also suggested that the conservation works carried out during the past years, and which have been carefully documented, may also be exhibited in order to illustrate the immense work and time which has been invested into preserving both the Lahore Fort and the Shalamar Gardens.

In terms of visual improvements to the property the mission has proposed the high tension pylons and cables which are located in close proximity to the Lahore Fort should be removed and relocated. This is also a question of safety since no works can be carried out in these sections due to the danger of electrocution. The replanting and greening of two plots of the land surrounding Lahore Fort may be ensured by the Parks and Horticultural Authority of Lahore.

3.4 INFORMATION ON ANY SPECIFIC THREAT OR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

The mission did not witness any specific threats to the property and there are no plans which may have a negative impact.

4 ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION AND CONSERVATION MEASURES

4.1 REVIEW WHETHER THE VALUES, ON THE BASIS OF WHICH THE PROPERTY WAS INSCRIBED ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST, AND THE CONDITIONS OF INTEGRITY ARE BEING MAINTAINED

The DGoA,P has implemented a number of preventive and conservation measures that have addressed the threats identified in the previous missions and improved the overall state of conservation of the property significantly since the 2009 mission. Projects currently underway or under development show that the DGoAP is making gradual but steady progress in improving the overall management of the property. The values on the basis of which the property was inscribed on the World Heritage List and the conditions of integrity are therefore being maintained.

4.2 REVIEW ANY FOLLOW-UP MEASURES TO PREVIOUS DECISIONS OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE ON THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE PROPERTY AND MEASURES WHICH THE STATE PARTY PLANS TO TAKE TO PROTECT THE OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE OF THE PROPERTY

Section 1.4 of this report lists the corrective measures identified during the 31st Session of the World Heritage Committee. The following describes the follow-up measures taken up by the State Party:

A. Implementation of Master Plans for Fort and Shalamar Gardens in Lahore.

The Master Plans for Lahore Fort and Shalamar Gardens were adopted officially in 2009. The timeframe for the Master Plans was set to 2006 – 2011. The DGoA,P has started to update the Master Plans and to develop more detailed conservation plans for the various elements of the property. Other issues, which were not included in the Master Plans, such as disaster management plan, will be included in the updated conservation plans.

- B. Consolidation and adequate protection of the foundations of the demolished water tanks and preservation of the remaining third tank of the hydraulic works at Shalamar Gardens, as well as overall preservation of the hydraulic work as archaeological relics.

Prior to the 2009 Mission, the site of the hydraulic works at Shalamar Gardens was completely unsecured and used as a rubbish dumping ground by the municipality. The site has now been secured by erecting fencing around the site and clearing the rubbish. The foundations of the demolished tanks have been consolidated and are now under ground. Measures to prevent further damage to the remaining third tank have been implemented. The Mission has been informed that DGoA,P will carry out further conservation work as part of the regular management of the property. (Picture box 1-2)

- C. Protection and preservation measures for the external walls of Lahore Fort and Shalamar Gardens.

Repair works have been carried out in almost all sections of the walls at both Lahore Fort and Shalamar Garden and rubbish from all property areas has been cleared (Picture box 3-5). All sections of the external walls of the Fort have been secured except the north-eastern corner. This corner continues to be exposed directly to heavy traffic. However, the mission has been informed that securing this corner of the Fort would require realignment of the road and for this DGoA,P had to wait for the implementation of the city authority's planned pedestrianization of the segment of the Circular Road in front of the Fort.

Consolidation of the outer surface of the bastion at the south-eastern corner is not complete. High-tension electric cables run very close to this section, making any conservation work highly dangerous. Several unsightly electric poles are also located inside the boundary walls to support the cables.

With financial support from Getty Foundation, a project aimed at the consolidation and conservation of the Royal Hammam located on the eastern wall and eastern and western gateways of Shalamar Garden have been completed. Previously, the outside surface of the Shalamar Garden walls was severely dilapidated and dumping of garbage on outside the walls was evident in numerous places. These have been significantly improved since the 2009 Mission (Picture box 5).

- D. Redefinition of boundaries of the property and its buffer zone of Lahore Fort and Shalamar Gardens and submission of formal request for minor buffer zone modification to the World Heritage Committee, taking into account the recommendations to include the Badshahi Masjid (Royal Mosque) and Tomb of Ranjit Singh, proposed following the 2003 and 2005 missions.

The following was noted in the 2009 Mission report: "The Mission received an official notification dated 14 February 2009 declaring the boundaries of the core and buffer zones. At the same time, two maps showing the boundaries of the core and buffer zones and land ownership of the Fort and Shalamar Gardens were received by the Mission Moreover, while the buffer zone of Lahore Fort includes the Tomb of Ranjit Singh, the Badshahi Masjid lies outside the buffer zone". This issue has been discussed during the current mission and the mission has been informed that the DGoA,P was going to submit a proposal for minor extension of the buffer zone, including the Tomb of Ranjit Singh for Lahore Fort and the hydraulic tank site and the Naqqar Khana for Shalamar Garden, to the World Heritage Committee by 1 February 2013 (see Annex 7 for the maps with redefined buffer zone boundaries). The DGoA,P expressed its inability to include the Badshahi Masjid in the buffer zone at this stage because of ownership and management issues that would take indeterminate amount of time to resolve.

- E. Removal of encroachments and control of urban pressures, including removal of parking for buses in the immediate vicinity of Lahore Fort.

The following was noted in the 2009 Mission report: "The 200-foot-wide buffer zone around the World Heritage property has a legal basis; however, the DGoA,P does not have any control over development or land use on properties under private ownership but located within the buffer zones. DGoA,P informed the Mission that a court order had been issued that instructed the Government to clear all encroachments and/or illegal constructions within the 200-foot buffer zones". Three categories of constructions can be identified within the buffer zone: (1) Construction on government land without permission, (2) Construction on private land without permission after 1975 and (3) Construction on private land before 1975. The Antiquities Act 1975 restricts all constructions within a distance of 200-feet of a protected site and therefore any constructions under the first two categories are deemed illegal. Currently, no Category 1 constructions are located within any of the buffer zones. However, a number of Category 2 constructions have been identified by DGoA,P within the buffer zones and funds have been allocated to remove or acquire the concerned properties. The completion of the process has been delayed because of litigations.

A large piece of land outside the Naqqar Khana at Shalamar Garden has been acquired by DGoA,P. In addition to providing full control over the site, which was used as a makeshift market place, this now allows the DGoA,P to shift the entrance to the Shalamar Garden from the busy Grand Trunk Road side to the Naqqar Khana side. A number of visitor facilities, including car park, ticketing office, toilet, etc. will be relocated at this site.

In addition to above measure, projects such as the pedestrianisation of the Circular Road and "Sustainable Development of Walled City Lahore Project" are expected to help control urban pressure on the property significantly. The mission was informed that the removal of the bus terminal in the immediate vicinity of Lahore Fort under another project by the city authority is in progress.

F. Prioritisation for allocation and use of available resources according to the management objectives determined in the Master Plans.

Since the approval of the Master Plans in 2009, DGoA,P has been working according to the objectives determined in the Master Plans. According to DGoA,P, adequate funds to carryout conservation works at Lahore Fort and Shalamar Garden (Rs. 300 million for each site) have been allocated by the Punjab Government. However, administrative procedure often delays the release of funds and hence delaying completion of projects.

5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ANY ADDITIONAL ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY THE STATE PARTY, INCLUDING DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

The significant efforts invested by the authorities in Punjab to address the threats that lead the property to be inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger and the overall progress made with the implementation of the corrective measures, as identified by the World Heritage Committee at its 31st session (Christchurch, 2007), has resulted in the effective management of the properties and commendable conservation and preservation works. The mission is therefore of the opinion that the State Party has fulfilled the requirements for achieving the Desired State of Conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger.

The financial commitment and political support pledged by the Government of Punjab will ensure the sustainable preservation of the property.

To further ensure progress in the preservation of the property and to enhance its presentation the mission has made the following recommendations to the authorities:

- i. Formally submit to the World Heritage Centre for approval by the World Heritage Committee the proposal for minor modification to the buffer zone of the properties of Lahore Fort and Shalamar Gardens;
- ii. Continue with the revision and updating of the Conservation Plan;
- iii. Ensure qualified human resources for the Directorate General of Archaeology, Punjab commensurate to the nature and extent of tasks;
- iv. Revive the training institute within the Lahore Fort as a regional institute for training to ensure capacity building for craftsmen and professional and technical staff;
- v. Pursue the relocation of the bus terminal and road relocation near Lahore Fort;
- vi. Ensure the removal and relocation of high tension pylons and cables from the immediate vicinity of the Lahore Fort in close collaboration with the Lahore Electric Supply Company;
- vii. Develop an adequate interpretation and information scheme to enhance the presentation of the properties;

Draft Recommendation

1. *Welcomes the significant efforts made by the State Party to address the threats that led to the inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger and the implementation of the corrective measures;*
2. *Considers, based on the results of the recent joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission, that the threats to the Outstanding Universal Value have been addressed;*
3. *Encourages the State Party to implement the recommendations made by the reactive monitoring mission, namely:*
 - a. *to formally submit to the World Heritage Centre for approval by the World Heritage Committee the proposed minor modification to the buffer zone of the properties of Lahore Fort and Shalamar Gardens;*
 - b. *to continue with the revision and updating of the Conservation Plan;*
 - c. *to ensure qualified human resources for the Directorate General of Archaeology, Punjab commensurate to the nature and extent of tasks*
 - d. *to revive the training institute within the Lahore Fort as a regional institute for training to ensure capacity building for craftsmen and professional and technical staff;*
 - e. *to pursue the relocation of the bus terminal and road relocation near Lahore Fort;*
 - f. *to ensure the removal and relocation of high tension pylons and cables from the immediate vicinity of the Lahore Fort in close collaboration with the Lahore Electric Supply Company;*
 - g. *to develop an adequate interpretation and information scheme to enhance the presentation of the properties;*

4. Requests the State Party to continue to actively follow the further implementation of the above measures, to sustain of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by 1 February 2014 an updated report on the progress made with the implementation of the above;
5. Decides to remove the **Fort and Shalamar Gardens in Lahore** from the List of World Heritage in Danger

Annexes

Annex 1: ICOMOS Evaluation report of the Fort and Shalamar Gardens in Lahore, Pakistan

Lahore Fort

Lahore Fort, situated north-west of the city, has the same mythical origins as the later since its foundation is attributed to Prince Loh, son of Rama. Yet, the first historic references to the Fort date from before the 11th century. The Fort, which was destroyed and rebuilt several times by the Mughals from the 13th to the 15th centuries, was definitively rebuilt and reorganized starting with the reign of the emperor Akbar (1542-1605). Based on the 21 monuments preserved within its boundaries, it comprises the most beautiful repertory of the forms of Mughal architecture, whose evolution may be followed over more than two centuries. The monuments from the reign of Akbar are characterized by the use of a regular wall masonry consisting of baked bricks and blocks of red sandstone. Hindu influence may be noted especially in the zoomorphic corbels, which do not belong to the Mughal tradition. Among the testimonies to this first series of structures, the Masjidi Gate flanked by two bastions and the Khana-e-Khas-o-Am (Public and Private Audience Hall) may be cited. The style of Akbar's constructions was not appreciably altered by his successor, Jahangir, who finished the large north court in 1617-18 which had been begun by Akbar and, in 1624-25, undertook the decoration of the north and north-west walls of the Fort. On the other hand, the buildings constructed by Shah Jahan (1627-1658), the prince architect with sumptuous tastes, differ greatly from its antecedents, given the luxury of materials, marble, hard stone, and mosaics, and their exuberant decorative repertory, which is alive with motifs borrowed from Iranian art: the entire complex of fairy-like buildings which surrounds the Court of Shah Jahan (Diwan-e-Khas, La1 Burj, Khwabgah-e-Jahanqiri, etc.) and especially the Shah Burj or Shish Mahal, one of the most beautiful palaces in the world, built in 1631-32, which sparkles with mosaics of glass, gilt, semi-precious stones, and marble screening. All of these monuments, and those, no less attractive, which were built under the reign of Aurangzeb, suffered greatly after the fall of the Mughal dynasty. The wars and the sieges undergone by the Sikhs in the 19th century and the British occupation reduced the monumental heritage of Lahore considerably. Since 1927, a reorganization plan has been under study. It took effect in 1973 and suitable preservation measures were declared by the government of Pakistan in 1975. ICOMOS proposes the inclusion of the properties on the World Heritage List based on criteria I, II, and III which are linked irrevocably to legitimize the choice of a unique artistic realization which, while bearing exceptional testimony to the Mughal civilization, has exercised a considerable influence, long after its creation in the Punjab and throughout all of the Indian sub-continent.

Shalamar Gardens

Shalamar Gardens like Lahore Fort bears an exceptional testimony to the brilliant Mughal civilization. Created by the Shah Jahan (1627-1658) in 1641-1642, they extend five kms to the north-east of the city of Lahore the length of the Royal Canal, Shah Nadar, which had been constructed before by the governor of the city Ali Mardan Khan. These marvellous gardens spread over 16 hectares and are arranged in three terraces descending from south to the north. Their plan is a regular one, cut into square beds on the upper and lower terraces and into elongated blocks on the narrower, intermediate terrace. Within the decor of this artificial landscape, a crenulated enclosing wall of red sandstone and elegant pavilions balance the harmoniously arranged planting of the poplars and cypresses, reflected in the vast basins of water. Although, since the fall of the Mughal dynasty in the 18th century, Shalamar Gardens has bitterly suffered from pillage and from the weathering of natural

forces, their present state in no way bars the possibility of their inclusion on the World Heritage List. A plan of restoration and preservation established in 1972 was put into effect in 1973. If, in accordance with the recommendations of ICOMOS, that Shalamar Gardens be included on the World Heritage List based on criterion III - they bear in fact, exceptional testimony to the vanished Mughal civilization at its peak - it would be appropriate as well to set into motion the necessary procedures for its inclusion on the World Heritage List of endangered properties.

Annex 2: World Heritage Committee Decisions

26COM 21A.13 - Fort and Shalamar Gardens, Lahore (Pakistan)

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Reiterates its request made to the State Party at its 24th session to take corrective measures to remove the threats to the properties and to clarify ownership, land-use and the legal status of the land within 60 meters of the partially demolished hydraulic works, particularly in view of the Punjab Special Premises Ordinance applicable to the site;
2. Takes note with appreciation of the positive actions taken and being planned by the State Party and the Centre for the rehabilitation of the Shalamar Gardens and in elaborating a comprehensive management plan for the site, although regretting the delays in implementing the emergency assistance activity for taking corrective measures to remove the threats to the properties;
3. Requests the State Party and the Centre to continue their co-operation in order to ensure that an integrated conservation, management and development plan is elaborated, adopted and implemented as soon as possible;
4. Requests the State Party and the Centre to report to its 27th session in June/July 2003, on the progress made in removing the threats to the site;
5. Decides to retain the properties on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

27COM 7A.24 - Fort and Shalamar Gardens in Lahore (Pakistan)

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Expresses appreciation to the State Party for submitting the revised work plan and budget breakdown for the Shalamar Gardens International Assistance request;
2. Requests the Advisory Bodies and the WHC to assist the authorities in implementing this International Assistance request;
3. Requests the State Party to examine the heritage values of Shalamar Gardens and Lahore Fort to redefine the core, buffer and support zones of these two properties;
4. Takes note with satisfaction, of the on-going positive co-operation between the Department of Archaeology and other national, provincial and municipal authorities, in order to redress the encroachment issues surrounding the Shalamar Gardens;
5. Takes note with appreciation of the positive actions taken or being planned by the State Party and the WHC to rehabilitate the Shalamar Gardens and to elaborate a comprehensive management plan, although regretting the delays in implementing the emergency assistance activity for taking corrective measures to remove the threats to the properties;
6. Takes note with appreciation of the positive actions taken by the State Party in co-operation with the Government of Norway and UNESCO Islamabad Office for the rehabilitation of the Lahore Fort, through documentation of the properties, repairing the Shish Mahal ceiling, redefining the core and buffer zones and preparing a comprehensive management plan for the conservation of the properties;
7. Requests the State Party, in the meantime, to (a) examine the strengths and weaknesses of the existing legal management provisions, and (b) identify areas for harmonizing lacunas or overlaps in jurisdiction of the area immediately surrounding the Shalamar Gardens;

8. Requests the UNESCO Secretariat to continue efforts to mobilize international support to implement the corrective measures;
9. Requests the State Party to submit a progress report by 1 February 2004 to the WHC for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 28th session in 2004;
10. Decides to retain the properties on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

28COM 15A.26 - Fort and Shalamar Gardens in Lahore (Pakistan)

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Takes note that the State Party has submitted the revised work plan and budget breakdown for the implementation of the Shalamar Gardens Emergency Assistance project and requests the Advisory Bodies and the WHC to assist the State Party in implementing this project;
2. Thanks the Governments of Norway for its generous contributions towards the preservation of the Lahore Fort;
3. Further requests the State Party, in collaboration with ICOMOS, to examine the heritage values of the Shalamar Gardens and Lahore Fort to redefine the protective core and buffer zones of the properties;
4. Takes note with satisfaction of the on-going positive co-operation between the Department of Archaeology and other national, provincial and municipal authorities, in order to redress the encroachment issues surrounding the Shalamar Gardens;
5. Urges the State Party to take all steps to ensure the establishment of an effective site management authority for the protection of the properties, and inform the Committee of the effects that a change of custody of the properties from national to provincial levels has had and will in the future have on the conservation of the properties;
6. Requests the State Party to submit to the WHC by 1 February 2005, a progress report on the state of conservation of the properties for examination by the Committee at its 29th session in 2005;
7. Decides to retain the properties on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

29COM 7A.25 - Fort and Shalamar Gardens in Lahore (Pakistan)

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-05/29.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision 28 COM 15A.26, adopted at its 28th session (Suzhou, 2004),
3. Commends the State Party of Pakistan for the significant and positive steps undertaken for the safeguarding of the properties, and notably for having ensured the stability of the ceiling of the Shish Mahal;
4. Requests the State Party, in consultation with ICOMOS and the WHC, to:
 - a) submit to the WHC copies of the final Master Plans developed in the framework of the on-going Project for the safeguarding of the World Heritage properties;
 - b) approve the master plans for the Shalamar Gardens and the Lahore Fort and provide the necessary regular financial and human resources for their implementation; and
 - c) develop a single, comprehensive management plan for the two sites composing the properties, integrating information on the new institutional set up for their

conservation, on the revised boundary and buffer zones as well as on all the activities envisaged within the framework of the Master Plans elaborated for the Shalamar Gardens and Lahore Fort;

5. Further requests the State Party to clarify the rationale and management implications (including buffer zone identification and protection in compliance with accepted standards of conservation) of the shift from federal to provincial authorities with respect to the commitment of the State Party to preserve the values for which the properties was inscribed on the World Heritage List;
6. Also requests the State Party to invite a joint mission of the WHC and ICOMOS to the properties to assess its state of conservation and to report on whether corrective measures for the properties have been implemented, in order to allow the Committee at its 30th session (Vilnius, 2006) to consider the possible removal of the properties from the List of World Heritage List in Danger;
7. Also requests the State Party to submit to the WHC, by **1 February 2006**, a progress report on the implementation of the abovementioned recommendations and requests of clarification, and on the state of conservation of the properties, for examination by the Committee at its 30th session (Vilnius, 2006);
8. **Decides to retain the Fort and Shalamar Gardens in Lahore (Pakistan) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

30COM 7A.27 - State of Conservation (Fort and Shalamar Gardens in Lahore)

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-06/30.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **29 COM 7A.25**, adopted at its 29th session (Durban, 2005),
3. Notes that considerable progress has been made in the preparation of the master plans for the Lahore Fort and Shalamar Gardens;
4. Congratulates the State Party on the positive change in the conservation framework created through the transfer of management of the properties from Federal to Provincial authority;
5. Commends the State Party for all actions taken in the last year to advance the conservation of the properties;
6. Regrets, however, that neither the protective measures, such as fencing around the site for the demolished hydraulic works at the Shalamar Gardens, nor the consolidation works on its remaining foundation, have been undertaken by the State Party;
7. Notes with concern that the actual resources allocated by the Punjab Provincial Government may not adequately address the conservation challenges identified in the master plans currently under preparation;
8. Requests the State Party to implement the following measures, which constitute the benchmarks for removal of the properties from the List of the World Heritage in Danger:
 - d) Consolidation the remaining foundations of the demolished hydraulic works at the Shalamar Gardens;
 - e) Prioritization the allocation and use of the available resources according to the management objectives determined in the master plans;
9. Encourages the State Party to consider the possible extension of the core and buffer zones as recommended by the UNESCO mission in 2003;

10. Further requests the State Party to submit to the WHC by **1 February 2007**, a report on the progress achieved on the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations for examination by the Committee at its 31st session in 2007;
11. Decides to retain the Fort and Shalamar Gardens in Lahore (Pakistan) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

31COM 7A.24 - Fort and Shalamar Gardens in Lahore (Pakistan) (C 171-172)

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-07/31.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **30 COM 7A.27**, adopted at its 30th session (Vilnius, 2006),
3. Notes the progress made by the State Party in the overall preservation and conservation of Lahore Fort and Shalamar Gardens;
4. Requests the State Party to invite a WHC/ICOMOS joint reactive monitoring mission so as to assess the progress made towards the desired state of conservation as proposed below and to recommend, on this basis, whether the properties can be removed from the List of World Heritage in Danger:
 - a) Approval and implementation of Master Plans for Lahore Fort and Shalamar Gardens;
 - b) Protection and consolidation of the foundations of the water tanks of the hydraulic works at Shalamar Gardens as archaeological relics;
 - c) Protection and preservation of external walls of Shalamar Gardens and Lahore Fort;
 - d) Redefinition and extension of the boundaries of the core and buffer zones of Lahore Fort and Shalamar Gardens;
 - e) Adequate control of encroachments and the urban pressure;
 - f) Safeguarding programme with corresponding timeframe and financial resources elaborated;
5. Recommends that the State Party submit to the World Heritage Committee a formal request for the modification of the boundaries of the properties;
6. Also requests the State Party, in consultation with the WHC and ICOMOS, to develop a draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value including the conditions of integrity and authenticity, for examination by the Committee at its 32nd session; _
7. Requests the State Party to submit to the WHC by **1 February 2008** a report with detailed documentation of the works carried out at Lahore Fort and Shalamar Gardens for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 32nd session in 2008;
8. Decides to retain the Fort and Shalamar Gardens in Lahore (Pakistan) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

32COM 7A.23 - Fort and Shalamar Gardens in Lahore (Pakistan) (C 171-172)

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-08/32.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **31 COM 7A.24**, adopted at its 31st session (Christchurch, 2007)

3. Notes the progress made by the State Party in the overall preservation and conservation of Lahore Fort and Shalamar Gardens;
4. Reiterates its requests to the State Party to develop, in consultation with the WHC and the Advisory Bodies, a draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value including the conditions of integrity and authenticity, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 33rd session in 2009;
5. Requests the State Party to invite a joint WHC/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring mission so as to assess the progress made towards the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the properties from the List of World Heritage in Danger, for its examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 33rd session in 2009;
6. Recommends that the State Party submit to the World Heritage Committee a formal request for the modification of the boundaries of the properties;
7. Also requests the State Party to submit to the WHC **by 1 February 2009**, a progress report, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 33rd session in 2009;
8. Decides to retain the Fort and Shalamar Gardens in Lahore (Pakistan) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

33 COM 7A.23

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-09/33.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **32 COM 7A.23**, adopted at its 32nd session (Quebec City, 2008),
3. Notes with satisfaction the progress made by the State Party in the overall preservation and conservation of elements of the World Heritage property, notably by adopting the master plans and carrying out conservation works at the two sites of the Lahore Fort and Shalamar Gardens;
4. Notes however that some of the corrective measures agreed by the World Heritage Committee remain to be implemented, in order to achieve the desired state of conservation for the property;
5. Reiterates its request to the State Party to develop, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, a draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value, and to submit it to the World Heritage Centre by 1 February 2010, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 34th session in 2010;
6. Also reiterates its request to the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Committee a formal request for the modification of the boundaries of the property, according to the provision of paragraphs 163-165 of the Operational Guidelines;
7. Urges the State Party to continue its efforts to achieve the desired state of conservation defined by the World Heritage Committee for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger, and define a clear timeframe for the implementation of the relevant corrective measures;
8. Encourages the State Party to give consideration to the recommendations of the joint UNESCO/ICOMOS mission of February 2009, and particularly to strengthen the human resources for the conservation and management of the World Heritage property, notably through appropriate capacity building programmes, possibly with International Assistance under the World Heritage Fund;
9. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2010**, a report on the progress made in the implementation of the corrective measures, including

a clear timeframe, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 34th session in 2010;

10. Decides to retain the Fort and Shalamar Gardens in Lahore (Pakistan) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

34 COM 7A.25

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-10/34.COM/7A.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 7A.23**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Notes with satisfaction the continuing progress made by the State Party in the overall preservation and restoration of Lahore Fort and Shalamar Gardens;
4. Also notes, however, that work remains to be done to ensure an effective control of encroachments around the Shalamar Gardens, and considers that this is a delicate issue that requires careful consultations with the local community and appropriate solutions that balance conservation needs and sustainable development;
5. Reiterates its request to the State Party:
 - a) to develop, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, a draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value, and to submit it to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, for examination by the World Heritage Committee,
 - b) to redefine in a precise manner the boundaries of the property, as well as its buffer zone, and to consider the extension of the property with the aim to include the Royal Mosque (Badshahi Masjid) and the Tomb of Rangit Singh,
 - c) to identify an appropriate solution to control urban pressure and encroachments around the Shalamar Gardens;
6. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a report on the progress made in the implementation of the corrective measures, particularly on the above mentioned points for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011;
7. **Decides to retain the Fort and Shalamar Gardens in Lahore (Pakistan) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

35 COM 7A.27

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision **34 COM 7A.25**, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010),
3. Recognizes the efforts made by the State Party to ensure the safeguarding of the property and encourages it to continue such efforts in cooperation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;
4. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre a map showing the boundaries of the property at the time of inscription, meeting all technical requirements established by the World Heritage Committee, and also encourages the State Party to submit, by 1 February 2012, a formal request for the establishment of a buffer zone;

5. Also requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre /ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to the property with a view to examining the feasibility of removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger;
6. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2012**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012;
7. Decides to retain the **Fort and Shalamar Gardens in Lahore (Pakistan)** on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

Annex 3: Terms of Reference for the Joint UNESCO WHC/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring Mission to the Fort and Shalamar Gardens in Lahore, Pakistan (C 171)

In accordance to **Decision 35 COM 7A.25** adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session (UNESCO, 2011), the reactive monitoring mission shall fulfil the following tasks:

- Assess the state of conservation of the property and the progress made in the implementation of **corrective measures** (as adopted at the 30th session of the World Heritage Committee) by both national and local authorities:

Corrective measures identified

- a) Implementation of master plans for Lahore Fort and Shalamar Gardens;
 - b) Consolidation and adequate protection of the foundations of the demolished water tanks and preservation of the remaining third tank of the hydraulic works at Shalamar Gardens, as well as overall preservation of the hydraulic works as archaeological relics;
 - c) Protection and preservation measures for the external walls of Lahore Fort and Shalamar Gardens;
 - d) Redefinition of boundaries of the core and buffer zones of Lahore Fort and Shalamar Gardens and submission of proposal for extension to the World Heritage Committee, taking into account the recommendations to include the Badshahi Masjid (Royal Mosque) and Tomb of Rangjit Singh, proposed following the 2003 and 2005 missions;
 - e) Removal of encroachments and control of urban pressures, including removal of parking for busses in the immediate vicinity of Lahore Fort;
 - f) Prioritisation for allocation and use of available resources according to the management objectives determined in the master plans.
- Assess whether conditions have been met for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger:

Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger

- a) Foundations of the water tanks of the hydraulic works at Shalamar Gardens protected and consolidated as archaeological relics;
- b) External walls of Shalamar Gardens and Lahore Fort preserved and protected;
- c) Boundaries of the core and buffer zones of Lahore Fort and Shalamar Gardens redefined and extended;
- d) Encroachments and urban pressure adequately controlled;
- e) Safeguarding programme with corresponding timeframe and financial resources elaborated.

- Examine the progress made in the implementation of the previous decisions of the World Heritage Committee, e.g. 31COM 7A.24; 32 COM 7A.23; 33 COM 7A.23; 34 COM 7A.25; 35 COM 7A.25;
- Review the buffer zone of the property and make recommendations to the authorities on its possible extension as recommended by the World Heritage Committee.
- Assess the current and potential impact of ongoing and projected projects and initiatives, as well as encroachments, on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
- On the basis of the foregoing findings, make recommendations to the Government of Pakistan and the World Heritage Committee as to whether the Desired State of Conservation (as outlined in the decision text of World Heritage Committee, 35COM7A.25.5) has been achieved in order for the property to be removed from the List of World Heritage in Danger;
- On the basis of the foregoing findings, make recommendations to the Government of Pakistan and the World Heritage Committee as to the future conservation and management of the property;
- Prepare a joint mission report, in English or French, incorporating the above findings and recommendations of the Reactive Monitoring Mission for review by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session. The report should follow the attached format and should be submitted to the UNESCO World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS Headquarters by May 1, 2012 at the latest in hard copy and an electronic version.

Annex 4: Mission programme and list of people met during the mission

Mission Team

UNESCO World Heritage Centre: Alexandra Sayn-Wittgenstein (ASW)

ICOMOS: Dr. Sharif Shams Imon – Director, Heritage Studies Centre, Institute for Tourism Studies, Macao (SSI)

Mission Programme

Date	Time	Activity
27 April 2012	02:30	Arrival at Lahore airport – ASW
	11:00-13:00	Meeting with Secretary of Youth Affairs, Sports, Archaeology and Tourism, The Director-General of the Directorate General of Archaeology
	23:00	Arrival at Lahore airport – SSI
28 April 2012	08:30 – 10:30	Meeting at DGoA,P and first visit to Lahore Fort
	11:00 - 12:30	Meeting with Deputy Speaker and representatives of the Parliament of Punjab
	12:30 – 14:00	Visit to outer perimeter of Lahore Fort
	14:30 – 15:00	Lunch at Lahore Fort
	15:00 – 16:30	Visit of Lahore Fort continued
	16:30 - 18:00	Visit to Badshahi Masjid Mosque
29 April 2012	08:30 – 09:30	Visit to the Royal Hammam and Wazir Khan Mosque within the Walled City of Lahore
	10:00 - 13:30	Visit to Shalamar Gardens and inspection of outer section of perimeter walls
	14:00 - 14:30	Security Briefing meeting
	14:30 – 17:30	Meeting with staff of DGoA,P at Lahore Fort Offices
	17:30 - 19:30	Mission team working session
	20:00	Dinner hosted by Secretary of Youth Affairs, Sports, Archaeology and Tourism
30 April 2012	09:00 – 12:00	Meeting at DGoA,P at Lahore Fort and visit to Research and Documentation Centre
	12:00 - 13:30	Review of conservation works at Shalamar Gardens
	15:00 – 16:00	Meeting with the Secretary of the Chief Minister of Punjab, Director-General of the DGoA,P
	16:00 - 19:00	Mission team report writing
	19:30 - 21:30	Concluding meeting with DGoA,P and Dinner
1 May 2012	04:00	ASW departure
	12:30 – 14:00	Collection of supporting documents
	23:40	SSI departure

List of key people met during the mission

Representatives of the Government of Punjab

Mr. Nadeem Hassan Asif, Principal Secretary to the Chief Minister of Punjab

Dr. Allah Bakhsh Malik, Secretary of Youth Affairs, Sports, Archaeology and Tourism, Government of Punjab

Representatives of the Provincial Assembly of the Punjab

Hon. Rana Mashood, Deputy Speaker of the Provincial Assembly of the Punjab

Mr. Khawaja Salman Rafiq, Special Assistant to the chief Minister of the Punjab

Female Members of the Provincial Assembly of the Punjab

Representatives of the Directorate General of Archaeology, Government of Punjab

Mr. Haroon Ahmad Khan, Director-General

Mr. Saleem ul-Haq, Director

Mr. Maqsood Ahmad, Deputy Director Archaeology (North)

Mr. Muhammad Afzal Khan, Deputy Director Archaeology (South)

Mr. Anjum Qureshi, Deputy Director Survey

Mr. Muhammad Raza Ahmed, Sub-divisional Officer (Lahore Fort)

Mr. Abdul Majeed, Sub-divisional Officer (Shalamar Garden)

The Technical Committee for the Lahore Fort and Shalamar Garden

[The Technical Committee was constituted for Lahore Fort and Shalamar Garden by the government of Punjab to supervise the conservation works. This committee visits the sites once or twice a month to observe the ongoing works and resolve the issues in accordance to international principles of conservation.]

Mr. Haroon Ahmad Khan, Director-General

Ms. Fauzia Qureshi, Ex-Principal, National College of Arts, Lahore

Dr. Mahmood Hussain, Ex-Dean, Faculty of Architecture and Planning, University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore


Mr. Talib Hossain, Project Management Unit, SDWCLP

Mr. Saleem ul-Haq, Director, DGoA,P

Mr. Maqsood Ahmad, Deputy Director Archaeology (North), DGoA,P

Mr. Anjum Saleem Qureshi, Deputy Director Survey

Annex 5: Amendment of the Antiquities Act

EXTRA ORDINARY ISSUE	REGISTERED No. L-7532
 The Punjab Gazette PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY	
LAHORE SATURDAY FEBRUARY 11, 2012	
PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PUNJAB NOTIFICATION 11 February 2012	
<p>No.PAP/Legis-2(84)/2011/525. The Antiquities (Amendment) Bill 2011, originally passed by the Provincial Assembly of the Punjab on the 22nd day of December 2011, was sent to the Governor of the Punjab for assent. The Governor returned the Bill for reconsideration by the Assembly. The Provincial Assembly of the Punjab, after reconsideration, again passed the Bill on the 25th day of January 2012. The Bill was again sent to the Governor for assent on the 27th day of January 2012. Since the Governor has not assented to the Bill within the stipulated period of ten days, the same is deemed to have been assented to in terms of clause (3) of Article 116 of the Constitution, and is published as an Act of the Provincial Assembly of the Punjab.</p>	
THE ANTIQUITIES (AMENDMENT) ACT 2012 ACT XII OF 2012	
<p><i>[First published in the Gazette of the Punjab (Extraordinary) on the 11th day of February 2012, after the assent is deemed to have been given in terms of Article 116(3) of the Constitution]</i></p>	
An Act <i>further to amend the Antiquities Act 1975.</i>	
<p>Preamble.— Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Antiquities Act 1975 (VII of 1976) for the purposes hereinafter appearing; It is enacted as follows:—</p>	
<p>1. Short title and commencement.— (1) This Act may be cited as the Antiquities (Amendment) Act 2012. (2) It extends to the whole of the Punjab.</p>	
<p>2. Amendments in Act VII of 1976.— In the Antiquities Act 1975 (VII of 1976), hereinafter referred to as the said Act— (a) for the word "Pakistan", wherever occurs, the words "the Punjab" shall be substituted; and (b) for the words "Federal Government", wherever occur, the word "Government" shall be substituted.</p>	
Price Rs. 10.00 Per Page	(40141)

3. Amendments in section 2 of Act VII of 1976.— In the said Act, in section 2—

(a) for clause (f), the following shall be substituted:—

"(f) "export" means taking anything out of the Punjab by land or air;" and

(b) after clause (f), the following clause (ff) shall be inserted:—

"(ff) "Government" means Government of the Punjab;"

4. Amendment in section 3 of Act VII of 1976.— In the said Act, in section 3, for sub-section (1), the following shall be substituted:—

"(1) For the purpose of this Act, the Government shall, by notification in the official Gazette, constitute an Advisory Committee consisting of archaeologists, architects, historians and members of the provincial Assembly of the Punjab and the Director General shall be the Chairman of the Advisory Committee."

5. Substitution of section 7 of Act VII of 1976.— In the said Act, for section 7, the following shall be substituted:—

"7. Acquisition of land containing antiquities.— If the Director General has reasonable grounds to believe that any land contains any antiquity, he may request the Government to acquire such land under the Land Acquisition Act 1894 (I of 1894) and such acquisition shall be deemed to be acquisition for public purpose."

6. Amendment in section 15 of Act VII of 1976.— In the said Act, in section 15, for sub-section (1), the following shall be substituted:—

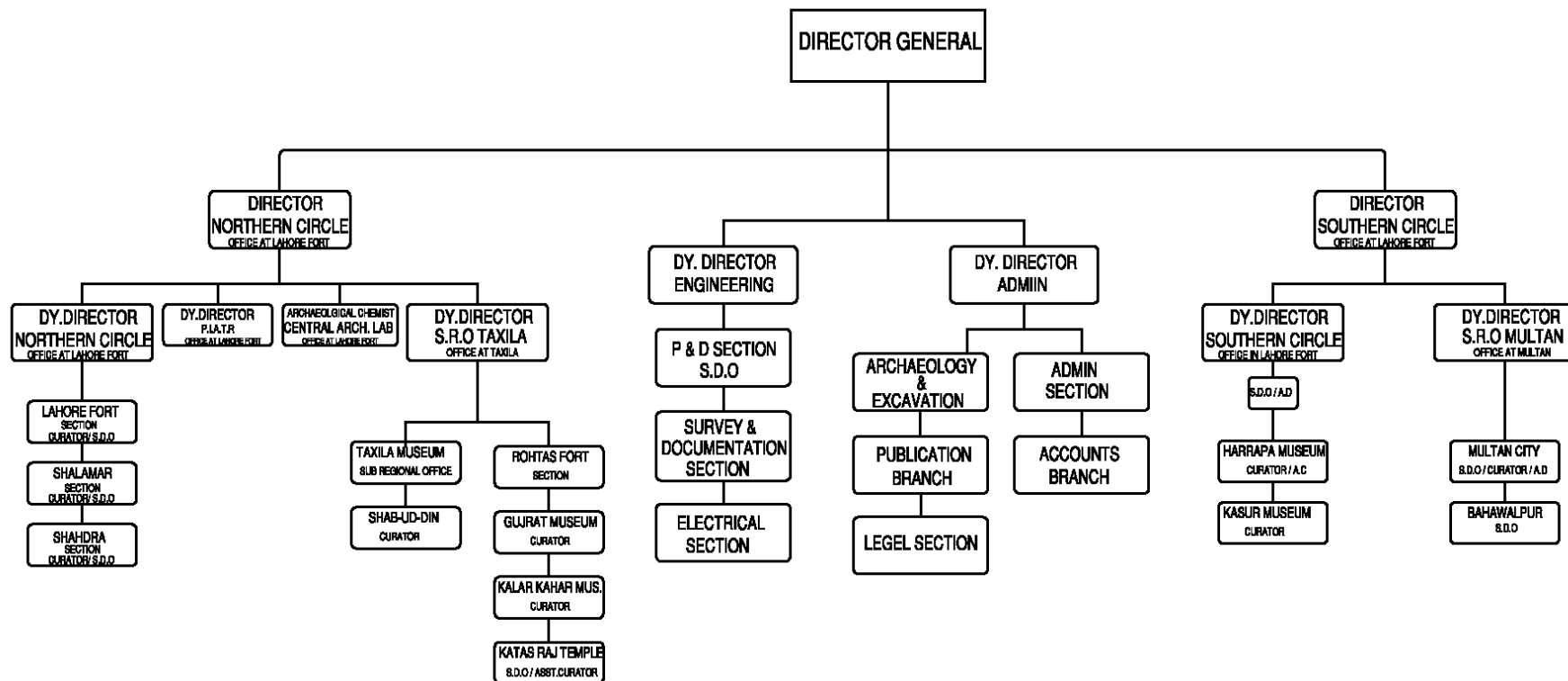
"(1) If the Director General apprehends that a protected immovable antiquity is in danger of being destroyed, injured or allowed to fall into decay, he may, request the Government to acquire such antiquity under the Land Acquisition Act 1894 (I of 1894) and such acquisition shall be deemed to be acquisition for public purpose."

7. Omission of section 38 of Act VII of 1976.— In the said Act, section 38 shall be omitted.

MAQSOOD AHMAD MALIK
Secretary

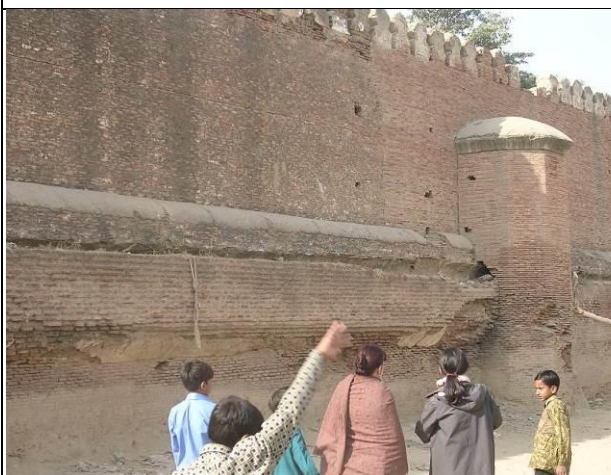
Annex 6: Organization Chart of the Directorate General of Archaeology, Punjab

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF ARCHAEOLOGY, GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB AFTER DEVOLUTION



Annex 8: Before and after pictures (2005, 2009 and 2012)

Picture box 1: Eastern wall of Shalamar Gardens



2005



2009



Source: Sharif Shams Imon

Picture box 2: Consolidation of the remains of hydraulic tanks at Shalamar Gardens



2005



2009



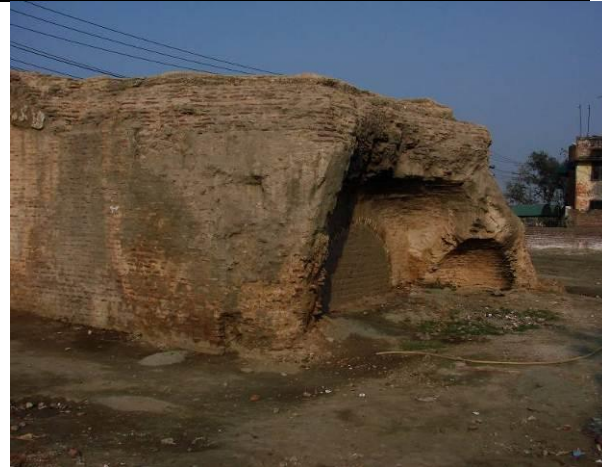
2012 04 29

Source: Sharif Shams Imon

Picture box 3: Consolidation of the remains of hydraulic tanks at Shalamar Gardens



2005



2009



Source: Sharif Shams Imon

Picture box 4: Conservation of Western Gate, Shalamar Gardens



Undated (Source: DGoA,P)



2009

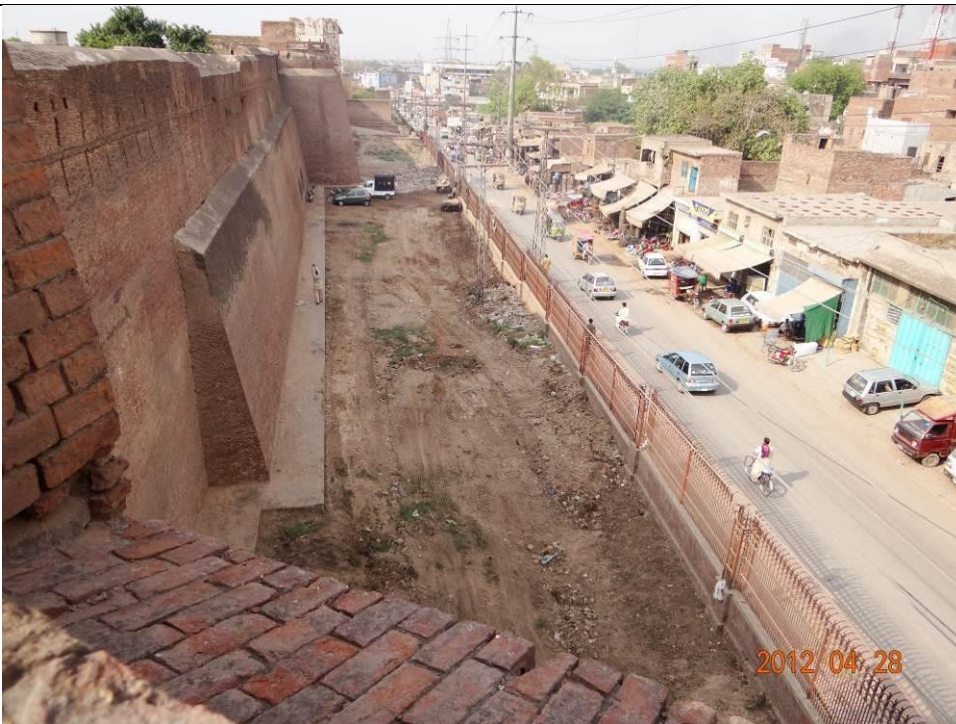


Source: Sharif Shams Imon

Picture box 5: Eastern area outside the Fort wall



2009



2012

Source: Sharif Shams Imon

Picture box 6: Mughal-era water well, Lahore Fort



2005



2009



2012

Source: Sharif Shams Imon