

**MOSQUES IN
SINDH RITULA
SOCIAL AND
POLITICAL
RELEVANCE**



Draft Principles

**Governing the Matters of Physical Heritage, its considerations
for Enlistment, Management, Conservation & Preservation in Sindh**

FOREWORD

The concept of enlistment, management and Conservation of Heritage Sites is comparatively new, and there has never been a developed manual available in this regard. Even though these things have been well known to experienced and trained conservationists, but their experience had not been reduced to writing, in a systematic manner in the form of instructions to form a manual. With the devolution of power and inception of District and City Governments, there has been an increase in the number of agencies responsible for planning development schemes/works and undertaking its execution. In addition there has been an increased need for proper control over these works, as at times all the proposed works may not have the chance to be reviewed at forums sufficiently experienced at provincial/higher levels.

Sindh is particularly rich in the physical remains of its old heritage and cultural veracity, most of which is not protected under relevant Federal and or Provincial Laws, however, few of the famous sites and monuments are declared protected.

Since there are chances that any development work may disturb remains from past or buried remains may get covered under modern structures, therefore more understanding is required while envisaging schemes or selecting sites.

Thus the need is felt for bringing the *Principle* to the attention of all involved in dealing with the developmental schemes, and those concerned with planning original or extension work near, or on the heritage sites and cultural enclaves.

These principles are binding in nature, as also laid down in relevant laws (Sindh Cultural Heritage Act & The Antiquities Act 1975), and these require that every kind of intervention is to be endorsed by the Advisory Committee for Sindh Cultural Heritage, and by the Department of Archaeology & Museum, Government of Pakistan in respect of the sites protected under The Antiquities Act 1975.

It is believed that these *Principles* will be of assistance not only to the development and planning agencies, regulatory bodies but also to the students and scholars, working in the fields of Heritage conservation and preservation.

I am thankful to Mr. Arif Hassan and Mr. Hameed Haroon, Members Advisory Committee for Cultural Heritage for their persistent influence to have such guiding outlines developed. Professor Yasmin Cheema has rendered her expertise available whenever consulted, it may be due to her persistent nature that kept the purpose paramount, while I was working on these principles; she was desirous of more positive role for Heritage Cell.

KALEEMULLAH LASHARI
MEMBER, ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR
SINDH CULTURAL HERITAGE

Contents		Pages
1	On the Significance of the Regulations/Principles Governing the Matters of Physical Heritage, Considerations for Enlistment, Conservation and Preservation of Heritage Sites in Sindh.	2
	1.1 Background to the drawing up of the Regulations/Principles.	
	1.2 The Purpose of the Regulations/Principles & their authoritative nature.	
2	On Significant Heritage areas and Heritage buildings & Criteria for listing of material Heritage.	3
	2.1 Definition of Material Heritage	
	2.3 Heritage areas and Heritage buildings and Historical authenticity.	
	2.4 Inherent Values of Heritage Areas and Heritage buildings.	
3	On Retaining of the Historic Condition of Cultural Landscape, Heritage Areas / Historic Building.	5
	3.2 Scientific investigation.	
	3.3 Principles of retaining historic condition involve preserving its existing condition or reinstating historic condition.	
4	On the Social and Economic Benefits of Heritage Area.	7
	4.1 An important part of heritage conservation.	
	4.2 The social benefits of heritage sites.	
	4.3 The use of heritage areas and heritage buildings for economic benefit.	
	4.4 To open heritage sites to the public and their appropriate use.	
	4.4.1 Heritage Areas	
5	On the Conservation Process.	10
	5.1 Cultural Landscape, historic areas and historic buildings sites.	
	5.2 The conservation process, management of heritage areas and heritage buildings.	
	5.3 Specific requirements of Conservation Stages.	
6	On Regional, Provincial, Town and Tehsil Plans duties concerning Cultural Landscapes, Historic Areas and Historic buildings.	13
	6.2 Archival records and the relevant National Laws.	
	7. On Archival Records.	
	7.1 Archival records their importance.	
7	On the System of Management.	15
	7.1 Heritage Conservation Management System.	
	7.2 Conservation process must be approved by the relevant Government department/building control authorities.	
	7.3 Organizations and personnel should be qualified and approved.	
	7.4 Experts can be appointed by the Advisory Committee for Heritage.	
8	On Assessment.	17
	8.1 Assessment is part of Conservation process.	
	8.2 The Heritage values of a cultural landscape, historic area and historic building constitute component of assessment.	
	8.3 Assessment also concerns the existing condition.	
	8.4 Management assessment.	

9	On the Conservation Master Plan.		Co
	9.1	Basis for managing sites and conservation interventions.	
	9.2	Requirements for important & Large Site.	
	9.3	Heritage assets with special needs or problems.	
	9.4	Conservation master plans for historic precincts (villages or towns).	
	9.5	Conservation regional plans for cultural landscape.	
10	On Routine Management, Maintenance, and Interpretation.		2
	10.1	Routine management of a heritage site is the legal responsibility.	
	10.2	Routine maintenance and maintenance program.	
	10.3	Management process and social benefits.	
11	On Physical Protection and Strengthening.		2
	11.1	Protective structures added to a site may lead to irreparable damage.	
	11.2	Protective substances.	
	11.3	Protective structures and interventions to the setting.	
	11.4	Construction of protective buildings or shelters when no alternative is available.	
12	On Minor and Major Restoration.		2
	12.1	To remedy structural dangers, to repair and to reinstate a site's historic condition.	
	12.2	Return of endangered structures to safe historic condition and removal of later added structures.	
	12.2.3	Environmental upgrading and safe historic condition.	
	12.4	Greatest intervention on the physical remains.	
	12.4a	The reinstatement of lost parts of historic building.	
	12.5	Freezing history is retrogressive.	
	13	On Infill Buildings and plots.	
	13.2	Treatment of Open Spaces.	
13	On Relocation and Reconstruction.		3
	13.1	Strict controls and special approval.	
	13.2	Relocation project requirements.	
	13.3	Reconstruction based on textual verification of its historic condition.	
14	On Treatment of the Setting.		3
	14.1	Factors affecting the setting of cultural landscape and historic areas.	
	14.2	Priority to be assigned.	
	14.3	Social factors potentially harmful to a historic area or historic building.	
	14.4	Aspects that may reduce the values of a site.	
15	On Conservation Archaeological Sites, Ruins, and Ancient Tombs.		3
	15.1	Sites particularly rich in historical information.	
	15.2	Conservation of sites that have undergone excavation.	
	15.3	Conservation of above ground remains.	
16	On Conservation of Commemorative Sites.		3
	16.1	Places associated with important historic events.	
	16.2	Conservation requirement for a commemorative site.	

1

1. On the Significance of the Regulations/Principles Governing the Matters of Physical Heritage, considerations for enlistment, Conservation & Preservation of Heritage Sites in Sindh.

1.1 Background to the drawing up of the Regulations/Principles governing the issues of management, maintenance & the Conservation of Heritage Sites in Sindh, hereinafter will be referred to as the Regulations/Principles.

1.1.1 Since the concept of enlistment, management and Conservation of heritage sites in Sindh is comparatively new, and these have never been a developed manual available in this regard, this need has been felt, thus these principles. As the criterion of enlistment has never been unclear there was no need felt in the past, as these principles have not been reduced to writing, in a cohesive manner, and forming a systematic division the need was felt. Likewise the use of modern concepts and methods of conservation for the preservation of the Heritage have not been up dated since Sir John Marshal's Manual of Conservation published in 1925. The manual was the main source of conservation principles for both Indian and Pakistani's Archaeologist till the last few years. Since year few years, the number of conservation and restoration projects increased dramatically in Pakistan. The experience accumulated during this period is inadequate and deemed worthy of further exploration. It is now the appropriate time to establish a set of principles for Sindh Heritage Sites which should be available for the reasons of enlistment, management and conservation.

1.1.4 Since World War II preservation of heritage has become an issue of common concern for the international community. Professional practitioners have founded international organizations concerned with all aspects of management and conservation, and many countries have signed various international conservation covenants. A number of countries have drawn up their own conservation regulations in accordance with their national conditions. As a signatory to the UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, Government of Pakistan, Province of Sindh is outlining the Principles based on the current theory.

1.2 The Purpose of the Regulations/Principles & their authoritative nature

1.2.1 The Regulations/Principles are a set of professional rules and regulations for governing the matters of physical heritage, its conservation by the Advisory Committee on Cultural Heritage operating through Heritage cell (for the composition of Heritage Cell & its mandate please refer to Annexure-I to these Regulations/Principles). These principles will be available to all those who work in heritage conservations, including public servants and persons involved in

6

management, research, survey, design, construction, education, and the media, as they will be bound by the Regulations/Principles in matters of professional practice and ethics.

- 1.2.2 The Regulations/Principles specify criteria for the enlistment, management and evaluation of all conservation work. The Advisory Committee for Heritage Sindh, the Heritage Cell, District Govt., Department of Town Planning and housing management, as well as the Deptt. of Auqaf & Religious Affairs and experts involved in conservation of heritage areas and buildings must be made familiar with these Principles and must conform strictly to relevant legal regulations and provisions. The Principles also provide the basis for evaluating all professional plans and the results of their implementation in the Heritage Cell.
- 1.2.3 Accordingly all the planning of development activity, physical intervention with a view of conservation as allowed under international conventions and national laws is to be processed through Heritage Cell and permission of obtained.

2. On Significant Heritage areas and Heritage buildings and Criteria for listing of National Heritage.

2.1. Definition of Material Heritage.

- 1.1.1 Remains/Sites of pre-historic or historic periods and related areas around these.
- 1.1.2 Cultural enclaves, areas which still retain most of their historic buildings or the cultural setting, and their open areas, including street patterns and squares etc.
- 1.1.3 Historic Streets, street which still consist of a row of historic buildings.
- 1.1.4 Land mark buildings, single buildings, which are Class 1 provincial buildings, or are representative of a different style of architecture artistically or historically *important* buildings which are located at certain prominent points such as corner of streets etc. Historic, monumental or religious structures belonging to past, having original fabric or most of it intact, and structure promising educational, aesthetic or other values.

2.2 Important historical elements of Heritage areas and Heritage buildings include:

- i. Significant events or activities associated with historic figures/periods.
- ii. Significant undertakings in science and technology, production, transportation, and commerce.
- iii. Traditional institutions.
- iv. Ethnic/tribal and religious architectural expression.
- v. Family and society.
- vi. Literature and the arts.
- vii. Folk customs and trends of a period.
- viii. Other historical attributes of particular significance.

2.2.3. The location of Heritage areas must be determined by the existence of above ground remains, archaeological deposits, or ruins of a particular period, or other physical evidence that sufficiently demonstrates the actual location of a site. Written records or traditional oral accounts alone are not sufficient proof of the location of a site.

2.2.4. The age of a historic area must be established from the existing physical remains. Documentary records may be used to provide supporting evidence to authenticate the date of a site but should not be used as the main basis for determining age. A cultural landscape and historic area with components or fabric from different periods requires an explanation of their dates. When it is not possible to accurately date a site, it is permissible to describe it as dating from the beginning, middle, or end of a particular century or period of particular dynasty.

2.3 Heritage areas and Heritage buildings must be Historically Authentic.

2.3.1 Physical remains must be in their historic condition. This includes Heritage areas and Heritage building's condition as it was originally created, its condition after undergoing repeated adaptation throughout history, or its condition as a result of deterioration or damage over a long period.

2.3.2. Large complexes or buildings or historic precincts within villages, natural surroundings and townships should retain their overall historic appearance. Modern additions, alterations, or loss should constitute only a small proportion of a site.

2.3.3. Landmarks and historic landscapes in historic cities must retain their authenticity. Such places should be those having the greatest significance and should epitomize the unique cultural characteristics of the city or a natural landscape.

2.3.4. A commemorative place where an important historic event occurred may also be regarded as a heritage site.

2.4. Inherent Values of Heritage Areas and Heritage buildings, Inherent Values reside in it.

Inherent values of a cultural landscape; historic area or historic buildings are historical, artistic, and scientific values. Recognition of a heritage area or historic building's heritage value is a continuous and open-ended process that deepens as society develops and its scientific and cultural awareness increases.

2.4.1. The historical value of heritage area or heritage building derives from the following:

- i. Important reasons led to its construction, and the site authentically reflects this historical reality.
- ii. Significant events occurred at the site or important figures were active there, and its historic setting accurately reflects these events or the activities of these people.
- iii. The site illustrates the material production, life style, thought, customs and traditions or social practices of a particular historical period.

- iv. The existence of the site can prove, correct, or supplement facts documented in historical records.
- v. The historic remains contain unique or extremely rare period or type elements, or are representative of a type of site.
- vi. Stages of a site's transformations over time are capable of being revealed.

2.4.2. The Artistic value of a heritage area or heritage building form the following:

- i. Architectural arts, including; spatial composition, building style, decoration, and aesthetic form.
- ii. Landscape arts, including cultural, historic areas of a city, historic city, historic villages, and garden landscapes of famous historic and scenic locations, as well as particular vistas comprising a landscape of ruins.
- iii. Associated sculptural and decorative arts, including carvings, statues and fixed ornamentation, frescoes, and furnishings.
- iv. Immovable sculptural artistic works that are unique in period, type, subject, appearance, or artisan skills.
- v. The creative process and means of expression of the above-mentioned arts.

2.4.3. The scientific value of heritage area or heritage building refers specifically to the history of scientific and technological development and derives from the following:

- i. Plan and design, including the selection and layout of the area, protection of ecology, response to threats to disaster, and architectural form and structural design.
- ii. Construction, materials, and techniques and the level of scientific and technological achievement they represented for their time, or their importance as a link in the development of science and technology.
- iii. A facility or place where scientific experiments, production, or transportation, and so on, occurred.
- iv. A place where important scientific and technological information is recorded or preserved.

2.4.4. The cultural values of a heritage area or heritage building refers to its on-going distinct traditional values such as the traditional social cohesion of the community, their festivals, folklore, the tangible elements of which the cultural significance comes from exchanges and multidimensional dialogue across countries or regions, and that illustrate the interaction of movement, along the route, in space and time.

3

3. On Retaining of the Historic Condition of Cultural Landscape, Heritage Areas / Historic Building.

3.1.1 **It is a legal requirement in the development or conservation of cultural historic areas that their historic condition should be maximized.** Their historic conditions refer to the following:

3.1.2 The condition prior to any conservation intervention.

- 3.1.3 The condition after having been subjected to treatments, adaptations, or reconstructions during the course of its history and which interventions are judged to important historical attributes.
- 3.1.4 The reinstated condition after restoration of elements that were buried, deformed, partially collapsed, braced, or incorrectly placed, where the original components and form of the structure exist.
- 3.1.5 The historic condition of a setting that is of significance to the site.

3.2. Scientific investigation is necessary to determine historic condition.

- 3.3.1 Stains, grime, and accumulated debris from long term neglect are not part of the historic condition of a historic area or historic building.
- 3.3.2. Where heritage areas and heritage buildings have been subject to repeated interventions over the course of its history, a detailed appraisal of significance should be made to determine what constitutes its original historic condition.

When cultural landscape, heritage area and heritage building has fabric or techniques from several periods, the values should be identified and the site conserved so that all the elements of significance are retained.

3.3. Principles of retaining historic condition involve preserving its existing condition or reinstating historic condition.

- 3.3.1. The existing condition of the following must be preserved.
 - i. Archaeological area and ruins, particularly those with aboveground remnants.
 - ii. The configurations of cultural landscape, the relationship between the natural and man made landscapes.
 - iii. The overall design and layout of architectural ensembles within cultural landscapes and historic areas.
 - iv. Individual components of significant from different periods within architectural ensembles.
 - v. Historic settings that have not undergone major change.
 - vi. Components and artisan techniques from different periods that have significance for a site.
 - vii. Works of art, either independent or associated with a building.
 - viii. Damaged remnants of a site resulting from natural disasters that retain research value.
 - ix. Damaged remnants resulting from important historical events that have acquired commemorative significance.
- 3.3.2. Reinstatement of an historic area or historic building to its historic condition is permitted in the following instances.
 - i. Where modern incongruent changes have occurred.

- i. Where collapse, burial, damage, or abandonment has occurred.
- ii. Where deformation, incorrect placement, or bracing has occurred.
- iii. Where there exist sufficient physical remains to reveal the historic condition of a small number of missing parts.
- iv. Where there are no physical remains to reveal the original condition of a small number of missing or altered components, but where after scientific
- v. Investigation and comparison with components of the same type and period, the original condition can be determined.
- vi. Where, following appraisal, parts of an historic area or historic building that do not have historical value because of later interventions are removed so that the area can be returned to its historic condition at a specified period in the past. However that all historic layering which are an evidence of role in cultural history they should be retained.
- vii. If reinstatement enables the historic setting to reveal the values of the historic area, village or building, the new additions should be differentiated from the original in a manner that only an expert can understand the new from the original.

3.3.3. Routine maintenance and treatment of the setting are the principal means employed to preserve the existing condition of an area, with occasional use of physical protection and strengthening and minor repairs. Restoration is the method used to return an area to its historic condition. Restoration of area will depend on the classification of the heritage resource.

4

4 On the Social and Economic Benefits of Heritage Area.

4.1 An important part of heritage conservation is the proper protection and display of the values of a site through rational use.

4.1.1 Use mainly refers to the present function that an heritage area historic area or heritage serves and is of social benefit. If new function is introduced it should also be socially beneficial to the community it serves, how ever the use of a site must be consistent with its values.

4.1.2 Social benefits can be maximized through effective conservation measures that reveal a site's authenticity and its intrinsic historical character. At the same time, various appropriate artistic and technological means may be employed to faithfully interpret its values to the public.

4.1.3 The particular social function of a heritage area or a in a city, country, town, or community should be emphasized so that it can play a role in the contemporary social life of the locality or become a representative symbol for the area.

4.2 The social benefits of heritage sites are maximized through the following uses.

11

4.2.1. A site that may provide material for the verification of research in humanities or natural sciences.

4.2.2. Sites may be

- i. Places for the commemoration of significant events or important historic figures.
- ii. Foci of education by providing knowledge of history, the arts, and the sciences.
- iii. Tourist venues where history and culture are the main themes.
- iv. Recreational places that provide healthy activities for the mind and body.
- v. Places of traditional custom and continuing religious practice.

4.2.3 The aesthetic function of heritage sites includes

- i. Fostering love for and interest in higher cultural and aesthetic values among the public through the influence of the site's artistic values.
- ii. Enhancing the public's artistic appreciation through enjoyment and study of the site.
- iii. Enhancing artistic creativity and techniques by providing arenas in which the public may learn through direct experience of the art and in which it may gain greater understanding of the past.

4.3 The use of heritage areas and heritage buildings for economic benefit must be directed appropriately and a system of management devised for this purpose.

4.3.1. The use of cultural landscape, heritage areas or, heritage buildings economic benefit can be the following:

- i. Social benefits of the area may increase the prominence of a locality, thereby bringing economic prosperity and raising land prices in the area.
- ii. Income derived from visitors, although primarily flowing to the area, can also stimulate commercial, service, and other industries.
- iii. There exist benefits such as cultural markets, intellectual property rights, and other non-tangible assets that derive from the area.
- iv. Economic benefit may derive from artistic and literary works associated with the area.

4.3.2. A system must be established to ensure that a fixed proportion of the income from the economic utilization of heritage area is dedicated to its conservation.

4.3.3. Use of the heritage for economic gain is not permitted in the following ways.

- i. Renting out buildings, ruins, courtyards, or landscaped areas as general real estate or commercial premises.
- ii. Setting up unseemly sight seeing attractions to draw visitors.

- iii. Distorting the historical values, or attracting visitors through vulgar or misleading advertising or promotion.
- iv. Exploiting sites as capital for purely commercial gain.

4.4. In order to open heritage sites to the public and use them appropriately, additions or alterations for the purpose or providing necessary facilities should be restricted and conform to the following principles.

4.4.1. Heritage Areas

- i. Changes still in their original state, if necessary to build facilities lacking. No building can be constructed if a site has under ground remains, the archaeological resource should be protected and the setting should not be adversely affected
- ii. Heritage areas that have undergone minimum change, and are of above high cultural significance, minimum changes should be allowed if of social or economic benefit for the community in large. The changes should be reversible and allowed only through proposals presented and permission granted by the Advisory Committee.
- iii. Heritage Areas that have changed to an extent, and are of above average significance. Adaptation, that is similar to the original function and the original configuration should be allowed, the external building form, colour, texture and scale (to be) retained. The changes should be reversible and allowed only through proposals presented and permission granted by the Advisory Committee.
- iv. Heritage areas and buildings which are changing rapidly but still retain their cultural significance, adaptive reuse should be allowed. If traces of original state exist they should be stated in some form, the areas allowed land use changes and only those buildings which are unique conserved, the interior of the other changed, infill building designed as discussed in section----

4.4.2. Heritage Buildings

- i. Class 1 monuments are provincial landmarks with unchanged historic tissue. The treatment should be minimum, and very essential interventions should be allowed; these should be curative or preventive remedial methods.
- ii. Class 11 heritage buildings are those that have undergone minimum change, and are of above high cultural significance, minimum changes should be allowed if of social or economic benefit for the community at large. The changes should be reversible and allowed only through proposals presented and permission granted by the Advisory Committee.
- iii. Class 111 heritage buildings are those that are of cultural value but have changed in form and function

iii. Class 111 buildings are of group value, their facades should be maintained, adaptive reuse allowed. The interior allowed to change.

4.4.3 Documentation and Preservation of original History of structure etc.

Where ever reuse is carried out, a space is to be provided where the history of building, its original condition before reuse and the conservation process etcetera should be presented as documentation.

5 On the Conservation Process

5.1 Cultural Landscape, historic areas and historic buildings sites are not renewable. Mistakes made during interventions may be irreversible and cause further damage, consequently jeopardizing the entire conservation project. It is necessary, therefore, to carry out conservation work step-by-step according to an established process so that each step, correctly implemented, becomes the foundation for the next one.

5.1.1 Intervention approaches will depend on what is being conserved, but there are basic procedures that must not be omitted, as follows:

- i. Preliminary work is necessary before determining the various steps of a conservation procedure. This includes a basic framework that sets forth the methodology and expected outcomes. Later stages in the process should not be undertaken prior to completion of previous stages.
- ii. In the case of major conservation interventions, work procedures should be drawn up specifically to address special circumstances of the project.

5.2 The conservation process lies at the heart of management of heritage areas and heritage buildings should be accepted as authoritative.

5.2.1 The Advisory Committee should be responsible for the coordination and control of conservation procedures. The relevant body, both public and private, should undertake the actual work.

5.2.2 Persons undertaking any steps of the conservation process, including persons in government bodies and those in charge of a particular project, should have the relevant specialist qualifications and experience. Personnel with general professional qualification must under take specialist training provided by the government department or organization in charge of heritage before undertaking highly specialized projects.

5.2.3 Organization or persons implementing projects must sign a contract with the government department in charge of heritage at the same administrative level as that of the protected site. The contract must clearly specify the persons in charge of the project and their qualifications.

- 5.2.4. Conservation procedures must be approved by the Advisory Committee in accordance with the law and be based on culture professional standards.
- 5.2.5. On completion of a conservation procedure an archive of files documenting the work should be established.

5.3 Each stage of the conservation process has specific requirements.

5.3.1 Identification and investigation of historic places is the most basic work in the conservation process. This is divided into a general survey and inventory of all historic sites, an in-depth investigation of selected sites, a detailed investigation of specific sites, and a thematic investigation. The extent of investigation, standardized recording formats to be employed, and the topographical and cross-sectional drawings to be collected or made, will all depend on the requirements of each stage. Whenever possible, advanced specialized equipment should be used to carry out these investigations. The survey process should target mainly physical remains, and special care should be taken to include the following elements.

- i. The existing condition of the natural or cultural landscape, historic areas and historic buildings and its changes through history.
- ii. Traces that remain of important historic events and major natural disasters.
- iii. Evidence of those who designed and constructed the original historic building, sources of building materials for the site, and the past owners or occupants.
- iv. The history of interventions and adaptations to the historic area or historic building.
- v. Historic ruins that originally had special social significance.
- vi. Associated artefacts and inscriptions.

5.3.1. Assessment is the foundation of all conservation work. The three main elements revealed by the assessment process are the heritage values of a site, its present state of preservation, and its management context. Assessment of heritage values in conjunction with textual research should be related mainly to the physical remains of the site. Assessment must be based on detailed research from which conclusions can be drawn.

5.3.3.1. Nomination of cultural landscape, historic area or historic building to be formally declared, an officially protected entity is one of the duties of the Advisory Committee. They should be done in accordance with the relevant laws [including Sindh Cultural Heritage (Preservation) Act, 1994] and regulations and the principles stated. Sites identified as being significant but not yet proclaimed as

officially protected entities should nevertheless be listed for conservation. Implementation of the four legal prerequisites is an important element in this process. In addition to the demarcation of the boundaries of the site and a buffer zone to control development in its vicinity, a protected zone should be established in areas where there is a concentration of archaeological sites or a historic area.

5.3.3.2. The Government or Local Government, a conservation department of a university or N.G.O. or Auqaf Department must draft a conservation master plan, which should then become part of the official development master plan for the area, the city, the town, or the Tehsil. The plan must clearly specify the overall conservation goals and objectives. Master plans that have been legally approved become the basis for the management of a historic area or historic building and the implementation of conservation measures. It is not permitted to carry out interventions that are not specified in the plan or that are contrary to it. In particular, increasing the scale of interventions or changing the function of historic area or historic building through interventions is forbidden unless a serious unforeseen problem occurs during implementation. Master plan of historic buildings should include information and plans of the surroundings and the monument itself. The essential content of a master plan, its structure, presentation, and mode of expression, should conform to a standardized format. Master plan should be part of the larger city structure/Master plan, and should not in anyway adversely affect the livelihood of communities, or adversely affect their intangible cultural assets.

5.3.3.3. Implementation of the master plan is the most direct form of intervention in the conservation process. It is therefore one of the most important stages in this process. All interventions stipulated in the plan must comply with the relevant rules and regulations. Significant treatment interventions may be commenced only after preliminary survey, research, and design work have been completed--- followed by an ample period of deliberation by relevant specialists --- and final intervention plans have been submitted for approval. Design, construction, and quality control must be examined and approved by the Advisory Committee. Prior to implementation, responsibility for strict quality control and future maintenance systems must be ensured. If problems arise during interventions, work should stop immediately and a thorough analysis be undertaken. With the agreement of the Advisory Committee and the KBCA, the committee of experts and the relevant Town and Tehsil administration that approved the original design, plan should then be modified and resubmitted for approval.

5.3.3.4. During the implementation process, on completion of stages of the project a timely review of the work should be undertaken. After careful deliberation, the master plan may be revised to include additions or adjustments as revealed by the review.

appropriate use At the same time, they can assist in resolving debate over development versus conservation priorities.

6.2 Archival records should be collected, collated, and stored in accordance with the relevant national laws on archives. However, for cultural landscape, historic areas and historic buildings, there must be at least five categories of records, namely:

- i. Compilations of historical documents.
- ii. Survey reports on the existing condition of the cultural landscape, historic areas and historic buildings site.
- iii. Files on conservation interventions.
- iv. Records on monitoring and inspection of the cultural site.
- v. Records on the management of public access to the cultural site

6.2.1 Requirements for the collection of historical documents are as follows:

- i. Historical texts provide evidence and therefore should be collected; duplication of content is not undesirable, but abridgment of documents is not permitted.
- ii. Historical records should not be judged solely on the basis of preset criteria of authenticity, nor should current understanding alone be used to distinguish between what is genuine and what is false.
- iii. Great care should be taken in the interpretation and annotation of historical texts. Only technical annotations should be made and not value judgments about what is correct or wrong.

6.2.2. Survey reports on the existing condition of cultural landscape, historic areas and historic buildings should include:

- i. A report on the environment, including meteorological, hydrological, geological, and topographical information as well as material on pollution sources, the state of the ecology, distribution of vegetation cover, and any animal activity in the area.
- ii. All records of investigation into the site, no matter how brief.
- iii. All evidence and deliberative material used to authenticate the site's historic and existing condition.
- iv. Results of examination of the condition before each conservation intervention, with focus on analysis of the stability of the structure and materials, and conclusions drawn from surveys of major damage to the site.
- v. Registers of associated contents.

- vi. Precise scaled topographical maps of the setting, plans of the overall site, and elevation and cross-sectional drawings.
 - vii. Photographs, video recordings, and other audiovisual materials.
 - viii. Survey of cultural landscape, historic settlements, historic city, and village with door-to-door inventories of the buildings, existing urban infrastructure plans, location of trees and other relevant natural and man made structures.
- 6.2.3. Documentation of major conservation interventions should primarily satisfy the requirements of the Advisory Committee for Heritage, building control authority, and the committee of experts regarding construction and engineering projects. At the same time, in accordance with the special requirements of heritage conservation, the following relevant material should be added.
- 6.2.4. Inspection and monitoring records should include
- i. Instrumental monitoring records, and routine records of visual inspection of parts of a site that are liable to move, be damaged, or become deformed or cracked.
 - ii. Records of regular inspections of safety equipment, such as fire-fighting equipment, lightning rods, rain/flood prevention facilities, and of techniques used to stabilize slopes.
 - iii. Observation records on the effects of visitors and other-social factors on a site and its setting.
 - iv. Monitoring records on environmental quality.
- 6.2.5. Records on visitor management include
- i. Statistic on the composition of visitors (age, level of education, and profession) and visitor frequency.
 - ii. Compilations and analyses, by each visitor category, of visitor comments and reactions to the site.
 - iii. Records of discussions, research undertaken by scholars at the cultural site, as well as relevant literature that pertains to the cultural site.
 - iv. Investigative analyses of the social factor influencing conservation.
 - v. Analyses of economic benefits.

7

7 On the System of Management

- 7.1 The main goal of a heritage conservation management system should be to ensure that conservation work is carried out according to prescribed procedures.**
- 7.1.1 Heritage office, Advisory Committee for Heritage and relevant Tehsil and Town administration, and N.G.O.'s involved should be stable and independent in order to carry out their work. These include site management organizations, specialist research organizations, departments in charge of archives and data and monitoring stations, research and design institutes, and quality control units. Engineering companies and manufacturers providing specialist services or materials should be well established.
- 7.1.2. Advisory Committee and the building control authorities are the direct managers of sites and must assign undertaking the basic functions of conservation such as routine maintenance, monitoring and recording, and disaster prevention. Conditions must be created to enable these organizations to effectively direct and supervise the entire conservation process.
- 7.1.3 Conservation procedures should not be altered when a management body or management team changes.
- 7.2 Every step of the conservation process must be documented for future reference and, if required, for purposes of approval by the relevant government department/building control authorities.**
- 7.2.1 The report on conservation matters at a cultural landscape, historic areas and historic buildings should be kept for future reference and, if required, reviewed and approved by the relevant government department.
- 7.2.2 The Advisory Committee for Heritage and Heritage Cell in building control authorities has the legal authority to participate in decision making about issues of broad and complex scope and on highly specialized projects. On matters related to safety and security, the Heritage Cell should be the main authority in deciding policy.
- 7.2.3 Within the sphere of heritage conservation, Heritage Cell (building control authority) has the legal power to halt all conservation interventions that have not been approved or have deviated from what was approved and to seek redress.
- 7.3 Organizations and personnel undertaking conservation work should be qualified and approved to do so.**
- 7.3.1 Under the law, the Advisory Committee for Heritage and the Heritage Cell is responsible both for drawing up and promulgating procedures for approval of practitioners' qualifications and for regulations governing evaluation of practitioners.
- 7.3.2 Organizations participating directly in the conservation master plan or undertaking conservation interventions, such as those involved in survey, design construction,

and monitoring work, or the manufacture of specialized products, must have their credential examined and approved by the Technical Committee to the Advisory Committee for Heritage.

- 7.3.3 All practitioners must undergo specialized training and pass tests to attain the appropriate grade of professional qualifications. Those classified, as senior professionals must have masters or PhD degree from established/recognized institutions, in conservation or other conservation related fields or its equivalent abundant successful experience working in their field. In later case the Advisory Committee or the Technical Committee will be the authorities to give a decision. Those in charge of implementing major conservation master plans and physical conservation interventions must be highly accomplished senior experts in their field.
- 7.4 A committee of experts can be appointed by the Advisory Committee for Heritage must appraise important conservation projects.**
- 7.4.1 When the nature of conservation project is clear-cut and restricted to a particular cultural site, or otherwise falls within the responsibility of a heritage conservation organization, a committee of experts should be appointed by that body. In the case of projects that are broader in nature and involve many areas of expertise outside the area of conservation, the body managing the project is responsible for organizing the committee of experts, with at least half being conservation experts recommended by the Advisory Committee for Heritage and the Heritage Cell. The committee will assist the Heritage Cell in all technical matters.
- 7.4.2 Committee members should be highly qualified in disciplines related directly to the project under appraisal. Each committee should have at least one archaeologist, one historic building and site conservation specialist, one specialist in management, one environmental specialist. In case of historic areas, settlements, cities a town planer should be included. These experts should not be participants in the project under appraisal, nor should they have a conflict of interest in any matters that come before them.
- 7.4.3 The committee of experts and the Heritage Cell should draw up standardized rules of procedure of the project approved by the Advisory Committee. Appraisal meetings should be recorded in detail, and, as far as possible, the final decision should be arrived at through consensus. It is permissible to hold differing opinions and to record these in the proceedings, and in general, simple majority opinion should not necessarily prevail in approving items.

8

8 On Assessment

- 8.1 Assessment is a crucial part of the conservation process.** All plans for conservation, management, and interpretation of a site, as well as determination of

appropriate use and access by the public, should base on the conclusions of the assessment.

- 8.1.1 Assessment must be based on research and investigation. In conservation work, the identification of specific areas and topics for research and investigation, and the results there from, provide the basis of assessment.
- 8.1.2 Assessment is concerned with the physical remains of a site, and its associated setting. When the historic condition no longer exists, archival research should focus on any surviving physical remains.
- 8.1.3 Assessment must draw clear conclusions. Conclusions must not be reached prior to obtaining sufficient documentation and the results of thorough research and investigation. Under circumstances where alternative hypotheses can be put forward, these should become the focus of further investigation. The final conclusion must be qualitatively accurate and expressed in a standardized format. In quantitative terms there must be a commonly accepted framework of reference that allows a relative degree of comparability.

8.2 The heritage values of a cultural landscape, historic area and historic building constitute the first component of assessment, the main aspects of which follow.

- 8.2.1 Historical, artistic, and scientific values, encompassing
 - i. The existing condition of the site.
 - ii. Benefits to society through interpretation of the site after effective conservation.
 - iii. Potential values of the site yet to be identified.
- 8.2.2. The social and economic benefits that may derive from a cultural landscape, historic areas or historic building's rational use.
- 8.2.3. The importance of a historic areas and historic buildings in the formation of an historic city or cultural landscape and the special social function it may play within a local community.
- 8.3. **The second component of assessment concerns the existing condition of a cultural landscape, historic areas or historic building.** This refers to the actual condition of a cultural landscape, historic area or historic building at the time of survey and assessment, including both above-and below ground remains. The main items follow.
 - 8.3.1 The condition of a cultural landscape, historic areas or historic building's setting, including both its natural and its social environment. Emphasis should be on the main problems that currently have an impact on the setting.
 - 8.3.2 The structural stability of buildings and the extent of deterioration to the fabric.

ordered clearly, and there should be ample supplementary material. Diagrams and drawings should complement the contents of the plan and should be properly scaled. Photographs should be dated. Documentation that consists only of a written description, rough sketches, or artistic renderings is not considered sufficient. All source texts should be accurately referenced.

9.2 A large-scale site with an important setting or complex of buildings requires an overall conservation master plan. This should contain the following six sections.

9.2.1. The first part is a basis outline that includes

- i. Classification of the site, a brief historical and geographic overview, a summary description of the site's physical remains and setting, and the existence or otherwise of the proclaimed boundaries of the area to be protected, and a buffer zone to restrict development.
- ii. A statement of the legal basis of the plan.
- iii. An assessment of the values of the site, analysis of and conclusions on the existing condition of the physical remains and setting, and the assessment and conclusions of the management context.
- iv. A statement of the main problems that the plan needs to address.
- v. A socio-economic, physical, cultural and environmental plan of existing conditions of a historic area.

9.2.2 The second part addresses the general conservation principles and the overall aims, including

- i. A focused explanation of how the basic principle of "not changing the historic condition" of a site will be addressed in planning for limiting the impact of interventions.
- ii. The basic objectives proposed to address the site's major problems.
- iii. Issues of public safety, social benefits to the local community, and the effects on the economy and environment.
- iv. Clear plan of interventions in case of adaptive reuse of a historic monument or building.
- v. A plan of conservation, revival or revalorising of a Heritage area, along with transportation plans.

9.2.3. The third part concerns should be conservation strategies. In line with the overall objectives of the plan, different strategies should be drawn up in accordance with the particular circumstances, components, and values of a site. Each set of strategies should include the conservation methods to be used and the expected outcomes.

9.2.4. The fourth part concerns is regulating the use of a site. Use should first guarantee that the historic condition is not changed, that the physical remains are not damaged, and that there is no interference in managing conservation of the site. This specifically includes

- i. Envisaged social and economic benefits.
- ii. The possibility of further adaptation in the use of the site.
- iii. Visitor capacity limits and the assignment of areas for different uses.
- iv. The addition to a class 11 to 1V buildings or adaptation of the site and the scale of facilities required its appropriate use.

9.2.5 The fifth part is an interpretation plan. First there should be an analysis of the carrying capacity of a site and interpretive areas open to the public. On the basis of this analysis, the objectives and content of interpretation can be determined. This section should specifically include

- i. A conceptual plan for revealing the overall site and its associated artifacts.
- ii. A plan for the use of the site to exhibit artifacts and historical themes.
- iii. Methods proposed to interpret and explain the site and highlight specific elements therein.
- iv. A plan for promotion and tourism.

9.2.6. The sixth part addresses management. First, there must be an analysis of the management conditions required to undertake effective conservation. On the basis of this analysis, an appropriate management system and objectives must be formulated. In the main these should include

- i. A management organization and a plan for training personnel.
- ii. A program for routine maintenance and monitoring.
- iii. Safety and disaster response measures.
- iv. Collection and management of archives.
- v. Capacity restrictions on public access.
- vi. A financial system.

9.3 Specialized plans should be drawn up in the case of protected heritage assets or parts of heritage assets with special needs or problems.

9.3.1 Extensive, large-scale building complexes with multiple functions require specific plans for each function, which may then be implemented independently.

9.3.2 Public evacuation and disaster response plans for sites that are popular tourist attractions.

- 9.3.3 Fire, flood/rains, and disaster response plans for high-density building complexes and historic precincts (villages or towns).
- 9.3.4 Landscape and garden plans for heritage sites that form part of large gardens and scenic locations.
- 9.3.5 Plans for historic areas
- 9.3.6 Plans for addressing serious hazards in the setting.
- 9.3.7 Regional plans for cultural landscape.
- 9.4 **Conservation master plans for historic precincts (villages or towns) should be integrated with municipal and town administration.** The Historic Area plans and buildings with their context should be highlighted in such plans, the by-laws changed according to the conservation plan and traffic rerouted if need, special funds allocated for the upgrading the areas.
- 9.5. Conservation regional plans for cultural landscape. The natural and man made cultural assets should be high lighted, development and physical plans prepared according to the intrinsic values.

10

10 On Routine Management, Maintenance, and Interpretation

10.1 Routine management of a heritage site is the legal responsibility of the site management organization.

10.1.1 The first duty of routine management is to guarantee the safety of the site and its visitors. This includes.

- i. Disaster response and monitoring of threats.
- ii. Performance of routine maintenance procedures
- iii. Control of visitor carrying capacity.
- v. General treatment of the setting
- vi. Coordination of relations with the local community and establishment of a conservation network within the community.

10.1.2. The second duty is to enhance the quality of interpretation. The main objectives are

- i Presentation and dissemination of the site's values to promote public awareness of its importance.
- ii. to enhance content and methods of interpretation to maximize the interpretive impact.
- iii. Improvement of the social benefits derived from the site, thereby striving to increase economic benefits.

10.1.3 The third duty is to collect material, to record all conservation-related matters, to organize archival records, and to conduct research on any conservation questions that may emerge.

10.2 Routine maintenance refers to the regular implementation of a maintenance program. This is an extremely important part of management and is aimed at addressing potential problems and thereby preventing the need for further intervention.

10.2.1. Routine maintenance includes work on the site itself, any ancillary protective installations, and related physical interventions to the setting.

10.2.2. Maintenance procedures should be classified, standardized, and carried out at regular intervals.

10.2.3 Monitoring procedures should be integrated with maintenance.

10.2.4. Maintenance of areas susceptible to damage or disaster is particularly important.

10.2.5. Maintenance of historic areas is important, the community of such areas should be included in all discussion making , which will be an added value for maintenance.

10.3 Interpretation is the principle means by which the management process creates social benefits. The main aspects follow.

10.3.1. Extensive use of the media to promote awareness of the site and its values, thereby enhancing its profile.

10.3.2. Continuous exploration of effective means of interpretation to attract visitors of different age groups and levels of education.

10.3.3. Production and sale of publications, audiovisual products, and innovative souvenirs suited to the needs of various categories of consumers.

10.3.4.1. Improvements in the quality of guides and site narrators.

11

11 On Physical Protection and Strengthening

11.1 Physical protection and strengthening are measures by which modern materials are used and protective structures added to a site to prevent harmful natural processes that may lead to irreparable damage. These may be used only when other measures have proved ineffective, or when such measures, although effective, would change the historic condition to too great degree. The basic requirements are as follows.

11.1.1. Protective materials and structures should not harm what they are protecting or change the original fabric.

- 11.1.2 Permanent solutions should not be decided in haste, and allowance should always be made for later implementation or more effective protection and strengthening interventions.
- 11.1.3. When it is necessary to add a protective structure to a site, it should be used only on those parts most in danger. The structure should be unobtrusive and, as far as possible, allow the site's original physical characteristics to be retained.
- 11.2. Protective substances, such as coatings and grouts, that are applied to a surface or injected to strengthen a damaged section should conform with the following requirements.**
- 11.2.1. Because the composition and manufacturing processes for protective substances are frequently modified and because of the complexity of the original materials and components requiring protection, alternatives should be compared and thorough consideration given to the possibility of harming the original fabric.
- 11.2.2 All protective and strengthening materials and application techniques must first be tested and proven in a laboratory before in situ testing. Only materials which have been used for at least a hundred years and have proven un-harmful should be used.
- 11.2.3 All testing and applications of protective substances must be subject to appropriate scientific evaluation and periodic monitoring reports written.
- 11.2.4 As far a possible materials like the organic or materials closet to original should be used.
- 11.3 Protective structures and interventions to the setting must comply with the following principles.**
- 11.3.1 The purpose of adding protective structures to a site should be as simple as possible and reversible.
- 11.3.2. Protective physical interventions to mitigate natural disasters such as floods, rains, landslides, and sandstorms should be for purposes of the long-term safety of the site.
- 11.4. Construction of protective buildings or shelters is an exceptional conservation measure for aboveground sites when no alternative is available.**
- 11.4.1. The primary consideration in the design and construction of such a building or shelter is its protective function.
- 11.4.2. Protective buildings or shelters must not adversely affect the historic condition of a site and their construction should be reversible.

- 11.4.3. The function of a protective building or shelter should not be compromised by blindly attempting to replicate an ancient style.
- 11.4.4. The cultural landscapes and historic areas should be protected from onslaught of incompatible new buildings, unnecessary broadening of roads and new roads cutting through their fabric
- 11.4.5. Patina forms part of the historic integrity of a heritage asset, and its destruction should be only when essential for the protection of the monuments fabric. Patina retention is also recommended as it acts as protected layer of/for environmental pollutants; therefore it is recommended that building should be cleaned after the controlling environmental pollution.
- 11.4.6. A historic area should be protected by a buffer zone and under no condition should their streets be enlarged to allow through traffic that contributes to the loss of foot prints of original buildings.
- 11.4.6.1. Cultural landscapes should be protected from ribbon development around new access roads . New tourist facilities should be designed in appropriate areas for shopkeepers, restaurants and hotels. A modern settlement with all facilities required by tourist.

12 On Minor and Major Restoration

- 12.1 **The main aim of minor and major restoration is to remedy structural dangers, to repair damaged components, and to reinstate a site's historic condition.** Both types of intervention must conform to the following principles.
- 12.1.1 Class 1 Historic Buildings: Original components must be retained as far as possible. Damaged components that have been repaired should be used rather than be replaced by new ones. Components that are extremely old, or are the result of a rare or unusual construction technique, must not be replaced. They may only be stabilized or, when necessary, repaired.
- 12.1.2. Class 1 Historic Buildings it is permissible to add a small number of new components to relieve stress in case where the original structure is unsafe or where earlier interventions have made it so.
- 12.1.3. In undertaking repair, it is not permitted to redo decorative painting for new or gaudy effect. Decorative painting that is rare and valuable because of its age or design should only be treated by protective measures.
- 12.1.4. In case the original materials can not be retained, or unaffordable, new materials with physical similarities, chemical contents and strength may be considered for use, but traditional techniques and materials of special value must be retained.
- 12.2 **Minor restoration of the historic condition of building covers two categories of intervention: first, the return of endangered structures/**

components to a stable and safe historic condition; and second, the removal of later added structures and components assessed as having no value. The main principles follow:

- 12.2.1 Class 1 historic buildings, fabric should only be removed, not added; if new fabric must be added this should be kept to a minimum. In case of Class 11 to 1V additions can be allowed, they should be in harmony or in contrast but complementary in scale. The addition should be according to the gradation of the historic building and always subservient to the historic structure in scale, colour and form.
- 12.2.2. The deformed, collapsed, or misplaced components should be restored to their historic condition while not disturbing the overall structure; however, later additions with historic significance should be left untouched while those with no significance should be removed.
- 12.2.3. When restoring class 11 historic building to a safe and stable historic condition, minimum repair and additions should be permitted, but the new additions should not replace the original at any case.
- 12.2.4. In case of Class 11 to 1V buildings, alteration inside the buildings should be allowed for a new function to take place, but they should be minimum and reversible. In case of class 11 to 1V buildings the original form texture colour and scale should be maintained but the inside can be changed. The changes should be reversible as far as possible,
- 12.2.5. Preference should always be given to the use of traditional techniques.
- 12.2.6. Remnants of different historical periods should be retained as far as possible. There is no need to strive for uniformity in style or appearance.
- 12.2.3. **Minor restoration of cultural landscape or historic areas again covers two categories of intervention: first, its environmental upgrading and safe historic condition; and second, the removal of later added structures and components assessed as having no value.**
- 1.2.3.1. Solid waste removal, sewerage infrastructure up-grading , cleaning of streets, and retaining trees.
- 12.3.2. Removal of encroachments, street lighting, stopping construction of new roads, planting new trees similar to old, organizing the electricity wires and telephone clutter.
- 12.3.4. Identifying areas of significance for the community. Encouraging them to revive their significance.

- 12.3.5. Removing encroachments, later unseemly additions and components which are of no value.
- 12.3.6. 'Static or passive' conservation – should be recommended if the heritage assets of great value still retain their originality, and has not undergone preservation of existing buildings of heritage value, attempts to be made to restore area in a rigorous and accurate form, maintaining them, if possible enhancing them for future ages.

12.4. Major restoration constitutes the greatest intervention on the physical remains. Of historic buildings.

Survey and design work must be done with great attention to detail; the historical information inherent in the existing condition of a site must be carefully considered; and procedures for evaluation by experts and for approval must be strictly followed.

- 12.3.1 Major restoration through complete disassembly of a structure should be avoided as far as possible; instead, other types of intervention should be used to make the entire structure stable and safe.
- 12.3.2. Partial or complete disassembly is permitted only when the main structure is seriously deformed or its main components have been badly damaged and reinstatement to a safe and stable condition is not possible without disassembly. Restoration through disassembly should result in the removal of all unsafe elements and should ensure that no further treatment is needed for a long time.
- 12.3.3 During major restoration, it is permitted to reinforce a structure, to use strengthening substances, and to replace damaged components. Additions to original structures should be in places that are hidden from view, and replaced components should be marked with the date of replacement.
- 12.3.4 In principle, remaining vestiges and traces of fabric or components from different periods should be retained. If these cannot be retained in total, those of most significance should be preserved. Sample should be kept of elements that are removed, and their removal should be recorded in the site archives.
- 12.4 Major restoration allows for the reinstatement of lost parts of historic building, where appropriate, in order to return it to historic condition.**
 - 12.4.1. Restoration to historic condition must be based on indisputable extent of physical remains. Conjecture, based solely on documentary records, is not permitted.
 - 12.4.2. On the determination of experts, it is permissible to reinstate a small number of missing components by referencing examples of the same period, type,

and regional origin and by using the same materials. The added fabric must be labelled with the date of replacement.

12.4.3. Damaged carvings, clay sculptures, mural paintings, rare and valuable decorative paintings, and other artworks must be protected in their existing condition to guard against deterioration. It is not necessary to restore such works to their original completeness.

12.4.4. Rebuilding buildings like original, in empty plots should only be allowed if of National cause.

12.5 Major interventions in historic areas, a freezing history is retrogressive.

Through out history new buildings have been constructed in historic areas , their material , method of construction and scale being compatible to the earlier period buildings, the freezing of historic areas as open museum is retrogressive

2.5.1. Urban renewal of historic areas should be allowed, only if it revitalizes the cultural significance of the place

12.5.2. Nature of renewal that should be allowed must be based on the changes a historic area has under gone and the trends of current processes of change. The renewal of historic area can be:

- i. 'surface' conservation – should be recommended if historic area has under gone change to a certain extend and is of the area is of moderate value. Construction of new buildings should be permitted but their the scale, texture and colour should be consistent with the historic, attempts should be made to maintain the public face or the physical appearance of a historic building or area. The width and configuration of streets of such heritage assets should not be disturbed.
- ii. 'Dynamic' conservation should be under taken when the area has changed to a great to a great degree, and needs an ingenerated overall environment improvement, including physical improvement both of open areas and historic buildings and has several empty plots. New infill buildings should be allowed however the current traditions and cultural values should be preserved. The aim should be to eradicating poverty, creating employment opportunities and improving the standards of living.
- iii. 'Adaptation' the conservation of a historic area should be used to serve socially, culturally, or economically useful purpose. If necessary alterations and additions of historic buildings and open spaces should be allowed where essential to continued use or where they are culturally

desirable, or where the conservation of the place cannot otherwise be achieved. Any change, however, should be the minimum necessary and should not detract from the cultural heritage value of the place. Any conditions and alterations should be compatible with in scale of original fabric but should be sufficiently distinct that they can be read as new. Renewal may simply be 'continued use', which may not result in 'protective care'. Renewal or revitalization can occur as a result of activities which do not alter the fabric; for example, by the telling of new stories, or by the use of the site for new ceremonies

- iv. Areas in historic areas which that reminds people of or represents a particular locality, and gives the resident community a sense of belonging to the place should be retained

13. On Infill Buildings and plots

Infill buildings should be the last, minimal design, they should be of the same scale of the neighbouring buildings and in no condition over power the historic buildings. The roads, streets and open area within a heritage asset should be appropriately surfaced.

Building constructed in infill sites::

- (i) Should not extend beyond, or be erected behind, the existing building line. They should match's the height of adjoining property with the registers of different levels inline with the existing historic building.
- (ii) Proper measures should be taken to protect the stability of the existing adjacent properties from damage during demolition, site excavation or piling works and during construction.

- 13.1. Colour, texture and scale of the new infill building materials should harmonies with those of adjacent properties, while if the original material is used it should be recognized as such. Instances where alternative materials such as reconstituted block, rough cast/ hurling and metal cladding, glass and steel are used, the deciding factor should always be the quality of the design itself and the context of its setting

13.2. Treatment of Open Spaces

- The roads, streets and open area within a heritage asset should be appropriately surfaced.

- Surfaces considered acceptable are:

- i. The traditional footway and associated carriageway materials that still exist should be repaired in the materials to match the original. Bituminous patching should not be accepted under any circumstances.

- ii. Where complete resurfacing is required, high materials should be used, for example, high quality textured pre-cast concrete blocks of similar colour and scale. Continuous bituminous surfacing should not be acceptable. Original kerbs should be retained.
- iii. The open spaces, trees and other landscape feature materially contributing to the character or appearance should not be allowed to degrade.
- iv. Important views within, into and out of the conservation area or its setting should be respected.
- v. Acceptable telecommunication and cable development or setting of their apparatus on a listed building or other heritage asset, should only be considered acceptable where the apparatus will not be detrimental to the character or the setting of a listed building or the visual amenity of a conservation area and where the developer has submitted evidence to show why alternative, less sensitive locations cannot be used.

13

13 On Relocation and Reconstruction

13.1 Relocation or reconstruction of a site is a rare intervention, subject to strict controls and special approval.

- 13.1.1. The decision to relocate or reconstruct a site must be based on substantial grounds; this type of intervention is not permitted merely to facilitate tourism or sight-seeing.
- 13.1.2. Relocation or reconstruction of a site must be deliberated on by an expert panel and then approved in accordance with the law before implementation.
- 13.1.3 All documentation on historic condition must be collected and retained, and detailed records must be made of the entire relocation or reconstruction process.

13.2 A relocation project involves the same degree of complexity as a major restoration project and should comply with the following:

- 13.2.1 A site may be relocated only when
 - i. Its location is required for an extremely important development project.
 - ii. Protection in situ is difficult because of changes to its natural setting or because it has proved impossible to counter the effects of natural disasters.
 - iii. Historic remains have become isolated and have lost their historic context and as such are very difficult to conserve in situ.
 - iv. The nature of the structure allows it to be moved without serious harm.

- 13.2.2. The new setting where a site will be located should be as similar as possible in character to the original setting. ◦
- 13.2.3. Unstable elements in the original structure must be eliminated on relocation and the structure returned to its historic condition.
- 13.2.4. Relocations should be conserve historical information from all periods and avoid as much as possible the substitution of components that have significance. Information about the original location should be displayed at the relocated site.
- 13.2.5. Only existing fabric should be relocated. It is not permitted to create new buildings in a traditional style on the pretext of restoring a site, based solely on a document or an oral account.

13.3 Reconstruction is a major physical intervention whereby a building that preserves only its footings is reconstructed based on textual verification of its historic condition.

- 13.1 Reconstruction may be considered in the following instances.
 - i. When necessary interpretive and service buildings approved to be built on a large-scale site they may be reconstructed on ruins of secondary significance.
 - ii. When a structure has been destroyed in recent years and the public still has a strong memory and connection with it, and there exists reliable documentation.
 - iii. When a small number of buildings existed in gardens or cultural landscapes and were intimately associated with the setting.
 - vi. When a small number of buildings of secondary importance have been destroyed within a complex of buildings in which the overall configuration remains largely intact.
- 13.3.2. Reconstruction should be undertaken in situ. In the course of reconstruction, the extant ruins should be properly protected to ensure that they can be returned to their historic condition.
- 13.3.3. Reconstruction must be based on conclusive documentary evidence; most importantly, there must also be supporting physical evidence from other sites of the same period, category, or regional origin.
 - 13.3.2.1 When reconstruction is undertaken on a site that is no longer complete, a distinction should be made between reconstructed and existing original parts and explanatory signage should be displayed.
- 1.3.3. Reconstruction is not appropriate when

- v. The ruined state of a site has acquired significance in its own right, or the site forms part of a landscape that is publicly accepted as having special aesthetic significance.
- vi. There exist remains of aboveground structures of early cultures and ancient tombs.
- vii. No footings of buildings exist.
- viii. The evidence of texts or physical remains is insufficient for the purposes of reconstruction.

14

14 On Treatment of the Setting

14.1 Three factors affect the quality of the setting of cultural landscape , historic areas.

- 14.1.1. Natural phenomena, including storms, floods, cave-ins, impacts, sand, and dust.
- 14.1.2. Social factors such as vibration from traffic and industry, wastewater and air pollution, traffic congestion, local disputes, and problems with social order.
- 14.1.3. Impacts on the landscape such as surrounding buildings that are obtrusive or block lines of sight, and accumulated rubbish.
- 14.1.4. Building and its setting not being considered as an integral part of each other. The removal of any part of a heritage asset destroys the quality of the historic building, is unacceptable unless it is the sole means of the ensuring their security and conservation

14.2 the following work should have priority in order to address those natural factors that could lead to serve damage or harm.

- 14.2.1. Establishment of a system to monitor environmental quality and hazards. A comprehensive plan for research and control of environmental quality should be established.
- 14.2.2. Creation of a specific plan for treatment of the setting and ensuring adequate funds for this purpose.
- 14.2.3 Drawing up an emergency disaster response plan and providing rescue facilities and equipment.
- 14.2.4 Protection of surrounding area if still largely unspoilt as it is an integral part of the image of the heritage assets
- 14.2.5 Treatment of the setting by elimination of structures and accumulated rubbish that threaten the safety of a site. Based on research and investigation, a long-term plan for the setting should be implemented.

14.3. Social factors potentially harmful to a historic area or historic building should be treated in a comprehensive manner and with the involvement of the public.

Industrial and transportation facilities that threaten the safety of a site must be relocated. A comprehensive plan should be undertaken to eliminate all sources of pollution.

14.3.1. Culturally appropriate sustainable participatory development of protected heritage areas should be ensured by:

i. The cultural environment within its capacity to sustain its cultural or natural significance and ensures that the benefits of the use to present generation remain to meet the needs and aspiration of the future generation.

ii. Ensuring jobs for local inhabitants through development plans.

14.3.2. Serious pollution that has already damaged a site must be brought under control by administrative measures in cooperation with the relevant authorities.

14.3.3. In the case of traffic problems, local disputes, or problems with social order, the issues should be dealt with in cooperation and partnership with the public.

14.4 aspects of a landscape that may reduce the values of a site should be addressed on a case-by-case basis through analysis and discussion among professionals; there should be no single, rigidly determined, and generally applied solution to deal with such problems.

14.4.1 Prior to improving the landscape setting, the values of its historic condition and any negative factors in its existing condition should first be assessed in a systematic manner. All structure that negatively affect the landscape should be dismantled and accumulated rubbish removed.

14.4.2 The conclusions of a systematic analysis and expert appraisal should determine the best appearance of a landscape, and parameters for protecting the view of landscape should be established, together with restrictions on height, colour, and form for surrounding structures.

14.4.3 Structures and buildings, roads and lanes, and ruins in proximity to the site that have become integral to its values should be retained and given appropriate treatment such as:

i. The traditional footway and associated carriageway materials that still exist should be repaired in the materials to match the original. Bituminous patching should not be accepted under any circumstances.

ii. Where complete resurfacing is required, high materials should be used, for example, high quality textured pre-cast concrete blocks of similar colour and scale. Continuous bituminous surfacing should not be acceptable. Original kerbs should be retained.

- iii. The open spaces, trees and other landscape feature materially contributing to the character or appearance should not be allowed to degrade.
- iv. Important views within, into and out of the conservation area or its setting should be respected.
- v. Acceptable telecommunication and cable development or setting of their apparatus on a listed building or other heritage asset, should only be considered acceptable where the apparatus will not be detrimental to the character or the setting of a listed building or the visual amenity of a conservation area and where the developer has submitted evidence to show why alternative, less sensitive locations cannot be used.
- vi. Traditional life styles, ways of living should be reinforced if they contribute in a positive manner to the community's social structure and will absorb / adapt without fragmentation to modern social cultural changes such as education, women liberalization etc.

14.4.4 New service buildings for the public should be of the smallest scale possible, unobtrusive in appearance, and located away from the main features of the site.

14.4.. Building of infill sites:

- i. Should not extend beyond, or be erected behind, the existing building line. They should match's the height of adjoining property with the registers of different levels inline with the existing historic building.
- ii. Proper measures should be taken to protect the stability of the existing adjacent properties from damage during demolition, site excavation or piling works and during construction.
- iii. Colour, texture and scale of the new infill building materials should harmonies with those of adjacent properties, while if the original material is used it should be recognized as such. Instances where alternative materials such as reconstituted block, rough cast/ hurling and metal cladding, glass and steel are used, the deciding factor should always be the quality of the design itself and the context of its setting.

14.4.5 Improvement to existing landscaping should be done according to the overall plan. Non-traditional techniques and plant varieties should be avoided.

14.4.6 Building a new thematic landscape within the heritage setting is not permitted. In particular, creation of new heritage-style buildings using the name of a heritage place is not permitted.

15

15 On Conservation Archaeological Sites, Ruins, and Ancient Tombs.

15.1 Archaeological sites, ruins, and ancient tombs are particularly rich in historical information. However, they are also extremely fragile and so demand extra attention for their conservation. The main principle in conserving these sites should be the retention of their existing condition.

- 15.1.1 In protected areas, where development has been forbidden by law, specialized site protection bodies should be established and personnel assigned to patrol the site full-time.
- 15.1.2. Before undertaking scheduled archaeological excavations, evidence from surveys and textual research should be used to anticipate what might occur during and after excavation. Archaeologists and conservation experts should jointly propose plans for excavation, management, and conservation, which should be submitted simultaneously for approval. The most appropriate and pragmatic solution should be adopted in the case of an emergency excavation.
- 15.1.3. Before development projects are begun in areas where important archaeological sites and ruins are likely to be found, a professional archaeological team should survey the site, assess its significance, and propose a plan on how to proceed.
- 15.1.4. Conservation of the setting should be the first task on an archaeological site, especially one with aboveground remains.

15.2 Conservation of archaeological sites, ruins, and ancient tombs that have undergone excavation for scientific purposes should comply with the following principles.

- 15.2.1. Provided there are no special requirements, after excavation and recovery of artefacts, the site should be reburied for protection and effective measures put in place to prevent illegal re-excavation.
- 15.2.2. After excavation, a masonry tomb that cannot be protected in situ either may be relocated in its entirety for conservation, or its significant components may be removed to a museum for conservation.
- 15.2.3. In the case of an archaeological site that has been approved for conservation in its excavated state, its condition, as revealed by excavation, must be strictly protected with minimal intervention. Protection, strengthening, or limited minor restorations are the only methods permitted when conservation interventions are necessary.
- 15.2.4. In principle, sites that are to be preserved in their excavated condition should be protected with purpose-built structures. Equipment for ventilation, dehumidification, and prevention of corrosion, fire, and theft should also be installed.

15.2.5. A plan should be drawn up for the conservation and restoration of those archaeological artefacts that are to be exhibited at the site; the plan should be forwarded to the relevant government department for approval prior to implementation.

15.3. Aboveground remains should be conserved according to the following principles.

15.3.1 For surface remains, two types of conservation intervention should be undertaken simultaneously.

- i. Treatment of site's setting by removing elements that could seriously threaten its safety.
- ii. Protection and strengthening of the remains.

15.3.2 Collapsed, deformed, or incorrectly placed components and structural remains in abandoned areas of a setting may be restored to their historic condition; however, the addition of new components is not permitted.

15.3.3 In most circumstances building footings that have been covered and buried in recent times should only be cleared of rubbish and overgrowth and left in their buried state. Following approval, when it is necessary to clear a site of accumulated debris, surviving building footings should only be subject to minor restoration; excessive replacement of missing fabric is not permitted.

15.3.4 When accumulated debris is removed from the surface of an archaeological site, clearing should be done in accordance with prescribed archaeological procedures.

16

16 On Conservation of Commemorative Sites

16.1 Commemorative sites are places associated with important historic events. They fall into two categories.

16.1.1 First, natural features such as certain trees, topographical landmarks, mountain peaks, caves, and tablelands.

16.1.2 Second, settings with buildings, which in themselves may have no direct relationship with an historic event but are nevertheless important elements in the overall appearance and makeup of the site.

16.2 The main conservation requirement for a commemorative site is the preservation of the condition of the setting as it was at the time of the historic event it commemorates.

16.2.1 The boundaries of the area to be protected should be delineated, and within this area no new development should be permitted.

- 16.2.2 A commemorative site may be cleared of more recent structures to return it to its historic condition.
- 16.2.3 An explanatory sign should be displayed at the site. A commemorative stela may also be erected; however, the construction of buildings on-site to complement the landscape for the sole purpose of profiting from the significance of the site is not permitted.
- 16.2.4 If there is a genuine need to build an exhibition hall or museum on a commemorative site, its style should not detract from the special characteristics of the site.
- 16.2.5 Buildings that contribute to the setting of a commemorative site should be appropriately conserved.

