



SARGODHA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

ARCHAEOLOGY &
HERITAGE REPORT



The Urban Unit
Urban Sector Planning & Management Services Ltd (Pvt) Ltd



Archaeology & Heritage Report

Sargodha Regional Development Plan



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1. BHERA HERITAGE CITY

1.1. INTRODUCTION

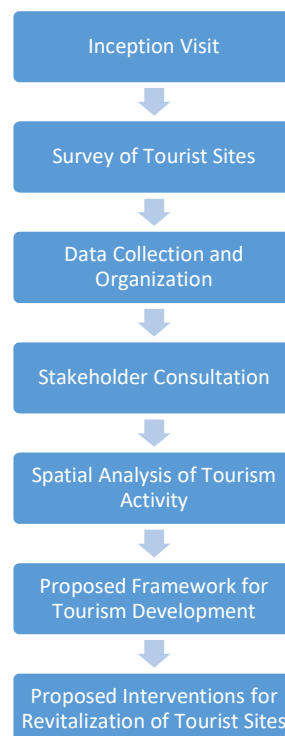
Bhera is a hidden and unexplored gem of Punjab because of its historic value. It is an incredible town so too are its people. Bhera is a town that time forgot, bypassing it and burying its memories. It is a study of an ageing classy urban elegance clothed in the blues of time. Like the cities of Samarkand & Bokhara which declined due to the discovery of sea routes, Bhera too fell victim to a British Imperial order which brought a complete halt to the invaders from the west. It flourished at the crossroads of history and gradually lost its importance, a fading abode with crumbling structures and lost streets. Bhera city doesn't only have a rich history, but it has many important archaeological sites and important heritage buildings which need immediate attention for their preservation and restoration. With carefully laid out programs and projects, they could also provide additional financial resources for local government units.

1.2. VISION

Heritage and Cultural sites are meaningful sources of identity and inspiration for communities across the country. With carefully laid out programs and projects, they could also provide additional financial resources for local government units. Field visits, Stakeholder and Public consultations, and extensive primary, secondary, and remote sensing data collection activities have been conducted to declare the Bhera into Bhera heritage City. The purpose of the report is to identify different projects and interventions to be carried out in the first phase. These interventions are including Conservation & adaptive reuse of railway station, conservation & upgradation of *Bauli Ka Mandir* & surroundings, conservation of historic gates of city, upgradation of road up to Jhelum riverbank & tourist facilities

1.3. METHODOLOGY

Field visits, Stakeholder and Public consultation, and extensive primary, secondary and remote sensing data collection activities have been conducted in order to declare the Bhera into Bhera Heritage City.



1.4. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The purpose of the report is to identify different projects and interventions to be carried out in the first phase. These interventions are including Conservation & adaptive reuse of railway station, conservation & upgradation of *Bauli Ka Mandir* & surroundings, conservation of historic gates of city, upgradation of road up to Jhelum river bank & tourist facilities.

1.5. LOCATION

Bhera is a walled city situated on the left bank of the River Jhelum. It is only 65 km north-east of Sargodha the district and divisional headquarter. It is 197 meters above sea level and the exact bearings are 72.55 east longitude and 32.29 north latitude. Administratively, Bhera lies in the Jurisdiction of District Sargodha, fringed on its north by District Jhelum, in the south-west by District Khushab, by District Jhang in the south and by Gujranwala and Gujrat District in the east.

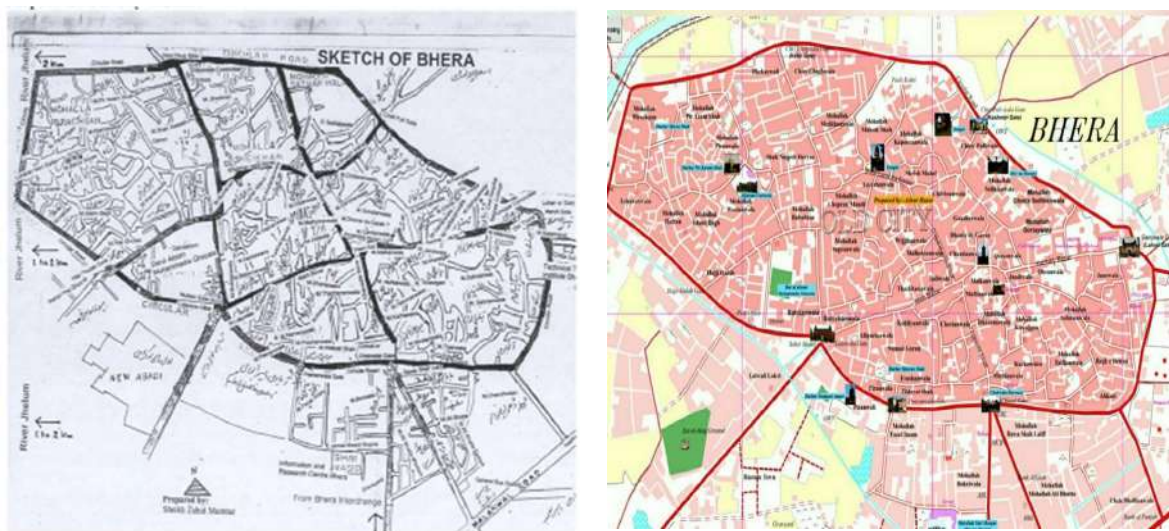


Figure 1: Sketch and Map of Bhera City

2. HISTORY & ARCHAEOLOGY

2.1. HISTORY & ARCHAEOLOGY OF BHERA

Like most ancient towns in the Punjab, the ancient history of Bhera is also shrouded in obscurity. All that we know about this historical site prior to the Mughals is mainly based on conjecture and guesswork. The modern Bhera is situated on the left bank of the river Jhelum. The history of the present site does not go back beyond Mughal invasions, though the existence of a town by the name of Bhera or its variants prior to Baber's Invasion in 1519 is an established fact.

2.1.1. Origin of the name "Bhera"

Strange stories have arisen about the origins of Bhera's name. One story has it that the place was named "Be Raah" (misled) by the people after Babur failed to find the way to the city. Yet Emperor Babur clearly mentions the city in his celebrated autobiography, "Tuzk-e-Baburi".

The author of the history of Bhera 'Tarekh-e-Bhera' believes that the name is a compound of two Sanskrit words 'Bhay' (Fear) and 'here' (Free). In other words, Bhera is a place free from fear and danger. It is also taken to mean the abode of peace as Bhera is protected by a river that flows year-round by a jungle and a mountain to the north-west. Bhera was considered a sanctuary from the enemy raid.

2.1.2. Brief History of Sargodha

Sargodha is in the northeast of Pakistan. The expression "Sargodha" has its starting points in the words "Sar" signifying "lake" and "Godha" signifying "sadhu". The Sargodha City was established by Lady Trooper in 1903. Being the District Headquarters since 1940, Sargodha was moved up to the status of Divisional Headquarters in the year 1960. It is one of the arranged urban communities of a district where today Pakistan is available. It is the eleventh largest city in Pakistan and is also known as Pakistan's best Citrus-producing area. Sargodha is one of the

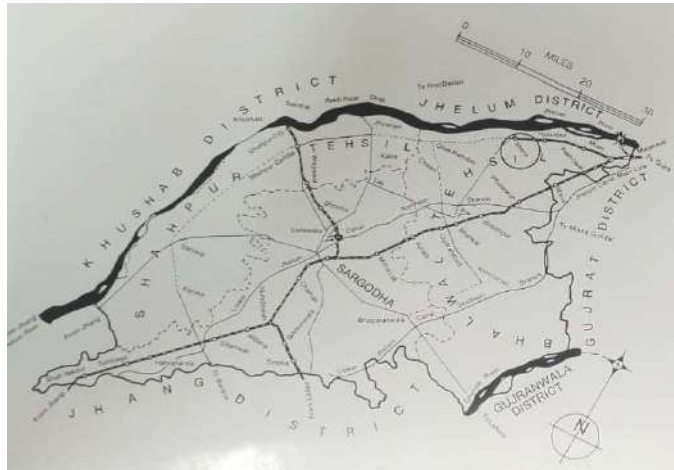


Figure 2: Map of Sargodha

few planned cities in Pakistan, the other four being Gwader, Jauharabad, Faisalabad, and Islamabad. The important towns known for heritage treasures are Bhera, Bhalwal, Shahpur, Sillanwali, and many others.

2.1.3. Archaeology of Bhera

The Historical Sargodha emerging in the fourth century B.C in the form of ancient Bhera as the Capital of Sophytes, the King of the Salt Range. Alexander the Great made his first halt at this place on his way back home from his newly founded city of Alexandria Boucephalia on River Jhelum. Currently, the city of Bhera was on the right bank of River. The ruin of the ancient city can still be visited at the site of Burarian near Ahmadabad. The city was still flourishing when it was visited by the Chinese Traveler Hieun Tsanug in the 7th Century, Mahmud of Ghazani in the 11th century, and Babur in the early years

of the 16th century CE. The present town of Bhera on the left bank of River Jhelum was founded only in the middle of the 16th Century this foundation is traditionally attributed to Shar Shah Suri (1539-1545). There are numerous ancient mounds large and small scattered all along the left bank of River Jhelum.

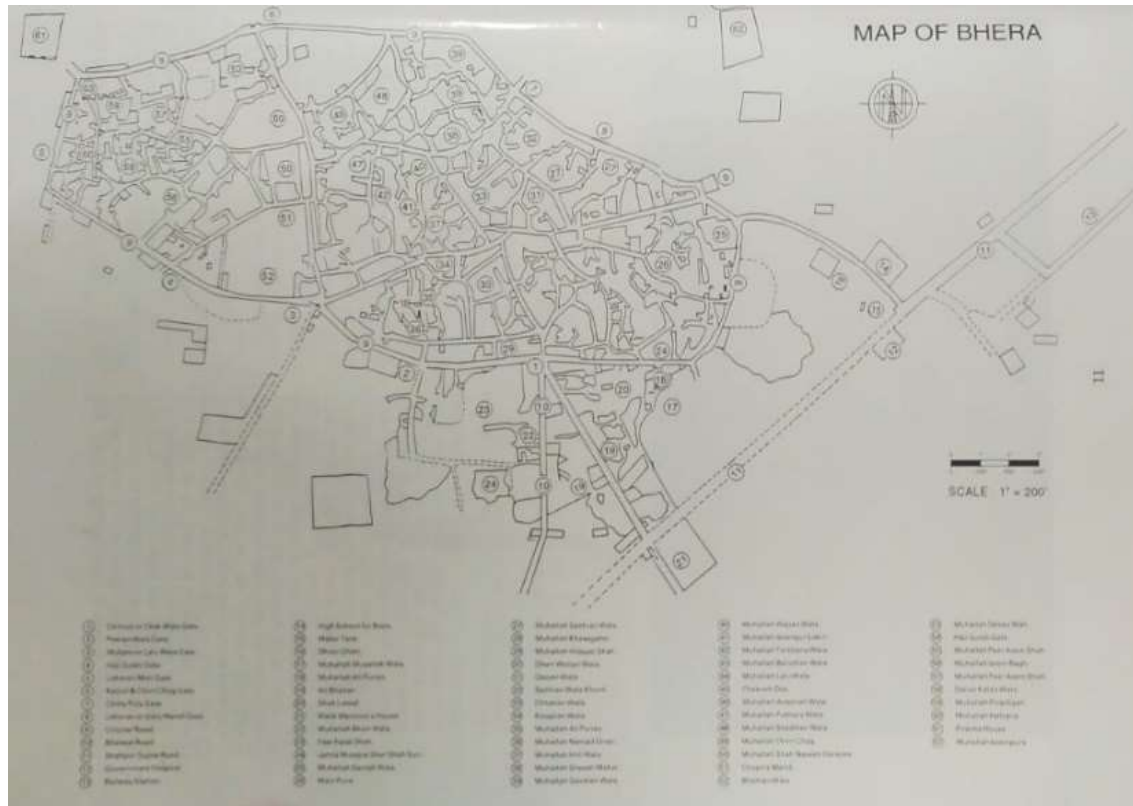


Figure 3: Map of Bhera

2.1.4. Crafts of Bhera

Once Bhera was an open museum of wood carving and part of the town can perhaps still be considered as such. Bhera has high place in civilized society of Wood Carving, lac turning, comb-making, hand khussa, and silk lungi, block panting, mother of pearls, hand fan, pottery, lapidary work and stone carving. Some of these crafts have completely died out, others are on the verge of extinction and a few new crafts have taken their place. Some of the carved wooden doors in Bhera are now in the Lahore Museum. The carving is both floral and geometric. The wooden balconies or "Jharokas" too are a sight to behold. The Sikh Gurudwara is a beautiful, quasi-Italian structure. From its magnificent column, one can see the hills of the Salt Range and the surrounding country side with its mustard fields and orange and kinnow mandarin orchards.

3. HERITAGE INFRASTRUCTURES

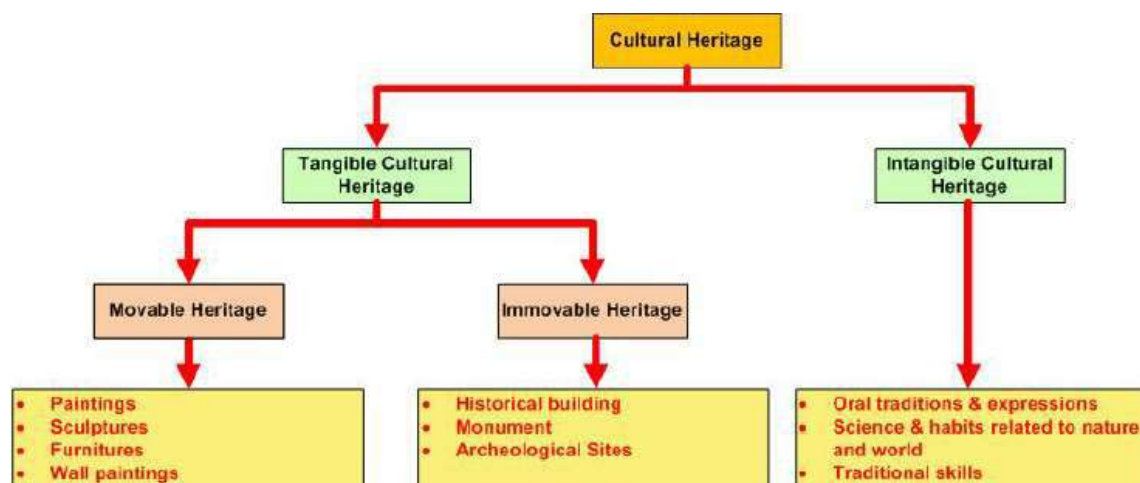
3.1. Overview of Bhera Heritage Infrastructure

The town with its 45,000 inhabitants, is a miniature model of Lahore walled city. The roughly oval-shaped city's outer wall has now been built up and includes houses, shops and factories. The city has eight gates each facing towards an important town or trade route. The gates are usually named after the city towards which they face. At present, perimeter of the old town is defined by a ring road connecting the various gates with one another. The gates are internally connected with each other via winding streets and bazaars. The area between the bazaars was originally meant for residential use and is accessible to secondary streets. The residential neighborhoods were completely segregated from commercial activities and maintained their own independent character. The physical planning of the residential areas is quite interesting. The larger precincts in between the bazaars were sub-divided into well-defined communities or, Muhallahs. There are 90 such muhallahs in Bhera. Each Muhallah was inhabited by a particular group of people distinguished on the basis of family, profession or Religion as Muhallah Loharan and Muhallah Khawajgan. Heritage is the full range of our inherited traditions, monuments, objects, and culture. Most important, it is the range of contemporary activities, meanings, and behaviors that we draw from them. Heritage is much more than preserving, excavating, displaying, or restoring a collection of old things. It is both tangible and intangible, in the sense that ideas and memories of songs, recipes, language, dances, and many other elements of who we are and how we identify ourselves are as important as historical buildings and archaeological sites.

3.1.1. What is Heritage?

Heritage is the full range of our inherited traditions, monuments, objects, and culture. Most important, it is the range of contemporary activities, meanings, and behaviors that we draw from them. Heritage is much more than preserving, excavating, displaying, or restoring a collection of old things. It is both tangible and intangible, in the sense that ideas and memories of songs, recipes, language, dances, and many other elements of who we are and how we identify ourselves are as important as historical buildings and archaeological sites.

There are three main types of heritage sites: **natural, cultural and constructive**. Natural heritage sites include landforms and rural landscapes, historic tourism includes visits to festivals or places where traditional products are sold, and heritage sites include sites such as monuments and homes.



3.1.2. Cultural Heritage

Cultural heritage is central to protecting our sense of who we are. It gives us an irrefutable connection to the past – to certain social values, beliefs, customs and traditions that allows us to identify ourselves with others and deepen our sense of unity, belonging and national pride. Cultural heritage tourism is important for various reasons;

- It has a positive economic and social impact.
- It establishes and reinforces identity.
- It helps preserve the cultural heritage.
- With culture as an instrument it facilitates harmony and understanding among people.
- It supports culture and helps renew tourism.

3.1.3. Impact of Heritage Tourism on Economic

Heritage tourism is tourism focused on aspects of history or cultural heritage. It includes events and festivals, as well as sites and attractions related to the people, lifestyles, and traditions of the past. Heritage sites are meaningful sources of identity and inspiration for communities across the country.

With care Reasons for visiting heritage sites were classified into three groups:

1. Heritage experience.
2. Learning experience.
3. Recreational experience.

Reasons for visiting heritage sites were linked to the tourists' perception of the site in relation to their own heritage and their willingness to be exposed to a fully laid out programs and projects, they could also provide additional financial resources for local government units. The benefits of heritage tourism include high tourist arrivals and receipts, the multiplier effects within the industry and creation of employment opportunities for the local community. The strategies proposed include stakeholder collaboration and involvement, stakeholder empowerment and the adaptive reuse approach.

“Besides providing economic gain, cultural heritage preservation protects local and national identity and pride, and reminds people of their common history and progress.

Tourism creates jobs, new business opportunities, and strengthens local economies. It protects natural and cultural resources, which improve the quality of life for residents and travelers who participate in the services and attractions.

3.2. Heritage Tourism Potential in Pakistan

3.2.1. Bhera Heritage Infrastructure

Bhera Heritage would be divided into Religious Heritage Infrastructure, Secular Heritage Infrastructure. Religious Heritage Infrastructure include Mosques, Temples, Shrines, Gurdewara. Secular Heritage Includes Gates, Havelies, Roads, Railway Station.

Table 1: Potential Tourist Sites of Bhera

Site Name	Location	Tourism Category
Railway Station	32.482185N 72.928145 E	Historical Tourism
Nagaianwala Temple Complex	32.479788N 72.919648 E	Religious Tourism
Lahori Gate	32.482482N 72.915795 E	Historical Tourism
Ruin Police Station	32.482427N 72.914121E	Historical Tourism
Historical Post office	32.482563N 72.912383E	Historical Tourism
Masjid Qazianwali	32.482259N 72.912297E	Religious Tourism
Havali	32.482192N 72.911711 E	Historical, Tourism
Gurdwra (Imam Bargarh)	32.482337N 72.911443E	Historical, Religious Tourism
Havali	32.481884"N 72.912223E	Historical Tourism
Wood Carving Door	32.481631N 72.912075E	Historical, Recreational Tourism
Shiva Temple	32.483946N 72.912048E	Religious Tourism
Modern Mosque	32.483911N 72.912724E	Religious Tourism
Kashmiri Gate	32.484829N 72.911662E	Historical Tourism
Havali	32.484197N 72.910780E	Historical Tourism
Nagaianwala Temple Complex	32.484705N 72.910559E	Religious Tourism
Wood Carving Door	32.484260N 72.911064E	Historical Tourism
Baoliwala Mandir	32.490287N 72.900587E	Religious Tourism
Cheenoti Gate	32.479862N 72.911603E	Historical Tourism
Peer Shamsul Meer Gillani Shrine	32.480345N 72.907796E	Religious Tourism
Jamia Masjid Bugvia (Sher Shah Suri)	32.477692N 72.910667E	Religious Tourism
Havali	32.485638N 72.901745E	Historical Tourism
Sheikhanwali masjid	32.484288N 72.907617E	Religious Tourism
Wood Carving Door	32.484380N 72.907599E	Historical Tourism

Darber Syed Mubab Shah	32.484583N 72.908106E	Religious Tourism
Havali	32.485363N 72.908287E	Historical Tourism

Religious Heritage

- Temples
- Mosques
- Tomb
- Gurdwara

Secular Heritage

- Havelis
- Muhallahs
- Buildings
- Doors

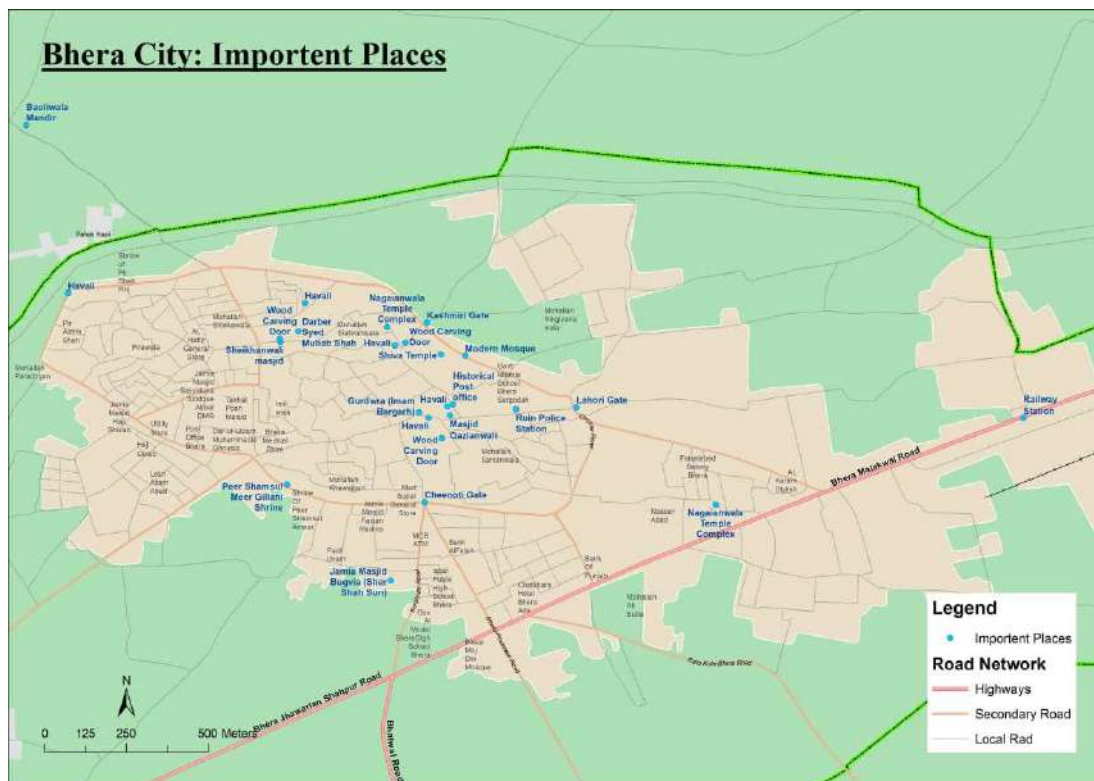


Figure 4: Map of Important Historic Sites of Bhera

3.2.2. Historical Mosques

It is a pity that a city like Bhera which has such a glorious past is now so destitute in historical structures. There are only a handful of monuments in and around Bhera and the few that remain shed little on the history of local crafts. There are many historical mosques in Bhera town of which

the mosques of Tughlaq, Khilji and Suri periods are quite prominent. The list of historical mosques in Bhera is long.

- Qazianwali mosque,
- Haafizani mosque,
- Peeranwali mosque,
- Gondianwali mosques,
- Hakimwali mosque,
- Jamia Masjid Mohajirin in Pakhiwaran Mohallah
- Peeran Wali Mosque
- Mi'Maran Wali Mosque



Figure 5: Front view of Jamia Mosque



Figure 6: View of Shiekhan wali Mosque

3.2.3. Hindu Temples

Once Bhera has large Hindu Community which however migrated to India after independence. Although still there are several temples of all sizes dotted all over the town. There are about eight temples in different mohallas of Bhera town: in Sheikhwala mohalla, Nagianwala mohallas, Baoliwala,

Khawjgan, Chirih Chong and Gang wala Darwza etc. of which three have almost been leveled to the ground whereas the others are also in a crumbling condition.

The Boliwala Mandir, the mandir in Sheikhanwala Mohallah and the Shiva mandir are the most impressive structures that have withstood against the vagaries of weather. The Boliwala mandir lies on the road that leads to the Jhelum River. The elevated summit of the temple is conspicuous from a distance. The temple lies deserted and the lower part where the sacred image was placed (garbhagriha) is in a bad state of preservation.



Figure 7: Boliwala and Shiva Temples

3.2.4. Gurdwara (Now Imam Bargah)

Unlike Hindus, who formed nearly a quarter of the population of Bhera in 1941, Sikhs just 335 in numbers, formed less than two percent of the total population but they also constructed a beautiful gurdwara for their small community. It is located in the center of the town in the main bazar. It is located at 32°28'56.50"N, 72°54'41.15"E.

Currently, this building is being used as an Imam Bargah. Its history is not known but the caretaker of the Imam Bargah informed me that their elders told him that the building was still under construction, when they arrived here in 1947. The floors were incomplete and the walls were not painted.



Figure 8: Former Gurdwara turned Imam Bargah

3.2.5. Gates of Bhera

Bhera is a walled city like the walled city of Lahore. There is a circular road which covers all the nine gates of the city, and the old city is located within the circular road. Historically, there were nine gates of the old walled city of Bhera. However, three of those old gates have been demolished and its land have been encroached upon. The names of the nine gates are listed below:

- I. Qabuli Gate 1865 (locally known as Chiri Chowk Darwaza)
- II. Loharaan mori Gate 1873
- III. Lahori Gate 1869 (locally known as Ganjwala Darwaza)
- IV. Inner Lahore Gate 1869 (locally known as Andaruni Ganjwala darwaza)
- V. Motanee Gate 1865 (locally known as Luluwala Darwaza)
- VI. Peeranwala Gate 1865

- VII. Chinooti Gate 1865 (Chakwala Darwaza)
- VIII. Cashmeeri Gate 1863 (Chitly Pul Darwaza)
- IX. Haji Ghulab Darwaza 1865 (no remnants of this gate are left)



Figure 10: Kabuli Gate



Figure 9: Inner side of Lahori Gate

3.2.6. Havelis of Bhera

There was a time when almost every house of a well-to-do family of Bhera was a museum of woodcarving. Even more modest houses were filled with colorful fresco designs. Although the art of fresco work has now died in Bhera and many older havelis have been knocked down, with their wood carvings damaged, destroyed or sold off to antique-dealers in the big cities there are still several houses whose external wood carving and fresco work remain intact.

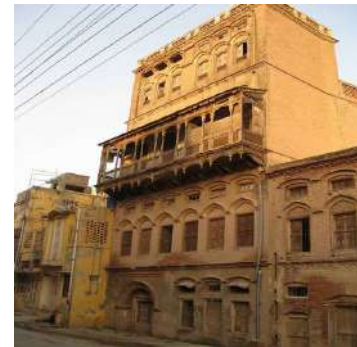


Figure 11: An old haveli with wooden facade

3.2.7. Bhera Town – Mohalla & House Architecture

The town of Bhera is spread over a 3 square mile oval area. A circular road goes around the town around its six standing gates. The various crumbling gates are shown in the map of Bhera town. The very imposing [still used as a Muslim Imambargah] Sikh Gurdwara stands almost in the center of the town. The most important Mohallas or localities of Bhera are the Pirachagan Mohalla, the Sethian wala Mohalla, the Sahnian wala Mohalla. Bhera's architectural design is broadly the same architecture as one finds in the Havelis [villas] & Mohallas/ localities of old walled towns and cities such as Lahore, Delhi, Peshawar and Multan. The use of even narrower side lanes [broad enough for barely 2 people] to prevent mass attacks, and the use of low roofed entrances or "Deoris" in the main entrance to the house is common. Central inner gardens were also common and resulted in a very positive green to brick covered ratios. The use of carved wooden main doors and wooden balconies [called "Jharokas"] testify to the thick forests of Shisham and Deodhar [Pine] that once covered the areas between the rivers in Punjab. They also testify to the great skill of the local craftsmen. Also common is the use of lime and Kankar mortar which achieves its greatest strength after 40 years. Iron or steel railings in the

open courtyards roofs in the center of the house are also common. The floors are sometimes covered with beautiful multicolored geometric tiles.



Figure 12: Carved wooden balconies of a house

3.2.8. Bhera Railway Station

The Bhera railway station stands in a great yard with huge Peepal and Bohar trees. Its engine turning circular steel platform is now out of use. The Bhera Government High school is next on the road. In 1891, the branch of the North Western railway was linked to Bhera, which strengthened its position as the chief trading town in this area. In 1860, Mr. Macnabb, the Deputy Commissioner, started a trend digging old river channels as irrigation canals in a private & public construction of Irrigation canal construction. This resulted in 4 State Station & Sahiwal Shahpur Tehsil Raniwah Bhera Tehsil and Corbynwah canals] and 16 private canals being made for a complete list and acreage = 44,000 acres see page 159 of the District Gazetteer Shahpur.



Figure 13: Bhera Railway Station

4. TOURISM

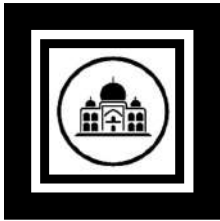
4.1. Tourism Potential of Bhera



The 36 districts of Punjab are fertile tourism regions, and every district has a range of tourists' attraction. Bhera has great tourism potential due to its rich history and heritage infrastructure. These Bhera's attractions shall be identified, developed and showcased for the tourists through community participation. However, to develop a cluster, Bhera have been grouped to form branded tourism zones for commercialization and tourists to have varieties of options for year-round tourism activities and avoiding concentration only in certain areas, thus tourism activities to contribute to the economy of Bhera and Pakistan.

Table 2: Cost estimate for interventions

Sr.	Item	Units
1	Household Survey	Nos 10510
2	Tourists	Nos 1836
3	Average Tourist Per Household	Nos 18361/10150= 1.8
4	Total Households in 1998 (as per census)	(Million Nos) 19.7
5	Estimated Households in 2000(Rate of increase 2.6%)	Million Nos 20.7
6	Tourists	Million Nos 20.7 x 1.8 = 37.3

4.2. Inventory of Tourist Sites of Bhera

	Religious or Spiritual tourism is about visiting holy and spiritual places of worship belonging to different religions (shrine, temples, mosques) and gain spiritual experience and enlightenment to improve once wellbeing in terms of body, mind and spirit.
	Heritage tourism is tourism focused on aspects of history or cultural heritage. It includes events and festivals, as well as sites and attractions related to the people, lifestyles, and traditions of the past.

	<p>Ecotourism refers to responsible travel to natural areas, ecological and biodiversity sites that conserves the environment, sustains the wellbeing of local people and involves interpretation and education.</p>
	<p>Recreational and Cultural tourism refers to the participation in leisure or cultural activities, that focuses on entertainment and education about cultural assets</p>

4.3. Framework for Developing Tourism Potential in Bhera

1. Inventory and Data Collection
2. Identification of Heritage and Potential Sites
3. Conservation and Restoration
4. Capacity Building
5. Marketing and Communication
6. Specific Plans

5. PROJECTS

5.1. Current Situation and Challenges

- Sites in Dilapidated conditions
- Lack of restaurants, hotel facilities
- Lack of directions & signage
- Unplanned conservation efforts
- Lack of clear jurisdiction
- Congestion and not pedestrian-friendly
- Open drains, poor sanitation
- Encroachment of heritage sites

5.2. Scope of Work

- Documentation of Heritage Sites
- Conservation of Monuments
- Compound Wall with Fencing
- Digital Archive of City
- Heritage Website of City
- Old Havelies & House Converted into Hotel and Restaurant
- Excavation of Old Bhera
- Information cell for Tourists
- Green Park on the Riverbank

5.3. Proposed Intervention First Phase

- I. Conservation, restoration, and Rehabilitation of the Railway Station for its adaptive reuse.
- II. Conservation, Restoration, and Upgradation of Bauliwala Temple and Surroundings
Conservation of Historic Gates
- III. Upgradation of Road up to Jhelum Riverbank and Tourist Facilities
- IV. Tourist Facilities (5.4)
- V. Excavation of Old Bhera Mound to know about the origin of the city.

5.4. Adaptive Reuse of Railway Station

While high-speed train systems have accelerated mobility in the world during the twenty-first century, the train systems of normal speed have gradually been replaced and abandoned, resulting in a "rust belt" in some cities. The reuse of abandoned railways provides a way to rebuild urban public transit based on the traditional tracks and is also a way to transform towards urban regeneration of the surrounding neighborhood. There are three perspectives of reusing the abandoned rail station: as a new transportation route, as a place for tourism and commerce and as a green corridor for the public.

5.5. Railway Museum

There are many successful cases of reusing abandoned railways for tourism and commercial functions. As the heritage of industrial culture, abandoned railways have also become a place of interest. For example, Golra Sharif Railway Museum, also known as Pakistan Railways Heritage Museum, is a Railway Museum located near the Sector E-11 of Islamabad, the capital of Pakistan. In Paris, the Osei

Museum was transformed from a railway station that had been abandoned for many years. The Puffing Billy Railway in Australia and the Jiji Town Railway Tour Line in Taiwan are famous for reuse as tourism routes. In the case of the Hijaz Railway in the Middle East, it was suggested that reuse plans should take advantage of the historical value as well as the linear advantages that are inherent in railway lines. The Hijaz Railway Line was restored as a tourist route which preserves an important part of Islamic culture. Bhera Abandoned Railway Station would also reuse into Heritage Museum or Tour Line.



Figure 14: Golra Sharif Railway Station

Abandoned Bhera Railway station also be converted into Museum, Open Park and Hotel.

5.6. From Rails to Trail/Rail Park

Several cities have taken the initiative to transform abandoned railway corridors into public city parks. Taking in New York, Chicago, Melbourne, Toronto and Vancouver. When old railways reach the end of their useful life, rather than being left to fall into disrepair, an arrangement called rail banking can ensure that the corridor is sold to developers for refurbishment.

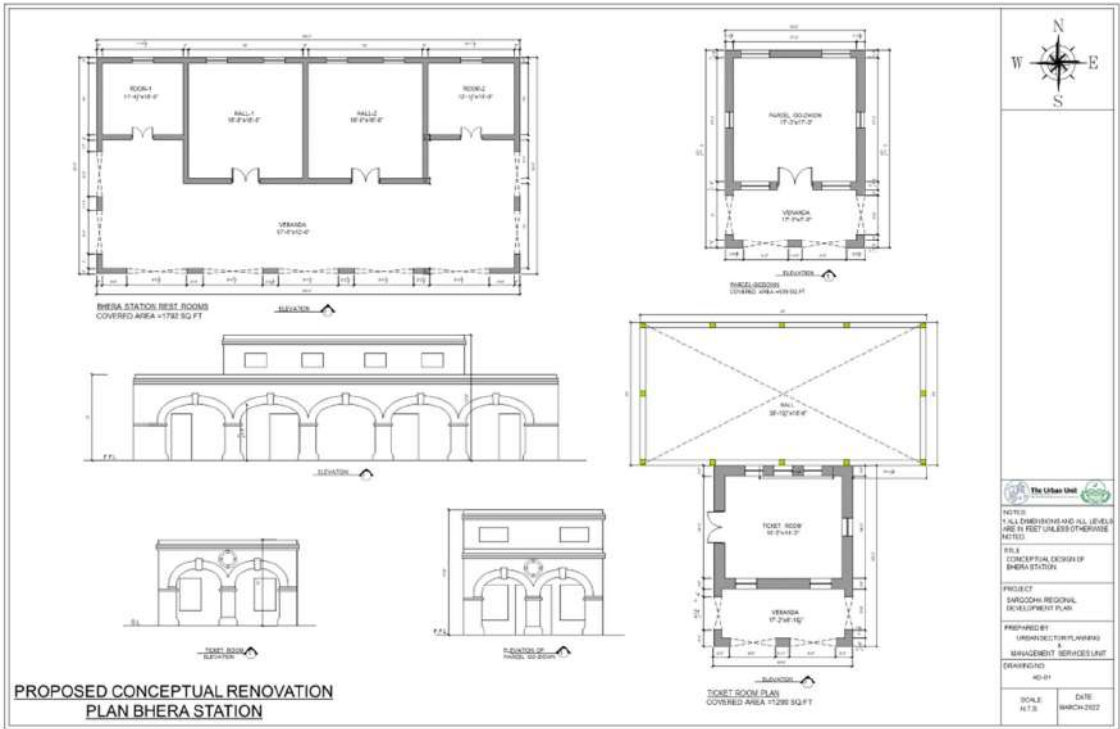
5.7. ADP for Railway Station

DOCUMENTATION OF RAILWAY STATION



Figure 15: Existing Situation of Railway Station

Proposed Renovation Plan Bhera Railway Station



Conceptual Design of Bhera Station



5.8. Conservation of Historic Gates



Figure 16: Historic Gates of Bhera

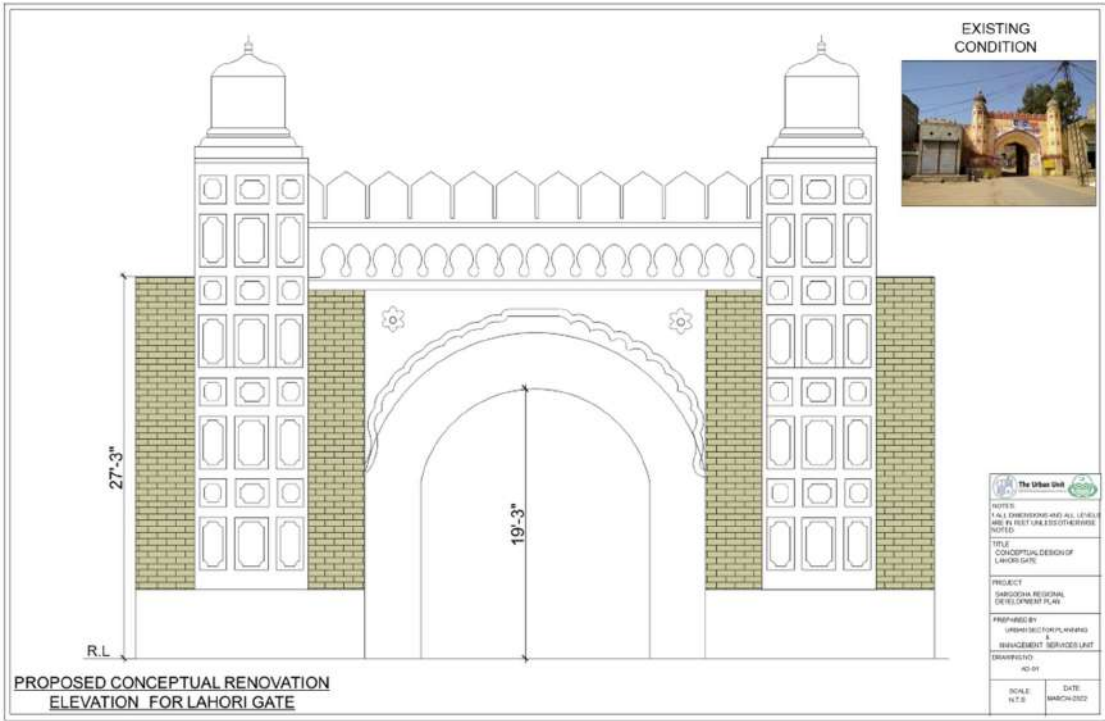
5.8.1. SCOPE OF WORK

- Consolidation of the existing structure
- Removal of Graffiti and signboards & placement of new signboards
- Removal of Paint from the wall surface
- Removal of electric wires from Gates

5.9. ADP for Lahori Gate



Proposed Conceptual Renovation Elevation for Lahori Gate



5.10. Conservation & Upgradation of Gulabgarh-Temple & Surroundings

Proposed Conceptual Renovation Plan for Gulabgarh-Temple

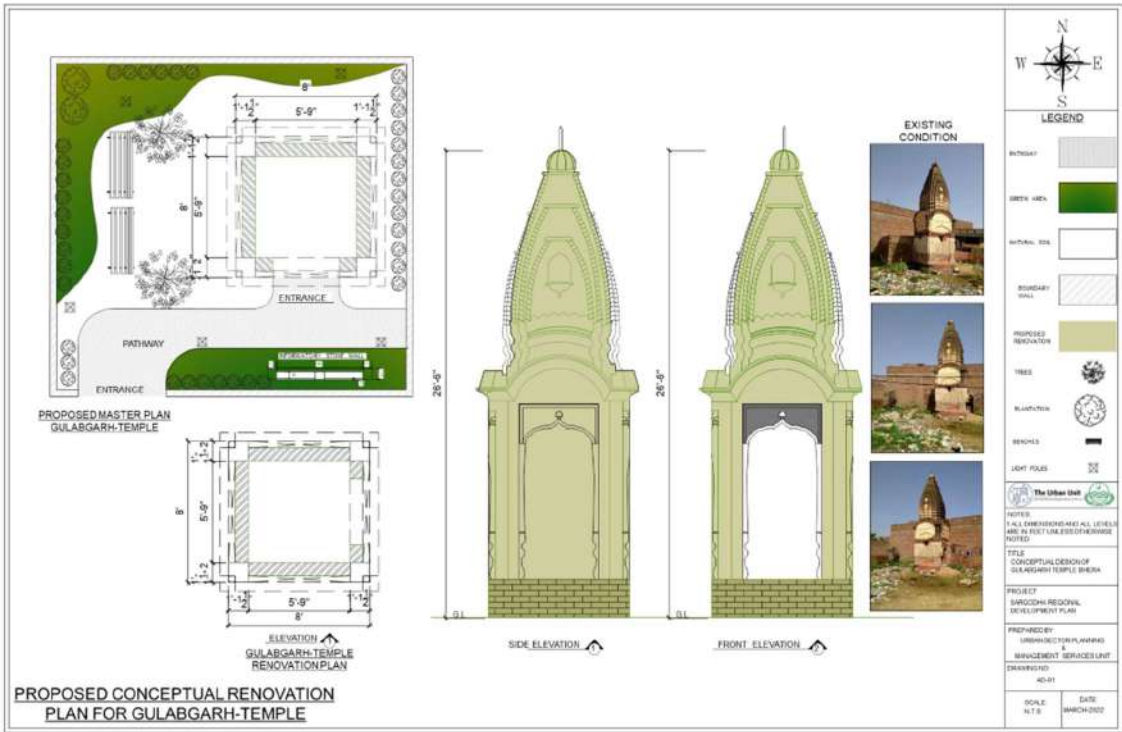




Figure 17: Existing condition of temple

5.11. Heritage Trail inside the City

- Identification of Old Muhallas/Havelis
- Adaptive use of the Havelis as Heritage Hotels
- Identification of Streets
- Restoration of Streets
- Reconstruction of Heritage Trail within the city

5.12. Tourist Facilities

- Transportation (Local Modes)
- Road Infrastructure
- Signboards
- Information Cell
- Washrooms
- Hotels and Rest Houses
- Sitting Benches and Coffee Tables
- City walking tours
- City Heritage Website
- Tour Guide

5.13. Excavation of Old Bhera

- To Reconstruct Historical Profile of the Region and City
 - To Identify Archaeological sites and their Significance
 - To Extract Information from Material Remains
 - To know the Foundation date of the city
 - To answer the question, 'How Old is Bhera'
-

5.14. Manuscript/Coffee Table Book

- Public Literature (Tourist friendly, common people)
- Coffee Table book
- Serious Literature (Book about Bhera)

5.15. Tentative Cost of the Projects

Tentative costs as provided by the Department of Archaeology, University of the Punjab are as follows:

Sr.	Project Name	Tentative Cost (Million)	Remarks
1	Conservation & adaptive reuse of Railway station	150 million	Implementing Agency Department of Archaeology University of the Punjab and The Urban Unit
2	Conservation & Upgradation of Gulabarh-Temple	25 million	Implementing Agency Department of Archaeology University of the Punjab and The Urban Unit
3	Conservation of Historic Gate	20 million	Implementing Agency Department of Archaeology University of the Punjab and The Urban Unit
4	Heritage Trail inside the City	100 million	WCLA
5	Tourist Facilities	30 million	Implementing Agency Department of Archaeology University of the Punjab and The Urban Unit
6	Excavation of Old Bhera and Surrounding	15 million	Implementing Agency Department of Archaeology University of the Punjab and The Urban Unit
7	Manuscript/Coffee Table Book	5 million	Implementing Agency Department of Archaeology University of the Punjab and The Urban Unit
8	Construction of Road from Bhera to Jhelum Riverfront and Development of Green Area.	30 million	District Government
9	Remodeling of the Bhera Interchange based upon city heritage	200 million	District Government