



The Urban Unit

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



Archaeology & Cultural Heritage Sectoral Report

Rawalpindi Regional Development Plan



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Overview

This report provides a historical background of administrative and legal landscape of the archeological/Cultural Heritage sector of overall Punjab and further narrows down to the Rawalpindi region. Further, it discusses the key issues and challenges in the Rawalpindi region, followed by a number of recommendations and projects/interventions to preserve and conserve the precious archeological/Cultural Heritage assets of Rawalpindi region.

1.1. The Administrative and Legal Outlook

Punjab (and Pakistan) is a home to some of the world’s oldest civilizations (Paleolithic sites) and encompasses a significant number of archaeological, cultural and heritage sites. The overall Administrative/Governance and Legal Outlook of Archaeological/Cultural and Heritage Sector at Federal, Provincial and Regional (Rawalpindi) Levels is mapped in Table 1.



Figure 1: Historical Pictures of Hilly Area of Rawalpindi

Table 1: Review of Administrative and Legal Landscape relevant to Archaeological/Cultural Heritage sector

Year	Review of Administrative and Legal Landscape
Pre-Independence of Pakistan	
1844	The East India Company gathered detailed information about nature and the existing state of monuments, planning to collect useful information about each temple and building to for protection and rehabilitation purposes. <i>However, the monuments located in present-day Pakistan were not included in the work undertaken.</i>
1855	Repair work of Some monuments and some tombs were done (<i>including those which in Sindh</i>)
1860s	An ‘Archeological Survey of India’ to accelerate the recording and documenting of archaeological, historical, and architectural data was initiated which revealed the importance of architectural heritage and monument wealth to the British government.
1873	Provincial (local) governments were given the responsibility to protect all buildings and ancient monuments of architectural and historical interest.
1878	An Act was passed in 1878 to protect the sites from damages, which has never been edited or revoked. In the same period, the dangers of handing over the responsibility of monument preservation to the local government were highlighted and the responsibilities were taken back.

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1881	Some detailed and well-classified lists of monuments were developed for each province in which the monuments were divided according to their status: (i) those to be kept in good permanent condition, (ii) those that could be saved from further degradation, and (iii) those inevitably ruined.
1883	The task of preserving and maintaining monuments returned to the local government.
1899	According to an approved scheme, British India was divided into 5 archaeological circles, which included Sindh, Balochistan, and Punjab (the present part of Pakistan). Whereas the new DGs were responsible for taking care of the ancient monuments, their maintenance, rehabilitation, and preservation.
1923	Conservation Manual 1923 was published which includes 1881's categorization as 3 core groups I, II, and III.
1938	Archaeological Works Code 1938 was published which covers all significant features of archaeological preservation and heritage management.
1942	The Muslim Shrines Act, of 1942 was passed.
<i>Before partition, the South Asia region was divided into diverse archaeological circles and Pakistan adopted this organizational structure for the management of cultural heritage. West and East Pakistan's circles were the successors of the colonial frontier; Northern circles with their head offices were located at Lahore and Agra for the management of Hindu, Buddhist, Muslim, and British monuments. In 1928 and 1931, these central stations were moved to the former frontier circle and in 1946 the administration of those monuments within the Sindh Province was also shifted to the Frontier circle.</i>	
Post-Independence of Pakistan	
1947	The Department of Archaeology and Museums (DOAM) was established as a continuation of the 'Archaeological Survey of India' (initiated in 1860 during the Colonial Period). <i>Presently, this Federal Department performs its activities under legal coverage of the Antiquities Act 1975 and rules framed under this act. It is an attached department of the National History and Literary Heritage Division and its functions are restricted to the Islamabad Capital Territory but it is a State party for international cooperation. The DOAM is the custodian of the nation's cultural heritage to protect and preserve its Cultural Heritage present in the shape of immovable sites/ monuments and movable antiquities as well as works of art.</i>
1959	West Pakistan Waqf Properties Ordinance, 1959 was issued to establish a new department to maintain and regulate prominent shrines, mosques and other waqf properties. Whereas, a Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict with Regulations and Protocols were ratified by Pakistan on March 27, 1959
1960	The Auqaf and Religious Affairs Department started its work in 1960. <i>In 1972, the Department was made a provincial subject. Later in 1976, it was federalized but finally in 1979, it was again provincialized. The governing law followed by the Department is Punjab Waqf Properties Ordinance, 1979. The Department is headed by Minister Auqaf and Religious Affairs. The administrative head of the Department is Secretary / Chief Administrator Auqaf. Its Zonal Office is located in Mutlan as well at Darbar Hazrat Noor Shah Wali, Near Lari Adda, Mutlan city.</i>
1975	The Antiquities Act 1975 at federal level and the Punjab Council of the Arts Act were passed in 1975.
1976	The Cholistan Development Authority Act was passed to conserve the heritage of the Cholistan region. In the same year, Pakistan ratified the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage on July 23, 1976.
1978	Archaeological Excavation Rules 1978 were developed to manage excavation tasks. <i>In light of the Antiquities Act, 1975 and Archaeological Excavation Rules, 1978, the Government of Pakistan laid down the legal process to carry out archaeological exploration and excavation. The Foreign Missions are issued licenses for excavation and research by DOAM with the concurrence of the Ministry of Interior which is obtained through the National History and Literary Heritage Division.</i>
1979	Punjab Waqf Properties Ordinance, 1979 was passed.
1981	The Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property was ratified by Pakistan on 30 th April, 1981.
1982	The Punjab Waqf Properties (Accounts) Rules were established in 1982.

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<i>The DOAM highlighted the fact that the protection and preservation of cultural assets of the country could not be managed by a single entity, thus Federal Government involved provinces to establish their own Archaeology Departments.</i>	
1985	The Punjab Special Premises (Preservation), Ordinance was passed in 1985.
1987	The Punjab Government took a lead and established its Directorate of Archaeology on December 1, 1987, under the Information, Culture and Youth affairs Department. Previously a small conservation cell was working in Auqaf Department since 1971.
1994	The Punjab Auqaf Organization (Appointment & Conditions of Services) Rules, 1994
<i>During 1994-1996, DOAM surveyed and documented the material cultural wealth of Division Mutlan in 1994-1996. Pakistan Archaeology Number 29 – 1994-1996 is the sole source (with a few exceptions) of material cultural preservation and conservation planning for the Mutlan division.</i>	
2002	The Punjab Waqf Properties (Administration) Rules, 2002
2005	The Punjab Heritage Foundation Act 2005 was passed. In the same year, Pakistan ratified to the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage.
18th Amendment to the Constitution, 2010	
2011	In October 2011 Directorate General of Archaeology attached with a new department, "Youth Affairs, Archaeology, Sports and Tourism. "Punjab Special Premised Preservation Ordinance 1985" was the legislative support and mandate of this Directorate. There are 256 historical monuments protected under the said ordinance.
2012	The Antiquities (Amendment) Act, 2012 was approved.
2013	Acquisition of Antiquities Rules; Admission of the Public into Immovable Antiquities Rules; Archaeological Excavation & Exploration Rules and Dealing in Antiquities Rules were the key legal instruments that were developed in the year 2013.
2014	DCO Mutlan notified new Heritage Sites in Mutlan District through Notification No. CDG(Heritage)LHF-1 (27 Jan 2014).
2016	On January 5, 2016, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and National Heritage was bifurcated into two separate Divisions, i.e. National History and Literary Heritage (NH & LH) Division and Information & Broadcasting. The NH&LH Division was placed under the Ministry of Federal Education and Professional Training in 2019, which was further renamed as National Heritage and Culture Division in 2020. <i>Presently the DOAM is working under NH&LH Division.</i>
2018	The Cultural Policy of Pakistan was approved in 2018. <i>The policy focuses on behavioural transformation; strengthening institutions; developing sector-specific associated councils, business plans and attract private investment; introducing cultural entrepreneurship, taking tax reduction incentives, and so forth.</i>
2022	Pakistan ratified the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions on March 4, 2022.

Agro-Industrial Revolution started in the part of South Asia now called Pakistan as early as 1849 with the annexation of Punjab. It gained a boom in the first three decades of the past century and since then, agrarian industrialization, along with other twin factors, is on an ever-increasing. As a direct consequence of it, the archaeological heritage of Pakistan is diminishing ever since. In present days, the evaporation of material cultural heritage has entered its worst phase as more and more land has been utilized for an ever-increasing demand to include more and more land into the farming footprint of the country. Vandalism and land grabbing are yet other serious issues involved in the current deteriorating situation.

Since 1996, no first-hand archaeological data were available to help the planning sector to glean through the complexity of the archaeological wealth of the Multan region. The Federal Department of Archaeology and Museums (DOAM) surveyed and documented the material cultural wealth of Division Rawalpindi in 1994- 1996 but its report was not fully published. Pakistan Archaeology Number 29 – 1994-1996 and survey of by Archaeologist and Scholars (Ashraf Khan, Zulfiqar Ali Kalhoro et.) are the source (with a few exceptions) of material cultural preservation and conservation

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planning for the Rawalpindi division. Since the history archaeological research in the Rawalpindi region goes back to the 2nd half of 19th cent. The first survey was carried out by the well-known British Archaeologist Sir Alexander Cunningham, former DG of Archaeological survey of India. After Cunningham, Sir Robert John Marshall, carried out extensive excavations, large scale surveys and documentation in Taxila specifically. After 1947, the Italian Mission 1964 conducted survey of Potwar Region. The Taxila Institute of Asian Civilization with collaboration of Department of Archaeology and Museums DOAM has also conducted a large-scale survey of Rawalpindi in 2008. Since the completion of the above-mentioned surveys, the ground realities have been changed drastically and extensive documentation of archaeological and Cultural heritage wealth of Rawalpindi is required.

The Rawalpindi region is also among the richest archaeological & Cultural landscapes of Pakistan. It presents more than 254 recorded archaeological sites and heritage monuments, and the potential to document a great number of unexplored archaeological sites is immense.

Rawalpindi is one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in Asia, with a history stretching deep into antiquity. The Potwar plateau was recognized as an area that was rich in Paleolithic stone tools comparable to those found in assemblage in Europe. The upper siwaliks were also recognized as containing rich sequence of fossilized animal remains of similar age and also of much greater antiquity (Allchin & Denell 1989: 1). Researches, comprehensive explorations and excavations were conducted by the pioneering researchers on human antiquities in this region which began in the early nineteenth century. The historical background of the District Rawalpindi and Islamabad is traced back to the Paleolithic period where the oldest stone tools have been reported. These Paleolithic period sites are located in Rawat, Morgah, Sohan and on the bank of the River Soan.



Figure 2: Some of the important (historical) cultural sites in Potwar Region

With this very significant archaeological wealth that this region possesses, there is a huge potential for transforming this wealth into the most profitable archaeological & cultural tourism venture by documenting, preserving, contextualizing, and making this heritage accessible for local, regional, national, and international tourism by linking this heritage to mobility networks and infrastructures.

1.2. Methodology

The regional plan of Archeology, Culture and Heritage sector was developed using participatory approach combined with the field visits of Rawalpindi Region using a survey form (Annex – A) and mWater survey app, as well as primary & secondary data analysis at district and region scale. The planning exercise involved relevant key stakeholders (including local community) in identification of key projects (investment plan) of Rawalpindi region.

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Meeting with DD Taxila Punjab
Archaeology



Inspection of Buddhist Site
Mohra Moradu Taxila



Briefing at Taxila Museum

Figure 3: Field Visits and Consultations

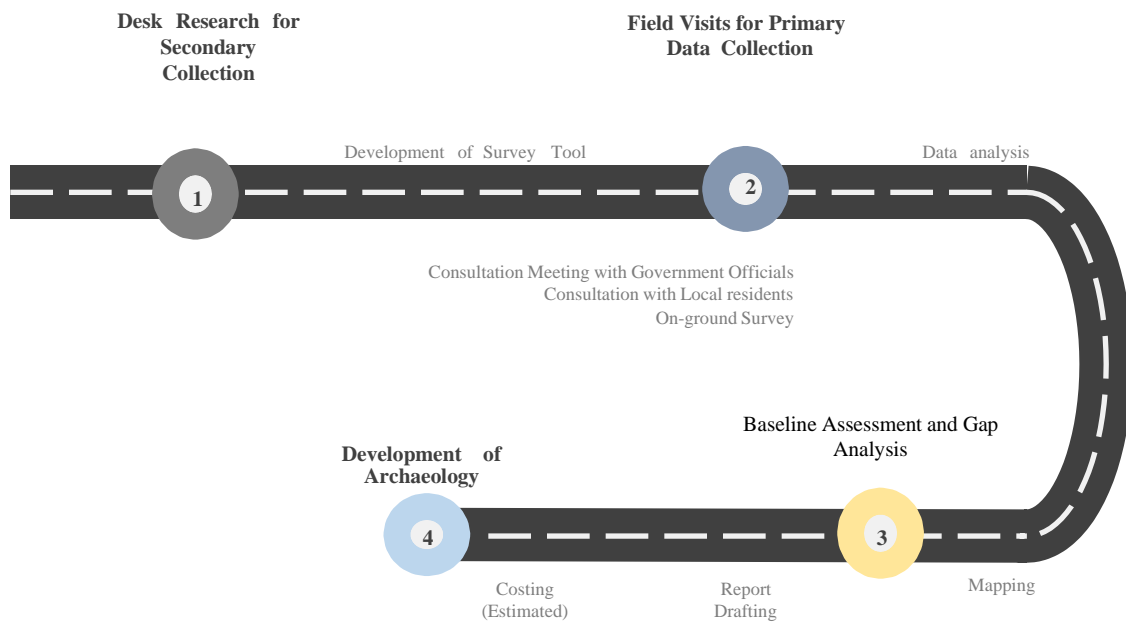


Figure 4: Methodology

Archaeological and Heritage Wealth of Rawalpindi Region

Rawalpindi Region is rich in its archaeological heritage which consists of chronologically and spatially diverse sites, features, structures, and artefacts. A basic division of archaeological sites is as follows:

- 1) Predictable Paleolithic (Old Stone Age), Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age), and Neolithic (new stone age) sites.
- 2) Protohistoric (Harappan or Indus Valley Civilization) Sites.
- 3) Early Historic and Historic Sites (Gandhara Civilization Sites).
- 4) Medieval and Later Sites (Temples, Tombs, Haveli/Bungalows, Mosques and Graveyards)

The total Number of recorded Archeological and Cultural Heritage Sites in Rawalpindi Region are 174 mentioned in Pakistan Archaeology Report Vol: 29- 1994-96 and Journal of Asian Civilizations Vol 33. - 2010 and 30 Heritage sites declared and protected by Punjab Archaeology Department, as exhibited below.

2.1. Surveyed Sites

Out of 204 sites, 51% sites are Medieval and Later Sites (Temples, Tombs, Haveli/Bungalows, Mosques and Graveyards), followed by 33% of Early Historic and Historic Sites, 12% of Protohistoric (Harappan or Indus Valley Civilization) Sites and 4% of Predictable Paleolithic (Old Stone Age), Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age), and Neolithic (new stone age) sites.

A total of 54 sites were selected for on-ground field assessments, among which sites are 21 protected and 33 are unprotected. The key aspects of the surface collection, site condition assessment, total area, height, and coordinates were recorded during the survey.

Period-wise categorization of surveyed sites is as followed;

- Stone Age Sites (Paleo, meso & Neolithic) : 3
- Buddhist Period Sites: 15
- Sites and Monuments of the Hindu-Buddhist Period: 11
- Sites and Monuments of the early Muslim Period: 12
- Sites and Monuments of the Sikh/British Period: 13

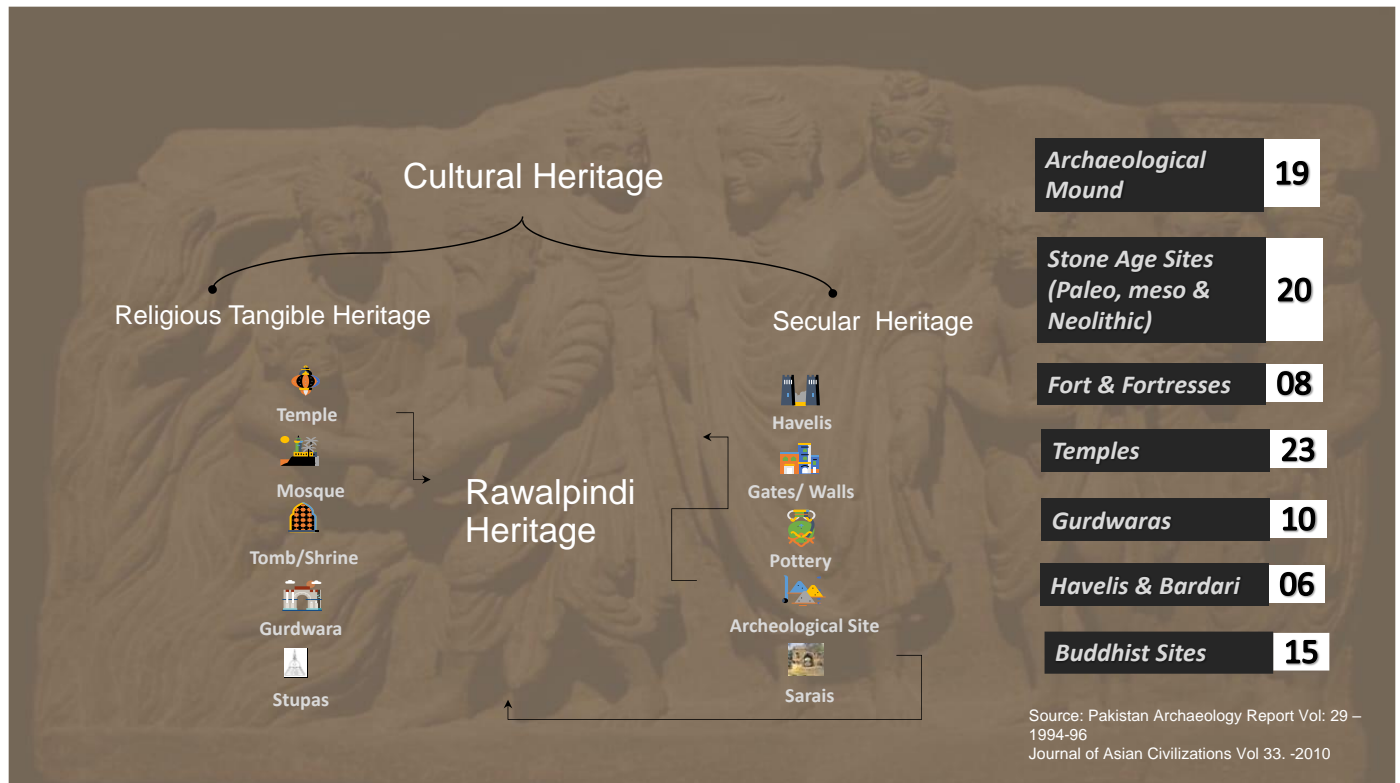


Figure 6: Cultural Heritage site of Rawalpindi Division

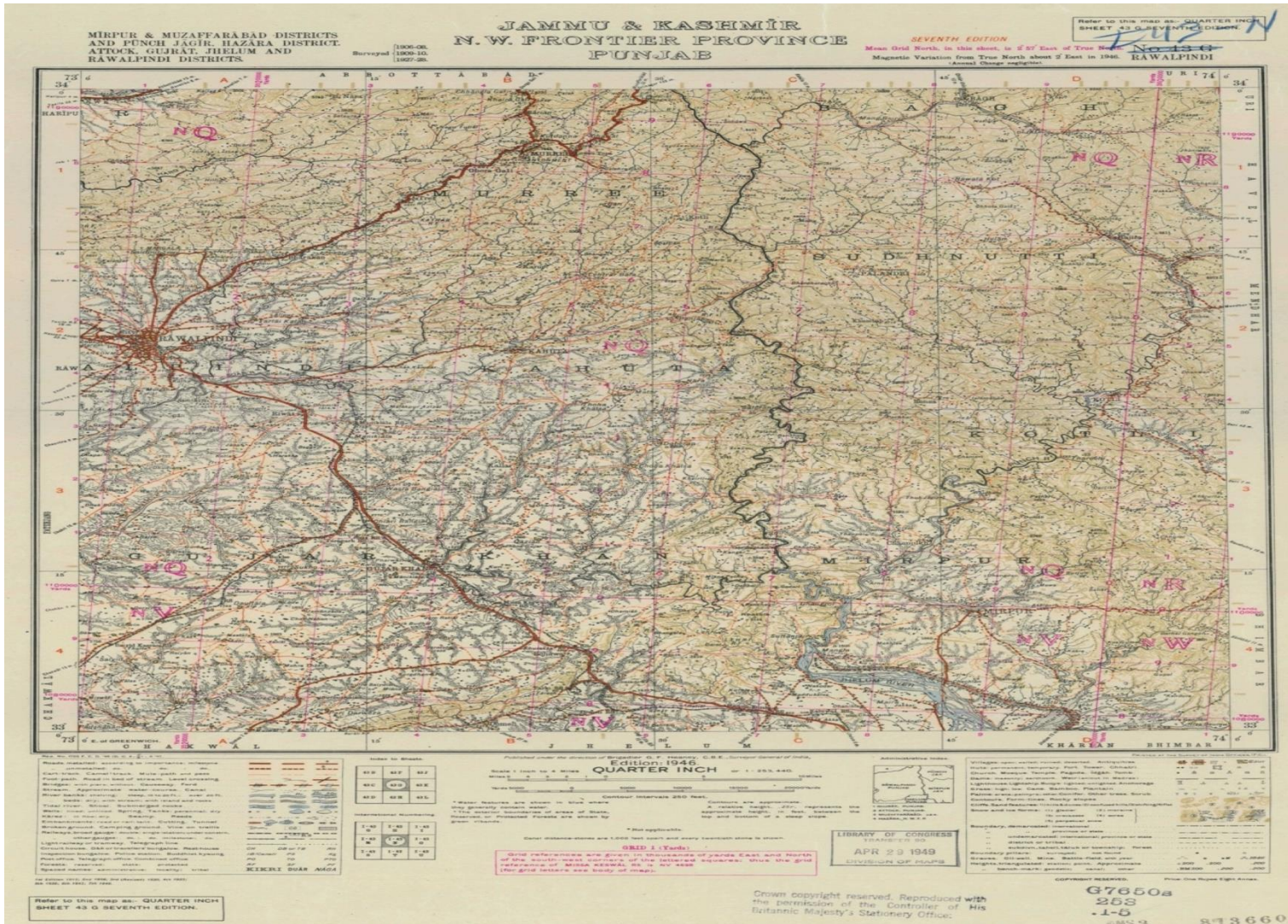


Figure 7: Historical Map of Rawalpindi Division

2.2. Archaeological & Cultural heritage Sites of District Rawalpindi

In Rawalpindi Region, archaeological mounds (locally called as Tibba, Bhir,) generally belonging to the Gandharan Period, Hakra Ware period, Early, Mature and Late Harappan Period, Post Harappan Period, and Historical Period exist. Mostly mounds are much larger in size and represent continuous habitation at one site due to which the elevation level is also considerably high from the surrounding level. These mounds are scattered throughout region and reflect the spread of the Indus Valley Civilization and later periods. Some of the important mounds of Tehsil Rawalpindi, Chakwal, Jhelum, Kallar Kahar, Rohtas, Kallar Syada, and Murree which were visited during the fieldwork, *Sarai Khola, Bhir Moun, Dharmarajika Stupa Sirkap site, Mankiyala stupa, Behram ke Baradar and Stupa Katas Raj*

Some of the important mounds are discussed in the subsequent sections for all districts of Mutlan region.

2.2.1 District Rawalpindi

As Rawalpindi District is a transitional region between the alluvial plains of the Punjab and highlands of Kashmir, Hazara and Swat, has played very important role in human history since beginning. The stone tools recorded from this region near Rawat is some 2,000,000-year-old, Then we come across Bronze age sites of Jhang Bahatar and Sarai Khola, the Gandharan Period sites of Taxila Valley. The historical period monuments are known from sarais and baolis along the ancient routes, religious and secular buildings of Sikh, Muslim and Hindu period, rock shelters, archaeological, old graveyards, ponds and forts e.g. Sangni Fort, Gujar Khan, Pakka Sarai, Dhan Gali Fortress Kallar Syedan, Takkal Settlement Site, Shah Bagh Baoli, Ghazanabad, Khem Singh Bedi Haveli, Kallar Syedan, Krishna Temple, Kallar Syedan, the Gurdwara at Kanoha and Sikh Period sites in Rawalpindi City. Unfortunately, most of the archaeological sites have been converted into graveyard, residential or cultivated fields. The old forts and Sarais were replaced by modern habitations and gurdwaras and temples are used for a cattle sheds or stores by locals. Most of historic monuments are in bad state of preservation and protection. The sites are in great endanger due to illegal digging, treasure hunters and encroachment. Treasure hunter mafia damage the site for the sake of antiquity.



Figure 8: Dharamarajika Site (P) Age: 3^R to 7TH Centuries AD Area: 30 Acres



Figure 9: Development work under progress by Punjab Archaeology on the site



Figure 10: Preservation Measures Taken by Punjab Archeology Department on the Site

2.2.2 District Attock

Attock District is a district in the Pothohar Plateau of Punjab. It is located in the north of the Punjab province, bordered by Chakwal to the south, and Mianwali to the southwest. The Indus River flows along the western boundary of the district for about 130 km. Attock is a place of great historic significance. There are many archaeological and historical monuments in Attock. According to official report of archaeological reconnaissance carried out in Punjab between (1992-96) archaeological mounds were recorded – 5 dated between the Early and Mature Harappan and remaining are of Medieval period.

Tomb of Lala Rukh, Hakimon ka Maqbara, Begum ki Sarai, Saidan Baoli, Hakim's Shrine, Chitti Baoli, Attock Fort, Attock Tomb, Behram ki Baraddari, Tope and Monastery remains, Kallar temple or sassi da Kallara, site at Garhi, Dhai Din ki Masjid, Buddhist Site at Hassan Abdal, British Period Railway Station at Attock Khurad, Hindu Temple in Attock city were visited during field survey.

Attock Khurd British railway station was constructed in 1882 and is also the main Tourist Spot of Attock City. Most of the sites facing very deteriorating conditions and need to be preserved. Appointment of watchmen is required to protect the cultural heritage.



Figure 11: The Tomb of Attock close to the G.T Road near famous Attock Bridge



Figure 12: The Behram-ki-Baradari 17th century AD.



Figure 13: The Abandoned Hindu Period Temple Near Attock Tomb



Figure 14: The View of Attock Fort built during reign of Akbar from 1581 to 1583 AD



Figure 15: The British Period Railway Station of Attock Khurd 1880 AD.

2.2.3 District Jhelum

Jhelum is known for its rich history and cultural heritage, and it is considered one of the oldest cities in the region. One of the earliest recorded historical events associated with Jhelum is the Battle of the Hydaspes in 326 BC, fought between Alexander the Great and King Porus. Rohtas fort is one of the most important monuments of Pakistan and is also UNESCO World Heritage site. The Fort was built in the 16th century by Sher Shah Suri. The fort is famous for its impressive architecture and strategic location, and offers stunning views of the surrounding countryside. Tilla Jogian is the also historic site for all big religion of subcontinent, Hindu, Sikh and Muslim. The scenic hill station is located just outside of Jhelum and offers breathtaking views of the city and the surrounding mountains. The Shiva Temple is a Hindu temple located in the heart of Jhelum and is dedicated to the god Shiva. The temple is a beautiful example of Hindu architecture and is a popular destination for pilgrims from all over the world. The Sikh community in Jhelum is also an important part of the city's cultural fabric. The Gurdwara Chhevin Patshahi, a Sikh shrine that dates back to the 17th century, and Gurdwara Bhai Karam Singh in the middle of the city also reflect the artistic beauty of the Sikh era. Gurdwara now in very poor condition and waiting for the conservation.



Figure 16: The Sohail Gate of Rohtas Fort 16th century AD.



Figure 17: Different View of Baoli (Staircase Water well) in Rohtas Fort.



Figure 17: Khair-un-Nisa Tomb near Rohtas Fort Jhelum.



Figure 17: View of Gurdwara Choa Sahib near Rohtas fort Jhelum 1834 AD



Figure 17: Gurdwara Bhai Karam Singh in Jhelum City.

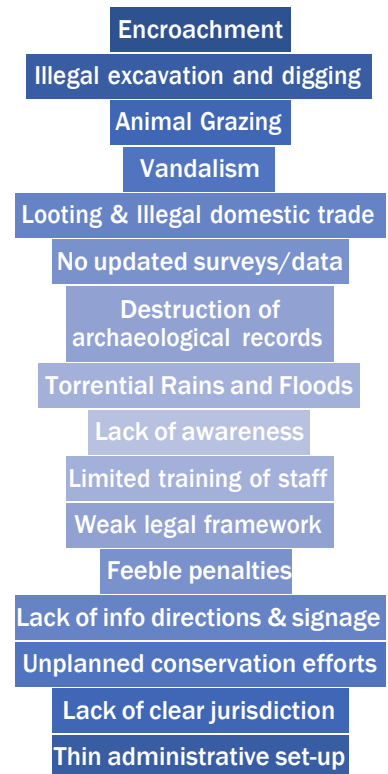
Proposed Interventions

The current state assessment of archaeological and cultural heritage sites of the Rawalpindi region provides a number of issues and challenges that needs urgent attention by the relevant government departments.

The historical review of administrative and legal set-up indicated advancement in the archeological and cultural heritage sector of Pakistan and there are multiple departments that are working for the conservation and protection of these precious assets like Punjab Archaeology, Walled City Authority, and Auqaf. However, the current state assessment exhibits that there are serious gaps in the governance and legal structure which has weaken the implementation side to minimize the identified issues and challenges. The major preservation and conservation work are limited to the major districts and little attention has been paid at cities level. For instance, in case of Rawalpindi region, the archeological and cultural heritage sites of Rawalpindi district are much better condition as compared to the sites of Jhelum, Attock and Chakwal. Moreover, the lack of staff and training of the relevant staff and limited awareness of general public is pushing further stresses to the archeological sector of the region.

Archeological and Cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible, plays a vital role in economic, social and cultural development in a region and promotes spatial identity. Therefore, the dynamics of tangible and intangible assets are considered as a strong driver and enabler of economic and social benefits; enhances the efficacy of tourism and urban development initiatives, and ultimately contributed in the competitive cities.

Keeping in view the indispensable importance of archaeological and cultural heritage assets of the Rawalpindi Division as well as the prevailing issues and challenges, concrete efforts are needed to halt the irreversible damage to these valuable assets. The efforts are particularly needed in re-defining the legal framework with more stringent action plans and more pronounced role of city and district governments in reviving the history of this Region.



3.1. Major Challenges and Issues

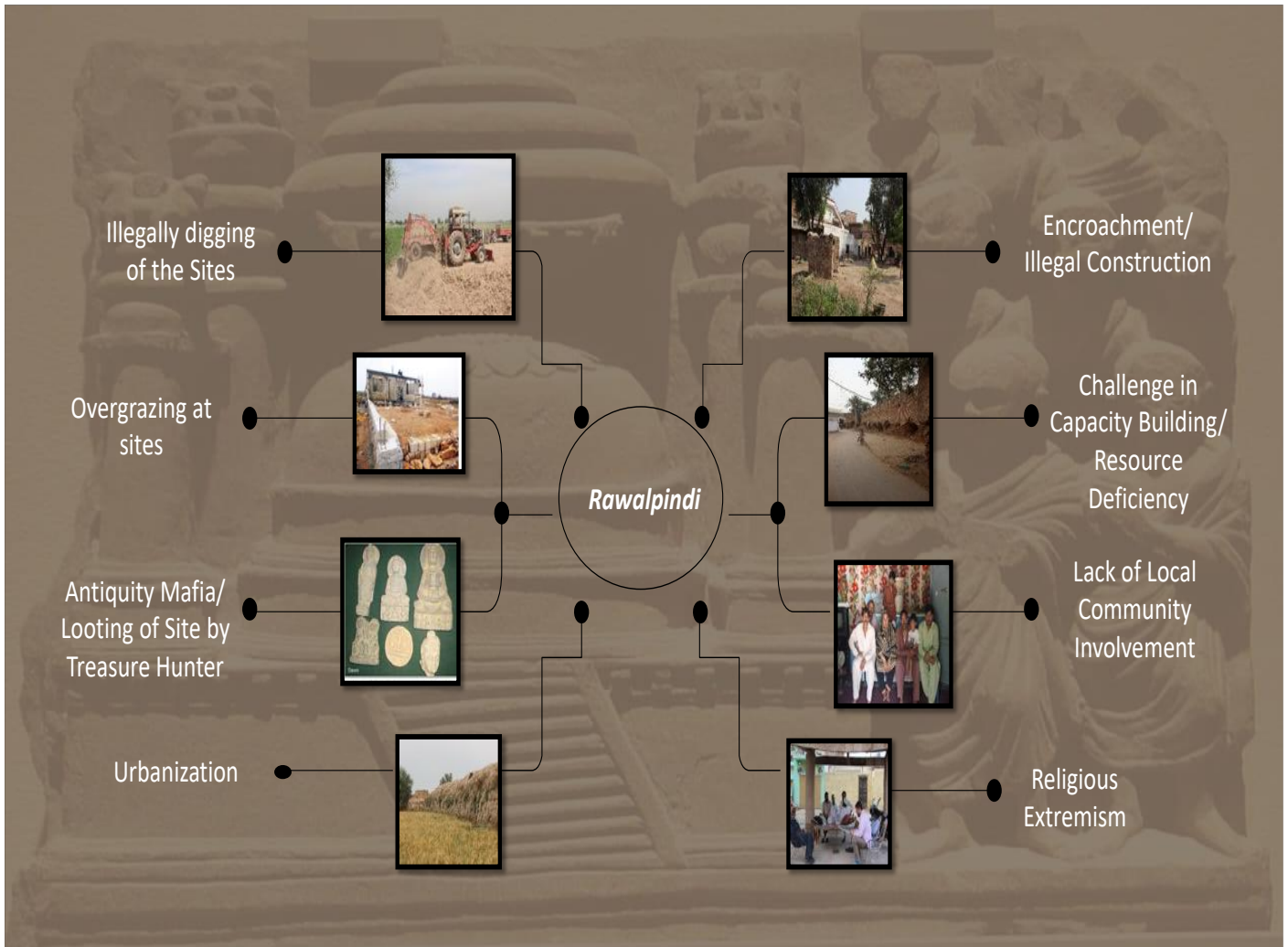
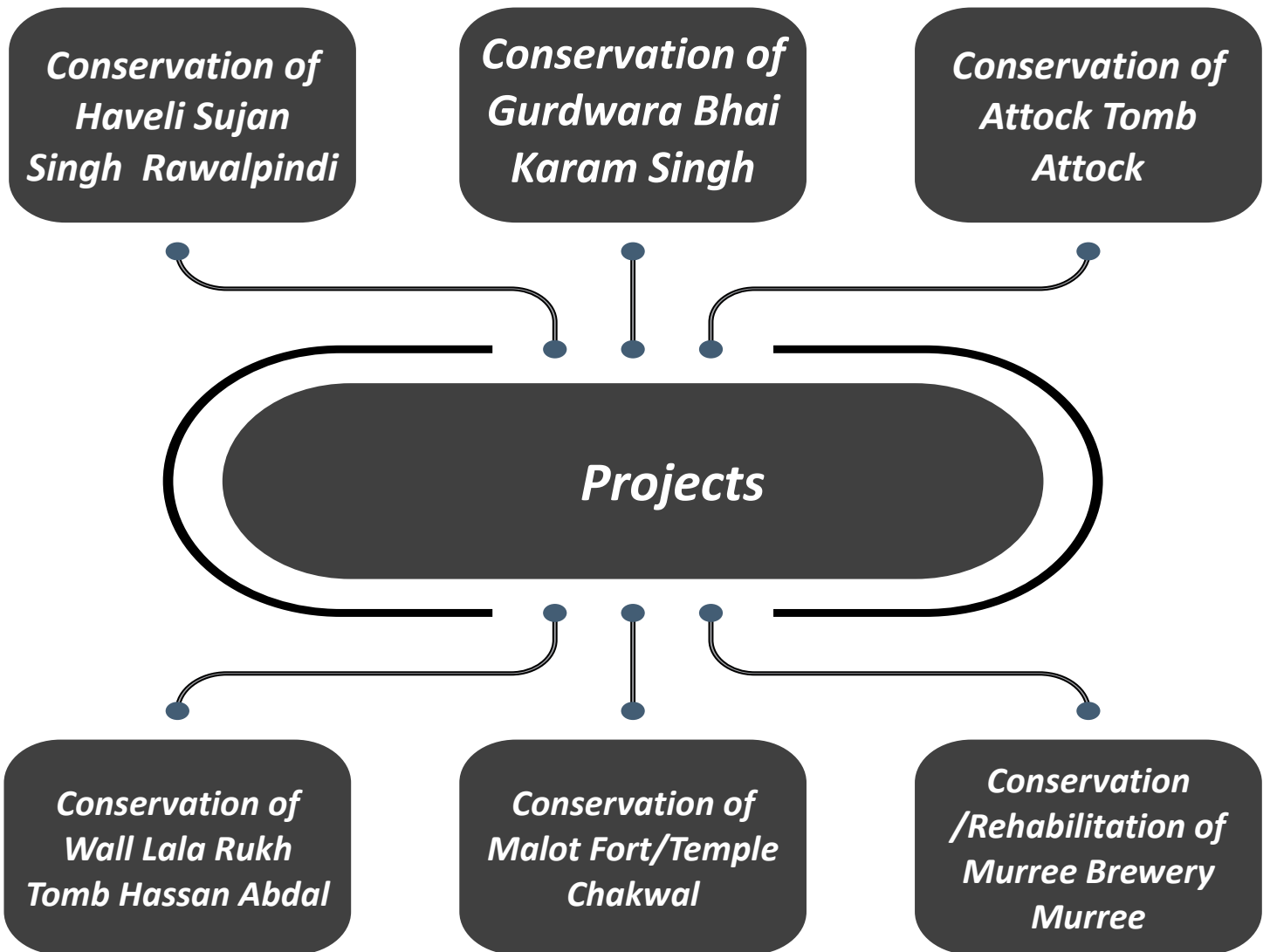


Figure 16: Major Challenges of Rawalpindi Region are shown

3.2. Proposed Interventions



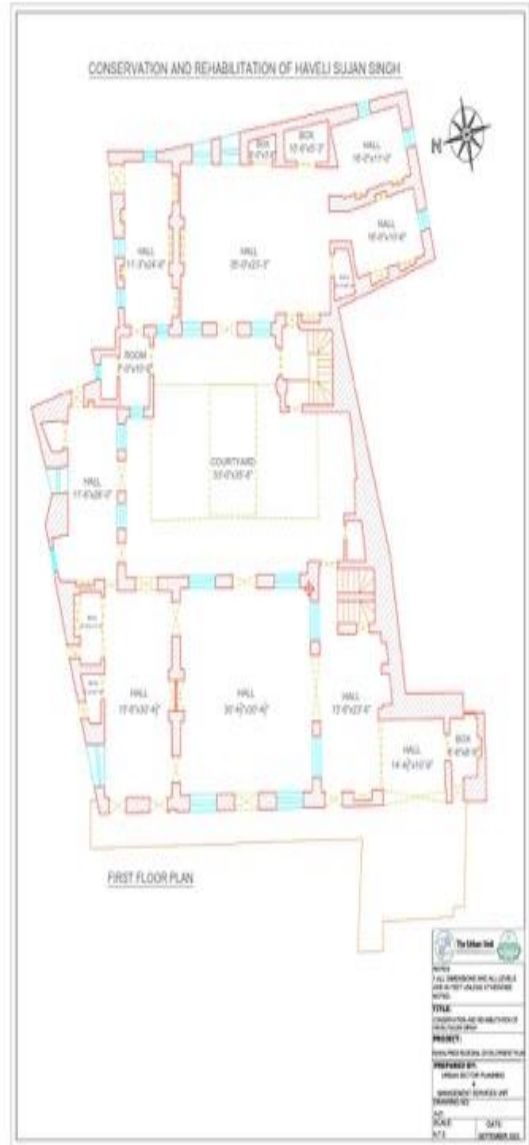
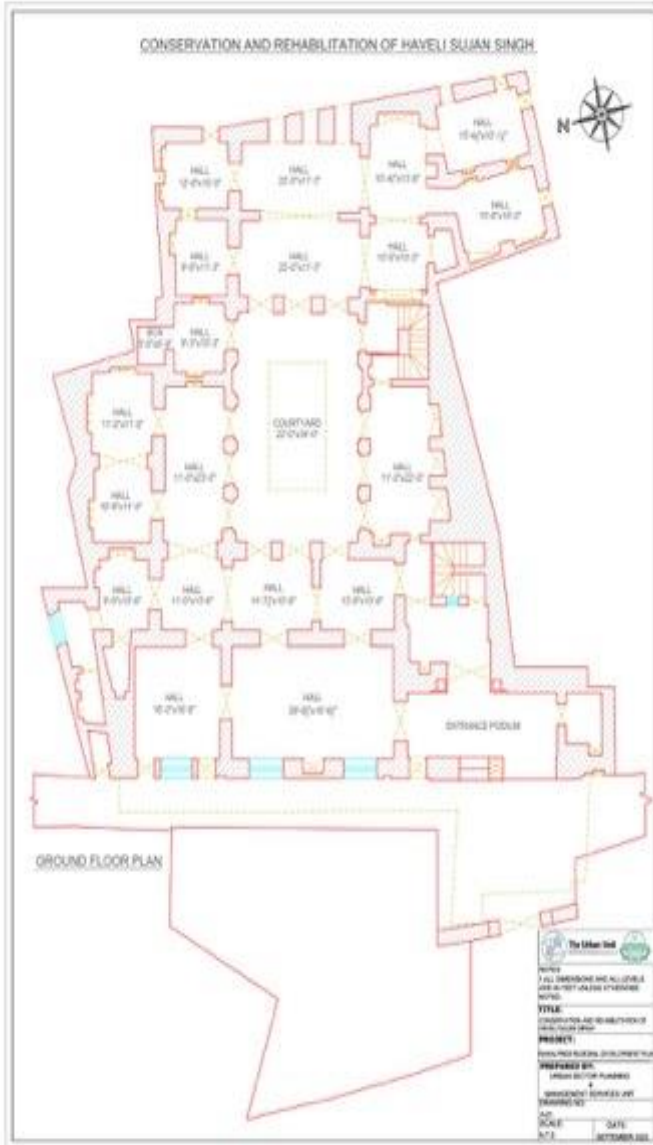
3.2.1 Conservation of Haveli Sujan Singh Rawalpindi

The 130-year-old Haveli Sujan Singh built in 1890 in the heart of Rawalpindi Bhabra Bazaar. The Cultural Heritage site has been in a dilapidated condition due to a lack of maintenance and upkeep. The Haveli was built by Sardar Rai Bahadur Sujan Singh with total area of 24000 square feet, four stories and 45 room. In 2020 Commissioner of Rawalpindi approved Rs400 million for conservation but unfortunately Government did not release the funds. Currently the Haveli is under the National College of Arts (NCA) Rawalpindi.



Figure 16: Pictures Shows Current Condition of Haveli

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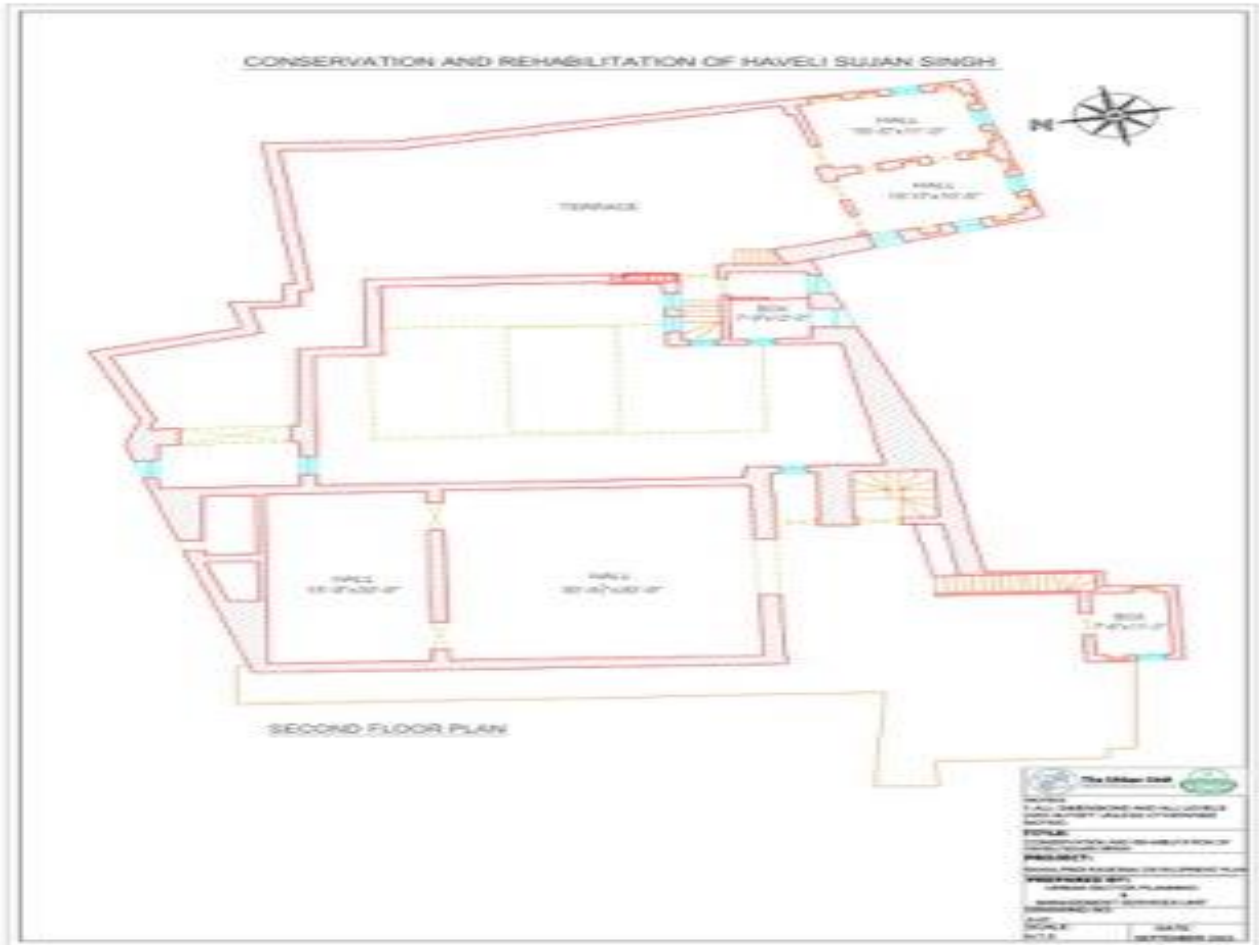


Figure 17: Proposed Conservation Plan of Haveli Sujjan Singh Rawalpindi

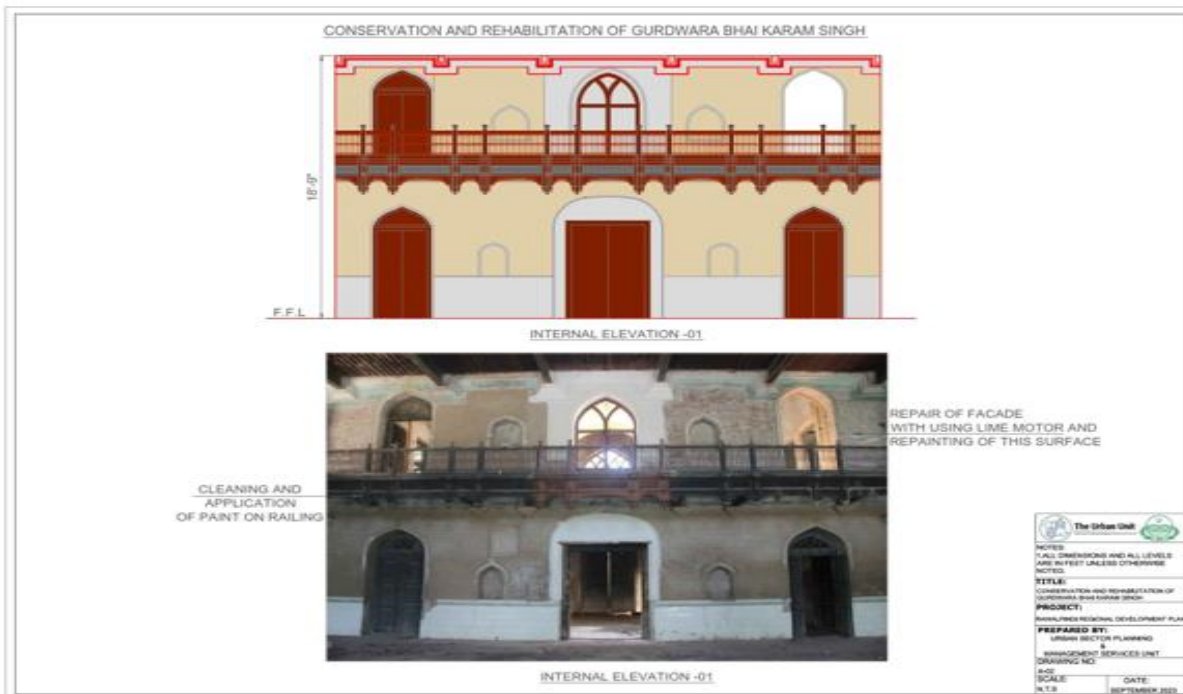
3.2.2 Conservation of Gurdwara Bhai Karam Singh Jhelum

The Gurdwara Bhai Karam Singh was built in 1938-1944 AD, situated on Bank of River Jhelum. The structure has fallen into disrepair and is mostly in dilapidated state. The Gurdwara is painted in yellow and has many wooden doors and windows. The main prayer hall has beautiful balconies and wooden cupboards. The Platform of takht still exists in the main prayer hall. Currently the building of Gurdwara is property of Evacuee Trust Board and they leased it to the Police Department for some time.





Figure 18: Pictures Shows Current Condition of Gurdwara



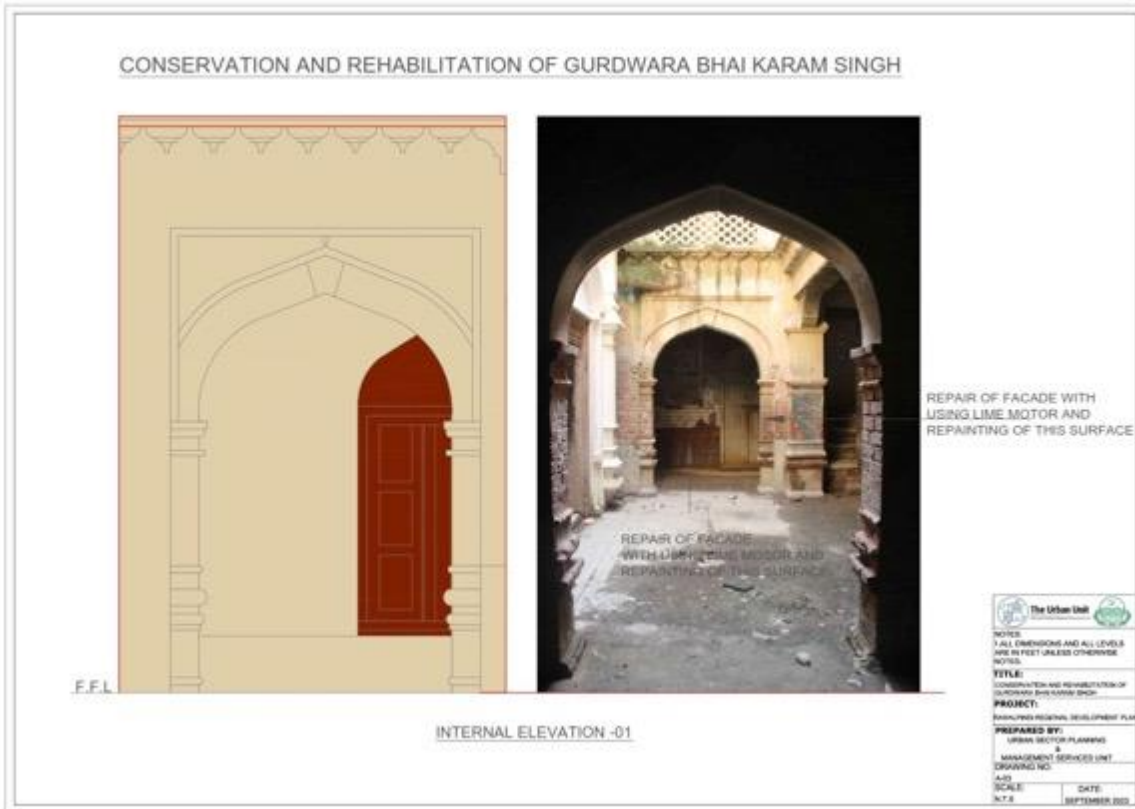


Figure 18: Proposed Conservation Plan of Gurdwara Bhai Karam Singh Jhelum

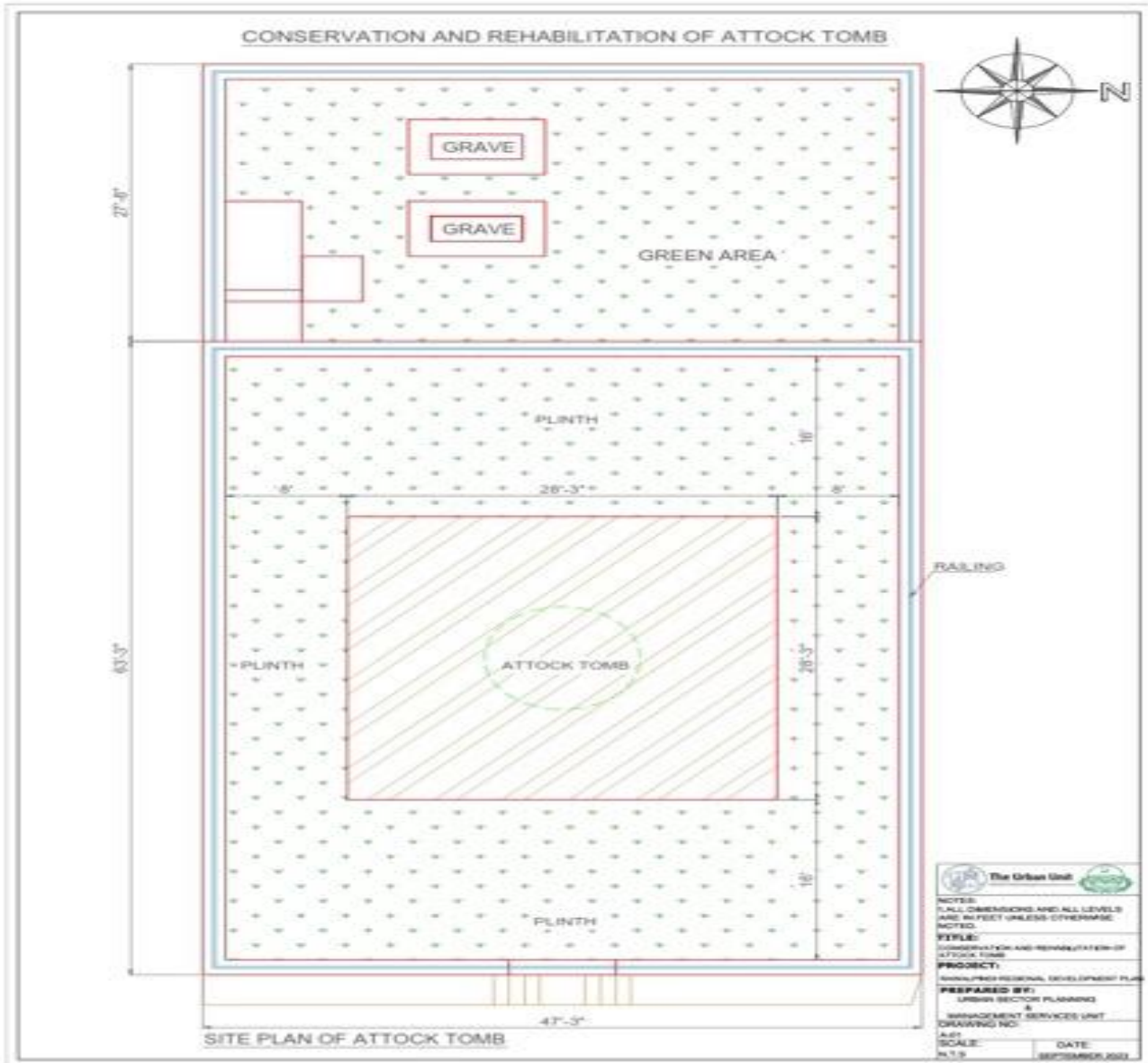
3.2.3 Conservation of Attock Tomb, Attock

The Tomb of Attock close to the G.T Road near famous Attock Bridge. The tomb also known as Maqbara Kanjri or monument of the Prostitute. The Architecture of Tomb is unique based on a square plinth, compared to octagonal base on most Mughal Monuments, have double dome, decorated with fresco paintings mostly in cypress floral designs. Two stair cases led to the roof of the tomb. The tomb is look after by Punjab Archaeology Department.





Figure 19: Pictures Shows Current Condition of Tomb



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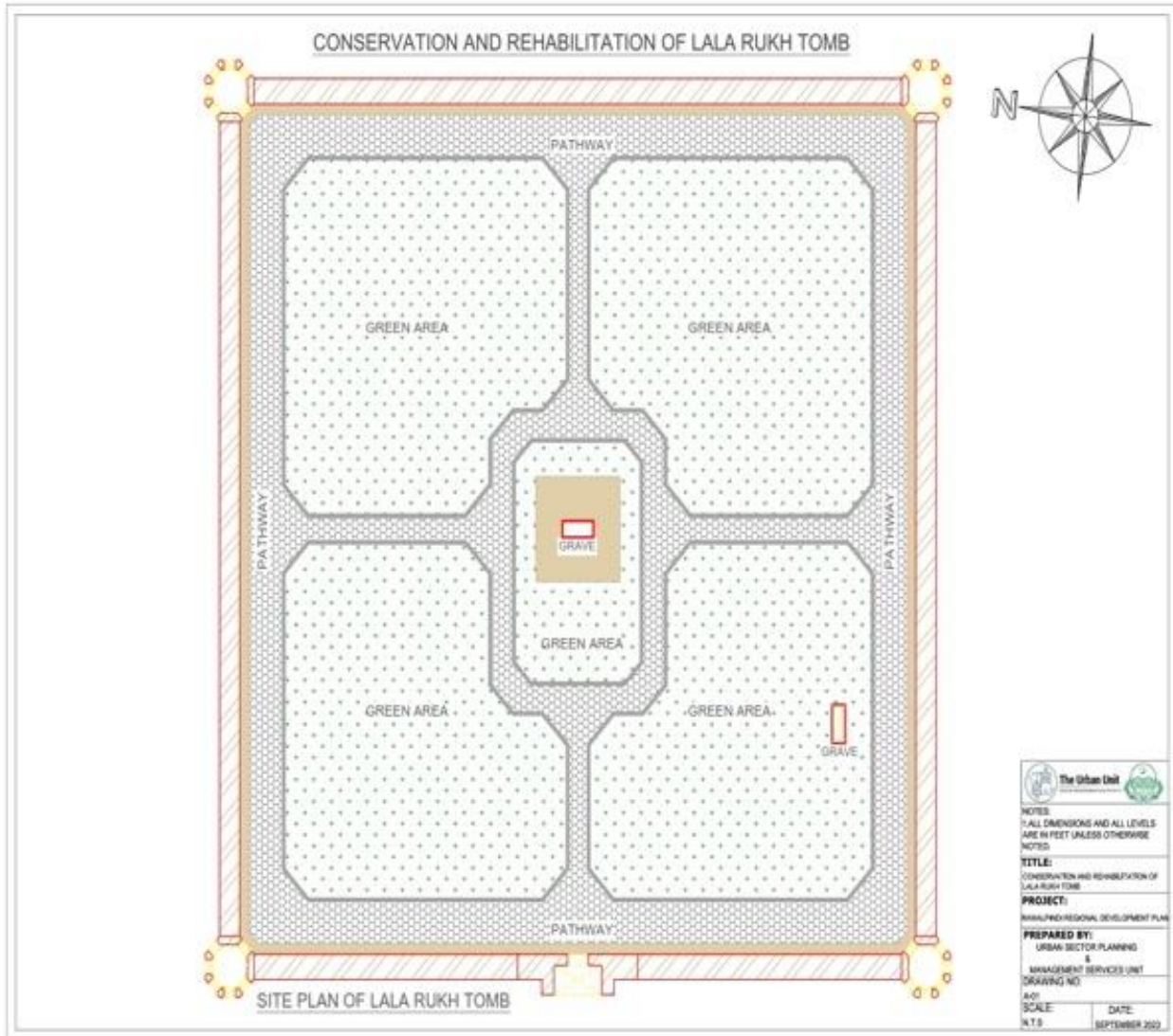
Figure 20: Proposed Conservation Plan of Attock Tomb, Attock

3.2.4 Conservation of Wall Lala Rukh Tomb Hassan Abdal

Lalarukh ka Maqbara also known as Hakim or Hakimon Shrine located opposite to the eastern gate of Gurdwara Panja Sahib. The tomb is associated with two Royal Hakims (doctors) Adbul Fateh Gilani and Hamam Gilani (1589-1595). The tomb and pond were built by Khawaja Shamsuddin Khawafi, Akbar's Minister (1581-1583 AD). A paved path leads from the pond to a small walled garden. The garden has two graves, one in the center and in other corner. The grave of Mughal Princess Lalarukh also buried here.



Figure 21: Pictures Shows Current Condition of Tomb



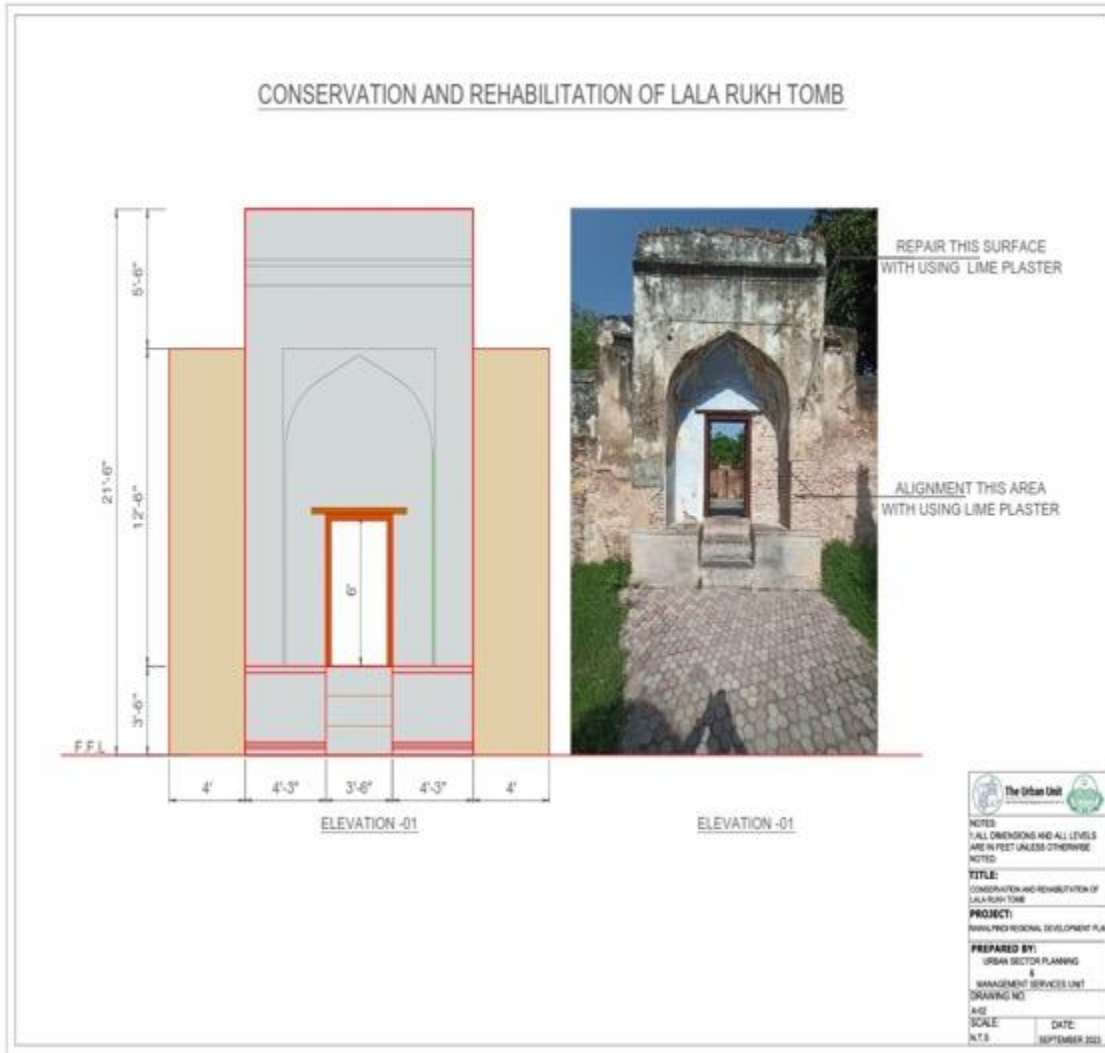


Figure 22: Proposed Conservation Plan of Wall Lala Rukh Tomb Hassan Abdal

3.2.5 Conservation/Rehabilitation of Murree Brewery Murree

The Murree Brewery was established in 1860 and incorporated a year later at Ghora Gali Murree, by British Raj. The brewery was among the first modern beer breweries established in Asia. The Gothic style architecture building. The Historic brewery building was burnt during the partition riots of 1947/48 AD. The major part of building has fallen into disrepair and is mostly in dilapidated state, the ruins of old structure is still visible.



Figure 23a: Picture Shows Current Condition of Brewery



Figure 23b: Part of Brewery



Figure 23c



Figure 23d: Wider View of the Murree Brewery

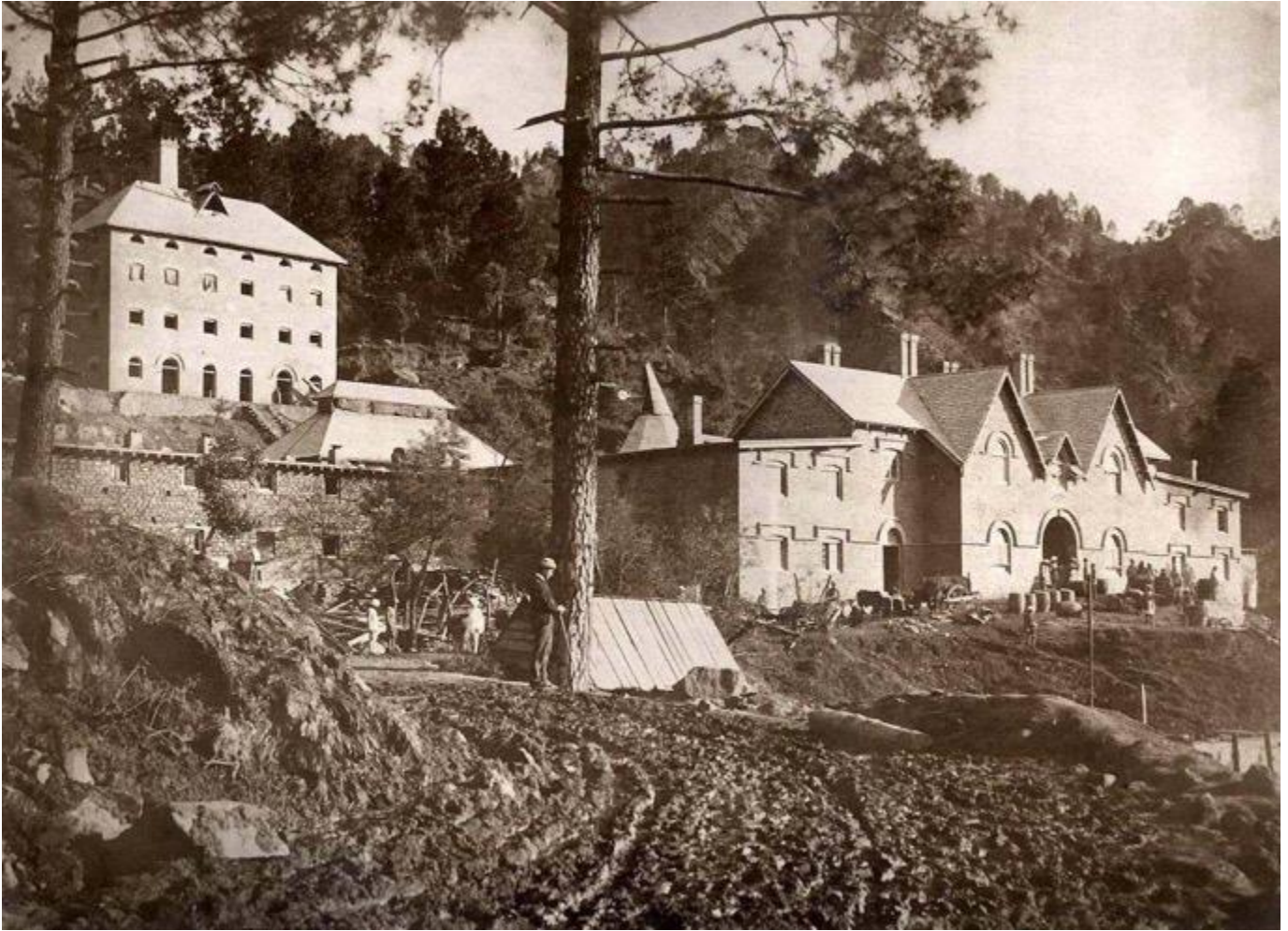


Figure 24: Some old Picture of Murree Brewery Building

Annexure

Annex A: Survey Form

Rawalpindi Archeological Survey 2022

A. Site Information

Coordinates: _____ N _____ E

Site Name: _____

Other Name (Local Name): _____

Location: _____ Nearest Road: _____

Nearest settlement: _____

Ownership: _____ Legal Status _____

B. Site Condition

Landscape: _____
(Mountains, Rugged, Plain, Arid, Cultivated, Fossilized, Sand dune/s, Mudflat, etc...)

Vegetation (Landscape/Surrounding area): _____

(Forest, Agriculture Land, Arid, Bushes etc...)

Site Type: _____
(Mount, Camp Site, Fort, Temple, Factory Site, Tomb, etc...)

Dimensions: L: _____ meter W: _____ meter H: _____ meter

Site Occupation: _____
(Graves, Tombs, Houses, Cultivated land, Huts, Public gathering place, etc...)

Nature of Destruction (if any): _____
(Destroyed, Looted, Disturbed, Illegally excavated, Robber holes, Bulldozed, Animal activity etc...)

Exposed Features: _____ (Walls,
Stratigraphy, Mud brick structures, Foundations, Well, etc....)

Surface Collection (Random): _____

Tentative Site Age/Period: _____

Remarks: _____

Recommendations: _____
(Tourism, Excavation, Preservation, Legal Protection, etc....)

Picture Taken _____

Surveyor/s Name: _____

Signature: _____

Annex – B: Rough Cost Estimates

Sr. No	Project Name	Tentative Cost (Rs. Million)
1	<i>Conservation of Haveli Sujan Singh Rawalpindi</i>	720 million
2	<i>Conservation of Gurdwara Bhai Karam Singh Jhelum</i>	22 Million
3	<i>Conservation of Attock Tomb Attock</i>	7 Million
4	<i>Conservation of Wall Lala Rukh Tomb Hassan Abdal</i>	8.61 million
5	<i>Conservation of Malot Fort/Temple Chakwal</i>	538 Million
6	<i>Conservation /Rehabilitation of Murree Brewery Murree</i>	50 Million
	Grand Total	1345.6 Million

