



KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA INTEGRATED TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT



Physical Cultural Resources Management Framework (PCRMF)

February, 2019

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PHYSICAL CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

1.1 Project Background

In recent years, largely due to increased security and improved accessibility, the tourism sector in KP has experienced substantial growth, around 1.2 million domestic tourists and thousands of international tourists visiting the area annually and generated over \$120 million in direct revenue¹. It is expected that this trend will continue, bringing more tourists and investment to the province. Thus, recognizing the high potential for tourism to contribute to economic growth and opportunity, the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (GOKP) has prioritized the development of this sector and developed a Tourism Policy in 2015. This development presents both challenges and opportunities. Where increased tourism activity presents an opportunity for poverty reduction through economic growth, enterprise development, and job creation, with particular involvement of local communities among women and rural poor, it also increases environmental and social challenges in the area.

World Bank (WB) and GOKP are collaborating for the province's economic development (since year 2010) by initiating Economic Revitalization of KP and FATA (ERKF) project. The objective of ERKF is to support GOKP in the economic recovery and revitalization of the crises affected areas of KP & FATA by creating sustainable employment opportunities through rehabilitation of Small & Medium Enterprises (SMEs), investment mobilization and institutional capacity building. Later on, additional financing has been allocated to support elements of tourism sector. To build upon the initial support to Department of Tourism (DoT) and the sector, the WB and GOKP are developing the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Integrated Tourism Development Project using International Development Association (IDA) resources. In addition, GOKP is investing funds from ADP in several activities for developing the tourism sector. The additional financing will complement those activities by supporting the tourism sector².

1.2 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Integrated Tourism Development Project

The project is focused to enhance tourism in major tourist destinations of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) i.e. Naran, Kalam, Chitral and Galiyat. These destinations are both developed and new, and at different stages of development. These were therefore selected to ensure a balanced approach toward site development. The four main criteria for destination selection are (a) tourism attributes (connectivity, seasonality, drawing power and facilities); (b) current visitation (number of tourists); (c) development potential and alignment with the objectives of KITE and the KP Tourism Policy; and (d) sustainability and replication value of the site development.

KP also aims to designate at least eight remote and unexplored scenic sites as Integrated Tourism Zones (ITZs) in order to ensure sustainable planning and development of tourism at these sites. The concept of the ITZs and their exact location are still being finalized by DoT and hence this is work under development. The project will help KP explore this idea further by providing support on good practice policy and regulation for the ITZ concept and support for feasibility studies for up to two ITZs to support decision making on the introduction of this concept in KP province.

¹ Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Integrated Tourism Development Project, Technical Note, May 2018

² Project Appraisal Document, 2018

The project consists of following four components:

1. Sector Enablement and Tourism Entrepreneurship;
2. Infrastructure Planning and Development;
3. Project Management and Capacity Building; and
4. Contingent Emergency Response Component

The project also involves the provision of access routes and basic tourist facilities in and around several heritage sites of Swat and other areas, thus OP/BP 4.11 is triggered that requires preparation of Physical Cultural Resource Management Framework (PCRMF) and later the respective Physical Cultural Resource Management Plans (PCRMPs).

The present document provides an overview and listed the significant cultural and heritage sites observed during the field surveys of the Sawat, Kalam, Mansehra/ Naran and Chitral areas under the preparation of Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) of the project. A summary of the PCRMF is also placed in the ESMF.

This PCRMF outlined the preliminary potential environmental impacts, mitigation measures and management of cultural heritage sites. A generic screening mechanism has also developed in the PCRMF which will be updated and use prior to the implementation of subproject. A PCRMP will be developed with the implementation budget when subproject activities designed nearby or around the PCR sites. The location map of sites under the project is given in **Figure 1.1**.

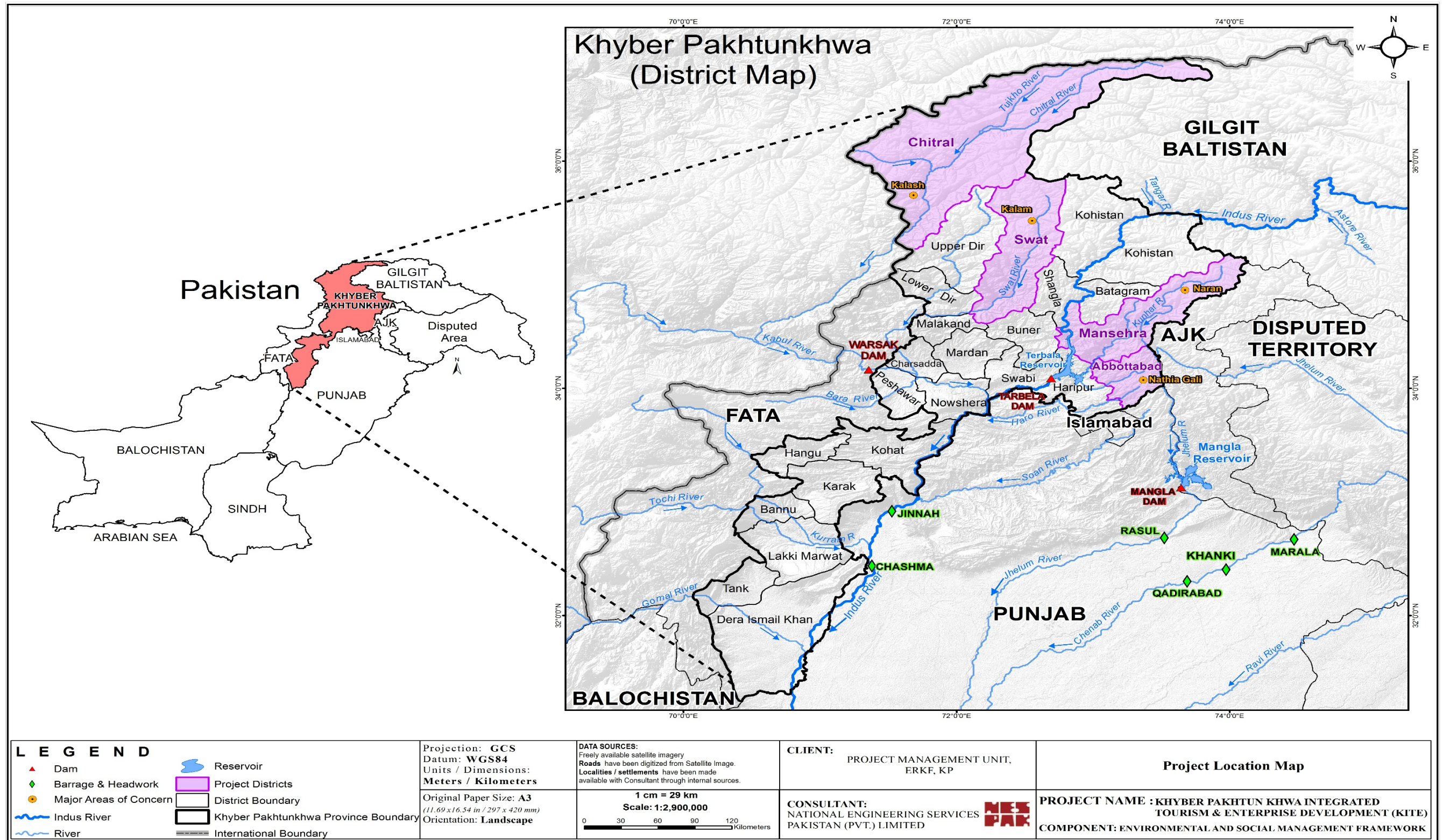


Figure 1.1: Location Map of the Project Area

1.3 Legal Requirements

Physical Cultural Resources will be managed by the following policies and legal instruments.

1.3.1 Antiquities Act 1975

The protection of cultural resources in Pakistan is ensured by the Antiquities Act of 1975. Antiquities have been defined in the Act as ancient products of human activity, historical sites, or sites of anthropological or cultural interest, national monuments etc. The act is designed to protect antiquities from destruction, theft, negligence, unlawful excavation, trade and export. The law prohibits new construction in the proximity of a protected antiquity and empowers the Government of Pakistan to prohibit excavation in any area, which may contain articles of archaeological significance. NOC would be requested from DG Archeological Department for construction within 200 feet of cultural heritage sites.

1.3.2 Culture Policy, 2018

The KP culture policy goals are to create an enabling environment in which Cultural Heritage Sector can flourish and play a significant and defining role in nation building, safeguarding of identity and socioeconomic development. The primary objective of KP cultural policy is to achieve the economic and social development and moderate the problems faced by existing cultural sector. KP culture policy aims to provide an environment conducive to the protection, growth and promotion of indigenous culture heritage.

1.3.3 The World Bank OP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources

This policy safeguards archaeological, physical or cultural heritage sites and assists in their preservation and avoids their elimination. Specifically:

(a) The World Bank normally declines to finance projects that will significantly damage non-replicable cultural property and will assist only those projects that are sited or designed so as to prevent such damage.

(b) The World Bank assists in the protection and enhancement of cultural properties encountered in Bank-financed projects, rather than leaving that protection to chance. In some cases, the project is best relocated in order that sites and structures can be preserved, studied, and restored intact in situ. In other cases, structures can be relocated, preserved, studied, and restored on alternate sites. Often, scientific study, selective salvage, and museum preservation before destruction is all that is necessary.

(c) Deviations from this policy may be justified only where expected project benefits are great, and the loss of or damage to cultural property is judged by competent authorities to be unavoidable, minor, or otherwise acceptable. Specific details of the justification should be discussed in project documents.

(d) This policy pertains to any project in which the World Bank is involved, irrespective of whether the Bank is itself financing the part of the project that may affect cultural property.

1.3.4 Pak- EPA Guidelines for Sensitive and Critical Areas 1997

Pak-EPA has developed these guidelines to identify sensitive and critical areas in Pakistan. Upon identification of proposed development activities, the responsible authority will seek that the

proponents and relevant conservation authorities have engaged in a verifiable process of communication with each other which leads to a thorough investigation of likely impacts and alternatives for the project and satisfies the relevant conservation authority requirements.

1.4 Environmental Screening

As per OP/BP 4.11, Environmental Screening of the sub-projects involving activities around the above listed physical and cultural resources shall be carried out to determine the following:

- a). Will the project involve significant excavations, demolition, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes; or
- b). Is the project located in or in the vicinity of a physical cultural resource site recognized by competent authorities of the borrower; or
- c). Is the project designed to support management of physical cultural resources?

Since the sub-project is focused on provision of basic tourist facilities in/around the heritage sites located in Swat, therefore the screening results will categorize the project to either Category A or B. The sub-projects will either require stand-alone EIAs or Physical Cultural Resources Management Plan.

1.5 Inventory of Physical Resources in Swat

A fairly large number of Buddhist sites preserving stupas, monasteries, viharas, settlements, caves, rock-carvings and inscriptions are scattered all over the Swat Valley. Most of these sites are near Barikot, 30 Km of Mangora on GT Road. The Buddhists built mostly their stupas and monasteries higher on the hills with the aim that agricultural economy may not suffer and also to provide a sort of protection and security to them from the invaders, warships and for seclusion.

Under the proposed project, improved management facilities will be provided around the following heritage sites including fencing, pathways, convenience facilities, signage and shelter. Presented below is the brief introduction to the heritage sites involved in the proposed project and location map is shown in **Figure 1.2**.

1.5.1 Saidu Sharif

The shrine of Akhund of Swat (Saidu Baba) is housed in the marble courtyard of a mosque in Saidu Sharif. It is tucked away amongst the narrow alleys between Maraghzar road and Aqba road. Saidu Sharif is holy because of the shrine of the Akhund of Swat. The shrine dates back in 1295 AD after death of Akhund of Swat. Later the city was named Saidu Sharif due to shrine of Saidu Baba. **Plate 1.1** shows view of Saidu Sharif Mosque.



Plate 1.1: A view of Saidu Sharif Shrine

1.5.2 Butkara

The Buddhist sacred precinct of Butkara identified as the monastery of Ta-Lo, mentioned by Sung Yun (520 AD) visited and described by the Chinese Buddhist pilgrims of the 5th, 6th and 7th centuries AC lies at the eastern end of the ancient capital of Udyana Meng-Chich-Li, presently Mangora. The main Stupa stand in the middle, around which are crowded monuments Stupas, Viharas and columns, on the Northern side stands a great building and further to the north and west the inhabited area. The Great Stupa underwent five reconstructions, each new one incasing the oldery from 3rd century B.C down to 10th century A.D. There are three (03) Butkara stupas called Butkara – 1, Butkara – 2 and Butkara – 3. All are located within 500 m radius to each other. **Plate 1.2** shows view of Butkara - 1.

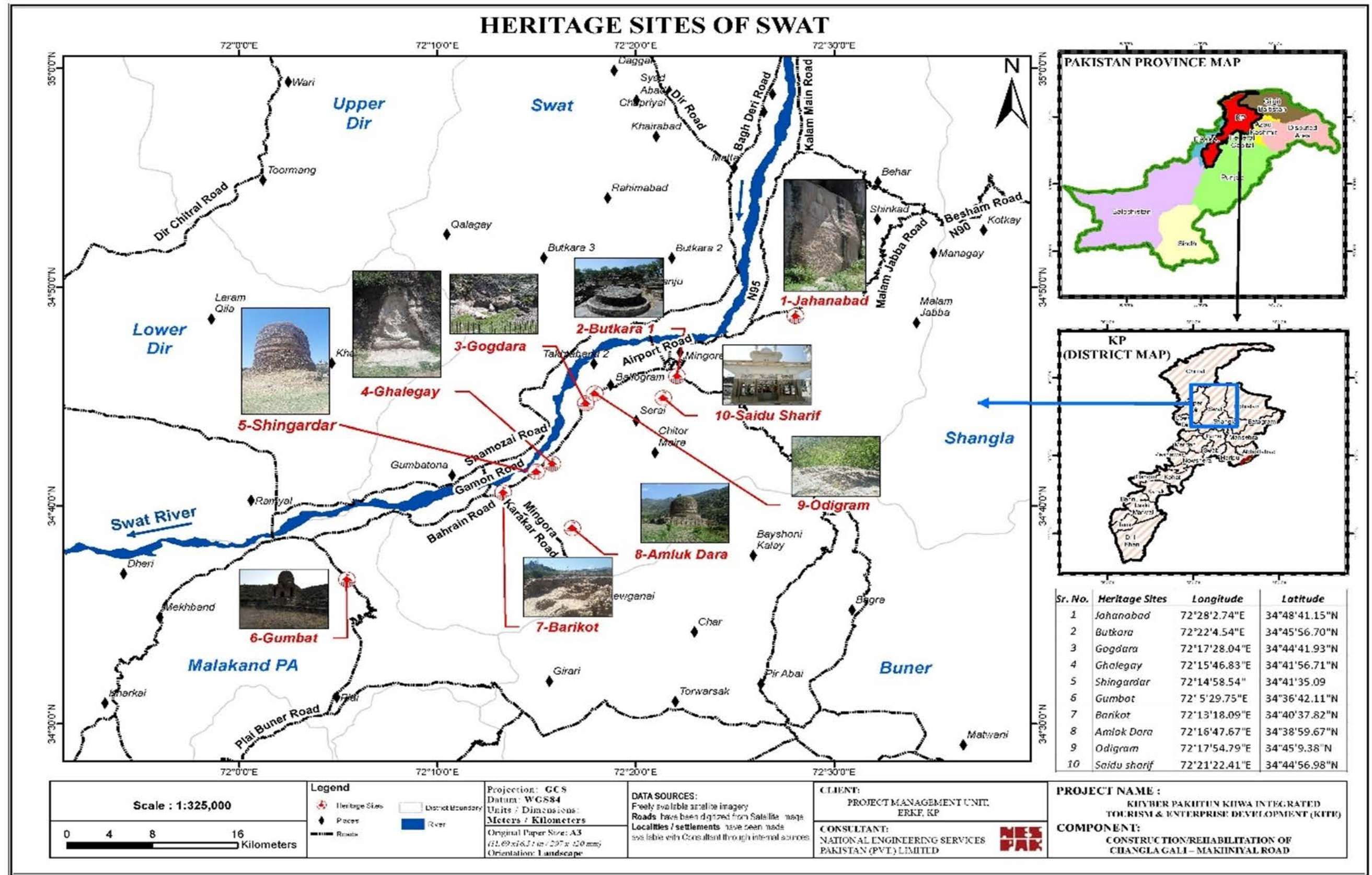


Figure 1.2: Location Map of Heritage Site



Plate 1.2: View of Butkara

1.5.3 Amluk Dara

The stupa of Amluk Dara is situated about 2km on the north of Nawagai village in the beautiful small valley of Amluk Dara, on the main road to Buneer. One is required to walk about 0.5 km through the village in order to reach the site. The high stupa stands prominently visible from the surrounding area, naturally sheltered by the great Mount Elum. The stupa is raised on a magnificent square plinth with base moulding in torus and Scotia pattern, measures 34 meters in diameter. The height of the square shape base plinth is about 4 meters. **Plate 1.3** shows view of Amluk Dara.



Plate 1.3: View of Amluk Dara

1.5.4 Gumbat

The site of Gumbat is a Buddhist establishment situated on the right bank of the river Swat, 6km west of Barikot village along the metalled road leading towards Nimogram in a wide valley. The valley is broadly drained by the Swat river which flows in several braided channels through the area. The archaeological remains are scattered over a range of 1500 meters north to south and 1000 meters east to west in wide terraced fields sloping unto the hills behind, known as Shamoza range. A spring is located in the picturesque gully, north of the sacred area. **Plate 1.4** shows view of Gumbat.



Plate 1.4: A view of Gumbat

1.5.5 Jehanabad Buddha

The huge image of a seated Buddha carved into a high rock face of reddish color that rises on the hillside to the southwest of Janabad (Shakhorai) village. It is situated at a distance of 5km to the N-E of Manglawar. There is no direct access up to the site which is on a mountain and it may take 1-hour walk/hike from the road to reach there.

The huge image of the Buddha can also be visible from the road, on the right side when one is on the way to Malamjaba. Due to its high position above the narrow terrace, it is well preserved except the nose seems to have been damaged by the vandals. The Buddha figure is about 7 meters in height and is certainly the most impressive piece of sculpture to be seen in Gandahara region. **Plate 1.5** shows view of Jehanabad.



Access to Jehanabad Buddha



Jehanabad Buddha

Plate 1.5: A view of Jehanabad Buddha Site

1.5.6 Gogdara

The settlements of Gogdara is located on the main Mingora-Malakand road. The place is historically very significant. There are several Buddhist carvings from 6th to 7th century AD can be seen on the rocks. According to several scholars, the petroglyphs were incised in 1000 BC. Beautiful rock carvings are the purpose of tourists attraction here. **Plate 1.6** shows view of Gogdara.



Plate 1.6: A view of Gogdara

1.5.7 Ghaligai

The settlements of Ghaligai are located on the main Mingora-Malakand road. The place is historically very significant. There are relief carvings in a cave at Ghaligai. A seated Buddha carving is kept intact but the face has been damaged. The view of Ghaligai is shown in **Plate 1.7**.



Plate 9.7: A view of Galagai

1.5.8 Shingerdar Stupa

The Stupa of Shingerdar is situated on the left side of the main road. This is the famous stupa which was built by King Uttarasena to house his share of the relics of the Lord Buddha. **Plate 1.8** shows a view of Shringerdar Stupa.

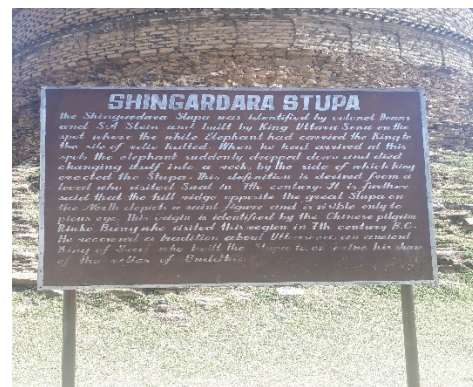


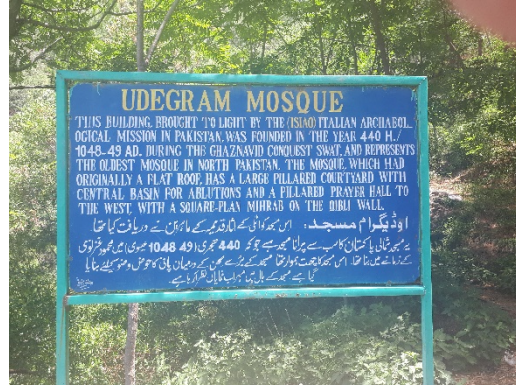
Plate 1.8: A view of Shingerdar Stupa

1.5.9 Udegram/Ora

This is the site of the ancient town of Ora which Alexander the Great captured in 327 BC. Udegram was a fairly large town of the ruins which, encircled by huge walls, climb along the slopes of the mountains towering above the valley. On the super of the mountain there existed a castle which, as tradition goes was destroyed by Mahmood of Ghaznavi in the 11th century. The remains of an 11th century mosque built by Sultan Mahmood Ghaznavi are located near Udegram along the hillside. The mosque is the third oldest mosque in Pakistan after those of Bhambhore and Mansurah. Up the hillside is the site of Raja Gira's castle. **Plate 1.9** shows Udegram Mosque.



Castle Remains



Mehmood Ghaznavi Mosque



Plate 1.9: A view of Udegram/Ora

1.5.10 Barikot

Barikot is the ancient Bazar mentioned in the history of Alexander the Great. The city's walls are still well visible with bastions distanced every 100 feet, a large built-up area and the acropolis. **Plate 1.10** shows a view of Barikot.



Plate 1.10: A view of Barikot Heritage Site

1.6 List of Heritage Sites in Other Areas

1.6.1 Heritage Sites in Mansehra/Naran

The inventory of Heritage and archeological sites in Mansehra are given below³.

i. Historical Graves

- Pludaran Graves
- Pona Graves
- Rajwal Graves
- Rawal Kot Graves
- Kaghan Graves A
- Kaghan Graves B
- Agla Garan graves
- Pahli Lari Graves
- Mahandri Graves
- Sehri Manoor Graves
- Jaraid graves I
- Jaraid graves II
- Jaraid graves III
- Kappi Gali Graves
- Sever Graves
- Batangi Graves I
- Batangi Graves II
- Bandian Graves
- Metti kot Graves
- Karnol Graves

ii. Old Wooden Mosques

- Bela Mosque
- Batla Mosque
- Paludaran Mosque
- Jaraid Mosque
- Metti Kot historical Mosque

iii. Tombs

- Tomb of Syed family in Kaghan
- Tomb of Shah Ismail Shaheed
- Tomb of Syed Ahmad Shaheed
- Tomb of Zinda Pir Karnool



Figure 1.1: Tomb of Syed Ahmad Shaheed

1.6.2 Heritage Sites in Kalam

i. Historical Mosque In Kalam Bazar

Kalam has lush green hills and a dense forest and between them lies a historic 300-year-old mosque. Nobody knows the exact history of this mosque. The walls are constructed with solid diyar wood and tree trunks have been used as support structures. The wooden doors are engraved beautifully and present a beautiful picture.

³ Mapping and Documentation of the Cultural Assets of Kaghan Valley, Mansehra, UNESCO, Islamabad



Figure 1.2: Historical Kalam Mosque

1.6.3 Heritage Sites in Chitral

i. Shahi Mosque Chitral

It was built by His Highness Sir Shuja ul Mulk, The Mahtar of Chitral State, in 1919. It is spread over an area of six (06) kanal and (02) two marlas.



Figure 1.3: Shahi Mosque, Chitral

1.7 Site Visits and issues Identified

All the heritage sites indicated in the list of anticipated activities under the project were visited by the consultant in July 2018. The heritage sites exist along both the sides of national highway (N-95). The sites are either accessible through small roads or one has to hike through rough mountains to reach the sites. The identified issues are listed below:

i. Access Issues

- There is no indication of Saidu Sharif Mosque or road signs to facilitate the tourists. Mosque is accessible through small narrow alleys where one can easily get maze off;
- Butkara-1 is located in city center along Saidu Sharif Road, surrounded by high density residential area. The access is difficult due to no indication of site along the main roads. Tourists are often unable to reach the site;
- Amluk Dara is accessible through narrow alleys of a village. The road ends 500 m off the site and there is no further track to reach the site. Tourists have to walk through rough terrain or local agricultural fields to access the site;
- Gumbat has accessibility up to the village area while the tourists travel/hike rest of the distance i.e. 400-500 m through hilly terrains and agricultural areas.
- Jehanabad can be seen through main Malam Jabba road. But the accessibility to this Buddhist location is most difficult. It took 2 hours for the survey team to reach there. It was a tough

hike and there is no track and indication for the tourists. There are no resting areas, tracks and signage;

- Gogdara area has two Buddhist sites. Few stone carvings are available near the main road while the other remains in Gogdara village are located on mountain peak which is extremely difficult to access.

ii. Tourist Facilities

There are no tourist facilities i.e. rest areas and tuck shops around these heritage sites. There are no washroom facilities in most of the sites except Butkara. Similarly, tourist information/facilitation centers are not available in most of the sites. Site staff was not present at many places.

iii. Protection & Boundary Walls

Though the Department of Archeology and Museums has preserved these sites and have kept them clean. But there are no boundary walls and protections available at sites. Most of the sites are exposed except Butkara.

iv. Drainage Issues

No sanitation facilities are available in the heritage sites to drain out the rain water. The water keeps stagnant for long periods and percolates slowly through the surfaces of the sites.

1.8 Anticipated Impacts on Physical Cultural Resources

The anticipated direct and indirect impacts on physical cultural resources are:

Direct Impacts

- Impact upon sub-surface archaeology;
- The effect of the works on any extant historic buildings or landscapes; and
- An extensive infrastructure project can also have a visual impact on the property and its surrounding landscape.

Indirect Impacts

- Local cultural deterioration; and
- Resource use conflicts and loss of local identity and values.

1.9 Mitigations Measures

The following mitigation measures should be adopted to avoid the impacts on physical cultural resources:

- The most important single strategy for heritage protection is site avoidance: redirecting activities so that they do not endanger a site;
- If the site cannot be avoided, the assessment should consider design and construction alternatives for the project facilities as well as alternative methods and approaches for protection and mitigation;
- Any development or physical activity should be at least 200 feet away from the heritage sites;

- The alternatives should be ranked according to effectiveness, cost, difficulty, length of time required, and monitoring needs. Decisions should be made by weighing these rankings against the cultural significance and economic value of the site; furthermore
- Alternative and mitigation measures should be considered in Project Site-Specific ESMP

1.10 Institutional Arrangement

The organizational setup for implementation of PCRMF is given in **Figure 1.3**. The following institutions shall be involved in the implementation of the PCRMF:

- Directorate of Archeology and Museums
- Communication and Works Department (C&W)
- Department of Tourism (DoT)

i. Directorate of Archeology and Museums

The directorate will act as a regulatory authority. Its responsibilities shall include:

- Identification of known cultural heritage sites;
- Identification of uncovered cultural heritage sites;
- Evaluation of monitoring reports during implementation of project;
- Regulatory compliance; and
- Guidance to C&W and DoT

ii. Communication and Works Department (C&W)

Its responsibilities shall include:

- Identification of activities to be undertaken;
- Implementation of PCRMF;
- Correspondence with Directorate of Archeology and Museums; and
- Reporting to Directorate of Archeology and Museums.

iii. Department of Tourism (DoT)

Its responsibilities shall include:

- Identification of activities to be undertaken;
- Implementation of PCRMF;
- Correspondence with Directorate of Archeology and Museums; and
- Reporting to Directorate of Archeology and Museums.

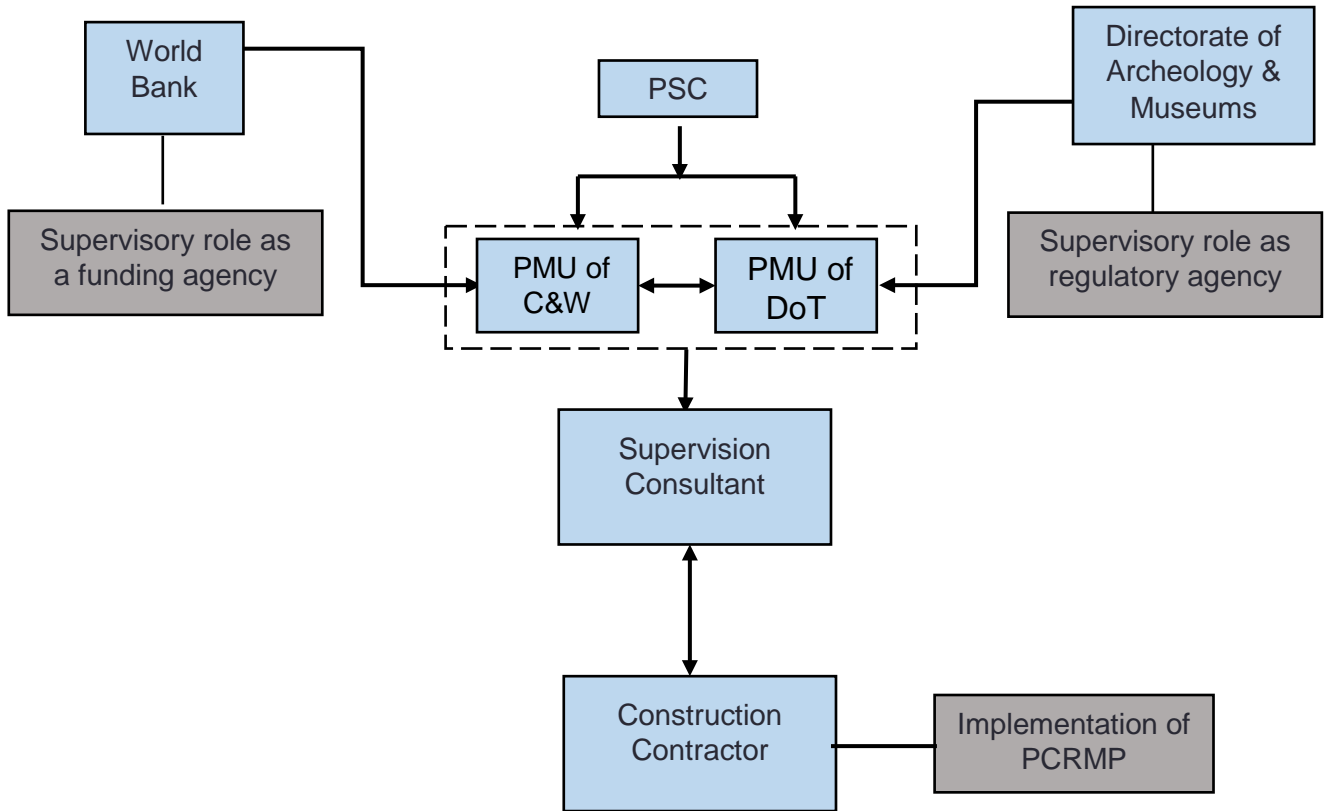


Figure 1.3: Organizational Setup for Implementation of PRCMF

1.11 Physical Cultural Resources Management Framework

The Physical Cultural Resources Management Framework identifies the mitigations to be adopted, institutional responsibilities and frequency of monitoring to protect the cultural resources. **Table 1.2** presents the framework for heritage site management.

Table 1.1: Physical Cultural Resources Management Framework

Sr. #	Anticipated Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Frequency
1	Management Design	Inventory of PCR within the sub-project area of influence should be prepared.	Design Consultant, Directorate of Archeology & Museums, C&W / DoT	Design phase
		Inventory of PCR close to the sub-project area of influence, to be at risk of damage or disturbance should be prepared.	Design Consultant, Directorate of Archeology & Museums, C&W / DoT	Daily during construction
2	Accidental structural damage to the historic sites.	Avoid, redirect the activities so that they do not endanger any heritage site.	Design Consultant, C&W / DoT	Design phase
		Avoid extensive construction works near the cultural heritage sites.	Construction Contractor, C&W / DoT	Daily during construction
3	Impact upon sub-surface archaeology.	Avoid extensive construction works near the cultural heritage sites.	Construction Contractor, C&W / DoT	Daily during construction
4	An extensive infrastructure project can also have a visual impact on the property and its surrounding landscape.	As per Antiquities Act 1975, no construction activity shall be undertaken within 200 feet radius of the heritage sites.	Construction Contractor, C&W / DoT	Daily during construction
5	Chance finds uncovered during construction	Contractor should immediately stop the work and follow the Chance Find Procedures.	Construction Contractor	Occasional at chance finds during construction
		No work shall be continued on the specific area until permission is sought from the Director of Archeology Department.	Construction Contractor, Directorate of Archeology & Museums, C&W / DoT	Occasional at chance finds during construction

Sr. #	Anticipated Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Frequency
6	The known finds during construction.	Spotting Physical Cultural Resources in the area.	Construction Contractor, Directorate of Archeology & Museums, C&W / DoT	Design phase
		Systematic survey shall be conducted in areas with high concentration of PCR through systematic walking over transects using three meters interval from one individual to another in parallel transects.	Design Consultant, Directorate of Archeology & Museums, C&W / DoT	Design phase
		Unsystematic survey shall be conducted in areas with an overgrowth of vegetation and rough terrain.	Directorate of Archeology & Museums, C&W / DoT	Design phase
		Evaluation, treatment and Documentation of PCR	Directorate of Archeology & Museums, C&W / DoT	Design phase
7	Conservation of known and Chance findings	Follow all procedures for preservation and protection of sites and articles of paleontological, archaeological, and historical PCR as specified by the Antiquities Act 1975.	Construction Contractor, Directorate of Archeology & Museums, C&W / DoT	Daily during construction

1.12 Physical Cultural Resources Management Plan

It is the responsibility of proponent and the executing agency to protect and safeguard the physical cultural resources by adopting proper heritage site management practices. A Physical and Cultural Resource Management Plan shall be prepared as per the policy guidelines describes under OP/BP4.11 before the commencement of construction works in/around the heritage sites.

The significance of cultural heritage in a project area shall be evaluated and then potential impacts of the project, including the extent and economic costs of any damage will be assessed.

The assessment should rank potential impacts on heritage according to:

- The significance of the heritage;
- The level of irreversibility of the impact; and
- The extent of potential damage.

The Physical and Cultural Resource Management Plan shall include mitigations, procedures and SOPs to protect the heritage sites and shall identify the responsible authorities to implement the mitigations. The monitoring criteria based on PCRMP shall also be made part of the plan.

1.13 Recommendations

- The key recommendations for project design and implementation are as follows:
- The Physical Cultural Management Plan (PCRMP) should include specific recommendations for design and construction team.
- These recommendations along with the draft PCRMP and ESMP should be discussed/shared with technical team for consideration.
- The consulting firm should initiate a stakeholder's workshop and make sure all major stakeholders, namely local government, Ministry of Culture, National Heritage and Integration have also been consulted, and will proceed the same over the planning, design and construction stages.
- Swat is rich in history and cultural heritage with number of physical cultural resources. The scope of work should be extended for more sites other than the sites listed above.

In addition, UNESCO recommends the followings guidelines to be applied:

- Architectural surveys and documentation to be carried out before any physical work;
- Buildings to be restored and utilized without any damage to heritage value; and
- Advice to be sought from the relevant authority.

1.14 Chance Findings during Project Implementation

Project may involve deep excavations. Therefore, the possibility of chance find is not ignorable. In case of any chance find, the contractor will immediately report through Supervision Consultant to Directorate General (DG) of Archaeological Department, Government of Pakistan to take further suitable action to preserve those antique or sensitive remains. Representative of the DG will visit the site and observe the significance of the antique, artefact and Cultural (religious) properties and significance of the project. The report will be prepared by representative and will be given to the DG. The documentation will be completed and if required suitable action will be taken to preserve those antiques and sensitive remains.

In case any artefact, antiques and sensitive remains are discovered, chance find procedures should be adopted by contractor workers as follows:

- Stop the construction activities in the areas of chance find;
- Delineate the discovered site or area;
- Consult with the local community and provincial Archaeological Department;
- The suggestion of the local communities and the concerned authorities will be suitably incorporated during taking the preventive measures to conserve the antique, artefact and cultural (religious) properties;
- Secure the site to prevent any damage or loss of removable objects. In case of removable antiquities or sensitive remain, a night guard shall be arranged until the responsible local authorities take over;
- After stopping work, the contractor must immediately report the discovery to the Supervision Engineer.

The contact Address of Archaeology Department is given below:

Archaeology Department,
Saddar Road opposite Governor House Peshawar and Civil Secretariat,
Peshawar.
Tel: 091-9210985