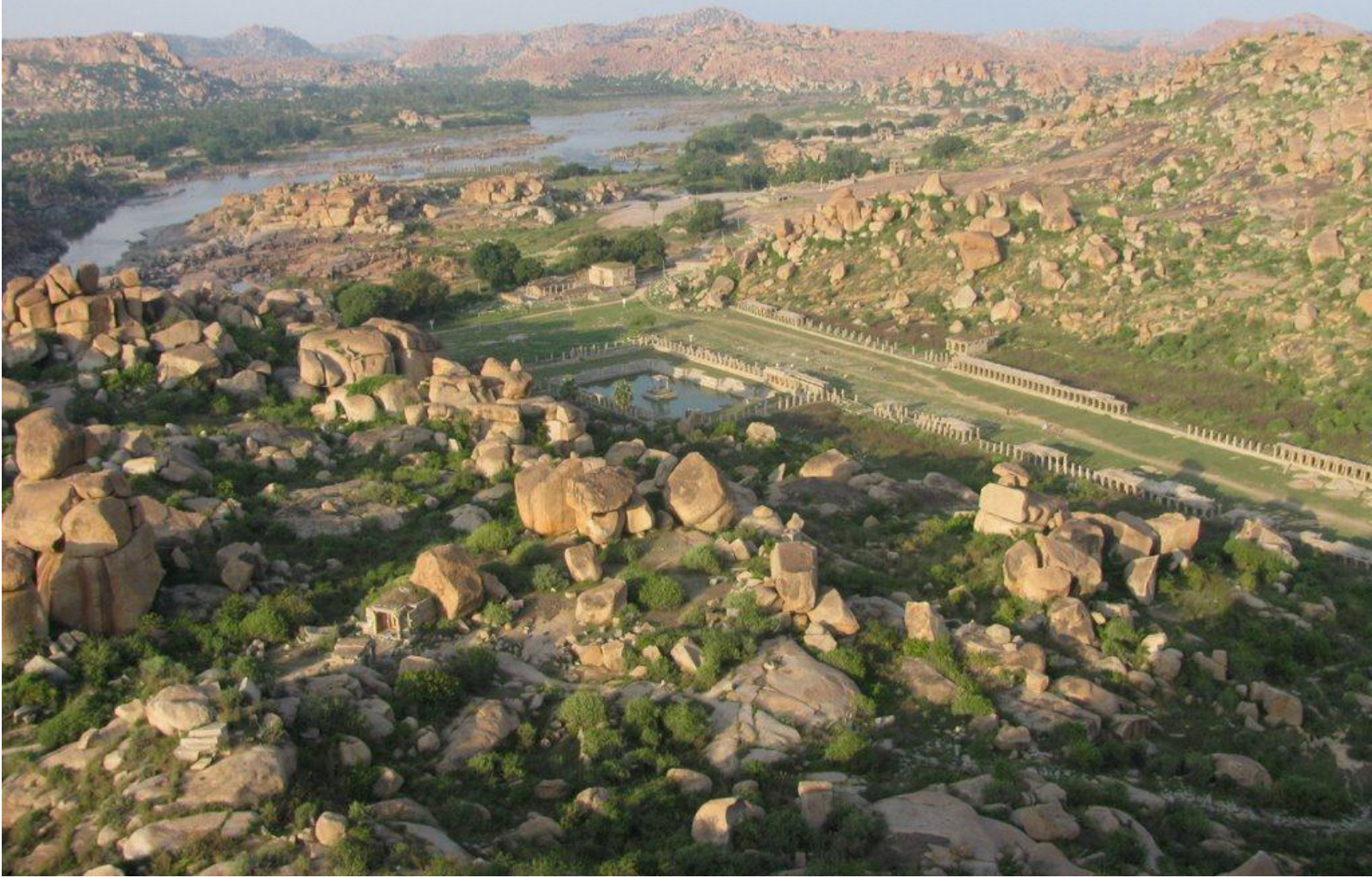


# State of Conservation 2016



## **Group of Monuments at Hampi (241 bis)**

State Party: India





## Table of Contents

Executive Summary	iv
i. List of Abbreviations and Acronyms	v
ii. Terms and Definitions	vi
<b>Chapter 01: Introduction</b>	01
1.0. Introduction	01
1.1. Structure of the Report	01
1.2. Summary of Policies and Guidelines followed for Conservation of HWWA	01
1.2.1. <i>National Instruments</i>	01
a. National Conservation Policy	01
b. Recommendations of the Integrated Management Plan for Inscribed Property and Buffer zone	02
c. Comprehensive Conservation Plan	05
1.2.2. <i>International Instruments</i>	05
a. Guidelines on Authenticity	05
b. Guidelines on Integrity	05
c. Tools for Heritage Impact Assessment	06
1.3. Summary of Conservation works (2010-2016)	06
<b>Chapter 02: Details of Conservation Works</b>	10
2.0. Introduction	10
2.1. Agenda for the year 2009-10	11
2.1.1. <i>Major Conservation works for year 2009-10</i>	11
2.1.2. <i>Minor Conservation works for year 2009-10</i>	11
2.2. Agenda for the year 2010-11	12
2.2.1. <i>Major Conservation works for year 2010-11</i>	12
2.2.2. <i>Minor Conservation works for year 2010-11</i>	12
2.3. Agenda for the year 2011-12	31
2.3.1. <i>Major Conservation works for year 2011-12</i>	31
2.3.2. <i>Minor Conservation works for year 2011-12</i>	31
2.4. Agenda for the year 2012-13	32
2.4.1. <i>Major Conservation works for year 2012-13</i>	32
2.4.2. <i>Minor Conservation works for year 2012-13</i>	32
2.5. Agenda for the year 2013-14	39
2.5.1. <i>Major Conservation works for year 2013-14</i>	39
2.5.2. <i>Minor Conservation works for year 2013-14</i>	39
2.6. Agenda for the year 2014-15	40
2.6.1. <i>Major Conservation works for year 2014-15</i>	40
2.6.2. <i>Minor Conservation works for year 2014-15</i>	40
2.7. Agenda for the year 2015-16	43
2.7.1. <i>Major Conservation works for year 2015-16</i>	43
2.7.2. <i>Minor Conservation works for year 2015-16</i>	43
<b>Chapter 03: Details of Conservation of Natural resources and other decisions safeguarding the OUV's</b>	
3.0. Introduction	44
3.1. Additional protective designation to support Inscribed property and Buffer Zone management	44
3.1.1. Protection and Management of Daroji Bear Sanctuary	44
3.1.2. Protection and Management of Otter Sanctuary	45
3.2. Actions and Decisions pertaining to Traffic Management (Heavy Vehicles)	45
3.3. Actions and Decisions pertaining to Safety and Security Management	45



**List of Tables**

Table no. 01:	Natural and Cultural features in the World Heritage Area (Property and Buffer zone)	2
Table no. 02:	Summary of Conservation works undertaken from 2009 to 2016	6

**List of Figures**

Figure no. 01:	State of Conservation of stone members in Krisnapura Temple Complex (2010)	18
Figure no. 02:	Resetting and devegetation of Krishna temple Complex (2012)	18
Figure no. 03:	State of Conservation of stone well in Krishna temple Complex (2010)	19
Figure no. 04:	Conserved (reset) stone well in Krishna temple Complex (2012)	19
Figure no. 05:	State of Conservation of (cloistered) Mandapa of Achyutaraya temple Complex (2011)	20
Figure no. 06:	Post conservation condition of (cloistered) Mandapa of Achyutaraya temple Complex (2012)	20
Figure no. 07:	Differential settlement and separation of members of Varaha Temple, Venkatapura (2010)	21
Figure no. 08:	Structural conservation (work in progress) of Old Shiva temple (Part of Vitthala Temple Complex) (2012)	21
Figure no. 09:	Conservation work in progress at the Mahadwara of the Varaha temple, Venkatapura (2012)	22
Figure no. 10:	Conservation work in progress at the Mahadwara of the Varaha Temple, Venkatapura (2012)	22
Figure no. 11:	Cracked structural members of Old Shiva Temple (Part of Vitthala temple Complex) (2010)	23
Figure no. 12:	Structural Conservation (work in progress) of Old Shiva temple (Part of Vitthala Temple Complex) (2012)	23
Figure no. 13:	Cracked structural members of Old Shiva Temple (2010)	24
Figure no. 14:	Cracked structural members of Old Shiva Temple (2010)	24
Figure no. 15:	Status of conservation of the Embankment of the Vitthala temple well (2010)	25
Figure no. 16:	Status of conservation of the Embankment of the Vitthala temple well (2010)	25
Figure no. 17:	Status of Conservation of the Kudure gombe Mandapa (2011)	26
Figure no. 18:	Post conservation condition of the Kudure gombe Mandapa (2012)	26
Figure no. 19:	State of conservation of the Ranganatha Temple Complex (2010)	27
Figure no. 20:	Post conservation condition of the Ranganatha Temple Complex (2012)	27
Figure no. 21:	Status of Conservation of the walls enclosing Zenana (2010)	28
Figure no. 22:	Status of Conservation of the walls enclosing Zenana (2010)	28
Figure no. 23:	Scientific clearance within the walls enclosing Zenana (2010)	29
Figure no. 24:	State of conservation of the walls enclosing Zenana (2010)	29
Figure no. 25:	State of conservation of stone paving in Pattabhirama Temple Complex (2010-11)	30
Figure no. 26:	Conserved (reset) stone paving in Pattabhirama Temple Complex (2011-12)	31
Figure no. 27:	Map showing location of trial excavation pits in the Virupaksha Bazaar, Hampi and detail at Trench A (2014)	36
Figure no. 28:	State of conservation of the Fort wall (2012)	37
Figure no. 29:	State of conservation of the Fort wall (2012)	37
Figure no. 30:	State of Conservation of the Chikkamanagudi at Kamalapura (2012)	38
Figure no. 31:	State of Conservation of the Fort wall at Sandur (2012)	38
Figure no. 32:	State of Conservation of Pushkarani in Virupaksha temple Complex (2014)	42



Figure no. 33:	Post conservation condition of Pushkarani in Virupaksha temple complex (2015)	42
Figure no. 34 a:	Map showing Eco-sensitive zone boundary of Daroji Bear Sanctuary	46
Figure no. 34 b:	Map showing boundary of Thungabhadra Otter Conservation Reserve	47
Figure no. 35:	Map showing Circulation Plan of the World Heritage Site	48
Figure no. 36:	Map showing Security Plan for Hampi World Heritage Area	49

## **Appendix**

Appendix no. 01:	Decision: 39 COM 7B.64 for Group of Monuments at Hampi (India)
Appendix no. 02:	National Conservation Policy
Appendix no. 03:	Architectural Documentation of Virupaksha Bazaar at Hampi



## Executive Summary

The implementation of the Management Plan for Hampi World Heritage Site is an ongoing process since 2005. The Master plan for Hampi World Heritage Site under KTCP is used for regulating developments in the core and buffer zone of HWHS whereas all the remaining management tasks are implemented through interventions/ collaborations/ partnerships as mandated under the Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority Act. Joint initiatives for safety & security of site/ visitors/ pilgrims/ local community/ antiquity/ heritage properties has commenced through the constitution of the Hampi security force. Protection/ management of cultural properties in the HWHS through a common approach/ philosophy/ policy/ prioritization/ conservation standards is done through joint heritage management programme.

A state level steering committee for monitoring the implementation of IMP has been constituted to oversee the ongoing process of grounding the recommendations of IMP in a time bound manner. Such a steering committee at the highest level of state government will give necessary administrative, financial supports for addressing the management challenges of HWHS which are very dynamic in nature due to the living character of the site.

Since there is no precedence in India with respect to the management of a World Heritage Site such as Hampi, many of the tasks recommended for implementation by IMP require suitable technical skills, which is lacking within the Government system. Hence the state level steering committee has decided to outsource the sourcing of required technical skills for IMP implementation.

Since the initial grounding of IMP implementation and Master Plan for regulation for developments commenced based on the plans which all already a decade old, the need for updating the plans regulating the HWHS based on the current ground situation incorporating the recommendations of various sectoral plans is recognized by the state level steering committee. Action is initiated by the respective government departments to complete the revisions in a time bound manner.

Mobility in the HWHS is another challenge which requires both regulatory and management tools to work in tandem to reduce the negative impact on the site. The Steering Committee has directed the Public Works Department for initiating the diversion of state highway passing through the Core zone of HWHS.

New regulatory mechanisms covering a large part of the HWHS for regulating the Bear sanctuary and Otter reserve are declared which complement the HWHAMA Act.

The implementation/ adoption of recommendations of IMP is an ongoing dynamic process through the existing legislative framework. The experiences of IMP implementation also helps in validating and refining the recommendations for a sustainable implementation



## List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

AMASR	Archaeological Survey of India under its Ancient Monuments, Archaeological Sites and Remains
ASI	Archaeological Survey of India
CCP	Comprehensive Conservation Plan
Dist.	District
ESZ	Ecologically Sensitive Zone
Gol	Government of India
GoK	Government of Karnataka
HPF	Hampi Protection Force
HWHHA	Hampi World Heritage Area (Area including Property and Buffer Zone)
HWHAMA	Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
IMP	Integrated Management Plan
MoEF	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate change
NCP	National Conservation Policy
OUV	Outstanding Universal Values
SDAM	State Department of Archaeology and Museum, (Government of Karnataka)
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WH	World Heritage

## Terms and Definitions

<i>Adhithana</i>	Base
<i>Chajja</i>	Projecting eaves usually supported on large brackets
<i>Dwara</i>	Door
<i>Garbhagriha</i>	Sanctum
<i>Jagati</i>	Plinth (moulding)
<i>Kobba (Cobba)</i>	Waterproofing layer prepared from lime and brick bats compacted together
<i>Mahadwara</i>	Gateway of the last enclosure of a temple
<i>Mandapa</i>	Pillared hall
<i>Nandi</i>	Bull mount of Lord Shiva
<i>Prakara</i>	Enclosure (of town, palace, temple)
<i>Surkhi</i>	Brick dust, imparts strength and hydraulicity to the mortar/concrete
<i>Zenana</i>	Women's quarter
<i>Mending stone</i>	Stitching cracks with non-magnetic steel rods
<i>Waterproofing</i>	Lime concrete layer over the roof tamped with a wooden mallet to achieve compaction
<i>Pointing</i>	Filling the joints of masonry with mortar (lime mortar in the case of Hampi)



## Chapter 01: Introduction

### 1.0. Introduction

The State of Conservation report is drafted for the period from 2010 to 2015 for the *Group of Monuments*, Hampi (Ref: 241) in response to decisions taken during the 39<sup>th</sup> World Heritage Committee Meeting held in Bonn, Germany, 2015 (*Refer to Appendix 01: Decision : 39 COM 7B.64 Group of Monuments at Hampi (India) (C 241bis)*). The document provides the necessary details of the overarching working policy and specific implementations undertaken during aforementioned period in terms of conservation and site management.

### 1.1. Structure of the Report

The State of Conservation Report (2016) has 3 major parts where Chapter 01 and the Front Matter (i.e. List of Terms and Definitions and List of Abbreviations and Acronyms) that together provide an overview of the conservation work undertaken and the policies and guidelines followed in the Property and Buffer Zone. Further, to support comprehensive communication, this section also explains specific terms (including indigenous nomenclature, local or regional codes etc) and actions used in the report vis-à-vis its equated international expressions/ terms.

Chapter 02 and 03 are sections that provides details on conservation works undertaken for the period from 2010 to 2015 and also those proposed for the year 2016-17. Chapter 02 concentrates on works undertaken for the conservation and maintenance of cultural i.e. built resources that are either excavated i.e. over surface or are in sub-surface conditions. Some of the important tasks include excavation and revealing

Chapter 03 provides information on works undertaken to safeguard the interest of natural resources in the inscribed Property and Buffer Zone Area. The chapter also provides information on decision and action-plans proposed in the period from 2010 to 2016 to safeguard the OUV of the inscribed Property.

### 1.2. Summary of Policies and Guidelines followed for Conservation of HWWA

#### 1.2.1. National Instruments

##### a. National Conservation Policy

The National Conservation Policy (*Refer to Appendix 02: National Conservation Policy*) attempts to put a monument in perspective (as a ubiquitous part of its setting), underpins the role of local communities and traditional craftsmanship as an integral part of conservation process. The Policy also deals with very important and topical aspects like conservation principles, approach, encouragement of traditional skills and crafts, capacity building, outreach and community participation programs, visitor management, development (within and around) the protected area, building partnerships, illumination, disaster management etc.

The draft conservation policy focuses on elements protected by the Archaeological Survey of India under its Ancient Monuments, Archaeological Sites and Remains (AMASR) Act, 1958 (Amendment and Validation, 2010). The same Policy has been adopted, in principle, by the State Department of Archaeology and Museum, State Government of Karnataka.

### ***b. Recommendations of the Integrated Management Plan for Inscribed Property and Buffer Zone***

The overarching recommendations framed by the IMP are based on the studies conducted between 2002-2007 to draft the Management Plan document. These guidelines were formed considering the World Heritage Area as a living site replete with surface and sub-surface remains. Also, these were framed in a manner that irrespective of protection status and nature of ownership, cultural and natural heritage resources in the World Heritage area would be conserved, protected, maintained and managed following uniform standards. **Table no. 01: Uses and Conservation strategies recommended in the IMP for the Property and Buffer Zone area of Hampi** provides a summary of the recommendations that enables the Property and Buffer Zone to be managed following uniform standards. These have been further elaborated in **Section 1.2.1.c. Comprehensive Conservation Plan** (in this document) and inform/ guide drafting and synthesis of the Sectoral plans.

Table 01 : Natural and Cultural features in the World Heritage Area (Property and Buffer Zone)

<b>Natural features in the World Heritage Area (Property and Buffer Zone)</b>	
<b>Hill</b>	<b>Boulders</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No mining and quarrying allowed</li> <li>• No deforestation allowed</li> <li>• No new construction other than that approved</li> <li>• No demolition or removal of historic structure or elements or material allowed</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of habitation from hills are to respect human rights</li> <li>• New Constructions to strictly follow given guidelines</li> <li>• Unless an area is known to be a forest, no new afforestation drive to be undertaken</li> <li>• No introduction of new species of trees</li> <li>• All heritage structures on the hills are to be regularly maintained and conserved</li> <li>• All drainage channels are to be cleaned regularly and kept free from obstruction</li> <li>• Road network including step roads are to be conserved</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No boulder irrespective of size are to be removed from original location or quarried/ mined for want of building materials</li> <li>• No deforestation or afforestation is allowed</li> <li>• No new constructions, additions or alterations to be allowed on the boulders and are to be preserved in their natural form</li> </ul>
	<b>Caves and Caverns</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No use/ reuse is to be allocated to any cave/ cavern</li> <li>• Sculptures or paintings within the caves / cavern surfaces are to be preserved and cleaned as per schedule</li> <li>• Removal of sculptures is allowed only where the artifact is dislodged or may be vandalized</li> </ul>
<b>River and streams</b>	<b>River side features</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No structures to be added along river banks</li> <li>• No alteration of the nature of the river edge</li> <li>• No conjectural reconstruction of structures or other features</li> <li>• The river bed is to be protected vide a Buffer zone as per legal provisions</li> <li>• Temporary facilities may be allowed beyond the Buffer zone to facilitate visitation</li> <li>• Disposal of sewage and waste is strictly prohibited in the river</li> <li>• Historic irrigation system to be revitalized</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continuity of existing practices such those in the temples and shrines near the '<i>Chakratirtha</i>' and no other new ones to be initiated</li> <li>• Activities like provision of temporary shelters that do not harm the fabric may continue and be monitored</li> <li>• Except those related to the ritualistic practices, no new commercial activities to be initiated</li> <li>• Routine maintenance and general cleaning to follow given schedule and standards</li> <li>• No additions or alterations to the historic</li> </ul>

- where not in use and ensure its continuity
- No demolition or removal of historic structure or elements or material
- Rehabilitation/ removal of any development should follow human right codes
- Built cultural resources along the river bank or in the riverbed are to be regularly maintained and conserved
- All activities along the river is to be monitored

structures is permitted

- No discharge of sewage and disposal of wastes into the river or any part of the historic structures
- Adopting security measures for the cultural resources and its users

### **Cultural features in the World Heritage Area (Property and Buffer Zone)**

<b>Sub-surface remains</b>	<b>Fragments</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No use on or around the sub-surface remains</li> <li>• Buried mound should be preserved as is, unless adequate funds and mechanisms are available for excavations and conservation are available</li> <li>• Geo-referencing of all artifact removed during excavation</li> <li>• All mounds to be demarcated and provided with access buffers to prevent people from walking or using the mound as resting areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No shifting or dislodging of fragments from present location for any purpose other than conservation or to relocate in original (documented) location of if the rate of deterioration in-situ is very high</li> <li>• All fragments are to be protected against vandalism</li> <li>• All processes for conservation of fragments must follow sound techniques of conservation</li> </ul>
<b>Ruined/ collapsed structures</b>	<b>Excavated sites</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No new use or reuse for reconstruction (no anastylosis)</li> <li>• The collapsed state of conservation is to be preserved</li> <li>• No use of paints or white wash</li> <li>• Propping and shoring, if required, should be dismantle-able</li> <li>• All repairs to be identifiable</li> <li>• No cement is to be used for repairs</li> <li>• No removal of any material from the site</li> <li>• No motor-able road or heavy construction is to be provided in close proximity</li> <li>• All remains are to be protected against vandalism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Except interpretation not other use is to be proposed for such areas</li> <li>• All excavated remains are to be stabilized</li> <li>• No temporary structures are to be erected over excavations</li> <li>• If conservation/consolidation is unviable, exposed remains/ areas are to be reburied</li> <li>• No cement is to be used for stabilization</li> </ul>
<b>Complexes</b>	<b>Temples</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No new use to be introduced in abandoned or unused complexes</li> <li>• Those under traditional use may continue so without introducing any new ones</li> <li>• Where use affects material or structural health, the same is to be discontinued</li> <li>• No new buildings is to be added to the complex</li> <li>• No demolition or removal of fallen parts of structures</li> <li>• No conjectural reconstruction is to be</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No conversion of abandoned temples for any use</li> <li>• Only living temples may continue worship without adding/introducing new ones</li> <li>• No use of paints or white wash</li> <li>• No conjectural reconstruction of any parts of the structure(s) even by using material lying in vicinity</li> <li>• Replacement of missing elements may be permissible to safeguard integrity</li> <li>• Structural repairs is to be preceded by scientific investigation and monitoring</li> </ul>

undertaken.

- Regular Maintenance is to be undertaken
- General cleanliness to be maintained

- Only temporary propping and shoring to be used
- All repairs should be identifiable
- No use of cement in any repair
- No extensions or additions are allowed
- Structures are to be protected against vandalism

Shrines	Mandapas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only living shrines may continue worship without adding/introducing new ones</li> <li>• No use is to be permitted other than worship</li> <li>• No paints or white wash is to be used</li> <li>• No conjectural reconstruction is allowed even from the material lying in vicinity</li> <li>• Missing elements may be replaced to safeguard structural integrity</li> <li>• Structural repairs is to be preceded by scientific investigation and monitoring</li> <li>• Only temporary propping and shoring to be used</li> <li>• All repairs should be identifiable</li> <li>• No use of cement in any repair</li> <li>• No extensions or additions to existing shrine</li> <li>• Removal of material is not allowed</li> <li>• Structures are to be protected against vandalism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No mandapas, specifically within Property area is to be assigned any adaptive reuse</li> <li>• In the other parts the uses to be allowed only if they do not damage the structure, as per guideline</li> <li>• No paints or white wash is to be used</li> <li>• No conjectural reconstruction is permitted even by using the material lying in vicinity</li> <li>• Replacement of missing elements only permissible if required to completing the integrity.</li> <li>• Structural repairs to be carried out only after thorough investigation and monitoring</li> <li>• Only temporary propping and shoring to be used</li> <li>• All repairs should be identifiable</li> <li>• No use of cement in any repair</li> <li>• Extensions or additions not allowed</li> <li>• No removal of any material from the site</li> <li>• No electrical fixtures are to be mounted directly on historic fabric.</li> </ul>
Memorial structures	Water structures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No conversions or initiation of new worship or allocation of adaptive reuse</li> <li>• Continuing traditional practices can be permitted</li> <li>• No paints or white wash is to be used</li> <li>• No conjectural reconstruction is allowed even from the material lying in vicinity</li> <li>• Missing elements may be replaced to safeguard structural integrity</li> <li>• Structural repairs to be carried out only after thorough investigation and monitoring</li> <li>• Only temporary propping and shoring to be used</li> <li>• All repairs should be identifiable</li> <li>• No use of cement in any repairs</li> <li>• No extensions or additions are allowed</li> <li>• No removal of any material from the site allowed.</li> <li>• Structures are to be protected against vandalism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only community related uses permitted</li> <li>• Ritualistic uses to be examined for impact on structure and safety of users</li> <li>• No use of soaps and detergents allowed</li> <li>• No boating or recreational activities are allowed in tanks of sacred complexes</li> <li>• Revitalization of dried tanks may be encouraged to revive water system</li> <li>• De-silting, cleaning, removal of water plants and weeds of dried tanks and feeder channels is to be undertaken routinely</li> <li>• Original slopes of the retaining walls are to be maintained</li> <li>• No uncontrolled plantation or introduction of new species in and around tanks</li> <li>• Only low intensity activities are permitted in and around the tank</li> <li>• No construction of new structures in and around the tank</li> <li>• Structures are to be protected against vandalism</li> </ul>

**Table no. 01: Uses and Conservation strategies recommended in the IMP for the Property and Buffer Zone area of Hampi**



### c. Comprehensive Conservation Plan (CCP)

Based on the guidelines (as summarized in *Section 1.2.1. b. Recommendations of the Integrated Management Plan for Inscribed Property and Buffer Zone*) provided in the IMP, the Comprehensive Plan Document (CCP) is the central document whose scope is the conservation, protection and management of all cultural resources of the Hampi World Heritage Site (HWHS) in a comprehensive manner. The recommendations in this plan are aimed at safeguarding the interests of all cultural resources (protected or unprotected) that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Values (OUVs) and the integrity and authenticity of the HWHS. It dovetails the requirements of all the stakeholders in the area, keeping the priority as heritage. The CCP will provide common philosophy and guidelines, techniques and standards, roles and responsibilities, mechanisms for management etc. to be followed by the Joint Heritage Management Programme (JHMP), comprising of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), State Department of Archaeology and Museum (DAM) and the Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority (HWHAMA) for all actions pertaining to heritage in the HWHS. The area of application of the CCP encompasses the Core Area and the Local Planning Area (LPA) which includes the Core and Buffer Zones. (*refer to the Handbook of the Comprehensive Conservation Plan submitted to the World Heritage centre*).

### 1.2.2. International Instruments

#### a. Guidelines on Authenticity

The *Group of Monuments, Hampi* (Ref: 241) is inscribed under 3 criteria i.e. i, iii and iv. This implies that to meet the aspect of *genuineness* or Authenticity, all decisions pertaining to conservation, protection, maintenance, management and any form of controlled development must respect:

Criteria	Parameters
----------	------------

Criteria i	All works undertaken must respect the quality of human creativity, i.e., the original construction techniques, material and substance, location and setting primarily, should be protected. In other words, the inscribed properties in its form and setting would be the most authentic <i>information source</i> for temples of the Vijayanagara Dynasty.
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Criteria iii	All works undertaken must respect the testimony or representative example i.e. be the true representation of the cultural tradition, or a legitimate example of the building type or land-use. This would imply that all interventions affecting attributes that determine <i>form and design, materials and substance, use and function, traditions and techniques, location and setting, spirit and feeling, and other internal and external factors</i> etc of the Vijayanagara dynasty, must be protected against negative impacts. Here the focus is on protecting a 16 <sup>th</sup> century CE capital city of the Vijayanagara Dynasty having ensemble of (living) temples, royal, civil and military structures and traces of its rich lifestyle, all integrated within its natural setting. Much of the inscribed resources exist as archaeological remains, either excavated or in subsurface condition.
Criteria iv	

#### b. Guidelines on Integrity

The word 'integrity' refers to material wholeness, completeness, and unimpaired condition. In the case of cultural heritage, especially when fragmentary or archaeological in nature, the approach/thrust adopted for conservation and management of attributes specify the determinants of the integrity of a

World Heritage Property. For historic settlements and cultural landscapes integrity rests on the continuity of function or interrelationship of elements (buildings, squares, gardens) with the system of infrastructures and functions that evolved over time. These also depend on the criteria for which a property has been inscribed.

In the case of *Group of Monuments, Hampi* (Ref: 241), the integrity depends on the physical form and the traditional systems (of architecture and construction; vide Criteria i) and its archaeological remains (in a surface and subsurface condition) to demonstrate the 16<sup>th</sup> cent CE capital city of the Vijayanagara Dynasty. The latter includes the systems and resources that supported functioning of the capital city to flourish in its context.

### **c. Tools for Heritage Impact Assessment**

In the recent past World Heritage Committee, have noted a significant number of cases where world heritage properties have been affected by large scale infrastructure projects (eg. construction of highways roads, bridges, wind farms etc), a-contextual or insensitive developments (eg. tall buildings, “box” buildings etc), planned interventions (eg. renewals, demolitions drastic change in land-use policy changes and large scale urban frameworks) etc. These apart, the Committee has always been aware of the rising pressures of tourism and commercial expectations from an inscribed property. Taking cognizance of the matter and on behest of the Committee, the ICOMOS has developed a tool-kit that can be used as a guiding document to conduct impact assessment (of projects and proposals) on heritage.

The *Group of Monuments, Hampi* (Ref: 241) was inscribed in the World Heritage in Danger List (1999 to 2006) due to implementation of a heavy infrastructure project in the property area. 2006 onwards, all proposals to the site are assessed for its impact on the cultural resources irrespective of its location, nature and protection status. The inscribed area and the Buffer Zone is also protected by a series of state and national level legislature wherein it is mandatory for projects be monitored, often jointly by concerned Departments (like the Archaeological Survey of India, Ministry of Culture, Government of India and State Department of Archaeology and Museum, Government of Karnataka) and other line departments within the State Government of Karnataka with the Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority (HWHAMA; the single-window state level authority for site management).

### 1.3. Summary of Conservation works undertaken from 200 to 2016 (Table 02)

No	Name of the Monument	Location (Village)	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017
<b>Archaeological Survey of India</b>										
1	<b>Virupaksha Temple Complex</b>									
a	Veerabhadra Shrine	Hampi				Major		Major		
b	Hanuman Shrine	Hampi								
c	Manmatha Honda	Hampi						Major		
d	Utsava Mandapa	Hampi								
e	Retaining wall along the river	Hampi							Major	
f	Virupaksha Bazaar	Hampi				Major	Major	Major	Major	
2	<b>Krishna Temple Complex</b>									
a	Bazaar	Krishnapura		Minor						
b	Krishna Temple Well	Krishnapura		Minor						

3	Achyutaraya temple and Bazaar								
a	Cloister mandapas	Venkatapura		Minor					
4	Varaha Temple	Venkatapura		Minor					
5	Vitthala Temple Complex and Bazaar								
a	Shrine inside the Vitthala Complex	Venkatapura		Minor	Minor				
b	Old Shiva Temple	Venkatapura		Minor	Minor				
c	Kuduregombe Mandapa	Venkatapura		Minor	Minor				
d	Well	Venkatapura		Minor					
e	Retaining wall behind Bazaar	Venkatapura	Minor						
6	Royal Enclosure								
a	Ranganatha Temple	Kamalapura							
b	Zenana Enclosure	Kamalapura		Minor					
c	Vishnu Temple mandapas	Kamalapura							
d	Yellamma Bavi	Kamalapura							
e	Underground Shiva Temple	Kamalapura		Minor				Minor	
7	Pattabhirama Temple Complex								
a	Retaining wall near the Domed Gateway	Kamalapura		Minor					
b	Area around the Domed Gateway	Kamalapura		Minor					
c	Pattabhirama Courtyard	Kamalapura		Minor					
Department of Archaeology and Museums, Govt. of Karnataka									
1	Conservation of Sri Balakrishna Temple	Kamalapura	Minor						
2	Conservation of Sri Chikkamanagudi	Kamalapura	Minor						
3	Conservation of Sri Vaishnava Temple near Kote Shankara Bagilu	Kamalapura	Minor						
4	Conservation of Sri Vaishnava Temple opposite to Kamalamahal	Kamalapura	Minor						
5	Conservation of Hoovinabagilu	Kamalapura	Minor						
6	Conservation of Jaina Temple	Anegundi	Minor						
7	Conservation of Kallagasi	Anegundi	Minor						

8	Conservation of Kotesankara Bagilu Fortwall	Kamalapura				Minor				
9	Conservation of Fortwall Opposite Queen's bath	Kamalapura				Minor				
10	Conservation of Jaina Temple near Singarada Bagilu	Kamalapura				Minor				
11	Conservation of Chikkamanagudi	Kamalapura						Minor		
a	Enclosure wall around temple							Minor		
b	Conservation of Sri Lakshmi temple							Minor		
12	Conservation of Sri Mallikarjuna Temple at Mallappana gudi	Mallappanagudi						Minor		
13	Conservation of Jain temple near Sri Adivenkateshwara temple	Hampi						Minor		
14	Conservation of Udayabagilu and Fortification	Hampi						Minor		
15	Conservation of Purandara Mantapa	Hampi						Minor		
16	Conservation of Sri Panchalinga Temple	Hampi				Minor				
17	Conservation of North Gate	Anegundi						Minor		
18	Conservation of Sri Ranganatha Temple	Anegundi						Minor		
19	Conservation of Sri Ganesh Temple	Kamalapura						Minor		
20	Conservation of Sri Shiva Temple near Penagonda Fort	Kamalapura						Minor		
21	Conservation of Galigopura	Kamalapura						Minor		
22	Conservation of Sri Yantroddharaka Anjaneya Temple	Hampi						Minor		
23	Conservation of Sannapura Aqueduct	Virupapura Gadde						Minor		
24	Conservation of Snanaghatta	Anegundi						Minor		



25	Conservation of Elephanta Stable	Anegundi						Minor		
26	Conservation of Mantapa opp. To Sri Purandaramantapa	Hampi								Minor
27	Conservation of Doddahudi Temple	Kamalapura								Minor
28	Conservation of Sri Eshwara Temple near Sitarama Thanda	Kamalapura								Minor
29	Conservation of Jaina Temple near Singarada Bagilu	Hampi								Minor
30	Conservation of Sri Shaiva Temple near Thalawaraghatta	Hampi								Minor
31	Conservation of Sri Vaishnava Temple near Thalawaraghatta	Hampi								Minor
32	Conservation of Sri Anjaneya Temple near Thalawaraghatta	Hampi								Minor
33	Conservation of Mantap's near Sri Panchalinga Temple	Hampi								Minor

## Chapter 02: Details of Conservation Works

### 2.0. Introduction

Interventions to monuments in the World Heritage Site of Hampi are undertaken by the Archaeological Survey of India (Central government) and the Department of Archaeology and Museums (State Government of Karnataka).

Depending on the degree of interventions, the repairs can be classified as:

- a. **Minor works** that include routine or periodic works such as:
  - Site maintenance that addresses cleanliness, landscaping, infrastructure maintenance and upgradation, safety and security, cleaning historic water structures, debris clearance
  - Monument repairs that addresses pointing and finishes, removal of vegetation from masonry, scientific cleaning, waterproofing, resetting/consolidating historic masonry,
  - Excavating trial pits to establish original ground levels
- b. **Major works** are special repairs undertaken only under exceptional circumstances but in keeping with the authenticity and integrity attributed to the World Heritage Site and with the Operational guidelines.  
Major works are:
  - Reclamation of cultural resources from habitation/development related activities,
  - Conservation works to restore the structural integrity and
  - Excavations

Information on planning, phasing and execution of these works are also recorded in Annual reports, Site inspection notes, estimates and specifications, correspondences available with the Archaeological Survey of India and the Department of Archaeology and Museums, Govt. of Karnataka.

The interventions conducted between the years 2009 and 2016 by the two organizations dedicated to the protection, maintenance and management of the World Heritage Site of Hampi are summarized in the following section.

## **2.1. Agenda for the year 2009-10**

### **2.1.1 Major Conservation works for the year 2009-10**

No major conservation works were undertaken in the years 2009-10, only routine repair works were undertaken as elaborated in section 2.1.2

### **2.1.2 Minor Conservation works for the year 2009-10**

#### **a. Maintenance works and consolidation of the retaining wall behind the Vitthala bazaar**

##### **Issues:**

- Growth of thick vegetation on and around the retaining wall
- Dis-lodged stone members of the retaining wall

##### **Measures:**

- Manual clearance of vegetation in the surroundings of the retaining wall
- Dismantling the dislodged stone blocks and stacking them for reconstruction
- Consolidating the core filling material
- Resetting the stone masonry retaining wall using the stones from original construction

## 2.2. Agenda for the year 2010-11

### 2.2.1 Major Conservation works for the year 2010-11

No major conservation works were undertaken in the years 2010-11, only routine repair works were undertaken as elaborated in section 2.2.2

### 2.2.2 Minor Conservation works for the year 2010-11

Several minor conservation works have been undertaken during the year. Details of the same are provided in this section:

#### a. Krishna temple bazaar

(Refer to Figures 01 and 02 )

##### Issues:

- Overgrowth of vegetation in the bazaar area
- Increase in the ground level due to accumulated earth concealing the original paving

##### Measures:

- Manual clearance of vegetation to improve accessibility.
- Manual clearance of accumulated earth along the bazaar to expose the original stone pitched surface.
- Collecting archaeological finds and antiquities and registering them under the supervision of an archaeologist.
- Disposal of collected earth from the excavation away from the working site using mechanical means as per requirements of the site.

#### b. Krishna temple Well

(Refer to Figures 03 and 04 )

##### Issues:

- Vegetation growth between courses of stone masonry in the embankment.
- Failure in one of the corners of the embankment causing the mud from its surrounding ground to collapse into the well
- Uneven ground with deposits of earth in heaps in the surroundings of the well.

##### Measures:

- Clearance of vegetation growing between the courses of the embankment and around the well
- Removal of debris and collapsed earth from the well and disposal of collected debris away from the working site.
- Earthwork excavation to level the surrounding ground of the well with slope corrections.
- Restoring the well by resetting the courses of displaced stone blocks of the embankment by consolidating the surrounding earth with necessary ramming.

**c. Achyutaraya Clositer Mandapas****(Refer to Figures 05 and 06 )****Issues:**

- Accumulation of earth on the floor of the mandapas.
- Dislodged stone columns.

**Measures:**

- Removal of accumulated earth from the floor of the mandapas to expose the original floor level.
- Documenting the existing state of the structure
- Careful dismantling of the dislodged columns, beams and capitals of the mandapas using chain pulley and derrick pole system under the supervision of conservation assistant.
- Dismantling the dislodged and loose courses of stone blocks from the retaining wall.
- Resetting the columns, beams and capitals using the stone blocks from original construction.

**d. Mahadwara (gateway) of the Varaha temple****(Refer to Figures 07, 08, 09, 10 )****Issues:**

- Vertical gaps between the stone blocks in the base of Mahadwara

**Measures:**

- Providing external support to the structure in the form of struts for added support
- Careful dismantling of stone courses of the external prakara wall of the Mahadwara base on its south-east corner.
- Restoring the south-east corner of the base of Mahadwara by resetting the stone members
- Providing and laying lime concrete waterproofing course and lime surkhi mortar plastering in two courses and on top of the water proofed surface with smooth rendering.
- Providing flush pointing for the restored part of the Mahadwara.

**e. Shrine inside the Vitthala temple complex****Issues:**

- Deteriorated layers of waterproofing material
- Deteriorated core filling between the external and internal leaves of the Prakara wall
- Uneven paving in the northern side of the temple complex

**Measures:**

- Providing props and struts to support the structure before commencing the works.
- Careful removal of previously built stone masonry short wall/ parapet from the roof of the shrine under the supervision of a conservation assistant without damaging the structure of the temple.
- Removal of layers of dead lime waterproofing course.
- Providing and laying lime concrete waterproofing course. Pointing the gaps in stone slab roof with lime mortar after filling the gaps with gunny bag and slurry before laying the lime concrete.



- Providing lime-surkhi mortar plastering in two courses on top of the water-proofed surface including rounding off the corners wherever required with smooth rendering.
- Providing flush pointing for the walls and joints of the temple.
- Removing dislodged and damaged paving stone slabs from northern area of the temple complex.
- Resetting the paving stone slabs and replacement of damaged slabs after necessary consolidation of ground and slope corrections.

#### **f. Mahadwara (gateway) of the Old Shiva temple**

(Refer to Figures 11, 12, 13, 14)

##### **Issues:**

- Cracked and broken pillars supporting some of the beams and decorative members
- Several stone members including pillars, beams and even carved architectural stone blocks damaged either with minor cracks, chipped edges.

##### **Measures:**

- Documentation and numbering of all individual stone blocks of the Mahadwara
- Carefully dismantling the stone members resting on vulnerable pillars under the supervision of a conservation assistant.
- Mending broken and cracked stone columns using nonmagnetic stainless steel rods, powdered stone and adhesives.
- Re-setting the roofing using chain pulley and derrick pole system.

#### **g. Vitthala temple well**

##### **Issues:**

- Dislodged courses of stone blocks in the embankment and loose hearting material.

##### **Measures:**

- Clearance of collapsed debris and loose earth
- Emptying the well of its water for further cleaning by mechanical pumping.
- Removal of silt, accumulated debris and fallen stone blocks from the bottom of the well
- Dismantling loose and plumbed out stone courses of the retaining wall.
- Removing deteriorated hearting material from the fallen and dismantled retaining walls of the well.
- Restoring the retaining walls by resetting the removed courses of stone blocks and steps of the well with new hearting material filling (soil and boulders) in layers of courses and necessary ramming for achieving consolidation.

#### **h. Kudure gombe Mandapa**

(Refer to Figures 17,18)

##### **Issues:**

- Deteriorated core filling in the enclosure wall
- Bulging of stone blocks of the external enclosure wall

##### **Measures:**

- Dismantling the plumbed-out courses of stone members of the external prakara wall and stacking them for reconstruction under the supervision of a conservation assistant.
- Removing the deteriorated brick masonry core filling between the internal and external prakara walls.
- Mending and clamping broken and cracked stone members using nonmagnetic stainless steel rods, powdered stone and adhesives.
- Restoring the damaged stone masonry walls by resetting the courses of stone masonry of the external prakara wall of the mandapa by replacing the damaged and deteriorated stone members with mended or new blocks, using chain pulley and derrick pole system.
- Providing new core filling with 1:1:3 lime mortar and brick masonry using recycled bricks from original construction.
- Providing granite stone slab roofing over the collapsed portion.
- Providing and laying lime concrete waterproofing course on the restored stone slab roof.
- Pointing the gaps in the roof slabs with lime mortar after filling the gaps with gunny bag and slurry before laying the lime concrete.
- Providing lime-surkhi mortar plastering in two courses on top of the water proofed surface with smooth rendering.
- Providing flush pointing for the walls and joints of the restored part of the mandapa lime mortar.

#### **i. Ranganatha temple**

(Refer to Figures 19,20)

##### **Issues:**

- Disturbed enclosure wall due to pressure from the surrounding ground.
- Accumulation of mud in the temple ground considerably increasing the ground level and making the ground uneven.
- Flooring of a mandapa buried beneath accumulated earth.

##### **Measures:**

- Earthwork excavation around the prakara wall in order to clear the accumulated earth to relieve the stress on the enclosure wall.
- Manual clearance of excavated earth away from the working site.
- Removal of deteriorated remains of core filling from the cavity prakara wall.
- Dismantling dislodged stones of the enclosure wall and stacking them for resetting.
- Manual clearance of mud and accumulated earth from the temple ground to expose the original stone paving of the temple wherever present.
- Manual disposal of collected earth away from the working site.
- Resetting the enclosure wall after providing rubble and brick bats core filling

#### **j. Zenana Enclosure**

(Refer to Figures 21,22)

##### **Issues:**

- Mud from surrounding ground sliding into the temple prakara in a few areas.
- Collapsed prakara wall due to pressure from the surrounding ground.
- Some of the fallen stone blocks scattered in the temple ground.
- Accumulation of mud in the temple ground considerably increasing the ground level and making the ground uneven.
- Flooring of the mandapa buried beneath deposited earth.
- Overgrowth of vegetation around the zenana enclosure and elephant's stable

- Upon inspection after vegetation clearance, few structural remains and mounds were found near the horse stable

#### **Measures:**

- Earthwork excavation around the prakara wall in order to clear the accumulated and sliding earth to relieve the prakara wall from the additional load.
- Manual clearance of excavated earth away from the working site.
- Removal of deteriorated remains of core filling from the cavity prakara wall.
- Dismantling dislodged stones of the prakara wall and stacking them for reconstruction.
- Stacking the fallen stone blocks of the prakara wall from the temple ground for reconstruction.
- Manual clearance of mud and accumulated earth from the temple ground to expose the original stone flooring of the mandapas and the original stone paving of the temple wherever present.
- Manual disposal of collected earth away from the working site.
- Resetting the prakara wall by resetting the dismantled and fallen stone blocks.
- Providing rubble and brick bats core filling between the internal and external leaves of the prakara wall.
- Removal of rank vegetation in the area north-east and north-west of the Zenana enclosure and the area around elephant's stable.
- Excavation of the area and stacking the stone blocks found in the excavation under the supervision of an archaeologist

#### **k. Vishnu temple mandapas**

##### **Issues:**

- Growth of vegetation on the roof slabs of the mandapa
- Fallen columns, decorative stone brackets and beams.
- Damaged plinth of the mandapas
- Roofing members resting over mal-aligned columns

##### **Measures:**

- Removal of dead lime mortar from the roofs of the mandapas.
- Dismantling the stone roof slabs, beams, decorative capitals and columns of the mal-aligned columns
- Restoring the mandapas by resetting the columns, decorative stone brackets, beams and roof slabs of the mandapas using the stones available from original construction

#### **l. Underground Shiva temple**

##### **Issues:**

- Vegetation growth around the site
- Existing dry stone masonry wall along the fencing line damaged

##### **Measures:**

- Clearance of rank vegetation and rubble in the area along the required fencing line.
- Collecting fallen stone blocks of the dry-stone wall from the surroundings and consolidating the damaged dry stone wall.
- Excavating pits for the fencing posts along the required fence line.

- Setting the steel L-angle
- Providing barbed wire fencing along the posts erected.

#### **m. Retaining wall near the Domed Gateway**

##### **Issues:**

- Deteriorated retaining wall next to the domed gateway due to pressure from the surrounding ground.

##### **Measures:**

- Dismantling the dislodged stone blocks from the retaining wall and stacking them for resetting. Removing loose earth behind the retaining wall.
- Restoring the retaining wall adjacent to the domed gateway by resetting the displaced courses of stone blocks and consolidating the surrounding ground by ramming in layers of courses.
- Clearing vegetation and collapsed debris from the foot of the gateway and retrieving stone blocks of the gateway for reconstruction. Dismantling dislodged stone blocks from the retaining wall of the gateway. Removing loose earth from the ground behind retaining wall of the gateway.

#### **n. Area around the Domed Gateway**

##### **Issues:**

- Over growth of vegetation and accumulation of earth in the area around the domed gateway concealing the original flooring and impacting accessibility.

##### **Measures:**

- Removal of rank vegetation. Excavating a trial pit to establish the original ground level.
- Excavating the area around the domed gateway to expose the original ground level, stone pitched flooring where existing, a few stone platforms and plinth lines under the supervision of an archaeologist.
- Retrieving finds from the excavation including parts of carved stone idols and stone blocks and recording the same under the supervision of an archaeologist.

#### **o. Pattabhirama temple**

(Refer to Figures 25,26)

##### **Issues:**

- Pavement in the temple ground uneven with several damaged and dislodged stones affecting the drainage and causing water stagnation.

##### **Measures:**

- Dismantling the existing stone paving to remove broken/damaged and dislodged slabs.
- Level corrections with infills and debris removal wherever necessary.
- Resetting dismantled stone paving and providing new stone paving similar to the existing paving along the edges of the temple plinth and at a few areas where missing/damaged.



**Figure no. 01: State of conservation of stone members in Krishnapura Temple Complex (2010)**

*Source: Archaeological Survey of India, Hampi Mini-Circle.*



**Figure no. 02: Resetting and devegetation of Krishna Temple Complex (2012)**

*Source: Archaeological Survey of India, Hampi Mini-Circle.*





**Figure no. 03: State of conservation of stone well in Krishna Temple Complex (2010)**

*Source: Archaeological Survey of India, Hampi Mini-Circle.*



**Figure no. 04: Conserved (reset) of stone well in Krishna Temple Complex (2012)**

*Source: Archaeological Survey of India, Hampi Mini-Circle.*





**Figure no. 05: State of Conservation of (cloistered) Mandapa of Achyutaraya Temple Complex (2011)**

*Source: Archaeological Survey of India, Hampi Mini-Circle.*



**Figure no. 06: Post conservation condition of (cloistered) Mandapa of Achyutaraya Temple Complex (2012)**

*Source: Archaeological Survey of India, Hampi Mini-Circle.*





**Figure no. 07: Differential settlement and separation of members of Varaha Temple, Venkatapura (2010)**

*Source: Archaeological Survey of India, Hampi Mini-Circle.*



**Figure no. 08: Structural conservation (work in progress) of Old Shiva Temple (Part of Vitthala Temple Complex) (2012)**

*Source: Archaeological Survey of India, Hampi Mini-Circle.*





**Figure no. 09: Conservation work in progress at the Mahadwara of the Varaha Temple, Venkatapura (2012)**

*Source: Archaeological Survey of India, Hampi Mini-Circle.*



**Figure no. 10: Conservation work in progress at the Mahadwara of the Varaha Temple, Venkatapura (2012)**

*Source: Archaeological Survey of India, Hampi Mini-Circle.*





**Figure no. 11: Cracked structural members of Old Shiva Temple (Part of Vitthala Temple Complex) (2010)**

*Source: Archaeological Survey of India, Hampi Mini-Circle.*



**Figure no. 12: Structural conservation (work in progress) of Old Shiva Temple (Part of Vitthala Temple Complex) (2012)**

*Source: Archaeological Survey of India, Hampi Mini-Circle.*





**Figure no. 13: Cracked structural members of Old Shiva Temple (2010)**

*Source: Archaeological Survey of India, Hampi Mini-Circle.*



**Figure no. 14: Cracked structural members of Old Shiva Temple (2010)**

*Source: Archaeological Survey of India, Hampi Mini-Circle.*





**Figure no. 15: Status of conservation of the Embankment (2010) of the Vitthala temple Well**

*Source: Archaeological Survey of India, Hampi Mini-Circle.*



**Figure no. 16: Status of Conservation after (2010) of the Vitthala temple Well**

*Source: Archaeological Survey of India, Hampi Mini-Circle.*





**Figure no. 17: State of Conservation of Kudure gombe Mandapa (2011)**

*Source: Archaeological Survey of India, Hampi Mini-Circle.*



**Figure no. 18: Post conservation condition of Kudure gombe Mandapa (2012)**

*Source: Archaeological Survey of India, Hampi Mini-Circle.*





**Figure no. 19: State of Conservation of the Ranganatha Temple Complex (2010)**

*Source: Archaeological Survey of India, Hampi Mini-Circle.*



**Figure no. 20: Post Conservation condition of Ranganatha Temple Complex (2012)**

*Source: Archaeological Survey of India, Hampi Mini-Circle.*





**Figure no. 21: State of Conservation of the walls enclosing Zenana (2010)**

*Source: Archaeological Survey of India, Hampi Mini-Circle.*



**Figure no. 22: State of Conservation of the walls enclosing Zenana (2010)**

*Source: Archaeological Survey of India, Hampi Mini-Circle.*





**Figure no. 23: Scientific clearance within the walls enclosing Zenana (2010)**

*Source: Archaeological Survey of India, Hampi Mini-Circle.*



**Figure no. 24: State of Conservation of the walls enclosing Zenana (2010)**

*Source: Archaeological Survey of India, Hampi Mini-Circle.*





**Figure no. 25: State of conservation of stone paving in Pattabhirama Temple Complex (2010-11)**  
*Source: Archaeological Survey of India, Hampi Mini-Circle.*



**Figure no. 26: Conserved (reset) of stone paving in Pattabhirama Temple Complex (2011-12)**  
*Source: Archaeological Survey of India, Hampi Mini-Circle.*

## **2.3. Agenda for the year 2011-12**

### **2.3.1 Major Conservation works for the year 2011-12**

No major conservation works were undertaken in the years 2011-12, only routine repair works were undertaken as elaborated in section 2.3.2

### **2.3.2 Minor Conservation works for the year 2011-12**

The minor conservation works that have been undertaken during the year are carry-overs from the previous year (2010-11):

- Interventions in the shrine inside the Vitthala temple complex (Refer to section 2.2.2.e. for description of works)
- Interventions in the Mahadwara of the Old Shiva temple (Refer to section 2.2.2.f. for description of works)
- Interventions in the Kudure gombe mandapa (Refer to section 2.2.2.g. for description of works)

## 2.4. Agenda for the year 2012-13

### 2.4.1 Major Conservation works for the year 2012-13

#### a. Veerabhadra Shrine

##### Issues:

- Construction of new walls between columns of the structure enclosing the originally open mandapas.
- Additional roofing in the form of reinforced cement concrete slabs and masonry parapet wall constructed over the roof of the temple adding to the load on the structure.
- Increased level of the surroundings of the shrine compared to the original level due to subsequent additions over the years raising the level of the bazaar street.
- Displaced stone blocks of the shrine floor/platform due to uneven settlement.
- Internal and external stone surfaces of the structure have been finished in an incompatible manner.

##### Measures:

- Documentation of the structure to record existing state
- Removal of modern enclosure and partition walls and structural members constructed on and abutting the shrine.
- Removal of additional layers of mud flooring/roofing added over the roof slabs and masonry parapet walls relieving the structure of the extra load.
- Careful removal of deteriorated dead lime concrete water proofing and disposal of debris away from the working site under the supervision of a conservation assistant.
- Excavating a trial pit to investigate original floor levels and documentation of the same.
- Documentation of the structure to record its state post removal of accretions
- Earthwork excavation around the temple complex to expose the ancient level of temple jagathi (up to the base of the jagati)
- Manual clearing of debris collected from excavation and disposal away from the site
- Erecting necessary scaffolding
- Photo-documentation of the structure and numbering the stone members
- Dismantling the structure of the temple, including walls, beams, capitals, columns and column bases and plinth.
- Stacking the stone members for restoration under the supervision of a conservation assistant.
- Chemical cleaning of stone members of the shrine to remove layers of paint on the walls, beams, capitals and columns.
- Earthwork excavation for foundation up to a level of firm ground and disposal of excavated earth manually.
- Consolidating and strengthening the foundation by filling the excavated area with boulders and sand and thorough ramming in layers of 300mm.
- Resetting the plinth using the stone blocks from the original construction by consolidating the core filling and resetting the stone blocks.
- Restoring the flooring stone slabs with necessary slope corrections.
- Mending and clamping damaged and disintegrated stone blocks using non-magnetic stainless steel clamps.
- Reconstruction of entire structure of the temple, including walls, beams, capitals, columns and column bases, with the help of a crane using the stacked architectural stone members
- Providing and laying lime concrete water proofing course and providing lime-surkhi mortar plastering on top of the water proofed surface including rounding off the corners wherever required with smooth rendering.
- Providing flush pointing for the walls and joints of the temple.

The Conservation of the Veerabhadra shrine has continued through till 2015.

## **b. Virupaksha Bazaar**

### **Issues:**

#### Use related issues

The mandapas were in use as residences, restaurants, guesthouses etc. till its rehabilitation in 2011. Several additions and alterations were made to the mandapas:

- Subdivision of space by constructing mud/brick/rubble walls between columns
- Addition of toilets and bathrooms
- Plastering columns with cement
- Construction of steps for access
- Cement terracing/Weather proofing the roof (either over the original lime concrete roof or by removing the lime concrete layer)
- Soot deposition can be observed on the structure (probably from use as a kitchen)
- Presence of post-rehabilitation construction debris

#### Due to changes on site

Increase in road levels of the Hampi Bazaar due to the following reasons a) natural - silt deposition and b) land filling with gravel and sand to control water stagnation c) land filling with construction debris. These past actions have resulted in the mandapa floor being at a lower level than the road, especially in the western portion of the bazaar.

Surface water run-off from the road flows into the lower mandapas and stagnate here thus creating a breeding ground for insects.

The silt brought in by the water run-off has accumulated within the mandapas; concealing the original floor.

#### Structure/Construction related issues

Deteriorated lime concrete layer over roof thus exposing roof slabs

Broken roof beams/collapsed roof portions

Mal-aligned columns due to differential settlement

Loss of entire rows/columns threatening the physical and visual integrity of structures.

### **Measures:**

#### Documentation and scientific investigation

- Detailed Architectural drawings indicating the condition of the ancient monuments and archaeological remains at two different stages – a) pre-rehabilitation b) post-rehabilitation
- Topographical survey using Total Station recording the following attributes:
  - Building outlines
  - Archaeological objects/artefacts
  - Archaeological trial trenches to study original levels, original surface finish and foundation details
  - Historic Water tanks and Water channels
  - New water tanks and supply points
  - Electricity poles and street lights
  - Drainage channels
  - Wells
  - Game boards
  - Change in road surface treatments

- Vegetation i.e. plantation, vegetation overgrowth
  - Platform/katte around trees that serve as resting areas
  - Sheet rock
  - Fallen stone members
  - Boundaries such as Fortification wall, metal fencing, compound walls
  - Levels at 1 m contour interval
  - River bank
  - *Ratha* shelter
- Record of archaeological objects on site: Archaeological objects/sculptural remains of buildings lying scattered on site has been recorded in the Survey drawing and those within structures have been recorded in individual measured drawings. A supporting photographic inventory of these objects with a brief description have also been conducted.
  - Excavation of 78 trial trenches measuring approximately 1 meter x 1 meter and 2 trenches in front of the first north-eastern mandapa measuring 5 meters x 5 meters to study the original levels, original surface finish and foundation details (Refer to Figure 27 indicating all trenches)
  - Expert structural engineers were invited to study the foundation design and recommend soil strengthening measures.

#### Structural interventions:

- Careful removal of all modern accretions including concrete blocks, stone and brick masonry enclosure walls and partitions added on both levels of the mandapa to expose the original structure of the mandapa.
- Careful removal of all modern additions from roof of the mandapa including RCC lintels, beams, additional roof layers and parapet walls, and relieving the mandapa from additional load.
- Removal of layers of modern flooring materials laid on the mandapas to expose the original stone flooring.
- Numbering the stone blocks of mandapas before dismantling the structure under the supervision of a conservation assistant.
- Dismantling the roof slabs, beams, capitals and columns of the first three units of mandapas in the northern bazaar starting from the entrance of Virupaksha temple under the supervision of a conservation assistant.
- Stacking the dismantled stone blocks of the mandapas nearby.
- Dismantling the stone members around the plinth
- Consolidating the core filling in the plinth
- Resetting the stone members around the plinth, flooring, columns, beams, roof slabs
- Provide necessary water-proofing over the roof slabs
- Detailed documentation (drawings, photographs) illustrating the process of conservation

The Conservation of the Virupaksha bazaar is an ongoing work.

**2.4.2 Minor Conservation works for the year 2012-13**

(Refer to Figures 28, 29)

The Department of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Karnataka has undertaken several routine maintenance works (removal of vegetation overgrowth, repairs to the water-proofing, debris clearance etc.) for the following structures:

- a. Kotes Shankar Bagilu Fort wall
- b. Panchalingeshwara temples
- c. Fort wall near Queen's bath
- d. Jain temple near Sringerada bagilu
- e. Hirechatra at Hampi
- f. Sri Chikkamanagudi (Vaishnava temple)
- g. Sri Mallikarjuna temple at Malapanagudi
- h. Jaina temple near Adivenkateshwara in Hampi
- i. Fort wall at Sandur
- j. Udaya bagilu and Fort at Kamalapura
- k. Purandara mandapa at Hampi



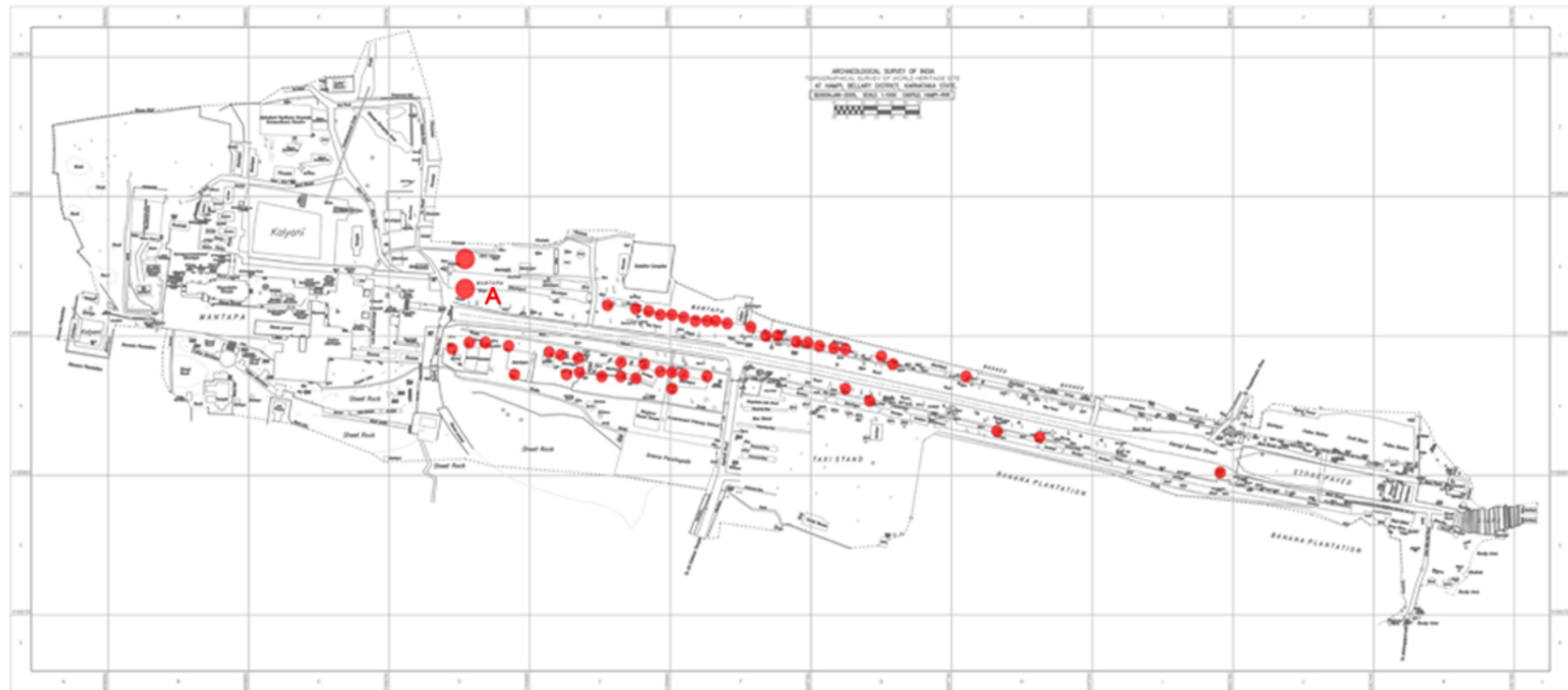
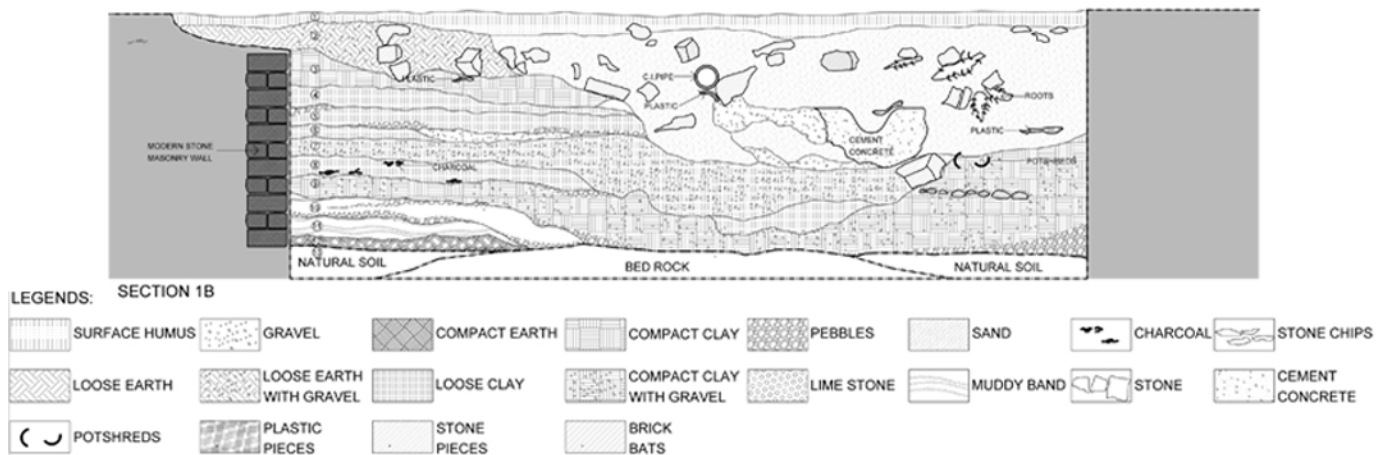


Figure no. 27: Map showing location of trial excavation pits in the Virupaksha Bazaar, Hampi and detail at trench A (2014)

Source: Archaeological Survey of India





**Figure no. 28: State of Conservation of the Fort wall (2012)**

*Source: Department of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Karnataka*



**Figure no. 29: State of Conservation of the Fort wall (2012)**

*Source: Department of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Karnataka*





**Figure no. 30: State of Conservation of the Chikkamanagudi at Kamalapura (2012)**

*Source: Department of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Karnataka*



**Figure no. 31: State of Conservation of the Fort wall at Sandur (2012)**

*Source: Department of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Karnataka*

## **2.5. Agenda for the year 2013-14**

### **2.5.1 Major Conservation works for the year 2013-14**

The Conservation of the Veerabhadra shrine in the Virupaksha bazaar and the rest of the mandapas (north and south) of the Virupaksha bazaar continue to progress in 2013-14.

### **2.5.2 Minor Conservation works for the year 2013-14**

No minor conservation works were undertaken in the years 2013-14

## 2.6. Agenda for the year 2014-15

### 2.6.1 Major Conservation works for the year 2014-15

The Conservation of the Veerabhadra shrine in the Virupaksha bazaar and the rest of the mandapas (north and south) of the Virupaksha bazaar continue to progress in 2014-15.

#### a. Manmatha Honda

(Refer to Figures 30, 31)

##### Issues:

- Deteriorated tank embankment
- Silt and debris accumulated at the bed of the tank affecting the water holding capacity of the tank and polluting the water
- Many stone courses of the embankment out of plumb line
- Fallen blocks of stone and mud from the surrounding ground collapsed into the tank on the south west side.
- Collapsed portion of embankment and intermediate platform in the south-west corner of Manmatha honda
- Debris accumulation on the mid-level platforms of the tank
- Beams, capitals and roof slabs of the mandapa at the edge of the tank dislodged.
- Deposition of earth increasing the level of the ground considerably in comparison with the original level along the northern wall of Virupaksha temple.
- Lack of access to the tank from the north-east corner of Virupaksha temple for visitors

##### Measures:

- Dismantling recently built stone masonry safety wall and chain link fencing along the perimeter of the tank and stacking the stone blocks away from the working site under the supervision of a conservation assistant.
- Pumping out/ bailing the water stored in the tank using mechanical means. Careful removal of silt using manual and mechanical means as per site requirements to expose the ancient/original level of the tank bed without damaging the fabric of the tank.
- Removal of rank vegetation.
- Photo-documenting and numbering the stone blocks of the tank before dismantling.
- Removing existing hearting material and storing the collected debris for reuse.
- Dismantling the dislodged stone blocks of the damaged /collapsed intermediate platform in the south-west corner of the tank and stacking the stone blocks under the supervision of a conservation assistant.
- Refilling the hearting material for the embankment and consolidating the same in layers of courses with necessary ramming.
- Resetting the dismantled platform and embankment in the south-west corner of the tank using stones from the original construction to match the level of the surrounding platform.
- Resetting dismantled embankment stone members of the rest of the tank using stacked stone blocks from the original construction.
- Erecting necessary scaffolding for the repairs of the mandapa as per the directions of a conservation assistant.
- Careful removal of deteriorated water proofing and dead lime concrete, and disposal of debris away from the working site under the supervision of a conservation assistant.

- Dismantling the dislodged roof slabs, beams, capitals, columns and column base of the mandapa and stacking for restoration.
- Restoring the mandapa by resetting the, columns, capitals, beams and roof slabs.
- Providing and laying lime concrete water proofing course and lime-surkhi mortar plastering on top of the water proofed surface and rounding off the corners wherever required with smooth rendering.
- Removal deposited earth to expose the ancient level of ground around the tank and improve access.
- Random rubble pitching of the ground between the north prakara wall of Virupaksha temple and the southern edge of the tank to improve access for the users.

### 2.6.2 Minor Conservation works for the year 2014-15

#### a. Yellamma Bavi

##### Issues:

- Accumulation of debris from the collapsed retaining walls and steps
- Roots and stubs of many trees left within the well causing displacement in the courses of stone retaining wall.
- Many courses of stone blocks dislodged and out of plumb line.
- Collapse of surrounding ground into the access steps of the well.
- Displaced and damaged steps leading to the well
- Flanking stone slab course missing in most places and collapsed into the well in few areas

##### Measures:

- Pumping the water out of the well using mechanical means. Clearing the accumulated slush, silt and debris, and retrieving fallen stone blocks of the retaining wall
- Dismantling the dislodged and plumbed out courses of stone blocks.
- Removal of dead tree stubs and remaining roots from the retaining walls of the well.
- Removing deteriorated and loose hearting material from the retaining walls of the well.
- Restoring the well by resetting the staggered coursed stone retaining walls along with new hearting material by ramming in layers of courses to achieve consolidation.
- Clearance of debris and accumulated mud from the steps.
- Dismantling the displaced and damaged steps
- Restoring the steps by resetting the steps and replacing damaged stone blocks with new dressed stones
- Restoring the flanking course of stone slabs around the edges of the well by replacing missing and damaged stones





**Figure no. 32: State of Conservation of Pushkarani in Virupaksha temple complex (2014)**

*Source: Archaeological Survey of India, Hampi Mini-Circle.*



**Figure no. 33: Post conservation condition of Pushkarani in Virupaksha temple complex (2015)**

*Source: Archaeological Survey of India, Hampi Mini-Circle.*

## **2.7. Agenda for the year 2015-16**

### **2.7.1 Major Conservation works for the year 2015-16**

The Conservation of the mandapas in the Virupaksha bazaar (north and south) continue to progress in 2015-16.

#### **a. Hanuman Shrine**

##### **Issues:**

- Construction of walls between columns of the temple thereby enclosing the originally open structure
- Additional roofing in the form of reinforced cement concrete slabs and masonry parapet wall constructed over the roof of the temple adding to the load on the structure.
- Increased level of the surroundings of the shrine compared to the original level due to subsequent additions over the years raising the level of the bazaar street.
- Dislodged stones in the floor of the structure

##### **Measures:**

- Careful removal of modern accretions under the supervision of a Conservation Assistant:
- Removal of deteriorated water proofing and dead lime concrete
- Excavating a trial pit to investigate original level of the ground
- Earthwork excavation around the temple complex to expose the ancient level of temple
- Manual clearing of debris collected from the excavation and disposal away from the site using a tractor.
- Documenting the structure and numbering the stone members before dismantling the structure, after erecting necessary scaffolding under the supervision of a conservation assistant.
- Resetting the dislodged stone members of the structure

### **2.7.2 Minor Conservation works for the year 2015-16**

No minor conservation works were undertaken in the years 2015-16



## Chapter 03: Details of Conservation of Natural Resources and other decisions towards safeguarding the OUVs

### 3.0. Introduction

Over and above implementation of the Sectoral Plans pertaining to cultural resource maintenance and management (*Refer to Chapter 02: Details of Conservation of Cultural Resources in the Inscribed Property*), the State and Central Government agencies have undertaken 3 major steps towards safeguarding the OUVs. Identified as critical tasks (by IMP) primary focus on the Buffer Zone and support management of the inscribed Property area.

### 3.1. Additional protective designation to support Inscribed property and Buffer Zone management

(*Refer to Figure no H 11: Area designated as Thungabhadra Otter Conservation Reserve and Daroji Bear Sanctuary*)

The Property Area and Buffer Zone measuring 236.00 sqkm is protected by multiple legal designations. Over and above those in place there are 2 additional ones awarded in the years 2008 and 2015 (*Refer to Section 3.1.a. and 3.1.b.*) respectively which further strengthens conservation, management and monitoring mechanisms in the Buffer Zone. Both, being protected vide the Forest Protection Act of 1972, in-effect, regulate any form of intrusive development or large scale infrastructure projects that may have a negative impact on the OUV. Both also have a management plan each, further supporting the IMP in controlling/ managing developing in the eco-sensitive areas within the Property and the Buffer Zone.

The conservation and monitoring provisions in the Act have an active role to play in the Buffer Zone management, which bears great potential to safeguard the inscribed cultural and natural resources. Focusing primarily on environmental and ecosystem management, the Act regularize and makes it mandatory to assess any project (including tourism/ commercial / infrastructure ventures) for its impact on all parameters of sustainability (i.e. social, economical and ecological). For this site, latter also includes assessing the impact cultural resources and has helped in protecting the authenticity, integrity and OUVs of the inscribed Property (*Refer to Section 3.2. as a demonstration of the Acts and its regulation to safeguard the Inscribed property and the Buffer Zone*). Considering that Hampi World Heritage Area (i.e. the area included by the Buffer Zone) is a living site with a population of 60000 (as per Census 2011), has human development needs. With the laws, such as Forest Protection Act and those for Town Planning (implemented through Master Plan) in place, sustainable human development can be regularized.

### 3.1.% Protection and Management of Daroji Bear Sanctuary

The Daroji Bear Sanctuary consisting of Bilikallu East Reserve Forest and Bukkasagara Reserve Forest, measures 8272.80 ha (82.72 Sq. Km) and protects large parts of the east and southeastern parts of the Buffer Zone. This Eco-sensitive Zone (ESZ) has been notified vide official Gazette and has been approved by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate change (MoEF), in consultation with local people and all concerned State Departments of the Government of Karnataka for integrating the ecological and environmental considerations into the Master Plan.

The designated ESZ is a habitat for wide variety of mammals and reptiles and birds<sup>1</sup> and inadvertently safeguards the cultural resources from environmental degradation. All possible resources will be allocated towards restoration of degraded areas, conservation of existing water bodies, management of catchment areas, watershed management, ground water management, soil and moisture conservation, fulfilling the needs of local community and all other aspects of ecological and environmental

<sup>1</sup> the Indian Sloth Bears (endangered species) and leopards, porcupine, pangolin, jackal, black-napped hare, and ruddy mongoose etc, 150 species of birds including rare yellow-throated bulbul, painted spur-fowl etc and reptiles like star tortoise, python, Russell's viper, red sand boa, cobra and other types of snakes etc,

management. It also implies that settlement planning around the ESZ, other habitation activities (eg. operation of any hazardous industries, mining, quarrying, collection of forest-borne materials etc) and restoration of Tribal Rights shall be regulated by the stringent provisions of the Forest Conservation Act 1972. (Refer to Figure 34 a and 34b)

### 3.1.& Protection and Management of Otter Sanctuary

Vide notification dated 25<sup>th</sup> of April 2015, the State Government of Karnataka has declared the *Thungabhadra Otter Conservation Reserve* (located partly in the Property and Buffer Zone) an area of ecological importance. This implies the area, about 34 km along the Thungabhadra river, starts from Hole Mudlapura Bridge in the Koppal Taluk (Koppal Dist) and terminate at the Kampili Kote (Hospet Taluk, Bellary District) and have unique floral, faunal and geo-morphological importance. This declaration of the Conservation Reserve, awards the (Thungabhadra) River and its banks an additional level of protection against any form of adverse development.

The river and the banks of Thungabhadra are replete with cultural and natural resources that together contribute to the OUV of the inscribed property. From structures such as *ghats* (built interfaces in the form of steps between river and river banks), bathing platforms, sculptures, parts of the historic bridge etc to elements of the riverine ecosystem including animals like smooth haired otters, crocodiles and turtles etc. and the river itself – all will be protected from any form of pollution, mining, water contamination, disposal of untreated/ hazardous waste or any other incompatible activities.

### 3.2. Actions and Decisions pertaining to Traffic Management (Heavy vehicles) (Refer to Figure 35)

The State Government of Karnataka and its respective departments (those related to Public Works, Road and Highways construction, Town Planning, Forest conservation, Archaeology) and the ASI, have taken cognizance of the impact of the proposed road in the Property Area. As the alignment was noted to impact the cultural and natural remains, it was ordered to be reviewed and shift away from the Property. Its present alignment respects the restrictions posed by the Forest Protection Act of 1972 apart from others and is located in the fringes of the Buffer Zone. Further, its planning has considered the need to divert heavy traffic away from but allow easy access to the Property and Buffer Zone.

It is to be noted that the WH Centre had enquired regarding the impact of road vide letter dated 8<sup>th</sup> September 2016. A formal reply to the same has been forwarded with all necessary details.

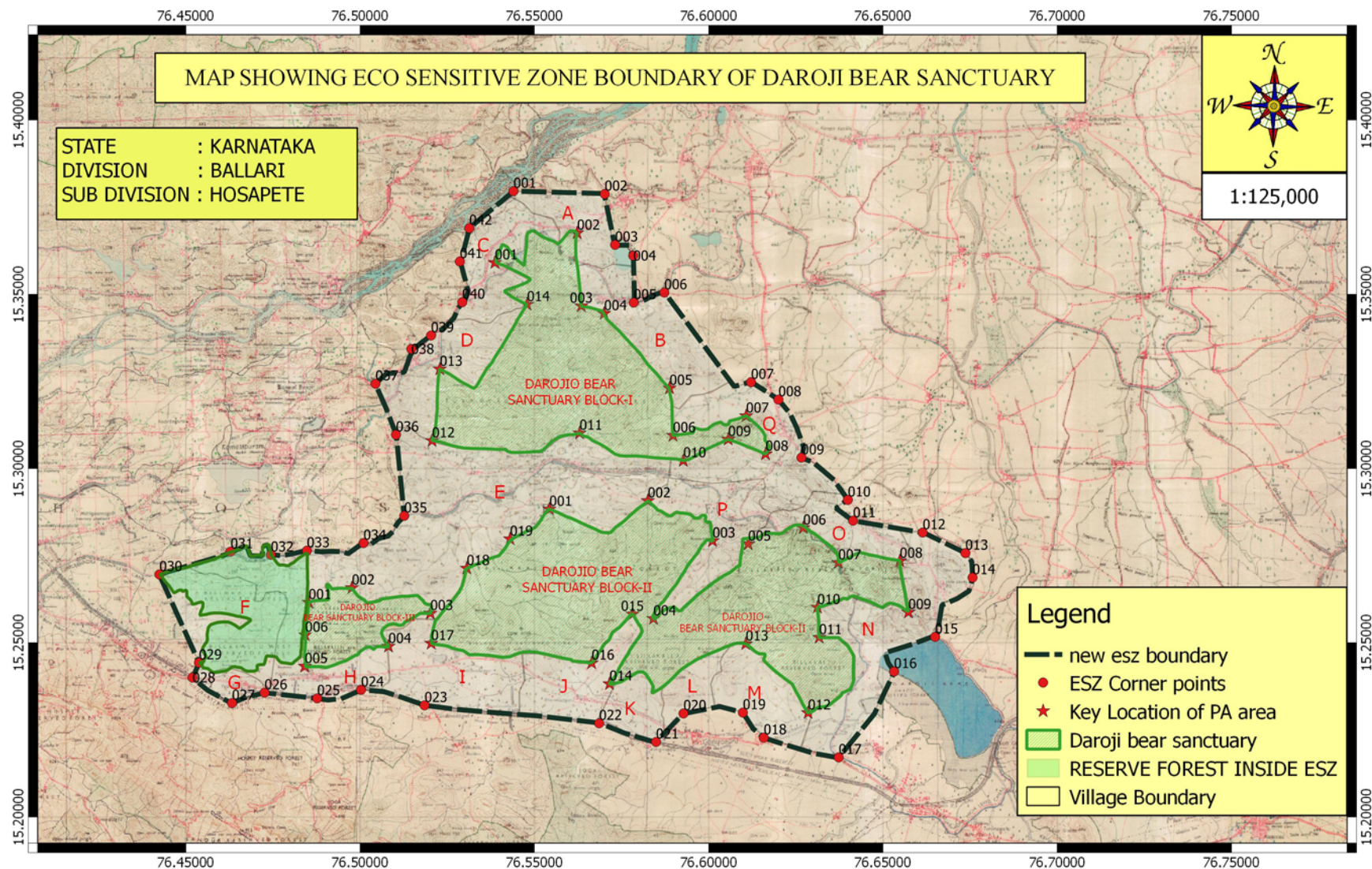
### 3.3. Actions and Decisions pertaining to Safety and Security management

(Refer to Figure no H : Security map for Hampi World Heritage Area)

For the safety and security of the cultural and natural resources and the people living in the WH area, a Hampi Protection Force (HPF) has been established in 2011. The HPF comprises of personnel from Department of Police, HWHAMA, ASI, SDAM and the members from respective Panchayats (local/village-level bodies). This task force would be led by a Circle inspector from Department of Police and would be reporting to the Commissioner of HWHAMA and Deputy Superintending Police Officer, Hospet. This Joint endeavor focuses on protection of cultural resources from vandalism, assist visitors where necessary and monitors any form of development within the Property and Buffer Zone area.

The HPF is responsible for joint patrolling and sharing of information with centralized information system supported by CCTV network and communication systems – which are managed by the Technical unit of the HWHAMA. The area for monitoring (Property and Buffer Zone) is divided into 6 zones - Archaeological areas, Hampi Panchayat limits, Kamalapura Town Panchayat limits, Mallapanagudi Panchayat limits (Includes Nagenahalli), Bukkasagara Panchayat limits and Anegundi, Mallapur and Sangapur Panchayat limits.

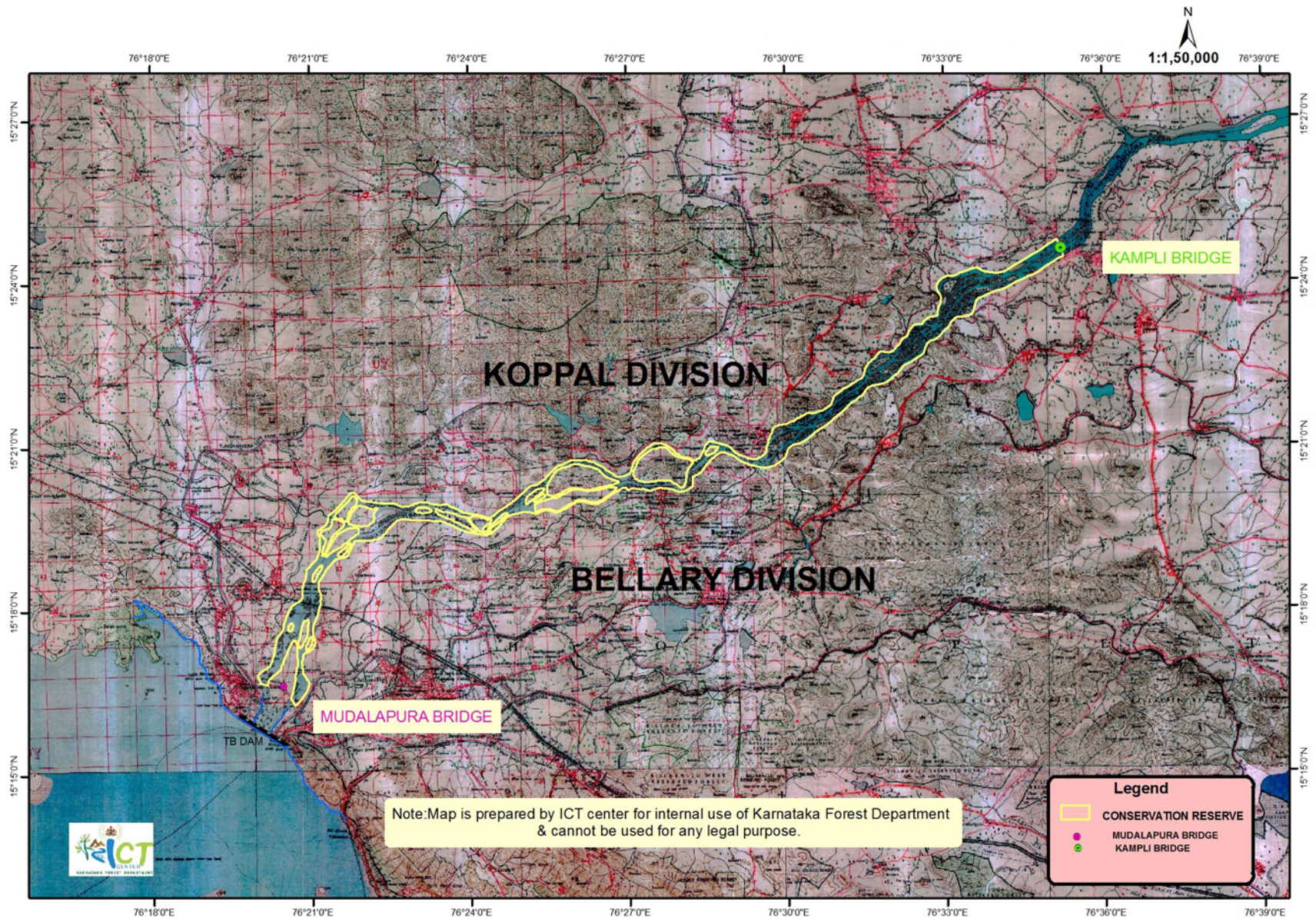




**Figure no. 34.a: Map showing Eco-sensitive zone boundary of Daroji Bear Sanctuary**

Source: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change





**Figure no. 34.b: Map showing boundary of Thungabhadra Otter Conservation Reserve**

Source: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change



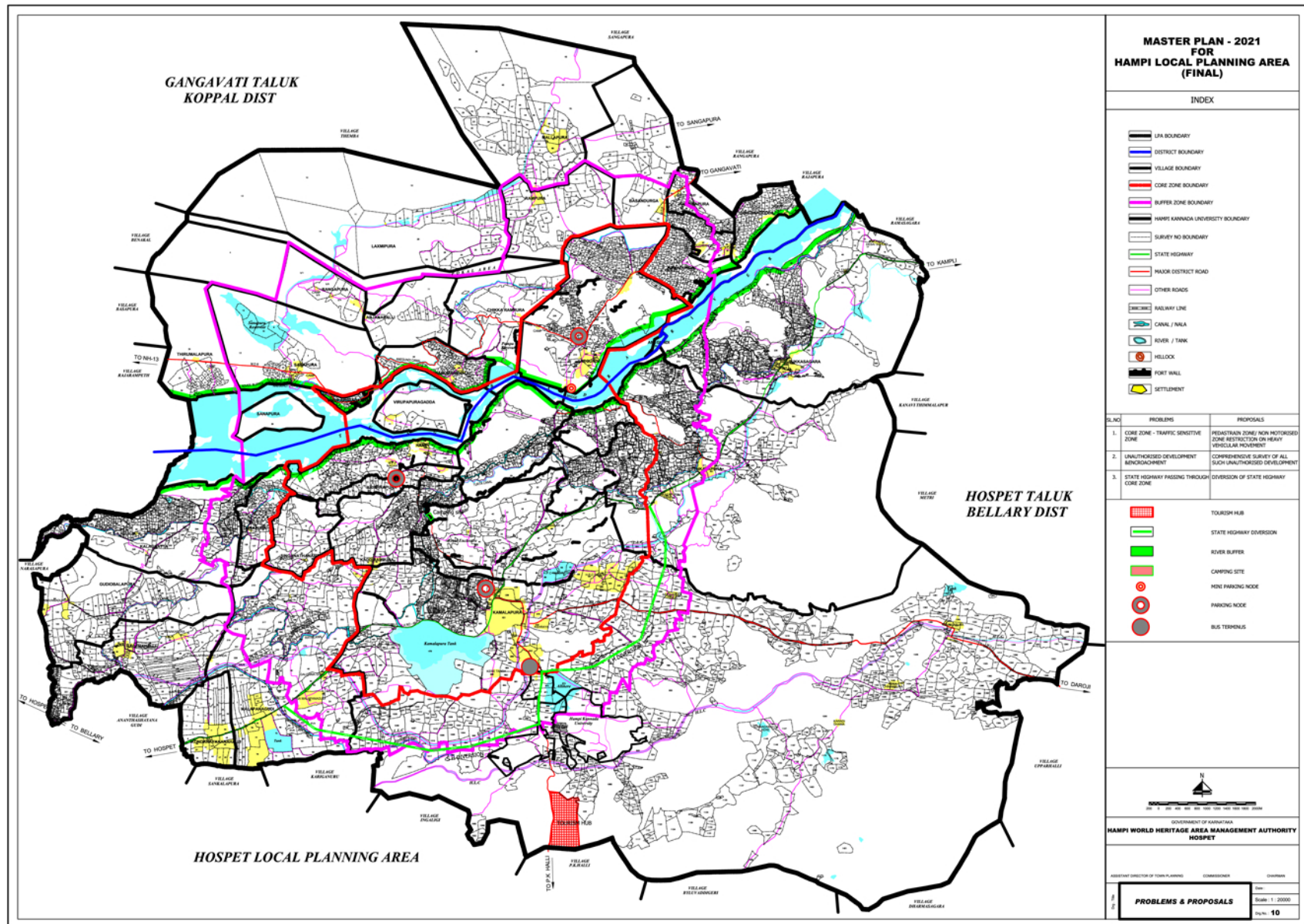


Figure no. 35: Map showing Circulation Plan for Hampi World Heritage Site

Source: Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority



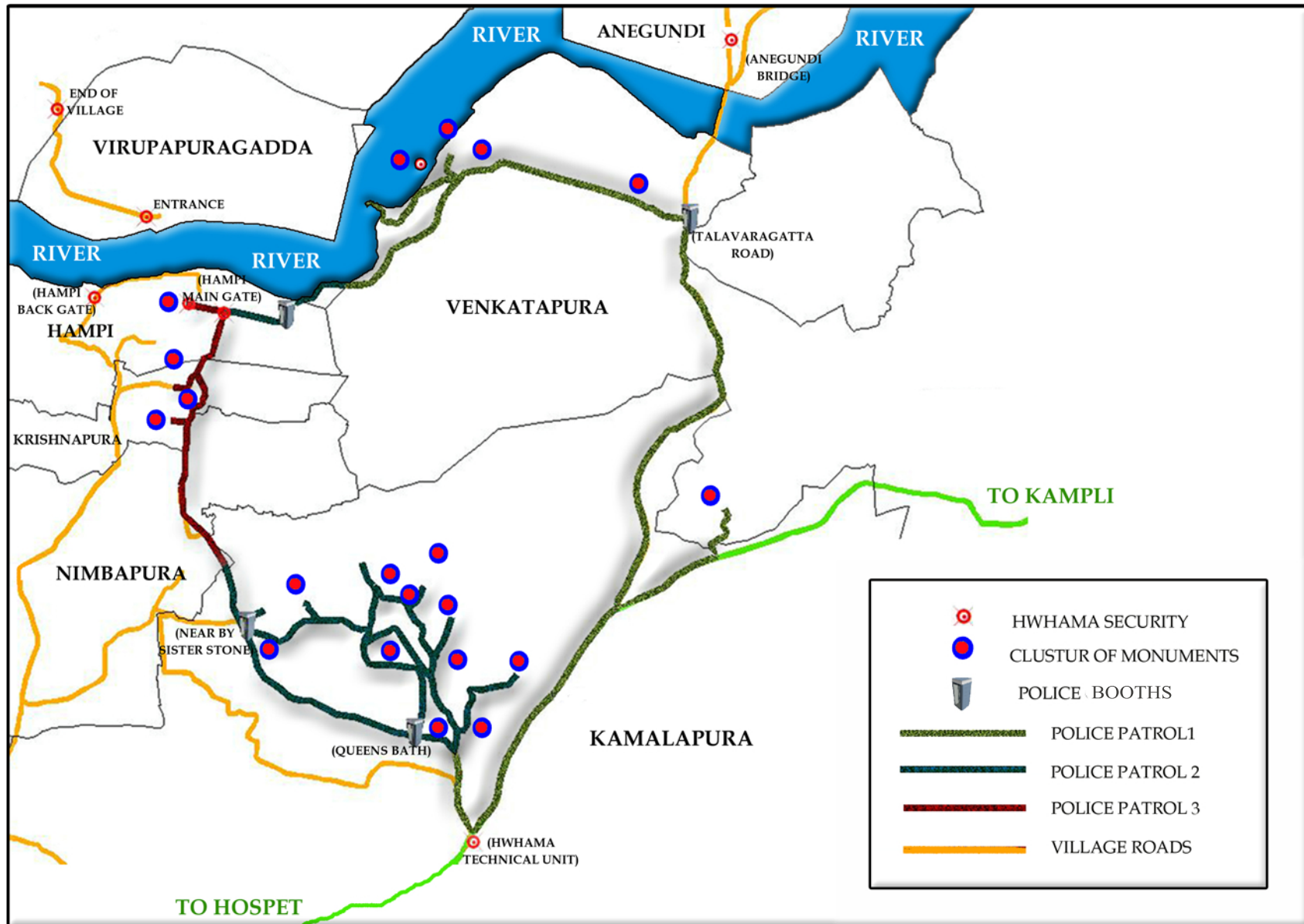


Figure no. 36: Map showing Security Plan for Hampi World Heritage Area

Source: Hampi World Heritage Management Authority

# Appendix

Decision : 3 C .6

# Propositions at the 39th Session of the World Heritage Committee in India C 2 1bis

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-15/39.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **37 COM 7B.61**, adopted at its 37th session (Phnom Penh, 2013),
3. Notes the efforts undertaken to remove the remains of the collapsed bridge and welcomes the impact assessment study for the new location of the bridge;
4. Also welcomes the development of the Integrated Management Plan (IMP) for Hampi World Heritage Site - Action Plans for Priority Implementation and urges the State Party to finalize all Sectoral Plans as well as an overall prioritization and synthesis and adopt as soon as possible the IMP for Hampi World Heritage Site;
5. Also notes the progress made by the State Party to develop a strategy and action plan for the bazaar area, including necessary legal and planning tools to prevent any further encroachments at the Hampi bazaar, and the Comprehensive Conservation Plan for Hampi World Heritage Area in line with IMP;
6. Requests the State Party to provide the World Heritage Centre detailed information regarding the proposed bypass to divert heavy traffic from the property;
7. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2016**, an updated report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 41st session in 2017.

**Themes:** Conservation

**States Parties:** [India](#)

**Properties:** [Group of Monuments at Hampi](#)

**Session:** [39th session of the Committee \(39 COM\)](#)

**Year:** 2015

**Decision Code:** 39 COM 7B.64

[Prev.](#) [Next](#)

## Documents

 [Decisions Report](#)

## Context of decision

 [WHC-15/39.COM/7B](#)

**Press Information Bureau  
Government of India  
Ministry of Culture**

05-August-2014 15:24 IST

**National Conservation Policy**

The Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Culture & Tourism Shri Shripad Yesso Naik has said that a Committee was constituted to prepare National Conservation Policy for conservation of protected monuments of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). The composition of the Committee is given as under:

1.	Dr. M.S. Nagaraj Rao, former DG, ASI	Chairman
2.	Director General, ASI, New Delhi or his representative not below the rank of Jt. DG.	Member
3.	J.S., Ministry of Culture	-Do-
4.	Prof. K.T. Ravindran, DUAC Chairman & Prof. SPA, Delhi	-Do-
5.	Prof. AGK Menon, Architect, Delhi	-Do-
6.	Prof. Mohd. Shaheer, Landscape Architect, Delhi	-Do-
7.	Prof. R. Vasavada, CEPT, Ahmadabad	-Do-
8.	Mr. A.C. Grover, Rtd. Jt. DG, ASI	-Do-
9.	Dr. O.P. Agrawal, ICCI, Lucknow	-Do-
10.	Prof. EFN Rebeiro, Urban Planner, Goa	-Do-
11.	Mr. S.P. Shorey, Urban Planner, Hyderabad	-Do-
12.	Dir. CBRI, Roorkee	-Do-
13.	Dir. NRLC, Lucknow	-Do-
14.	Mr. Ratish Nanda, Conservation Architect, Delhi	-Do-
15.	Mr. Debashis Nayak, Cons. Architect, Ahmadabad	-Do-
16.	Prof. M.V. Nair, National Museum Institute, New Delhi	-Do-



17.	Director (Conservation), ASI, New Delhi	Convener
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In a written reply in the Lok Sabha today Shri Naik said, the salient features of the policy are conservation principles, approach, encouragement of traditional skills and crafts, capacity building, outreach programmes, visitor management, illumination, community participation, disaster management etc. The National Conservation Policy has already been approved and circulated for implementation in March 2014.

\*\*\*\*

AD/DB

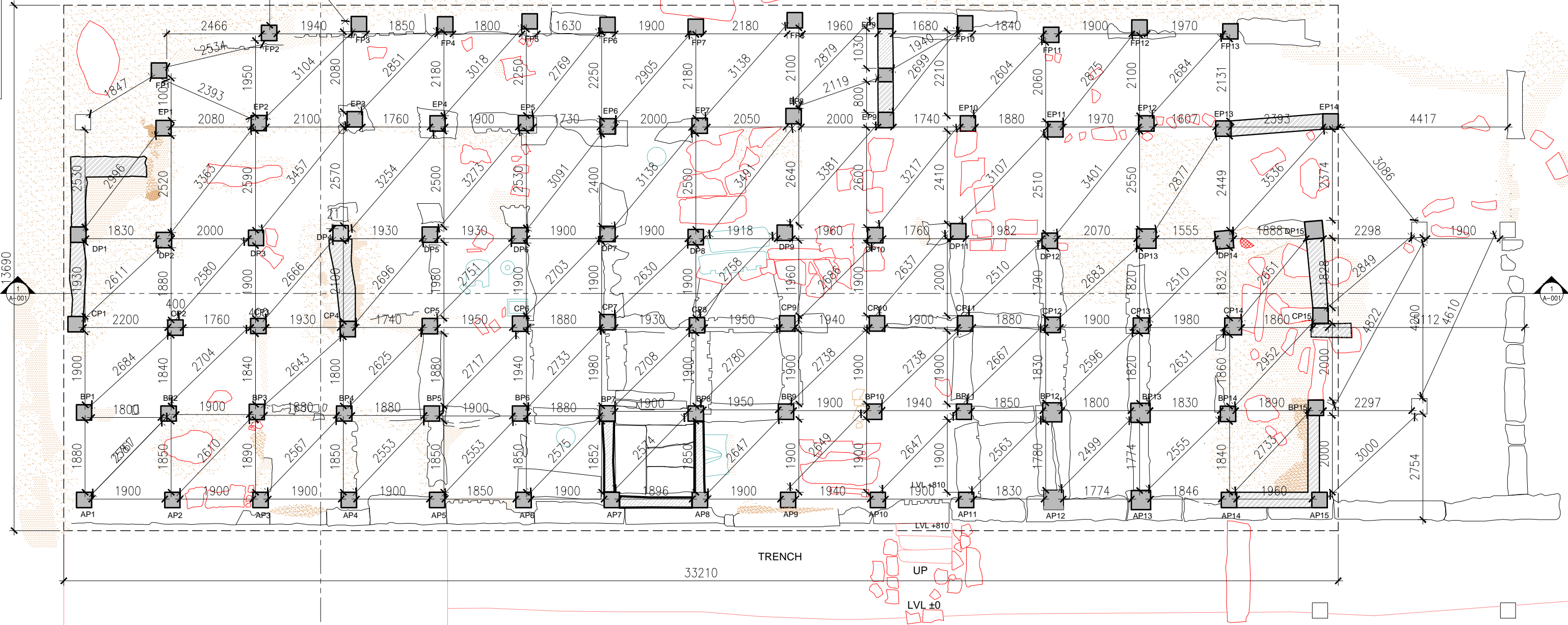
# CONSERVATION STRATEGY FOR VIRUPAKSHA BAZAAR, HAMPI, KARNATAKA,INDIA

ARCHITECTURAL DOCUMENTATION



**LEGEND**

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- PLINTH BEAMS
- MUD DEPOSITS
- FALLEN STONES
- ACCRETIONARY WALLS
- BRICK WALL
- STONE MASONRY
- OBJECTS LYING ON THE SITE
- STONE WALL
- VEGETATION/GROUND COVER
- POSSIBLE BUILDING EDGE

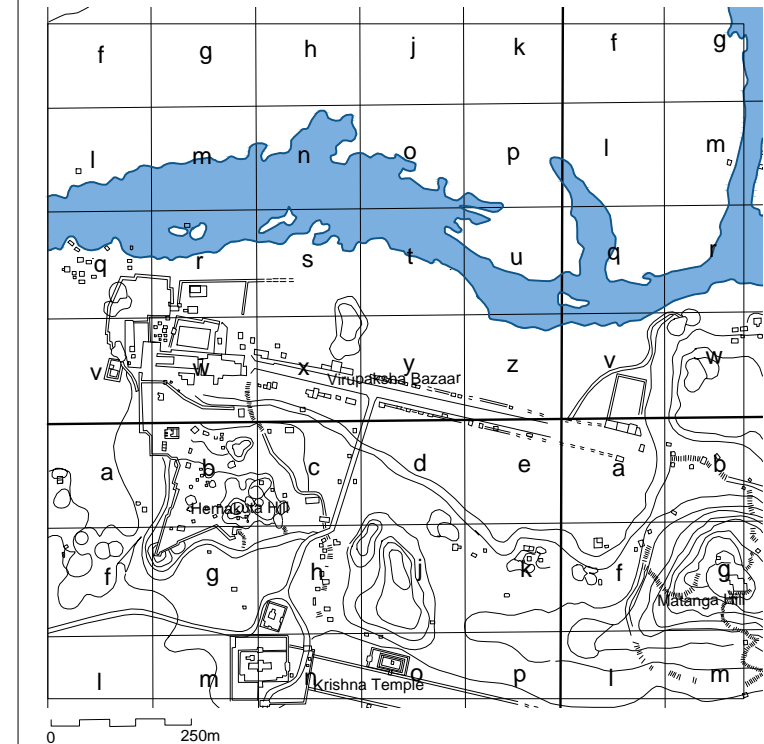


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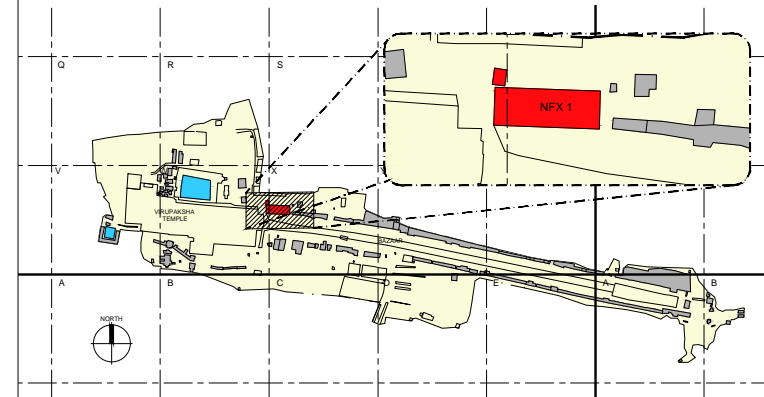
## LOCATION PLAN



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## KEY PLAN



PROJECT :

CONSERVATION STRATEGY  
FOR VIRUPAKSHA BAZAAR,  
HAMPI, KARNATAKA INDIA

CLIENT :

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA,  
HAMPI MINI CIRCLE

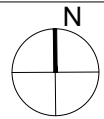
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15/12/2015

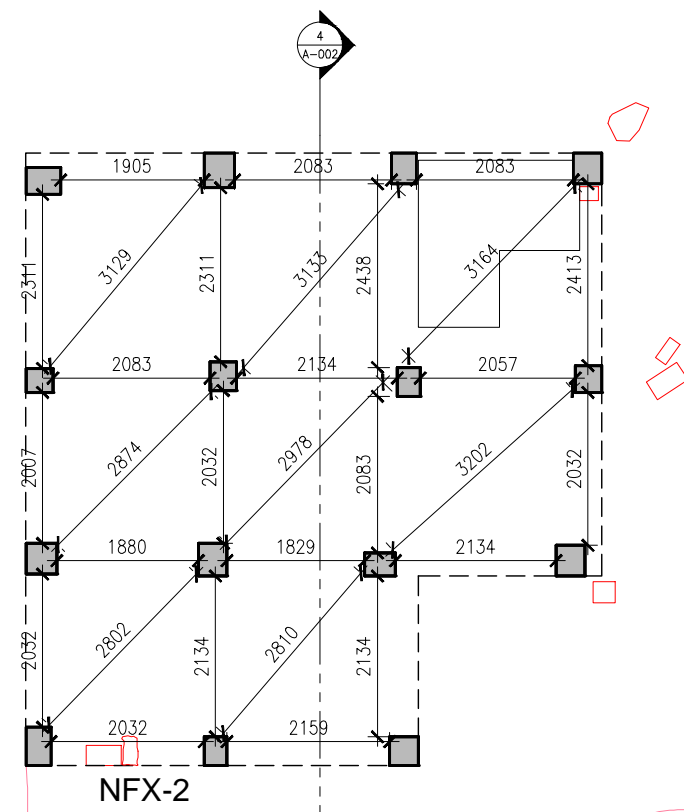
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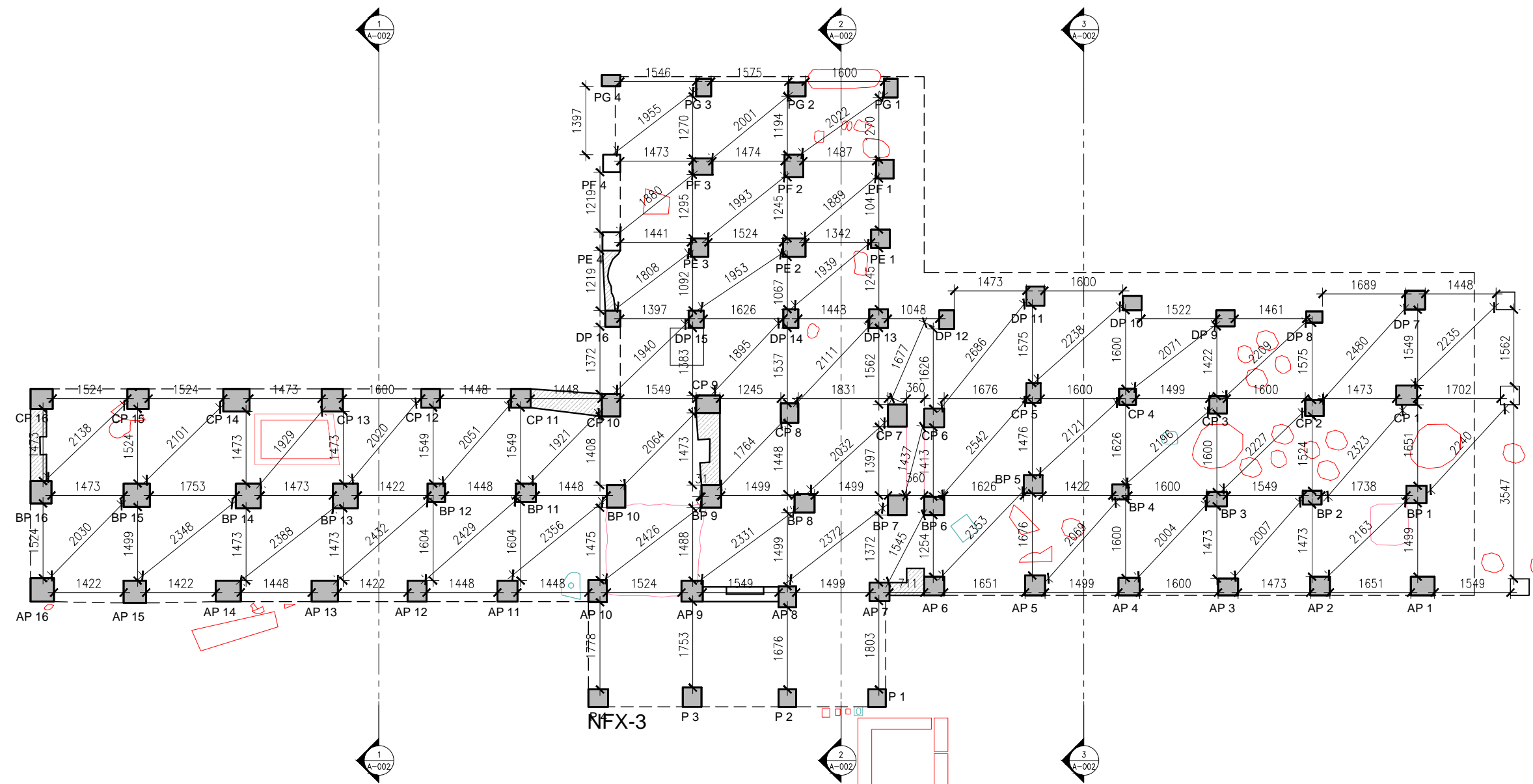
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RISHIE, RUCHITA, SUDIPTA,  
ANSHUL

CHECKED BY  
SARATH, SAPARYA, AKHILA

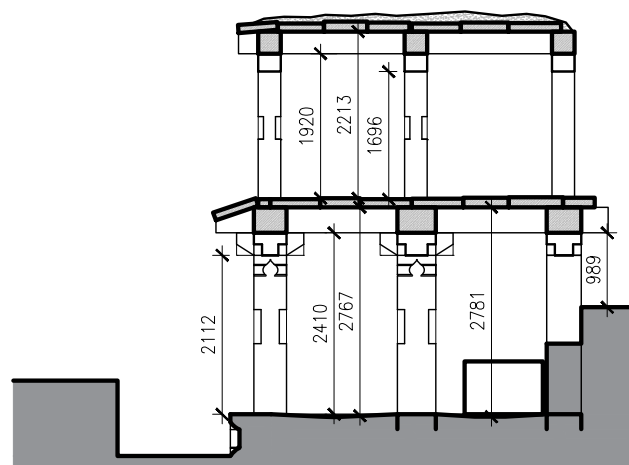




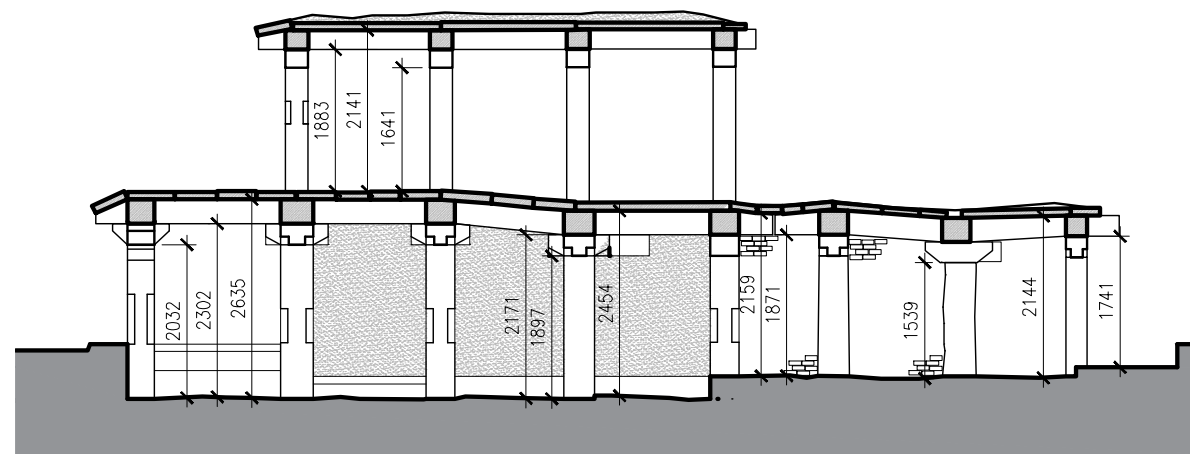
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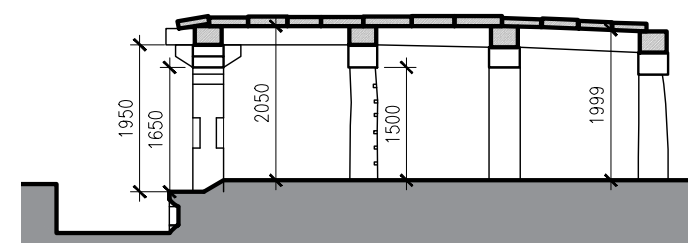
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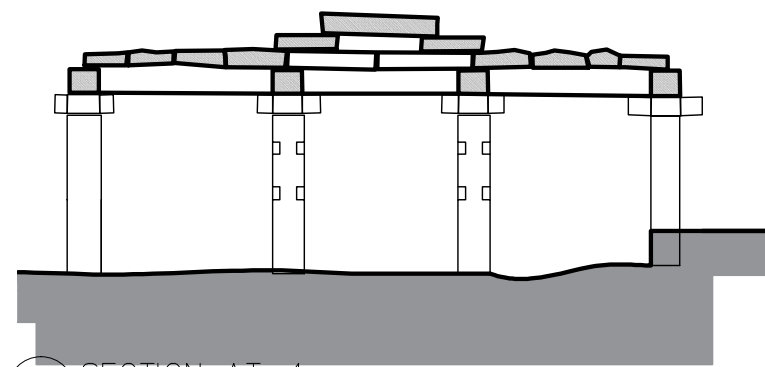
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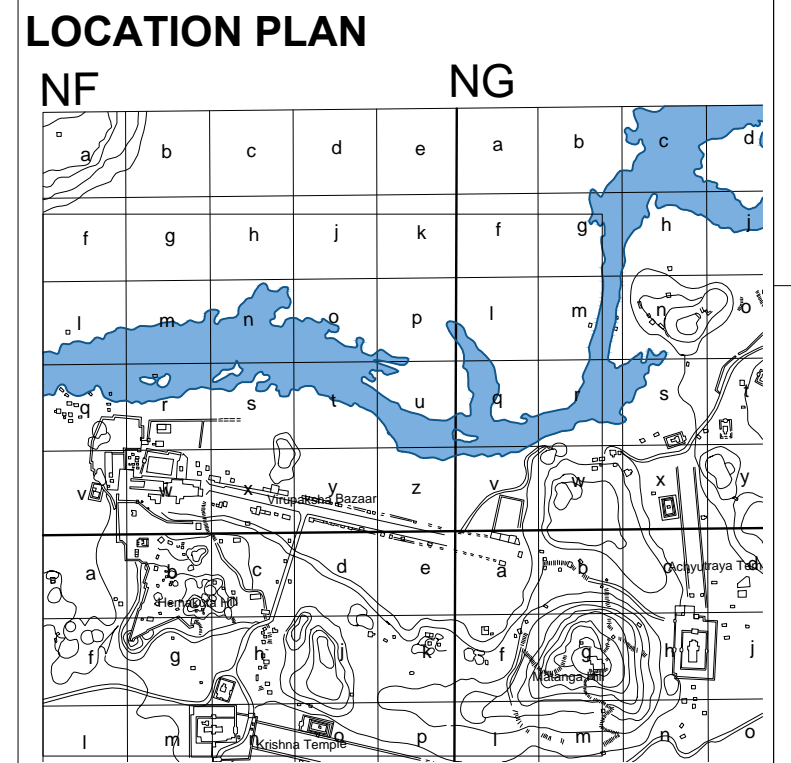
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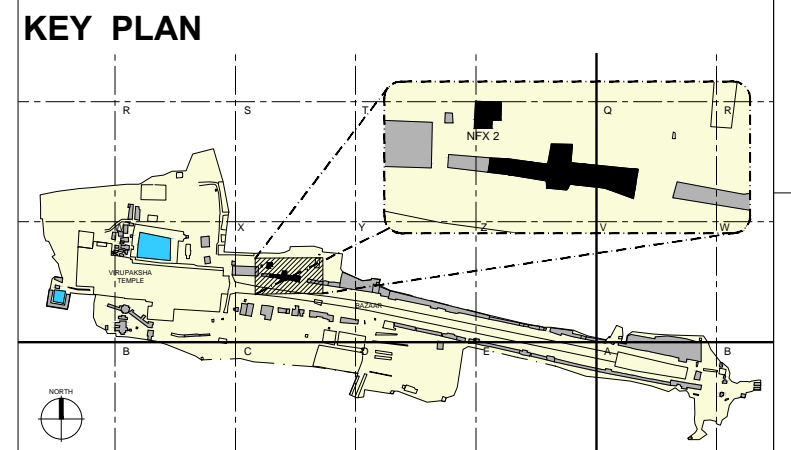
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PROJECT :  
CONSERVATION STRATEGY  
FOR VIRUPAKSHA BAZAAR,  
HAMPI, KARNATAKA INDIA

CLIENT :  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA,  
HAMPI MINI CIRCLE

ARCHITECTURAL DOCUMENTATION

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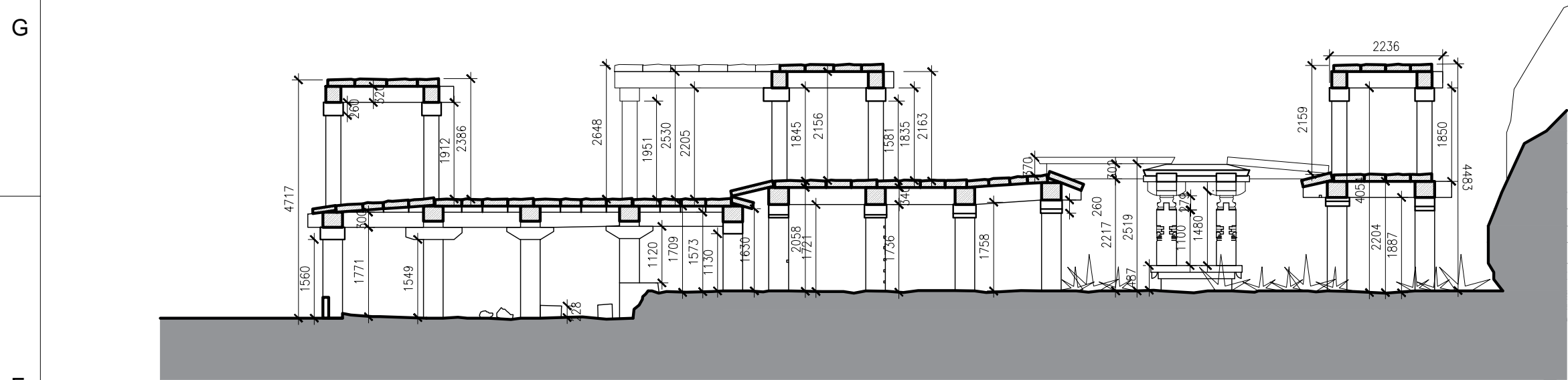
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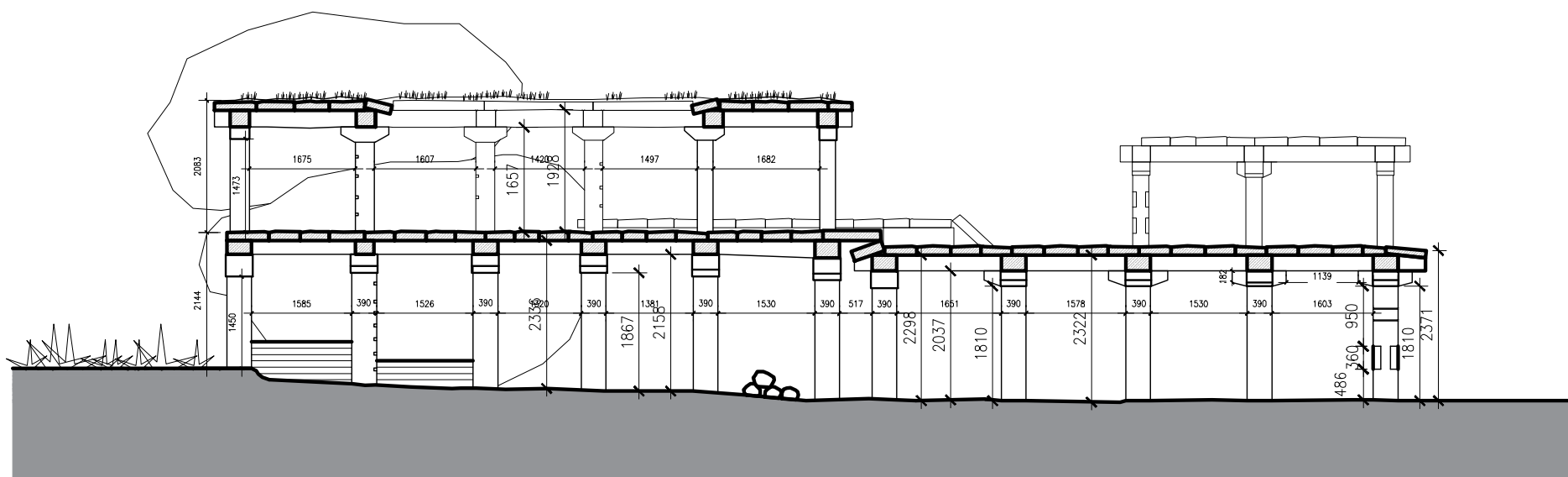
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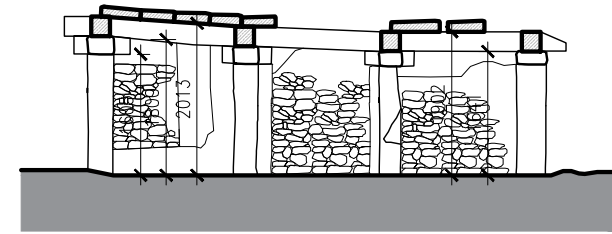
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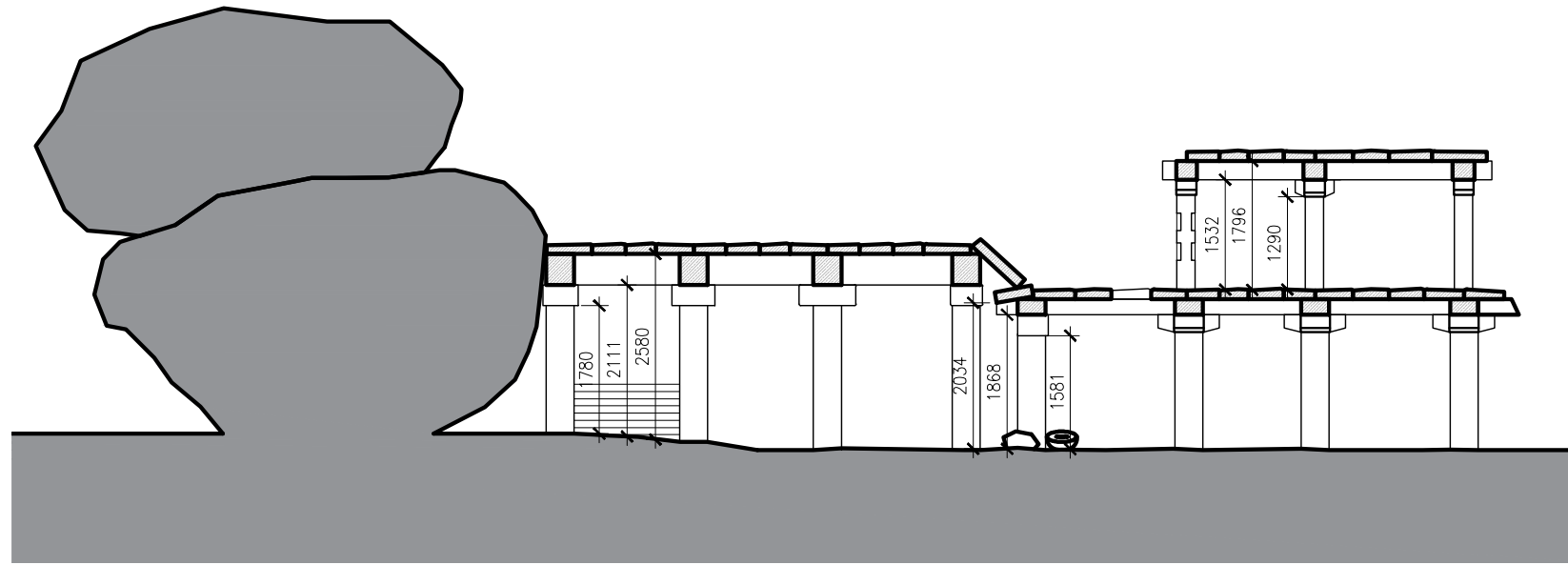
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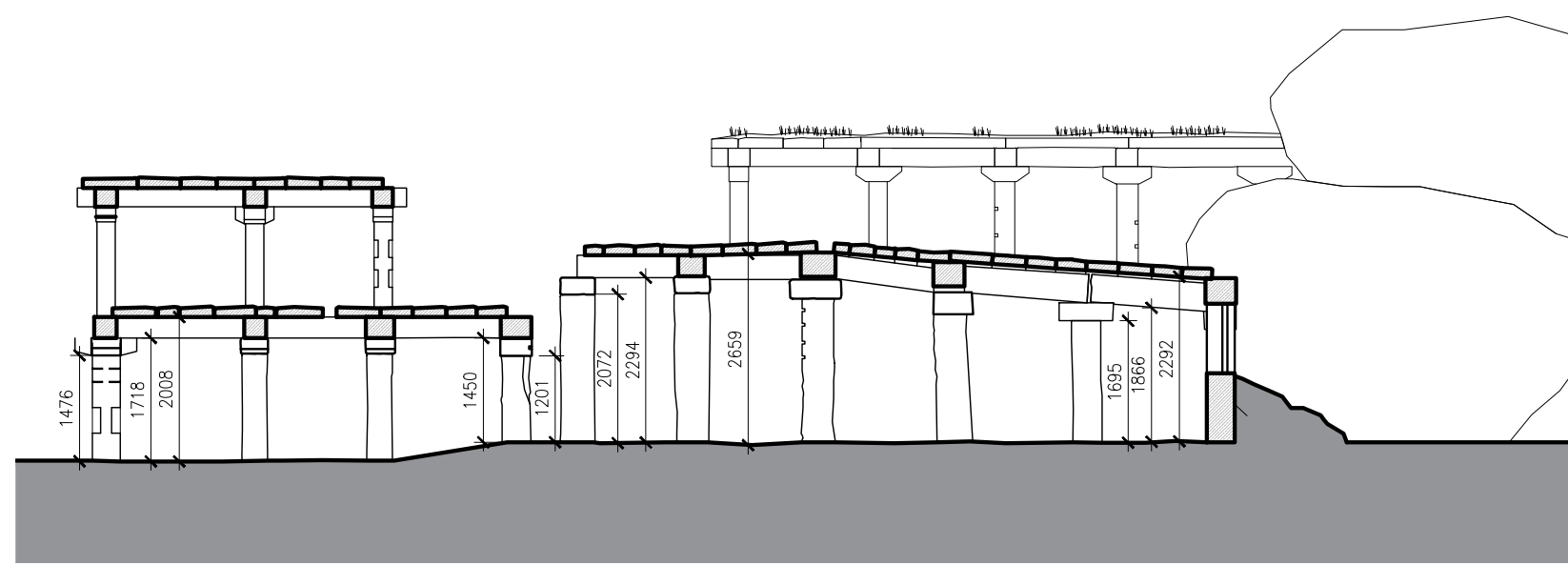
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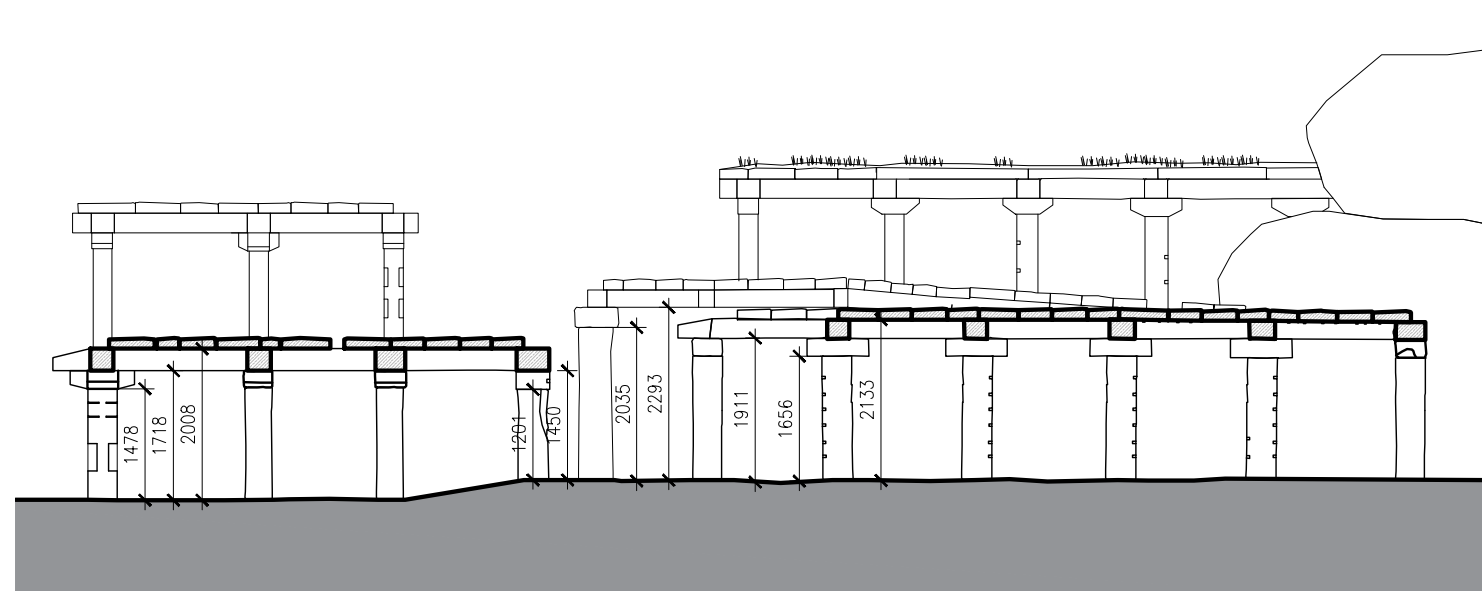
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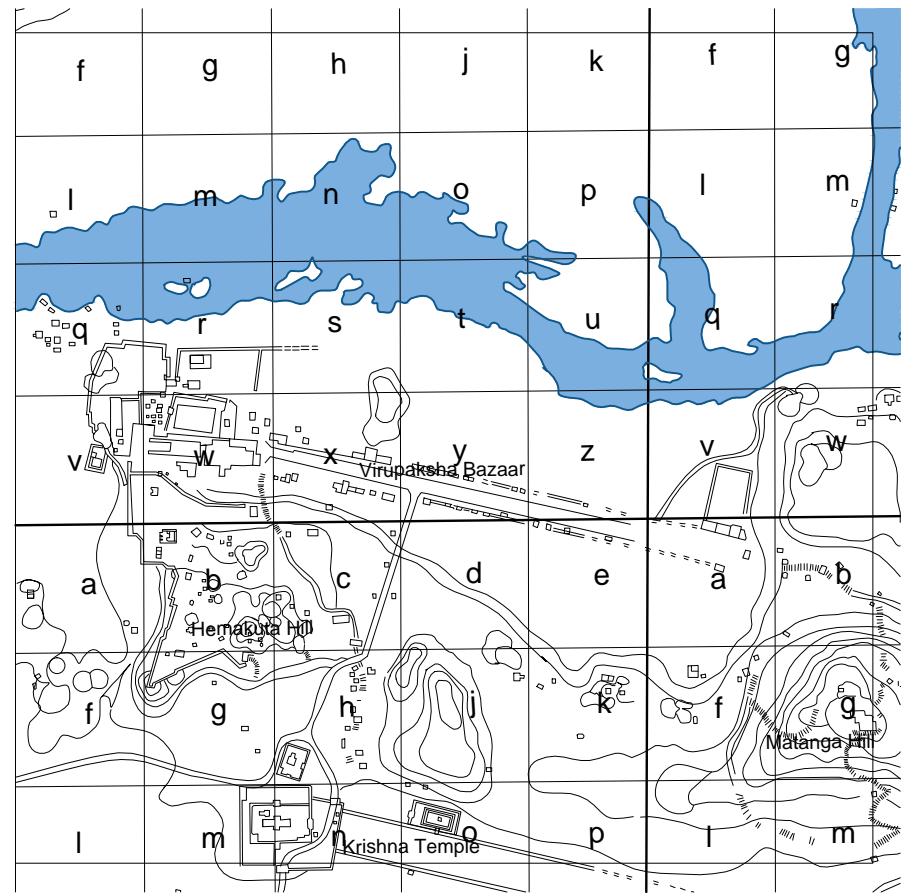


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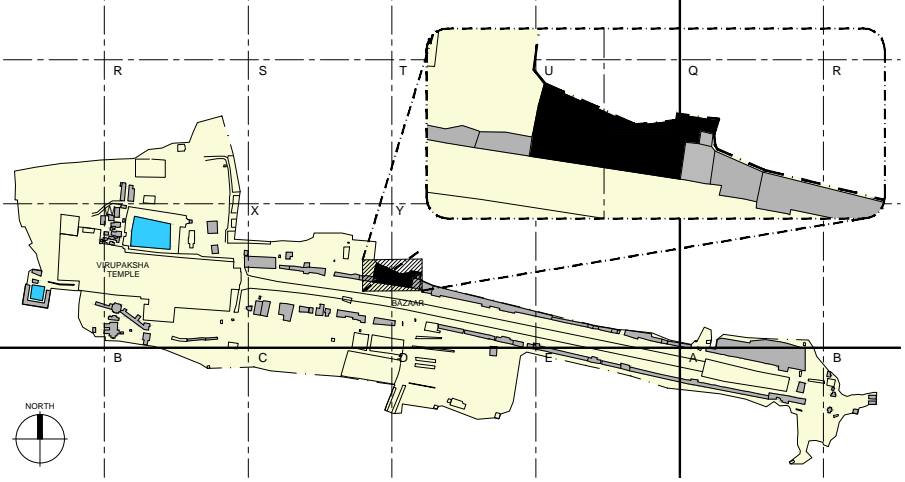


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## LOCATION PLAN



## KEY PLAN



PROJECT :

## CONSERVATION STRATEGY FOR VIRUPAKSHA BAZAAR, HAMPI, KARNATAKA INDIA

CLIENT :

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA,  
HAMPI MINI CIRCLE

## ARCHITECTURAL DOCUMENTATION

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CHECKED BY

SARATH, SAPARYA, ANSHUL

1 GROUND FLOOR PLAN 5-6  
SCALE: 1:100

