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Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY



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Ref. No. 1230

**Ramshah Path
Kathmandu**

22nd January 2015

The Director General,
UNESCO World Heritage Center
7 Place de Fontenoy,
75352 Paris 07 SP,
France.

**Subject: Submission of State of Conservation of Kathmandu Valley World
Heritage Property of Nepal (Nepal) (C 121).**

Dear Sir/Madam,

As per the decision of 37th session of World Heritage Committee; decision 37 COM 7B.65 and the letter of World Heritage Center Ref: CLT/WHC/APA/FJ/13/161 dated 15 July 2013, I would like to kindly inform you that I've been submitting this Report on State of Conservation of the Kathmandu Valley World Heritage Property, Nepal as the responsibility of the state party. I hope it will be helpful to the World Heritage Committee to examine and understanding our World Heritage Properties.

Thank you for your continuous efforts for safeguarding the World Heritage Properties of Nepal.

cc:

- Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation,
Singhadurbar, Kathmandu
- Nepal National Commission for UNESCO,
Ministry of Education, Keshar Mahal, Kathmandu.
- The Permanent Delegates of Nepal to UNESCO,
Paris, France.
- UNESCO Kathmandu Office,
Sanepa, Lalitpur.

(Bhes Narayan Dahal)
Director General

DIRECTOR GENERAL

Kathmandu Valley World Heritage Property (Nepal)

(C 121 bis)

*A report on the implementation of the decision of 37th decision of
World Heritage Committee in 2013 and on the
State of Conservation of the Property*

January 2015

Submitted by:
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY
Government of Nepal

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Introduction

The seven sites that are archaeologically, historically, culturally and religiously very important in Kathmandu valley were enlisted on the World Heritage list in 1979 as Kathmandu Valley World Heritage Property. Among them, Hanuman Dhoka Durbar Protected Monument Zone, Lalitpur Durbar Protected Monument Zone and Bhaktapur Durbar Protected Monument Zone are medieval royal palace complexes and Swayambhu Protected Monument Zone, Bauddha Protected Monument Zone, Pashupati Protected Monument Zone and Changu Narayan Monument Zone are religious temple complexes with medieval art and architectural design or settings. Department of Archaeology under Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation is the National Authority for conservation and management of all Cultural World Heritage Property in Nepal.

This report has been prepared as per the request of the World Heritage Committee in its 37th Session at Phnom Penh in 2013.

Since the removal of Kathmandu Valley from the list of World Heritage in Danger in 2007, the State Party, represented by Department of Archaeology, site offices, local stakeholders and the local Government has been trying their better to conserve and keep continuously its Outstanding Universal Value of the property with assistance of well established management framework defined in Integrated Management Framework. It has been possible to accomplish some progress implementing the Management Framework. Regular meetings of the Coordinative Working Committee have been going on very fruitfully. It has been helping the members, the site managers to understand the problems and management issues of all Monument Zones and sharing the information as well as their own experiences in managing the sites.

Committee Decisions

37 COM 7 B.65

Kathmandu Valley (Nepal) (C 121)

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **36 COM 7B.66**, adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Welcomes the State Party's progress in finding an alternative route for the new Tilganga-Tamranga tunnel and road;
4. Encourages the State Party to submit details of alternative routes for the road to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies, at the earliest opportunity, preferably at the concept stage and before irreversible commitments are made;
5. Notes the adoption of ecological measures to manage environmental damage in the Mrigasthali deer park and on the route of the abandoned road through the Pashupati Monument Zone;
6. Also welcomes the progress with review and update of the 2007 Integrated Management Plan (IMP); the Disaster Risk Management Plan; and the formulation of regulations to ensure that Heritage Impact Assessments (HIAs) are produced for all significant developments within the property;
7. Also notes the considerable conservation efforts evident in the list of recent projects undertaken, the awareness of and adherence to good conservation principles and the monitoring by the Department of Archaeology;
8. Regrets that the HIA of the new electric crematorium concurrently under construction in the Pashupati Monument Zone, was not undertaken on time to improve its design and position, especially with regard to the 30m high chimney which will have an adverse visual impact on the property;
9. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies, a scheme of mitigation of the impact of the crematorium chimney, including its position, color and fabric, potential for screening and assurances that its construction method would allow removal;
10. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies:
 - a) Information concerning verification of the closure of the abandoned road,

- b) Information on progress on the review of the IMP and the development of a Disaster Risk Management Plan,
- c) HIAs of all significant development proposals in the property, including visitor and parking provisions mentioned in the Pashupati Master Plan, the extension to the airport and the route of the new road, and of any major conservation or reconstruction project, in particular the Bhaidegah temple, before approval for the schemes is granted, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;

Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2015**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015.

Section A

Response from the State Party to the World Heritage Committee's Decision

Refer 37 COM 7 B.65

4. *Encourages the State Party to submit details of alternative routes for the road to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies, at the earliest opportunity, preferably at the concept stage and before irreversible commitments are made;*

As it was reported in the previous SoC Report in 2013, the Tilganga-Tamraganga road constructed to connect Tilganga to Gothatar was already stopped principally and several initiative activities has taken by Pashupati Area Development Trust (PADT) to mitigate and conserve the previously existed ecological environment; which was destructed by the construction of that new road. As this road was stopped, the existing narrow road from Chabahil Mitrapark to Gothatar was widened which goes from the northern border of Pashupati Protected Monument Zone as an alternative route for the easy access to Gothatar area. The work of further development of road and the bridge is ongoing. Department of Road under Ministry of Infrastructure, Construction and Transportation is the central authority for the development of the road.

7. *Notes the adoption of ecological measures to manage environmental damage in the Mrigasthali deer park and on the route of the abandoned road through the Pashupati Monument Zone;*

Result of Ecological Restoration in Deer Park

The environmental problem especially due to the Deer Park in Mrigasthali at Pasupati Protected Monument Zone is under conservation. As per the identified solution, the entire deer park area is divided into two parts and the deer are confined in one part and next part being adequate conservation which includes tree plantation as well. Decreasing the number of deer into limited number and application of traditional measures to control general soil erosion are some activities done as the preliminary activities.

Restoration effort in Abandoned Road

All means transportation are prohibited in the stopped and abandoned road, due to that the bushes has been growing up which is much helpful for its ecological restoration. Additionally PADT has its own plan to retain the area in its originality; which will be submitted after completion of its process.

8. *Also welcomes the progress with review and update of the 2007 Integrated Management Plan (IMP); the Disaster Risk Management Plan; and the formulation of regulations to ensure that Heritage Impact Assessments (HIAs) are produced for all significant developments within the property;*

Review of IMP

Integrated Management Framework (IMF) has reviewed and updated as it is the provision recommended in the Integrated Management Framework document itself that the IMF should be reviewed in every 5 years to update the lacking of IMF, to address the practical issues into IMF and many other aspects for better and strengthening management system.

The reviewed IMF has addressed to Disaster Risk Management Plan and Heritage Impact Assessments (HIA) as an indispensable procedure in and development work in heritage site. Moreover, budget is allocated in the running for the activities concerning HIA.

9. *Also notes the considerable conservation efforts evident in the list of recent projects undertaken, the awareness of and adherence to good conservation principles and the monitoring by the Department of Archaeology;*

There has been good relation between local and central authority on the subject of preservation, conservation and management of World Heritage Site. Coordinating Working Committee (CWC) has been a prominent forum to exchange the problem aroused in each heritage site and also to have good solutions. The monthly meeting of CWC under the secretariat of the Head of World Heritage Conservation Section, Department of Archaeology is being held in cyclic order in seven Protected Monument Zones included into the Kathmandu Valley World Heritage Property. The site managers from all monument zones: Pashupati Area Development Trust (PADT), Federation of Swayambhu Management and Conservation (FSMC), Bouddha Area Development Committee (BADC), Kathmandu Metropolitan City (KMC), Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City (LSMC), Bhaktapur Municipality (BM) and Changunarayan Municipality (CM – which was Village Development Committee previously but recently it is also declared as Changunarayan

Municipality by the Government of Nepal) are the members of CWC, which also includes the Heads of Monument Preservation and Palace Maintenance Offices existed in Hanumandhoka, Patan and Bhanktapur under DoA, who are also defined as the site managers in IMF.

Building Permit

As all seven sites of Kathmandu Valley World Heritage Property has preserved under the Protected Monument Zone. Specific Bylaws has been implementing to keep its OUV in original state, to control the new development and also to track the private building to considerable conservation principle. Department of Archaeology has approved following numbers of private residential buildings within the monument zones for the renovation and reconstruction in the fiscal year 2070/71 (2013/14) and 2071/72 (2014/15):

Monument Zones	Application	Approved
Patan Durbar Square MZ	33	28
Bhaktapur Durbar Square MZ	26	20
Hanuman Dhoka Durbar Square MZ	20	16
Pashupatinath MZ	17	11
Baudhanath MZ	5	5
Swayambhu MZ	1	1
Changunarayan MZ	2	0
Total	104	81

10. Regrets that the HIA of the new electric crematorium concurrently under construction in the Pashupati Monument Zone, was not undertaken on time to improve its design and position, especially with regard to the 30m high chimney which will have an adverse visual impact on the property;

Considerable mitigation efforts are being taken to minimize to previous errors occurred while building the Electronic Crematorium.

11. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies, a scheme of mitigation of the impact of the crematorium chimney, including its position, color and fabric, potential for screening and assurances that its construction method would allow removal;

As per the suggestions of WHC decision received the letter from World Heritage Centre dated 22 October 2014, on scheme of mitigation of the impact of the crematorium chimney, including its position, color and fabric, is already prepared by PADT and sent to WHC by Department of Archaeology. The report is enclosed as annex in this report.

12. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies:

- a) Information concerning verification of the closure of the abandoned road,*
- b) Information on progress on the review of the IMP and the development of a Disaster Risk Management Plan,*

The IMF reviewing process has completed that Disaster Risk Management Plan and provision of HIA has addressed in IMF as an essential procedure to be adopted prior to any development work in World Heritage Site. The final IMF is in the process for approval by the government of Nepal, as it was adopted by the decision of Cabinet (the government of Nepal) in 2007.

- c) HIAs of all significant development proposals in the property, including visitor and parking provisions mentioned in the Pashupati Master Plan, the extension to the airport and the route of the new road, and of any major conservation or reconstruction project, in particular the Bhaidegah temple, before approval for the schemes is granted, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines;*

Visitor and Parking Provision in PMZ

As the provision of HIA has included into the reviewed IMF, it would be mandatory to adopt the procedure of HIA for any new development work in each monument zones which are included into the Kathmandu Valley world heritage property.

However, the provisions for visitor and parking are included into the Master Plan of Pashupati; there has no proposal received in DoA for mentioned provisions yet from PADT,

but maintaining the parking within its periphery which were existed previously, not new development.

Extension of Airport

Concerning the extension of Tribhuvan International Airport, no formal information has received yet in the Department of Archaeology from TIA authority.

Bhaidega Temple in Patan

The HIA report prepared by Saskritik Sampada Samrakshan Samuha (Cultural Heritage Conservation Group) is already sent to WHC from Department of Archaeology and it was already sent letter by World Heritage Center dated 22 October 2014 in respect of World Heritage Committee decision in its 38th session.

Section B

Other current conservation issues identified by the State Party

[Note: conservation issues that are not mentioned in the Decision of the World Heritage Committee or any information requested from the World Heritage Centre]

Management and Awareness Activities

1. Completion of IMP Review

The Integrated Management Framework has reviewed as per the provision in Integrated Management Framework. The provision states that it needs to be reviewed in every 5 years to adapt to the changing scenarios and to better address the factors affecting the property. As it was reported in previous SoC Report, questionnaires were distributed and conducted detail survey research from all site offices on their individual views in their entire sites as well as on the whole management system of KVWHP. Different expert meetings in presence of site office managers were organized to discuss on Economic Framework, Management Framework, Monitoring Framework, Institutional Framework and Legal Framework.

2. Coordinative Working Committee Meetings (CWC)

CWC Secretariat based in World Heritage Conservation Section, Department of Archaeology arranged series of meetings in once a month. All the site managers as the member of CWC from all PMZ who are involving in the site management take part in the meeting.

3. The School Training in the World Heritage Property Area

The Department of Archaeology has been conducted several activities for making aware to the related stakeholders as well to the other people on World Heritage. Regarding this, DoA has conducted different programs; i.e. interaction with the residents within the entire protected monument zone, photo exhibition, talk programs, heritage walk and many other programs since 2003. Since last some years DoA has been conducting photo exhibition and heritage training program for School students and teachers. This is considered as one of the most effective and best approaches for heritage conservation and management. Therefore, Government of Nepal, Department of Archaeology has been allocating some regular budget for School Training Program. A seven-days School Training as an awareness program was conducted, which included the students of grade 8 and 9 of the schools situated within the seven PMZs. 97 students and 7 teachers

participated in the program. There was a competition in Essay Writing on World Heritage Conservation and Management recently after the completion of training. The students shown their interest and were encouraged awarding some prizes, especially they were awarded a certificate. This kind of training program was much appreciated by the many stakeholders and from everywhere.

In the running fiscal year, student awareness program is being conducted introducing with new theme to activate students giving them the identity of *STUDENT EMBASSADOR*.

The aim of training is to make aware to the teachers and students, who are the main agents of the society or the community to communicate and spread knowledge slowly but steadily and positively activating the student themselves; that is believed to be helpful in conservation and management the World Heritage.

4. HIA Program

However; the concept of HIA is newly introduced in Nepal especially for the development projects within the KVWHP, reports on HIA in four different Protected Monument Zones are published. In the previous year DoA has allocated some budget for some awareness and training programs on HIA, which is continuing in the running F/Y as well. The first HIA report was prepared on tourism impact on heritage in Lumbini, the second was by PADT for assessing the impact of Electric Crematorium in Pashupati Protected Monument Zone, third was prepared by DoA to assess the impact of new development in archaeological site of Tilaurakot which is in the tentative list of world heritage site and the fourth was to assess the impact on Patan Monument Zone by the proposed Bhaidega Temple.

However, numbers of HIA report are produced; it is recommended to formulate a basic format for HIA in Nepal. Therefore, it is planned to prepare a basic standard format of HIA within the allocated budget in the running fiscal year of DoA.

5. Capacity Building Training on Stone Art

As the skilled manpower on traditional techniques and methods are disappearing gradually. Therefore, DoA has allocated some budget is in this F/Y 2071/72 (2014/15). Training for developing the capacity on stone art is being organized by DoA. The professional stone artists are targeted participants for the training which will help to continue the traditional stone art in conservation of stone structures.

6. Awareness program to stakeholders of Seven Protected Monument Zone

As a regular program conducted by DoA, an awareness program and campaign on importance of heritage is being organized. Budget is allocated in the running fiscal year.

Awareness program conducted by Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City

Several awareness programs has been conducting by the different organizations including local governments i.e. municipalities. Among which Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City has conducted several awareness programs targeting to the local residents on importance of the heritage and procedure of heritage conservation and management. In this process, the program was launched as training on '*Understanding Heritage and Culture*'. The major objectives of the program were as follows:

- to make aware people on tangible and intangible heritage of their own.
- to make aware on role of community and the concerned authority in conservation and management of heritage.
- to make aware on bylaws implemented for preservation of private houses within the protected monument zone.

The targeted groups for the awareness program were as following:

Rudravarna Mahavihar preservation committee

Shanti Women Group

Manimandap Mahavihar Tol

Durbar Square Women Group

Srivachchha Saving and Credit Group

Tamrakar Society

Section C

In conformity with paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines, please describe any potential major restorations, alterations and/or new construction(s) within the protected area and its buffer zone that might be envisaged.

State of Conservation reports from Individual Monument Zones

Refer 37 COM 7 B. 65

As the DoA is requested by UNESCO World Heritage Committee 37th session to submit an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of above on Kathmandu Valley World Heritage Property. Taking as major responsibility of State Party, DoA have organized series of meetings with concerning authorities, stakeholders and local authorities and communities. Numbers of conservation works, conducted by Site Office, Metropolitan City, Municipality and other NGO and INGO; which were completed under the supervision of DoA and some are still ongoing. The Major conservation works conducted in Seven Monument Zones in previous and running fiscal year are as follows:

1. Hanuman Dhoka Durbar Protected Monument Zone

Hanuman Dhoka Museum Development Committee in close coordination with Department of Archaeology

Conservation of the Secondary Shrines of Taleju Temple

The two Secondary Shrines of Taleju Temple in Hanumndhoka Palace Complex are conserved. Among the sixteen shrines around Taleju Temple, *Jhigatis* (roof tiles) of six shrines were disordered due to rainwater seepage, wooden rafter, shaft, planking were damaged. The cracks were appeared and developed in the brick walls of the shrines partially. These all were conserved and strengthened using traditional techniques / methods and materials: *dachi appa*, *maappa*, and *jhigati* (the traditional tile).

Partial Conservation of the Courtyard of Hanumandhoka Palace

Some of the emblems within the palace building and courtyards were repaired, done chemical treatment as required and painted with color traditionally. The Suricha (the conical decorative emblems of outer veranda of the palace (out side of Sundari Chowk and

Mohankali Chowk) was also conserved, as the cone shaped wooden motifs were damaged and lost., the originals were reused as much as possible and some were replaced. The artistic windows, doors and struts of the eastern lounge of Nasal Chowk and the northern elevation of Basantapur tower were also painted with traditional color and chemical treatment as required. The brick wall, wooden windows and struts of Lonha Chowk were conserved. Maintaining the drainage system the stone paved courtyard of Nasal Chowk was conserved as well.

Conservation of Degutale Temple and Tribhuwan Hall

Conservation work was conducted to the the eastern bulging wall through scanning, a conservation method of cultural built heritage. The floor of Tribhuwan hall also repaired using traditional Teliya Brick paving.

Maintenance of Narayan Pokhari (The pond of Narayan)

The Narayan Pokhari (pond with the big stone image of Bishnu) lies in the eastern most side of the Hanumandhoka Palace complex. The pond is maintained and filled up with water, as the ancient pond was dried up since some 30 years, which was built by Pratap Malla.

Conservation of Bhagawati Temple of Nhulachhen Chowk

The courtyard, in the southern side of the Hanumandhoka Palace complex, north of Gaddhi Baithak is known as Nhulachhen Chowk. The small beautiful three roofed Bhagawati Temple in the middle of the courtyard was in dilapidated condition due to leakage of water and developing cracks. The temple was preserved through traditional techniques and materials: Dachi Appa, Ma Appa, Jigati tile, mud, surkhi mortars made with the mixture of lime, sand and surkhee.

Conservation of Nasadyo Temple

The Nasadyo (god of dance) temple at Masan Chowk was conserved. The Chowk at the western part of Palace Complex is known as Kanheho Chowk or Kanhel Chowk. The courtyard and the temple are believed to be built in Malla Period. Small tiered temple has of two roofs. Sattal, a traditional rest house, in Masan Chowk was also conserved. Due to natural process in a long duration of time and leakage of rain water developed the cracks and bulge the structure. The Sattal was restored using traditional materials: Dhachi appa, Maappa, Stone, Tellia Bricks, lime, sand and surkhee,

Conservation of Shiva Temple of Bhandarkhal

The Shiva temple of Bhandarkhal Garden along with the Nagpokhari is another important monument conserved in this fiscal year. The beautiful terracotta tympanum of the temple is the most important part of this temple. Due to rain water seepage, the state of conservation was poor and was in dilapidated condition.

Conservation of Dhikuti (the Vault)

Two traditional vaults were preserved in Hanumandhoka Palace complex. Both vaults are in Bhandarkhal Garden. One of them was built during Rana prime minister Chandra Samsher and the another is believed older than that. The four longed style vault needed safeguarding that conservation work was conducted. The broken eastern and southern lounge is also under conservation in present.

Kathmandu Metropolitan City in coordination with Department of Archaeology:

Renovation of Narayan Temple

The temple of Naryan in the western part of Hanumandhoka palace area, just west of Siva Parvati temple is under renovation. A three roofed temple presumably built in late Malla period, was in dilapidated condition. The state of conservation of all three Jhigati roof was pitiable, the wall was cracked and the entire temple was tilted in the west as well. Under the direct supervision and technical support of DoA, Kathmandu Metropolitan City has carried conservation work of the temple. The temple is being renovated in traditional method and materials.

Renovation of Singha Sattal

The conservation work of Singha Sattal (Rest House for travelers or pilgrims traditionally) has started. The Sattal with a shrine of Natyeswar (god of dance) inside it was in dilapidated condition for a long time. Under the direct supervision and technical support of DoA, with detail documentation, it is being conserved by KMC and Guthi Sansthan.

2. Patan Durbar Protected Monument Zone

Department of Archaeology

Completion of Conservation of Patan Bhimsen Temple

As the disordered Jhigati tile of the first roof was maintained and the modern marble tile of the front wall of first and second floor was replaced by traditional brick, Dachi Appa, the entire conservation of Bhimsen temple has completed. As reported in previous SoC report, the conservation work of the temple was started before 3 year.

Conservation of Roof of Jyesthavarna Mahavihar

The conservation work of roof of Jyestha Varna Mahavihar has done by Department of Archaeology. It was in dilapidated condition due to natural processes during a long time gap. All the traditional techniques and materials were used in the conservation and now it is in the original design and style architecturally and structurally.

Maintenance and coloring of Kumbheswar Area

As the maintenance and coloring of Kumbheswar Area is the regular periodic performance, giving importance also for the festival, with the conservation of disordered stone paved floor, general maintenance as well as recommended color is applied. Under the Department of Archaeology delegated the authority to Monument Conservation office, Patan; a branch office of DoA and it was responsible for the entire conservation work.

Conservation of roof of Mani Gupha

Mani Gufa was conserved in a periodical conservation work, as roof the shrine is easy accessible from the plinth level of Narayan temple nearby, even for the children, was damaged partially.

Conservation of Sohra Khutte Pati

The Sohra Khutte Pati (the sixteen post rest house), adjacent to the Patan Museum was conserved, as the Jhigati roof of the beautiful public rest house was disordered, broken and fallen partly.

Conservation of Narasimha Temple

Narasimha temple in the Patan Palace Square, built in early 16th century, is one of most ancient Sikhara temples within the premises. It is going to be conducted conservation work jointly funding by the Department of Archaeology and Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City (LSMC). The temple is tilted and cracked vertically in different parts. Except the stone emblems, almost decorative terracotta motifs of the temple are in deteriorated condition and the rare types of those traditional materials are being collected.

As a periodic conservation, chemical conservation was also done to clean up the bushes, grass and micro vegetation grown up in the temple.

Conservation of roof of Degutaleju and Lampati

The conservation of roof of the Degutaleju on the back side, Patan Durbar and Lampati at Mangal Bazar, patan has completed. Only the *Jhigati* roof of the temple was damaged. The *Jhigati* tiles were reused as much as possible.

Conservation of Viswanath Temple

In the running fiscal year, the necessary partial conservation of Viswanath temple in the core area of Patan Monument Zone also has done. Especially the disordered bricks and stones were the major problem in the plinth of this temple, was carried out the conservation work reusing almost older bricks and stones.

Conservation of Old Court Building

The Old court building bordering the south part of the Patan Durbar built in Rana Period is also a significant monument of the period in Patan. As the building has general problem in old Bajra (stucco) plaster, it is repaired and applied the same material as it was in the previously.

Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City, Local community in coordination with DoA

Maintenance of flower beds in Krishna Udhyan at Mangal Bazar

The maintenance of the Krishna Udhyan (Garden of Krishna) is a periodic conservation activities as well as beautification of the area. Basically the broken flower beds in the garden were maintained and suitable flowers and plants are planted.

Repair and Maintenance at Durbar Square Area

The entire Durbar area, especially the walk ways, Chowk, Dabali are maintained. However, the work was carried out especially for SAARC Summit; it was done as periodic conservation of monument site.

Restoration of Patan Royal Palace Complex by KVPT (Mul Cok, Taleju Temple, Kot Pati, Stone Gates and Sudari Cok)

Restoration and conservation work is being held in Patan Durbar Square by **Kathmandu Valley Preservation Trust (KVPT)** under the supervision of Department of Archaeology. The multi year project was begun in 2008.

Mul Chowk

Mul Chowk (Nepali for “main court”) is almost twice as large as Sundari Chowk measuring approximately 30 meters by 30meters and consists of two story wings punctuated by higher temple towers dedicated to various forms of the tutelary goddess of the Malla kings. Central ground floor timber arcades mark the east, west, and north courtyard elevations while the south wing contains a main shrine marked by a gilded repoussé door and tympanum flanked by large gilt copper personifications of the holy rivers Ganga and Yamuna. Carved windows and doors arranged symmetrically about the central axis of each façade complete the composition of each elevation. At the center of the tile paved courtyard is an open air shrine marked by a gilt repoussé canopy. The east garden-facing elevation lacks the richly carved timber elements of the courtyard and west facing elevations. With the exception of the east elevation, the late 20th century roof structure is supported by an array of historic and recent carved roof struts. The construction of Mul Cok in 1666 was part of a campaign to renew and renovate the whole of the Patan Royal Palace Complex and most certainly rests on older foundations.

Mul Chowk, East Wing, East Facade

During and after the laying of traditional roof tile (*jhingati*) on a 4” thick mud bed was completed.



Mul Chowk South Wing

Above and below: Traditional tillers, awales, are laying traditional roof tile over a mud bed on the courtyard-facing side.”



Mul Chowk South Wing

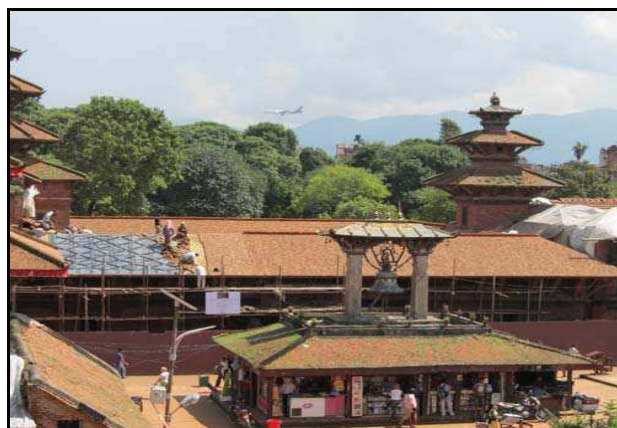
Courtyard facade after jhingati laying completed.





Mul Chowk, West Wing

Above photos display the dismantling of the unhistorical roof of Mul Cok's west wing over successive periods of time.



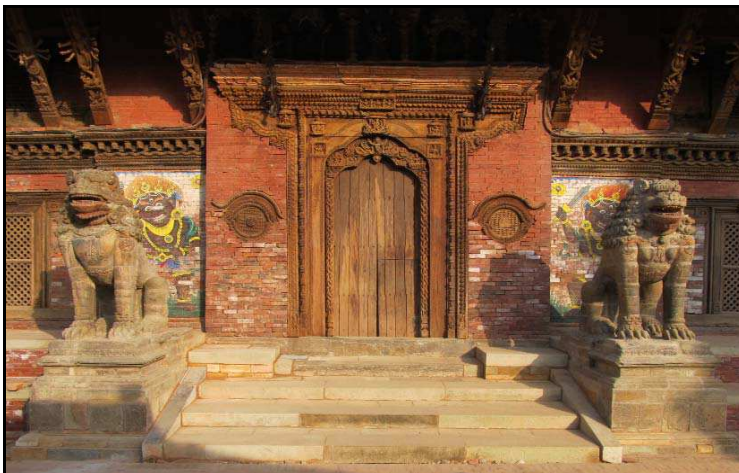
Mul Chowk West Wing

Views of carious stages of roof reconstruction where the process of wall plate, beam, pillar base, pillar, meth (capitol), ridge beam, rafters, sal planking, marine plywood, and jhingati roof tile installation is ongoing.



Mul Chowk West Wing Main Gate

View of main entrance steps before restoration



Mul Chowk West Wing Main Gate

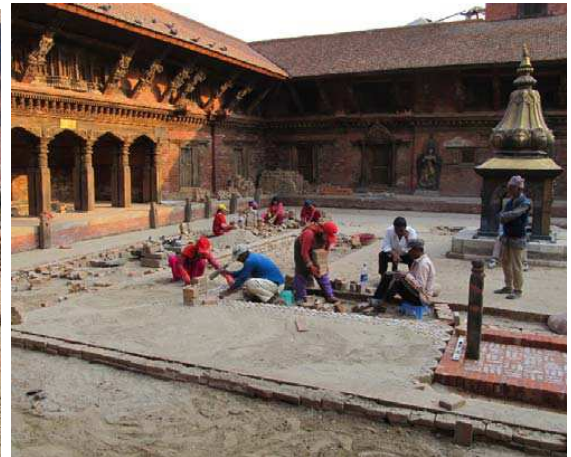
View of main entrance steps after complete rebuilding





Mul Chowk West Wing

View of west wing's west (exterior) and east (courtyard) facade after restoration was completed. Note the completed courtyard pavement.



Mul Chowk, Courtyard

Courtyard pavement nearing completion - Bricks were installed on edge over a sand bed



Mul Chowk, Courtyard

Courtyard pavement completed with brick on edge paving in the original, historic pattern.



Golden Doorway Mul Chowk
Yantaju Shrine Mul Chowk

Sundari Chowk

Sundari Chowk is the earliest and most intact surviving royal quadrangle of the Patan Royal Palace Complex and is regarded by many scholars as the most important example of Malla-period palace architecture for the richness of its largely intact façade carvings and for its pleasing proportions. The building, roughly 17 meters by 17 meters, consists of four three story wings that surround a stone paved courtyard. At the center of it is the Tusha Hiti, an elaborately carved stone step-well that was constructed for ritual purposes for the Malla king. Load bearing masonry walls are faced in high-fi red veneer brick (Newari daci apa, typical of temples and royal buildings) and are punctuated by richly carved timber windows, doors, niches, struts, and arcades. The carvings depict a carefully choreographed iconography of deities and their attributes, in traditional Malla style, along with scenes of royal activities.

3. Bhaktapur Durbar Square Monument Zone

Department of Archaeology

Conservation of Sundari Chowk

The entire chowk is conserved in the running fiscal year. The stone water conduit is repaired and the water in the conduit, which was discontinued for years, is continued. Naga pond of the Chowk was cleaned and conserved. The outer walking space around the conduit and pond was conserved maintaining the stone pavement. The traditional Pati, on the north part of the Chowk is entirely renovated in traditional way.

Conservation of Museum Garden

The garden of the National Art Museum has conserved maintaining the stone pavement of the floor and flower beds. The water conduit on the eastern part of the garden, the temple on the north-eastern corner of the garden is repaired and renovated respectively. The Jhigati roof of the Pati in the garden is repaired.

Conservation of the Fasidega

Fasidega, the siva temple, erected after the earthquake on the remained plinth of previous original temple, was conserved and colored. The grown up vegetation of plinth and temple is cleaned up, the bulged western one plinth was also repaired, and plastered partially on the flaked out portion.

Renovation of Chardham temples

Two of the four replica temples, of the four famous Hindu pilgrimage of India, on the south western corner of Bhaktapur Durbar Square, are being renovated. The four temples: Badrinath, Kedarnath, Rameswar and Dwarika. The Rameswar and Badrinath are under renovation. It is targeted to complete the project within running fiscal year.

Conservation of Dyomaju Pati

The public rest house in Dyomaju Chowk in Bhaktapur is under progress. As the pati (rest house) was almost ruined, it is being restored in exact original style applying traditional material and method.

Conservation of well of Tuthi Chowk

The ancient well of Tuthi Chowk in Bhaktapur palace complex is completed. The well was in poor condition and converted like a dumping. The plinth structure of the well was in dilapidated condition. Stone, brick, lime, sand and brick powder are the major traditional material used in the conservation.

Periodic conservation of Bhaktapur Palace Square

As a periodic conservation, broken or cracked plinth, Cornices of all monument of the square were maintained; stone or brick pavement of the walkway and court yard also repaired; chemical treatment and appropriate coloring of the monuments has done in the site as a periodic conservation work.

Conservation of Ganesh Temple

The Ganesh temple along the side of Golden Gate of Bhaktapur has conserved to retain it in its original shape and style. As the temple was plastered in inappropriate way in previous work, it is conserved by applying the traditional brick and other materials. The work of conservation is completed now.

Chemical Conservation

The chemical conservation of Nyatapoli Temple, Lam Pati, statue of Bhupatindra Mall and Golden Gate is completed.

Bhaktapur Municipality in coordination with Department of Archaeology (DoA)

Renovation of Mul Chowk

Continuing the renovation and conservation work of Bhaktapur Durbar Square, inside the Mul Chok, that was started in fiscal year 068-69, the northern lounge as well as the Sandal wood window, the conservation work has carried out. The eastern part, the continuation of the northern part of the main gate of Mul Chowk, is being completed soon.

Conservation of outer wall of Sadasiva Chowk

The conservation work for outer eastern and southern wall of the Sadasiva Chowk was also carried out through the traditional techniques and materials much carefully that it is one of the most significant part of Bhaktapur Durbar and surroundings.

4. Changu Narayan Protected Monument Zone

Department of Archaeology

Kileswar Temple Conservation

The conservation of Kileswar Mahadev temple on the south western corner of Changu Narayan Temple is completed. Of the small two roof temple, the upper floor and the two roofs are conserved. As much as possible the artistic wooden emblems are reused, however, the planking and interior damaged wooden parts are replaced. The roof of the temple is built of Jhigati tile.

Bhimsen Pati Conservation

The Bhimsen pati outside the Changu Narayan Temple complex is conserved. In the pati, the Jhigati roof, the side wall and court yard are conserved. Jhigati tile, stone, traditional bricks are major material used in the conservation.

Ecological conservation in Changunarayan Monument Zone

Budget was allocated from Department of Archaeology, in previous fiscal year, for the ecological conservation of Changu Narayan Protected Monument Zone.

The ecological restoration program was jointly organized by DoA, Department of Forestry and Rotary Club of Tripureswar, Kathmandu. After the plantation in entire forest area of Changu Narayan, some money was handed over from Rotary Club of Tripureswar to Changu Narayan Development Committee to take care of the plants for the year ahead.

5. Swayambhu Protected Monument Zone

Federation of Swayambhu Management and Conservation(FSMC) in coordination with DoA

Conservation of Eastern Stairway

The eastern stairway to reach to Swayambhu Stupa from Bhagawanpau was repaired. As the stone steps of stairs were disordered and became slippery due to log gap in maintenance, was maintained and repaired.

Repairing of the Finial of Chaityas

The missing finial of the Chaityas around the Swayambhu Stupa area was replaced by FSMC. Missing some 70 stone finials (*trayodasha bhuwana* of Chaitya) were got carved by skilled craft-men on the basis of size and types of the Chaitya in traditional way and replaced.

Fencing for the preservation of the Jungle

The fences are kept entirely along the right side of the eastern stairway to control the theft and destruction of the wood by neighboring people.

Maintenance of Ajima Pokhari

The pond named Ajima Pokhari was maintained and fenced, as the pond was almost converted as garbage dumping side. It is targeted to fill the water collecting from the top of Swayambhu hill in the rainy season as a natural process.

Conservation of Shantipur

A significant conservation work was carried out by Federation of Swayambhu Management and conservation for Santipur temple, one of the prominent and significant monuments of in and around Swayambu area in direct supervision and controlling by DoA. As the roof of the temple was in dilapidated condition and due to water seepage, almost wooden emblems were damaged. In the conservation, the modern corrugated sheet was replaced by traditional Copper sheets. The rotten timber beams were replaced and the reusable parts were reused as well. Especially, the treat on the old wall painting of the Santipur Temple was solved by this conservation.

Maintenance of Circumambulatory path

The stone paved circumambulatory path of the Swayambhu Stupa is maintained. Cracked and missing stone slab are replaced by new and the entire smooth slippery stone floor is maintained coarsening it by chiseling method.

Conservation of Parapet

As the parapet of eastern and southern side of Swayambhu Stupa was constructed before in unsuitable way applying iron pipe before, on the course of present conservation, the parapet is reconstructed in its traditional way as its original style is preserved in the north eastern side of the stupa.

Conservation of Ajima Temple

The temple of Ajima Goddess is conserved especially applying the metal molding on the wooden artistic motif of post, door, window, and tympanum. Application of metal, especially of gold, silver, and copper or bronze, in the same motif carved in original wooden emblem is traditionally accepted.

6. Bouddha Protected Monument Zone

Boudha Area Development Committee in coordination with DoA

Conservation of Mane Wall

In the initiation of Baudhanath Area Development Committee, the Mane Wall around the Stupa was conserved applying completely traditional methods and materials, under the supervision of DoA. However, the original plaster of the wall was mixture of mud, cow dung and Pedy husk with water, in the present conservation the *bajra* mortar, mixture of lime, sand, brick powder, black lentil powder and molasses with water, is applied, as the Bajra is well accepted traditionally and is also a traditional building material.

Repairing of the Circumambulatory Path

The stone paved circumambulatory of the stupa is now being maintained by Bouddha Area Development Trust.

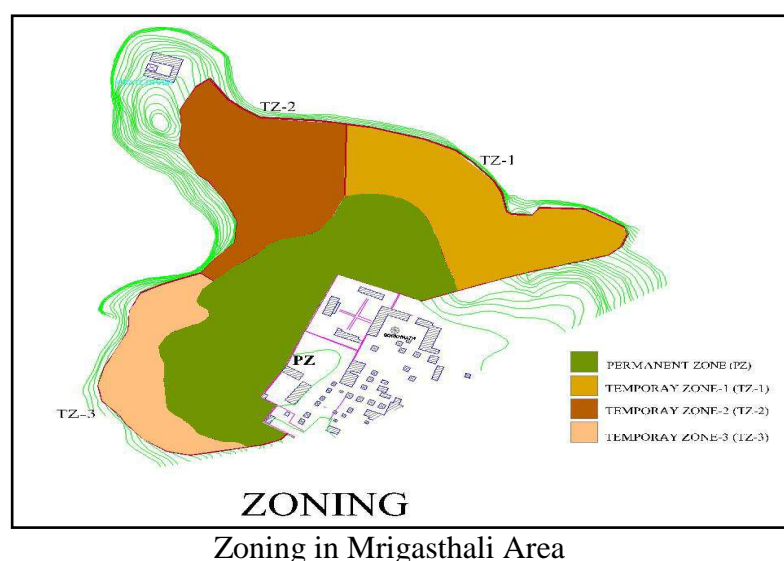
7. Pashupati Protected Monument Zone

Pashupati Area Development Trust in coordination with DoA

Apart from implementing the Master Plan of Pashupati Protected Monument Zone, Pashupati Area Development Trust has been involved in various conservation works within the entire Protected Monument Zone. It has been involved in the conservation of monuments from the year of its establishment. Some of them are as following:

Conservation of Mrigasthali (the deer park)

As reported in the previous SoC Report, acknowledging the pre-historic importance, addressing in the Master plan of Pashupati Area Development Trust, it was proposed to preserve it in its original state keeping deer in the particular forest; and arranged in the same way. But due to deer there is negative impact that forest is now suffering from heavy deforestation and soil erosion in the necked sloped terrain during monsoon time. Not only this much also roots of trees are opened and urine of deer is very much poisonous for the plants which ultimately caused the death of the trees.



In this devastating condition neither the deer got grass to neither graze nor the terrain nor was forest preserved.

For solving this problem PADT lunched a project (Ecological Restoration in Mregasthali Area) for the conservation of Mrigasthali forest, terrain and deer. The plan proposed to control the deer in flat area, plantation in deforested area with tree guards, seeds of bushes were spread all around and retention and protect walls with filled bags of earth were used where heavy erosion of soil is formed by forming valley. Newer fence boundary was

created to squish the deer in flat area. Finally, after the prohibition of deer and other actions that had undertaken in sloped terrain gives quite a good result in the regeneration of vegetation and protection of soil erosion. Planted trees with tree guards are also growing quite satisfactorily.



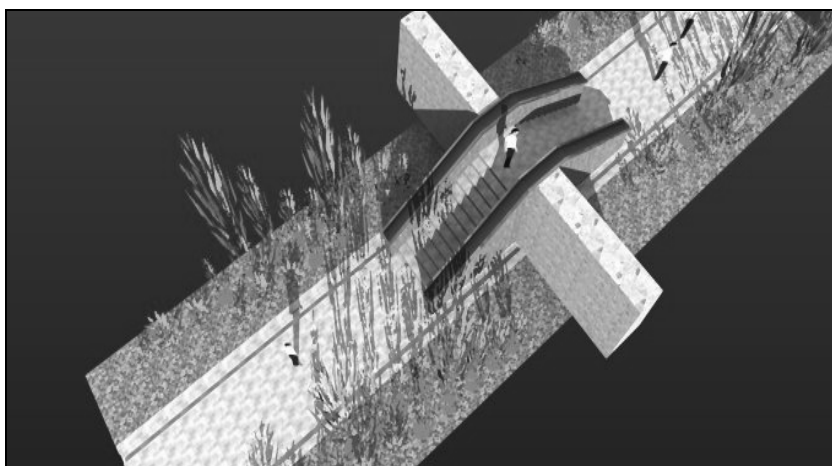
Ecological Conservation of Tilganga- Tamragana Road

It was an accident to open the track in this area. This road caused heavy loss of natural terrain and forest in Shleshmantak Forest area. Vishwarupa, one of the important monuments of within Pashupati Protected Monument Zone, is also in risk due to this road.



Pedestrian in Tilganga-Tamragana Street

As it was reported in previous SoC Report, as a result of series of talk and discussion with stakeholders and different concerned authorities, there had been a mutual understanding to stop the road two years ago. An authority and site manager, PADT already stopped vehicular movement in this road. Securities are provided to stop the movement of the vehicle in this area. Now PADT has prepared the design and drawing for the construction of barriers in both ends of the road.



Vehicle Barrier & Proposed Street for Tilganga to Tamraganga

After stopping the vehicular movement in this road, losses are being reduced and vegetations are growing up gradually.

Public Vehicle Parking



Master plan of Pashupati area proposed the Parking in B12 area and near Ban Ganesh at B5 Area for the visitors and tourist. In B12 Area According to Master plan of Pashupati Area deck parking is proposed but now Surface Parking is being constructed for the vehicle.

Conservation Sattals (Traditional Public Rest House)

Some of the public rest houses are being restored in Pasupati Protected Monument Zone by PADT under the supervision of Department of Archeology. Banamukteshwar sattal, also known as twin Sattal and Dhunighar at Gorkhnath area are being completed soon. Conservation of Raksheshwar Sattal is in the process. The wooden emblems and bricks were reused as much as possible in the conservation work. The mixture of lime-surkhi was

used as mortar and the traditional *Dachi Apa* was used in facade to make the monument more compatible in the area. Due to the activities of monkey, use of traditional *Jhigati* tile is worthless that red corrugated sheets were used in roof compatibly as per the bylaws for the entire site.



Rakshaswar Sattal Conservation (Gorakhnath Area)



Conservation of Dhunighar at Gorakhnath area



Bammukteshwar Sattal at Mregasthali