

UPDATED REPORT

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**KATHMANDU VALLEY WORLD HERITAGE SITE**  
(Nepal) (C 121 bis)  
**1 FEBRUARY 2017**



**Submitted by:**  
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## **Introduction**

The seven Protected Monument Zones, which are very important for the archaeological, historical, cultural, religious and many other values, were enlisted on the World Heritage list in 1979 as Kathmandu Valley World Heritage Property. The seven in one site consists, Hanuman Dhoka Durbar Square, Patan Durbar Square, Bhaktapur Durbar Square, Swayambhu Bauddha, Pashupati and Changu Narayan Protected Monument Zones. Department of Archaeology is the sole national authority of Government of Nepal for the conservation and management of the World Heritage property of Nepal.

## Committee Decisions

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/16/40.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **39 COM 7B.69**, adopted at its 39th session (Bonn, 2015),
3. Acknowledges the efforts of the Department of Archaeology, with the support of UNESCO and various donors and agencies, to respond to the effects of the April/May 2015 earthquakes;
4. Notes that all seven monument zones have suffered extensive damage from the earthquakes of April-May 2015, which resulted in adverse impacts on attributes, authenticity, integrity and management of the property and put its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) at risk;
5. Also notes that earthquakes are a regular feature of the Kathmandu Valley, and that the “cyclical renewal” carried out by craftspeople, using traditional processes and materials, has sustained the heritage values of the property over time;
6. Considers that a renewal process could help restore some of the attributes affected by the earthquake, thereby reducing the impact on the OUV, but emphasizes that this work must be based on a review and analysis of precisely what has been damaged and could be recovered, of what has been lost and will need to be replaced by new structures, as well as on a clear understanding of the attributes of OUV for each monument zone and how each has been impacted;
7. Urges the State Party to develop, in full engagement with local community groups, including traditional Guthis and others, a carefully-designed Recovery Master Plan (RMP) supported by guidelines to identify what attributes of OUV can be recovered, how choices are justified, and how the recovery work will be phased and undertaken. The RMP should facilitate the appropriate use, management and maintenance of the sites, in accordance with the OUV of the property and with other local and national values;
8. Also urges the State Party to integrate the RMP within an overall socio-economic revitalization program for urban communities, to encourage residents and local businesses to engage in the recovery process and to ensure that it delivers wide-ranging social and economic benefits;
9. Requests the State Party to review the Integrated Management Plan (IMP) for the property, taking into consideration the damage caused by the earthquakes, its impact on the OUV of the property and the provisions of the RMP, and to prepare a plan of action to build capacity through coordination of local and international expertise, training programs for both heritage principles and master crafts and a scheme to foster long-term sustainability through the provision of reasonable remuneration and long-term employment;
10. Takes note of the report provided by the 2015 Reactive Monitoring mission and also requests the State Party to implement all its detailed recommendations as appropriate;
11. Notes with concern the need for a coherent, consistent and coordinated approach by national institutions for adequate response from the State Party in pursuing recovery and reconstruction of the heritage property;
12. Further notes the dimensions of the recovery task and the potential for the property to be subject to considerable pressure to rebuild within the monument and buffer zones using new approaches and technologies, and to use contractors with inadequate experience and familiarity with traditional materials and local processes, all of which could have considerable adverse impacts on the OUV of the property;

13. Taking into account all of the above-mentioned potential threats and the ascertained threats to the property's OUV caused by the immediate impacts of the 2015 earthquakes, further requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM Reactive Monitoring mission to further define corrective measures and to ascertain the progress accomplished by the State Party;
14. Calls on the international community to continue providing support for both the short-term protection and emergency safeguarding measures and the long-term conservation of the property, which are both necessary to maintain the OUV of the Kathmandu Valley;
15. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, before any irreversible decision is made, detailed information about any major restoration, rehabilitation or reconstruction works foreseen within and in the vicinity of the property, for review by the Advisory Bodies in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
16. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2017**, 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 41st session in 2017, **with a view to considering, in the absence of significant progress, the possible inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

## Section A

### Response to points made by the World Heritage Committee

1. Having examined Document WHC/16/40.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **39 COM 7B.69**, adopted at its 39th session (Bonn, 2015),
3. Acknowledges the efforts of the Department of Archaeology, with the support of UNESCO and various donors and agencies, to respond to the effects of the April/May 2015 earthquakes;
4. Notes that all seven monument zones have suffered extensive damage from the earthquakes of April-May 2015, which resulted in adverse impacts on attributes, authenticity, integrity and management of the property and put its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) at risk;

*However the seven Protected Monument Zones have suffered from the earthquake 2015, some 17% of the total monuments within the KVWHP have affected, which is not so significant, however the significant monuments within the WHS have damaged; which can be rehabilitated through the Nepalese tradition of cyclical renewal. For this, Government of Nepal, Department of Archaeology has already prepared and has been implementing the post-earthquake conservation guidelines 2015 for conservation, reconstruction and rehabilitation of the affected monuments within the Kathmandu Valley World Heritage Property as well as for the National Heritages of Nepal. Therefore, at the end of the post-earthquake reconstruction and rehabilitation process; there would be no negative impact on attributes, authenticity, integrity and management of the property and it's OUV as a whole.*

5. Also notes that earthquakes are a regular feature of the Kathmandu Valley, and that the “cyclical renewal” carried out by craftspeople, using traditional processes and materials, has sustained the heritage values of the property over time;

*As it has already mentioned above in point 4, tradition of cyclical renewal has been continuously applying in post-earthquake conservation, reconstruction and rehabilitation since the starting of the process, which is only the way that Nepalese communities have been sustained their significant cultural heritage since more than seven centuries.*

6. Considers that a renewal process could help restore some of the attributes affected by the earthquake, thereby reducing the impact on the OUV, but emphasizes that this work must be based on a review and analysis of precisely what has been damaged and could be recovered, of what has been lost and will need to be replaced by new structures, as well as on a clear understanding of the attributes of OUV for each monument zone and how each has been impacted;

*In the post-earthquake conservation, reconstruction and rehabilitation process, the first and the most important step is to understand the damages that is significantly affected the particular monument, and which would impact on the overall OUV of monument as well as to the OUV of that site. Therefore, in this process, detailed study as a research work for each and every monument to diagnose the major damage for the treatment has been carried out, then only*

*decision are taking either for the conservation (strengthening, retrofitting etc.), reconstruction or rehabilitation.*

7. Urges the State Party to develop, in full engagement with local community groups, including traditional Guthis and others, a carefully-designed Recovery Master Plan (RMP) supported by guidelines to identify what attributes of OUV can be recovered, how choices are justified, and how the recovery work will be phased and undertaken. The RMP should facilitate the appropriate use, management and maintenance of the sites, in accordance with the OUV of the property and with other local and national values;

*All the post-earthquake conservation, reconstruction and rehabilitation activities have been carrying out as per the Recovery Master Plan, which are also compatible to the post-earthquake conservation guidelines adopted and implemented by Government of Nepal/Department of Archaeology, by which the attributes of OUV will be recovered. It has also considered for the future use, maintenance and management of the particular monuments as well.*

8. Also urges the State Party to integrate the RMP within an overall socio-economic revitalization program for urban communities, to encourage residents and local businesses to engage in the recovery process and to ensure that it delivers wide-ranging social and economic benefits;

*During the process of formulation of the post-earthquake conservation guidelines and other post-earthquake documents, most of the stakeholders including the locals were invited, who actively participated in the process and all the post-earthquake conservation, reconstruction and rehabilitation works are carrying out also with their involvement through community participation, which either by the participation in the launching of the project, interaction-discussion program, opinion taken as the locals voices or directly involve in the entire process as the users groups.*

9. Requests the State Party to review the Integrated Management Plan (IMP) for the property, taking into consideration the damage caused by the earthquakes, its impact on the OUV of the property and the provisions of the RMP, and to prepare a plan of action to build capacity through coordination of local and international expertise, training programs for both heritage principles and master crafts and a scheme to foster long-term sustainability through the provision of reasonable remuneration and long-term employment;

*Review of the Integrated Master Plan has been done just before the last Earthquake 2015; then again reviewed for addressing natural disasters and their effect to the World Heritage Sites, which has prepared and on the process of adoption as amendment by the government of Nepal.*

*It has been proved that IMP is the best document for the management system of Kathmandu Valley World Heritage Property that has been leading for its long-term sustainability regarding the conservation and management with the involvement of locals and related stakeholders as well; which has established as a basic principle system for the site management.*

10. Takes note of the report provided by the 2015 Reactive Monitoring mission and also requests the State Party to implement all its detailed recommendations as appropriate;

*All the recommended activities has being carried out by the Government of Nepal in this post-earthquake conservation, reconstruction and rehabilitation process in the highest level of the possibilities.*

11. Notes with concern the need for a coherent, consistent and coordinated approach by national institutions for adequate response from the State Party in pursuing recovery and reconstruction of the heritage property;

*As the 2015 Reactive Monitoring Mission felt that there was no adequate coordination among the national authorities, as the National Reconstruction Authority was established at that time but it was hung due to the different technical problems, but now it has already been solved and all the national authorities related to the Heritage Rehabilitation, have been working in close coordination among themselves.*

12. Further notes the dimensions of the recovery task and the potential for the property to be subject to considerable pressure to rebuild within the monument and buffer zones using new approaches and technologies, and to use contractors with inadequate experience and familiarity with traditional materials and local processes, all of which could have considerable adverse impacts on the OUV of the property;

*There is no adverse impact on OUV of the property, because of the implementation of Post-Earthquake Conservation Guidelines; however the pressures to rebuild in new approaches are there.*

*The Public Procurement Act of Nepal doesn't allow to rebuild the heritage beyond the tendering process however, Department of Archaeology has been putting some additional criteria which are better for the protection of heritage through contractor's services and that also improves the quality of the services provided by the contractors and it makes compulsion for providing the services of heritage professionals through their contracts. Department of Archaeology is the major monitoring authority for all of the contractor's works; without DoA's monitoring report, project wouldn't be completed.*

13. Taking into account all of the above-mentioned potential threats and the ascertained threats to the property's OUV caused by the immediate impacts of the 2015 earthquakes, further requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM Reactive Monitoring mission to further define corrective measures and to ascertain the progress accomplished by the State Party;

*A Joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM Reactive Monitoring Mission has invited by the Government of Nepal; the Mission will visit the Kathmandu Valley World Heritage Property during 20th – 25th March, 2017.*

14. Calls on the international community to continue providing support for both the short-term protection and emergency safeguarding measures and the long-term conservation of the property, which are both necessary to maintain the OUV of the Kathmandu Valley;

*Recently after the Earthquake 2015 International Communities has been supporting to the Government of Nepal for the conservation, reconstruction and rehabilitation. Several international communities have still been supporting for the short-term as well as the long-term protection of the cultural heritage damaged by the earthquake.*

15. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, before any irreversible decision is made, detailed information about any major restoration, rehabilitation or reconstruction works foreseen within and in the vicinity of the property, for review by the Advisory Bodies in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;

*In respect to the decisions of World Heritage Committee and the Operational Guidelines, Government of Nepal, Department of Archaeology has been submitting all the detailed information about the major restoration, rehabilitation or reconstruction works in this Post-Earthquake Rehabilitation Process.*

16. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2017**, 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 41st session in 2017, **with a view to considering, in the absence of significant progress, the possible inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

*Government of Nepal/ Department of Archaeology has been working very seriously for the protection of OUV of the KVWHP not only after the Earthquake 2015; but since the nomination of the property. Therefore, the Government of Nepal, Department of Archaeology has been working for the protection of OUV of the Property and would like to humbly request to the World Heritage Committee not to put Kathmandu Valley World Heritage Property in the list of World Heritage in Danger.*

## **Section B**

### **Management and Awareness Activities**

#### **1. Coordination through Earthquake Response Coordination office**

As it was reported in previous report that just after the earthquake (25<sup>th</sup> April 2015), the Earthquake Response Coordination Office was established in DoA for the better coordination between Government of Nepal and UNESCO Office in Kathmandu including the international communities during the emergency salvaging, protection and further planning. It has been continuously working in coordination among the Government of Nepal, UNESCO and other international communities, which has been used as a much useful medium for coordination among many other national stakeholders as well as international agencies for post earthquake activities.

Moreover, ERCO has been playing fundamental role on the issue of restoration and rehabilitation providing the forum to discuss and share problems, challenges and ideas between different stakeholders.

#### **2. Adoption of Conservation Guideline**

Mostly awaited and urgent addressed Post-Earthquake Conservation Guidelines, 2072 was prepared through the involvement of locals, government stake authorities, Site Managers of KVWHP, Earthquake Response Coordination Office – officials, UNESCO Office in Kathmandu, ICOMOS Nepal and other related stakeholders; and adopted by the Government of Nepal and has already been implemented.

All the Post-Earthquake Conservation, Reconstruction and Rehabilitation activities have been done as per the provisions of this guidelines, which has some provisions that address to the Disaster especially the Earthquake for the first time in connection to the cultural heritage conservation and management in Nepal.

#### **3. Coordinative Working Committee Meetings (CWC)**

Secretariat of CWC is based in the Department of Archaeology, as the Head of World Heritage Conservation Section chairs it as per the provision of Integrated Management Framework for Kathmandu Valley World Heritage Property.

CWC has been conducted series of meetings more than usual in this post earthquake rehabilitation process. CWC has also been mobilizing more actively beyond its usual activities in the post earthquake situation and conservation work has been more focused on the earthquake affected monuments. Presently CWC has been discussing on the 'Coordination Plan' for better coordination among the responsible stakeholders, authorities and Department of Archaeology in connection to the conservation, restoration and rehabilitation of earthquake affected monuments and sites.

#### **4. Photo Exhibition**

The photo exhibition program has been continuing as in previous years. It is found as one of the best approaches to make aware to the communities; especially to the local residents of the World Heritage Sites. The exhibition of photographs provided the feedback containing the several positive and negative activities and approaches that residents has been doing with heritage and the sites. Good feedback has been receiving from locals and professionals, especially the private building owners, who feel much guilty and come to the process for correction of their building, if they have been breaching any provision of the bylaws.

## **5. Training on Capacity Building**

Several training programs on capacity building especially on earthquake recovery and first aid have been organized by different national and international organization with close coordination with Department of Archaeology. Series of training program has been organized by ICROM and several other international organizations as well.

## **6. Awareness program to stakeholders**

As per the provision of the regular budget and the program, budget has allocated for awareness programs focusing the different stakeholders of Heritage and Heritage site protection, conservation and management.

## Section C

### **State of Conservation reports from Individual Monument Zones**

UNESCO World Heritage Committee sessions, especially the 39<sup>th</sup> and 40<sup>th</sup> sessions focused on post earthquake conservation, reconstruction and rehabilitation activities within the Kathmandu Valley World Heritage Property; and as per the request of Government of Nepal, there was also the UNESCO-ICOMOS/ICCROM Joint Reactive Monitoring Mission during 27<sup>th</sup> October to 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2015 for Kathmandu Valley WHP.

Since for the first one year after the devastating Earthquake, Government of Nepal, Department of Archaeology had to be engaged seriously on the work for the better salvaging, sorting, protection of the monuments as well as of sites, storing the salvaged elements; emergency protection of the monuments and the sites and several other emergency as well as needed activities in close collaboration with UNESCO Office in Kathmandu, concerning authorities, NGOs, local communities and related other stakeholders; conducting series of meetings and some emergency conservation activities, some of which are still ongoing; the intense conservation and rehabilitation works has been carried out for the last fiscal year 2072/73 (2015/16) within the World Heritage Property area are as following:

#### **1. Hanuman Dhoka Durbar Square Monument Zone**

##### **Hanuman Dhoka Museum Development Committee**

##### **1.1 Conservation of Panchamukhi Hanuman Temple.**

The conservation work of Panchamukhi Hanuman Temple, a prominent multi roofed temple in the palace premises is completed as first completion after the earthquake. The southern wing of the Mohankali chowk is also conserved as well within the same project budget. However, the project was started before the earthquake, but due to the earthquake it was obstructed for some months.

The project was under taken by the joint fund of Hanuman Dhoka Museum Development Committee and American Ambassadors fund for Culture Preservation; in the supervision and monitoring by the Department of Archaeology. The Temple and southern wing of this complex was more damaged by devastating earthquake on 25th April, 2015 as well. The



conservation work was carried out using traditional material, technology and craftsmanship.

## 1.2 Conservation of Degu Talezu Temple.

The conservation work of Degu Talezu is completed recently. This temple was under consideration for renovation and the bidding process had already completed before the earthquake; and the devastating earthquake had increased the damage portion of outer part of bulged wall of the temple.

The Degu Talezu is clan deity of Malla Kings. This temple was built by King Shiva Simha Dev in 17th Century. This is one of the important monuments situated within Hanumandhoka complex.

The conservation work of this temple is completed with traditional material and technology.



## 1.3 Conservation of Taleju Temple.

Taleju Temple is landmark of Hanumandhoka Durbar Square. Taleju is a tutelary deity of Malla Kings. The temple also was affected by the earthquake; especially in top and second roof. The renovation of damaged upper two roofs of this temple has been carried out now.



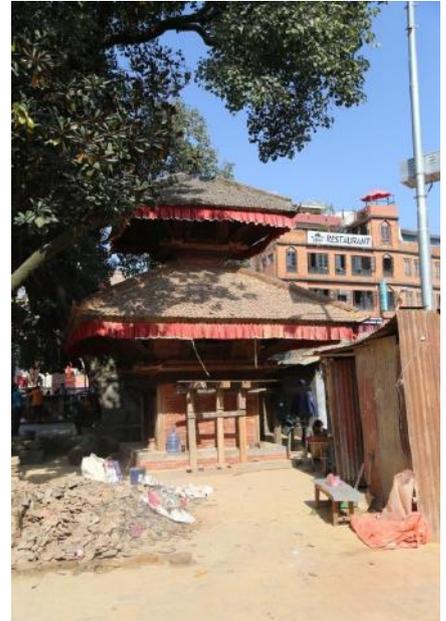
## 1.4 Conservation of Sweta Vairab Temple

The Sweta Vairab Temple attached to Degutaleju is under conservation. The recently restored temple of Vairab was partially affected by the earthquake and well shored just after the quake to protect from the further destruction. Hanumandhoka Palace Museum Development Committee has taken total responsibility of the conservation under the close inspection of DoA.



## 1.5 Conservation of Natyeshwor Temple

The conservation of temple by Hanumandhoka Durbar Museum Development Committee is under progress. The temple was partially collapsed by the earthquake. Replacing the mud mortar by lime mortar the temple is conserved with traditional method and material as it was built before. Though small in size, the temple inside the palace premises holds the major cultural and religious importance.



## 2. Department of Archaeology

### 2.1 ChyasinDega Reconstruction

Chyanin Dega, a prominent multi roof temple in octagonal shape, devoted to lord Krishna was completely damaged by the earthquake. The temple is under restoration under the multiyear restoration project of Department of Archaeology. As the temple



was built by the massive use of traditional brick, wood and terracotta tiles, full consideration is paid to restore the temple with the use of traditional technique and materials reusing the old wooden and other elements as much as possible. Since the 'Surkhi mortar', the mixture

of lime  
,  
sand  
and  
brick  
pow

der, is accepted as a traditional construction material, Surkhi mortar is used in restoration of the temple instead of mud mortar.



## 2.2 Restoration of Trailokya Mohan Narayan Temple

The Trailokya Mohan Narayan Temple also known as Dasavatar temple on north-west side of Kumari Temple was built in early 18<sup>th</sup> century. The over structure of the three tiered multi roof temple was completely destroyed by the earthquake. After the detail investigation with emergency archaeological excavation, the restoration work is already started with the concept of utilize almost wooden artistic and other remaining material of the same temple replacing the damaged by new one.



## 3. Kathmandu Metropolitan City

### 3.1 Restoration of Kasthamandap

Kasthamandap also known as Maru Sattal; literally "Wooden Shelter" is a three-storied public resting shelter that enshrined Gorakshanath, situated in Hanumandhoka Protected monument Zone in the Southwestern corner of Palace Square was completely destroyed by the by the 2015 earthquake.

Several myths and stories about the date of the construction of the structure of the Kasthamandap Temple have been resolved with the recent archeological findings. The newly discovered objects during the rescue excavation in the aftermath of the earthquake have suggested that the Kasthamandap may have been built in the 7th century during the Lichhavi era. Before this, it was assumed that the Kasthamandap was built in around the 12th century.

A team of national and international experts from the Department of Archaeology (DoA), Government of Nepal and Durham University with the financial support of UNESCO, had conducted a research excavation in the area of destructed area.

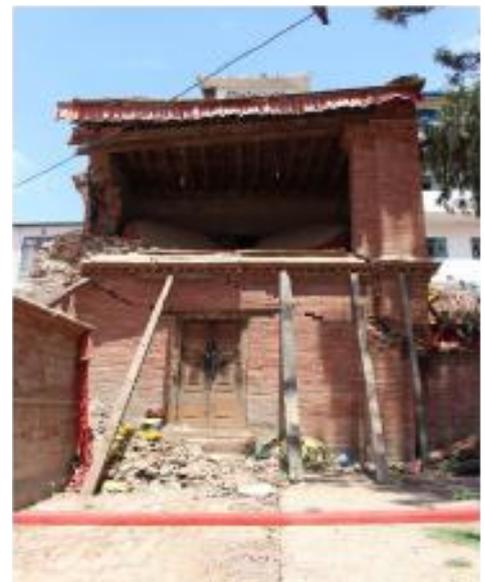
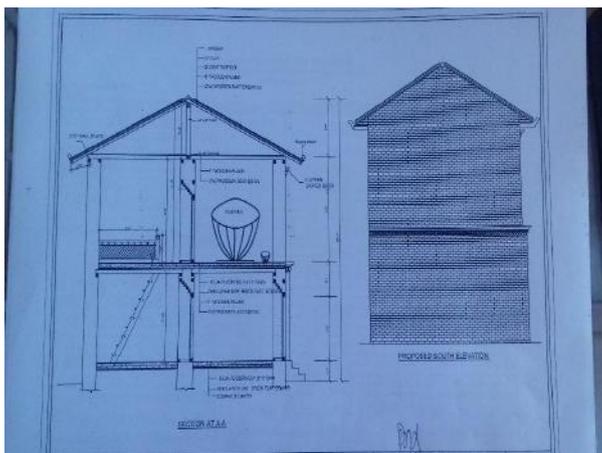
Regarding the restoration of Kasthamandap, Kathmandu Municipality has taken the responsibility; and detail approved drawing with detail documentation and conservation note is already handed over to Municipality.

Under the project funded by UNESCO, all the remaining wooden and other materials of the temple are salvaged and well documented. On the restoration of the temple, all those salvaged reusable elements of the structure will be reused.



### 3.2 Restoration of Nagaraghar

The Nagaraghar, Big Drum house, situated west of Degutale temple in Hanumandhoka Palace Square is under restoration. The traditional building of cultural importance was largely affected by the earthquake. The state of conservation of *Jhigati* roof was almost fallen, the brick wall was cracked and the entire structure was tilted as well. To be restored with perfect traditional method and materials, under the direct inspection of DoA, Kathmandu Metropolitan City has invested for the entire restoration of the structure.



### 3.3 Renovation of Singha Sattal

The Singha Sattal, popularly known as Silyan Sattal (Traditional Rest House) is on the phase completion of restoration work. The Sattal with a shrine of Natyeswar (god of dance) inside it was in dilapidated condition for a long time. Under the direct inspection of DoA, with detail documentation, it is conserved by KMC and Guthi Sansthan. Traditional types of bricks, *Jhigati* roof tile and timber are the major construction material as it was used before.

Since the construction of the structure is traditionally and mythically connected with Kasthamandap, it was believed to be built in the 12th century; since the recent

archaeological investigation has proven the Kasthamandapa older than that period, while restoring this monument, the architect and archaeologist involved have paid very careful attention.



#### **4. JFIT-UNESCO Project**

##### **4.1 Jagannath Temple**

Jagannath temple in front of main entrance of the palace is under conservation. The temple is being conserved under the UNESCO-JFIT project. After the detail structural assessment of the temple, drawing and cost estimation for strengthening the present structure proposed by the project is under the approval process.



##### **4.2 Conservation of Shree Krishna Maha Vishnu Temple**

Among the two monuments to be conserved under UNESCO-JFIT Project, Shree Krishna Maha Vishnu Temple, also known as Gopinath, is another one. The temple also was partially affected by the earthquake. After the detail structural assessment of the Jagannath temple, the expert team has started the structural assessment of Gopinath temple. After the completion of the assessment it is assumed to be strengthen the structure minimizing the intervention as much as possible.



### 4.3 Conservation of Aagan Temple and Western long of the palace

Since the western wing including the main entrance of the palace was largely affected by the earthquake, the over structure of sacred Aagan Temple over the western long was suspected to be effected heavily, National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Tokyo had had a detail structural investigation of the entire structure with approval and close cooperation of Department of Archaeology and Hanumandhoka Palace Museum Development Committee. The project is approved by Department to be conserved the temple and entire western wing of the palace under JFIT project.



## 5. Kathmandu Valley Preservation Trust

### 5.1 Kageswor Temple Restoration

The Kageswor Temple, on the west of Taleju, originally built in 1681 and rebuilt after the earthquake of 1934 and lastly restored by Kathmandu Valley Preservation Trust (KVPT) before 10 years was partially damaged by the 2015 earthquake. As the temple of mixed architecture of multi roof and Shikhara was restored by KVPT before, the responsibility of restoring the temple has taken again by the same INGO, KVPT.



With the approval of DoA, the restoration work is in progress in preliminary stage.

### 5.2 Laxmi Narayan Temple Conservation

Laxmi Narayan Temple is another small but beautiful multi roof temple in Hanumandhoka palace square partially effected by the earthquake. The temple built by traditional brick, wood and traditional terracotta tile *Jhigati* is in the completion phase of restoration. With the approval and close inspection of DoA, KVPT has taken the responsibility of the work.



## 6. Local community

### 6.1 Conservation of Tarini Devi Temple.

The temple of Tarinidevi, also known as Tarini Bahal, in the Hanumandhoka protected monument zone, outside the palace premises is in the last phase of completion of conservation work. The temple is conserved in initiative of local community with the mutual fund of municipality and community under the close inspection of the Department of Archaeology.



## 7. **Miyamoto Global Disaster Relief, Nepal**

MoU between Government of Nepal and Miyamoto Global Disaster Relief, Nepal was done for the conservation of Gaddi Baithak, one of the significant part of Hanumandhoka Palace,



which is an important Neo-classical building and in vulnerable condition due to the earthquake 2015. Miyamoto has been in the process for the completion of its first phase that it has prepared the detail assessment and is on the process of reviewing by the technical committee for the approval by government and project has targeted for completion within next two years in the usual and general context.

## Patan Durbar Monument Zone

### 1. Restoration by KVPT

#### 1.1 Restoration of Char-Narayan Temple

The Char-Narayan Temple, devoted to lord Vishnu, enshrined a cylindrical four faced beautiful stone image of Vishnu, representing the art and architecture of 17<sup>th</sup> century was completely collapsed above the plinth level by devastating 2015 earthquake.

From the very beginning after the earthquake, Kathmandu Valley Preservation Trust (KVPT)



Door of Char Narayan Temple after maintenance

has been actively involved in the total activity of erecting the temple as its original state. All the damaged wooden carved elements such as columns, windows, door, Carnes etc. are salvaged and well documented with detail inventory. Central workshop is established in Patan Durbar premises employing skilful artesian to work on wood and stone planning to reuse the elements of the collapsed temple as much as possible.

The detail drawing and cost estimate proposed by KVPT is already approved by Department of Archaeology; and the restoration work of the temple is started under the close cooperation and inspection of the Department.



Columns of Char Narayan Temple after maintenance

#### 1.2 Restoration of Hari-Shankhar Temple

The Hari-Shankhar Temple devoted to lord Vishnu and Shiva, in Patan Durbar Square, near to collapsed Char-Narayan temple and just beside the Narasimha temple also was destroyed completely above the plinth level by devastating earthquake. All the damaged wooden carved elements of the two roofed temple with extraordinary wooden art and architecture is well

salvaged with detail documentation. Almost all columns, windows, door, Carnes, tympanum, door wings, struts etc. are identified and inventoried to be reused in the restoration of the temple.



Door of Hari-Shankhar Temple after maintenance

As the foundation of the temple was found intact and strong enough in the rescue archaeological investigation, it is planned to restore the temple keeping the original foundation intact. The detail drawing and cost estimate proposed by KVPT is already approved by Department of Archaeology; and the restoration work of the temple is started under the close cooperation and inspection of the Department.

### 1.3 Restoration of Manimandap

The Manimandap, a public rest shelter, in front of Mangahiti, water spout, was completely collapsed above the plinth level by the earthquake. Almost all columns, brackets, struts are identified and inventoried to be reused in the restoration of the structure. As all the wooden elements are ready for installation



Columns of Manimandap after maintenance

with the maintenance, the restoration work is started after the detail investigation digging out about 3 feet for tracing the foundation condition of right one of Manimandap.

### 1.4 Conservation of Krishna Temple

One of the most famous monuments of Patan, the Krishna Temple, built by Siddhinar Singh Malla in 1636 A.D was also partially but severally damaged, especially upper second stories. Immediately after the earthquake the rescue shoring was given to the structure to prevent the further damage. As the total responsibility of conservation is taken by KVPT, with the approval of DoA, proper



Krishna Temple under Conservation

and safe scaffolding work has already done for the conservation of this temple. It is planned to conserve the temple with the minimum intervention.

### 1.5 Conservation of Bishownath Temple

The Bishwanath Temple, near to Krishna temple, is also partially but severally affected especially in upper second stories. Immediately after the earthquake the rescue shoring was given to the structure to prevent the further damage. The temple is also decided to be conserved by KVPT and approval is already given. Installing the safe and proper scaffolding the conservation work is started. On the process of conservation, all the surrounding wooden tympanums (torans) are removed and stored inside the SundariChowk. The roof tiles also removed to decrease the load of temple.



Biswanath Temple under Conservation



Toran of Biswanath Temple

### **1.6 Conservation of Column statue of Yognarendra Malla**

The huge stone column with the statue of King Yognarendra Malla was also largely affected, as the column was broken into three above the stone lotus part including bronze statues of the king was felled down by devastating earthquake.

In the initiation of KVPT with close coordination with DoA, the Austrian expert team had inspected and contributed for the installation of three big pieces of stone. Remaining bronze statues are in maintenance process.



### **1.7 Conservation of the Lion statue column**

The Lion Statue Stone Column in front of Bhimsen Temple was also broken in two pieces by the earthquake. By the technical help of the Austrian expert team it was inspected and joined by inserting stainless steel rod. The column is successfully installed. KVPT is credited to take the initiation to have the expertise of the Austrian stone conservator.



### **1.8 Conservation of Mul Chowk and Sundari Chowk**

Conservation of Mul Chowk and Sundari Chowk is a continue work of previous years. KVPT has got the approval from the Department to work on those monuments before earthquake. The Southern Taleju temple conservation work had already finished whereas Northern Taleju Temple is going on conservation process. The roof work of eastern lung of Sundari courtyard has just completed.



## **2. Department of Archaeology**

### **2.1 Conservation of Kumbheswor Temple**

The Kumbheswor temple, a five story temple devoted to Lord Shiva, in the Lalitpur Durbar Protected Monument Zone is another temple which also was badly damaged especially upper two-three stories. Allocating the budget by government, Department of Archaeology has taken the total responsibility to conserve the temple. After the completion of all drawing and documentation and the paper works, conservation work is in initial phase.

## **Bhaktapur Durbar Square Monument Zone**

### **1. Department of Archaeology (DoA)**

#### **1.1 Silu Mahadev (Fasi Dega) Temple Restoration**

Silu Mahadev , temple dedicated to lord Shiva is situated at western part of Bhaktapur Durbar Square complex. This is one of the tallest temples in the second part of Bhaktapur Durbar Square. The temple is standing on a six steps plinth with animal guardians in each step namely elephants, lion and bull (bottom to top). This temple was damaged by 1935 earthquake and rebuilt in dome shape different than the previous original form.

April 25th Gorkha earthquake destroyed the temple and was collapsed down to plinth. Reconstruction process is carried out under the budget allocated by Government of Nepal through Department of Archaeology with documentation preparing the detail existing and working drawing and cost estimate.

The restoration work is undertaken by Contractor Company awarded by tender system. The total budget of contract is Rs. 4, 2292561.06; and the project is estimated to be completed till Ashad 2075 BS

Repair of the lowest plinth (fifth level) has been completed, while fourth and third plinth is undergoing repair works. For the repair works, the outer shell of the mud mortar plinth, 2 feet width is carefully removed and replaced by Lime Surkhi brick-wall, without disturbing the inner core. The foundation of lowest plinth was taken down to 2 feet.

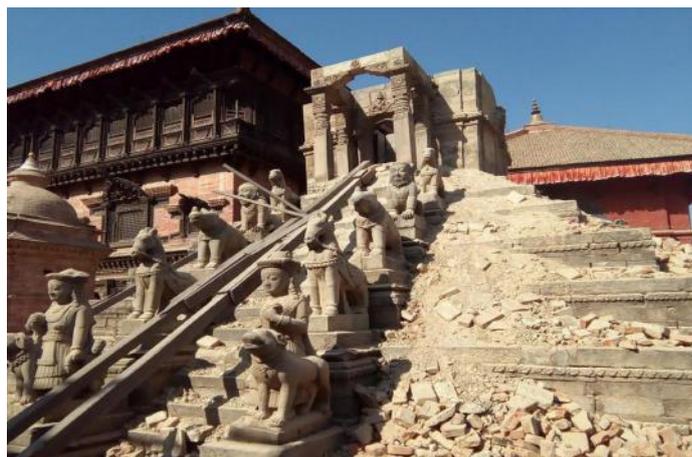


## 1.2 Siddhi Laxmi Temple restoration

The Siddhi Laxmi Temple is a 17th century Shikhara style stone temple, dedicated to goddess Siddhi Laxmi located at south eastern corner of the 55 windows. The Steps up to the temple are flanked by male and female attendants each leading a reluctant child and a rather eager-looking dog. On successive levels the stairs are flanked by horses, rhinos, man-lions and camels.

April 25th Earthquake damaged the Temple with major cracks at South. Considering the possibility of future collapse of the monuments, measured detail drawings were prepared for the reconstruction of Siddhi Laxmi. The contract for the restoration is already awarded.

Careful dismantling with carefully marking each stone of the the temple is completed; and stored it near the temple complex. The project is estimated to be completed in Poush 2074. The temple is demolished up to Plinth keeping the foundation intact.



## 1.3 National Art Gallery

The western end of the Bhaktapur palace was converted into National Art gallery established by Government of Nepal, Department of Archaeology in 1960 A.D. which contains numerous paintings, manuscripts and stone sculptures. Previously, This building was part of Malati chowk built by King Bhupatendra Malla in 1707 A.D.



The building was largely affected by the Gorkha Earthquake. Wooden shoring was provided to avoid the further damage of the building funded by GIZ and DOA in cooperation with UNESCO. Restoration of Singha Dhoka building complex of Bhaktapur royal palace is going to be carried out under the budget of DOA, while the Lal Durbar wing will be reconstructed by Bhaktapur municipality in collaboration with KFW.

Details Structural analysis is completed recently by the expert team; outcome of the analysis is yet to be published.

Northwest wing of the Singh Dhoka complex is planned to be restored during the first Phase of intervention. This wing will be restored in the original form with two storey tiered Burja crowing the structure.

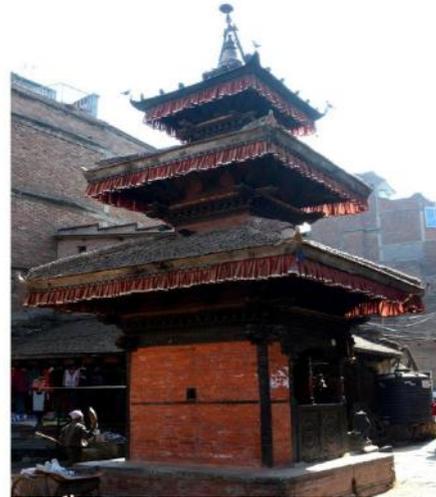
#### **1.4 Restoration of Taba Sattal**

Taba Sattal also known as Taha Pha is located at the west corner of Bhaktapur Durbar Square. The middle portion of the Southwestern wing of the building was completely collapsed by the earthquake. Similarly, the upper portion of the northeast wing was damaged, and numerous cracks were observed. The northeast corner of the Building is currently used as office space of Bhaktapur Monument office. Hence, temporary office space is created at the ground floor of the building. Wooden shoring was provided to avoid the further damage of the building. Budget is allocated for the restoration of the structure.



#### **1.5 Conservation of Golmadi Ganesh**

The conservation of Golmadi Ganesh temple is completed. Northern wall of the temple was heavily damaged by the earthquake. Emergency wooden shoring was placed just after the earthquake to prevent the temple from further damage. Repair of the damaged wall and roof work was carried out using emergency budget of DoA.



### 1.6 Balakhu Ganesh Sattal conservation

These are two Sattal beside Balakhu Ganesh Temple, situated next to Jana Jyoti Pustakalaya (library). Restoration process of these Sattal was planned before earthquake, whereas the earthquake had damaged the structure more; and both of these Sattals were reconstructed using DoA regular fund.



Damage Balakhu pati by Earthquake.



Balakhu pati during Conservation.

### 1.7 Restoration of Rameswor temple

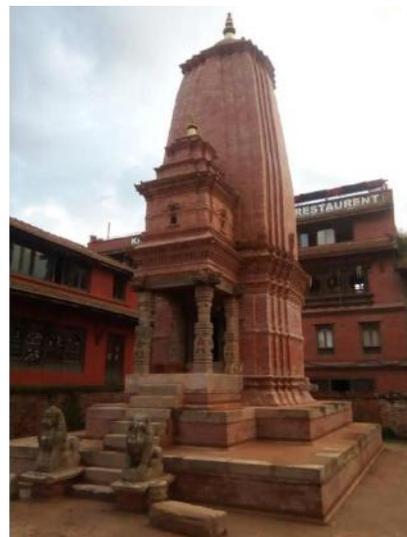
Rameswor Temple, one of the Char Dham of Bhaktapur built by Yakshya Malla is located at the western end of the Durbar square. This free standing open shrine topped by Gumbaj is temple dedicated to god Shiva. The reconstruction work was carried before earthquake; and halted for few months after the earthquake. It is estimated to be completed soon.



### 1.8 Restoration of Badri Narayan Temple

Badri Narayan Temple is a small temple located west of the Gopi Nath Temple locally dedicated to Vishnu or Narayan. This terracotta built Shikhara temple is one of the four Dham built by Yakshya Mall and dates back to 17<sup>th</sup> century.

Restoration work of Badri Narayan started before earthquake under DOA regular Budget; and halted for few months caused by the earthquake. However the restoration process of Badri Narayan is completed and has become the first restoration project completed after earthquake.



## 1.9 Conservation of Pujari Math

The 16th century Pujari Math is one of the seven Math surrounding Dattatraya temple built by king Yaksha Malla and is situated to the right of the Dattatraya Temple. Presently Pujari Math is converted into wood and crafts museum. Shoring work was done immediately after Earthquake to prevent further damage and restoration of *Mayur Jhyal* Peacock window is completed.



Emergency Shoring after earthquake at Pujarimath.



Shoring During Conservation at Pujarimath.



Removal of window for Restoration.

### **1.10 Conservation of Dhatukala Sangrahalay**

Dhatukala, brass and bronze museum is located right opposite to the Wood Carving Museum. Bronze and Brass Museum displaying heterogeneous ceremonial and household metal ware including the collection of objects, such as ritual lamps, hanging lamps, ceremonial jars, water vessels, cooking pots, oil pots, ink pots etc. which were used in the ancient and medieval periods.

The renovation and reconstruction work includes construction of boundary wall in northeast corner and construction of counter for the museum in traditional architectural outlook is completed.



### **1.11 Restoration of Duimaju Temple**

Duimaju Temple is situated at Duimaju Chowk of Bhaktapur Durbar square .Restoration of Duimaju was started before earthquake and estimated to be complete by end of this fiscal year.



### **1.12 Conservation of Yantra Vatsala**

One storey Nepalese Style Vatsala Temple is located at eastern part of Bhaktapur Durbar Square beside Siddhi Laxmi Temple. The conservation work was carried out which included skinning work and repair of the Roof under emergency budget of DoA.



### **1.13 Conservation of Gopi Nath Temple**

Two roofed pagoda style Gopi Nath Temple is located at western corner of durbar square. Gopi Nath is one of the forms of Vishnu. The temple is also known as Dwarika and Krishna Temple as well, houses three deities, left to right, respectively: Satyabhama, Krishna and Radha.



The inner walls of the sanctum were damaged by recent earthquake and shoring work is done inside temple by using DOA emergency fund. With detail drawing documentation the work of conservation is started.

## **Swayambhu Monument Zone**

### **1. Department of Archaeology**

#### **1.1 Dismantling of Pratappur temple**

The dismantling work of Pratappur temple is over. Pratapur was not destroyed but affected severely by the earthquake and was in vulnerable condition. Assessing the hazard of the temple in vulnerable state, it was decided to dismantle the temple.

Pratappur was damaged by fire in 2008; and the restored structure was also again destroyed by thunder in 2011. The newly restored structure was again severely victimized by the earthquake.

## **1.2 Restoration of Anantapur temple**

Anantapur, built parallel to Pratappur, in the Southeastern side of Swayambhu Stupa is under the preliminary phase of restoration with detail drawing and documentation by Department of Archaeology. The temple in Shikhara style was completely damaged by the earthquake.

Anantapur is one of many contributions of King Pratap Malla in Swayambhu zone. It is planned to restore the temple in its original form with the use of traditional materials and methods.

## **2. Federation of Swayambhu Management and Conservation**

### **2.1 Conservation of Santipur temple**

Shantipur, a sacred temple on the northern most part of Swayambhu hillock is under preliminary phase of conservation, in the initiation of Federation of Swayambhu Management and Conservation with close cooperation and inspection of Department of Archaeology.

The temple was severely affected by the earthquake even destroying almost half part of precious mural painting and affecting the rest half severely. Under the project funded by UNESCO, the remaining mural painting was securely detached from the wall and salvaged with detail documentation in close collaboration between DoA and FSMC.

After the detail drawing and documentation, approval for the conservation of the temple is granted to FSMC.

### **2.2 Restoration of Tashigomang Chaitya**

Tashigomang Chaitya, locally known as Mangaldwara Chaitya, located on the Southwestern side of Swayambhu Mahachaitya was completely damaged by earthquake. Immediately after the earthquake, hundreds of artifacts associated to the destroyed Chaitya were salvaged with detail inventory under the fund provided by UNESCO. Recently an emergency archaeological excavation is completed with close collaboration between DoA and UNESCO Office in Kathmandu. Soon after the publication of final report, it is planned to restore. The drawing documentation is already prepared by DoA.

## **3. Devadharma Mahavihar**

### **3.1 Reconstruction of Devadharma Mahavihar**

As the proposal with the detail drawing for the reconstruction of the Devadharma Mahavihar, monastery just west of Swayambhu is already granted by DoA, preliminary work has started. Soon after the completion of careful demolition of the structure evacuating all the precious stone images on the ground floor of the monastery with detail inventory, it is planned to reconstruct the monastery as its original form.

## Bauddhanath Monument Zone

### 1. Baudhanath Area Development Committee

#### 1.1 Conservation of Bouddha Stupa

The conservation work of the Bouddha Stupa is completed.

At first, the effect of the earthquake was appeared on the topmost 3 steps of Bhuwanas with cracks and dislocation of the bricks breaking the outer metal cover. Finally the effect of the earthquake found to the entire super structure of the Stupa over the dome.

In the initiative of Bouddha Area Development Committee, with the approval and close inspection of DoA, deputing an engineer and archaeological officer for entire progress, the work of careful dismantling with detail documentation and the conservation of the stupa with the use of traditional method and material is recently completed within 16 months.



## 1.2 Conservation of Mane Wall

The Mane Wall conservation is completed as it was affected by the earthquake partially. However, as reported in previous report, the entire Mane Wall was conserved replastering it with the Bajra mortar, mixture of Lime, sand, brick powder, black lentil powder and molasses with water replacing the original Liun plaster, it was partially affected by the earthquake and conserved in the initiation of Baudhanath Area Development Committee under the direct supervision of DoA.



## 1.3 Tourist Toilet

To address the need of tourist in the Bouddhanath Monument Zone, a public toilet is managed to the north, back side of the Bouddha Stupa inside the premises of traditional pond and garden.

## 1.4 Management traditional pond and Garden

The maintenance work of the traditional pond and Garden to the north, back side of the Bouddha Stupa that was spoilt in previous intervention is completed bringing back its traditional looks in the initiation of Bouddha Area Development Committee taking the approval of Department of Archaeology.

## Pashupati Area Protected Monument Zone

### 1. Pashupati Area Development Trust

In Pashupati Area Monumental Zone effect of earthquake 2072 is comparatively less than other monumental zones of KVWHS. Conservation of affected monuments is being carried out by Pashupati Area Development Trust with close cooperation with Department of Archaeology.

#### 1.1 Conservation of Guheswari Sattal

Guheswari Sattal is another conservation project in Pashupati Protected Monument Zone. With the approval of DoA northern wing of the Sattal was tendered last year. Since the upper story of his building is seen latterly added and with no such important elements, the restoration work is in progress at second floor



level with the plan to remove the later added upper floor which also helps Guheshwari temple to be more exposed from north side. And in the same way the progress of North West sattal is above the foundation level. Latter added height of this Sattal is also reduced by one story.

## 1.2 Bhasmeshwar Sattal Conservation

Chaughera Sattal (courtyard rest house) in Bhasmeshwar Cremation area is under conservation with the approval and close inspection already granted from Department of Archaeology to Pashupati Area Development Trust (PADT). The entire financial part has been managed by PADT.



It's a Sattal with two courtyards among them southern one is nearly two

times of north one. North one contains one Shivalaya, the temple devoted to Shiva, called Pranmukteshwar where as southern courtyard contains two shivalayas Amarkanteshwar & Sureshkanteshwar. Conservation of Sattal around northern courtyard is being in progress. In ground floor all doors and windows are placed in position and wall is at the mid of the window level.

## 1.3 Lalganesh Temple Conservation

Conservation of Lal Ganesh temple also known as Sakshi Ganesh, situated in Pashupati Temple complex near east gate is completed. in the initiation of PADT the temple was conserved with the approval and close inspection of DoA. The small stone temple is one of many such temples built in Rana period.

## Changu Narayan Protected Monument Zone

### 1. Department of Archaeology

#### 1.1 Changunarayan Temple Conservation Work

Changu Narayan, one of the world heritage sites of Nepal listed in 1979 A.D. is about 6 km north of Bhaktapur. The temple dates back to 1702 A.D. when it was rebuilt after a fire, its origin goes right back to the 4th century. It is said to have been built by King Hari Datta Verma in 323 A.D.

DOA is responsible for renovation of Changu Narayan temple, while renovation of Kileswor Mahadev and temple periphery is carried out by Jhon Sanday and Associates. Shoring work and repair of four corners was done immediately after earthquake to prevent future damage using DoA emergency fund.





## 2. Heritage and Environment Conservation Foundation Nepal (HECFN)

HECFN is non-governmental organization based in Kathmandu. The MoU between Government of Nepal/DoA and HECFN was signed for the conservation, reconstruction and rehabilitation of monuments within the premises of Chnagu Narayan Temple.

As per the MoU, it has been working the site and the first completion of conservation work during these post-earthquake activities is the completion of Kileshwor Temple just in front of Changu Narayan main temple. Now, HECFN is working on the restoration of Laxmi Narayan Temple and the Chaughera Sattal as well as on other monuments.

