Government of Nepal
Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY

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Ramshah Path
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Ref. No. 074/075/1410

28th January, 2018

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

Subject: Submission of SoC Report on Kathmandu Valley World Heritage Property, (Nepal) (C121).

Dear Sir/Madam,

As per the decision of World Heritage Committee, decision 41 COM 7B.Add 2; I would like to kindly inform you that I've been submitting this report on the State of Conservation of 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 evaluate and understanding our World Heritage Property.

Thank you for your cooperation in safeguarding the heritage of Nepal.

.....
Bhesh Narayan Dahal
Director General

cc:
Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation,
Singh Durbar, Kathmandu.

Permanent Delegates of Nepal to UNESCO,
Paris, France.

Nepal National Commission for UNESCO
Singh Durbar, Kathmandu.

UNESCO Office in Kathmandu,
Sanepa, Lalitpur.

KATHMANDU VALLEY WORLD HERITAGE SITE

(Nepal) (C 121 bis)

1 FEBRUARY 2018

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/17/41.COM/7B.Add.2,
2. Recalling Decision **40 COM 7B.41**, adopted at its 40th session (Istanbul/UNESCO, 2016),
3. Acknowledges the strong commitment of the State Party and work that it has undertaken for the recovery of the property, particularly by salvaging important elements, its capacity-building efforts and the six-year plan for the recovery of the monuments damaged by the earthquake;
4. Takes note of the report of March 2017 joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM Reactive Monitoring mission to the property;
5. Also acknowledges the scale and scope of the disaster, as described by the 2017 mission and the continuing, serious deterioration of the property's architectural and town-planning coherence resulting from the immediate impacts of the earthquakes;
6. Recognizes that the pace of recovery and the damaging restoration work on some monuments appears to reflect the current need for improvement in management capacity across the property, to undertake the necessary documentation, research and analyses that should underpin all recovery work;
7. Considers that the potential and ascertained threats to the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property are so considerable that the recovery process needs to be quickened and made more effective, and that the scale and scope of the disaster and the response required goes well beyond the capacity and resources of the Department of Archaeology (DoA), and also considers that much greater input, collaboration and coordination of support from the international community could likely help to achieve this shift;
8. Requests the State Party to fully commit to use appropriate methods and materials in recovery works;
9. Reiterates its request that the State Party integrate the Recovery Master Plan (RMP) within an overall socio-economic revitalization programme for urban communities, encourage residents and local businesses to engage in the recovery process and ensure that it delivers wide-ranging social and economic benefits;
10. Calls upon the international community to support the State Party's urgent recovery work through financial, technical or expert assistance;
11. Strongly encourages the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM Advisory mission to ascertain the progress accomplished by the State Party in implementation of six-year RMP and to give guidance on reviewing it;
12. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2018**, 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 42nd session in 2018.

Section A

Response to points made by the World Heritage Committee

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/17/41.COM/7B.Add.2,
2. Recalling Decision **40 COM 7B.41**, adopted at its 40th session (Istanbul/UNESCO, 2016),
3. Acknowledges the strong commitment of the State Party and work that it has undertaken for the recovery of the property, particularly by salvaging important elements, its capacity-building efforts and the six-year plan for the recovery of the monuments damaged by the earthquake;
4. Takes note of the report of March 2017 joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM Reactive Monitoring mission to the property;
5. Also acknowledges the scale and scope of the disaster, as described by the 2017 mission and the continuing, serious deterioration of the property's architectural and town-planning coherence resulting from the immediate impacts of the earthquakes;
6. Recognizes that the pace of recovery and the damaging restoration work on some monuments appears to reflect the current need for improvement in management capacity across the property, to undertake the necessary documentation, research and analyses that should underpin all recovery work;

   Recognizing the vital role of documentation, research and its analysis, Department of Archaeology has been improving its all levels of capacity to manage and cope to the damaged cultural heritage and the rehabilitation of them. The number of staffs especially the archaeologists, engineers, architects and other supporting staffs have been increased focusing on the rehabilitation work and also integrated to the higher level experts in different fields into the post-earthquake conservation, reconstruction and rehabilitation process; the detail documentation and research works has been also carrying out continuously.

7. Considers that the potential and ascertained threats to the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property are so considerable that the recovery process needs to be quickened and made more effective, and that the scale and scope of the disaster and the response required goes well beyond the capacity and resources of the Department of Archaeology (DoA), and also considers that much greater input, collaboration and coordination of support from the international community could likely help to achieve this shift;

   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.

As only 17% monuments were damaged among the significant archaeological and historical monuments within Kathmandu Valley World Heritage Property,; which shows still the OUV of KVWHP is maintained however; the Department of Archaeology, Government of Nepal has been engaged in its recovery and rehabilitation placing it in the high priority that the six year plan has been implemented from the very initial days, during the hundreds of after-shocks in 2015 EQ through its low number of highly qualified experts and staffs of DoA and national experts.
Similarly, due to the high priority Government of Nepal has been allocating the enough budget for conservation, reconstruction and rehabilitation of cultural heritage. DoA/GoN has also been receiving huge support from international communities and working collaboratively in this regard; especially supporting either by technically or by human resources as well as financial supports; which means to quicken and excellent rehabilitation of cultural heritage.

8. Requests the State Party to fully commit to use appropriate methods and materials in recovery works;

Government of Nepal is fully aware and committed to continue the traditional conservation and reconstruction techniques using the traditional construction materials as all of the post-earthquake conservation, reconstruction and rehabilitation projects have been carried out as per the above mentioned techniques and materials. Therefore, DoA/GoN further would like to assure to the WH Committee that DoA/GoA again continues the traditional system of conservation and rehabilitation of cultural heritage.

9. Reiterates its request that the State Party integrate the Recovery Master Plan (RMP) within an overall socio-economic revitalization programme for urban communities, encourage residents and local businesses to engage in the recovery process and ensure that it delivers wide-ranging social and economic benefits;

The Government of Nepal/DoA prepared the six-year plan in the initial stage of recovery in post-earthquake situation in 2015; that was also submitted to the WH Committee through Joint Mission 2015; which the government considered as a recovery master plan and implemented.
Government of Nepal/DoA has been taking initiation for formulation of Recovery Master Plan in honor to the decision 41.COM 7B.Add.2; accumulating the provisions from six year plan including all the activities that would lead the communities with their encouragement to post earthquake rehabilitation of cultural heritage which will ensure to the wide-ranging social and economic benefit to them.

10. Calls upon the international community to support the State Party's urgent recovery work through financial, technical or expert assistance;

Government of Nepal has been initiating and requesting to all the international communities to support in this post-earthquake conservation, reconstruction and rehabilitation of cultural heritage damaged by EQ 2015. UNESCO WH Committee and UNESCO Office in Kathmandu have been supporting from the beginning of this process and also there are other governmental and non-governmental supports have been providing in this regard.

As the Government of Nepal placed this in high priority, is still requesting to the all levels of governmental and non-governmental as well as national and international communities to support Nepal in this post-earthquake rehabilitation process.

11. Strongly encourages the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM Advisory mission to ascertain the progress accomplished by the State Party in implementation of six-year RMP and to give guidance on reviewing it;

    It is already mentioned above that the Government of Nepal/DoA has been preparing to formulate the Recovery Master Plan, for which the advices and guidelines from UNESCO are most necessary; therefore Government of Nepal is preparing to invite an Advisory Mission from UNESCO before 42 committee session in 2018.

12. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2018**, 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 42nd session in 2018.

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 (ERCO)**
   As it was already informed through previous reports that immediately after the earthquake (25th April 2015), the Earthquake Response Coordination Office (ERCO) 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 post-earthquake conservation, reconstruction and rehabilitation process providing an important forum to discuss and share experiences, problems, challenges and ideas among different stakeholders.

2. **Adoption of Conservation Manual**
   The Post-Earthquake Conservation Manual, 2073, prepared by Department of Archaeology, for the effective implementation of Post-Earthquake Conservation Guidelines, 2072 has already adopted by the Government of Nepal.
   All the Post-Earthquake Conservation, Reconstruction and Rehabilitation activities have been done as per the provisions of this guidelines and the manual which has some provisions that address to the disaster especially the earthquake for the first time in connection to cultural heritage conservation and management in Nepal.

3. **Coordinative Working Committee (CWC) Meetings**
   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 regularly as it conducted usually before earthquake. CWC was mobilized more actively beyond its usual activities in the post earthquake situation and conservation work has been more focused on the earthquake affected monuments. in presen, CWC has been discussing on the 'coordinative plan' actively for better coordination among the responsible stakeholders, authorities and Department of Archaeology in regard to the post-earthquake conservation, reconstruction and rehabilitation of cultural heritage.

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 have 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**

   Assessing the need and also the positive result of the program, as in previous fiscal year, budget is allocated for awareness programs focusing the different stakeholders of Heritage and Heritage site protection, conservation and management. In the running fiscal year, not only the stakeholder of World Heritage Site but also the other municipalities are planned to gather in the awareness program.

Section C

State of Conservation reports from Individual Monument Zones

UNESCO World Heritage Committee sessions, especially the 39th and 40th 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 were two UNESCO-ICOMOS/ICCROM Joint Reactive Monitoring Missions during 2015 and 2017 for Kathmandu Valley WHP.

Since 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 since F/Y 2072/73 (2015/16) up to 2074/75 (2017/18) within the World Heritage Property area are as following:

A) Hanuman Dhoka Durbar Square Monument Zone

1. Hanuman Dhoka Museum Development Committee

1.1 Conservation of Panchamukhi HanumanTemple

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 Talezu Temple.

The renovation of Taleju temple is completed recently. Talegu Temple is biggest monument and landmark of Kathmandu Durbar Square. Talezu is a tutelary deity of Malla Kings. The temple also was affected by the earthquake; especially in top and second roof.

1.4 Conservation of Sweta Vairab Temple

Conservation of the Sweta Vairab Temple attached to Degutaleju is already completed. 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 had taken total responsibility of the conservation under the close inspection of DoA.

1.5 Conservation of Nateshwor Temple

The conservation of Nateshwor temple by Hanumandhoka Durbar Museum Development Committee is completed. 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. Kathmandu Valley Preservation Trust (KVPT)

2.1 Conservation of Shiva Temple

Conservation of the Shiva temple just outside of main gate of Taleju temple is completed. One of two Shiva temples in front of Taleju gate was collapsed and the northern one was badly affected by the earthquake. The total responsibility of conserving the small but beautiful two roofed temple of the right side of the gate which was not collapsed but badly affected was taken by Kathmandu Valley Preservation Trust. Applying the mud mortar the temple is conserved with

traditional method and material as it was built before. But the next temple of the left side of the gate is yet to restore.

2.2 Conservation of Laxmi Narayan Temple

Conservation of the Laxmi Narayan temple just backside of Kalbhairab in Hanumadhoka which was badly affected by the earthquake is completed. The total responsibility of conserving this small but beautiful two roofed temple was taken by Kathmandu Valley Preservation Trust. Applying the mud mortar the temple is conserved with traditional method and material as it was built before. Adding few necessary wood, all the wooden members from the temple is reused in conservation.

2.3 Conservation of KageswarTemple

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 collapsed by the 2015 earthquake. The temple is under completion of restoration. Almost all the structural work is completed. It is only to place the pinnacle and to plaster the outer wall of the structure. The total responsibility of conserving this temple is taken by Kathmandu Valley Preservation Trust (KVPT). The temple is conserved with traditional method and material as it was built before.

3. Department of Archaeology

3.1 Chyasin Dega Reconstruction

The renovation work of Bal Gopaleswar temple also called Chyasing Dega is also called Chyasin Dega is in rapid progress. The first floor of the temple is already planked and work of second storey is under progress. This temple is 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 powder, is accepted as a traditional construction material, Surkhi mortar is used in restoration of the temple instead of mud mortar.

3.2. Restoration of Trailokya Mohan Narayan Temple

The Restoration Work of Trailokya Mohan temple is ongoing. The Trailokya Mohan Narayan Temple also known as Dasavatar temple on north-west side of Kumari Temple was built in early 18th 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 was already started with the concept of utilize almost wooden artistic and other remaining material of the same temple replacing the damaged by new one. The already separated and inventoried wooden elements are being reassembled and conserved for reuse. Other necessary new wooden elements also are being prepared as well.

4. Kathmandu Metropolitan City

4.1 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.

4.2 Restoration of Nagaraghar

The Naghara Ghar, big Drum house, built in early 20th Century, situated west of Degutale temple in Hanumandhoka Palace Square is a monument of cultural and historical significance. This structure was under consideration for renovation and the proposal for the renovation from KMC was approved by DoA before the earthquake; and the devastating earthquake had badly damaged the house. The Conservation work of this structure is completed now. Replacing the mud mortar by lime mortar the house is conserved with traditional method and material as it was built before. Kathmandu Metropolitan City had taken the total responsibility of the conservation under the close inspection of Department of Archaeology.

4.3 Renovation of Singha Sattal

The Restoration of Singha Sattal, popularly known as Silyan Sattal(Traditional Rest House) is completed. 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.

5. JFIT-UNESCO Project

5.1 Jagannatsh Temple

Jagannath temple in front of main entrance of the palace is under conservation. The temple is being conserved under the UNESCO-JFIT project. The detail structural assessment and architectural study of the temple is completed. Since the temple is targeted to strengthen without dismantling entire structure, the modality of modality of strengthening the temple will shortly be identified.

5.2 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 had worked for the structural assessment of Gopinath temple. After the completion of the assessment it is assumed to be strengthening the structure minimizing the intervention as much as possible. Since almost structural and architectural study and the assessment of the temple is completed, DoA and Unesco is going find the proper modality of strengthening soon.

5.3 Conservation of Aagam Chhen 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. The Agam Chhen is going to conserve by the Department of Archaeology through the support of Government of Japan.

6. Support from Government of PR China

6.1 Restoration of Nine Storey Palace

The Nine Storey Palace also known as Basantapur Durbar is being conserved under the support of Government of Peoples Republic of China. Government of Nepal and Government of China have signed the MOU to conserve the Nine Storey Durbar along with the adjacent buildings of Bhaktapur tower, Lalitpur tower and Kirtipur tower. Officially the project had launched in 15th August 2017 in the presence of vice president from the China and director general of Department of Archaeology in a special program held in the palace premises.

7. Miyamoto Global Relief

7.1 Conservation of Gaddi Baithak

The strengthening work of Gaddi Bhithak is in rapid progress. The Gaddi Baithak situated in Hanumandhoka Protected Monument Zone, in front of Kumari Ghar, is a neo-classical monument building built in 1908 AD by Prime Minister Chandra Samsher Rana. This monument was heavily damaged by the earthquake.

Miyamoto Global Disaster Relief has undertaken the total responsibility of repair and structural upgrade of the building with a grant provided by the US Ambassador's Fund of Cultural Preservation. The project is being executed under the signed MoU between Department of Archaeology, Government of Nepal and Miyamoto Global Disaster Relief.

For the detail study, structural analysis, documentation and inventorying of the objects and artistic part had taken almost one year. After detail structural analysis the Steering Committee, with the recommendation of Technical Engineering Committee, had declared the modality of conservation as strengthening process.

8. Local community

8.1 Conservation of Tarini Devi Temple.

The Tarinidevi temple conservation work is completed. The temple of Tarinidevi, also known as Tarini Bahal, in the Hanumandhoka protected monument zone, outside the palace premises. 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.

B) Patan Durbar Monument Zone

1. Restoration by KVPT

1.1 Restoration of Char-Narayan Temple

The restoration work of Char-Narayan Temple is under progress in preliminary phase.

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

From the very beginning after the earthquake, Kathmandu Valley Preservation Trust (KVPT) has been actively involved in the total activity of restoring the temple in its original state. All the damaged wooden carved elements such as columns, windows, door, Carnes etc. which were salvaged and well documented with detail inventory are being properly used with necessary conservation in present restoration work. Since the foundation of the temple was found unaffected and strong enough in examination, the temple is being erected over the previous plinth without disturbing original foundation and plinth.

All the base stones of the doorframe are already fitted. All four doorways of the temple have been fixed as it was in existing position. Doorways are installed with maintenance of original adding some new wood for missing portions. The brick work also is started with thick wall between the doorways. Fine yellow clay is being used as mortar in the wall as its original state. Sufficiently wooden pillar and tie-up beam is given. All the new wood used for the temple is Sala Wood. All the work is being done under the close inspection of Department.

1.2 Restoration of Hari-Shankhar Temple

The restoration work of Hari-Shankar Temple is under progress in preliminary phase.

The Hari-Shankar 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. As reported in previous report, all the damaged wooden carved elements of the three roofed temple with extraordinary wooden art and architecture was well salvaged with detail documentation. Almost all identified

columns, windows, door, Carnes, tympanum, door wings, struts etc. were inventoried and being reused in present restoration of the temple.

As the foundation of the temple was found intact and strong enough in the rescue archaeological investigation, the temple is being restored keeping the original foundation intact.

Since the restoration work is in beginning phase, brick work is not started in super structure yet. All four doorways is fixed and nain sanctum is covered with doorways from all four direction. All the carved wood being used are from the original temple with minimum intervention if necessary.

1.3 Restoration of Manimandaps

The restoration work of Manimandap is in rapid progress and almost 70 percent work is completed.

The Manimandap, the twin public rest shelter, in front of Mangahiti, water spout, was completely collapsed above the plinth level by the earthquake. As reported in previous report almost all columns, brackets, struts were identified and inventoried; and those all are reused in the present restoration of the structure. As there are two structures of rest house, the northern one is almost completed.

1.4 Conservation of Krishna Temple:

The conservation of Krishna Temple is in progress.

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,.

In present conservation the damaged threshold stone at northwest corner of innermost sanctum (garbhagriha) is replaced and the base stones at the Second floor level which is the main Component of the structure are changed with new stone carving as in original one.

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1.5 Conservation of Bishownath Temple

As reported in previous report the Bishwanath Temple, near to Krishna temple, was also partially but severally affected. Immediately after the earthquake the rescue shoring was given to the structure to prevent the further damage. The temple is also being conserved by KVPT.

By the detail structural study it was found that the Vishownath

temple was damaged only by earthquake but due to lack of periodic conservation as well. Many inner wooden members were found rotten and damaged by damp. In the present conservation all those damaged wooden members are replaced with new timbers. Few new interventions also is introduced in the conservation wrapping the wooden pillars, which is directly contacted with brick wall, by copper plate. The basic damage was found in ground floor which is almost finished the conservation work. In the Bishownath Temple, some new intervention is carried out in the outer plinth also. Strong Ma-apa (brick) foundation is erected replacing the loose soil and brickbats filling.

1.6 Conservation of Column statue of Yognarendra Mall

The conservation of the stone pillar and installation of Yoganarendra Malla is already completed.

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 maintained and installed in original state.

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 in the Northern Taleju the pinnacle of the temple is to install which is in the completion phase of conservation. The roof work of eastern lung of Sundari courtyard also has already completed.

2. Department of Archaeology

2.1 Reconstruction of Radhakrishna Temple.

Radhakrishna temple situated in Swatha Tole in northern side outside of Patan Durbar complex was completely collapsed by the earthquake. All the wooden and stone elements of the temple were immediately salvaged and secured inside palace complex.

The temple is planned to restore form the very foundation and excavated the foundation; however the main sanctum of the temple is preserved in original form. Since the surrounding plinth and circumambulatory area is excavated 5"-0" depth preserving the central Grabhagriha area, stone in lime, Surkhi and sand mortar is used for making the mat of foundation. The restoration work is in preliminary phase.

2.2 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.

C) Bhaktapur Durbar Square Monument Zone

1. <u>Department of Archaeology (DoA)</u>

1.1 Silu Mahadev (Fasi Dega) Temple Restoration

The restoration work of the Silu Mahadev temple to retrieve its original style of before 1934 earthquake is under progress in its main sanctum level.

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. This temple was damaged by 1934 earthquake and rebuilt in dome shape different than the previous original form.

The last earthquake also destroyed the temple and was collapsed down to plinth. The present restoration 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.

Repair of the plinth level has been completed. For the repair works, the outer shell of the mud mortar plinth of 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. Earthquake had damaged the Temple with major cracks at South side. Considering the possibility of future collapse of the monuments, measured detail drawings were prepared and the structure was carefully dismantled.

Now the restoration of the temple is in progress. All the stone of the temple are being reused but all the wood is replaced by new strong Sal wood. Conservation of the plinth level is completed and present work is progressing in main sanctum level erecting required all wooden pillars.

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 Archaelogy 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 tired 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.

Since the budget was allocated in last fiscal year as multiyear project, the restoration work of the Sattal is under progress in preliminary phase. The work of foundation level is completed and erection of wall for the ground floor is in progress

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

The Balakhu Ganesh Sattal restoration is completed.

There are two Sattals beside Balakhu Ganesh Temple, situated next to Jana Jyoti Pustakalaya (library) known as Balakhu Ganesh Sattal. Restoration of these Sattal was planned before earthquake, whereas the earthquake had damaged the structure more; and both of these Sattals are restored using by DOA.

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 a temple dedicated to god Shiva. The reconstruction work was carried before earthquake; and halted for few months caused by earthquake. The restoration of the temple is already completed.

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 17th 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

Conservation of Pujari Math is already completed.

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. The structure was primarily damaged in the side of the famous *Mayur Jhyal* Peacock window and the restoration work is completed.

Emergency Shoring after earthquake at Pujarimath.

Shoring During Conservation at Pujarimath.

1.10 Restoration of Duimaju Temple

The Conservation work of Duimaju Temple is situated at Duimaju Chowk of Bhaktapur Durbar square is continuing. Conservation of Duimaju was started before earthquake and estimated to be complete by end of fiscal year 2073-74. The work halted by earthquake is targeted to complete within running fiscal year 2074-75.

1.11 Conservation of Yantra Vatsala

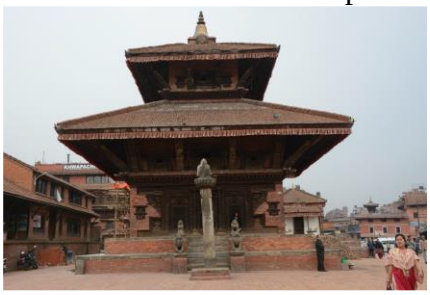
One storey Nepalese Style Vatsala Temple is located at eastern part of Bhaktapur Durbar Square beside Siddhi Laxmi Temple. The conservation work was carried out which included skinning work and repair of the Roof under emergency budget of DOA. Conservation of this temple became first monument to be completed after the earthquake.

1.12 Conservation of Gopi Nath Temple

The two roofed Nepali 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.

Since the budget for the conservation of the temple is allocated in the running fiscal year 2074-75, the conservation of the temple is rapidly progressing.



2. Bhaktapur Municipality

2.1 Khauma gate

Khauma Gate is the main western gate of Bhaktapur Durbar Square. The southern portion of the gate was collapsed by the earthquake. Similarly, the upper portion of the gate has been damaged, and numerous cracks were observed. The entire damage portion is carefully demolished up to foundation. The get is already restoration in its original form in traditional technique and materials. The structure is restored stronger than the previous one using sufficient wooden tie-up and posts of strong Sal wood.

2.2 Vatshala Temple

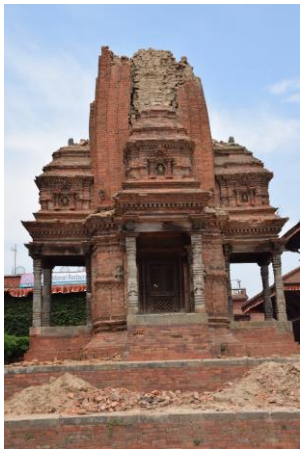
The restoration work of Vatsala temple is in rapid progress.

Directly in front of the palace and beside the statue of king Bhupatendra Malla and next to the Big Bell is the Vatshala Devi Temple. This Shikhar style temple was entirely constructed in sandstone and is built upon a three-stage plinth, and has similarities to the Krishna temple of Patan. It is dedicated to Vatsala Devi, a form of the goddess Durga. The temple was originally built by King Jitamitra Malla in 1696 A.D. The structure that can be seen today, however, is reconstructed by King Bhupatindra Malla and dates back to the late 17th or early 18th century.

The Vatshala temple was completely collapsed by the earthquake. The foundation of the temple was examined through rescue archaeological excavation executed by DoA with the support of UNESCO Kathmandu office and Durham University, London. Since the foundation of the temple was found strong enough, the temple is being restored over the original foundation. Total responsibility of the restoration is taken by Bhaktapur Municipality with close coordination of Department.

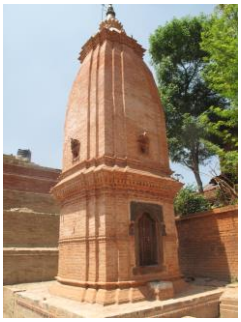
2.3 Kedar Nath Temple

The Kedarnath Temple located in front of National Art Museum in Bhaktapur Durbar Square is a significant Shikhara style temple dedicated to lord Shiva. The middle portion of the Southwestern part of the temple was collapsed by the earthquake. Similarly, the upper portion of the northeast part also was damaged, and numerous cracks were observed in the entire structure.



Now the restoration of the temple is in rapid progress. The total responsibility of the restoration work is taken by Bhaktapur Municipality. The temple is being restored in its original form with traditional technique and materials replacing mud mortar by lime mortar.

2.4 Harihar Narayan Temple



The Harihar Narayan Temple located in eastern side of Silu mahadev (Phasi deg) was collapsed by the earthquake. The restoration of the temple is already completed by Bhaktapur Municipality. The temple is restored in its original form with traditional technology and materials replacing mud mortar by lime mortar.

D) Swayambhu Monument Zone

1. Department of Archaeology

1.1 Restoration of Anantapur temple

The restoration work of Anantapur temple is in the phase of completion. Anantapur, Shikhara Style temple, situated in the Southeastern corner of Swayambhu hill, built in 1654, is one of many contributions of King Pratap Malla in Swayambhu zone. The temple built of traditional Ma-apa in mud mortar, wood, Vajra was collapsed by the earthquake 2015 almost over the Cornish level also creating several cracks in down parts. Department of Archaeology is directly involved in the restoration project allocating the budget under Post Earthquake Reconstruction Fund (PDRF) of Government of Nepal. Federation of Swayambhu Management and Conservation (FSMC) has an important role for coordination and management with priests to perform required religious and cultural procedure and activities on the process of restoration. The restoration work started in fiscal year 2072-73 is almost completed expect installing the pinnacle and lime plaster on outer surface.

1.2 Restoration of Pratappur temple

The Restoration work of Pratappur temple is being progressed rapidly. Pratapur temple, another famous monument, situated parallel to Anantapur in Northeastern corner of the Swayambhu hill was built by King pratap Malla in 1654 AD. This temple 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 restore dismantling the damaged temple structure. 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.

The project for reconstruction of Pratappur temple was approved in fiscal year 2073-74 as multiyear project and the work was started from early June 2017. The dismantling of damaged structure, careful opening of plinth and the rescue

archaeological work to investigate the condition of foundation had taken up to May 2017.

Before starting the restoration work the condition of the foundation was studied through rescue archaeological excavation laying the trenches on northeast and north side of the temple outside adjacent to the foundation wall. Since the foundation was found good in condition, the restoration work is being done without disturbing the original foundation of 17th Century. With necessary conservation all four stone pillars are erected and the restoration work is being progressed by it second floor in present.

1.3 Restoration of Seto (White) Sattal

The restoration work of the Seto Sattal is under progress in preliminary phase. The traditional rest house built in early 20th Century situated in southern slope of Manjushree shrine in Manjushree hill of Swayambhu Protected Monument Zone was severely damaged by the earthquake. Under the Government budget allocated for running fiscal year 2074-75 the damaged structure is recently dismantled with detail drawing and documentation; and the restoration work is started.

2. Federation of Swayambhu Management and Conservation

2.1 Conservation of Santipur temple

The Conservation work of Santipur, a sacred temple on the northern most part of Swayambhu hillock is under rapid progress. The conservation work has been conducted by Federation of Swayambhu Management and Conservation (FSMC) 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.

In Santipur temple only the effected parts is being conserved very carefully preserving the rest not affected parts. It is being conserved with traditional technique and material to retrieve its original value back.

2.2 Restoration of Tasigomang Chaitya

The restoration work of Tasigomang Chaitya is completed. Tasigomang 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. An emergency archaeological excavation also was conducted with close collaboration between DoA and UNESCO Office in Kathmandu. As recommended by the final report, the Stupa was restored in its

original shape without disturbing original foundation. The restoration work was already completed in early August 2017. The Chitya was restored by FSMC in close inspection of DoA. Some of the funding for the restoration was funded by UNESCO Kathmandu office as well. However the temple is yet to be inaugurated to wait for the auspicious day.

2.3 Conservation and Erection of four Stone Pillar and Big Bell

Four Stone Pillars and one big bell are conserved and erected in the initiation of FSMC. The stone pillar with Sadakshary Lokeswar, one stone pillar of with Peacock, two stone pillars with Tara image situated on the west of Swayambhu Mahachaitya just in front of Amitav Buddha were affected by the earthquake. The Pillar of Sadakshary Lokeswar was felled, the Peacock Pillar was broken into three pieces and the capital of the both Tara pillar were felled. The big bell situated in front of Anantapur Temple also was broken. All those monuments are already erected with necessary conservation.

3. Devadharma Mahavihar

3.1 Reconstruction of Devadharma Mahavihar

The reconstruction work of Devadharma Mahavihar is in progress; however it is in preliminary phase of construction. With the approval granted from Department of Archaeology, the reconstruction work is being conducted by Vihara authority.

E) 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 re-plastering 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.

F) 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 Restoration of Sattals in Guheswari Complex

In Guheswari temple complex in Pashupati Protected Monument Zone three Sattal structures are under restoration project with the approval of DoA; and all the responsibility of restoration is taken by Pashupati Area Development Trust (PADT).

Among those three Sattals under restoration the northeastern Sattal is completed.

The Sattal is restored in its original structure but using almost all new wood and brick, as very few old wooden elements were found reusable while dismantling the old structure which was badly affected by the earthquake.

The Sattal of the north side is under restoration. This wing of the Sattal was started to restore last year. Two of the three storey of the Sattal is completed. As reported last year, the Sattal is planned to built removing the latter added upper floor which also helps Guheshwari temple to be more exposed from north side.

The work of western wing is yet to start; however the approval for its restoration is already given from DoA as proposed by PADT. This wing also is badly affected by the earthquake and since it is the most artistic part of the complex, it is planned to dismantle the structure very carefully protecting all the wooden elements with full documentation for proper reuse while restoring the Sattal.

1.2 Bhasmeshwar Sattal Conservation

The restoration of Bhasmeshwar Chaughera Sattal (courtyard rest house) in Bhasmeshwar Cremation area is completed. It was conserved with the approval and close inspection of Department of Archaeology and entire financial responsibility was taken by Pashupati Area Development Trust (PADT). The Sattal is restored in its original style.

1.3 Amarkanteswar, Sureskanteswar and Pranmukteswar Temple

The three temples Amarkanteswar, Sureskanteswar and Pranmukteswar situated inside Bhasmeswar Courtyard Sattal in Bhasmeswar area were badly affected by the earthquake. Pranmukteswar is in the courtyard of northern Sattal and rest two is in the courtyard of southern Sattal of Bhasmeswar. Among three temples Amarkanteswar and Sureskanteswar had some problems before earthquake and were affected more by the earthquake. All these three temples are in Mugal style with dome on top. All are built in All three temples were built in Shah period in early 19th century.

With the Governmental approval from Department of Archaeology Amarkanteswar and Sureskanteswar temple are under conservation. Pashupati Area Development Trust (PADT) is directly involved in restoration of these temples and DoA is involved for required technical support. The approval for the restoration is given with the condition to prepare detail documentation of dismantling and reconstruction process and submit DoA as final completion report.

Restoration work of Amarkanteswar is in rapid progress. Before starting the restoration the foundation of the temple was examined and as it was found intact and not affected by the earthquake, the over structure is being built leaving the original foundation intact. Maintaining the plinth th e over structure is being raised with proper use of wooden tie-up and pillar. All the four stone doors are set and the restoration work is being progress by its first floor.

Sureskanteswar temple is being dismantled. While dismantling, all the wooden members used in the structure are found rotten and badly damaged. It is also planned not to disturb the original foundation, since it was found strong enough and not affected by the earthquake in careful examination of the foundation.

1.4 Kulananda Jha, Sankarnarayan and Gurju Sattals:

All three, **Kulananda Jha Sattal, Sankarnarayan Sattal and Gurju Sattal** situated towards the west side of western gate of Pashupati temple ware not collapse but badly damaged by the earthquake. Kulananda Jha Sattal, the biggest courtyard Sattal among three is situated in front of Sankaracharya (Bhuteswar) Temple. The Sankarnarayan Sattal is joint with Mahasnanghar in its east side and the Gurju Sattal is situated just in front of Mahasnanghar.

Though no one Sattals mentioned above were collapsed but severely damaged by the earthquake. Southern upper portion of Kulananda Jha Sattal was fallen. The front wall was bulged out. Many cracks were observed all over the structure.

There were many vertical cracks in Gurju Sattal. The entire structure was tilted toward front busy road to Pashupati. The eastern wall was almost fallen.

The state of Sankaracharya Sattal was not good even before the earthquake, as it was assessed by ASI team from India in 2014. The 2015 earthquake had brought more effect on it.

All three are already dismantled safely with detail documentation all wooden and other elements.

Kulananda Jha Sattal is under restoration by its second floor; the work of foundation is started for Sankarnarayan and the work of Gurju Sattal is yet to start. However a detail rescue archaeological excavation is completed in the foundation of Gurju Sattal. All three Sattals are planned to build their original style with traditional technique and materials replacing mid mortar with lime mortar.

Pashupati Area Development Trust (PADT) is directly involved in reconstruction of all Sattals mentioned above with total responsibility of funding. Department of Archaeology is involved for required technical support.

1.5 Conservation of Ram mandir:

Rammandir, a temple of lord Ram, situated on the east bank of Bagmati river opposite of Bhasmeswar Crematorium had general damage by the earthquake. Present structure of the temple was built in late 19th century. However, the image enshrined in the sanctum is of ancient period.

Comparatively there was less damage in Rammandir. The upper part of the portico in front was damaged and fallen. The arched front entrance of the temple was cracked. There were some vertical cracks observed on northern wall.

In the initiation of Pashupati Area Development Trust (PADT) the temple was conserved with donation of some donors. In some extent Guthi Sansthan is also one of the related organizations in the process of conservation. DoA had a role of approving the proposal and required technical support. Now Rammandir is already repaired in its original form using same types of materials used before.

1.6 Restoration of Chautariya Sivalaya Temple

The Chautariya Sivalaya temple located in southern side of Pashupati temple complex, just outside the southern gate, in the western side of Bhasmeswar was partially collapsed by the earthquake.

The remaining vulnerable structure of the damaged Chautariya Sivalaya was dismantled with the help of Nepali Army and Armed Police in the initiation of Pashupati Area Development Trust (PADT). Department of Archaeology had inventoried the objects of archaeological importance.

As per the proposal of PADT, approval for the restoration of the Shivalayas was provided by Department in June 2017. The total restoration work, except placing the pinnacle, is completed.

The temple is restored over the plinth level as approved from the DoA. The temple is built in stone masonry in its original style using 90 percent same stone elements replacing all the wood by new quality timber.

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1.7 Conservation of Pandra (Fifteen) Sivalaya Sattals:

The Pandra (fifteen) Sivalaya Sattal was generally affected by the 2015 earthquake. But roof of the Sattal was already in the state to be conserved before the earthquake.

Though the purpose of building of this Sattal is not clear; however, since the name is given 'Pandra Sivalaya Sattal', it must be built as a priest residence of the Pandra Sivalaya just in front of this Sattal. As per the proposal of Pashupati Area Development Trust (PADT) Department of Archaeology had given the approval for its conservation

Now the conservation of the Sattal is in completion phase. Except roofing by Zink Sheet, the entire work is completed.

1.8 Restoration of Kotilingeswar Temple

The Kotilingeswar temple located inside the Pashupati complex just outside the main courtyard towards south in the Chausatthi Sivalinga premises was partially damaged by the earthquake. Kotilingeswar temple is one of the oldest and important monuments of Pashupati area which was built by King Pratap Mall in second half of 17th century AD. It is one of very few multi roof temples of Pashupati having circular plan with three circular metal roofs.

After the approval from DoA for its entire restoration, as per the proposal of PADT with detail drawing and cost estimate, the temple is dismantled now. While dismantling all the wooden elements of the temple are well documented but almost all the wooden elements of the temple are rotten and damaged and only very few of them can be reused.

G) 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.

Changu Narayan Temple was not collapsed but affected largely by the earthquake.

The conservation of the temple is completed recently. The conservation work was carried out from Department of Archaeology employing highly skillful manpower, since the temple was conserved very carefully without dismantling the structure. All the rotten wooden inner posts and bands are replaced by new strong Sal wood timber. The temple is conserved in traditional technique and material replacing the mud mortar by lime mortar.

2. Heritage and Environment Conservation Foundation Nepal

2.1 Kileshwor Mahadev Temple

The beautiful small multi roof temple in the southwestern corner of Changu Narayan temple in Changunarayan temple complex is known as Kileshwor. The Kileshwor temple is the only *Shaivite* shrinein the Changu Narayan temple complex. The temple is dedicated to Shiva as Lord Pashupati, and houses a *Chaturmukha* Lingam with human faces looking towards the four cardinal directions and one to the heavens. This temple has an outstanding collection carved wooden struts supporting its double roofs depicting incarnations of Shiva and some interesting erotic images. Each of the four doors is modeled on those of the main temple with the main entrance made in gilded metal and the other three are carved in wood.

Like many of the smaller shrines Kileshwhor Mahadev had also suffered damage from the earthquake, but it was not collapsed. The worst damage is at the base of the temple structure and the original brickwork has been disturbed. The hidden timber frame structure has however stood firm and will require minor repairs to restore its structural integrity. The remaining structure appears in reasonable condition, but will require careful checking once scaffolding is built to provide access. The roof structures were disturbed by the earthquake, and will need to be checked for alignment. The magnificent carved doors and struts are in poor condition, and desiccated.

Since the MoU was done between Department of Archaeology and Heritage and Environment Conservation Foundation Nepal for the conservation of some monuments in Changu Narayan compled, the Kileshwor Temple is conserved by an HECFN with close coordination with Department of Archaeology.

2.2 Amatya Sattal

The *sattal* enclosing the Changu Narayan courtyard consists of two principle units– the Chaughera *Sattal* and the Amatya Sattal, which were of simple design and basic construction. These structures were formerly living spaces for the officiating priests (*pujari*) and pilgrims attending the many festivals that take place at Changu Narayan.

The Chaughera Sattal, occupying the east, north and west sections of the courtyard, was formerly a pilgrimage rest house and, prior to the 2015 earthquakes, was used by the local community for various activities, mostly on the lower level. Three priests (*pujaris*) responsible for daily worship were provided accommodation in these structures as well.

The Amatya *Sattal*, which occupies the southern side of the courtyard, was, prior to the earthquake, used by the Living Traditions Museum. Previously this sattal had been restored by the Department of Archaeology several years ago and the structure was upgraded by the LTM to suit their purposes.

The rest houses (*sattals*) enclosing the courtyard either collapsed or seriously damaged during the recent earthquake sin April/May2015. The upper floors and roofs were considered dangerous and The military moved in and demolished all the remaining standing sections of the upper floors and roofs of the *sattals*.There remains only the ground/lower floor.

Presently the restoration of Amatya Sattal is in progress by its first floor. All the reusable wooden members are being used in restoration of same structure. The Sattal is being restored using mud mortar as in original structure.