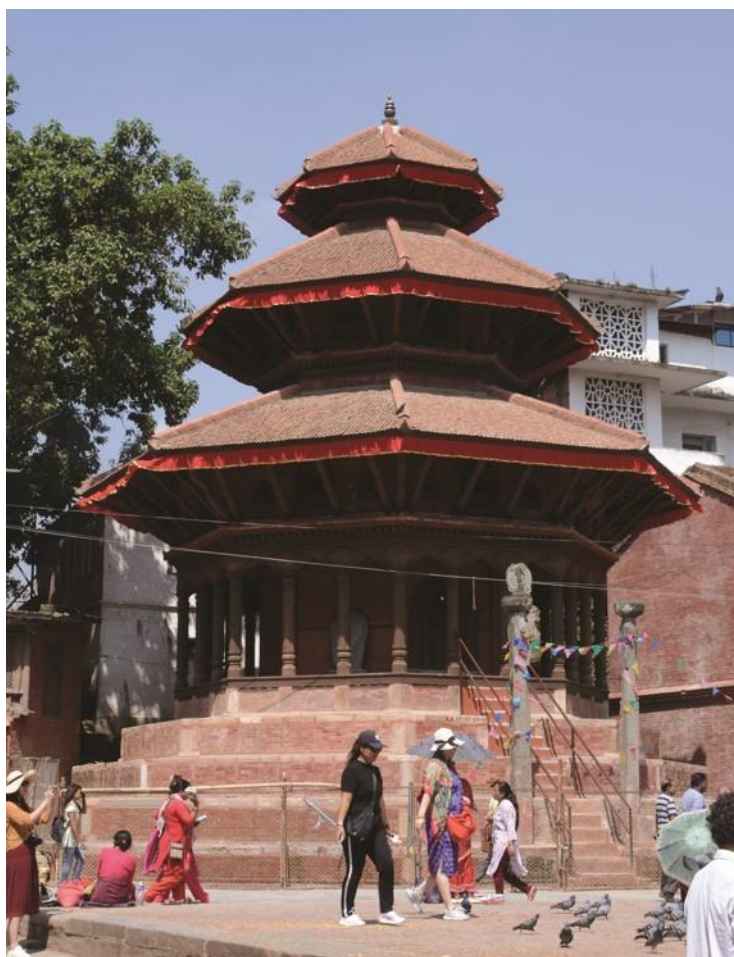


KATHMANDU VALLEY WORLD HERITAGE SITE
(Nepal) (C 121 bis)
1 FEBRUARY 2019



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

42 COM 7 B.Kathmandu Valley (Nepal) (C 121)

SECTION A

**RESPONSE TO POINTS MADE BY
THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE REFER 42COM 7B.**

SECTION B

MANAGEMENT AND AWARENESS ACTIVITIES

1. COORDINATION THROUGH EARTHQUAKE RESPONSE COORDINATION OFFICE
2. IMPLEMENTATION OF CONSERVATION GUIDELINE AND MANUAL
3. COORDINATIVE WORKING COMMITTEE MEETINGS (CWC)
4. PHOTO EXHIBITION
5. TRAINING ON CAPACITY BUILDING
6. AWARENESS PROGRAM TO STAKEHOLDERS
7. ESTABLISHMENT OF CHIMS
8. SOIL CHARACTERIZATION STUDY OF SWAYAMBHU HILL
9. WELCOMING JOINT WORLD HERITAGE ADVISORY MISSION

SECTION C

STATE OF CONSERVATION REPORTS FROM INDIVIDUAL MONUMENT ZONES

1. HANUMAN DHOKA DURBAR SQUARE PROTECTED MONUMENT ZONE
2. PATAN DURBAR SQUARE MONUMENT ZONE
3. BHAKTAPUR DURBAR SQUARE PROTECTED MONUMENT ZONE
4. BAUDDHANATH PROTECTED MONUMENT ZONE
5. SWAYAMBHU PROTECTED MONUMENT ZONE
6. PASHUPATI AREA PROTECTED MONUMENT ZONE
7. CHANGU NARAYAN PROTECTED MONUMENT ZONE

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 Baudha, 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/18/42. COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision 41 COM 7B.95 adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Acknowledges the strong commitment of the State Party and the work that it has undertaken for the recovery of the property, particularly its capacity-building efforts, as well as the efforts of international agencies and the six year plan for the recovery of the monuments damaged by the earthquake;
4. Also acknowledges the scale and scope of the disaster (as described in the reports of the joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM Reactive Monitoring missions to the property of October 2015 and March 2017), the laudable work undertaken and the continuing, serious deterioration of the property's architectural and town-planning coherence resulting from the immediate impacts of the earthquakes;
5. 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;
6. Requests that the recommendations of the October 2015 and March 2017 missions be systematically carried out, fully followed and implemented in a best way by the State Party;
7. Encourages the State Party to invite the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to provide technical support to assist the State Party with developing structures to coordinate and guide the recovery of the property and its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV);
8. Also considers that the potential and ascertained threats to the OUV of the property are so considerable that the recovery process needs to be 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 of Nepal (DoA), and also considers that much greater input, collaboration and coordination of support is needed from the international community;
9. Requests the State Party to fully commit to use appropriate methods and materials in recovery works;
10. Reiterates its request that the State Party integrate the Recovery Master Plan (RMP) within an overall socio-economic revitalization programme for urban communities, - 4-encourage residents and local business to engage in the recovery process and ensure that it delivers wide-ranging social and economic benefits;
11. Calls u on the international community to support the State Party's urgent recovery work through financial, technical or expert assistance, including support for local communities in terms of their housing and social needs;

12. Suggests the State Party to invite a Joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM Advisory Mission to ascertain the progress accomplished by the State Party to assist in the implementation of the six year RMP as well as to give guidance on reviewing it and recommends that this mission take place by the end of 2018;
13. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by 1 February 2019, 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 43rd session in 2019; with a view to assuring the maintenance of the OUV of the site.

Section A

Response to points made by the World Heritage Committee

Committee Decisions

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/18/42. COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision 41 COM 7B.95 adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Acknowledges the strong commitment of the State Party and the work that it has undertaken for the recovery of the property, particularly its capacity-building efforts, as well as the efforts of international agencies and the six year plan for the recovery of the monuments damaged by the earthquake;
4. Also acknowledges the scale and scope of the disaster (as described in the reports of the joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM Reactive Monitoring missions to the property of October 2015 and March 2017), the laudable work undertaken and the continuing, serious deterioration of the property's architectural and town-planning coherence resulting from the immediate impacts of the earthquakes;
5. 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;

It is the pleasure to inform to the World Heritage Committee that Government of Nepal has completed more than 50% of monuments damaged by the earthquake during these three years of post-earthquake conservation and rehabilitation process of cultural heritage within KVWHP, as per the planned schedule by the Government of Nepal.

During this post-earthquake conservation and rehabilitation process, the documentation have been prepared either through research or process of rehabilitation. It is also a great achievement that Government of Nepal has established the Cultural Heritage Information Management System (CHIMS) in collaboration with UNESCO Office in Kathmandu (through technical and financial support).

6. Requests that the recommendations of the October 2015 and March 2017 missions be systematically carried out, fully followed and implemented in a best way by the State Party;

Government of Nepal, as a state party, is fully aware on the recommendations of 2015 and 2017 missions as well as on the decisions of World Heritage Committee; therefore, following all of them mentioned above.

7. Encourages the State Party to invite the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to provide technical support to assist the State Party with developing

structures to coordinate and guide the recovery of the property and its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV);

In consideration of this decision, Government of Nepal has been still trying to have the Joint Advisory Mission in Kathmandu, Nepal and already invited twice in the last two years and still waiting for the mission expecting the above mentioned technical support as well.

8. Also considers that the potential and ascertained threats to the OUV of the property are so considerable that the recovery process needs to be 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 of Nepal (DoA), and also considers that much greater input, collaboration and coordination of support is needed from the international community;

DoA has been working in coordination with all the stakeholders, government authorities and other related institutions as well as the international communities (i.e. different governments, institutions/organizations) since the post-earthquake recovery activities were initiated in 2015 and latterly working in consideration of the recommendations by Joint Reactive Missions in 2015 and 2017, DoA. In this connection, DoA/GoN was expecting the Joint Advisory Mission since last two years.

9. 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 use the traditional methods and materials in each and every recovery works, which is based on the traditional practice of Nepalese cultural heritage conservation, which also is based on the newly implemented guidelines after EQ 2015. The recovery works have been carried out as per the provisions of the guidelines.

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

The Government of Nepal initiated as per the interest of local communities to get involve into the recovery process of cultural heritage. Many of the monuments have been rehabilitated and also being rehabilitation with the involvement of local communities. The local governments are also directly involved in this process initiated by the elected leaders, which is also one of the great achievements after the earthquake 2015.

11. Calls upon the international community to support the State Party's urgent recovery work through financial, technical or expert assistance, including support for local communities in terms of their housing and social needs;

Government of Nepal has been receiving several financial, technical as well as the expert support by the different International communities, i.e. governments, INGOs, communities etc. since very beginning of the EQ 2015, due to which most of the recovery (conservation and rehabilitation of cultural heritage within KV)

works have been done. The coordination have also been done among the governmental authorities and the local communities for these recovery works.

12. Suggests the State Party to invite a Joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM Advisory Mission to ascertain the progress accomplished by the State Party to assist in the implementation of the six year RMP as well as to give guidance on reviewing it and recommends that this mission take place by the end of 2018;

In honor of the decision of World Heritage Committee since 2017 (41st and 42nd Session), Government of Nepal has been invited the Joint UNESCO WH Center / ICOMOS/ICCROM Advisory Mission for the mentioned activities, but due to the technical issues, mission has yet to be carried out.

13. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by 1 February 2019, 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 43rd session in 2019; with a view to assuring the maintenance of the OUV of the site

As per this decision, Government of Nepal has prepared this SoC report for detail information on KV World Heritage Property to the committee.

Furthermore, Government of Nepal is going to organize a National Workshop collaboratively with UNESCO Office in Kathmandu and ICOMOS Nepal during 7-8 February 2019 in consultation with all concerned government authorities and related other stakeholders; which is going to be focused on the issues raised by the World Heritage Committee (WHC/18/42. COM/7B) through it decisions.

Section B

Management and Awareness Activities

1. Coordination through Earthquake Response Coordination office

The Earthquake Response Coordination Office established in DoA immediately after the earthquake 2015 has been continuously working for the better coordination between Government of Nepal and UNESCO Office in Kathmandu including various national and international communities for cultural heritage rehabilitation. As Reported in previous reports the financial and technical support provided by UNESCO Kathmandu office has been stopped however, its ongoing process as a key factor in this kind of disaster situation.

The ERCO 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 and key role on the issue of conservation, restoration and rehabilitation providing the forum to discuss and share problems, challenges and ideas between different stakeholders since last three years.

2. Implementation of Conservation Guidelines and Manual

The Post-Earthquake Conservation Guidelines 2072 and Manual, 2073; prepared and implemented by the Government of Nepal, Department of Archaeology, for the cultural heritage conservation and rehabilitation in the post-earthquake situation. All the Post-Earthquake Conservation, Reconstruction and Rehabilitation activities have been carrying out as per the provisions of this conservation guidelines, which has been implemented in 2072 (2016) and the manual 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 as it conducts usually. 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. After the earthquake 2015, CWC has been discussing on the ‘coordination plan’ actively for better coordination among the responsible stakeholders, authorities and Department of Archaeology in regard to conservation, restoration and rehabilitation of earthquake affected monuments and sites.

4. Photo Exhibition

The photo exhibition programs have been continuing as in the 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 several positive and negative activities and approaches that they have been doing towards 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, heritage conservation process and procedure, scientific documentation 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, Riksanitvaren University/Norway, Ritsumeikan University/Japan, Smithsonian Institute (Museum)/USA, ACCU Nara, JICA Nepal 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. This program has been extending through the Engineers Network of Municipalities with Kathmandu Valley in collaborative activities since last more than two years; which includes the Mayors of related municipalities as well.

7. Establishment of CHIMS

Cultural Heritage Information Management System (CHIMS), a database documentation system is established in DoA. Establishing Cultural Heritage Information Management System (CHIMS) in Department of Archaeology is an important achievement on heritage documentation and information management. UNESCO Kathmandu office has been supporting financially and technically for the project. It is aimed to develop a fully scientific documentation database system in DoA. A different Documentation Unit in coordination of WH Conservation Section head is also established within DoA.

8. Soil Characterization study of Swayambhu Hill

Soil characterization study of Swayambhu hill for slope stabilization project is being implemented in Swayambhu, one of seven zones of KVWHP, with the financial support and close coordination with UNESCO Kathmandu office. Not only the knowledge on soil characters and geological state of the Swayambhu hill is expected but also the mitigation measures for the slope stabilization are expected through this process/study.

9. A Joint Advisory Mission

In honor of the decision of World Heritage Committee since 2017 (41st and 42nd Session), Government of Nepal has been inviting the Joint UNESCO WH Center / ICOMOS/ICCROM Advisory Mission for the mentioned activities, but due to the technical issues, mission has yet to be carried out.

Section C

State of Conservation reports from Individual Monument Zones

UNESCO World Heritage Committee sessions, especially the 39th, 40th, 41st and 42nd sessions has focused on post earthquake conservation, reconstruction and rehabilitation activities within the Kathmandu Valley World Heritage Property; and in request of Government of Nepal, the UNESCO-ICOMOS/ICCROM Joint Reactive Monitoring Missions were carried out twice during October-November 2015 and March 2017 for Kathmandu Valley.

Since the first one year after the devastating Earthquake, Government of Nepal, Department of Archaeology had to be engaged seriously on work for the better salvaging, sorting, storing and protection of damaged monuments, its components and sites as well. 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 carried out and still continuing some of the needed activities since the last fiscal year 2072/73 (2015/16) within the World Heritage Property area. They are shown in the protected monument zone wise as following:

Hanuman Dhoka Durbar Square Monument Zone

As reported in previous report, among 140 monuments damaged within Kathmandu Valley World Heritage 39 monuments were in Hanumandhoka Durbar Square. Among those 39 damaged monument many are already restored some are under restoration. Following is the present status of Hanumandhoka Durbar Protected Monument Zone.

Restoration Completed	To be completed soon	Ongoing	Budget Allocated but yet to start
1. Degutaleju Temple: 2. Panchamukhi Hanuman Temple: 3. Laxminaraya Temple: 4. Kageswar Temple: 5. Natyeswar Temple: 6. Taleju Temple: 7. Dashain Ghar: 8. Shiva Temple in front of Singh dhoka: 9. Nagara Ghar: 10. Maru Sattal: 11. Tarini Bahal: 12. Dhukuti Ghar: 13. Gaddi Baithak 14. Saraswati Temple 15. Pratap Malla Stone Pillar and statue: 16. Bamsagopal Temple 17. Mahavishnu Temple	1. Shiva temple in front of Talaju Gate	1. Basantapur Durbar 2. Das Avatar temple 3. Kastamandap 4. Majudega	1. Aagam Chhen and West wing

1. Government of Nepal (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 conservation work carried out using traditional material, technology and craftsmanship.



1.2 Conservation of Degu Taleju Temple

The conservation work of Degu Taleju was also completed in fiscal year 2072/73, recently after the earthquake. This temple was also of the monuments damaged by the devastating earthquake.

The Degu Taleju is tutelary 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 durbar complex. The conservation work of this temple is completed with traditional material



and technology.

1.3 Conservation of Taleju Temple

The conservation of Taleju temple is completed. Taleju Temple is biggest monument and landmark of Kathmandu Durbar Square. Taleju is a tutelary deity of Malla Kings. The temple was affected by the earthquake; especially in top and second roof and all the small 12 temples on the plinth as well. The conservation work of main temple is completed and the small temple structures (Kachhadega – 12 in numbers) built on the plinth of the temple has also completed recently.



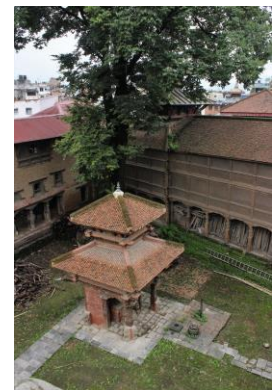
1.4 Conservation of Sweta Vairab Temple

Conservation of the Sweta Bhairav Temple attached to Degutaleju is already completed. The recently restored temple of Bhairav 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 Natyeshwor Temple

The conservation of Natyeshwor temple by Hanumandhoka Durbar Museum Development Committee has completed. The temple was partially collapsed due to the earthquake. Replacing mud mortar by lime-surkhi mortar, the temple has completed the conservation work with traditional techniques and materials as it was before. Though small in size, the temple inside the palace premises holds the major cultural and religious importance.



2. Kathmandu Valley Preservation Trust

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.



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 Kageswar Temple

The Kageswar 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 after earthquake restoration of the temple is completion. 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.



2.4 Saraswati Temple

The one storey Nepali style temple dedicated to Goddess Saraswati located on the just south of Bamsagopal temple in Hanumandhoka Palace Square is completed. The temple was not collapsed but affected by the 2015 earthquake. The temple is conserved over the plinth level preserving the original foundation and plinth as it is; and conserved the over structure with minimum intervention reusing

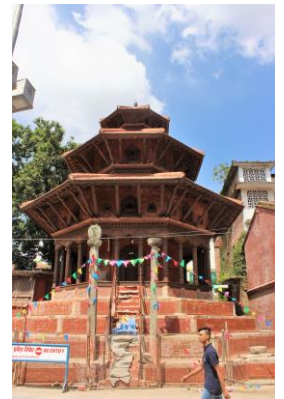


all the useable elements of the original temple. The total responsibility of conserving this temple is taken by Kathmandu Valley Preservation Trust (KVPT). The temple is conserved with traditional method and material as it was built before.

3. Government of Nepal (Department of Archaeology)

3.1 Bamsa Gopal Temple (Chyasin Dega) Restoration

The renovation work of Bal Gopal temple also called Chyasing Dega is completed. This temple is a prominent multi roof temple in octagonal shape, devoted to lord Krishna was completely damaged by the earthquake. The temple is restored by 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 Pratap Stambha (The Stone Pillar with the Statue of King Pratap Malla)

The Stone Pillar with the metal statue of King Pratap Malla in front of Degu Taleju temple in Hanumandhoka was partially collapsed by the earthquake. The metal statue was fallen with its stone capital part. The statue of King Pratap Malla with his two queens and four sons were badly damaged.

It had taken considerable time of skilled artists for the conservation of the damaged metal statue. The huge stone capital of the pillar was lifted using traditional knowledge and technique to set the statue over it. Now the Pratap Stone Pillar is well restored in its original condition.



3.3 Restoration of Trailokya Mohan Narayan Temple

The Restoration Work of Trailokya Mohan temple is ongoing. The Trailokya Mohan Narayan Temple is also known as Dasavatar temple on north-west side of Kumari Temple, was built in early 18th century. The super 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 utilizing 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 Durbar Square was completely collapsed by the by the 2015 earthquake.

Several myths and stories about the date of the construction of the structure of the Kasthamandap 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.

Regarding the restoration of Kasthamandap, it is

being restored by the local community led by "Kastamandap Punanirman Committee" with the fund provided by Kathmandu Metropolitan City office.

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 are being reused.



4.2 Mahavisnu Temple

The temple of Vishnu known as Mahavisnu temple is located on the northwestern corner of Hanumandhoka Durbar Square. The temple was partially affected by the earthquake. However, as the temple was restored few years before the earthquake, a building west of the temple was collapsed and fallen over the Mahavisnu temple damaging the temple structure partially. The western portion of the first roof was more affected and also the brick walls in the ground floor were cracked.

The conservation work of the temple is ongoing. Presently the first floor conservation is completed. The total responsibility of the temple conservation was taken by Kathmandu Metropolitan City Office. For strengthening the structural strength of temple the use of wooden elements is increase in considerable number.



4.3 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. The Conservation work of this structure is completed within a year of earthquake. 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.



4.4 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. Restoration projects by International Assistance

5.1 Jagannath Temple

Jagannath temple in front of main entrance of the palace is under conservation. The temple is being conserved under the UNESCO- Hainan 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 strengthening the temple is also identified by series of meeting with experts and local stakeholders with close coordination of Department of archaeology.



5.2 Conservation of Shree Krishna Maha Vishnu (Gopinath) Temple

Among the two monuments to be conserved under UNESCO- Hainan Project, Shree Krishna Maha Vishnu Temple, also known as Gopinath, is another one. The temple also was partially affected by the earthquake. The detail structural assessment of Gopinath temple is already completed; and finalized the modality of strengthening of the temple without dismantling entire structure. After presenting the detail of the modality and the procedure of the local stakeholder conservation work of the temple is already started.



5.3 Conservation of Aagamchhen and Western wing 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 Aagamchhen 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 of Archaeology. The Agamchhen and the western wing of the palace is going to be conserved by Department of Archaeology through the support of Government of Japan.

Support from Government of PR China

5.4 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. Minimum intervention has been the major modality of the conservation work; and as reported, 50 percent of total work is completed.

Miyamoto Global Relief

5.5 Conservation of Gaddi Baithak

Since the first phase of strengthening work of Gaddi Bhithak is completed with the completion of the main building of Gaddi Baithk, the second phase is started with interior upgrading and structural strengthening work of adjacent building including main entrance of the Gaddi Baithak.



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.

6. Local community

6.1 Conservation of Tarini Devi Temple.

The Tarinidevi temple conservation work is completed. The temple of Tarinidevi, also known as Tarini Bahal, in Hanumandhoka protected monument zone, is located outside the palace premises. The temple was targeted to conserve before the earthquake and was more

damaged by the earthquake. 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.



6.2 Conservation of Shiva Temple

The next Shiva temple in front of Taleju Gate is also under restoration. As mentioned above, the temple in the north side was already conserved by KVPT and the southern one which was completely collapsed by the earthquake 2015 is being restored by local community named Newa Guhali Pucha. Since almost all the wooden emblems of the temple were salvaged and well stored with detail documentation, all the reusable carved wooden emblems are being reused in the restoration work. The temple is being restored using mud mortar as it was originally. Except carved artistic reusable elements other structural wooden elements of the temple are replaced with new timber.

Patan Durbar Monument Zone

Completed	To be completed soon	Ongoing	Budget Allocated but yet to start
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Taleju South 2. Taleju North 3. Sundari Chowk 4. Manimandap North 5. Keshav Narayan temple 6. Yognarendra stone pillar and statue 7. Bahadur Shah Bhawan 8. Bhimsen Stone Pillar (Simha Pillar) 9. Krishna Mandir 10. Manimandap South 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Biswanath Temple 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Charnaraya temple 2. Harishankar temple 3. Kesabnarayan Chowk 4. Radhakrishna Temple 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Degutaleju Temple 2. Bhimsen Temple

1. Restoration by KVPT

1.1 Restoration of Char-Narayan Temple

The restoration work of Char-Narayan Temple is under rapid progress in almost last 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.

As reported in previous report, 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, Carves 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, all four doorways, carved tympanums, struts of the temple have been reused and fixed as it was in existing position. Doorways are installed with maintenance of original adding some new wood for missing portions. 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. In Char Narayan temple some new intervention is also carried out particularly in the outer plinth. Strong Ma-apa (brick) foundation is erected replacing the loose soil and brickbats filling. All the work is being done under the close inspection of Department of Archaeology.

1.2 Restoration of Hari-Shankhar Temple

The restoration work of Hari-Shankar Temple is under rapid progress in almost last 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, Carves, 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.

All the base stones of the doorframe, all four doorways, carved tympanums, struts of the temple have been reused and fixed as it was in existing position. All the wooden emblems are installed with maintenance of original adding some new wood for missing portions. 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.

In Hari Shankar temple some new intervention is also carried out particularly in the outer plinth. Strong Ma-apa (brick) foundation is erected replacing the loose soil and brickbats filling. All the work is being done under the close inspection of Department of Archaeology.



1.3 Restoration of Manimandaps

The restoration work of Manimandap 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, both of the structures are completed.



1.4 Conservation of Krishna Temple

The conservation of Krishna Temple is completed.

One of the most famous monuments of Patan, the Krishna Temple, built by Siddhinarasingh 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. The total responsibility of conservation is taken by KVPT, with close coordination with Department of Archaeology.

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. Various water seepage problems are solved with careful conservation of dislocated stones. Some outer stone pillars also are conserved. 19 pinnacles out of 19 were taken out and reinstalled conserving it with gold gilding. The conservation work is completed few months before.



1.5 Conservation of Bishwonath 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 Vishwonath temple was damaged 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 Bishwonath 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. Since 95 percent work is completed, it is targeted to complete the work within March 2019.



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

As reported in previous report the conservation work 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. But the western wing of the Sundari Chowk was collapsed by the earthquake; and the top roof of both of Taleju temple also was collapsed as well.

The collapsed part of Sundari Chowk was restored in its original status using all the traditional technique and materials immediately after the earthquake.

The Southern Taleju temple conservation work was completed already in May 2016 and whereas the Northern Taleju temple is completed in April 2018.



1.9 Conservation of Bahadur Shaha Bhawan

The Bahadur Shaha Bhawan, the building built by Bahadur Shaha, younger son of King Prithvi Narayan Shaha was also partially damaged by the 2015 earthquake. Particularly the Northeastern and eastern part was more damaged. The building conservation work has already completed. KVPT had done the conservation work with the approval of Department of Archaeology. Heritage Conservation and Palace Management office in Patan under DoA also was directly involved in the conservation work led by KVPT.

2. Department of Archaeology

2.1 Conservation of Patuko Ganesh Temple

Patuko Ganes shrine in patuko Tole, built in single roof Nepali style, was affected by the earthquake. The conservation work of the temple is completed recently. The temple was conserved by Heritage Conservation and Palace Management office, Patan under Department of Archaeology with the fund allocated by Government of Nepal.

2.2 Restoration 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 from 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. Because of some technical problems the restoration work is still in preliminary phase and under progress over the plinth level.



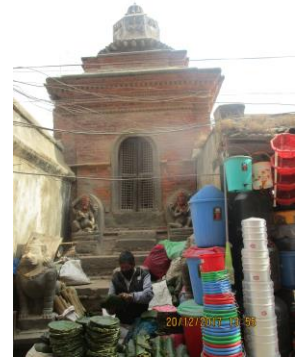
2.3 Conservation of Kumbheswor Temple

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. Since the first and second storey was found strong enough and not found big damage by the earthquake, only the upper three storeys are dismantled and the brick work is already started. The wood work is also in progress. All the elements of dismantled temple are well stored in temple premises. Almost all artistic wooden elements acquire from the original temple are being reused with necessary conservation.



2.4 Conservation of Garud Narayan Temple

Garud Narayan temple, a small Gumbaj style temple built in Shah Period, located outside of Patan Durbar Square beside the road to Jawalekhel was partially damaged by the earthquake 2015. The temple is built of brick in mud mortar and the upper portion of Gumbaj is built with brick in Vajra mortar. One part of the brick wall was almost collapsed in the earthquake. The temple is conserved safely without dismantling. Conservation of the temple is completed recently.



3. Patan Durbar Museum Development Committee

3.1 Conservation of Keshav Narayan Chowk

Keshav Narayan Chowk is under conservation now. The portion of the palace is being conserved by Patan Durbar Museum Development Committee.

The northern most portion of the Patan Durbar with the courtyard building is known as Keshav Narayan Chowk (courtyard). The portion of the palace was conserved by the mutual fund of Government of Nepal and Government of Austria two decade ago and converted the building as museum. The northern part of the palace was more damaged by the earthquake and the roof of southern part also was affected as well. Presently the conservation work is in progress with the mutual fund provided by Government of Nepal and Government. The roof part of southern building is completed and now the conservation work of the foundation of northern wall is under progress.

Bhaktapur Durbar Square Monument Zone

Completed	To be completed soon	Ongoing	Budget Allocated but yet to start
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yantra Vatsala 2. Narayan temple east of Silu Mahadev 3. Narayan temple south of Yaksheswar 4. Ganesh temple near to Golden gate 5. Narayan temple just west to Siddilaxmi 6. Balakhu Ganes Pati 7. Rameswar 8. Kedarnath 9. Dwarika 10. Pujari Math 11. West Gate of Durbar Square 12. Golmadi Ganes Temple 13. Siddilaxmi Temple 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vatsala Temple 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shilu Mahadev temple 2. Taba Sattal 3. Dyomaju temple 4. Yaksheswar Temple 	

1. Department of Archaeology (DoA)

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 over the 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.

Since the necessity of more detail structural study of the proposed structure was felt, the restoration work was halted for some months for the study; and as the study is completed, following the recommendation of the structural study the restoration work is continued.

Now the repair of the plinth level has been

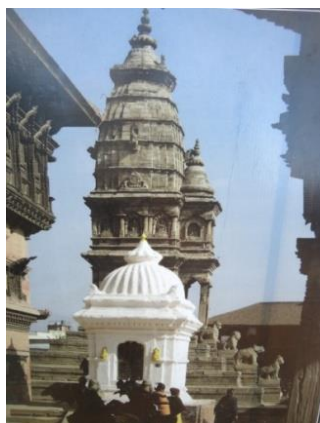
completed. For the repair works, the outer shell of the mud mortar plinth of 2 feet width is carefully removed and replaced by Lime Surkhi brick-wall, without disturbing the inner core. The foundation of lowest plinth was taken down to 2 feet. Recently the work is in rapid progress in main sanctum level.



1.2 Siddhi Laxmi Temple Restoration

The restoration of Siddhi Laxmi Temple is completed.

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.



In the present restoration process all the stone of the temple are reused but all the wood is replaced by new strong Sal wood. The pinnacle of the temple also conserved with gold gilding.

1.3 Restoration of Taba Sattal

The restoration work of Taba Sattal is in rapid progress; and 60 percent work is completed. 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 continued this year too. Almost wooden elements are being reused in present restoration work with necessary repair and conservation. All the lattice windows are well preserved and is planned to reuse. As the work is progressing over first floor, it is targeted to complete within April 2019.



1.4 Conservation of Golmadi Ganesh

The conservation of Golmadi Ganesh temple was completed within the year of earthquake. 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 was completed in 2017.

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 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.

1.11 Restoration of Duimaju Temple

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

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. Conservation of this temple became first monument to be completed after the earthquake.



1.13 Conservation of Gopi Nath Temple

The conservation of Gopinath temple is completed. 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 2015 earthquake and shoring work was given form inside the temple.

The temple conservation work is completed with minimum intervention. In the present conservation all the rotten wooden members of the ground floor are replaced with new strong Sal wood. Also the mud mortar is replaced with Lime mortar.



1.14 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 gate is already restored 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.



1.15 Vatshala Temple

The restoration work of Vatsala temple is in rapid progress; and 50 percent work is completed.

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.



1.16 Kedarnath Temple

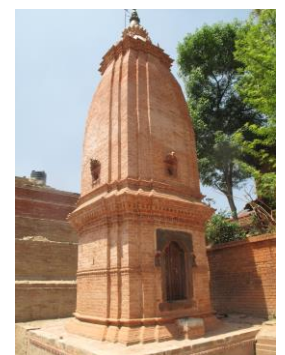
The Kedarnath Temple located in front of National Art Museum in Bhaktapur Durbar Square is a significant Shikhara style temple dedicated to lord Shiva. The middle portion of the Southwestern part of the temple was collapsed by the earthquake. Similarly, the upper portion of the northeast part also was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

The restoration work of Kedarnath temple is completed. The total fund of the restoration work was bear by Bhaktapur Municipality and the responsibility of restoration was given to local user committee. The temple is restored in its original form with traditional technique and materials replacing mud mortar by lime mortar.



1.17 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.



1.18 Bhairab Nath Temple

Bhairabnath temple, one of the significant and most worshiped temples of Bhaktapur, located in Taumadi Square is under conservation.

This temple was first built as a one-storey pagoda but was later changed into a three storey temple in 1718 AD by King Bhupatindra Malla. The local elderly people say that the roof of Five-Storey Temple in the same



Taumadi Square got damaged where as the Bhairabnath temple was completely collapsed in the disastrous earthquake of 1934 AD. The present temple was rebuilt after 1934 AD.

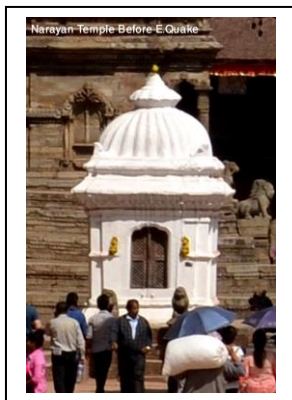
Bhaktapur Municipality is leading the project and the significant technical assistance of Khwapa Engineering Collage is being capitalized for the conservation work.

As the temple was conserved just before the 2015 earthquake, the Temple was not affected badly but there was some damage on the top story and some cracks in some walls of the temple. After series of meeting with experts and stakeholder the modality of conservation was finalized. In the involvement of professor and student of Khwapa Engineering Collage the detail structural and architectural study and analyses was carried out before finalizing the conservation modality. With the minimum intervention principle, without dismantling the entire structure, the temple is being conserved with traditional technique using all the traditional construction materials.

1.19 ShankarNarayan Temple

Sankar Narayan Temple located in the eastern end of Fifty-five Window Palace and just on the west of Siddilaxmi temple, was partially collapsed by the 2015 earthquake. The one storey small temple enshrined the image of Sankarnarayan, duet form of Lord Shiva and Vishnu, is already restored in its original form.

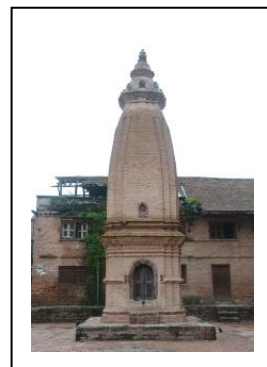
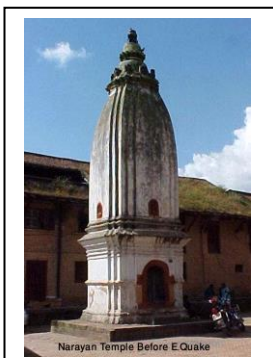
The work was initiated by Bhaktapur Municipality with close coordination with Conservation and Durbar Management office, Bhaktapur; and the restoration work was undertaken by Local User Committee with the fund provided by Municipal office.



1.20 Tribikram Narayan Temple

The temple of Tribikram Narayan located just south of Yaksheswar temple in Bhaktapur Palace Square was not collapsed but damaged with several cracks. The small but beautiful temple of lord Vishnu built in Shikhara style is already restored dismantling the damaged structure. The temple is restored in its original style replacing rotten wooden elements with

new and mud mortar with Lime mortar. Bhaktapur Municipal office had taken all the responsibilities of restoring Tribikram Narayan temple.



Swayambhu Monument Zone

Completed	To be completed soon	Ongoing	Budget Allocated but yet to start
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Basubandhu Chaitya 2. Tasigomang Chaitya 3. Purano Swayambhu Chaitya 4. Manjushree Sattal 5. Santipur Pati 6. Stone Pillar of Mayur 7. Stone Pillar of Sadakshari Lokeswar 8. Stone pillars (two) of Tara 9. Big Bell of Anantapur 10. Vayupur temple 11. Basupur temple 12. Ajima Temple 13. Dyochhen 14. Manjushree Shrine 15. Anantapur 16. Pratappur 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Santipur 2. Devadharm a Mahavihar 3. Anandakuti Vihar 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Seto Sattal 2. Gyanmala Bhajan Ghar 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Karmaraj Mahavihar

1. Department of Archaeology

1.1 Restoration of Anantapur temple

The restoration work of Anantapur temple is completed. 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 and completed in fiscal year 2074-75.



1.2 Restoration of Pratappur temple

The Restoration work of Pratappur temple is completed. 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 in good condition, the restoration work was done without disturbing the original foundation of 17th Century. With necessary conservation all four stone pillars are erected and the entire restoration work is completed in its original structure within targeted time frame.



1.3 Restoration of Seto (White) Sattal

The restoration work of the Seto Sattal is under progress and completed 60 percent. 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 as regular budget for running fiscal year 2074-75 the damaged structure was dismantled with detail drawing and documentation; and the restoration work was started. However the conservation work is not completed with allocated budget; and the budget is allocated in running fiscal year 2075-76 to complete the monument.



1.4 Conservation of Gyanmala Bhajanghar

The Gyanmala Bhajan Ghar located adjacent to the Pratappur temple in its east is a traditional rest house specially used for religious hymns and cultural feast. The structure was built in late Rana period in early 20th Century. It was partially damaged by the earthquake and safely dismantled. Now the restoration of the structure is on progress in preliminary phase. The foundation work is completed. Considering the hazard of the eastern slope of the hill, strong brick block foundation is given with the bracing wall toward the west. It is targeted to complete the work within 2019.

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 in last phase. 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. Presently, all the part of the Santipur temple is completed except front face; and the work is going on in the same front façade and targeted to complete entire conservation work within April 2019.

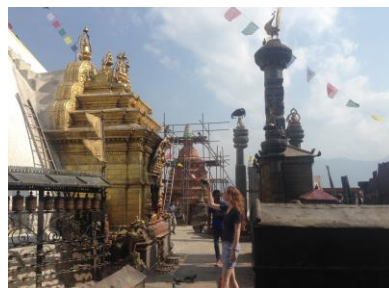


2.2 Restoration of Tasigomang Chaitya

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 Lokeshwar, 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 Lokeshwar 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 under progress in almost last phase. All the structural work is completed and plastering, decorative work and facilities upgrading work is to be done. With the approval granted from Department of Archaeology, the reconstruction work is being conducted by Vihara authority with the funding provided by Bhutan Government.

Bauddhanath Monument Zone

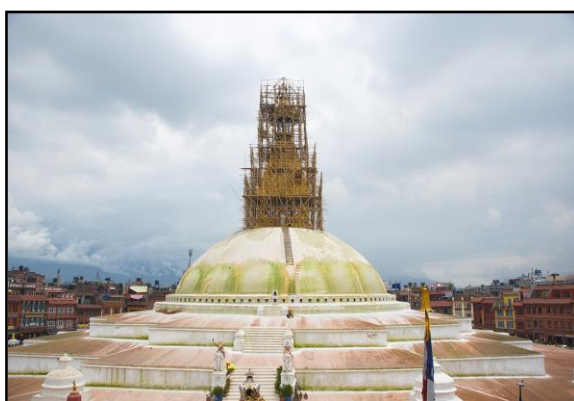
1. Baudhanath Area Development Committee

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.



Pashupati Area Protected Monument Zone

Completed	To be completed soon	Ongoing	Budget Allocated but yet to start
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bankali Sattal 2. Bhasmeswar Sattal 3. Pandra Shivalaya Sattal 4. Chautariya Shivalaya 5. Guheswari Sattal-Northeast 6. Pode Pati 7. Rammandir-Bagmati east 8. Amar kanteswar 9. Sures Kanteswar 10. Sakaracharya Temple 11. Bagmati River Sattal-Guhsawari 12. Kotilingeswar temple 13. TaraPrakaseswar temple 14. Kulananda Jha Sattal 15. Ghyampe Pati 16. Guheswari Sattal North 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gorakhnath Paksala Sattal 2. Yoginarahari Sattal 3. Shivalayas 8 no. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sankarnarayan Sattal 2. Kirateswar Sattal 3. Guhsawari Sattal-West 4. Jitjang Prakaseswar temple 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Viswarupa temple

1. Pashupati Area Development Trust

In Pashupati Area Protected Monumental Zone the number of the collapsed monument by the earthquake 2015 is comparatively less than other monumental zones of KVVHS; however the number of the affected monument were not less. In Pashupati Monument Zone conservation work of affected monuments is being carried out by Pashupati Area Development Trust with close cooperation with Department of Archaeology. Following are the monument completed the conservation\restoration work and monument under progress:

1.1 **Restoration of Sattals in Guhsawari Complex**

In Guhsawari temple complex in Pashupati Protected Monument Zone three Sattal structures were affected by the earthquake and approval for restoration was granted from DoA as proposed by Pashupati Area Development Trust (PADT). Among those three Sattals under restoration the northeastern Sattal and northern Sattal are completed.

The Sattals are restored in its original structure but using almost all new wood of structural function; however the artistic window and other elements are reused with necessary conservation. In northeastern Sattal very few old wooden elements were found reusable while dismantling the old structure which was badly affected by the earthquake. Whereas from the northern Sattal almost all wooden elements of artistic value were retrieve while dismantling safely. But, same as northeastern Sattal all the structural wooden elements were used new in northern Sattal too.

As reported last year, the Sattal is built removing the latter added upper floor which also helps Guheshwari temple to be more exposed from north side.

The restoration work of western wing is just start. The Sattal structure was safely dismantled in presence of officials; and all the wooden elements of the Sattal are inventoried in detail and well stored as well for reuse. This wing also was badly affected by the earthquake and since it is the most artistic part of the complex, it was planned to dismantle the structure very carefully protecting all the wooden elements with full documentation for proper reuse while restoring the Sattal. The restoration work is under progress in preliminary phase.



1.2 Bhasmeshwar Sattal Conservation

The restoration of Bhasmeshwar Chaughera Sattal (courtyard rest house) in Bhasmeshwar Cremation area is already 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. Almost wooden elements and brick are used new except few artistic windows and wooden posts.



1.3 Amarkanteswar, Sureskanteswar and Pranmukteswar Temple

The three temples Amarkanteswar, Sureskanteswar and Pranmukteswar situated inside Bhasmeshwar Courtyard Sattal in Bhasmeshwar 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 Bhasmeshwar. 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 three temples were built in Shah period in early 19th century.

The Restoration of both Amarkanteswar and Sureskanteswar is completed. Both the temples are restored over the original plinth preserving old foundation archaeology. However, before starting the restoration the foundation of the temple was examined in close observation of Archaeological Official from Department of Archaeology; and as it was found intact and not affected by the earthquake, the over structure is built keeping the original foundation intact and maintaining the plinth. The restoration is upgraded with proper use of wooden tie-up and pillars. Since all the wooden elements were found

completely rotten, no one is reused in restoration. But all the stone elements and almost bricks are reused.

As proposed from PADT, DoA had granted the approval and 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. With the approval and close inspection of DoA, all financial and other procedural responsibility was taken by Pashupati Area Development Trust.

The Pranmukteswar in the courtyard of completed northern Sattal is yet to conserve, and it is intended to conserve the temple without dismantling; however it is yet to be examined structurally in detail.



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 were 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 joined 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 of all wooden and other elements.

The restoration work of Kulananda Jha Sattal is completed. The Sattal is restored as original. However, except some artistic reusable elements all the wooden elements are replaced by new one and mud mortar is replaced by Lime_Surkhi mortar.

Sankarnarayan Sattal is being restored and 50 percent work is completed. All the reusable wooden elements are secured well and being reused in present restoration work. As in the Kulananda Jha Sattal mud mortar is replaced by Lime mortar in Sankarnarayan Sattal too.

Gurju Sattal is yet to start. However a detail rescue archaeological excavation is completed in the foundation of Gurju Sattal.

Pashupati Area Development Trust (PADT) is directly involved in restoration 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:

The conservation of Rammandir is already completed. 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

providing 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 restoration of both Chautariya Sivalaya temples is completed.

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

The remaining vulnerable structures of the damaged Chautariya Sivalaya were 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 is completed.

The temple is restored over the original plinth 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.



1.7 Conservation of Pandra (Fifteen) Sivalaya Sattals:

Restoration of Pandra Sivalaya Sattal is completed.

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 (15 temples dedicated to Siva) 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 completed.

1.8 Restoration of Kotilingeswar Temple

Restoration of Kotilingeswar temple is completed recently.

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 was dismantled safely. While dismantling all the wooden elements of the temple were well documented but almost all the wooden elements of the temple were found rotten and damaged and only very few of them are be reused.



1.9 Bankali Sattal Restoration

Bankali Sattal restoration work is already completed. Bankali is a famous and one of most worshiped goddess shrine of Pashupati. The shrine is located in the southern part of Pashupati Protected Monument Zone. The Sattal built in the Shrine premises to facilitate the devotees in their religious and cultural activities in the Bankali shrine is named Bankali Sattal. The Sattal was partially damaged by the earthquake 2015. The upper part of the western wall was collapsed and other brick walls were cracked in many places.

The Sattal was dismantled safely and stored all reusable objects just after the earthquake.

The Sattal is restored over its original foundation and used almost artistic wooden material of original structure. The ground floor of the Sattal was occupied illegally and also partitioned for residential purpose. After the restoration of the Sattal, it is reopened the Dalan for cultural activities. Replacing the mud mortar the Sattal is restored using Lime mortar. All the responsibility of restoration was taken by PADT.



1.10 Restoration of Bagmati River Bank Sattal of Guheswari

In Pashupati Protected Monument Zone, 3 Sattals inside the Guhyeswari complex and one Sattal on the bank of Bagmati River were damaged by the earthquake. However the Rever it was Sattal was not collapsed. But many cracks were observed in the brick wall of the structure. As per the proposal of PADT, DoA provided the approval for the restoration of the Sattal. All the financial responsibility was taken by PADT and DoA provided the necessary technical support.



1.11 Pode Pati conservation

Pode Pati, a small but beautiful public rest house located on the southwest side of main Pashupati temple complex and on the west side of Vajraghar was partially damaged by the earthquake. The Pati is restored by Pashupati Area Development Trust.



1.12 Taraprakaseswar Temple Restoration

The restoration of Taraprakaseswar temple is completed.

Taraprakaseswar temple inside the Kriyaputri premises was not collapsed but severely damaged by the 2015 earthquake. Since the damage structure was more vulnerable in the very busy Kriyaputri area, the temple was dismantled immediately after the earthquake by PADT with the help of Nepal Army.

All the drawing documentation was prepared by PADT and approved by DoA for the conservation of the temple. All the stone and almost reusable bricks are reused in present restoration work; but all the wood are replaced by new and the mud mortar is replaced by Lime mortar.



1.13 Mahasnanghar Sattal Conservation

Conservation work of Mahasnanghar is under rapid progress.

Mahasnanghar is one of the dominating heritage buildings situated in western part of Pashupati area in front of Gurju Sattal. It is a big courtyard Sattal complex built in early 19th century. It was partially damaged by the earthquake. However, the back, northern portion of the building was partially fallen.

Since the Mahasnanghar was recently conserved entirely from Department of Archaeology in 2006, there is less damage occurred in the structure. But the back, northern part was much affected than the front colonnaded side. The northern wall of the building was fallen partially also affecting the western wall in northwestern part. The eastern wall adjacent to Sankaracharya Sattal was cracked. The fissure in the joint of eastern and southern wall was much prominent. However, the building is not tilted.

In the initiation and coordination of Pashupati Area Development Trust, the huge structure of historical, archaeological and cultural importance is being restored by a private company, Nepal Investment Bank Pvt. Ltd. More than 50 percent work is completed.



1.14 Yogi Naraharinath Ashram restoration

The Yogi Naraharinath Ashram in Gorakhnath area is under completion phase. The building resided by great historian of Nepal Yogi Naraharinath is known as his abode and named after him. The building was built in late 20th century and damaged by the earthquake. Now, with the approval granted from DoA, PADT is restoring the building dismantling entire old structure. All the wooden elements are replaced by new wood and mud mortar is replaced by Lime mortar in present restoration work. It is planned to use the building as library of Yoginaraharinath collection.



1.15 Gorakhnath Bhansaghar Sattal

Gorakhnath Bhansaghar building conservation work is under rapid progress. The building just on the west of Gorakhnath temple has been used as Bhansaghar, kitchen, of Gorakhnath Yogies. The building was in very bad state before the earthquake and more damaged by the earthquake. The building is being restored dismantling the old structure. PADT has taken all the responsibilities of this restoration work and DoA has the role of providing necessary technical support. Presently, 90 percent work restoration is completed.



Changu Narayan Protected Monument Zone

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 already completed. 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. Kileshwor Mahadev Temple

The beautiful small multi roof temple in the southwestern corner of Changu Narayan temple complex is known as Kileshwor. The Kileshwor temple is the only *Shaivite* shrine in 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.



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 complex, the Kileshwor Temple is conserved by an HECFN with close coordination with Department of Archaeology.

3. Amatya Sattal

Restoration of Amatya Sattal is recently completed.



and pilgrims attending the many festivals that take place at Changu Narayan.

The Chaughera Sattal, occupying the east, north and

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*)



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.

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.

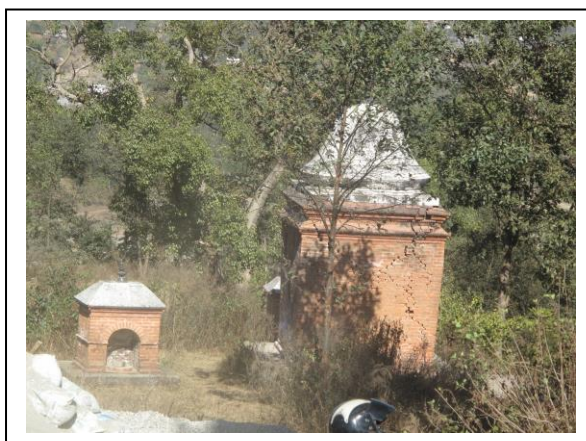
The rest houses (*sattals*) enclosing the courtyard either collapsed or seriously damaged during the recent earthquake in April/May 2015. The upper floors and roofs were considered dangerous and The military moved in and demolished all the remaining standing sections of the upper floors and roofs of the *sattals*. There remains only the ground/lower floor.

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

4. Saraswoti Temple

Restoration of Saraswati temple is already completed.

Saraswoti Temple Located in Saraswotikhel, Changu Narayan Protected Monument Zone is the temple of Hindu goddess of knowledge, music, arts, wisdom and learning. The temple was damaged by the earthquake and damaged temple structure was dismantled safely immediately after the earthquake. From the budget allocated by Nepal Government the temple is already restored in its original form. The restoration work was carried out under the supervision of the Bhaktapur Monument Conservation and Palace Management office under Department of Archaeology. hold the collection of loose sculptures and artifacts.



5. Chhinnamasta Temple

Chhinnamasta temple Conservation work is partially completed; since the allocated budget of fiscal year 2074-75 was not enough, additional budget is allocated for running fiscal for the completion of the entire conservation work.

The Chhinnamasta temple located in the south east corner of Changunarayan temple premises, one of most worshipped Goddess temples of Changunarayan, was affected by the

2015 earthquake. The present structure of Chhinnamasta temple is dated 17th century, however the images enshrined inside the temple are dated as back to ancient period. Chhinnamasta is one of 10 Mahavidhya in Sakti cult of Hinduism, holds her fifth position among ten Mahavidhya. When compared to other Goddess she is believed to be utmost furious, since she sacrificed herself by cutting the head and came to be known by the name Chhinnamasta.



6. Chaughera 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 floor. Three priests (*pujaris*) responsible for daily worship were provided accommodation in these structures as well.

Almost all the Sattal structure was damaged by the 2015 earthquake. The damaged Sattal structure was dismantled safely and stored all material of archaeological importance in Temple premises.

However there was a MoU between DOA, GoN and Heritage and Environment Conservation Foundation Nepal (HECFN), for rehabilitation, reconstruction, conservation and renovation of all the monuments of Changu Narayan temple premises; due to lack of sufficient fund, the INGO could not continue the work as signed MoU. Now DoA has started the conservation work allocating sufficient budget as a multiyear project. All drawing, const estimation and other necessary documents are already prepared; and the work is being started within this month.

