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SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION**

**CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE
WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE**

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

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UNESCO-ICOMOS-His Majesty's Government of Nepal Joint Mission

10 March - 14 April 1998

Report on the State of Conservation and Time Bound Action Plan of Corrective Measures for Enhanced Management of the Kathmandu Valley World Heritage Site



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Technical term in English, Nepali or Newari	Explanation
Anastylosis	The process of restoration by reassembling the separate parts, usually of collapsed stone monuments made of large blocks
<i>Ashram</i>	A Hindu religious school
<i>Bahal</i>	A type of Buddhist monastery, usually in the form of a courtyard with 2- or 3-storey ranges on all four sides with a shrine in the range opposite the entrance
<i>caitya</i>	A miniature votive stupa, made of stone or brick, although the Nepalese also use the term to refer to large stupas
Chiniya Lama	A hereditary religious official at Baudhanath, also representing the Dalai Lama there
crore	Ten million (10,000,000)
<i>daci apa</i> bricks	High-quality facing bricks which taper towards the back, so that they can be laid with very fine joints between them
<i>dalan</i>	An archway, which in Nepal is usually flat and consists of a lintel supported by a row of timber posts or stone columns
<i>darbar</i>	A palace
<i>dharamsala</i>	A pilgrim's rest house, often built in the form of a <i>sattal</i>
DCU	Development Control Unit, Department of Archaeology, Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture, His Majesty's Government of Nepal
DoA	Department of Archaeology, Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture, His Majesty's Government of Nepal
<i>dyochhe</i>	A temple which resembles a domestic house in form, often 3 storeys high
efflorescence	The formation of salt on the surface of brickwork or stonework, sometimes caused by the use of cement mortar
<i>gajura</i>	A metal finial, used especially on top of the roofs of temples
<i>Gompa</i>	A monastic temple, usually belonging to a Tibetan Buddhist sect
<i>Guthi</i>	A trust, often religious, but which also has social functions
<i>Guthi Samsthan</i>	
<i>Harmika</i>	The portion of a stupa above the hemispherical base and below the parasol or spire. In Nepal these are often painted with the all-seeing eyes of the Buddha on all four faces
<i>Hiti</i>	A step well or fountain
HMGN	His Majesty's Government of Nepal
ICOMOS	International Council for Monuments and Sites
<i>in-situ</i> repair	The repair of a building while it is still standing, rather than by demolition and rebuilding. This method of repair has been recommended by both the 1993 and 1998 Missions and is a policy adopted by the Department of Archaeology.
<i>Jhinghati</i>	Small traditional roof tiles, which are laid at a slight angle on a base of clay
Joint Mission	UNESCO-ICOMOS-HMGN Joint Mission on the State of Conservation and a Time-Bound Action Plan of Corrective Measures for Enhanced Management of Kathmandu Valley World Heritage Site, Nepal (10 March – 14 April 1998)
Jyapu Association	A leading local non-governmental organization of Patan City, composed by members of the peasant castes.
KMC	Kathmandu Metropolitan City
KVWHS	Kathmandu Valley World Heritage Site
<i>Kumari</i>	A pre-pubescent girl who is venerated as a goddess
Lakh	One hundred thousand (100,000)
Lichhavi-period	The period of the Lichhavi Dynasty, from the early centuries A.D. until the 9th century A.D.
Malla-period	Period of rule by the Malla Dynasty, from the 13th century until 1768
<i>Mandala</i>	A symbolic representation of the cosmos, often with an outline cruciform in shape but with stepped sides
<i>Math</i>	A Hindu priest's house also used by pilgrims. Bhaktapur is noted for <i>maths</i> of

Technical term in English, Nepali or Newari	Explanation
	outstanding architectural quality, many of them grouped around Dattatreya Square
<i>mikha phusi</i>	A decorative hoodmould over a window, often of moulded bricks but sometimes of timber
MYSC	Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture, His Majesty's Government of Nepal
MZ	Monument Zone (within Kathmandu Valley World Heritage Site, there are 7 existing Monument Zones)
Newars	The aboriginal inhabitants of the Kathmandu Valley, who are noted craftsmen and merchants and who are responsible for much of the high culture of Nepal
NFUAJ	National Federation of UNESCO Associations in Japan, a Japanese NGO actively supporting UNESCO activities. NFUAJ is a national member of the World Federation of UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations, maintaining formal associate relations with UNESCO. NFUAJ's Honorary Chairperson is Professor I. Hirayama, who is Special Advisor to the Director-General of UNESCO for Cultural World Heritage.
Patan Programme	Patan Conservation and Development Programme
<i>pati</i>	A single-storey resthouse with an open <i>dalan</i> on one and or more sides
<i>pokhari</i>	A pond or water tank, often large
<i>pujari</i>	A priest
Rana-period	The period during which Nepal was ruled by the Rana dynasty of hereditary prime ministers, 1846-1950, a time when Nepal was largely closed to outside visitors
<i>sattal</i>	A 2-storey or taller rest house, with an open <i>dalan</i> on one or more of the sides of the ground floor and rooms in the upper storeys
Shaha-period	The period from the unification of Nepal in 1768 by King Prithivi Narayan Shah until Jung Bahadur Rana took power in 1846
<i>shikara</i> temple	A type of masonry temple of stone or brick with a tapering spire, which owes its origins to Indian architecture
<i>Surkhi</i>	Crushed and powdered brick, used as a pozzolanic agent to hasten the hardening of lime mortar, traditional in the Indian sub-continent
<i>torana</i>	A semi-circular or crescent-shaped plaque ornamented with carving (usually representing a deity), which is normally placed over the doorway to a shrine
UDLE	Urban Development through Local Effort (German GTZ)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Paris, France)
WH	World Heritage
WHC	UNESCO World Heritage Centre, (Paris, France)
1993 Mission	1993 Joint UNESCO-ICOMOS Review Mission (14-30 November 1993)

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5. MP - Maria Perers

Chapter 1: Terms of Reference and Executive Summary

Terms of Reference:

The Committee, at its 17th session, expressed deep concern over the state of conservation of the Kathmandu Valley site and considered the possibility of placing this site on the List of World Heritage in Danger, following discussions on the findings of the 1993 Joint UNESCO-ICOMOS Review Mission (hereafter referred to as the 1993 Mission).

Since then, His Majesty's Government of Nepal (hereafter referred to as HMGN) has given priority in responding to the 16-points of concern raised by the 1993 Mission. However, the Bureau, at its 21st session (June 1997), decided to consider recommending the inscription of the site on the List of World Heritage in Danger at its 21st extraordinary session (November 1997), in view of the continued deterioration of the Monument Zones of Bauddhanath and of Kathmandu (two of the seven Monument Zones protected under the Convention).

At its 21st session (December 1997), the Committee examined the state of conservation report of this site, and in view of the continued deterioration of the World Heritage values in the Bauddhanath and Kathmandu Monument Zones, affecting the integrity and inherent characteristics of the site, the Committee requested the Secretariat, in collaboration with ICOMOS and HMGN, to study the possibility of deleting selected areas within some Monument Zones, without jeopardizing the universal significance and value of the site as a whole. This review was to take into consideration the intention of HMGN to nominate Kokhana as an additional Monument Zone.

The Committee authorized up to US\$ 35,000 from the World Heritage Fund technical co-operation budget for a Joint UNESCO-ICOMOS-HMGN team to conduct a thorough study and to elaborate a programme of corrective measures in accordance with

Chapitre 1 : Antécédents et résumé analytique

Antécédents :

Le Comité, à sa dix-septième session, s'est déclaré très préoccupé de l'état de conservation du site de la Vallée de Kathmandu et a envisagé l'éventualité de placer ce site sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial en péril, à la suite de débats sur les conclusions de la mission d'étude conjointe UNESCO/ICOMOS de 1993 (ci-après dénommée "mission de 1993").

Depuis, le gouvernement népalais de Sa Majesté (ci-après dénommé GNSM), a répondu en priorité aux seize points problématiques soulevés par la mission de 1993. Toutefois, le Bureau, à sa vingt et unième session (juin 1997), a décidé d'envisager de recommander l'inscription du site sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial en péril à sa vingt et unième session extraordinaire (novembre 1997), étant donné la détérioration persistante des zones de monuments de Bauddhanath et de Kathmandu (deux des sept zones de monuments protégées au titre de la Convention).

A sa vingt et unième session (décembre 1997), le Comité a étudié le rapport sur l'état de conservation de ce site et, étant donné la détérioration persistante des valeurs du patrimoine mondial dans les zones de monuments de Bauddhanath et de Kathmandu, qui compromettent l'intégrité et les caractéristiques inhérentes au site, le Comité a demandé au Secrétariat d'étudier, en collaboration avec l'ICOMOS et le GNSM, l'éventualité de supprimer des zones sélectionnées à l'intérieur de certaines zones de monuments, sans porter atteinte à l'importance universelle et à la valeur du site dans son ensemble. Cette étude devait prendre en considération l'intention du GNSM de proposer l'inscription de Kokhana comme zone supplémentaire de monuments.

Le Comité a autorisé l'octroi d'une somme maximum de 35.000 dollars des E.-U. au titre du budget de coopération technique du Fonds du patrimoine mondial pour permettre à une équipe commune UNESCO-ICOMOS-GNSM de mener une étude approfondie et

paragraphs 82-89 of the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*. Based upon the information of this study and recommendations of the Bureau, the Committee, at its 21st session, decided that it could consider whether or not to inscribe this site on the List of World Heritage in Danger at its 22nd session.

At the 21st session of the Committee, the Observer of Nepal thanked the Bureau, the Committee and the Secretariat for their consistent support since 1993. He expressed appreciation for the Committee's recognition of the great efforts made by HMGN, particularly by the Department of Archaeology and the municipalities of Bhaktapur and Patan (Lalitpur) and stated that his Government will increase efforts to address the outstanding problems in the Kathmandu and Baudhdhanath Monument Zones. He supported the recommendation for a UNESCO-ICOMOS-HMGN Joint Mission for a thorough review of the situation before the Committee's decision for the inscription of the site on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

Following this decision, a UNESCO-ICOMOS-HMGN Joint Mission (hereafter referred to as Joint Mission) was undertaken between 10 March – 14 April 1998, which resulted with the adoption by HMGN in July 1998, of 55 Recommendations of the Joint Mission and a Time-Bound Action Plan of Corrective Measures. The findings and results of the Joint Mission, recommendations, and the Time-Bound Action Plan of Corrective Measures, are presented in this Information Document (WHC-98/CONF.202/INF.6).

Executive Summary:

This Document begins with an overview of the 7 Monument Zones of KVVHS and a summarized ICOMOS state of conservation report, highlighting the most serious issues which threaten the integrity and inherent characteristics of KVVHS today (Chapter 2). It is followed by nine descriptive chapters concerning KVVHS and the

d'élaborer un programme de mesures correctives, conformément aux paragraphes 82-89 des *Orientations devant guider la mise en œuvre de la Convention du patrimoine mondial*. A partir des informations contenues dans cette étude et des recommandations du Bureau, le Comité, à sa vingt et unième session, a décidé qu'il pourrait envisager ou non l'inscription de ce site sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial en péril à sa vingt-deuxième session.

A la vingt et unième session du Comité, l'Observateur du Népal a remercié le Bureau, le Comité et le Secrétariat de leur appui constant depuis 1993. Il s'est félicité que le Comité ait reconnu les efforts importants consentis par le GNSM et particulièrement par le Département d'Archéologie et les municipalités de Bhaktapur et Patan (Lalitpur) et a déclaré que son gouvernement allait renforcer ses efforts pour traiter les problèmes en suspens dans les zones de monuments de Kathmandu et Baudhdhanath. Il a appuyé la recommandation préconisant une mission commune UNESCO-ICOMOS-GNSM pour effectuer un examen approfondi de la situation avant la décision du Comité concernant l'inscription de ce site sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial en péril.

A la suite de cette décision, une mission commune UNESCO-ICOMOS-GNSM (ci-après dénommée "mission commune") a été organisée du 10 mars au 14 avril 1998 et a abouti en juillet 1998 à l'adoption par le GNSM de 55 recommandations de la mission commune et d'un plan d'action de mesures correctives avec échéancier. Les conclusions et résultats de la mission commune, les recommandations et le plan d'action de mesures correctives avec échéancier sont présentés dans ce document d'information (WHC-98/CONF.202/INF.6).

Résumé analytique :

Ce document commence par une vue d'ensemble des sept zones de monuments du site du patrimoine mondial de la Vallée de Kathmandu et un rapport résumé de l'ICOMOS sur l'état de conservation du site, qui souligne les questions les plus sérieuses qui menacent actuellement l'intégrité et les caractéristiques inhérentes au site du patrimoine mondial de la

individual Monument Zones (Chapters 2-9, 11). ICOMOS presents the evaluation of the state of conservation of 212 selected monuments or historical buildings within KVVHS in this Document, although the total number of monuments and historically significant built heritage within KVVHS is considerably greater.

ICOMOS concludes that the single overriding issue in protecting the integrity of KVVHS is the control of damaging and illegal development. With a few exceptions, the principal religious and public monuments are secure and require only normal maintenance. However, the traditional houses and commercial buildings which form the essential setting of KVVHS Monument Zones are at great risk and are subject to extreme development pressure. If re-development continues, the authenticity of KVVHS will be so severely damaged as to compromise its outstanding universal value.

A point-by-point UNESCO Report on the progress made by HMGN in responding to the 16-point recommendation of the 1993 Mission is presented in Chapter 10. Up-to-date information received from the Department of Archaeology of the HMGN in November 1998 has been included.

The 55 Recommendations adopted by HMGN during and after the Joint Mission is presented in Chapter 12, and the Time-Bound Action Plan of Corrective Measures with an up-to-date progress report on its implementation is presented in Chapter 13. Additional ICOMOS recommendations, ICOMOS recommended criteria and guidelines for the preservation of historical buildings within KVVHS are presented in Chapter 14.

The objective of this Document is to provide sufficient information to the statutory bodies of the World Heritage Convention for

Vallée de Kathmandu (chapitre 2). Suivent neuf chapitres descriptifs concernant le site du patrimoine mondial de la Vallée de Kathmandu et les différentes zones de monuments (chapitres 2-9 et 11). L'ICOMOS présente dans ce document l'évaluation de l'état de conservation de 212 monuments ou bâtiments historiques sélectionnés appartenant au site, quoique le nombre total de monuments et d'éléments de patrimoine historique bâti significatif dans le périmètre du site soit beaucoup plus important.

L'ICOMOS conclut que la question primordiale de la protection de l'intégrité du site du patrimoine mondial de la Vallée de Kathmandu est le contrôle du développement immobilier nuisible et illégal. A peu d'exceptions près, les principaux monuments publics et religieux sont protégés et n'exigent qu'un entretien normal. Toutefois, les maisons traditionnelles et les bâtiments commerciaux, qui forment l'essentiel du cadre des zones de monuments du site de la Vallée de Kathmandu subissent une pression extrême due au développement. Si le réaménagement continue, l'authenticité du site du patrimoine mondial de la Vallée de Kathmandu subira un tel préjudice que cela compromettra sa valeur universelle exceptionnelle.

Au chapitre 10, un rapport de l'UNESCO reprend point par point l'avancée du GNSM concernant sa réponse à la recommandation en 16 points de la mission de 1993. Des informations à jour reçues du Département d'Archéologie du GNSM en novembre 1998 ont été incluses.

Les 55 recommandations adoptées par le GNSM lors de la mission commune et ultérieurement sont présentées au chapitre 12 et le plan d'action de mesures correctives avec échéancier accompagné d'un rapport d'avancement à jour sur sa mise en œuvre est présenté au chapitre 13. Des recommandations complémentaires de l'ICOMOS ainsi que les critères et lignes directrices recommandés par l'ICOMOS pour la préservation des bâtiments historiques du site du patrimoine mondial de la Vallée de Kathmandu figurent au chapitre 14.

L'objectif de ce document est de fournir suffisamment d'informations aux organes statutaires de la Convention du

taking a decision on whether or not to inscribe KVVWS on the List of World Heritage in Danger. The recommended decision by the UNESCO Secretariat and ICOMOS, which the statutory bodies of the World Heritage Convention may wish to adopt, is presented in WHC-98/CONF.202/4 and WHC-98/CONF.203/8.

patrimoine mondial pour prendre une décision quant à l'inscription éventuelle du site du patrimoine mondial de la Vallée de Kathmandu sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial en péril. La décision recommandée par le Secrétariat de l'UNESCO et l'ICOMOS, que les organes statutaires de la Convention du patrimoine mondial pourraient souhaiter adopter, est présentée dans les documents WHC-98/CONF.202/4 et WHC-98/CONF.203/8.

Chapter 2: Kathmandu Valley World Heritage Site

Identification

KVWHS is composed of seven MZs. There are three historical palaces within their essential urban settings (Kathmandu, Patan (Lalitpur) and Bhaktapur), two Hindu centres and two Buddhist centres. Together, these MZs represent the highly developed architectural expression of religious, political and cultural life of Kathmandu Valley, with a concentration of monuments unique and unparalleled in the world. It is the principal centre of settlement in the hill area of Nepal and one of the prime cultural foci of the Himalayas.

Kathmandu is the seat of Government of the Kingdom of Nepal. The cities of Patan and Bhaktapur were independent city states prior to the unification of the Kingdom in 1768. KVWHS is home to sites with a unique synthesis of Hinduism and Buddhism.

Description

In ancient times, Kathmandu Valley was a lake. The former lake bed forms the relatively flat and fertile floor of the valley which is surrounded by the steep foothills of the mountains. At this high altitude, it became a focus for human settlement from the earliest times. Trade routes between India and China historically passed through the valley. The resulting wealth and the cultures of both civilisations influenced the development of its cities. The rulers of the Kathmandu Valley, often rivals, competed with each other to lavish the highest standards of craftsmanship on temples and palaces, leaving behind them an outstanding legacy. The quality of the private houses, which imitate palace architecture on a smaller scale, indicates the wealth of the citizens, who themselves endowed numerous temples and public buildings.

It is claimed that Ashoka, ruler of the Mauryan Empire in India, visited the valley in the 3rd century B.C. and built the five Buddhist stupas surrounding Patan. The first monuments which can be securely dated, however, survive from the period of the Lichhavi Dynasty, from the early centuries A.D. to A.D. 879. During this time, Hinduism was introduced to the valley, developing alongside the existing Buddhist religion. Many ancient and beautiful stone carvings survive from this early period, including sculptures, *caityas*, Shiva Linga and stone water spouts. Historical records indicate that the traditional form of Nepalese architecture may have its origins in this period, although no such early buildings survive. With the decline of the Lichhavi Dynasty in the late 9th century, the valley descended into a period of obscurity which has produced few tangible remains.

The Malla Dynasty, which came to power in the 13th century, was relatively stable and a long period of economic and artistic growth is reflected in the monuments which survive from the 14th century onwards. The Malla kings strengthened the Hindu religion in the valley, but combined this with the worship of Buddhist deities and supported temples dedicated to both. The elaboration of religious and state rituals was reflected in the development of art and architecture, including the construction of the beautiful pagoda-style temples and the use of fine brickwork combined with rich woodcarvings, which characterize Nepalese architectural style.

From the late 15th century until the unification of the Kingdom of Nepal by King Prithivi Narayan Shah in 1768, the Kathmandu Valley was divided into three kingdoms centred in Kathmandu, Patan and Bhaktapur. The consequent rivalry greatly encouraged the development and beautification of the cities. Each one has a lavish palace surrounded by a group of elaborate temples. Schools of craftsmanship were encouraged in each city, greatly stimulating cultural development in the valley. Unification emphasised the primacy of Kathmandu, helping to preserve the earlier character of the other two cities.

From 1846 to 1951, the Ranas were the de facto rulers. For over 100 years, the Rana Prime Ministers kept the country almost entirely closed to the outside world. However, this helped to preserve the country's historical traditions and its rich heritage. Despite the taste of the Rana rulers for western-style neoclassical palaces, the cast-based craft traditions continued and still survive. The traditions of high-quality brick-making and woodcarving are of particular importance to the built heritage. Other highly developed traditional crafts include bronze casting and copper working, both of which are traditionally used to enrich religious monuments.

The valley suffers from a severe earthquake almost every 100 years. During the most recent earthquake in 1934, many important buildings collapsed or were extensively damaged. But because people are still skilled in traditional crafts, it was possible to reconstruct the historical centres very much in their original form. They provide the setting for the many elaborate rituals of religious and cultural life in the Kathmandu Valley [Ill. Kathmandu Valley 1].

The political developments since the 1950's have prompted rapid economic and cultural changes which have put a tremendous strain on urban centres. An expanding population led to increased development which swallowed the rural settings of monuments at Baudhanath, Swayambhunath and Pashupatinath. There is also mounting pressure to redevelop private property in the city centres, leading to the destruction of fine traditional houses and loss of the urban

architectural fabric. The construction of concrete buildings of excessive height has detracted considerably from the setting of public and religious monuments.

Development pressure is inevitable in a least developed country such as Nepal, where placement of basic human needs is still underway (see Annex VIII of this Report). Perhaps the best that can be hoped for in long-term preservation of the WH values of KVVHS is that the MZs will provide protected islands of traditional Nepalese culture. The conservation of these areas is essential, not only for the benefit of visitors and to generate income from tourists, but more importantly for the benefit of Nepal as tangible reminders of their history and culture.

Management

a) Legal status

HMGN became State Party to the WH Convention on 20 June 1978. The KVVHS was inscribed on the WH List as a group nomination consisting of seven MZs, at the 3rd session of the WH Committee in 1979. Hanuman Dhoka Darbar Square MZ, includes the principal historical royal palace at the centre of Kathmandu. Patan Darbar Square MZ covers one fifth of the historical city of Patan City. Bhaktapur Darbar Square MZ comprises the three principal squares and the connecting streets. Swayambhunath MZ consists of a major Buddhist site and the hill on which it stands. Bauddhanath MZ is composed of an exceptionally large Buddhist stupa and its surrounding circular street. Pashupatinath MZ is a large complex of Hindu temples on the banks of the sacred Bagmati River. Changu Narayan MZ is an ancient hill-top temple complex and its village.

The WH Site is protected by the Ancient Monument Preservation Act 2013 (1956). Following the 1993 Mission, and in accordance with its recommendations, a Fifth Amendment to the Act came into force in February 1996. The Act allows for the designation of Preserved Monument Areas in which redevelopment, and now demolition, is controlled by the statutory authorities. Such areas must be gazetted in order to benefit from protection.

Swayambhunath was gazetted in 1978 in anticipation of its inscription as a WH Site. The Darbar Squares of Hanuman Dhoka, Patan, Bhaktapur, the stupa at Bauddhanath and the temple complex at Changu Narayan were gazetted in 1984. In accordance with the recommendations of the 1993 Mission, revised boundaries have been gazetted for all except for those of Hanuman Dhoka and Changu Narayan MZs. The boundary of Pashupatinath was gazetted in November 1998. The boundaries of each MZ are individually referred to in the respective chapters of this Report.

b) Protective measures and management

The DoA is responsible for enforcing the Ancient Monument Preservation Act. In February 1996, in order to strengthen the DoA's role, the DCU was established with financial support from the WH Fund and training from a UNESCO International Technical Adviser. To further protect and manage the historical and architectural heritage of the MZ, the Cabinet of HMGN resolved on 6 July 1998, to establish a new Heritage Conservation Unit within the MYSC. In order to initiate the work of the Heritage Conservation Unit as soon as possible, staff are expected to be transferred from relevant ministries and departments. It is anticipated that the head and deputy head of the present DCU will also support this new Heritage Conservation Unit. In making permanent appointments, preference will be given to the temporary staff of DCU, subject to the civil service rules, in order to ensure that the Heritage Conservation Unit retains the experience and training of the DCU.

Planning decisions concerning the WH Site are taken by the respective Municipalities, with the advice of the DoA. Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City has authority over the Patan Darbar Square MZ and established a Heritage Unit in 1998 staffed with officers from the Sub-Metropolitan City, DoA and the Kathmandu Valley Town Development Committee. Kathmandu Metropolitan City [KMC], which has authority over the MZs of Hanuman Dhoka Darbar Square, Swayambhunath, Bauddhanath and Pashupatinath, indicated its intention to establish a Heritage Unit within KMC, at the time of the Joint Mission. Bhaktapur Municipality also informed the Joint Mission of its plans to establish such a unit, providing funds are made available through the decentralized co-operation project funded by the European Union's Asia-Urbs Programme. Changu Narayan MZ falls outside any municipal area, and the Changu Narayan Village Development Committee has authority over this MZ.

Inventories of all religious and secular monuments and historical buildings within KVVHS will be completed by 30 December 2004. It is intended that listed monuments and buildings will be classified into monuments of international, national and local importance, as spelled out in the Ancient Monument Preservation Act. Following completion, the classified inventories will be gazetted and will acquire legal status. They will form an invaluable aid for the statutory authorities, assisting in their administration of conservation controls in the respective MZs.

WHC is currently assisting in the preparation of decentralized co-operation project proposals - with the participation of the Cities of Bath (United Kingdom), Chester (United Kingdom), Alkmaar (the Netherlands), and Visby (Sweden) - for submission

to the European Union's Asia-Urbs Programme. These are intended to enhance the capacity of the local authorities of Patan and Bhaktapur to manage the MZ within their jurisdictions.

c) Sources of finance

Finance for the conservation of public monuments is provided by HMGN through the DoA, although foreign donors have made substantial contributions to the cost of necessary work. For example, between 1974 and 1986 the Government of Germany supported the cost of the Bhaktapur Development Project, which carried out an extensive programme of conservation work. In Patan Darbar Square MZ, the Government of Austria supported conservation work of the Keshav Narayan Chowk palace, while the Nippon Institute of Technology (Japan) restored the Buddhist monastery of I Baha Bahi.

The WH Fund has provided emergency assistance to prevent the loss of important monuments, as well as supporting the technical development and training of the DoA (see Annex VII). The Government of Germany, through UDLE, has also provided financial and technical support for the conservation of monuments and strengthening the technical manpower of the DoA. The Kathmandu Valley Preservation Trust, which has carried out a number of restoration projects in Patan, has benefited from international and local support. Voluntary contributions from within Nepal are currently financing the conservation of Krishna Mandir, Patan, through the Lalitpur Heritage Group and the Nepal Heritage Society.

The private trusts or *guthis* - which were established and endowed by pious donors to maintain temples, rest houses (*patis* and *sattals*), *hitis* and other public spaces and monuments - was nationalized in the 1960s. To replace them, the *Guthi Sansthan* was established to distribute the amalgamated income for maintenance work. However, the *Guthi Sansthan* needs to be more effective in the maintenance and conservation of the monuments for which it is responsible.

Bhaktapur Municipality has established a system of charging foreign tourists for entry to the historical core of the city. The substantial income is channelled into conservation and environmental improvement projects. [Note from UNESCO & ICOMOS: There is, however, no legal provision for tourism charges, unlike neighbouring States Parties.] Initiatives to solicit voluntary contributions from visitors have recently been established at Changu Narayan, Swayambhunath and Patan. In return for donations, tourists receive site-interpretation information and guided tours. The income generated is spent on conservation work.

On 6 July 1998, HMGN resolved to encourage the conservation of privately owned buildings by

granting exemption from land and house tax to home-owners who build, repair or restore their houses in accordance with DoA guidelines. Exemption from royalties and other taxes will be applied to the *sal* timber required for traditional construction. *Jhingati* tiles and *daci apa* bricks will be provided at a subsidized rate and a grant of a maximum of 10% will be given towards the cost of installing traditional carved wooden windows, doorways and the use of traditional construction materials. Householders who carry out appropriate conservation work will also be given priority for the installation of telephone, water and electricity services. Those who contravene the building bylaws will be penalized. They will be debarred from selling or mortgaging their houses, and from using their houses as collateral for bank loans. Illegally constructed or altered dwellings will not be connected to telephone, water or electricity services. Where such services are already installed, the Government may consider disconnection, pending corrective measures.

d) Visitor facilities and statistics

The Kathmandu Valley is well provided with hotels and guesthouses, but few make use of traditional buildings and the vast majority are outside the MZs. However, there are plans to convert traditional houses to quality tourist accommodation in Patan and Bhaktapur. Coffee shops and restaurants are generally available within the MZ, although a number occupy some of the most intrusive modern buildings. In Bhaktapur, two historical *sattals* have successfully been converted into popular coffee shops.

A Government information centre exists in Hanuman Dhoka Darbar Square MZ and community-run centres have been established at Swayambhunath and Changu Narayan MZs. An information centre is to open in the near future in Patan MZ. In return for their entrance fee, tourists entering Bhaktapur are presented with an excellent map. Toilets of a good standard have been provided for visitors at Swayambhunath and Patan. Similar facilities have been constructed at Changu Narayan [but were not in operation at the time of the Joint Mission]. The other MZs do not have facilities of an adequate standard.

Some 400,000 foreigners visit Nepal annually, the vast majority visiting the Kathmandu Valley. Two-thirds of visitors do not travel to any other part of Nepal. Tourism is the most important source of foreign exchange and one of Nepal's major industries. The culture of the valley, encapsulated by the KVVHS, is an essential source of revenue.

ICOMOS state of conservation report

The rapid development of the Kathmandu Valley has put increasing pressure on the WH Site. At the time of inscription, there was little expectation, for

example, that the then rural sites at Bauddhanath [Ill. Bauddha 4] and Swayambhunath would be swallowed by the growing metropolis of Kathmandu. Indeed, at Bauddhanath, the extensive boundary was clearly drawn to include its rural setting [Map B1], now almost entirely destroyed. At Swayambhunath, the wooded hill is ringed by development. At Pashupatinath development presses from most sides. Ironically, the airport preserves the open aspect towards the east. Only Changu Narayan is sufficiently distant from the cities to keep its rural setting intact. Inevitably, the three Darbar Square MZs, at the heart of their respective cities, have suffered from development pressure as the urban areas expanded. At Bhaktapur, the modern commercial development has fortunately been concentrated along the new roads which bypass the historical city on the north and south, particularly the latter, which is the modern road to China Tibet Autonomous Region. Similarly, at Patan, commercial development has tended to be concentrated along the modern roads to the west and south, easing development pressures on the historical centre. The reconstruction of the pedestrian Sankamul Bridge on the Bagmati River saved the Patan city centre from a north-south motor route. Kathmandu, as the capital city, has inevitably attracted most development, including large office and shopping complexes. These have tended to be concentrated in the broad streets laid out in the Rana-period to the east of the historical centre. Unfortunately, uncontrolled tourist development in Thamel has destroyed the character of that area, spilling southwards into the MZ.

The lack of effective planning control outside the MZs not only damages their setting, but makes strict application of protective legislation extremely problematic. Although the conservation of the character of the MZ should be in the commercial interests of property owners, it is difficult to ensure that bylaws are observed when they involve the application of restrictions on personal freedom unknown outside the WH Site.

The seven Monument Zones

Religious and public buildings

Kathmandu Valley's dense concentration of highly wrought public and religious monuments, constructed over a period of 1,500 years, is unparalleled. The finest groupings are included within the WH Site, but many more can be found in other parts of the cities and rural areas. The monuments give a unique appearance and significance to Nepal's built heritage and are of outstanding universal value.

The Darbar Square MZs are centred on the three historical royal palaces, buildings which exhibit the highest standards of traditional craftsmanship in

brick construction, wood carving and metalwork. They act as a focus for remarkable groupings of temples and lesser public buildings. Nepal is particularly famous for its pagoda-style temples, but in addition many other forms were used, including *shikara*-style temples, some of which exhibit stone carvings of astonishing intricacy. The range of styles is indicative of Nepal's position at the intersection of trade routes linking South Asia and the Tibetan plateau. All styles of temple are represented in the large Pashupatinath MZ, scenically sited on the banks of the Bagmati River, while Changu Narayan illustrates Nepalese Hinduism in its most representative form. The Swayambhunath MZ graphically illustrates the unique synthesis of Hinduism and Buddhism which is found in Nepal, the ancient stupa accompanied by Hindu shrines. Bauddhanath is a more exclusively Buddhist site, a focus for trans-Himalayan pilgrimage.

The coronation of His Majesty King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev in 1975 provided the impetus to carry out extensive repairs and beautification of the historical royal palaces and associated temples. This work has continued, largely under the auspices of the DoA, with the help of funding from international donors. In advance of the coronation, the main courtyards of Hanuman Dhoka palace were restored with the participation of UNESCO and UNDP. The restoration work prompted international agencies to become involved in conservation. The Bhaktapur Development Project (1974-86), perhaps the largest, improved the infrastructure of the whole city and restored many monuments. The International Campaign for the Safeguarding of the Kathmandu Valley was launched by UNESCO in 1977 and stimulated many bi-lateral assistance projects.

The decline of the *guthi* system, which traditionally maintained the temples and smaller public buildings, and its replacement by the ineffective *Guthi Sansthan* has not had an adverse effect on religious and public monuments. They are generally in good or fair condition thanks to the efforts of HMGN and its partners. Notable exceptions are listed below. Buildings which require general maintenance, such as retiling of roofs and pointing of brickwork are not included. It should be recognised that, due to the sheer number of monuments, repairs must be programmed over a long period of time. However, it is hoped that the monuments in the worst condition will be a priority for immediate action.

Hanuman Dhoka Darbar Square MZ

Ref. no./ Ref. no. in nomination form	Monument name, date (if available) ICOMOS assessment on the state of conservation
5 [K-152].	Pancha Mukhi Lakshmsi Narayan Temple 17th century The upper roof of this pagoda-style temple has collapsed.
36 [K-183].	Krishna Temple 18th century The gallery surrounding this domed temple has partially collapsed and the structure is generally open-jointed.
43 [K-190].	Joshi Agamchhe Temple [Ill. Kathmandu Valley 2] A pagoda-style temple flanked by domestic ranges. The complex is in extremely poor repair and, in addition, there is a proposal to demolish and rebuild the wings on a larger scale. ICOMOS is extremely concerned by these damaging proposals and considers this important building must be repaired <i>in-situ</i> .
51 [K-198]	Mahadev Temple 15th century A rendered brick <i>shikara</i> -style temple which is in extremely poor repair and in danger of partial collapse.
64.	Masan Devi Temple A small temple in Masan Chowk, a little used palace courtyard. It is derelict and is in urgent need of repair.
65.	Nhuchhe Chowk 17th century The north range of this palace courtyard is completely derelict. It is understood to contain important wall paintings, which must be at severe risk of destruction. The careful <i>in-situ</i> repair of this range should be a priority. The Joint Mission was informed that the necessary funds will be made available.
	Sattal to the north of Lam Pati [Ill. Hanuman Dhoka 2] A three-storey <i>sattal</i> in a prominent location. It is semi-derelict and its <i>in-situ</i> repair should be a priority. The Joint Mission considered this building could be a candidate for conversion to a self-catering flat for tourists.

Patan Darbar Square MZ

Ref. no./ Ref. no. in nomination form	Monument name, date (if available) ICOMOS assessment on the state of conservation
	Ayaguthi Sattal, 1760 [Ill. Patan 3] A handsome <i>sattal</i> in a prominent position on the north side of Darbar Square MZ. It is partially ruinous and further loss of historical fabric is imminent. The repair of this building has been a priority for some time and now seems likely following the nationalisation in process.
27 [P-261].	Jya Baha Bahi 17th-century or earlier A Buddhist monastery at the south-east corner of the MZ. The west range disappeared some years ago and the western end of the north range has collapsed. Extensive <i>in-situ</i> repairs are urgently required.
29 [P-14].	Nhayakan Bahi 17th-century or earlier A Buddhist monastery on the south-west edge of the MZ. The east range of this otherwise well maintained building was damaged by fire on 26 March 1998 and requires extensive repair.

Bhaktapur Darbar Square MZ

Ref. no./ Ref. no. in nomination form	Monument name, date (if available) ICOMOS assessment on the state of conservation
8 [B-13].	Balakhu Ganesh Temple A small two-storey pagoda-style temple. It is derelict and requires urgent repair.
	Fifty-five Windows Palace 1697 [Ill. Kathmandu Valley 3] A three-storey palace building of exceptional quality. It was extensively rebuilt following the 1934 earthquake, when an upper carved timber gallery was altered. Structural movement appears to be occurring and there is a programme of investigation underway, supported by the WH Fund, which will lead to the development of a repair strategy.
29.	Shiva Mandir 16th century [Ill. Bhaktapur 4] A small, carved-stone <i>shikara</i> temple shattered by the roots of a large pipal tree growing from the top. It will be necessary to dismantle and reconstruct the temple by anastylosis. A project proposal has been prepared for which funds are currently being sought.

Swayambhunath MZ

Ref. no./ Ref. no. in nomination form	Monument name, date (if available) ICOMOS assessment on the state of conservation
5 [K-326].	Santipur Temple 17th century An externally modest temple which is decorated internally with exceptionally important 17th-century wall paintings. These have been damaged by the application of chalk graffiti at each Sri Panchami Festival for the last few years. It is essential that protective measures be put in place prior to the February 1999 festival. The paintings should be expertly cleaned and conserved.

Bauddhanath MZ

The MZ is centred on a single monument, the great Stupa, which is in good condition.

Pashupatinath MZ

The MZ is extensive and contains a large number of temples and associated rest houses. The Pashupati Development Trust tends to concentrate its energies on the highly worshipped temples at the centre of the site. However, some of the more peripheral temples are no longer the focus of religious activity and have fallen into disrepair. ICOMOS recommends a condition survey of the whole MZ be undertaken in order to inform the repair strategy.

Ref. no./ Ref. no. in nomination form	Monument name, date (if available) ICOMOS assessment on the state of conservation
4 [V-MZ5.4].	Jijung Prakeswar Temple part of the Rajrajeshwari Temple The plastered brick temple has considerable plant growth to the cornices, which are on the verge of collapse. Repairs are urgently required.
5 [V-MZ5.5].	Panchadeval Temple 19th century [Ill. Pashupati 6] The five, domed rendered-brick temples are in an advanced state of decay. The Joint Mission was informed that tenders for their repair are being sought. Two ranges of the surrounding <i>dharamsalas</i> have been recently repaired; the other two need extensive work.
11	Vishvarupa Temple 19th century [Ill. Pashupati 8]

Ref. no./ Ref. no. in nomination form	Monument name, date (if available) ICOMOS assessment on the state of conservation
[V-MZ5.11]	A very large rendered brick temple standing in the middle of a courtyard. The central section of the west <i>dharamsala</i> , identified at risk by the 1993 Review Mission, has since been reconstructed. Extensive repairs are still required to the other surviving ranges. The temple itself is currently being conserved.
	Bhashmeshwor Temple One of the temple complexes on the west of the Bagmati, south of the Pashupati Temple, all of which are in poor condition. The <i>dharamsalas</i> of this temple are semi-derelict and the domed shrines are crumbling.
	Amarkanteswor Temple Adjacent to the above and in similar condition.
16.	Sleshkanswor and Amarkanteswor Temples Adjacent to the above and in similar condition.
	Temple [Ill. Pashupati 9] Forming part of the group, but of considerably greater quality. It is itself in reasonable condition and should form the centrepiece of this area following the repair of the other temples.
	Shival Temple To the south of the Taleju Temple. The <i>dharamsalas</i> are again derelict and the shrines decayed.
	Shiva shrines [Ill. Pashupati 12] An extensive group of Shiva shrines between the Goraknath and Vishvarupa Temples. Many are in poor condition and some have collapsed. A repair programme should be developed, starting with those which can be conserved <i>in-situ</i> .
	Lam Sattal and adjacent <i>sattals</i> Lam Sattal is derelict, partly ruinous and in urgent need of extensive repair. The other <i>sattals</i> are in poor condition and need to be repaired before their condition worsens.

Changu Narayan MZ

Ref. no./ Ref. no. in nomination form	Monument name, date (if available) ICOMOS assessment on the state of conservation
	The temple courtyard, including the enclosing <i>sattals</i> [Ill. Changu 6] The two-storey wing projecting north from the courtyard is in poor condition and the terrace at the northern end has collapsed. The south courtyard range is in generally poor condition and the <i>Amatya Sattal</i> has collapsed. Extensive repairs and partial rebuilding are required. It is possible that visitor facilities could be incorporated into the repaired buildings.

Houses and commercial buildings

The temples and public monuments are the primary features of the WH Site and the reason for KVWHS's inscription on the WH List. However, the privately-owned buildings which form the bulk of the structures in the MZ are essential to the monuments' setting and are often of great interest in their own right. Although private buildings are particularly significant in the Darbar Square MZs, they frame the approach to the temple complexes at both Pashupatinath and Changu Narayan, and encircle the stupa at Baudhdhanath. At Swayambhunath they are perhaps of lesser significance, but are still an essential component of the interest of the site.

There has been considerable success in conserving the temples and public monuments, but it is

regrettable that there have been few comparable initiatives to ensure the repair and preservation of private buildings. Although the design of new buildings was theoretically controlled by the bylaws until 1996, with the passing of the Fifth Amendment to the Ancient Monument Preservation Act, there was no control over the demolition of buildings within the MZ. This resulted in the indiscriminate destruction of many fine examples of traditional architecture. Even if plans were approved for their replacement, the authorities lacked the resources to ensure new buildings conformed with the approved plans. In some cases, particularly in the Hanuman Dhoka Darbar Square and Baudhdhanath MZs, redevelopment has been carried out without even a semblance of conformity to the planning regulations. This has been enormously damaging to the appearance and historical integrity of the WH Site,

eroding the character of the Darbar Squares. At Bauddhanath redevelopment of the small-scale traditional buildings diminishes the dominance of the great Stupa. Only a thorough programme of corrective alterations to the illegal buildings, including their reduction in height, will recover a semblance of the site's setting at the time of inscription.

On 6 July 1998, HMGN announced a programme of assistance to the owners of private buildings. It is hoped this will encourage the repair of traditional houses and discourage illegal redevelopment. Examples of good practice are, however, extremely rare. The value of traditional houses is not generally recognised by their owners, who appear to think new buildings have greater status and commercial value. In order to promote the conservation of traditional houses, it is essential that some exemplars are available to show that they can make exceptionally comfortable dwellings of greater quality than the poorly constructed concrete replacements. It should also be illustrated that traditional houses offer enhanced commercial opportunities, providing shops, restaurants and guesthouses which are attractive to the more discriminating and wealthy tourists. At present, few opportunities are available to visitors to experience traditional buildings, however, at Bhaktapur, tourists clearly enjoy eating at the two cafés which are accommodated in converted *sattals*. In Kathmandu, outside the Hanuman Dhoka Darbar Square MZ, the Thamel House Restaurant is extremely popular. More examples like that would help demonstrate the benefits of reusing traditional buildings in a way would greatly enhance their commercial value. The WHC, in co-operation with Bhaktapur Municipality and the Patan Tourism Development Organisation, is seeking donors for pilot projects of this sort. Should these schemes be carried to fruition, it is likely they will encourage some other projects which have been discussed in outline.

i) Houses of the finest quality

A significant number of private houses are of such quality that they must be classified as major monuments and must be a priority for conservation. For example, in Bhaktapur, the Khauma Bahal is an exceptionally fine complex of houses built for a Malla-dynasty princely family, although it has now fallen into multiple ownership. The complex has particularly fine carved timber windows, although it is in poor repair. Given its location immediately adjacent to the entrance to the Darbar Square, it would be an ideal candidate for conversion to high-quality tourist accommodation following its careful repair. Divided ownership makes the costly conservation of a building of such quality unlikely.

The Sadavarta Sattal at Pashupatinath, to the west of the Pashupati Temple (Mahasianghar; Ill. Pashupati 4), is a large, three-storey, courtyard building

constructed of *daci apa* bricks with high-quality timber detailing. The east range is derelict and the other ranges are in very poor repair. The Joint Mission was informed that it is to be restored in 1999, but it is unclear if consideration has been given to its reuse. Again, use as high-quality accommodation for visitors or wealthy pilgrims would generate the income necessary to maintain a building of this size and elaboration.

ii) Houses of high quality

The quality of many characteristic streetscapes within the MZs depends upon houses which were originally constructed by wealthy citizens. The earlier houses are usually constructed of high-quality brickwork with carved timber decoration, including elaborate central windows. Small courtyards are often concealed behind the street frontage. Bhaktapur and Patan are particularly rich in houses of this type, although examples are also found in Hanuman Dhoka Darbar Square and in Deopatan (Pashupatinath MZ). During the Rana-period, European styles were influential and many richer dwellings display elaborate stucco decoration, often combined with traditional woodcarvings.

It is essential buildings of this quality be preserved and it needs to be demonstrated that they can be comfortable and desirable dwellings. For example, one wing of the Shrestha House in Kulimha Tole [Ill. Kathmandu Valley 5], Patan, a brick house with carved windows, has been carefully repaired and updated by an American research student and now forms an elegant background for modern life. It demonstrates that traditional urban buildings can provide a living environment comparable with that of desirable suburban dwellings. Rana-period houses of the late 19th and early 20th centuries should be even easier to convert, because of their greater floor-to-ceiling heights. Further examples of careful modernization might encourage the well-off to continue to inhabit their traditional family houses rather than rebuild or move to new houses in the suburbs.

An example of a Rana-period house of high quality, combined with significant historical interest, is the Chiniya Lama's old Darbar [Ill. Kathmandu Valley 6] at Bauddhanath (Bauddhanath MZ, survey of surrounding houses, No. 36). This is a particularly elaborate three-storey stucco-fronted house, which is largely vacant and in poor repair. There is no reason why it should not have a valuable future following repair.

iii) Other traditional houses

The integrity of the MZs depends, to a great extent, upon buildings of relatively modest architectural quality, which nevertheless often display good traditional detailing and are well proportioned. They form the essential backdrop to the monuments and more significant private houses and have the

potential to provide attractive modern accommodation. Often houses are grouped around courtyards and the best maintained examples, such as the Rajbhandari courtyards in Kwalkhu Tole [Ill. Kathmandu Valley 7], on the western edge of the Patan Darbar Square MZ, demonstrate how attractive they can be. ICOMOS considers that the demolition and redevelopment of such houses should not be permitted, except in cases where the cost of repair exceeds redevelopment. It is hoped the incentives announced by HMGN on 6 July 1998 will help tilt the balance in favour of preservation.

Some houses of fairly modest quality have an intimate relationship with major monuments. For example, the house of Maitreya Shakyas in Patan Darbar Square, immediately west of Krishna Mandir, is a temple of exceptional importance. Redevelopment of the house would invariably result in a replacement of greater scale, which would not only fail to relate to the better-quality houses immediately to the north, but would also diminish the impact of the temple. At Baudhanath, most of the houses ringing the stupa were of relatively small scale [Ill. Kathmandu Valley 8], reflecting the rural nature of the site. The vast Stupa effectively dominated its setting and was visible from a distance, looming over the rooftops. The redevelopment of the majority of the houses with concrete structures of far greater height has not only severely damaged the quality of the MZ, but has also diminished the impact and visibility of the Stupa.

Management

Legal framework

Although in theory the Fifth Amendment to the Ancient Monument Preservation Act provides a greatly strengthened legal framework for protecting the integrity of the WH Site, it is already clear that a sixth amendment is required, particularly in order to resolve conflicts and overlaps in jurisdiction and powers of enforcement. At the moment, the DoA has primary responsibility for enforcing the Act, but implementation of penalties involves the Chief District Officers and the Kathmandu Valley Town Development Committee, which are not otherwise involved with conservation. Planning control is primarily the responsibility of the Municipalities. The unwillingness of the Kathmandu Valley Town Development Committee to exercise any role, combined with the low priority placed on planning enforcement by the Chief District Officers (responsible for the police and other aspects of law enforcement) makes the legislation extremely difficult to enforce. If the Heritage Conservation Unit is to be effective, it is essential legislation is amended as soon as possible. ICOMOS recommends UNESCO provide legal expertise to advise HMGN on the necessary amendments. Infringement penalties should be increased to a realistic level, higher than

the Rs 10,000/- (approx. US\$ 160) maximum fine which is permitted by the Fifth Amendment.

Documentation and gazetting

Houses in the Kathmandu Valley reflect the architecture of the royal palaces. The extent and richness of the decoration indicates the wealth and status of the original builder. This is true of buildings from the Malla-period to the end of the Rana-period and ICOMOS recommends that all buildings before 1950 be assessed for possible classification in accordance with the provisions of the Ancient Monument Preservation Act.

Inventories of religious monuments have been prepared for most MZs, but comprehensive documentation of all structures, including private houses, has only been carried out in Patan Darbar Square MZ. Even here, because of the size of the task, only the street-front buildings were covered. Many fine buildings facing onto courtyards have not yet been recorded. A one-year project for the documentation of the historical city of Bhaktapur starts in September 1998, with support from the WH Fund. HMGN has undertaken to complete the documentation and classification of the WH Site by 30 December 2004. A date has not been set for gazetting the classified inventories and until this is done, the monuments will not receive full protection of the Ancient Monument Preservation Act.

Without the guidance of monument classification, informed value judgements - essential to an effective system of planning control - are extremely difficult to make. ICOMOS therefore recommends that the DoA be given more resources and manpower to allow completion of the documentation process as soon as possible, certainly well before December 2004.

Development control

Urban societies throughout the world have sophisticated systems of development control to ensure an adequate and equitable infrastructure, including clean water, sewage disposal, transport and power. Within the Kathmandu Valley, however, regulations have not kept pace with the rapidly expanding urban population, resulting in uncontrolled, ill-served, development. Much of the beautiful landscape of the Valley has been destroyed by a sprawl of ribbon development, as opposed to the planned expansion, suggested by the 1977 Masterplan for the Conservation of the Cultural Heritage of the Kathmandu Valley.

Within the context of a virtual development free-for-all, the imposition of the strict legal constraints which are supposed to operate within the WH Site has hitherto proved to be almost impossible. It would not be extreme to say that development control within the MZs is in crisis.

The Joint Mission agreed that in order to demonstrate problems associated with development control within the WH Site, ICOMOS should present four studies of cases inspected during the Joint Mission.

Mr Beti Laxmi Shakya's House, Bauddhanath MZ [III. Kathmandu Valley 9]

In 1996, permission was granted to rebuild this house on condition that the facade was reconstructed in replica, to the design provided by the DoA. The existing building, which was constructed of sun-dried mud bricks, was in a state of partial collapse. The approved design was notified by HMGN to the WH Committee in the 1996 Monitoring Report. Reconstruction of the house was delayed because of a dispute with a neighbour, but that was later resolved with assistance from the DoA, the Survey Department and KMC.

In June 1997, it was noticed that the facade was not being constructed to the approved design and, with the assistance of the Chief District Officer of Kathmandu, construction was halted. Unfortunately, lack of regular site monitoring allowed the illegal construction to start again and the building was completed in March 1998.

During the Joint Mission's stay, enforcement action was undertaken and Mr Shakya's house was partially demolished by the DoA and KMC. Unfortunately, a decreased level of police security during the morning of the demolition allowed the son of the owner to gain access to the building with a party of supporters. After DoA personnel were threatened, demolition was stopped. Only the brickwork of the facade, the windows, doors and roof tiles had been removed. Little damage was done to the underlying concrete frame and the roof slab.

The owner of the building organized a series of public protests during which demonstrators, wearing black headbands and waving black flags, threatened the officer in charge of the DCU. Reconstruction of the illegal building started before the end of the Joint Mission's stay and ICOMOS has been informed that it has since been completed in open defiance of government actions to enforce the legislation designed to protect the WH.

An illegal house to the east of Bauddhanath stupa

During the Joint Mission's site visit to Bauddhanath MZ, an illegal house under construction to the east of the stupa was inspected. Although officers of the DoA explained to the owner that the building contravened planning legislation, construction continued up to, at least, the last day of the Joint Mission's stay on 14 April 1998.

House of Mr Kalan Krishna Tamrakar, Patan Darbar Square MZ [III. Kathmandu Valley 10]

This house, situated directly opposite the Bishwakarma temple in Tichhu Galli (Monument No. P-270 in the Protective Inventory), was an exceptionally fine 19th-century house with excellent carved windows and good brickwork. During a 1996 preliminary exercise on the classification of monuments, this house had been identified as a monument which would be classified as a Monument of National Importance (Grade 2), when the monuments and historical buildings of Patan are classified in accordance with the provisions of the Fifth Amendment to the Ancient Monument Preservation Act.

During its inspection of Patan Darbar Square MZ, the Joint Mission saw that this house had been illegally demolished, without DoA consent, and that a new house was under construction, with storey heights which did not correspond with the fragment of the original house surviving at the eastern end of the plot. The Joint Mission was informed that plans submitted for its reconstruction had not been approved. ICOMOS considers that, in any case, consent to demolish should have been withheld.

The Mayor of Lalitpur reaffirmed the commitment made previously to UNESCO that the bylaws protecting the WH Site would be strictly enforced and that no further illegal buildings would be permitted. After violating those bylaws, Mr Kalan Krishna Tamrakar was imprisoned for one day, but due to a lack of effective action by the concerned authorities, work resumed and by August 1998 construction had reached the third floor.

In this case, there appear to have been two violations:

- demolition of a historical building without consent;
- construction of a new building without planning approval from the Municipality.

Mr Siddhi Laxmi Tamrakar's House, Patan Darbar Square MZ [III. Kathmandu Valley 11]

The house on this site dated to the Malla-period and consent for demolition would, therefore, not normally have been granted. However, DoA engineers agreed the structure was in such poor condition that it could be dismantled and reconstructed. The DCU provided drawings for the reconstruction, which was to incorporate carved windows from the original. The approved design was notified by HMGN to the WH Committee in the 1996 Monitoring Report.

When the Joint Mission inspected the building only the ground floor slab and pillars had been constructed, but it was evident that the new construction was built forward of the historical frontage line. Moreover, the ground-floor slab was raised several steps above pavement level, making it impossible for the floor levels to line through with

the adjacent historical building. At that stage, it would have been comparatively straightforward to demolish the new construction to ensure the building was built on the correct frontage line.

By the end of the Joint Mission on 14 April 1998, the brickwork of the ground floor had been completed, the wooden doors had been fitted and construction of the first floor had started. ICOMOS is informed that, by August 1998, the concrete form of the first and second floors was complete. The height of the three floors equalled the four floors of the adjacent historical building.

In this case, there appears to be two violations:

- construction forward of the correct building line;
- construction of a building which does not correspond to the approved design.

Although the Joint Mission was informed that the illegal construction had been reported to the police, any action taken was clearly ineffective.

Planning control by demolition is a difficult procedure which causes public resentment and is best avoided. However, planning regulations and bylaws protecting the WH Site have been so generally disregarded, particularly since the restoration of democracy in 1990, that a few cases of enforcement by demolition will be necessary to restore the credibility of the planning process. At present, owners continue to construct illegal buildings because they feel secure in the knowledge that no enforcement action will be taken. The problem is exacerbated by a lack of regular monitoring. The DCU has limited personnel and this duty is supposed to be undertaken by the Darbar Maintenance Offices. Staff at these offices have no tradition of making regular inspections of the MZs and a training workshop on monitoring arranged by the DoA appears to have been unsuccessful in changing ingrained attitudes. It is hoped that the Heritage Conservation Unit will operate a more pro-active policy, in collaboration with the Heritage Units which are to be established by each of the three municipalities.

Conservation practice

ICOMOS endorses the recommendation of the 1993 Mission that repair *in-situ* should be encouraged with minimal dismantling of historical fabric. The Joint Mission was pleased to see a number of good examples like Patukva Agamchhe, conserved by the Kathmandu Valley Preservation Trust, and Lam Pati, conserved by the DoA, both in Patan Darbar Square MZ. However, such commendable practices are not universal and ICOMOS was concerned by the approach taken to the repair of Charumati Vihar, Chabahil [Ill. Kathmandu Valley 12], a Buddhist monastery within the Pashupati Development Trust but just outside the MZ. At the time of the Joint

Mission's visit, one range had been demolished and rebuilt and work was underway on the adjoining section. After discussions with the works superintendent, it was evident that the condition of the reconstructed wings was not significantly worse than those portions of the buildings that remained *in-situ*. ICOMOS inspected the remaining portions of the historical building, considered perfectly capable of conservative repair, and was shocked to discover that they were also scheduled for demolition and reconstruction. Such an approach, although well intentioned and utilising high standards of modern craftsmanship, will strip a building of much of its historical value.

CONCLUSION

The single overriding issue in protecting the integrity of the KVWHS is the control of damaging and illegal development. With few exceptions, the principal religious and public monuments are secure and require only normal maintenance. However, the traditional houses and commercial buildings which form their essential setting are at great risk and are subject to extreme pressure. If redevelopment continues at the present rate and is not curbed by effective development controls, the authenticity of the WH Site will be so severely damaged as to compromise its outstanding universal value.

Chapter 2 Annex 1

ICOMOS RECOMMENDED CRITERIA FOR THE CLASSIFICATION OF HISTORICAL BUILDINGS AND ANCIENT MONUMENTS

The fifth amendment to the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, which became law in February 1996, makes provision for the classification of ancient monuments and historical buildings into three grades — structures of international, national and local importance. Although Kathmandu Valley World Heritage Site (KVWHS) is taking priority in terms of inventory and classification, historical monuments throughout Nepal should be classified.

It is suggested that the classification be expressed as three grades: Grade 1 representing monuments and buildings of international importance; Grade 2 for those of national importance; and Grade 3 for those of local importance. Experience in other countries suggests that buildings of local importance will far outnumber those in the two higher categories.

Association with important people and events may raise the grade at which the monument or building would otherwise be classified. For example, a modest Rana-period house which would normally be classified as Grade 3 might deserve to be classified as Grade 2 or even Grade 1 if it was the home or birthplace of a major figure in Nepali history or culture. Such historical associations will always have to be clearly identified in the inventory.

It is recommended that all monuments and historical buildings constructed before 1950 be eligible for classification. This date may require revision forwards in future years to allow more recent monuments and buildings, of architectural and historical importance, to receive protection when sufficient time has passed to allow an objective assessment to be made of their merits.

Grade 1 - Historical monuments and buildings of international importance

Selection criteria:

a) all monuments and buildings dating before 1768 of outstanding artistic, historical or architectural importance which survive largely in their original form

[this category will include, for example, royal palaces of the Malla period, temples, monasteries and smaller public buildings notable for their artistic qualities, private houses of the highest quality with standards of craftsmanship comparable to royal buildings, outstandingly fine images and sculptures, particularly those of a great age. It will also include the finest Lichhavi-dynasty *caityas*, as well as sculptural

images and inscribed stelae. Gilt-copper statues of Malla-period rulers will be included]

b) the finest buildings of the Shaha period dating before 1848, especially those which display the highest standards of artistry and craftsmanship, including royal, religious, public and private buildings. Only exceptionally fine images and sculptures from this period would fall within this classification

[this category will include, for example, royal palace buildings of this period, temple complexes exhibiting exceptionally fine carved woodwork and private houses with outstandingly fine carved woodwork and high quality brickwork. Classical or Moghul-style buildings of this period are extremely rare and may qualify for inclusion in this grade. Gilt-copper statues of Shaha-period rulers will normally be included]

c) monuments and buildings dating after 1848 will only be included if they are of exceptional artistic and architectural significance, or if they are associated with people and events of great historical significance

[this category will include, for example, temple complexes constructed after 1848 which display craftsmanship of an extremely high standard. It will also include exceptionally well-designed classical palaces which survive largely unaltered, particularly if associated with important people and events associated with the history of Nepal]

Grade 2 - Historical monuments and buildings of national importance

Selection criteria:

a) all monuments and buildings dating before 1768 of lesser artistic, historical or architectural importance which survive largely in their original form, or those of the highest quality which have been significantly altered

[this category will include, for example, early temples which do not display the highest levels of craftsmanship; or which have been significantly altered or embellished at a later period, unless the later work is in itself of great significance. It will also include the majority of the remaining Lichhavi-dynasty *caityas* and sculptures, public and private buildings dating from before 1768 which are simple in form and detailing and which are little altered, or those which display high levels of craftsmanship but which have suffered significant later alteration —

unless the alterations themselves are of significant architectural or historical interest]

- b) Shaha-period monuments and buildings dating before 1848 which display high standards of artistry and craftsmanship and which survive largely in their original form or which are of the highest quality, but which have been altered.

[this category will include, for example, temples which display a good level of craftsmanship, also public and private buildings which display fine detailing, particularly carved windows, other decorative elements and fine brickwork. Images and sculptures of high quality dating from this period will be included]

- c) monuments and buildings dating after 1848 which are of considerable artistic and architectural significance or which are associated with important people or events

[this category will include, for example, most of the remaining classical palaces which survive substantially in their original form, temple complexes exhibiting high levels of craftsmanship or design and particularly richly decorated public and private buildings. Images and sculptures of high quality will be included in this category, including the best European-style statues of public figures]

Grade 3 - Historical monuments and buildings of local importance

Selection criteria:

- a) all monuments and buildings dating before 1768 which have been substantially altered, unless the alterations themselves are of artistic or historical importance, images and sculptures notable for their age rather than for their artistic design, or those which have been significantly damaged

[this category would include surviving sections of early temples destroyed in the 1934 earthquake and reconstructed in a greatly simplified form; public or private buildings which retain carved elements, such as windows, from an early period, but which are otherwise substantially altered; any early images, *caityas* or stelae of inferior quality]

- b) all monuments and buildings dating before 1848 of lesser artistic, historical or architectural importance, which survive largely in their original form, or higher quality structures from this period

which have been significantly altered. Images and sculptures of this period which are of good quality.

[this category will include, for example, lesser temples and shrines; all minor public buildings and private houses of this period, other than those which have been significantly altered, unless the alterations themselves are of historical or architectural interest]

- c) historical monuments and buildings dating after 1848 which are of artistic, historical or architectural importance, or which form part of a group of historical buildings

[this category will include, for example, Rana-period temple complexes of lesser architectural interest; classical palaces which are fragmentary or significantly altered and public and private buildings which have good traditional or classical detailing. Many historical streets derive their character from public and private buildings of this period which, although not of significant architectural interest in themselves, will be classified in this category for their contribution to the setting of the more significant monuments and historical buildings. Rana-period buildings with good stucco or carved timber decoration will usually fall within this category, even if altered at roof level. Simpler buildings, particularly when well constructed and forming part of a group with buildings showing a higher level of design, will be included for group value. Simple classical buildings built after the 1934 earthquake and forming part of a formal street design should be considered for classification, even if altered at roof level. Shrines and sculptures of this period which are of significance within the landscape or townscape, and good-quality European-style statues of public figures will be included in this category]

Chapter 2 Annex 2**ICOMOS RECOMMENDED GUIDELINES FOR
THE PRESERVATION OF HISTORICAL
BUILDINGS CLASSIFIED UNDER THE FIFTH
AMENDMENT TO THE ANCIENT
MONUMENT
PRESERVATION ACT****GRADE 1 - Monuments and Historical Buildings of
International Importance**

Grade 1 buildings will be of such importance that their demolition should not be permitted in any circumstances.

Should a building or monument in this category be in poor repair, every effort should be made to ensure its preservation, regardless of cost.

Buildings in this category will demand the highest conservation standards for their repair. Significant alterations to buildings in this category will rarely be justified.

**GRADE 2 - Monuments and Historical Buildings of
National Importance**

Grade 2 buildings should never be demolished, except in exceptional circumstances — either their demolition is required for strategic reasons or because their state of repair is such that the cost of repair greatly exceeds their commercial value.

Buildings in this category will require the highest conservation standards for their repair.

Alterations to buildings in this category should be the minimum necessary to ensure they have a viable future.

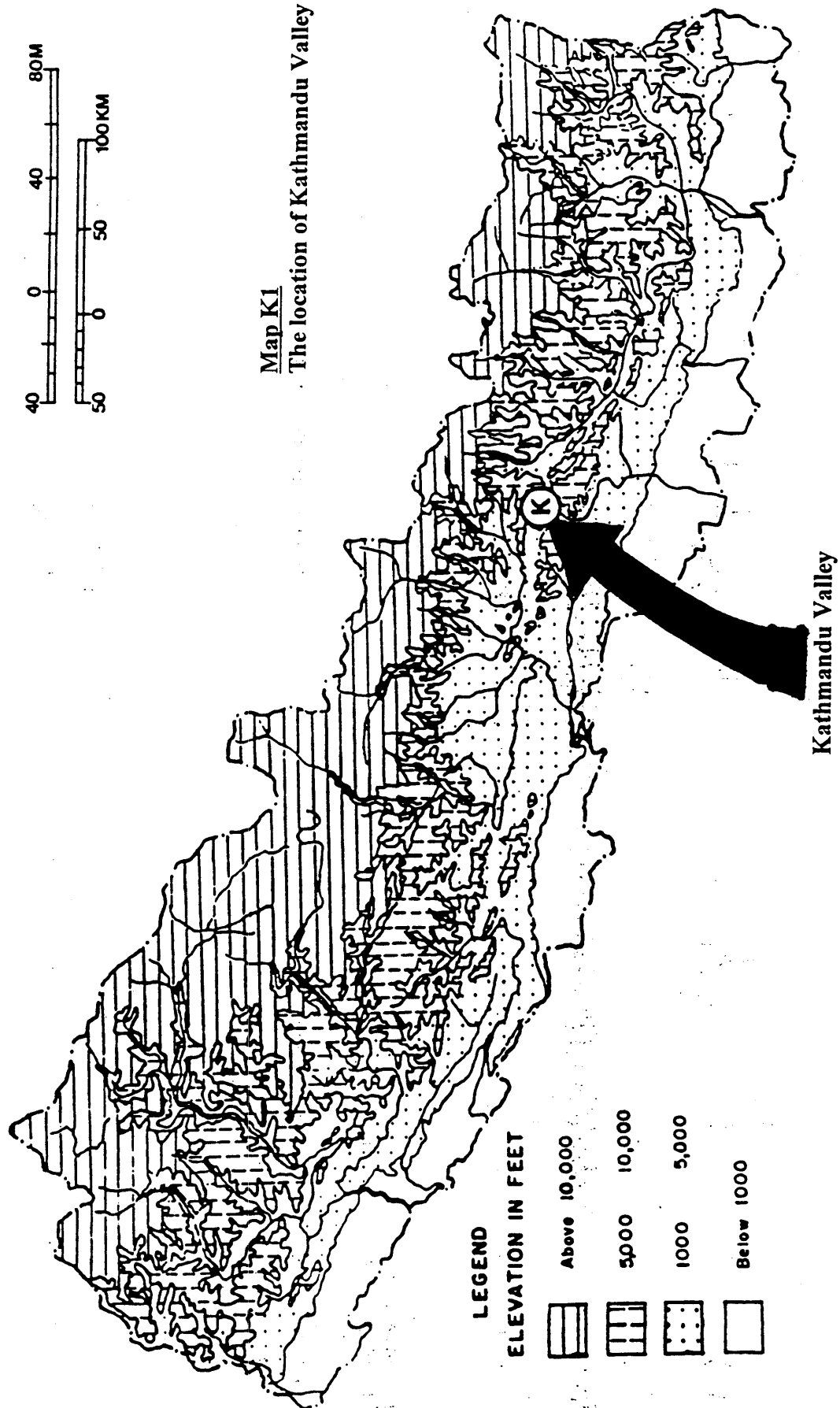
**GRADE 3 - Monuments and Historical Buildings of
Local Importance**

For Grade 3 buildings, the presumption should be that they are to be retained. Consent for demolition should be given only for strategic reasons, or if the cost of repair exceeds the economic value of the building. Commercial objectives should never be a reason for redevelopment. Architects and engineers employed by the relevant authorities will want to assess whether the building really is beyond repair and an independent assessment should be made of its value when repaired, in order to assess whether the building really is beyond economical repair.

Repairs to such buildings should be carried out to a good conservation standard comparable with their status.

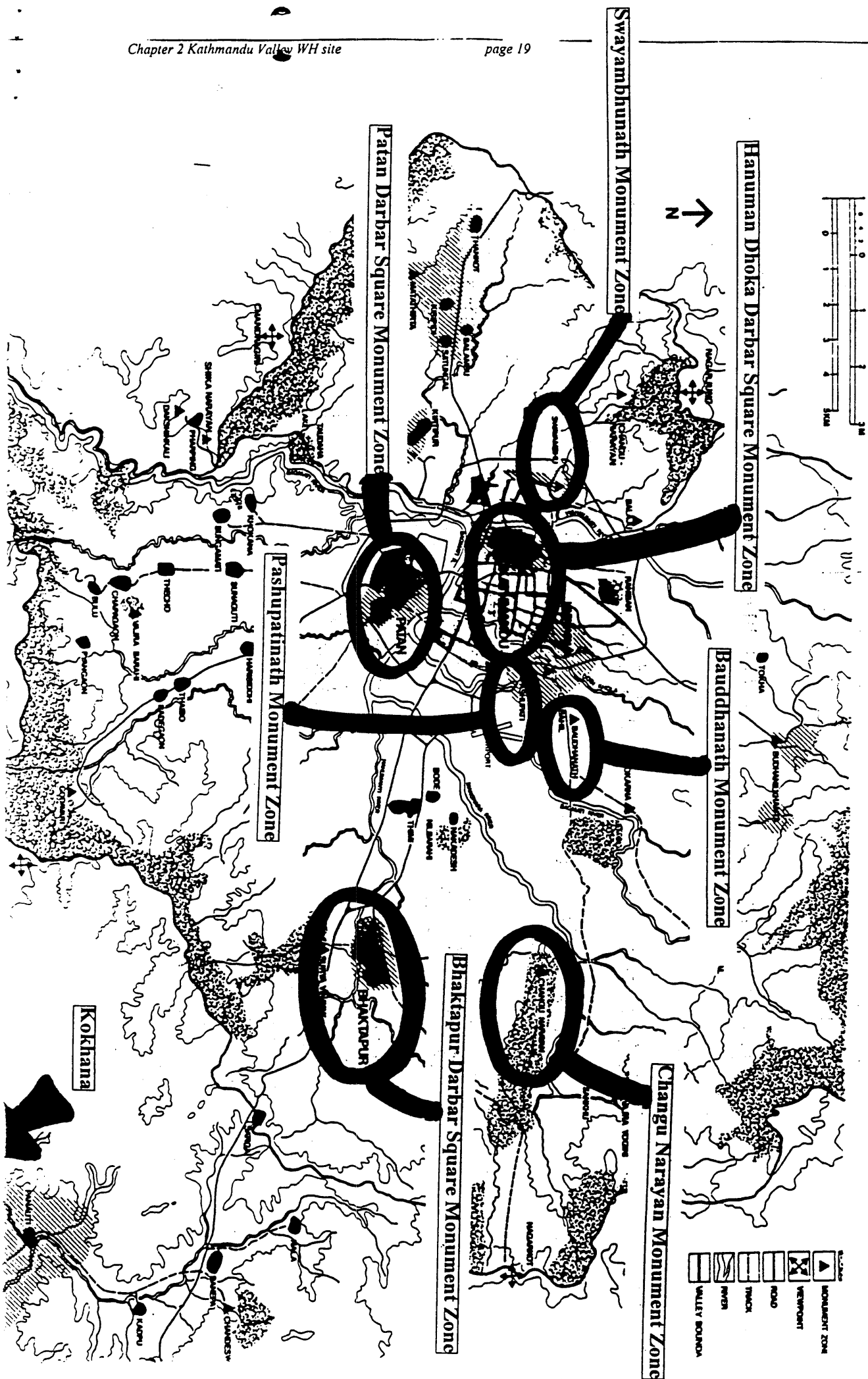
Alterations to buildings in this category should be the minimum necessary to allow them a viable future, although extensions to subsidiary elevations and roof alterations may be permissible.

[It is suggested that all applications for alterations and demolitions should be made to the municipal authority, which should be empowered to grant consent for alterations to Grade 3 buildings. All applications for alterations to Grade 1 and Grade 2 buildings and all applications to demolish monuments and buildings, of whatever grade, should be referred to the DoA]



Map K1
The location of Kathmandu Valley in Nepal.

SCALE: 1 INCH = 1 MILE = 1.6 KILOMETERS





III. Kathmandu Valley 1. A man aged 77 years 7 months and 7 days is carried in a palanquin past Patan palace at Patan Darbar Square MZ. This illustrates an example of the rich intangible heritage of the Kathmandu Valley, for which the KVWHZ provides an essential setting. (© DM)



III. Kathmandu Valley 2. Joshi Agamchhe at Hanauman Dhoka Darbar Square MZ. This monument is in a poor condition and its authenticity is threatened by proposals to rebuild the flanking wings (© DM)



III. Kathmandu Valley 3. 55-Window Palace, Bhaktapur Darbar Square MZ, dated 1697. The World Heritage Fund is providing technical co-operation for conducting a thorough structural survey. (© DM)



III. Kathmandu Valley 4. Khauma Bahal at Bhaktapur Darbar Square MZ. This is an exceptionally fine complex of princely houses of the Malla period. This complex faces an uncertain future because of division into multiple ownership. (© GP)



III. Kathmandu Valley 5. Shrestha House located at the edge of Patan Darbar Square MZ. This is a fine 19th-century house which is to be converted into quality tourism accommodation with the support of the WHC and a financial contribution from NFUAJ. (© GP)



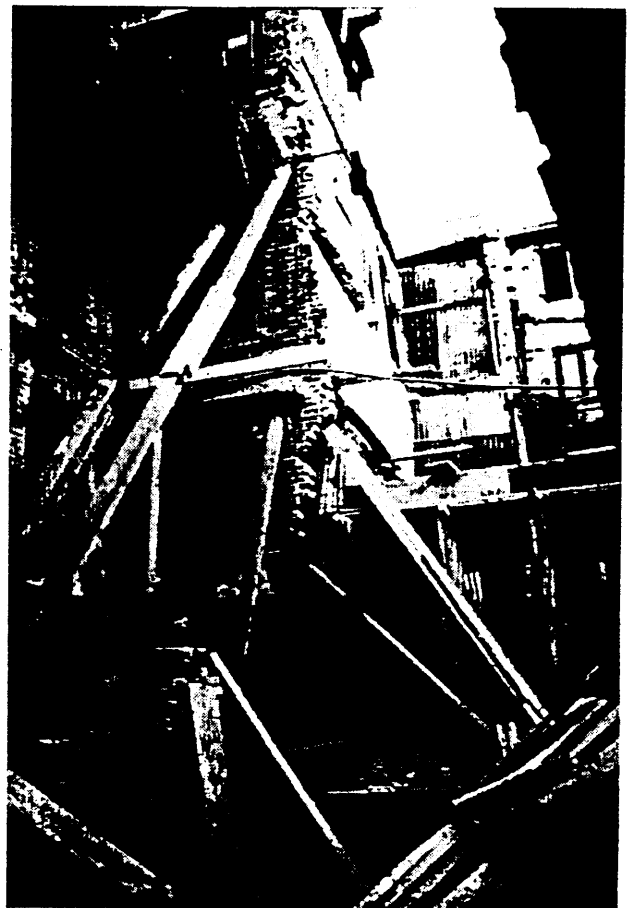
III. Kathmandu Valley 6. The Chiniya Lama's old *darbar* at Baudddhanath MZ. This is a building which must not be demolished, as its maintenance ensures the integrity of the essential setting of the stupa. (© DM)



III. Kathmandu Valley 7. One of the outstanding Rajbhandari courtyards located at the edge of Patan Darbar Square MZ. The Joint Mission noted that such architectural complexes deserve protection by the municipalities. (© DM)



III. Kathmandu Valley 8. Some of the few surviving traditional houses around the stupa at Bauddhanath MZ. These houses are part of a ring of traditional buildings which formed an essential setting of Bauddhanath MZ at the time of KVVHS's inscription on the WH List. Tall buildings such as the one behind - in this case constructed before the MZ was officially gazetted in 1984 - destroy the landscape and the setting of the stupa. (© DM)



Ill. Kathmandu Valley 9. (Top left): The house of Mr. Beti Laxmi Shakya at the Baudhanath MZ. The facade of this building was partly demolished during the Joint Mission in March 1998 by the DoA and KMC to enforce the protective bylaws. This illustration shows this illegal building being reconstructed in April 1998, in defiance of the statutory authorities. (© MP)



Ill. Kathmandu Valley 10. (Top right): A large Shaha-period house with finely carved windows which stood on this site was illegally demolished in 1998 (See Ch. 4, ICOMOS state of conservation report, south of Darbar Square). Following imprisonment for a day, the owner initially agreed to co-operate with the authorities. However, the DoA was unable to enforce the construction of a replica of the facade of the destroyed building. (© GP)

Ill. Kathmandu Valley 11. (Bottom left): The Joint Mission inspected an illegal house being constructed by Mr. Siddhi Laxmi Tamrakar at the Patan Darbar Square MZ. The approved design for his replacement house was included in HMGN's 1996 Monitoring Report presented to the WH Committee. However, after receipt of a building permit, the owner is constructing an illegal building. The DoA have not been able to enforce its building controls here despite the assistance the DCU provided in redesigning the owner's house. (© GP)



III. Kathmandu Valley 12. Charumati Vihar, an important medieval Buddhist monastery which lies just outside Pashupatinath MZ, being reconstructed through demolition and complete rebuilding. The Joint Mission felt that within the KVVHS, the DoA guidelines banning such destructive practices should be strictly maintained. (© DM)

Chapter 3: Hanuman Dhoka Darbar Square Monument Zone

Identification

Hanuman Dhoka palace, the prime ceremonial royal palace in Nepal, is situated at the physical and traditional heart of Kathmandu. The earliest dated inscription of that area is Lichhavi period dated 612 A.D. Most of the cultural events of Kathmandu are concentrated in and around the Palace area. From the point of view of art and architectural concentration, this area could be considered as an open Museum. The MZ includes a large number of temples of architectural and historical importance, as well as houses and commercial buildings which form their immediate setting.

Description

Hanuman Dhoka palace is the largest and most grand traditional existing palace of the three old palaces of Kathmandu Valley. The earliest portions date from the period of the Malla kings of Kathmandu, but these are dominated by additions dating from 1768, after the unification of Nepal by King Prithivi Narayan Shah. The palace complex includes, to the north, Taleju Bhawani Temple (1573), a major monument of the Malla-period. Numerous other temples are concentrated to the north and west. Kasthamandap, considered to be the most ancient building in Kathmandu, and probably Nepal, lies to the south west. The 18th-century Kumari Bahal - the elaborately decorated residence of the Royal Kumari - is opposite the south-west corner of the palace. Gardens to the east include an important 16th-century sculpture of the sleeping Vishnu and several other monuments. The MZ is intended to protect the setting of the principal monuments - an essential consideration given rapid re-development in the city.

Management

a) Ownership

The Hanuman Dhoka Palace belongs to His Majesty the King. Most of the religious monuments belong to the and the houses to various private owners.

b) Legal status

At the time of inscription in 1979, the Hanuman Dhoka Darbar Square MZ was not protected legally. The boundary indicated in Map H1, submitted in the original nomination form, enclosed a large area of the centre of Kathmandu City, and the boundary in most cases followed the streets and lanes.

On 30 July 1984, HMGN declared and gazetted Hanuman Dhoka Darbar Square as a 'preserved monument zone'. This zone, indicated in Map H2, represented an attempt to define a core area around the palace and its square, incorporating the houses on both sides of the streets that are located within the

MZ. The DoA has been unable to regulate the demolition and rebuilding of traditional buildings in the Hanuman Dhoka Darbar Square MZ, which has witnessed extreme development pressure in the past years. At the time of the 1993 Mission, 36 violations of height regulations in the immediate vicinity of the palace had been recorded. However, in HMGN's Monitoring Report of 1997, the DoA stated that it was confident that it had the capacity to protect the 1984 zone.

Unfortunately, the boundary of the Protected MZ gazetted in 1984 [Map H2] does not respect property lines, a factor which creates problems for planning control. The Joint Mission considered it desirable to slightly enlarge the MZ gazetted in 1984 to incorporate whole buildings in cases where they are partially excluded.

c) Protective measures and management

The Joint Mission was informed that there are 130 people employed at Hanuman Dhoka Palace, including a maintenance staff of 38. Training in basic conservation skills, however, appears to be lacking, with the result that running repairs have been neglected. The Darbar Maintenance Office in the palace, staffed with competent DoA staff, could ensure more effective management of the palace complex.

The maintenance of most of the monuments outside the Hanuman Dhoka palace complex is the responsibility of the *Guthi Sansthan*, with the technical advice of the DoA. Although most are in acceptable condition, there is a lack of planning, leaving problems accumulate for the future. The Joint Mission noted that condition surveys and a planned programme of repairs would be beneficial.

With the exception of the palace complex, the planning authority for the area is KMC, acting with the advice of DoA. The DoA is preparing a master plan for Hanuman Dhoka Darbar Square MZ which will be ready by 2001. This will be an important aid to the management and conservation of the MZ. The inventory of monuments and buildings, due in 2004, will further guide the efforts of the responsible authorities.

KMC has recently undertaken a scheme to repave the MZ and is implementing extended pedestrianisation to improve the setting of the historical buildings and to encourage quality tourism.

d) Sources of finance

Funds for the conservation of the area are normally provided by HMGN through the DoA. However, Hanuman Dhoka palace is funded by admission fees and the rent from shops which are built into the complex perimeter. The cost of maintenance of the

palace is borne by the Royal Palace as necessary. Restoration of Siva Parvati temple was completed by DoA with the financed support of the Nepal - German Chamber of Commerce. Other projects are supported by individual *guthis*. Paving and infrastructure work has been financed by KMC. The cost of maintaining private commercial and domestic property falls upon the owners.

In this high-profile MZ there should be further opportunities for commercial sponsorship of conservation projects. The possibility of some sort of government support for the conservation of privately-owned historical buildings is currently under consideration.

e) Visitor facilities and statistics

The Darbar Square and immediate area is well supplied with cafes and restaurants, geared to cater for the MZ's many visitors. There are also numerous tourist-orientated shops and curio stalls. The latter have been restricted to the southern half of Basantpur Square. Late King Tribhuvan Museum, Late King Mahendra Museum and King Birendra Museum are accommodated in the Hanuman Dhoka Palace. To date, traditional religious dances and events take place in this Darbar premises.

[UNESCO and ICOMOS information]: Public provision of visitor facilities is minimal. There are no public toilets and those in the palace are usually locked. Tourist guides are not regulated by the authorities and visitors are frequently importuned by hawkers and would-be guides. This can be extremely daunting and can make it difficult for visitors to enjoy the site. No visitor statistics are available, although the MZ is almost certainly the most popular in the valley.

ICOMOS state of conservation report

Hanuman Dhoka Palace complex [Ill. Hanuman Dhoka 1]

The palace buildings underwent an extensive programme of restoration and repairs in the 1970s before the coronation of King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, with financial and technical assistance from UNDP and UNESCO. Consequently, the condition of much of the complex is good, although the lack of programmed maintenance and the passage of time means that further work is required in many areas. Many of the tiled roofs are suffering from the effects of the weather, exacerbated by monkey damage [Ill. Hanuman Dhoka 7]. Parts of the palace, such as Sundari Chowk, Mohan Chowk and the Taleju Bhawani Temple, are closed to visitors and are restricted to occasional royal rituals. As a result, maintenance work appears to be irregular and the condition of these areas is liable to deterioration [Ill. Hanuman Dhoka 8]. Some areas which are not visible from the principal parts of the palace, in

particular Nhuchhe Chowk and the Masan Devi Temple, are in extremely poor condition, although essential repairs are due to be carried out in the near future.

The shops built into the complex perimeter provide valuable maintenance revenue but their appearance is, in some cases, disfiguring. There is a need for careful management. The shop fronts on the northern side of Ganga Path almost completely obscure the attractive stucco decoration of the single-storey Rana-period range which they occupy. With modest redesign, one of the principal approaches to the Darbar Square could be greatly enhanced.

The substructure of the Bhagvati Temple, which is the west range of Mohan Chowk, is an outstanding and picturesque Malla-period structure, yet the *dalan* facing onto the Square is partially obscured by inserted glass shop fronts and tourist goods. If shops are to occupy such an important building, the most stringent controls must be exercised. At the northern edge of the complex, in the foreground of the highly important Taleju Bhawani Temple, the historical fabric of the Lam Pati has been so comprehensively concealed by shop fronts and displays that the original character of the building is no longer apparent. Although commercial use is acceptable, it should be kept within bounds to respect the historical *pati* and the setting of the temple.

Darbar Square [Ill. Hanuman Dhoka 9]

The Darbar Square is in two sections, north-west and due west of the palace, connected by a surviving section of the diagonal street which bisects the city. The density of religious monuments imparts a distinct character which still survives despite re-development of many of the privately-owned buildings on the perimeter of the square.

The northern half of Darbar Square has suffered from inappropriate new building along the northern edge, particularly immediately opposite the Taleju Bhawani Temple. Ironically, the most damaging buildings (see Corrective Measures recommended by ICOMOS at the end of this chapter, Makhan Tole, 29-30) are occupied by tourist-orientated businesses [Ill. Hanuman Dhoka 2]. The central police station on the western edge is a relatively inoffensive building, which does not distract attention from the temples occupying the Square. KMC is, however, concerned that its use is incompatible with pedestrianization plans and hopes to relocate the station. Should this happen, the reuse of the building must be carefully considered. An unattractive and dilapidated concrete fence bisects the square diagonally. When the pedestrianisation scheme is complete, it should be removed.

The southern half of Darbar Square is dominated by the Maju Dega Temple on its high stepped plinth.

The traditional buildings in this portion of the square have survived relatively well, however, the Joshi Agamchhe Temple [Ill. Kathmandu Valley 2] and its flanking ranges, which form an important and prominent part of the west side of the square, are threatened by unsympathetic rebuilding. It is essential that the relevant authorities ensure these buildings are carefully repaired in situ. The recent repaving of the Square has further increased the level of the pavement against the *dalans* of the flanking ranges, exacerbating monsoon flooding. The Joint Mission considers it essential that repaving schemes seek to reinstate historical levels, so that the ground floors of traditional buildings can continue to be commercially viable. All too often the increased height of paving is used as an argument against the retention of historical structures.

Basantpur Square

The square was given its present form following the 1934 earthquake. The north side consists of a particularly impressive range of palace buildings, including the facades of Gadhi Baithak reception hall, Nasal Chowk and Lohan Chowk. To the west is Kumari Bahal and to the south a school and a row of largely traditional buildings. On the eastern side, there are a number of substantial modern commercial buildings constructed before inscription. They are inappropriate in scale and materials and detract from the setting of the palace. In the centre of the square a raised paved area is reserved for curio sellers.

The school, which KMC is planning to relocate, occupies a relatively modern building, although semi-traditional in style with carved windows. Reuse of this pleasant and prominently located building will need to be carefully considered. Demolition and re-development should be avoided. Behind the school and visible from the palace, there are a number of recent illegal buildings (see Corrective Measures recommended by ICOMOS at the end of this chapter, Basantpur Tole, 7, 8, 12, 18), which are inappropriately high and unsympathetically designed [Ill. Hanuman Dhoka 3]. Most of these buildings accommodate tourist-related activities and are intended to take advantage of views towards the palace. They are, however, damaging to views from the palace and to the integrity of the square. It is essential that surviving traditional buildings are retained and repaired and that corrective measures are taken to improve the appearance of the illegal structures. Some new buildings on the boundary of the MZ (see Corrective Measures recommended by ICOMOS at the end of this chapter, Basantpur Tole, 19-20) greatly exceed the general height limit in force in Kathmandu. They take away from the character of the square and highlight the need to enforce building by-laws throughout the city.

Ganga Path

The westward extension to New Road [Ill. Hanuman Dhoka 4], a principal approach to the MZ, was laid out after the 1934 earthquake. Its western end cuts through the site of a palace courtyard. The southern side retains some pleasantly proportioned Rana-period buildings, including the fire station. The removal of steel roller shutters on many of the buildings would greatly improve the appearance of the street. At the time of the Joint Mission's visit, a new building opposite the south-east corner of Lalitpur Bhawan, was nearing completion. Construction of a concrete-framed building had started illegally, but prompt DoA action resulted in a compromise redesign of the facade and roof in a commendable traditional style [Ill. Hanuman Dhoka 5], which complements the palace. The Joint Mission was concerned by the condition of Kali Mandir, a derelict two-storey pagoda-style temple, which rises from the roof of an extensively altered domestic building.

Kasthamandap and its surroundings

The south-western extension of Darbar Square, exceptionally rich in monuments, includes Kasthamandap, Dhansa Temple and the Silyan Sata House. The traditional character of the area immediately adjacent to these monuments is well preserved, with many surviving traditional domestic buildings. The south-western end of the diagonal street is within the MZ presumably because of its importance as an approach to the principal monuments. Attempts to control illegal re-development in this area appear to have been largely ineffective, diminishing the character of the street. Many of the surviving traditional buildings are in extremely poor repair. Efforts to encourage appreciation of the street's importance are not helped by the dilapidated and dirty road surface, which deters visitors.

The north-east corner of the MZ

The diagonal street continues to its junction with Indra Chowk and is an important approach to the Darbar Square from Thamel, the tourist centre of the historical city. Commercial pressures to maximise revenue from tourist shops are intense, resulting in the construction of a number of illegal buildings (see Corrective Measures recommended by ICOMOS at the end of this chapter, Makhan Tole, 38, 39, 42, 44, 45). Two of these (38, 44) were partially demolished by the DoA [Ill. Hanuman Dhoka 6] following the 1993 Review Mission, but both still infringe the by-laws and are all the more unsightly due to their unfinished appearance. Further measures are required to render these and other buildings acceptable, particularly due to their prominence in views towards Taleju Bhawani Temple. Particularly good domestic buildings of the Rana-period still frame the view of the temple (see Corrective Measures recommended by ICOMOS at the end of

this chapter, Makhan Tole, 36, 37, 46, 47, 48). At least one (37) has been threatened with demolition, which has so far been successfully resisted by the DoA. It is important to encourage appropriate repairs and sympathetic reuse. None of these buildings should be demolished.

Shukra Path

Shukra Path, a broad, straight, street was constructed after the 1934 earthquake, and is lined with contemporary buildings of uniform design. These buildings are characteristic of the post-earthquake rebuilding and are worthy of retention. Many have unsightly rooftop extensions, which should be strictly controlled in the future. Buildings on the west-side of the street have been enlarged by ugly new extensions to the rear, detracting from the setting of the palace. The authorities require that windows overlooking the palace gardens be bricked up, but the design of the structures themselves remains unacceptable to ICOMOS. The southern end of the street where Shukra Path meets the New Road is a traffic round-about surrounded by commercial buildings. A bronze statue of Juddha Shumshere J.B. Rana, who was responsible for the post-earthquake reconstruction, stands in the centre. The underlying architecture of the two curved facades at the entrance to Ganga Path could be restored to enhance the entrance to the MZ.

Paving and traffic management

KMC has recently repaved much of Darbar Square and Ganga Path with stone. The approach to the central area is defined by carved stone lions on Ganga Path, with another pair proposed for Makhan Tole. The general standard of the paving is commendable, although in future greater consideration should be given to the height of the modern ground level adjacent to historical buildings, restoring the level where necessary. Repaving schemes should coincide with underground cabling schemes. The pedestrianisation of Darbar Square has been extended to cover much of the MZ, greatly enhancing conditions for visitors. Barriers will be fitted at the seven entrances to Hanuman Dhoka Darbar Square to restrict vehicular access. The Joint Mission was informed that KMC eventually hopes to pedestrianise most of the city centre.

The monuments listed in the 1979 nomination form

The 1979 nomination form lists the following principal monuments in the Hanuman Dhoka Darbar

Square MZ. ICOMOS assessed their state of conservation, as follows:

Ref. no. / Ref. no. in nomination form	Monument name, date (if available) ICOMOS assessment on the state of conservation	Owner
1. [K-148]	Makhan Bahil 1827 A courtyard with a shrine, surrounded by concrete houses of acceptable uniform design on three sides. The shrine is fronted by plain timber galleries of the Rana-period, with earlier carved elements visible behind. The shrine's condition reasonable, but the corrugated iron roof is in poor repair. There have been ad-hoc repairs of poor quality to the ground floor. The <i>caityas</i> in the courtyard, which are mostly of late date, are in fair condition.	<i>Guthi</i>
2. [K-149]	Tarini Devi Temple A rectangular, single-storey temple with a tiled roof supported by good carved struts. The main temple structure is in fair condition, but the verges and eaves of the roof tiling have been repaired in concrete. There is evidence of water penetration to the roof timbers and there is decay due to rising damp to the brickwork of the side and rear elevations.	<i>Guthi</i>
3. [K-150]	Kalika Temple In the Protective Inventory, this is described as a 20th-century single-storey temple with a domed roof. It may be concealed by a large concrete building on its adjacent site.	<i>Guthi</i>
4. [K-151]	Mahendreshwar Mahadev Temple 1962 This modern, 2-storey, pagoda temple is in good condition.	<i>Guthi</i>
5. [K-152]	Pancha Mukhi Lakshmi Narayan Temple 17th century 2-storey pagoda-style temple with tiled roofs on a stepped plinth. Tiles are missing at the eaves. The north side of the upper roof has completely collapsed and repairs are urgently required. The plinth has open joints, which require pointing.	<i>Guthi</i>
6. [K-153]	Mahadev Temple 1746, repaired 1934 Stone temple with a dome and a domed porch. The building is in reasonable condition, with some open joints to dome and cornice and minor plant growth. The plinth had open joints, which require pointing.	<i>Guthi</i>
7. [K-154]	Kageshwar Temple repaired after 1934 This temple of mixed construction - the lower portion is in the form of a tiered temple while the upper portion, a <i>shikara</i> tower, is supported on a terrace - has problems of water ingress caused by the defective abutment of the skirt roof to the main building. This has resulted in decay to the lower brickwork, some rot to the timbers, efflorescence and plant growth. Some of the roof tiles are loose and part of the cornice to the north side is missing. The brick paving to the top of the plinth is loose and has been poorly reset. There is a crack in the brick work of the east elevation, however, it does not extend through either the parapet or the plinth and does not appear to present a major structural problem.	<i>Guthi</i>
8. [K-155]	Mahadev Temple 17th century A small 2-storey pagoda-style temple to the south of the gate to Taleju Bhawani Temple. The lower brickwork is eroded and the plinth is broken. There is a crack on the east elevation and roof tiles are missing. The temple leans markedly to the north, perhaps due to subsidence caused by the roots of a large tree, but this appears to be long-standing.	<i>Guthi</i>
9. [K-156]	Mahadev Temple 17th century A small 2-storey pagoda-style temple to the north of the gate to Taleju Bhawani Temple. The lower brickwork is very eroded. The plinth is open-jointed and there are some tiles missing from both roofs, leading to timber decay. The building leans to the east.	<i>Guthi</i>
10. [K-157]	Taleju Bhawani Temple 1576 This is an exceptionally important temple which was the main shrine of the	HMGN/ <i>Guthi</i>

Ref. no. / Ref. no. in nomination form	Monument name, date (if available) ICOMOS assessment on the state of conservation	Owner
	Malla-dynasty kings of Kathmandu. An exceptionally large 3-tiered temple which stands on a high stepped plinth. It is closed except on one day of the year and was therefore viewed from a distance. The roofs are covered with gilt copper, which appeared to be in sound condition. The elaborately carved woodwork is in need of some conservation and some of the repetitive details are missing. The tiled roofs of the surrounding small shrines are in poor condition. The paving of the plinth is open-jointed.	
11 [K-158]	Budhanilkantha Narayan Image 16th century This important image of the sleeping Vishnu is in a part of the Hanuman Dhoka palace, which is inaccessible to the public. It was closed to the Joint Mission too, and therefore impossible to assess.	HMGN
12. [K-159]	Mahadev Temple 17th century This 2-storey tiered temple is in a part of the Hanuman Dhoka palace, which is inaccessible to the public. It was also closed to the Joint Mission, and therefore impossible to assess.	HMGN/ <i>Guthi</i>
13. [K-160]	Dasain Ghara Temple 19th century This rendered 2-storey temple is in a part of the Hanuman Dhoka palace, which is inaccessible to the public. It was also closed to the Joint Mission, and therefore impossible to assess.	HMGN/ <i>Guthi</i>
14. [K-161]	Mul Chowk 16th century This 2-storey courtyard is probably the earliest part of the Hanuman Dhoka palace. It is used for ritual purposes and is open to the public on one day a year. The carvings are considered to be of especially fine quality. The roof of <i>jhingati</i> tiles has an unusual ridge formed of terracotta masks. The courtyard is in generally good condition, but there are missing tiles on the rear slopes of the roofs.	HMGN/ <i>Guthi</i>
15. [K-162]	Pancha Mukhi Hanuman Temple 17th century A 5-storey circular pagoda-style temple rising from a tower at the north-east corner of Nasal Chowk. The roofs are covered with gilt copper. The temple appears to be in good condition.	HMGN/ <i>Guthi</i>
16. [K-163]	Nasal Chowk 17th century This is the largest courtyard within Hanuman Dhoka palace, and is still used for important royal rituals, including coronations. It is not a regular courtyard but is formed by the outer ranges of adjacent courts. It is in generally good condition, but pigeons roosting behind carved struts have caused a damaging build-up of droppings. There are some disturbed tiles to the 19th-century range at the south-west corner.	HMGN
17. [K-164]	Basantapur Bhawan 1770s A 9-storey tower, which is the tallest in the Hanuman Dhoka palace. It is rectangular in plan with four tiers of roofs. The struts of the third storey are particularly beautifully carved. Major repairs were undertaken with the support of UNESCO/UNDP in the 1970s. The general condition of the architectural fabric and high roofs is good, but tiles have been lost at the junction of the skirt roofs and the walls of the tower, allowing penetration of water to the structure.	HMGN
18. [K-165]	Lalitpur Bhawan 1770s This is a tower at the south-east corner of Lohan Chowk, within Hanuman Dhoka palace. It is square on plan. The top storey has a carved timber gallery under a tiled pyramidal roof. Major repairs were undertaken with the support of UNESCO/UNDP in the 1970s. It is in good condition.	HMGN
19. [K-166]	Bhaktapur Bhawan 1770s A tower at the north-east corner of Lohan Chowk, within the Hanuman Dhoka palace. It is octagonal on plan. The top storey has a carved timber gallery and a tiled roof of complex form. Major repairs were undertaken with the support of UNESCO/UNDP in the 1970s. It is in good condition.	HMGN
20. [K-167]	Kirtipur Bhawan 1770s A tower at the north-west corner of Lohan Chowk, rectangular on plan. The top storey has a carved timber gallery and a copper roof of Bengal form. Major repairs were undertaken with the support of UNESCO/UNDP in the 1970s. It is	HMGN

Ref. no. / Ref. no. in nomination form	Monument name, date (if available) ICOMOS assessment on the state of conservation	Owner
	in good condition, except that the tiles are missing at the junction of the skirt roof with the wall of the tower on the north side.	
21. [K-168]	Lohan Chowk 1769 An impressive courtyard of 3 storeys with an added gallery above a skirt roof, within the Hanuman Dhoka palace. It is an outstanding example of early Shaha-period architecture. It is faced with <i>daci apa</i> bricks with elaborate carved windows. Major repairs were undertaken with the support of UNESCO/UNDP in the 1970s. It is in generally good condition. However, there are some slipped and missing tiles to roofs, and some of the stone chutes from the terraces through the skirt roofs are blocked with debris, leading to the risk of water ingress. There is some loss of minor carved details from the windows. Lack of maintenance since the 1970s is reflected in heavy dust, lack of signage, shabby internal decorations and defective electrical installations within the dark staircases. At the time of the Joint Mission's visit, the upper terraces were extensively and heavily soiled with pigeon droppings. There was also a heap of broken roof tiles piled against the Basantapur tower.	HMGN
22. [K-168]	Narasimha Image 1673 This important image of Narasimha carved from black stone is in good condition.	HMGN/ <i>Guthi</i>
23. [K-170]	Aagan Temple 17th century, restored This 3-storey pagoda-style temple rising from the roof of the south-west corner of Sundari Chowk, Hanuman Dhoka palace, is in good condition.	HMGN
24. [K-171]	Mohan Chowk 1648 A small, 3-storey, courtyard within the Hanuman Dhoka Palace which is inaccessible to the public. The facade towards Hanuman Dhoka Darbar Square appeared to be in reasonable condition. Viewed from a high level, it could be seen that the roof tiles were disturbed, with some missing.	HMGN
25. [K-172]	Sundari Chowk 1649 A 3-storey courtyard within the Hanuman Dhoka palace, refronted in the Rana-period, which contains a circular royal bath enriched with carvings. A detailed inspection was not possible, due to access restrictions. The courtyard seemed to be in fair condition. However, the roof tiles to the inner slopes of the courtyard roof are disturbed and some are missing. Fretted timber details are missing or detached in places.	HMGN
26. [K-173]	Hanuman Image 1672 This important and highly worshipped image stands immediately outside the main gate to the Hanuman Dhoka palace, to which it has given its name. It appears to be in good condition.	HMGN/ <i>Guthi</i>
27. [K-174]	Jagannath Temple 17th century A 2-storey pagoda-style temple with richly carved struts, located immediately outside the Hanuman Dhoka palace. There are 2-storey subsidiary shrines at each corner. Tiles are missing from the lower roof of the main temple and roof repairs are also required to the roofs of the surrounding four small shrines.	<i>Guthi</i>
28. [K-175]	Gopinath Temple 17th century A 3-storey pagoda-style temple on a stepped base, located immediately outside the Hanuman Dhoka palace. It is in fair condition, but has some slipping tiles. The carved struts are infested with pigeons.	<i>Guthi</i>
29. [K-176]	Indra Temple 18th century The description of this temple in the Protective Inventory appears to be incorrect. This is a 2-storey pagoda-style temple. The upper storey has been reconstructed as a timber gallery below a tiled roof, although before the 1934 earthquake it had an upper roof of traditional design. It is in fair condition.	<i>Guthi</i>
30. [K-177]	Kal Bhairab Shrine 1660 [Ill. Hanuman Dhoka 9] A huge sculpture of a six-armed Bhairab. The surrounding was unsympathetically renewed in grey marble around 1980. It is understood that this was done without the consent of the statutory authorities.	<i>Guthi</i>
31. [K-178]	Lakshmi Narayan Temple 18th century A small and undistinguished 2-storey temple.	<i>Guthi</i>

Ref. no. / Ref. no. in nomination form	Monument name, date (if available) ICOMOS assessment on the state of conservation	Owner
32. [K-179]	Degu Talle Temple A 3-storey pagoda-style temple raised above a range of the Hanuman Dhoka palace. The roofs are of gilt copper and the struts are particularly finely carved. It is in generally good condition, although the tiles of the lower skirt roof are in poor repair.	HMGN/ Guthi
33. [K-180]	Sweta Bhairab Temple 1795 A large shrine to the north west of the Degu Talle Temple housing a huge carved stone face of Bhairab. The image is concealed by latticed screens and the remainder of the wall face has carved timber windows. The roof tiles are disturbed, probably due to monkey damage, and some of the lower brickwork is loose. Some repair is required to the lattice screens and timber windows.	HMGN/ Guthi
34. [K-181]	Chasin Dega Temple 1649 An unusual 3-storey octagonal pagoda-style temple on a stepped brick base. The base needs to be repointed. Some tiles are missing from the lower roof and others are disturbed, leading to water ingress which is rotting the supporting boards. Extensive retiling is necessary.	Guthi
35. [K-182]	Saraswati Temple 18th century Small temple in the form of a <i>pati</i> with a pyramidal tiled roof. The north-east corner of the eaves is collapsing. Retiling is necessary.	Guthi
36. [K-183]	Krishna Temple 18th century A domed stone temple surrounded by a stone <i>dalan</i> supporting a gallery. Plants were growing in the dome and the cornice of the gallery, which was collapsing in the north-west corner. The temple is in need of extensive repair.	Guthi
37. [K-184]	Taga Gan Bell, 1779 A large bell supported by two stone columns under a gilt-copper roof. It is raised on a rendered brick base. The structure is in good condition, although a crack in the east wall of the base needs to be monitored. An illegal encroachment to the rear of the bell was recently demolished by the DoA.	Guthi
38. [K-185]	Layaku Bahil A monastic courtyard, originally consisting of 2-storey buildings with a shrine on the west side. The south and east ranges have been replaced with taller, ugly, modern structures which disrupt the scale of the courtyard. The shrine, which is in fair condition, has an added upper storey. The old range to the north is in very poor condition.	Guthi
39. [K-186]	Nava Jogini House A rectangular, 2-storey, temple raised on a stepped brick plinth, guarded by large stone lions. The temple is notable for its fine carved windows, doorways and toranas to the ground floor and has a canted carved latticed gallery to the upper floor, with images of Shiva and Parvati looking out of the central window. The roof is covered with <i>jhingati</i> tiles. At the time of the Joint Mission's visit, the temple was being restored by the DoA. The work was being funded by the Chamber of Commerce.	HMGN/ Guthi
40. [K-187]	Bhagvati Temple 1756 A 3-storey pagoda-style temple rising out of the west range of Masan Chowk, Hanuman Dhoka palace. The temple is in generally good condition, but there is extensive monkey damage to the tiled roofs of the west range of Masan Chowk. It is commendable that, during the UNESCO/UNDP restoration of the palace from the 1970s, the bulging west elevation of Masan Chowk with its exceptionally fine carved windows was restrained in-situ. Further repair is now necessary to the carvings as maintenance of the restoration work has been lacking. In particular, the carvings to the royal window on the north-west corner, which have ivory and gilt-copper embellishments, are in need restoration. The ground-floor <i>dalan</i> is leased as tourist shops. Unfortunately, the displays of tourist goods have been allowed to spread over the facade and the openings of the <i>dalan</i> are partly blocked by glazed shop windows. Strict control should be exercised to protect this exceptional facade at the heart of Hanuman Dhoka Darbar Square MZ.	HMGN/ Guthi
41.	Kumari Shrine 1741	Guthi

Ref. no. / Ref. no. in nomination form	Monument name, date (if available) ICOMOS assessment on the state of conservation	Owner
[K-188]	A small shrine in the north-west corner of Nhuchhe Chowk, within Hanuman Dhoka palace. This part of the palace was inaccessible and its condition could not be assessed.	
42. [K-189]	Mahadev Temple [Narayan in the Protective Inventory] 17th-century? This 3-storey pagoda-style temple with a colonnaded lower storey, raised on a stepped brick plinth, is in fair condition, although tiles are missing at the eaves.	Guthi
43. [K-190]	Joshi Agamchhe Temple [Ill. Kathmandu Valley 2] A 3-storey pagoda-style temple rises out of the front range of the courtyard at Hanuman Dhoka Darbar Square. The temple is notable for its finely carved struts and canted carved latticed gallery to the lower stage. The flanking range have carved windows and galleries to the inner elevation. The temple is in extremely poor condition, with plant growth through the roof tile sand missing struts. The southern end of the front range has been illegally heightened, diminishing the impact of the temple. Recent repaving has resulted in the external level being higher than the floors of the ground-floor shops. There is currently an application to dismantle the flanking wings to allow for their reconstruction on a larger scale. This will inevitably further diminish the scale of the temple and will involve significant loss of historic fabric. ICOMOS considered it essential that the flanking ranges be repaired in-situ, removing recent illegal additions. The paving should be relaid to correct the ground level adjacent to the monument.	Guthi
44. [K-191]	Maju Dega Temple 1692 A prominent 3-storey pagoda-style temple with a colonnaded ground storey, raised on a tall 9-stepped brick base. The temple has good-quality carved struts. It is in fair condition, but the corners of the lowest tier have been damaged by vehicles. The very large copings to the stepped plinth are loose and some brickwork has fallen away.	Guthi
45. [K-192]	Garuda Narayan Temple 16 th century A 3-storey structure consisting of a temple raised over a ground-storey <i>dalan</i> which contains shops. The lower roof is in poor condition, with the ridges renewed in concrete and the corners knocked off by vehicles. The carved woodwork is in need of repair.	Guthi
46. [K-193]	Ashoka Binayak Temple This small single-storey temple, entirely clad in gilt copper, is in fair condition.	Guthi
47. [K-194]	Durga Temple This small 2-storey pagoda-style temple, immediately to the west of Ashoka Binayak Temple, is in good condition.	Guthi
48. [K-195]	Agan Dyo – Agam house 19th century A large, 3-storey house, with carved windows and struts to the tiled roof. The ground storey, where the bricks have decayed, has unfortunately been rendered with cement. Otherwise the building appears to be in fair condition.	Guthi
49. [K-196]	Shiva Linga Temple A 2-storey pagoda-style temple with a colonnaded ground floor on a stepped base. The condition of this temple is deteriorating, with some loss of roof tiles and a hole in the eaves at the west side. The ridge tiles are slipping. Birds nests are accumulating behind the struts. The plinth is open-jointed.	Guthi
50. [K-197]	Kashtha Mandap 12th century ? This building may have originally been a secular structure and is possibly the oldest building in Nepal, although it was extensively reconstructed in the 17 th century. The ground floor now houses an image of Goraknath. The building is of 3-storeys, each with a railed balcony, and is supported by a massive internal timber structure. It was restored and the shops cleared out in 1966. The roofs now need to be retiled and repairs are required to the balustrades. A programme of repairs is planned by the DoA.	Guthi
51. [K-198]	Mahadev Temple 15th century A rendered brick <i>shikara</i> -style temple. It is open-jointed with plant growth in the top and has some cracks to the masonry. Repair is necessary to prevent partial collapse.	Guthi
52.	Silyan Sata House medieval ?	Guthi

Ref. no. / Ref. no. in nomination form	Monument name, date (if available) ICOMOS assessment on the state of conservation	Owner
[K-199]	A large rectangular house of 3-storeys, with a hipped tiled roof, a balcony to the top floor and a skirt roof to the ground floor. The corners are decorated with leaping lions of gilt copper, added in 1929. The roof is sagging and some of the tiles are loose. The ridges have been renewed in concrete. The tiling to the lower skirt roof is in poor condition and the corners have been knocked off by vehicles. Reroofing is necessary in the near future.	
53. [K-200]	Dhansa Temple 1673 A basically rectangular building, with narrow wings. The ground storey has a skirt roof and the middle storey a projecting gallery with canted carved windows. The smaller upper storey rises from the broader central section. The building was completely rebuilt in 1986, replicating its original form and reincorporating carved details. Some roof tiles are missing from the second roof and the lower skirt roof has been damaged at the north west by vehicles. Following revision of DoA regulations, historical buildings should not be restored by demolition and reconstruction, but repaired in situ. ICOMOS strongly supports this revised approach.	Guthi
54. [K-201]	Bimaleshwar Mahadev Shrine 1693 A stone temple with a colonnaded lower storey and a dome. The upper parts are extensively open-jointed, with plant growth to the dome. The cornice is moving and has been unsuccessfully cramped. Extensive repair is necessary.	Guthi
55. [K-202]	Narayan Temple 1690 A 3-storey pagoda-style temple, reconstructed after the 1934 earthquake, on a high, stepped brick base. There is a large, kneeling image of Garuda on the west side, which is a notable work of the late Malla-period. The temple is in fair condition, with some disturbance of tiles at the eaves. The plinth is open-jointed.	Guthi
56. [K-203]	Sikhomu Bahal A courtyard containing a shrine with some fine carved detailing. The courtyard contains two Lichhavi-period <i>caityas</i> and two from a later period. The shrine is in fair condition, although there is plant growth to the roof. The traditional courtyard buildings are in poor repair and have been replaced with much taller recent concrete structures in the south-west corner. Such redevelopment is regrettable and the repair and rehabilitation of the rest of the courtyard should be encouraged.	Guthi
57. [K-204]	Kumari Bahal 18th century The courtyard palace of the Kumari. It consists of regular 3-storey ranges of exceptional quality with richly carved windows, doors and toranas, with canted triple windows to the upper storey. There are open <i>dalans</i> to three sides of the courtyard and an elaborate doorway to the south range. The building is in good condition, but suffers from an infestation of pigeons, resulting in an accumulation of droppings behind the carved struts. Some repairs are required to the carvings.	Guthi
58. [K-205]	Kumari Dyochhen 18th century The front range of the Kumari's palace, described above for Ref. 57.	Guthi
59. [K-206]	Bania Bahal 1746 A small monument in Basantpur Square, now in a sunken area in the paving. It has a rendered dome and a base covered in marble. It is in good condition.	Guthi
60. [K-207]	Saraswati Temple 16th-century This small monument was not inspected.	Guthi
61. [K-208]	Aagan Dega Temple This small shrine, which stood on the roof of a house, was reconstructed when the house itself was demolished and rebuilt.	
Monuments Which are not listed in the 1979 Nomination Dossier but are within the MZ.		
62.	Dakh Chowk 19th century A 19th-century courtyard of stuccoed brick opening onto the west side of Nasal Chowk of the Hanuman Dhoka palace. It is in generally good condition. There is timber decay of the carriage of the field gun displayed in the courtyard.	HMGN
63.	Masan Chowk 17th century A courtyard opening off the west side of Dakh Chowk, within the Hanuman	HMGN

Ref. no. / Ref. no. in nomination form	Monument name, date (if available) ICOMOS assessment on the state of conservation	Owner
	Dhoka palace, from which it is separated by a wall. It is of irregular shape and is bounded by buildings which have their principal elevations onto other courtyards and Hanuman Dhoka Darbar Square. The principal range facing onto the square is described under No. 40 [K-187], the Bhagvati Temple.	
64.	Masan Devi Temple A small timber-and-brick temple with a tiled roof, in the centre of Masan Chowk, within Hanuman Dhoka palace. It is in poor condition, with missing tiles and dilapidated timber work. Repair is urgently needed.	HMGN
65.	Nhuchhe Chowk 17th century A courtyard within Hanuman Dhoka palace to the south of Masan Chowk and to the north of the early 20th-century Gadhi Baithak reception hall. The north range of this courtyard, which forms the south side of Masan Chowk, is derelict. The corrugated-iron roof has sheets missing and the timber roof structure appeared to be in a fragmentary condition. The Joint Mission was informed that this range contains important wall paintings, which must be greatly at risk from water penetration. In places, the brick work had been repaired with cement. Although fissures remained around the carved windows, the western end of the range is subsiding, perhaps due to disturbance by the roots of the large tree in Masan Chowk. The openings of the <i>dalan</i> are crudely bricked up in parts and paving slabs were stored in the remaining openings. The conservation of this important part of the Hanuman Dhoka palace should be a priority. The west and east ranges, which date from the Rana-period, are in fair condition, although the courtyard appeared to be poorly maintained. The Gadhi Baithak reception hall (1908) is used for royal ceremonies during the Indra Jatra festival. It is a large and prominent classical building of stuccoed brickwork, loosely based on Gabrielli's twin palaces on the Place de la Concorde in Paris. It appeared to be well maintained.	HMGN
66.	Lam Pati A long, slightly curved, range which forms the northern boundary of the Taleju Bhawani Temple compound (Ref. no.10 [K-157]). The colonnade of this single-storey <i>pati</i> is almost completely concealed by the shutters and merchandise of the shops which occupy it. The shop displays should be redesigned so that they respect the architecture of the building, which occupies a prominent location in the MZ.	HMGN
67.	Sattal to the north of Lam Pati A 3-storey sattal of rendered brick with decorative carved <i>dalan</i> and first-floor window. The condition of this prominently located building is poor, with some serious cracks to the render. The first-floor carved window is coming apart and intrusive shop displays conceal much of the facade. The <i>in-situ</i> repair of this important building is urgently required. The upper storeys of this sattal could be beneficially converted into a quality self-catering flat for tourists.	Guthi
68-69.	Narayan and Ganesh Temples A pair of similar small, single-storey, Nepali-style temples constructed in 1993 to what is claimed to be their original design. They replace a pair of small, domed, temples reconstructed after the 1934 earthquake. The new temples are of high quality, however, such speculative rebuilding should be strictly controlled in the future. It should be remembered that buildings of the 1930s are in themselves historical.	Guthi
70.	Shiva Temple A small pagoda-style temple immediately to the north of Pancha Mukhi Lakshmi Narayan Temple (No.5 [K-152]). This neglected temple requires extensive repair, particularly to the roofs, which were shedding tiles. Paving stones were stacked against the walls.	Guthi

Corrective measures recommended by ICOMOS for maintaining the WH values of Hanuman Dhoka Darbar Square MZ.

The following table assumes acceptance by HMGN of the ICOMOS recommendation that there be a different and higher height restriction for buildings in Hanuman Dhoka Darbar Square MZ, based on the height of the Rana-period buildings in Makhan Tole, at the northern end of the square. The description of the buildings starts in Basantpur Tole, on the south side of the open square south of Hanuman Dhoka Palace, from east to west. The modern buildings on the east side of the square (cadastral plot numbers

841, 842, 846, 887, 888) have not been described and the description of buildings on this side of the MZ terminates with No. 18 (cadastral plot no. 460) to the west of the school. The second part of the description is of buildings in Makhan Tole along the northern edge of Hanuman Dhoka Darbar Square, described from west to east, including the southern end of the street leading towards Asan. Buildings recommended for alteration or demolition are indicated with an asterisk (*).

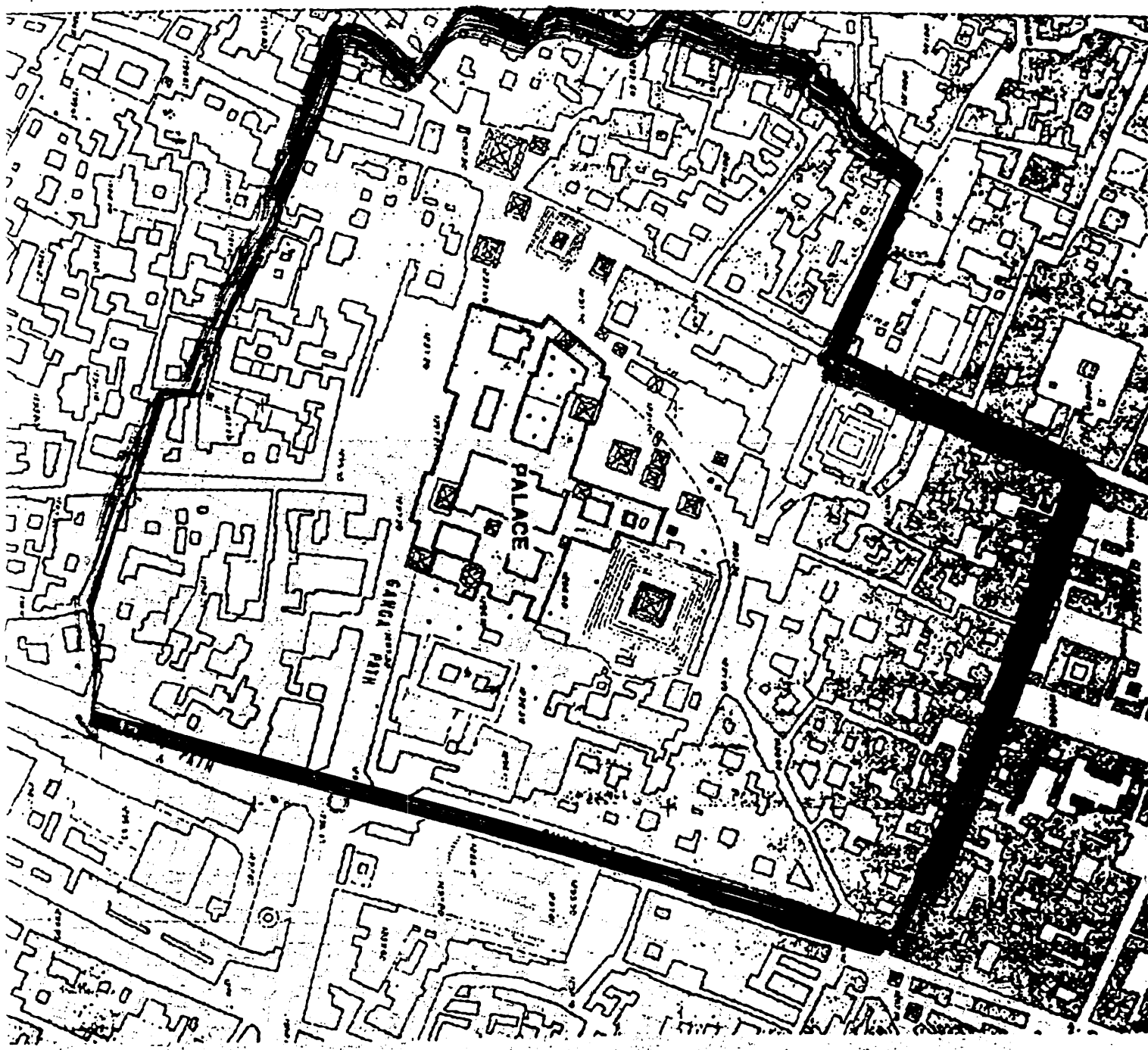
Bldg. no.	Cadastral no.	Description of building	Corrective measures recommended
1-2	437, 536	Rana-period building with undistinguished added extra storey, in the case of No. 2 over a skirt roof	This building should be retained
3	534	Rana-period house with added storey over skirt roof	This building should be retained
4	531, 532, 533	Intact Rana-period house	This building should be retained
5	530	Hotel Sugat: early modern building of 4 storeys, well proportioned	Worthy of retention
6	1694	Narrower early modern house of an appropriate scale	
7*	1696, 1697	Park Guest House: a modern, 4-storey building with carved windows and illegal 2-storey terrace extension, of which only half extends the full width of the building	Demolish terrace storeys and half upper storey and construct a pitched roof
8*	1698	Slightly lower modern, 4-storey building with one illegal terrace storey	Demolish terrace storey, lower the top floor and construct a new pitched roof
9	528	Single-storey shop	
10	1891	Shiva's restaurant: Rana-period French-style stucco house of high quality	This building must be retained
11	1890	Simpler but well proportioned Rana-period building	This building should be retained
12*	515	Very ugly recent concrete building of 5 full storeys and a terrace	Demolish at least the top floor, possibly two, and add a pitched roof
13-14	513, 468	5-bay Rana-period house with exposed brickwork, decorated with painted plaster cartouches, and an added stop storey, in poor condition	This building should be repaired and retained
15	467	Very narrow, Rana-period house	This building should be retained
16	463	Fine Shaha-period house with carved windows on two levels and two added storeys	This building must be retained
17	462	Simple Shaha-period house of 4 storeys with 3-light window and a rendered façade	This building should be retained
18*	460	4-storey brick-faced concrete house, built in 1996, with illegal cantilevers and terrace storey	The terrace should be demolished and a pitched roof added
19*	554	Particularly prominent 5-storey modern building with an added terrace storey, to the south of No. 8 and visible from the square. This building is partly within the MZ	Demolish the top storey and the terrace storey and construct a pitched roof
20*	551	Particularly prominent 5-storey modern building with additional terrace storey and water tanks. This building is just outside the	Demolish at least the terrace storey and possibly the top storey to bring the building within the 45-foot height limit for buildings

Bldg. no.	Cadastral no.	Description of building	Corrective measures recommended
		MZ and illustrates the impact of illegally high buildings on the setting of the principal monuments	outside the MZ
Makhan Tole			
21*	125	Illegal modern building of 5 storeys and an additional terrace storey to the north of a group of lower Rana-period buildings	Demolish the top storey and terrace storey and construct a pitched roof
22*	970	A modern, 3-storey building with a flat roof and cantilevered upper storey	A pitched roof should be constructed
23	971	Intact 4-storey Rana-period building	This building should be retained
24*	146	Modern house of 3 storeys and 2 terrace storeys plus a roof extension	Demolish all top 3 storeys and add a pitched roof
25*	151	Brick building with recent added terrace storey with corrugated-iron roof	Remove added terrace storey and restore a pitched roof
26-27	153, 154	4-storey Rana-period building with old added roof storey	This building should be retained
28	155	3-storey Rana-period building with old added upper storey	This building should be retained
29*	953, 954	An illegal 4-storey modern building with an extra terrace storey. This tall building is immediately opposite Taleju Mandir and seriously detracts from its setting	The top storey and terrace storey should be demolished and a traditionally detailed pitched roof constructed
30*	159	Illegal concrete building of four storeys and a terrace storey, which also affects the setting of Taleju Mandir	The top storey and terrace storey should be demolished and a traditionally detailed pitched roof constructed
31-32*	162, 163,	Rana-period house with poorly constructed added storey	The removal of the added storey and the restoration of the roof should be encouraged. This building should be retained
33-34	150, 164	Rana-period house which has been heightened	This building should be retained
35*	164	5-storey modern house with an illegal cantilever to the second floor, with an additional terrace storey	Demolish the top storey and terrace storey and add a pitched roof
36	282	Large, Rana-period house of four storeys of brick with rendered detail, fronting a courtyard	This building must be retained, particularly as it forms an important element in the setting of Taleju Mandir
37	285	Rendered Rana-period house of four storeys occupying a prominent corner site and framing views towards Taleju Mandir	This building must be retained because of its impact on the setting of the temple
38*	281, 280	Modern building with a saw-tooth facade which was partially demolished following the 1993 Mission. The roofline now consists of broken concrete and reinforcement bars	Despite earlier action, the height of the building still infringes by-laws. Another storey should be demolished and a pitched roof added
39*	526, 525, 511	5-storey concrete house with illegal cantilever	Demolish the top storey and add a pitched roof
40	510, 254	4-storey Rana-period house with balcony	This building should be retained
41	852, 993	5-storey Rana-period building on a corner site	This building should be retained
42*	600, 601, 602, 603	4-storey modern building with carved windows and a flat roof; one bay is divided off by a passage to a rear courtyard	Add a pitched roof
43	608, 609	Low, Rana-period building with decorative rustication with two old recessed upper storeys	This building should be retained
44*	618	6-storey modern building with an illegal cantilever. A seventh storey has already been demolished, although the building is	Demolish two further storeys and construct a pitched roof

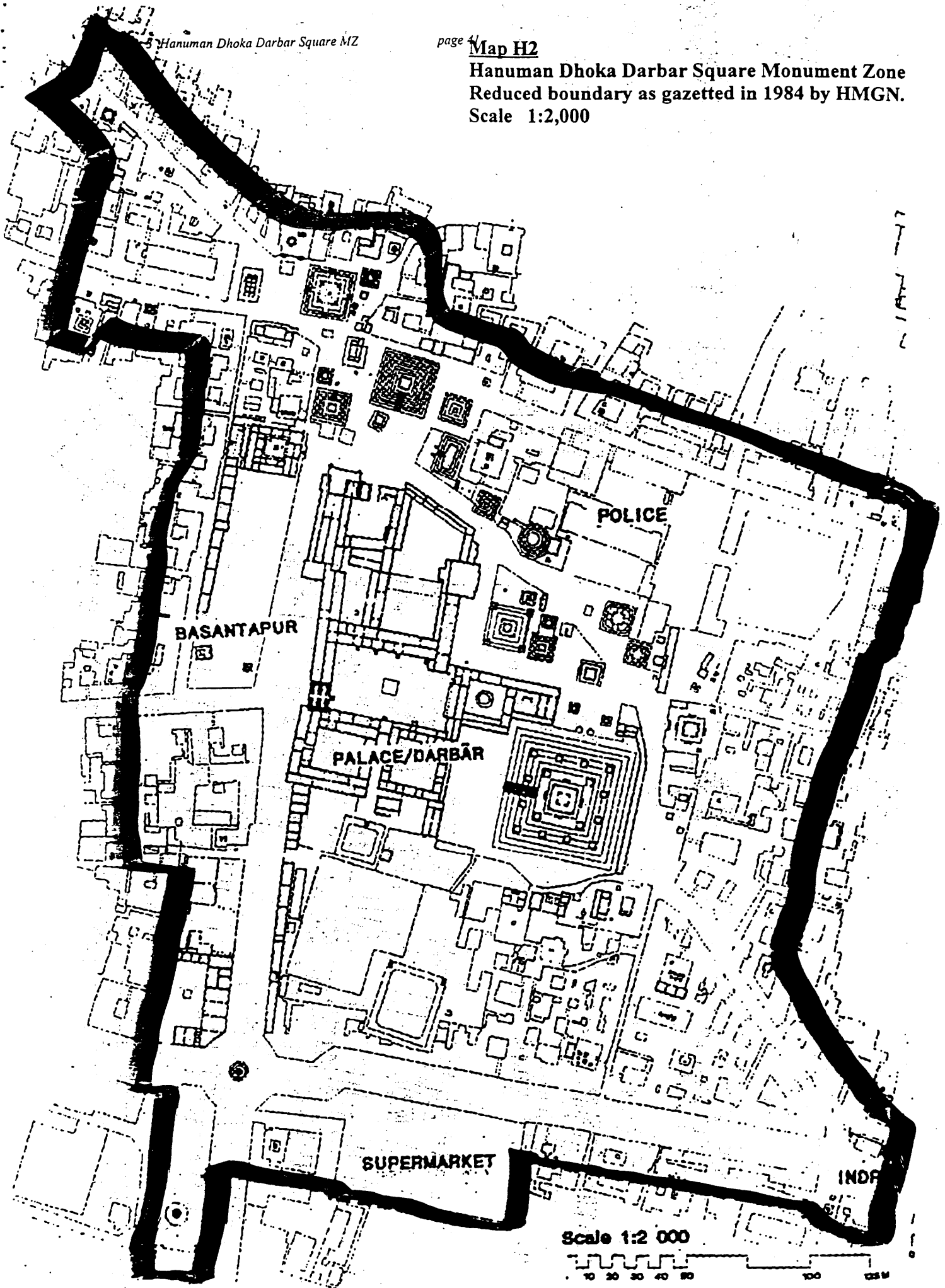
Bldg. no.	Cadastral no.	Description of building	Corrective measures recommended
		still of illegal height	
45*	615	5-storey modern building with an illegal cantilever	Demolish the top storey and add a pitched roof
46-47	616, 621, 693	5-bay Rana-period building of 3 storeys with an old added storey above a skirt roof	This building should be retained
48	621	4-storey Rana-period building of particular importance to the setting of Taleju Mandir	This building must be retained
49	620	Rana-period building with later attic storey and terrace	This building should be retained
50	619	Continuation of Bldg. no. 49 with low added attic storey	This building should be retained
51	613	Early modern building with an added storey	
52*	585, 584	5-storey brick-and-concrete building with a terrace storey and a cantilever	Remove both upper storeys and construct a pitched roof

Map H1

**Hanuman Dhoka Darbar Square Monument Zone
Boundary as indicated in 1979 nomination form.**



Hanuman Dhoka Darbar Square Monument Zone
Reduced boundary as gazetted in 1984 by HMGN.
Scale 1:2,000





III. Hanuman Dhoka 1. A view across Hanuman Dhoka Palace, Hanuman Dhoka Darbar Square MZ, looking north-west. (© DM)



III. Hanuman Dhoka 2. Two illegal buildings facing the Taleju Bhawani Temple tower over the traditional *sattal* in the foreground at Hanuman Dhoka Darbar Square MZ. ICOMOS has recommended corrective measures for these two buildings to restore the setting and traditional urban fabric of this MZ. (See Ch. 3: Corrective measures Nos 29-30). (© DM)

III. Hanuman Dhoka 3. Illegal modern buildings directly facing the historic palace at Basantpur Square; Hanuman Dhoka Darbar Square MZ. ICOMOS has recommended corrective measures for two buildings here. (See Ch. 3, Corr. meas. Nos 7-8). (© GP)





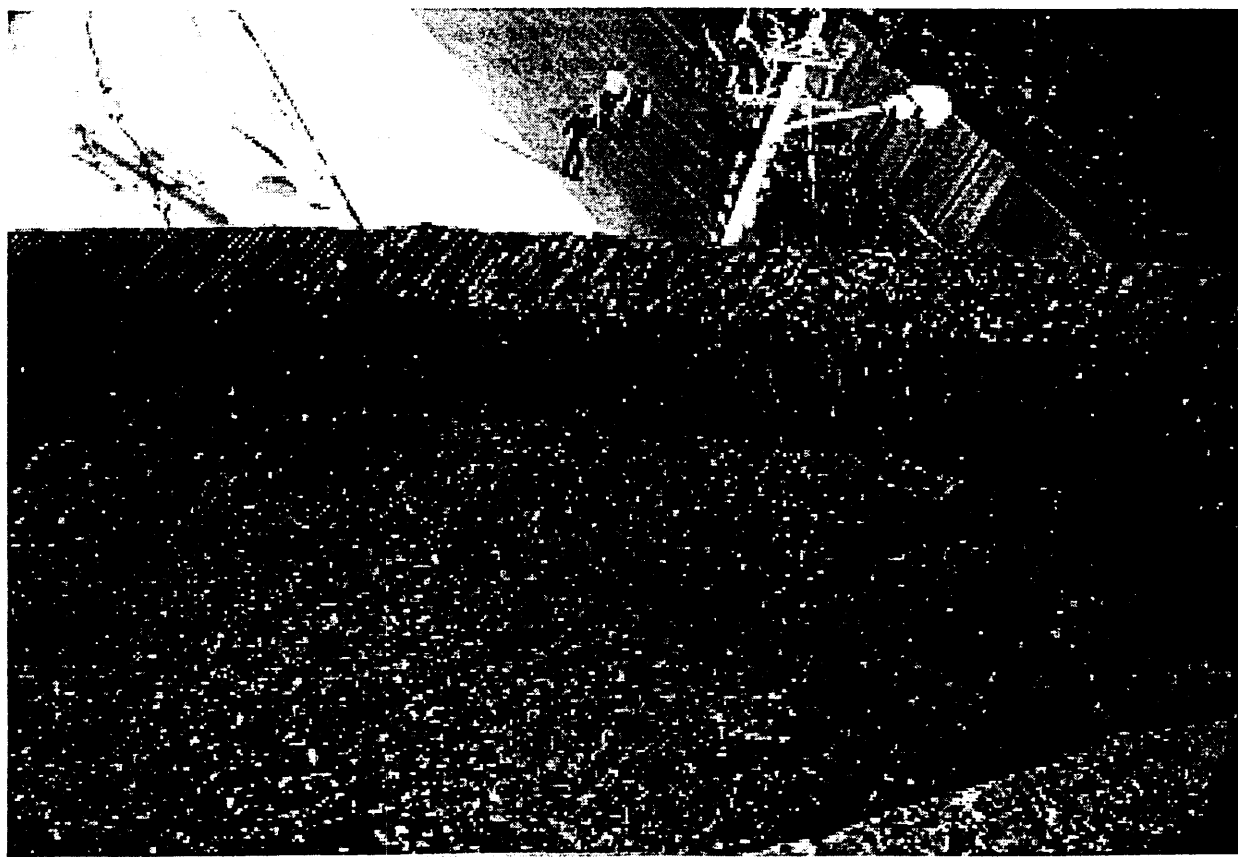
III. Hanuman Dhoka 4. Ganga Path at Hanuman Dhoka Darbar Square MZ, provides a vista of the Hanuman Dhoka palace. The extended pedestrian area of Ganga Path was being repaved with stone by KMC during the Joint Mission. (© DM)



III. Hanuman Dhoka 5. The DoA DCU obtained the owner's agreement to adopt their design for the facade of this new concrete building on Ganga Path. This building directly faces the Hanuman Dhoka palace at Hanuman Dhoka Darbar Square MZ. (See Ch. 3, ICOMOS state of conservation report, Ganga Path). (© GP)



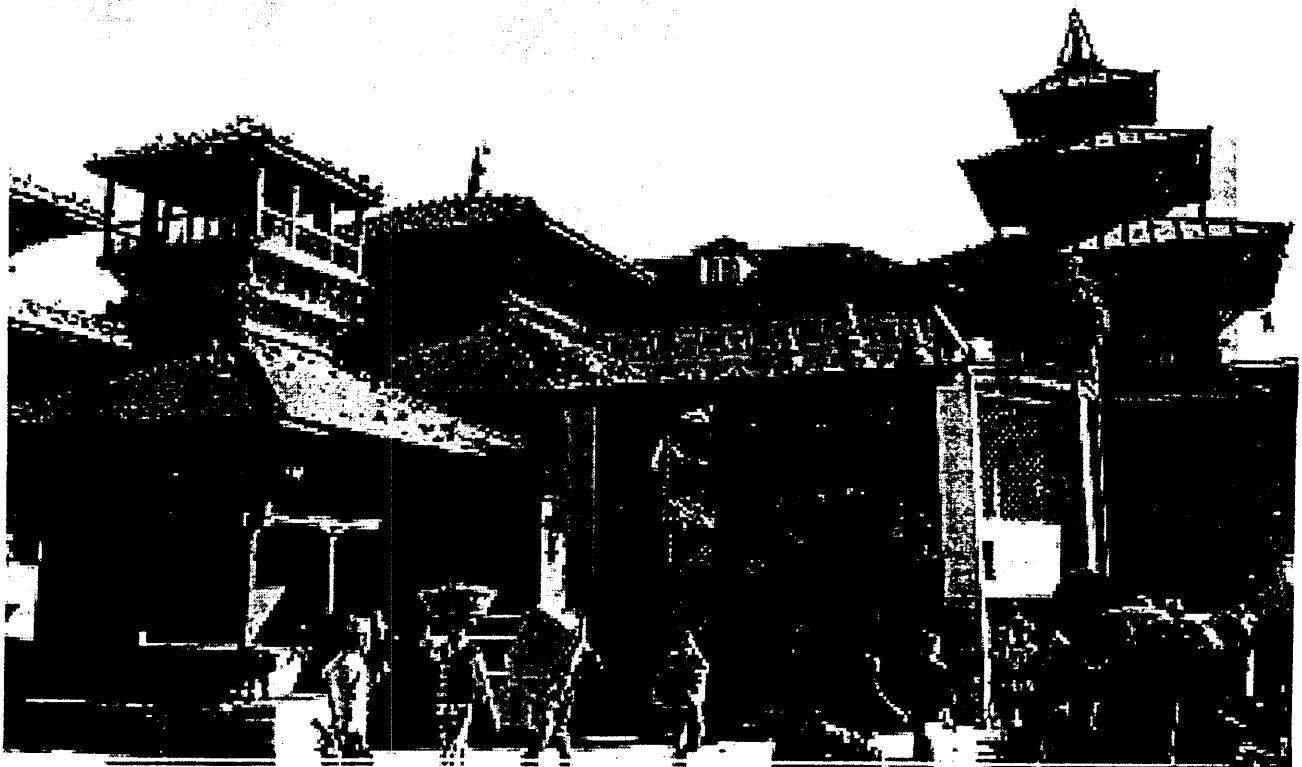
III. Hanuman Dhoka 6. Illegal modern buildings, partly demolished by DoA, rise behind the surviving Rana-period houses facing the Taleju Bhawani Temple at the Hanuman Dhoka Darbar Square MZ. ICOMOS recommends corrective measures for these buildings (See Ch. 3, Corrective measures Nos 37-38) (© GP)



III. Hanuman Dhoka 7. Many of the tiled roofs of the Hanuman Dhoka Palace complex are suffering from the effects of weather, bird droppings, and monkey damage. (©JT)



III. Hanuman Dhoka 8. The excretion of pigeons within one of the courtyards of Hanuman Dhoka Palace complex. Maintenance work and cleaning of bird dropping appeared to be irregular at the time of the Joint Mission. In this case, pigeon excretion on the stone paving, carved wooden windows and architectural details, apart from the unsightly appearance, could lead to long-term damage from the uric acid, which will decompose to give ammonia, a very aggressive material which will discolour polished stone and bleach woodwork. (© JT)



III. Hanuman Dhoka 9. Kal Bhairab Shrine (dated 1660) in Darbar Square, Hanuman Dhoka Darbar Square MZ (see Ch.3, ICOMOS state of conservation report, Ref. no. 30 [K-177]). This shrine, composed of a huge sculpture of a six-armed Bhairab, is surrounded unsympathetically in renewed grey marble, built around 1980. The Joint Mission was informed that this renewal was done without the consent of the statutory authorities. Behind the Kal Bhairab Shrine are the buildings of Hanuman Dhoka Palace complex. It is unfortunate that the use of new building material (marble) has disrupted the architectural fabric of the Darbar Square. (© JT)

Chapter 4: Patan Darbar Square Monument Zone

Identification

Patan (or Lalitpur) is probably the oldest city in Kathmandu. It is the centre of Newari Buddhism and has the largest number of Buddhist monasteries as well as an exceptional number of ancient *caityas*, some dating back to the 5th century. The city is situated to the south-east of Kathmandu on the opposite side of the Bagmati river, and now forms part of greater Kathmandu. Patan's physical separation from Kathmandu has been extensively eroded over the last thirty years. However, despite the physical amalgamation of the two cities, Patan remains culturally distinct, with a less frenetic pace of life and a more traditional townscape. The main road is lined with continuous urban development and suburbs are spreading into rice fields on the banks of the Bagmati.

Patan City, located within Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City, has a relatively regular grid plan of streets. It is protected at the cardinal points of the compass by four stupas; in the middle of the city there is a fifth one - the 'Kirata Palace' - of unknown origin. Patan Darbar Square MZ is located within the heart of Patan City. Two principal streets cross in Darbar Square, which is the form of an elongated rectangle.

Description

Before the death of King Yaksha Malla in 1472, Patan formed part of the medieval kingdom of Nepal. The royal Patan palace and many of the principal temples within the Patan Darbar Square MZ date from the following three centuries, when it became an independent kingdom. The palace fills the south-east side of the square and consists of three principal courtyards with extensive gardens behind. The centre of the square is dominated by a number of handsome temples, forming a picturesque grouping which can be viewed against a backdrop of the Himalayas on clear days [Ill. Patan 1].

Beyond the boundary of the MZ, there are some significant monuments and important groups of domestic buildings. It is hoped that these will be protected by the efforts of Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City, as they form an essential buffer to the MZ.

Management

a) Ownership

The palace complex belongs to His Majesty the King. Most of the religious monuments belong to *guthis*, and the houses to various private owners.

b) Legal status

Patan Darbar Square MZ is one of the seven MZs composing the KVVHS. At the time of inscription

in 1979, the MZ [Map P1] enclosed a large area around the palace and its square. On 30 July 1984, a Protected Monument Area [Map P2] was gazetted by HMGN. Its boundary slightly differed from that inscribed on the WH List in 1979, as the new boundary lines ran along streets and lanes including a smaller area surrounding the palace and its square.

As part of the Patan Conservation and Development Programme of UDLE funded by GTZ, discussions on the definition of the Patan MZ were held between UDLE and the DoA. A revised boundary was proposed. It was recommended for adoption by the 1993 Mission. On 10 March 1997, this extended boundary [Map P3] was gazetted. This boundary, which is valid to date, now includes: to the north-east, an extensive square containing the ancient five-storey Kumbeswar Temple; to the north-west, the large square of Nagbahal and to the west, both sides of a street running from Kumbeswar Temple towards Ikhalakhu. To the south-west, the boundary takes in the narrow lane of Tichhu Galli, I Baha Bahi and the street up to and including Jya Baha Bahi. The boundary then runs to the east of the palace gardens, before returning north-west to include Svatha Square and its temples. The new boundary incorporates key buildings located around the centre of Patan, as well as buildings on both sides of the streets and lanes of its boundaries.

c) Protective measures and management

The conservation and management of the palace complex is the responsibility of the Patan Darbar Maintenance Office, staffed by the DoA. Most of the monuments outside the palace complex are maintained by various *guthis*, with technical advice and assistance from the DoA.

The successful community-based Patan Conservation and Development Programme - a partnership between the Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City, the DoA and UDLE - has carried out many conservation projects and environmental schemes, including the recent repaving of Darbar Square. Most recently, a private consultant company, commissioned by UDLE and DoA, submitted a revised Lalitpur Conservation Action Master Plan to the DoA. This Plan was completed in 1998 and was submitted to MYSC for approval by 30 June 1999.

The planning authority for the area is Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City. As advised by the DoA, a *Heritage Unit* was established in 1998 within the Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City, with staff of the City, the DoA and the Kathmandu Valley Town Development Committee.

The computerised documentation of every building with a street frontage in the MZ was initiated with financial support from a UNESCO-Japan Funds-in-Trust project for the preservation of selected monuments in Patan Darbar Square. This documentation activity was completed with the

financial support of the WH Fund in 1997. The DoA, with the support of the Patan Programme, has documented the public and religious monuments in the MZ. The MYSC assured the Joint Mission that all monuments, religious and secular, will be classified in accordance with the provisions of the Ancient Monument Preservation Act by 30 November 1999.

The WHC, in consultation with the City of Chester (UK), is preparing a project aimed at strengthening Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City's capacity to manage this MZ. The project also aims to develop strategies for the conservation of archaeology and to assist planning for sustainable tourism. These programmes will be implemented in association with two leading non-governmental organisations - the Patan Tourism Development Organisation and the Jyapu Association. The proposal will be presented to the European Union for support under its Asia Urbs programme before 14 December 1998.

d) Sources of finance

Funds for the conservation of the palace are normally provided by HMGN through the DoA, although foreign donors, such as the Governments of Austria and Japan, have supported the restoration and documentation of parts of the palace. Funds for the conservation of other monuments or secular buildings have also been provided by international donors, such as the Nippon Institute of Technology (Japan) and ear-marked contributions to the World Heritage Fund from NFUAJ.

The Government of Germany is financially supporting the Patan Programme of UDLE. Local benefactors are supporting the conservation of Krishna Mandir through the Lalitpur Heritage Group and the Nepal Heritage Society.

e) Visitor facilities and statistics

The Patan Museum, which concentrates on the tradition of bronze casting, was recently opened in the Mani Keshav Narayan Chowk of the palace. This excellent museum will help make Patan a focus for cultural tourism. The Darbar Square and surrounding streets contain some good coffee shops, restaurants and tourist shops, the latter specializing in local bronze handicraft. The relaxed and attractive environment of this historical and culturally rich setting, combined with the quality of commercial activity, provides the ingredients for a quality visitor destination.

Some of the best hotels in Kathmandu are situated in the suburbs of Patan. However, the historical city has only a few budget guesthouses. There is considerable scope for the conversion of fine historical houses to quality tourist accommodation and schemes are being developed by the Patan Tourism Development Organisation, with the support of the Patan Programme and WHC. It has been proven that it is possible to modernize historical

houses without destroying their character. Many such houses face onto attractive courtyards, which provide air circulation, physical separation from the bustling congested streets outside, and open space.

The south wing of the Shrestha House in Kulimha Tole, a particularly fine 19th-century house with carved windows and enclosed courtyard, has recently been sympathetically modernized by an American research student. Mud floors have been replaced with boards, which has given a greater floor-to-ceiling height but has not significantly changed the character of the interiors. Glass panels have been fitted inside the lattice screens, improving the comfort of the interior. A modern bathroom and kitchen have been installed. This extremely rare example of careful modernization of a traditional house, demonstrates the potential to provide exceptionally attractive homes or temporary residences within historical buildings. This work has inspired the conversion of the whole Shrestha House into a quality tourist accommodation, financed by NFUAJ and implemented by the Patan Tourism Development Organization and WHC. Two other similar projects have been prepared by the Patan Tourism Development Organisation with the support of the Patan Programme. The Joint Mission hoped such pilot projects would show that modernization of traditional houses is viable, attractive and in many respects, sustainable.

The Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City carries out street cleaning to a reasonable standard and has provided a lavatory for tourists. A fee is charged in return for good sanitation facilities. There is limited car parking outside the southern end of the palace complex. The Patan Tourism Development Organisation and other local interest groups are developing an alternative tourist access route from Patan Dhoka in the north. There are plans for a tourist information centre which will provide guided tours for a small charge.

The Patan Programme commissioned a tourism study within the MZ, including visitor statistics. The results were not yet published at the time of the Joint Mission.

ICOMOS state of conservation report

Patan City

Traditional houses are being lost, even within the MZ, but their replacements tend to be on a more modest scale than in Kathmandu. Outside the MZ, but forming its approaches, are a number of streets lined with fine Rana-period buildings, many with elaborate decoration. One street which still retains Rana-period buildings in a particularly good condition [Ill. Patan 2] is the approach into the city centre from Kathmandu, starting at the West Stupa; another is the proposed tourist route from Patan

Dhoka. Elsewhere there are other groups of earlier houses, for example on the road leading to Sankhamul from Darbar Square through Kulimha Tole and the extensive group of well-preserved Rajbhandari courtyards in Kwalkhu Tole, which are worthy of preservation.

ICOMOS believed that the Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City, using its powers under the Municipalities Act, should identify and designate conservation areas outside the MZ in order to protect such outstanding groups of historical buildings. This would create a buffer to the core MZ area. This would enable the City to exercise conservation controls, encourage repair and continued use of historical buildings and ensure new development is sympathetic in scale, materials and detailing. It is underlined that areas inscribed on the WH List are internationally recognized outstanding groups of buildings and that other areas of national importance lie outside the MZ.

Throughout the MZ, as identified below, redevelopment of the traditional urban fabric poses a significant threat to the unique character of KVWHs. While there is little risk of losing major monuments, the houses which form their context continue to be lost at an alarming pace. Unless this trend is halted, the integrity of the MZ will be seriously damaged. A valuable cultural heritage will be lost forever, which could lead to unfortunate consequences for the economy of Patan.

Darbar Square

The extensive palace facade to the east and the fine collection of temples are set off by the modestly-scaled houses to the north, west and south. Most of these date from the Rana-period, but are nevertheless decorative examples of traditional architecture which should be preserved. There are fortunately relatively few modern intrusions, although the multi-storey Taleju Restaurant disrupts the skyline at the south end of the square. Action to reduce the height of this illegal building, including the provision of a roof of traditional form, is to be taken in the near future and will help restore the harmony of the square.

At the northern end of the square, the design of the prominently situated Café de Temple was modified after discussions with the DoA and with technical assistance from the Kathmandu Valley Preservation Trust. The result is a building of acceptable scale and materials, even if some of the detailing is non-traditional. A roof terrace has unfortunately been incorporated, which was not part of the approved scheme. Just to the east, the Ayaguthi Sattal [Ill. Patan 3] is extremely derelict. The DoA has taken action to nationalise the building, which should result in its restoration.

The west side of the square is relatively intact, with a particularly good group of Rana-period buildings at

the south end. Recent buildings all predate gazetting of the MZ and are relatively acceptable in scale. At the north-west corner of Krishna Mandir - and important to its setting - the house of Maitreya Shakya [Ill. Patan 4], is a three-storey building of modest quality which incorporates some early detailing. The new owner wants to rebuild the house to give increased accommodation. ICOMOS considers permission to demolish should be refused because any new building would have greater storey heights, which would conflict with the higher-quality Rana-period houses to the north, adversely affecting the setting of the temple. It was advised the house be repaired. Additional accommodation would be acceptable within a new pitched roof with a traditionally detailed dormer window.

The Darbar Square has recently been repaved, restoring the historical level in front of the palace. Overhead cabling has been placed underground, greatly enhancing the setting of the monuments. The 1993 Mission made adverse comments about unlicensed curio stalls which had invaded the environment of the monuments. The Joint Mission was pleased to note that positive action had been taken and curio stalls are now restricted to the northern end of the square.

To the south of Darbar Square

Copperworkers trade on the street extending from the south of the square. The authorities should encourage such industries to stay in their traditional locations, as they greatly enhance the ambience of the MZ, increasing interest for visitors. Many traditional buildings survive, although there are some unfortunate modern intrusions.

The house of Mr Siddhi Laxmi Tamrakar - a Malla-period building with carved windows which used to stand halfway down the street on the eastern side - has been demolished. The Fifth Amendment (1996) to the Ancient Monument Preservation Act requires the preservation of all buildings surviving from this period. A scheme to carefully dismantle and rebuild the facade in replica, as *in-situ* repair was not feasible, had been approved and reported to the WH Committee. However, the house has been demolished. At the time of the Joint Mission's visit, a concrete frame was under construction forward of the 'correct building line, with an over-high ground floor [Ill. Kathmandu Valley 11], in contravention of the terms of the agreed plan. ICOMOS considered it essential that the agreed scheme be enforced.

On the west side of the street, the amended MZ boundary incorporates I Baha Bahi, recently restored by the Nippon Institute of Technology [Ill. Patan 5]. The setting of this fine building is impaired by an electricity transformer raised on poles in front of the entrance facade. Within the MZ, every effort should be made to bury overhead wires during repaving works.

The MZ boundary has now been extended to incorporate the south side of the street and Jya Baha Bahi itself. On the north side of the street is a particularly fine range of Malla-period houses of uniform design. Originally these had doors and very small windows to the ground floors, but the DoA has recently agreed to the installation of enlarged openings with timber shutters, to enable commercial use. Such well-designed alterations will sometimes be necessary to ensure the long-term viability of historical buildings.

Running north west from the copperworkers' district is Tichhu Galli, a picturesque, narrow, lane almost wholly lined with traditional houses. The southern side of the lane was recently incorporated in the MZ. The Joint Mission was concerned that the house of Mr Kalan Krishna Tamrakar, a large house with carved windows facing the Bishwakarma Temple, had been illegally demolished and that a concrete frame with a high ground floor was under construction [Ill. Kathmandu Valley 10]. ICOMOS recommends action be taken to ensure the facade is reconstructed in replica, with appropriate storey heights. This will mean the concrete frame must be completely demolished.

On the opposite side of the street, the house of Mr Naresh Tamrakar, architecturally the finest on the street, has been repaired and the roof storey reconstructed in a reasonably sympathetic manner. Traditional materials were provided by the Municipality, with the support of the Patan Programme. It is hoped this will encourage the repair of other traditional houses in the street, many of which are in a dilapidated condition.

West of Darbar Square, including Mahapal

Tichhu Galli opens out at its western end into the square of Ikhalkhu, which has recently been incorporated into the MZ. Although it contains a number of historical temples, their setting has been seriously impaired by redevelopment of the surrounding houses. The west side of the street, running north as far as the Golden Temple, has been added to the MZ as a result of the recent boundary revision, including Nhaykan Bahi. The front range of this monastery was damaged by fire when the Joint Mission was there, but the Mayor of Lalitpur has promised to support its repair.

The appearance of the street south of Mangal Bazar has been impaired by recent illegal redevelopment, but in Mahapal, north of the junction, the traditional character of the street is far more intact. At the centre of this section, the street widens into a small square containing two temples. The west side is dominated by Patukva Agamchhe, an esoteric shrine house sensitively repaired *in-situ* recently by the Kathmandu Valley Preservation Trust with financial

support from the WH Fund and the British Ambassador [Ill. Patan 6].

To the north, the street intersects with the road running from Darbar Square towards Pulchowk. The Rana-period houses, on the southern side of the junction, form an essential backdrop to the street's southwards view. [Ill. Patan 7]. Measures are being taken to protect the house of Mr Rishi Amartya on the south-east corner. It has a carved timber *dalan* to both elevations. This is a structurally weak detail and the upper storeys are hinging at the junction with the *dalan*. Measures must be taken to support the building *in-situ*. WHC is providing technical co-operation to the DoA and the WH Fund is supporting financially. It is hoped this work will provide solutions which can be applied to similar structural problems elsewhere in the Kathmandu Valley.

Immediately to the south of this building, the house of Mr Krishna Raj Shrestha, another Rana-period building, is in poor condition. Only the ground floor is in use, as a shop. The street facade is leaning, probably as the result of the 1934 earthquake. By removing the mud floors and laying diagonal boarding or plywood fixed to the joists, the floors could be converted into structural membranes tying back the front wall. This work would also increase the floor-to-ceiling heights. Restoration of the roof to its original form, removing a roof terrace, would allow the roof void to be incorporated into the upper-floor rooms, increasing their height.

The MZ now includes Nagbahal, a spacious square surrounded by a mixture of old and new houses. Careful development control will be needed if this square is to retain any of its character.

To the north of Darbar Square

The street leading from Darbar Square to Sankhamul broadens out into Svatha Square, which contains the Radha Krishna and Krishna Temples. On the west side, an extensive Malla-period range includes the house of Mr Rajendra Gopal Shrestha [Ill. Patan 8], which has a canted carved timber window to the second floor. The rear elevation faces onto a large courtyard of high quality. This elevation is leaning badly and its careful dismantling and rebuilding may be the only option. However, the front elevation and cross walls must be retained and repaired *in-situ*. There is a proposal to demolish and redevelop the house on the west side of the courtyard. This proposal must be resisted by the authorities and the building should be conservatively repaired. This spacious and extensive complex of traditional buildings, complete with two large courtyards, is in a prominent location and would be ideal for conversion into a high-quality tourist hotel.

Although the unsympathetic rebuilding of the house immediately to the east of the Radha Krishna Temple must be considered a planning failure, the high-

quality Rana-period house which defines the southern entrance to the square is being sensitively altered, incorporating a new carved *dalan* into its shopfront. At the southern end of the square, another Rana-period building is being heightened in keeping with its original style. An exceptionally tall grey concrete house on the northern side of the square was originally outside the MZ. It is an example of what must be avoided in future.

The approach to Kumbeswar Temple is marked on the east by the richly carved Lalitapur Sattal and on the west by a completely inappropriate multi-storey grey concrete house, constructed before the extension of the MZ. The worshipped temple stands at the

centre of a large square, which retains some high-quality traditional buildings on its south side. Otherwise, much new development has taken place and most of the recent buildings are inappropriate in scale, materials and detailing. Now that this area has been included within the MZ, careful development control is essential in order to preserve what remains of the traditional setting of the temple. In such circumstances, a detailed management strategy is required. The eastern side of the temple courtyard is bounded by the UNESCO Club, a large modern building which incorporates traditional carved timber details, unfortunately used out of their proper context.

The monuments listed in the 1979 nomination form

The nomination form lists only those monuments within the boundaries of the original MZ of 1979. ICOMOS assessed their state of conservation and inspected other significant monuments within the revised and enlarged boundary.

Ref. no./ Ref. no. in nomination form	Monument name, date (if available) ICOMOS assessment on the state of conservation	Owner
1. [P-120]	Bhai Temple 1677, rebuilt after 1934 Originally a pagoda-style temple, which collapsed during the 1934 earthquake. It was replaced with a stuccoed domed temple, although the original carved stone plinth remains. The temple is in fair condition, although the plinth is open-jointed.	Guthi
2. [P-121]	Lakshmi Narayan Temple 17th century, rebuilt after 1934 Originally a shikara temple with a colonnaded gallery raised on a high platform above shops. The temple collapsed during the 1934 earthquake and was rebuilt as a square stone shrine with a bell-shaped dome. The original platform survives.	Guthi
3. [P-122]	Sundari Chowk 1627 [Ill. Patan 9] One of the finest examples of palace architecture of the Malla-period. The courtyard is situated at the southern end of Patan Palace and is three storeys high. It is constructed of <i>daci apa</i> brick with elaborately carved woodwork, which includes a projecting gallery to the upper storey. There are <i>dalans</i> on all but the south side. In the middle of the courtyard is a royal bath in the form of a lobed hiti decorated with beautiful stone carving. The gilt-copper water spout is an outstanding example of 17th-century metalwork. Internally, fragmentary but important 17th-century wall paintings have recently been discovered. The courtyard is in a neglected condition and is need of careful repair and conservation. A full repair schedule has been drawn up as part of the UNESCO-Japan Funds-in-Trust Project and donors are being sought. Separate proposals for the conservation of the wall paintings have also been prepared. Following repair, it is hoped visitors will have access to this outstanding courtyard. Careful supervision will be required to protect the works of art from theft. A row of ayurvedic medicine shops, built against the south elevation of the palace, use the ground and first-floor rooms of the south range. Although the removal of these shops to open up the palace facade is desirable, they have an important social function and add to the character of the MZ. A new location should be found nearby.	HMGN
4. [P-123]	Lohan Hiti 1646 A very large stone water tank in the Bhandarkal Garden, to the east of the palace, which served as a bath for the Kings of Patan. The dais on the north side is decorated with outstanding carved stone friezes. In 1994 some repointing took place as part of a UNESCO-funded training	HMGN

Ref. no./ Ref. no. in nomination form	Monument name, date (if available) ICOMOS assessment on the state of conservation	Owner
	workshop. This work should be extended to repoint the whole of the monument, preparatory to reactivating the water supply.	
5. [P-124]	Krishna (Cyasalin) Mandir 1723 An octagonal stone <i>shikara</i> temple raised on a stepped base, with two colonnaded storeys, and a third tier of domed niches surrounding the spire. The temple was extensively damaged during the 1934 earthquake and rather crudely restored subsequently. The spire is open-jointed and one finial is missing. The parapet above the lower arcade is sagging, perhaps as a result of damage during the earthquake.	<i>Guthi</i>
6. [P-125]	Ghanta Bell 1736 A large bronze bell hanging from a stone frame and sheltered by a gilt-copper roof. It is raised on a substantial stone platform, surrounded on three sides by shops. Its condition is fair, although the gajuras on the roof are leaning. The platform is open-jointed, with some plant growth. Although it has been surrounded by shops for at least much of this century, their removal would enhance this part of the Darbar Square.	<i>Guthi</i>
7. [P-126]	Mul Chowk 1666 A large 2-storey courtyard which is the ritual focus during the Dasain festival. Agan Mandir, rising from the south range, is a three-storey pagoda-style temple. The ground-floor entrance to the shrine is guarded by two large gilt-copper statues. Over the doorway there is a gilt-copper torana, from which the figures are missing. On the rear elevation facing the garden there is a medieval doorway and evidence of a 2-storey timber gallery. Some repair is necessary and a detailed repair schedule was drawn up as part of the UNESCO-Japan Funds-in-Trust Project. Agan Mandir is currently being reroofed by the DoA.	HMGN
8. [P-127]	Taleju Mandir 1666 A 3-storey octagonal pagoda-style temple at the north-east corner of Mul Chowk. It rises from a 4-storey solid base faced with a narrow room overlooking the courtyard. The temple was recently reroofed by the DoA with financial assistance from the WH Fund. To the west of the temple is a range facing into Nasal Chowk, which incorporates, on the top floor, the ritual kitchen to Taleju and, on the first floor, the Nasa Deo shrine room. The condition of this range has hitherto been very poor, with an outbreak of dry rot caused by a leaking roof which collapsed in the 1997 monsoon. A detailed repair schedule was drawn up as part of the UNESCO-Japan Funds in Trust Project. Emergency repairs of the roof of the Taleju kitchen are being implemented by WHC and the DoA with emergency assistance from the WH Fund.	HMGN
9. [P-128]	Hari Shankar Temple 17th century A 3-storey pagoda-style temple raised on a 3-step plinth. The entrance is flanked by kneeling carved stone elephants. The ground floor is surrounded by a timber colonnade with toranas over every opening. The <i>jhingati</i> -tiled roofs are supported by finely carved struts. The building is in fair condition, but there is some disturbance of the roof tiles, particularly on the lower roof at the junction with the wall of the temple on the north side and on the west side of the middle roof. Timely repairs now would obviate more extensive repairs at a later date.	<i>Guthi</i>
10. [P-129]	Narsingha Temple, 1590 A rendered brick <i>shikara</i> temple with a timber-columned porch on each elevation. The porches are affected by subsidence, particularly on the east side. This movement should be monitored, using a total station survey instrument, preparatory to developing a programme of repair. In the immediate term, some improvement could be made to the setting of the temple by removing the debris dumped in the west porch.	<i>Guthi</i>
11. [P-130]	Degu Talle 1662, rebuilt after 1934 A 3-storey pagoda-style temple standing on a high solid base surrounded by 3 storeys of narrow rooms above a solid ground storey with a false	HMGN

Ref. no./ Ref. no. in nomination form	Monument name, date (if available) ICOMOS assessment on the state of conservation	Owner
	door and windows to the square. The third storey has a carved timber gallery. On the west side there is a projecting carved timber window to the second storey. Around the temple proper is a terrace, open on the west side and enclosed by a gallery on the elevation facing Nasal Chowk. All but the solid core collapsed during the 1934 earthquake, but was rebuilt from the ground incorporating architectural elements. The temple is in generally good condition with some loss of roof tiles, but the skirt roof of the range linking it to Keshav Narayan Chowk to the north is in very poor condition and the supporting timbers are rotting. A detailed repair schedule was drawn up as part of the UNESCO-Japan Funds-in-Trust Project.	
12. [P-131]	Narayan Temple 17th century A small, 2-storey, pagoda-style temple with <i>jhingati</i> -tiled roof supported by carved struts. The temple has a neglected appearance. The modern lattice door is broken, roof tiles are loose and the brickwork is open-jointed. Repairs are required to halt the deterioration of this building.	Guthi
13. [P-132]	Char Narayan Temple 1565 This large and fine, 2-storey, pagoda-style temple is considered to be the oldest surviving temple in Patan Darbar Square. It is raised on a 3-stepped brick base, edged with unusually large bricks. The steps are flanked by carved stone lions. The struts supporting the <i>jhingati</i> -tiled roofs are richly carved. The temple is in generally good condition, but a number of tiles are missing at the eaves and the lower roof dips down towards the north-east corner. The brickwork of the plinth is very open-jointed. Some repairs are needed to protect this important temple	Guthi
14. [P-133]	Mani Keshav Narayan Chowk A large 3-storey palace courtyard with <i>dalans</i> to the internal elevations and a roof gallery to the west range. The west elevation facing the square has elaborately carved windows to the second storey, including a gilt-copper window over the central doorway. The courtyard contains a temple of Vishnu. An extensive programme of repair and restoration has recently been completed, funded by the Austrian Government. This work included the complete rebuilding of the east range and the wing projecting from the north-east corner. The buildings house the Patan Museum, which has been redisplayed to a high standard. Unfortunately it is not open on public holidays, which limits accessibility.	HMGN
15. [P-134]	Krishna Mandir 1637 Probably the finest stone monument in Nepal. It is a <i>shikara</i> -style temple with two storeys of arcaded galleries supporting a cluster of columned pavilions and is raised on a 3-stepped base. The stonework is elaborately carved with scenes depicting the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. There is some damage to the stonework due to efflorescence, which may be the result of the use of cement for earlier repairs. The temple is currently undergoing repair and conservation by the Lalitpur Heritage Society under the technical direction of the DoA.	Guthi
16. [P-135]	Bishwanath Mandir, 1626 A large 2-storey pagoda-style temple raised on a 3-step brick base. The entrance is flanked by a pair of carved stone elephants. The ground storey is surrounded by a timber colonnade with a torana over each opening. The struts supporting the <i>jhingati</i> -tiled roofs are finely carved. The temple was repaired with financial support from the WH Fund following the collapse of the upper roof in the 1988 monsoon. It is consequently in good condition, although some tiles need to be replaced at the eaves. The plinth is slightly open-jointed. The upper roof is heavily soiled by pigeons.	Guthi
17. [P-136]	Manga Hiti This ancient hiti is immediately to the north of the palace. It is in generally good repair with a strong flow of water to the magnificent spouts, which are carved in the form of three crocodile heads. There is	HMGN

Ref. no./ Ref. no. in nomination form	Monument name, date (if available) ICOMOS assessment on the state of conservation	Owner
	some pointing required to the walls and paving.	
18. [P-137]	Ganesh Temple A 3-storey building of domestic form with a wide skirt roof. It has been recently restored and reroofed with <i>jhingati</i> tiles. It is in good condition.	<i>Guthi</i>
19. [P-138]	Bhimsen Mandir 1681 A large 3-storey pagoda-style temple of rectangular plan. The shrine room at first-floor level is marked by a canted gilt-copper window on the east elevation. The roofs are supported by elaborately carved struts. The two lower roofs are covered with <i>jhingati</i> tiles and the upper roof is of gilt copper. The tiles to the lower roof appear to be slipping to the south-west corner and there is some loss of tiles between the lower roof and the body of the building. Retiling would be desirable in order to protect this important building. Funds are being raised locally for conservation work.	<i>Guthi</i>

Monuments not listed in the 1979 nomination form

Due to the enlargement of the gazetted MZ, some additional monuments which have been described in the Protective Inventory have been included. Some other monuments are not described in the Protective Inventory, but are nevertheless essential features of the MZ. An inventory of public and religious monuments is being prepared by the DoA with the support of the Patan Programme. DoA has also completed a computerised inventory of all street-front buildings in the MZ. The religious and secular monuments in the MZ will be classified according to the Provisions of the Ancient Monument Preservation Act by 30 November 1999 and will be gazetted in due course. The table below describes the state of conservation of a selection of the most significant monuments not listed in the original nomination.

Ref. no./	Monument name, date (if available) ICOMOS assessment on the state of conservation	Owner
20.	Statue of King Yoganendra Malla 17th century A tall stone column stands in front of Degu Talle and supports a lotus capital on which kneels the gilt-copper statue of the king, flanked by miniature images of his children and protected by a cobra rising above his head. It appears to be in good condition. Tradition maintains that as long as the small bird on the cobra's head remains, the king will live.	HMGN
21.	Fountain with bronze bust 20th century In Darbar Square, to the west of the Ghanta Bell, a raised stone octofoil pool surrounds a cruciform platform supporting a pedestal surmounted by a bronze bust of the Prime Minister Chandra Shumshere J.B. Rana's first rani. Water is supplied via the middle finger of her right hand. It is in good condition.	HMGN
22.	A pair of patis to the west of Manga Hiti The patis flank the approach to the steps down to Manga Hiti. The southern pati is more elaborately carved than that to the north. They are in generally good condition, although some repair is needed to the roofs and the brick bases are open-jointed. The southern pati leans to the south, although this movement appears to be historical. Since the 1993 Review Mission, the unlicensed curio stalls which occupied the patis have been removed.	HMGN
23.	Ayaguthi Sattal 1760 The <i>sattal</i> stands immediately to the east of the Ganesh Temple at the north end of Patan Darbar Square. It was formerly a symmetrical, three-bay, 2-storey composition with a carved <i>dalan</i> in the centre and a 3-light carved window above. The eaves are supported by carved struts. The walls are faced with <i>daci apa</i> bricks and the roof is of <i>jhingati</i> tiles. At the time of the recent restoration of the Ganesh Temple, the west wall of the <i>sattal</i> was cut back so that the buildings no longer abutted. The <i>sattal</i> is in an advanced state of dereliction. The eastern end has collapsed, apart from the back wall, and the carved window is collapsing into the <i>dalan</i> .	<i>Guthi</i>

Ref. no./	Monument name, date (if available) ICOMOS assessment on the state of conservation	Owner
	The western portion, despite its exceptionally poor condition, is still occupied. The poor condition of this prominent and important building has been a matter of concern for some years and it was noted as a priority for conservation by the 1993 Review Mission. Disputed ownership has complicated efforts to ensure its repair, but after nationalisation, its restoration will be entrusted to the Kathmandu Valley Preservation Trust. It is hoped its original attachment to the Ganesh Temple will be reinstated.	
	24. Joshi Agamchhe A shrine house in the north-west corner of Darbar Square, adjacent to the Bhimsen Temple. It is three storeys high and faces into the courtyard to the north, although it forms an important element to the north side of the square. Rising from the roof is a tower in the form of a pagoda, which was in an extremely poor condition, but which has recently been repaired by the Kathmandu Valley Preservation Trust. The lower roof still needs to be retiled.	<i>Guthi</i>
25.	Lam Pati A large and elaborate <i>sattal</i> defining part of the southern edge of Darbar Square. It is raised on steps and has a continuous <i>dalan</i> supporting a canted gallery of carved timber work. The roof is covered by <i>jhingati</i> tiles and has a central lantern of carved wood with an octagonal pagoda-style roof. It has recently been successfully repaired <i>in-situ</i> by the DoA with the support of the Patan Programme. During repair, the opportunity was taken to restore the upper storey to its original design. The removal of the shops has greatly enhanced the appearance of the <i>dalan</i> . It is hoped the open aspect of the ground floor will be maintained. It is unfortunate that this beautiful building is still disfigured by a lean-to shop against the east wall and that the roofline is marred by an old concrete structure rising immediately to the south. Views of the building are also spoilt by the overhead electrical cables	HMG
26. [P-273]	I Baha Bahi 1427 [Ill. Patan 5] A large and regular Buddhist monastery which defines the south-west corner of the MZ at the end of the copper workers' street. The building is raised on a platform above the street and the steps are flanked by carved stone lions. The courtyard is of two storeys, with continuous <i>dalan</i> and an open gallery to the upper floor. The roof is of <i>jhingati</i> tiles. In the centre of the west range is the shrine with a pagoda-style tower rising from the roof. The monastery has been extensively restored by the Nippon Institute of Technology and is in good condition. Unfortunately, it is overlooked by tall modern buildings to the west and north, just outside the MZ, emphasising the need to enforce the tight controls which cover the city. The east elevation is overshadowed by an electricity transformer raised on poles.	<i>Guthi</i>
27. [P-261]	Jya Baha Bahi 17th-century or earlier A Buddhist monastery which defines the south-eastern corner of the MZ. It is raised on a platform above the street and the entrance is flanked by carved stone lions. The courtyard is of two storeys with a continuous <i>dalan</i> with an open gallery above. The roof is covered in <i>jhingati</i> tiles and a small pagoda-style tower rises above the shrine in the south range. The building is in extremely poor condition and the west range has been missing for some years. The western end of the north entrance range has collapsed. A full programme of <i>in-situ</i> repairs should be carried out in the near future to the surviving portions.	<i>Guthi</i>
28. [P-270]	Bishwakarma Temple A 3-storey shrine situated on the north side of Tichhu Galli, opposite the illegal house currently being constructed by Kalan Krishna Tamrakar. The facade of the shrine is completely covered with embossed gilt-copper sheets. On the opposite side of the street is a gilt-copper lion on a column. It is in good condition.	<i>Guthi</i>
29. [P-14]	Nhayakan Bahi 17th century or earlier A Buddhist monastery on the south-west edge of the MZ, opening off the	<i>Guthi</i>

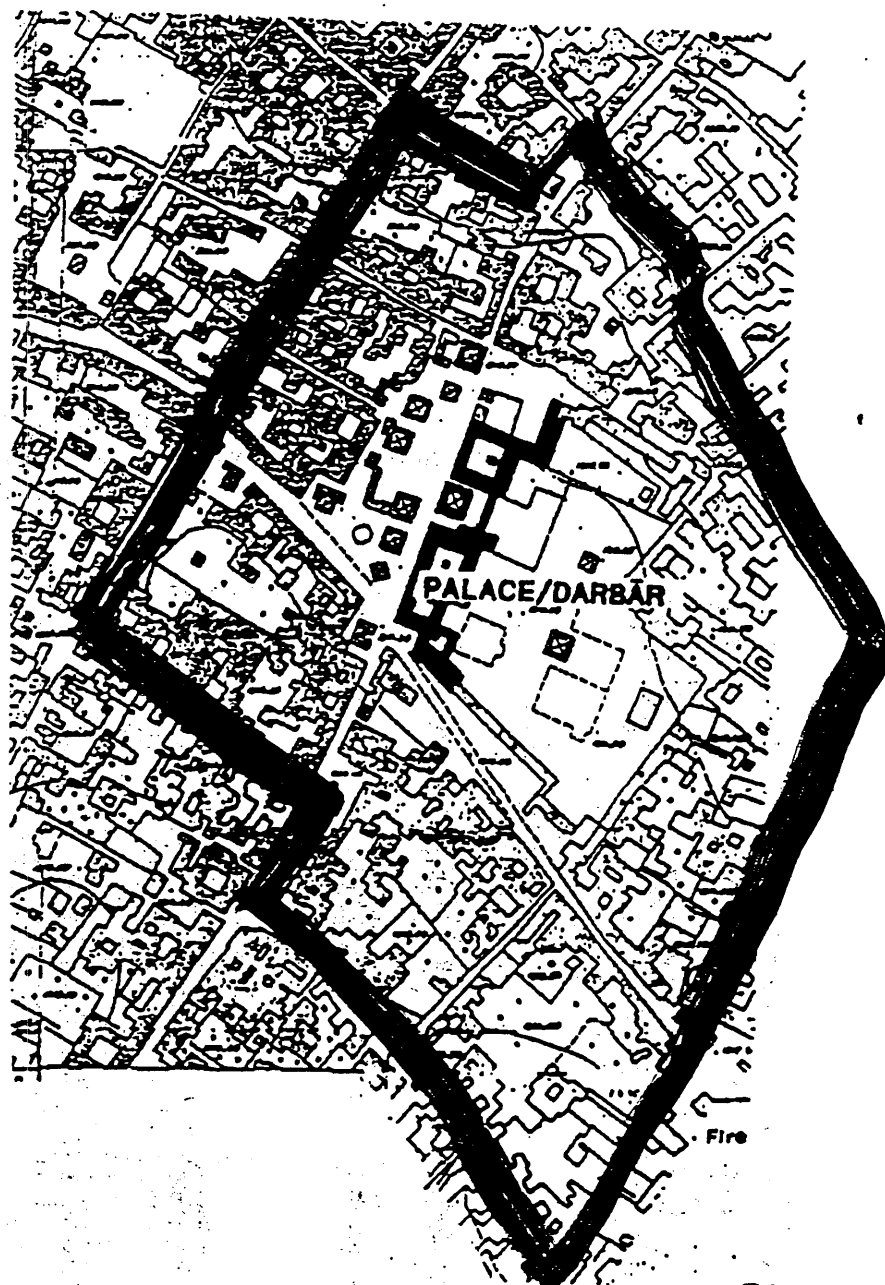
Ref. no./	Monument name, date (if available) ICOMOS assessment on the state of conservation	Owner
	street leading northwards to Mahapal. It is raised above the street on a platform and the entrance is flanked by a pair of carved stone lions. Shops are built into the east entrance range. The courtyard is of two storeys, with a continuous <i>dalan</i> and an open gallery to the upper floor. The roof is of <i>jhingati</i> tiles, except for the south range, which has been recovered with corrugated iron. The shrine is in the west range and is marked by a pagoda-style tower rising from the roof. The east range was damaged by a fire caused by an electrical fault on March 26, 1998. The roof timbers were heavily charred, but fortunately prompt action by the fire brigade contained the blaze. Extensive repair, including reroofing and the replacement of structurally defective timbers will be required. Otherwise the courtyard is in relatively good condition and the building is well used.	
30.	Patukva Agamchhe 17th century [Ill. Patan 6] A 3-storey shrine house with a 2-storey pagoda style tower rising from the roof. It stands on the west side of Mahapal, facing into a small square containing the Lakshmi Narayan [P-116] and Ganesh [P-117] temples. The facade of the Patukva Agamchhe is faced with <i>daci apa</i> bricks and carved canted window to the upper storey. The rear, courtyard, elevation has timber galleries. This building was in poor condition but has recently been repaired <i>in-situ</i> to a high standard by the Kathmandu Valley Preservation Trust with emergency assistance from the WH Fund and with the support of the British Ambassador. The work included the introduction of timber seismic strengthening.	Guthi
31. [P-111]	Kwa Baha (Golden Temple) 1409 A lavish Buddhist temple complex, the principal focus of Buddhist worship in Patan. It is entered from the street through a stone gatehouse flanked by carved stone lions which leads into a small courtyard dominated by a pagoda-style tower over the gate to the main courtyard. This is of two storeys with a continuous <i>dalan</i> to the ground floor and a galleried upper storey. The temple, rectangular on plan, is on the west side of the courtyard and is marked by a two-storey pagoda-style tower richly decorated with embossed gilt-copper and silver sheets. In the centre of the courtyard there is a shrine under a gilt-copper roof. The upper storey of the temple tower has settled slightly and the gajuras are out of alignment, however, the monastery is well supported, which has ensured that it is generally well maintained. Since 15 December 1997, foreign tourists have been charged Rs 25/- to enter the temple. The money is used for its maintenance.	Guthi
32.	Lalitpur Sattal 17th century An exceptionally elaborate <i>sattal</i> with very fine carved wooden windows and <i>dalan</i> . The roof is covered with corrugated iron. The building is somewhat dilapidated and the brickwork has eroded, although repairs were being carried out at the time of the Joint Mission's visit. The <i>dalan</i> is unfortunately spoilt by the addition of inappropriate steel gates.	Guthi
33. [P-105]	Kumbeshwar Temple 1392 An elegant 5-storey pagoda-style temple stands at the centre of a square which forms the northern portion of the MZ. The temple courtyard contains a number of shrines and monuments. The Kumbeshwar Temple is notable for its finely carved struts, irregularly arranged in the upper storeys, cornices and doorframes. The lower roof is supported by a canted gallery with lattice screens. The roofs are covered with gilded copper, apparently a relatively recent replacement for <i>jhingati</i> tiles. The lattice screens are in poor condition, with some collapsing sections. Some repairs are needed to the roofs.	Guthi
34. [P-106, P-107]	Ulmanta Bhairab and Bagala Murkhi Temples 15-17th century A pair of temples occupy a rectangular building in the form of a <i>sattal</i> which forms the southern edge of the courtyard surrounding the Kumbeshwar Temple. The Bagala Murkhi Temple is highly worshipped, and has consequently been renovated and embellished a number of times. Recent work has included the addition of glazed white tiles to the lower	Guthi

Ref. no./	Monument name, date (if available) ICOMOS assessment on the state of conservation	Owner
	storey, which do not enhance the appearance of the monument. Its condition is generally fair.	
35. [P-139]	Radha Krishna Temple 17th century A large, 3-storey, pagoda-style temple on a 3-stepped base at the southern end of Svatha Square. The ground storey has a timber colonnade and the roofs are supported by beautifully carved struts. The temple was in such poor condition that the middle roof collapsed. It has now been sensitively restored <i>in-situ</i> by the Kathmandu Valley Preservation Trust. It is unfortunate that the setting is disfigured by overhead power lines.	<i>Guthi</i>
36. [P-140]	Krishna Temple A stone temple on a 3-stepped base at the northern end of Svatha Square. The steps are flanked by a pair of carved stone lions. The ground storey has a colonnade of stone columns supporting a balcony. The tower was probably originally of <i>shikara</i> style, but the upper part was replaced after the 1934 earthquake with a rendered dome. There is plant growth in the cornice and the stepped base is extensively open-jointed. Repointing is necessary to protect the fabric of this monument.	<i>Guthi</i>
37. [P-141]	Svatha Narayan Temple A small, 2-storey, pagoda-style temple in a small, eastern, extension of Svatha Square. It has finely carved struts with <i>jhingati</i> tiles to the lower roof and a relatively recent gilt-copper covering to the upper roof. It is in fair condition, although there is some plant growth on the lower roof and the base is open-jointed.	<i>Guthi</i>
38. [P-177]	Jya Baha 1678 A 3-storey shrine on the eastern edge of the MZ, adjacent to the Bhandarkal Garden of Patan Palace. It is currently undergoing an extensive programme of repair and restoration by the DoA. The scheme includes the addition of timber seismic strengthening, which consists of the addition of timber bracing to the internal face of the walls. This method is preferable to the insertion of concrete ring beams, which involves cutting into the brickwork.	<i>Guthi</i>

Map P 1**Patan Darbar Square Monument Zone**

Boundary as indicated in 1979 nomination form.

Scale 1:2,000



Scale 1:2000

I hereby certify that this part of the plan of Patan is a photocopy of the original which was deposited on 25 Nov. 1979 by the Government of Nepal for the Assembly of States Parties to the Convention on the World Heritage Convention. It shows the delimitation of the Monument Zone of Patan which is governed under the World Heritage Convention.

John R. Smith, Chief, Section of International Standards, Division of Cultural Heritage

UNESCO, Paris 25 January 1980.

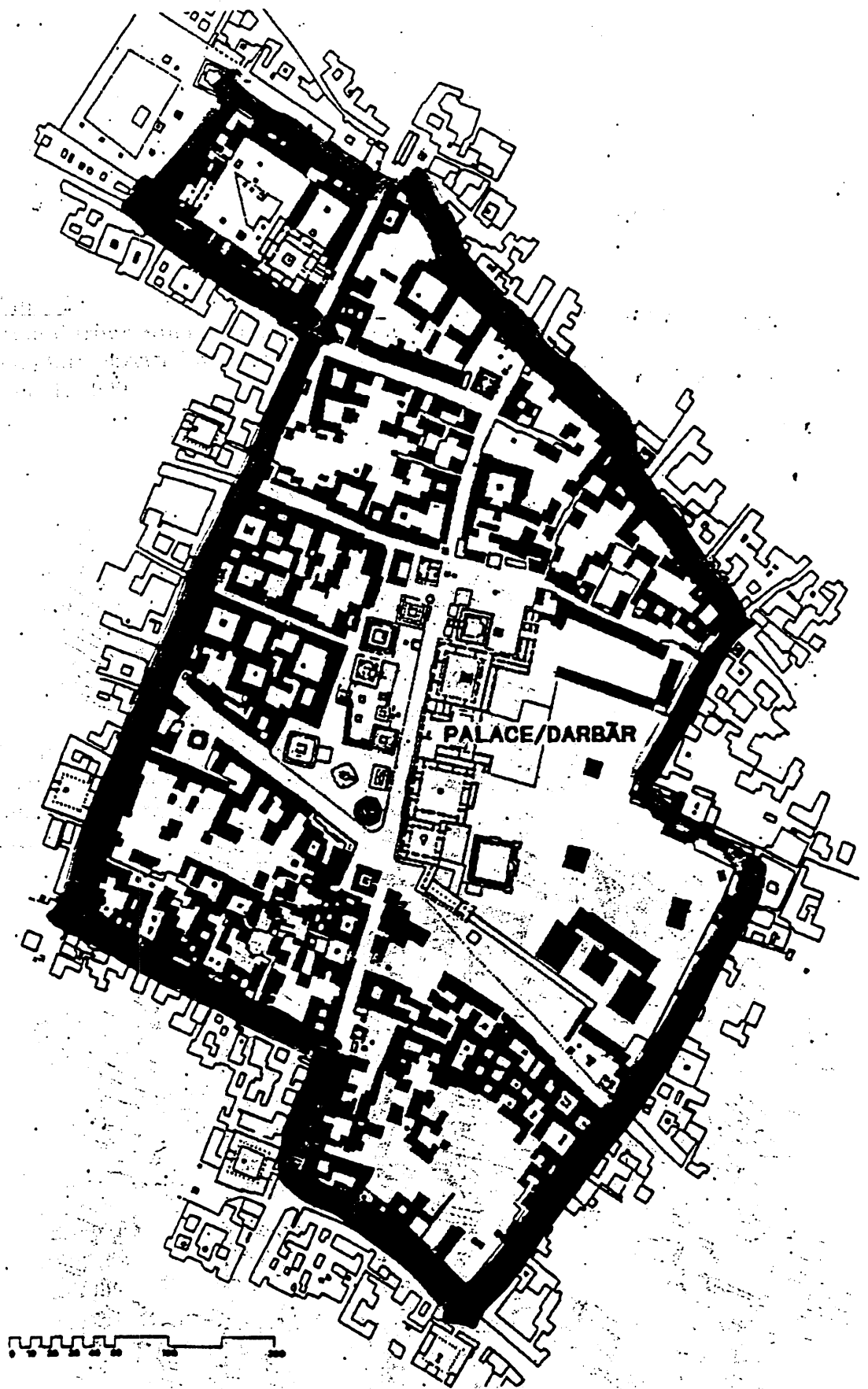
Page 6 Sheet	01	02	03
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Map P 2

Patan Darbar Square Monument Zone

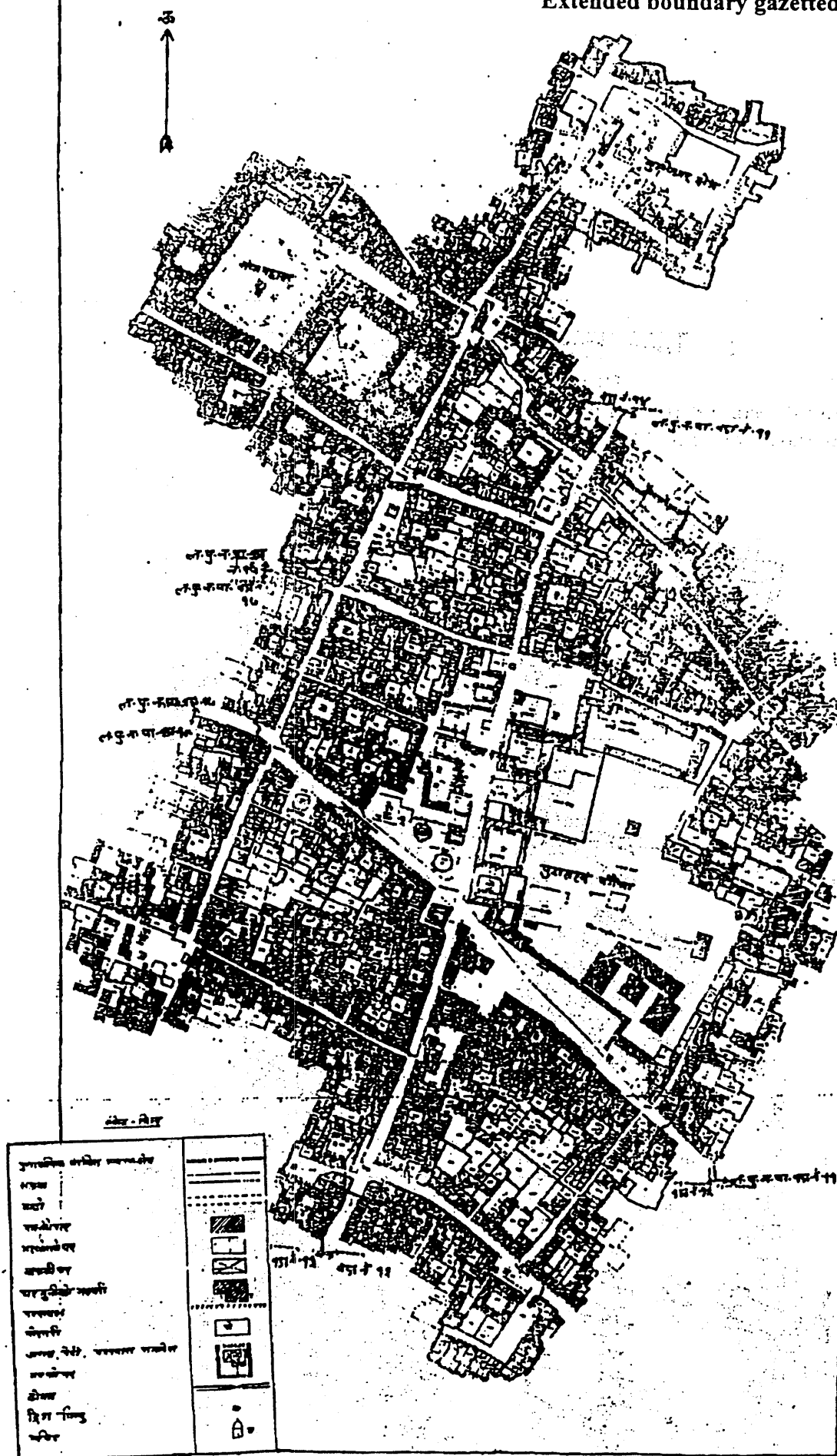
Boundary gazetted by HMGN in 1984.

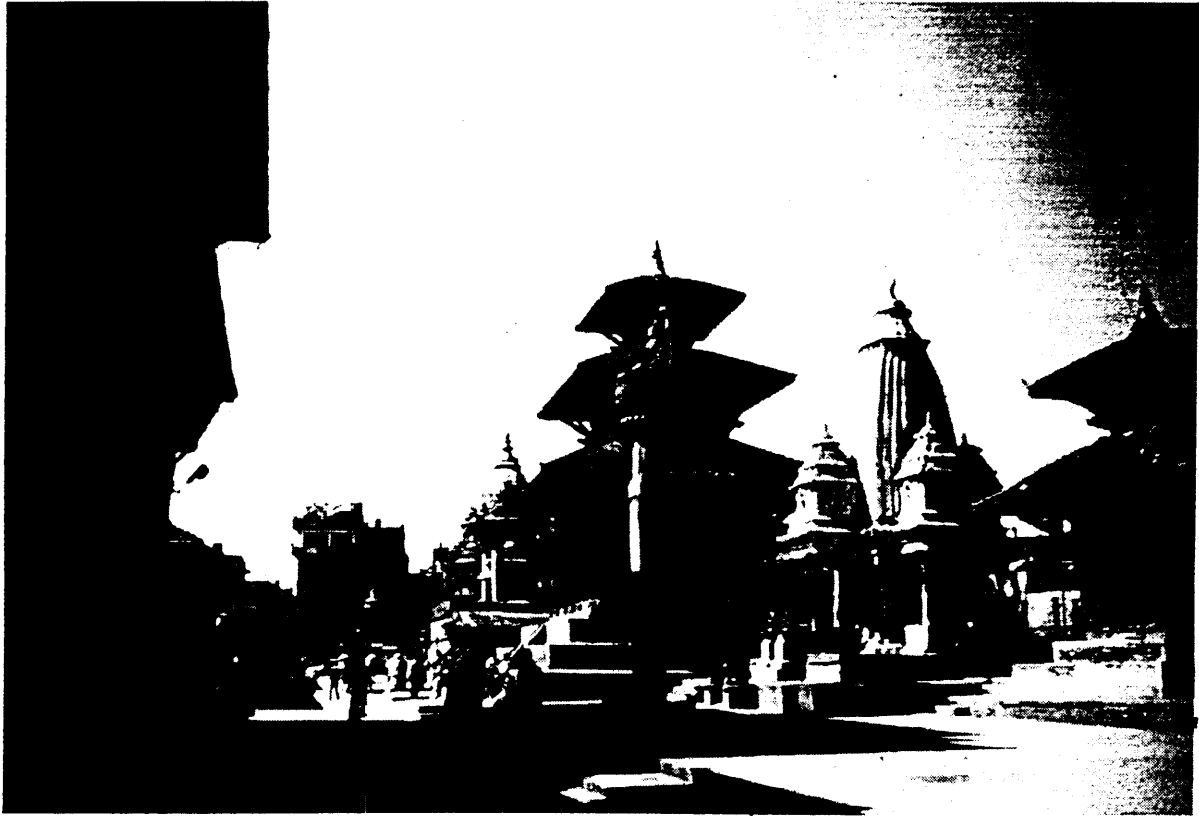
Scale 1:2,000



Map P3

Extended boundary gazetted by HMGN in 1997.



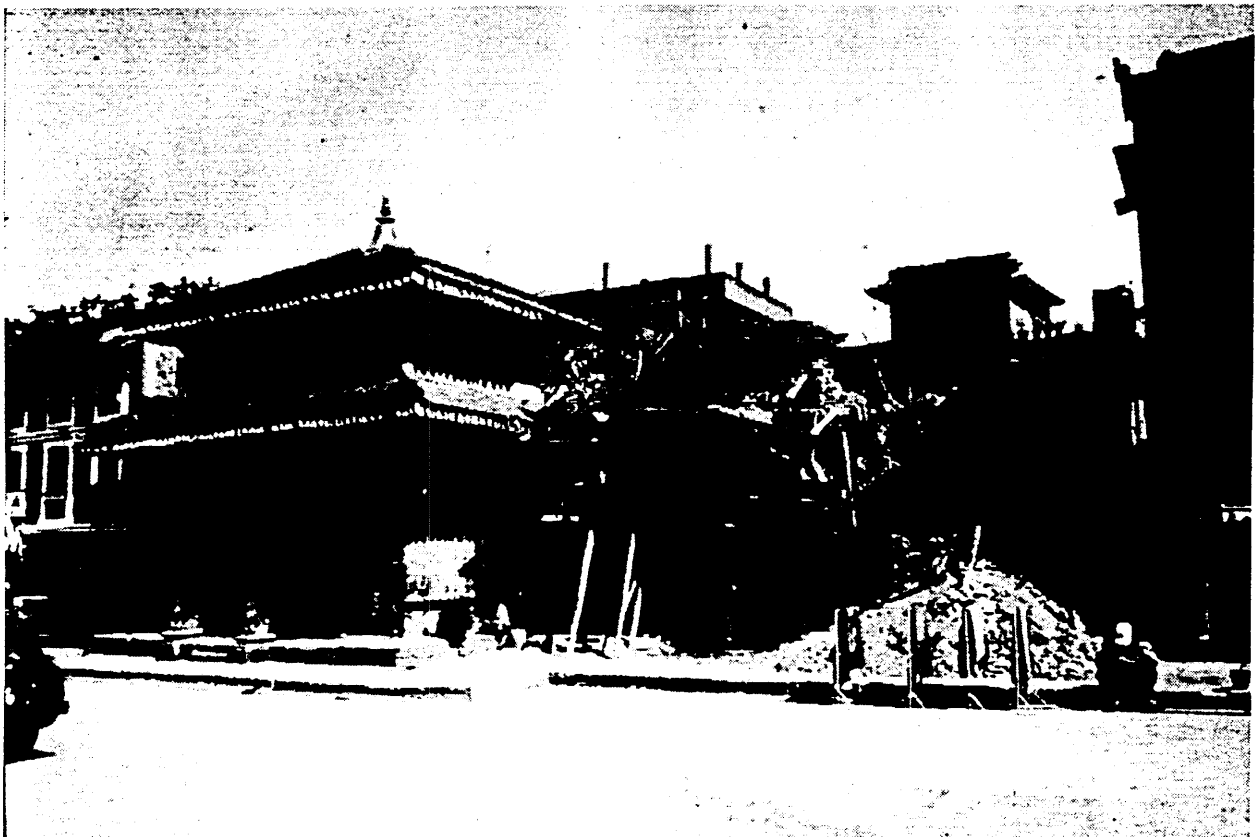


III. Patan 1. Patan Darbar Square of Patan Darbar Square MZ, looking south. The illegally high Taleju Restaurant towers above adjacent traditional buildings.(© GP)



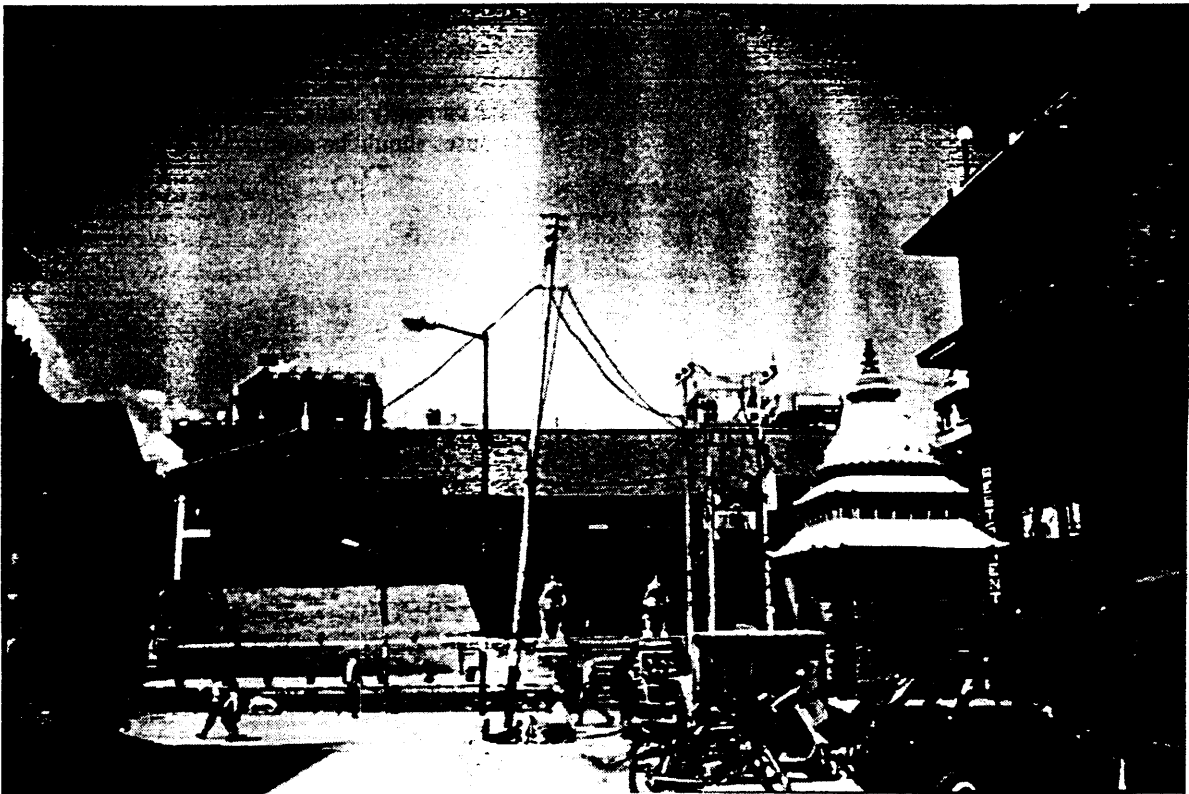
III. Patan 2. These streets leading into Patan Darbar Square often present valuable streetscapes. This street leads into Patan Darbar Square MZ from Patan Dhoka. Areas immediately adjacent to MZs require protection by the concerned local authorities. (© GP)

III. Patan 3. This partially collapsed Ayaguthi Sattal (1760) within Patan Darbar Square MZ, adjoins the Ganesh Temple. Ayatughi Sattal will be restored after it becomes a national property (See Ch. 4 ICOMOS state of conservation No. 18, 23). (© DM)





III. Patan 4. The house of Mr Maitreya Shakyas at Patan Darbar Square MZ provides an important setting to Krishna Mandir, one of the most important monuments within KVWHS. However, this house is currently under threat from development pressure (See Ch. 4 ICOMOS state of conservation Darbar Square). (© GP)



III. Patan 5. Intrusive electrical installations mar the view of the facade of I Baha Bahi at Patan Darbar Square MZ. This building was restored with the support of the Nippon Institute of Technology (See Ch. 4, ICOMOS state of conservation report, No. 26). (© GP)



III. Patan 6. Patukva Agamchhe at Patan Darbar Square MZ was restored *in-situ* by the Kathmandu Valley Preservation Trust, with emergency assistance from the World Heritage Fund (See Ch. 4 ICOMOS state of conservation No. 30) (© DM)



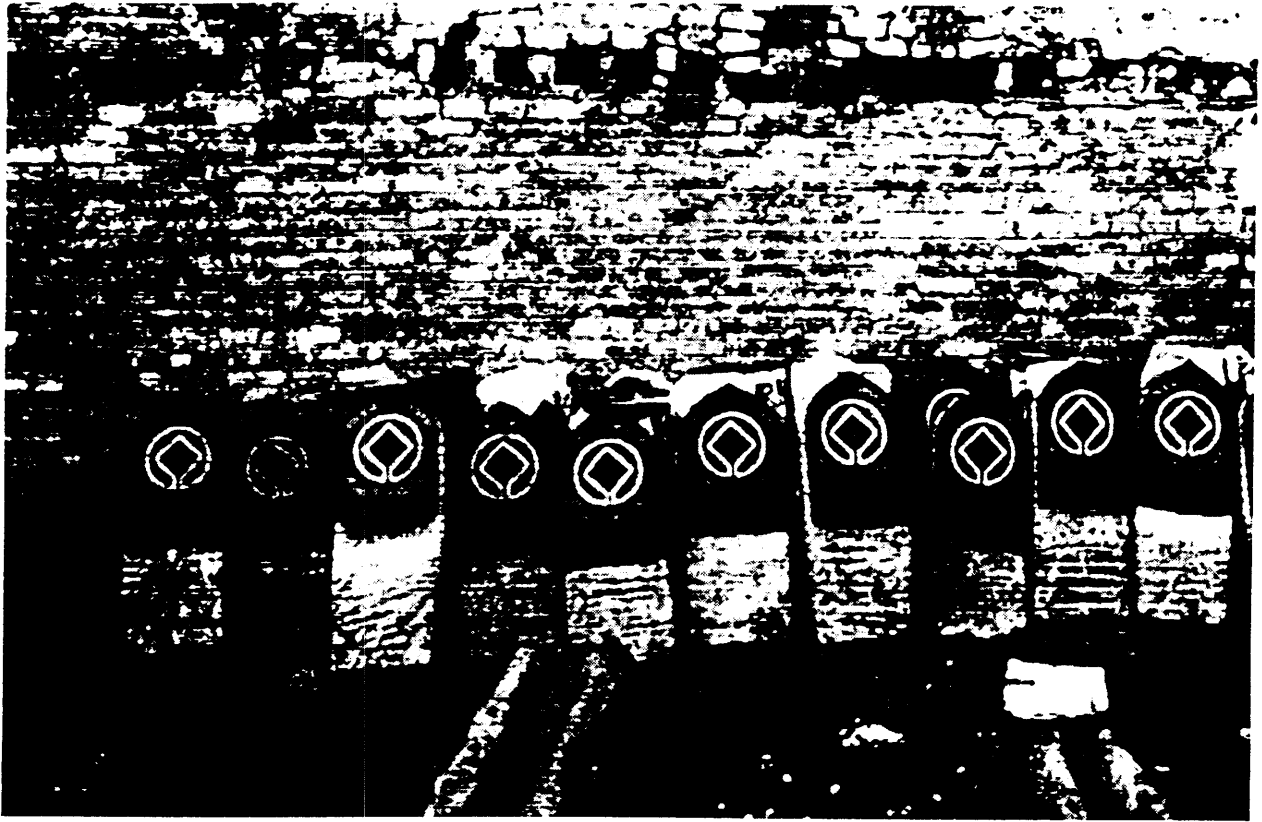
III. Patan 7. These Rana-period houses in Mahapal, Patan Darbar Square MZ, show movement resulting from the 1934 earthquake. However, the structures are currently stable. ICOMOS recommends that these houses should be repaired and retained. (© GP)



Ill. Patan 8. View from Patan Darbar Square at Patan Darbar Square MZ, through Svatha Square and towards the Himalaya Mountains. This traditional urban streetscape is interrupted by a modern concrete building built around 1990, which was then located just outside the MZ. A large and important Malla-period courtyard house of Mr Rajendra Gopal Shrestha, shown on the left, is under threat from re-development pressure. The Radha Krishna Temple, on the right, was restored *in-situ* by the Kathmandu Valley Preservation Trust. (© DM)

Ill. Patan 9. An example of the high artistic achievements of traditional metal workers in Patan is displayed in this gilt-copper spout of Tusa Hiti, the sunken royal bath in Sundari Chowk courtyard (1627) within Patan palace, Patan Darbar Square MZ. This courtyard is currently closed to public visitors, but when re-opened will require adequate security to prevent theft of movable heritage such as this spout. (© CGL 1994)





III. Patan 10. Stone boundary markers stacked against the rear elevation of Mul Chowk, Patan Palace, at Patan Darbar Square MZ. The boundary markers will mark the boundary of the MZ, a recommendation of the 1993 Mission (See Ch. 10, Recommendation 1.2) (© DM)

Chapter 5: Bhaktapur Darbar Square Monument Zone

Identification

During the Middle Ages, Bhaktapur was the capital of the Kingdom of Nepal as it then existed. After the death of King Yaksha Malla in 1472, the city states of Bhaktapur, Kathmandu and Patan were established, each ruled by one of his sons. The city retained its independence until the reunification of the kingdom by King Prithivi Narayan Shah in 1768. Bhaktapur is situated at the eastern side of the Kathmandu Valley. The Monument Zone includes a large number of monuments and temples of architectural and historical importance, as well as many houses of exceptional quality. Although the extent of the palace has been reduced since the 18th century, the Fifty-five Windows Palace [III. Kathmandu Valley 3) remains an outstanding example of royal architecture of the Malla dynasty.

Description

The city extends along a ridge which stretches from east to west, bounded by the Hanumante River on the south. The MZ includes the three principal squares, Darbar Square, Tamaudhi Square and Dattatreya Square, plus the connecting streets and spaces.

Darbar Square is dominated by the facade of the Fifty-five Windows Palace and also contains the Pashupatinath Temple, one of the earliest in Nepal. Immediately to the south east is Tamaudhi Square, dominated by the Nayatopola and Kasi Biswanath Temples [III. Bhaktapur 1]. A winding main street connects this group to Dattatreya Square, to the east. The square is bounded by an exceptionally important collection of houses, most of them Hindu maths, and encloses the Dattatreya Temple.

While the MZ includes the most important groups of buildings, the city as a whole is particularly well preserved and is comparatively little affected by intrusive modern development. Many traditional houses survive throughout the city.

Management

a) Ownership

The palace complex belongs to His Majesty the King. Most of the religious monuments belong to guthis and the houses to various private owners.

b) Legal status

Bhaktapur Darbar Square Monument Zone, as indicated in the 1979 nomination form, enclosed a large area following streets and lanes, including all the blocks around Darbar Square and Tamaudhi Square [Map BH 1]. In 1984, a preserved monument area was gazetted to include Darbar and

Tamaudhi Squares, a significantly smaller area than that of the original nomination [Map BH 2], and excluding some squares. Following the recommendations of the 1993 Monitoring Mission, a revised boundary including Dattatreya Square and the connecting the main street between the Darbar Square and Dattatreya Square was gazetted and was notified to the World Heritage Committee in 1997 [Map BH 3]. Bhaktapur Municipality is seeking to have the whole city declared a preserved 'City of Culture' and has proposed a "conservation zone which would protect the gazetted MZ as the core zone, and the rest of the city would serve as a buffer zone [Map BH 4]. This extensive buffer zone would be in accordance with the recommendations of the 1993 Monitoring Mission [Map BH 5].

c) Protective measures and management

The conservation and management of the palace complex is the responsibility of the Bhaktapur Darbar Maintenance Office, staffed from the DoA.

Maintenance of most of the monuments outside the palace complex is the responsibility of various guthis, with technical advice and assistance of the DoA.* In many cases the Municipality has given financial support. It was evident, however, that a system of regular condition surveys, allowing maintenance to be planned, would be beneficial. The Bhaktapur Development Project (1974-86) with support from the Federal German Government, carried out significant work — draining, repaving city streets and restoring many monuments and some of the most significant houses. This work has greatly contributed to the overall standard of preservation of the city.

The planning authority for the area is Bhaktapur Municipality, advised by the DoA. A conservation master plan for the city has been developed by the Municipality and forwarded to the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture. The Joint Mission was concerned that this plan effectively downgrades protection to parts of the MZ outside the three main squares, proposing a relaxation of the by-laws in these areas. All parts of the MZ should be protected equally. The master plan should be revised to ensure enforcement of the relevant by-laws throughout.

The Monument Zone will be documented by Bhaktapur Municipality, with DoA assistance and with technical support from the World Heritage Fund during 1998-9. The resulting inventory is to form the basis for classification of monuments and historical buildings in accordance with the provisions of the Ancient Monument Preservation Act.

The WHC, in consultation with the City of Bath (UK), is preparing a project proposal for the development of a Heritage Unit within Bhaktapur Municipality, which will lead to improved city management. The proposal will be presented to the European Union for support under its Asia Urbs Programme.

d) Sources of finance

Funds for the conservation of the palace are normally provided by HMGN through the DoA, however, the west wing of the palace is currently under restoration at the expense of Bhaktapur Municipality. The Municipality is also currently making a substantial financial contribution to the conservation of other monuments within the city. Much of the funding comes from an entrance fee of Rs 300/- (approx. US\$ 4.50) charged to visitors from developed countries. In addition, a smaller charge for tourists from SAARC countries has recently been introduced. HMGN has yet to accept the legality of such charges, which nevertheless raise significant revenue for conservation and management.

HMGN has increased its budget provision for restoration in Bhaktapur from Rs 3 lakhs to Rs 15 lakhs per annum (approx. US\$ 23,000). In addition, the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture is supporting a request by the Municipality for the supply of 20,000 cu. ft. of sal wood, by the National Timber Corporation, tax and royalty free, which would be available for the conservation of both monuments and privately owned historical buildings. This is subject to agreement from the Ministry of Forests and approval at Cabinet level. The decision taken by the Cabinet on 6 July that *sal* timber and other traditional building materials, such as *jhingati* tiles, will be made available at a subsidized rate to the owners of historical houses, who will also be eligible for tax exemption and direct financial assistance, will be particularly important for Bhaktapur, with its wealth of important historical houses. In addition, the DoA is able to give free technical advice to those unable to pay.

e) Visitor facilities and statistics

The National Art Gallery is accommodated in the Palace and two further museums are housed in historical maths in Dattatreya Square.

The main squares and surrounding streets are well supplied with cafés, restaurants and curio stalls aimed at tourists, although the standard is not particularly high. In Tamaudhi and Dattatreya Squares, historical sattals have been successfully converted by the Bhaktapur Development Project into cafés. Their popularity with tourists indicates the scope for using historical buildings in this way.

The limited overnight accommodation largely caters for budget tourists but most guesthouses occupy some of the most intrusive modern buildings in the city. Bhaktapur Municipality, however, is promoting the conversion of some of the many fine historical houses into quality tourist accommodation, like the Nhuchhen House, built by

the treasurers to the Malla kings of Bhaktapur. A Swedish benefactor is to fund the conversion of the Mangal Tirtha Sattal into a high-quality self-catering apartment. Such conversions will give new purpose to important historical buildings and should be highly attractive to visitors. There are no large, modern, hotels in Bhaktapur, which would, in any case, be incompatible with the city's character.

The municipality has recently completed a tourist carpark and facilities. Street cleaning and other forms of environmental improvement are funded by entrance fees.

Some 100,000 tourists visit Bhaktapur annually.

ICOMOS state of conservation report

Bhaktapur city

Bhaktapur is the best-preserved historical city in Nepal and ICOMOS considers it essential that full protection is given to the historical core. Although the gazetted MZ includes the most significant monument groups, some highly important buildings are outside its boundary and the entire area within the former city walls is characterised by fine traditional structures, which are essential to the historical integrity of the whole. If the Municipality is to exercise the degree of control necessary to protect the city, we consider it essential that HMGN accepts the conservation master plan, revised as necessary to conform to national legislation.

Before HMGN accepts the master plan it should be revised to allow for an even application of planning legislation throughout the gazetted MZ. "The plan as currently drafted allows for three 'protected monument zones' covering the Darbar, Tamaudhi and Dattatreya Squares, with 'adjacent areas' and 'adjacent areas without important buildings' — although still in the gazetted MZ — with a lower level of protection and relaxed height controls." ICOMOS considers all parts of the gazetted MZ should have the same stringent degree of protection. Any relaxation of height controls will clearly adversely affect the setting of the important monument groups. During the Joint Mission's visit, a traditional house of good quality, which should be classified for protection when the inventory is complete, was in the course of being heightened by the addition of an extra storey [Ill. Bhaktapur 2]. We were informed that the by-laws were not being enforced in this case, because the building lay within a proposed 'adjacent area' under the yet-to-be-approved master plan, even though it is within the gazetted MZ and therefore covered by national legislation.

ICOMOS fully supports the proposal in the conservation master plan to make the whole area within the former city walls a preserved 'city of culture', buffering the gazetted MZ from development pressures. If such designation is to be effective, a

management structure must be in place for the buffer zone. There should be a presumption against demolition and redevelopment of historical buildings. Height controls should be strictly enforced and any new development should utilise traditional materials and detailing.

Many of the initiatives pursued by the DoA and the Municipality are positive and have potential for ensuring the appropriate conservation of this unique city, but there is a need for increased manpower and resources. In particular, there is a need to carry forward projects which demonstrate that traditional houses can be commercially valuable, as well as beautiful. It is also important to emphasise that traditional houses can better fulfil the expectations of tourists, who will be increasingly important to the city's economy in years to come.

Darbar Square

Darbar Square is outside the traditional commercial heart of the city and forms a cultural enclave. It is the first port of call for most visitors, who are attracted by the architecture and the National Art Gallery. Immediately outside the square's western gate is the Khauma Bahal – an exceptionally fine complex of houses built for a Malla-dynasty princely family [Ill. Kathmandu Valley 4], now in multiple ownership. The complex is notable for its richly carved timber canted windows on the upper floor, the *daci apa* brickwork and carved timber detailing. The condition of these houses is poor and their repair and appropriate reuse should be a priority. Given their location, use as high-quality tourist accommodation and/or an information centre would be appropriate and should help to fund required repairs. They could provide an example for the conservation and reuse of traditional buildings in other parts of the city.

The square is closed to traffic, which greatly enhances conditions for visitors. The Layaku Sattal, which defines the south-eastern corner of the square, has recently been cleared of tourist shops. Greater control should be exercised over displays of merchandise on the facades of shops which occupy other historical buildings on the perimeter of the square. ICOMOS was concerned about plans for the Guthi Sansthan building on the eastern edge of the square, which, although extensively altered, incorporates carved Malla-period windows. Complete redevelopment is proposed, including a shopping complex, although in this important location, a more sympathetic scheme of repair and perhaps partial reconstruction would be more appropriate.

Just to the south of the Palace and visible over the roof of the Pashupati Temple is the Shiva Guesthouse, which has a history of planning

infringements. Since the 1993 Monitoring Mission, which criticised this illegally high building, further unsympathetic additions have been made to the upper storeys. It is most important that enforcement action be taken to ensure illegal rooftop additions are removed and a traditional pitched roof constructed. This is a prime example of a building undermining the very thing it was designed to attract — tourism. Traditional buildings, sympathetically repaired and converted, would be more appropriate and would provide a more popular setting for such visitor accommodation.

Further east, is the site of the Jagganath Temple, which collapsed during the 1934 earthquake. This is the ritual centre of Bhaktapur, but is currently occupied by a modern community building of no architectural significance. Recent clearance of earthquake debris has exposed more of the temple substructure, prompting proposals to reconstruct the temple, based on an early illustration, incorporating surviving fragments. This follows the precedent of the reconstruction of the Cyasalin Mandap (under the auspices of the Federal Republic of Germany), which stands immediately in front of the Fifty-five Windows Palace and greatly enhances the appearance of Darbar Square. Although ICOMOS has no objection to the eventual reconstruction of the Jagganath Temple and considers that the replacement of the community building would enhance the appearance of the area, it must be asked if such a project should be given priority over the repair of dilapidated historical buildings. For example, immediately to the west of the temple site is the derelict Pasu Kha Jhha Dyochhe, a two-storey structure with a five-light carved window, thought to date from the 15th century [Ill. Bhaktapur 3]. It is on the verge of collapse and is in urgent need of extensive repair. To the south-east of the site is Shiva Mandir, a small but exceptionally important 16th-century stone temple with carvings of the highest quality. A large pipal tree on the roof of the temple and its roots are shattering the stonework [Ill. Bhaktapur 4]. Again, ICOMOS feels that repair of this important monument should take precedence over the reconstruction of a monument almost completely destroyed in 1934.

Tamaudhi Square

Moving from the Darbar Square area, the Joint Mission was concerned that another 15th-century building was in an advanced state of dereliction, on the opposite side of the street to the Traditional Guesthouse. It has a good carved doorway and a timber gallery on the upper floor. Buildings of this age are extremely rare and the owner should be given every assistance by the relevant authorities to ensure its preservation. Facing the bottom of this street, a new building has been redesigned by the Municipality with DoA advice. Its design is far superior to that of most recent buildings and it complements the adjacent traditional houses.

On the north-east corner of Tamaudhi Square, the house of Ram Prasad Prajapati is a good, three-storey Rana-period house. Despite being in apparently good condition [Ill. Bhaktapur 5], consent has recently been given to demolish it and build a guesthouse on the site. ICOMOS considers this building should be retained and converted. We are concerned that demolition and redevelopment, particularly in this highly sensitive location, will set an extremely bad precedent within the MZ.

The Joint Mission was pleased to note that the high-quality houses on the west side of the square, including Pu Baha, have recently been retiled by their owners and are in full use. To the south of the square proper is Gaha Hiti Square. Immediately adjacent to the house being heightened (see above) is another good Rana-period house. The rear elevation has collapsed [Ill. Bhaktapur 2] and the Municipality plans to compulsorily purchase the building if the owner fails to carry out repairs. It is essential the house be repaired rather than redeveloped as it helps define the southern edge of the MZ.

The main street:

The street linking Tamaudhi and Dattatreya Squares was given legal protection only in 1997, when the gazetted MZ was enlarged. Although some inappropriate redevelopment had taken place prior to this, most of the street retains its traditional character. One of the finest buildings on the street is Sukuldkhoka Math, on the south side. This building was extensively restored by the Bhaktapur Development Project, but has not been put to a beneficial use. The Joint Mission was informed of plans to convert it to a restaurant serving traditional Newari food, a positive use which will allow the building to be enjoyed by visitors. Immediately to the west, other Malla-period buildings of similar quality are collapsing due to disputes over ownership. The authorities should take appropriate action to ensure their preservation. An inventory should be made of such buildings at risk, so that appropriate action can be taken. ICOMOS noted that a number of other important buildings on the street were in a dilapidated condition, including the Subha Ghar [Ill. Bhaktapur 6] in Golmadhi Tole and Dipankar Vihar. The former is the finest house on the street, built for a Malla-dynasty government minister. It incorporates carved windows of exceptional quality; the east elevation is settling due to movement of the dalan and tiles are missing from the skirt roof, leading to decay of the supporting timbers. The Dipankar Vihar has mostly collapsed and the surviving portion of the front range is semi-derelict. The municipal authorities hope to take it over so they can effect repairs.

Although the street has been incorporated into the MZ very recently, the boundary does not,

unfortunately, incorporate all buildings. In particular, in Enacho Tole, the historical pati on the south of the square is outside the boundary and an unsightly concrete house is under construction immediately to the east. This emphasises the need to preserve the character of the wider historical city in order to protect the setting of the MZ. Although little can be done about existing inappropriate concrete buildings on the street, unless they breach the 45 ft. height limit, it is essential full controls are exercised to prevent further undesirable redevelopment in the MZ. "To treat the street as an 'adjacent area', as proposed in the conservation master plan, would risk further erosion of its character."

Dattatreya Square

The square is one of the best-preserved parts of the city and it is remarkable that it was only included in the gazetted MZ in 1997. It has benefited from considerable investment by the Bhaktapur Development Project and as a result the principal houses are in generally good order. The more modest buildings forming the east side of the square are in need of repair, as their roofs are dilapidated and brickwork is eroded at low level. The Joint Mission was pleased that construction of an inappropriate concrete building, immediately south west of the Pujari Math, had been halted. Constant vigilance is needed in order to prevent similar potential height infringements, which can have a serious impact upon the integrity of the MZ. The tall and intrusive guesthouse to the west of the square, outside the MZ, emphasizes the need to exercise appropriate controls within the whole of the historical city.

The sattal converted into the Café de Peacock is normally crowded with visitors, [Ill. Bhaktapur 7], which demonstrates the commercial potential for further conversions of this nature.

The monuments listed in the 1979 nomination form

The nomination form lists comparatively few monuments in the Bhaktapur Darbar Square MZ, reflecting the more limited coverage of Bhaktapur in the Protective Inventory. ICOMOS assessed their state of conservation and inspected other significant monuments.

Ref. no. / Ref. No. in nomination form	Monument name, date (if available) ICOMOS assessment on the state of conversion	Owner
1. [B-6]	Bansi Narayan Temple A 2-storey pagoda-style temple with finely carved struts and tiled roofs. It was repaired about fifteen years ago, but the reclaimed jhingati tiles were not of a consistent size and do not fit accurately. This has led to roof leaks, particularly to the west lower slope, where the supporting timbers are rotting. The lower, eastern roof appears to be settling. Small-scale repairs now should obviate the need for extensive repairs in the future.	<i>Guthi</i>
2. [B-7]	Durga Mandir A brick and terracotta shikara temple with projecting porches supported by carved columns. It is generally good condition, although there is some plant growth in the joints.	<i>Guthi</i>
3. [B-8]	Sundhoka and Mul Chowk, 1753 and 15th century The Golden Gate, constructed by King Jaya Ranajit Malla in 1753, is in good condition. It is the ceremonial entrance to Mul Chowk, constructed in the 15th century by King Jaya Yaksha Malla. The courtyard is closed to non-Hindus and was not inspected. The Joint Mission was informed that repairs are to be carried out in the near future.	HMGN/ <i>Guthi</i>
4. [B-9]	Pashupatinath Temple, 1487 A large, 2-storey, pagoda-style temple, modelled on the temple at Pashupatinath. The temple has good early carved struts and carved doorframes. The roof tiles are in generally poor condition, particularly to the south-west corner of the upper roof and the west and north slopes of the lower roof. Resulting water ingress has caused rot in the boarding and rafters. The roofs are extensively soiled by pigeons. Complete retiling is necessary to halt the deterioration of this important temple.	<i>Guthi</i>
5. [B-10]	Batsala Devi Temple, late 17th century A stone shikara temple with a colonnaded lower storey raised on a stepped base. It appears to be a reduced and abbreviated version of Krishna Mandir in Patan. It is in generally good condition, although there are open joints at the junction of the spire with the cornice. There is some plant growth and disturbed masonry.	<i>Guthi</i>
6. [B-11]	Bhagvati Temple, 17th century A small stone shikara temple raised on a tall stepped base. The steps are flanked by paired statues of deities and animals. The stonework shows signs of disturbance from the 1934 earthquake and the steps sag markedly. Some conservation work was carried out by the DoA last year, although there is still some plant growth in the spire and open joints in the base.	<i>Guthi</i>
7. [B-12]	Fasi Dega Temple A massive five-stepped brick plinth supports the truncated remains of a rendered brick shikara-style temple. The original spire, known from early illustrations, collapsed during the 1934 earthquake and was replaced by an Indian-style dome. The porches were not rebuilt. The steps are guarded by three magnificent pairs of stone animals. The temple appears to be sound, although the steps are somewhat open-jointed. The retaining brickwork is bulging in places, perhaps due to settlement of the fill material. The setting of the temple would be enhanced by the removal of a concrete fence which has been built along the north side of the plinth.	<i>Guthi</i>
8. [B-13]	Balakhu Ganesh Temple A small 2-storey pagoda-style temple. The roof tiling is failing and needs imminent attention. A poorly located street lamp detracts from the setting of the temple.	<i>Guthi</i>

Ref. no. / Ref. No. in nomination form	Monument name, date (if available) ICOMOS assessment on the state of conversion	Owner
9. [B-40]	Chatu Brahma Maha Vihar An important medieval bahal renovated in 1753. The facade is particularly elaborate, with carved struts and a carved doorway. The courtyard is also elaborately decorated and contains a number of caityas. Although the complex was repaired in 1971, the roof tiles are now in poor condition, particularly to the outer south and west slopes. There is a hole in the inner west slope. The outer ground level has been built up with debris, causing damp problems, and the brickwork is open-jointed. The east end of the building has suffered from settlement. The Municipality intends to carry out appropriate repairs.	<i>Guthi</i>
10. [B-41] (III. Bhaktapur 1)	Nyatopola Temple, 1702 This 5-storey temple on a five-stepped base, the tallest and one of the most beautiful Nepalese pagoda-style temples, dominates Tamaudhi Square. Its proportions are particularly elegant. The staircase is flanked by five pairs of large statues of deities and animals. Repairs to the roof in 1997 were financed by Bhaktapur Municipality. The temple is now in good condition.	<i>Guthi</i>
11 [B-42]	Kasi Biswanath Temple, 1716 A rectangular, 3-storey, pagoda-style temple on the east side of Tamaudhi Square. This exceptionally large temple was reconstructed after the 1934 earthquake and has recently been repaired by Bhaktapur Municipality with the technical support of the DoA. It is now in good condition.	<i>Guthi</i>
12. [B-43]	Til Mahadev Narayan Temple A small, 2-storey, pagoda-style temple in a courtyard to the south of Tamaudhi Square. The upper roof is of gilt copper and the lower roof of jhingati tiles. It is of early foundation and enshrines an early medieval icon of Vishnu. The temple is generally in good condition, although repairs are needed to the ridges of the tiled roof.	<i>Guthi</i>

The monuments not mentioned in the 1979 nomination form

The Protective inventory does not provide a comprehensive list of the monuments in the Bhaktapur Darbar Square MZ. Due to the enlargement of the gazetted MZ, some additional monuments have been included. A full inventory of religious and secular monuments in Bhaktapur is to be prepared during 1998-9 by the Municipality, with DoA technical assistance and financial support from the World Heritage Fund. The table below describes the state of conservation of a selection of the most significant monuments not listed in the original nomination.

Ref. No.	Monument name, date (if available) ICOMOS assessment on the state of conservation	Owner
13.	Bhanda Pokhari The pokhari is constructed of brick with stone copings and has a deep, central sump. It forms part of the precincts of the Palace. At the time of the Joint Mission's visit, the DoA was carrying out extensive repairs.	HMGN
14.	West wing of Bhaktapur Palace This wing, which forms the western range of three separate palace courtyards, was extensively reconstructed following the 1934 earthquake and was, until recently, occupied by a police post. At the time of the Joint Mission's visit, it was in the course of being rebuilt in a Malla-period style, using traditional materials, including mud mortar.	HMGN
15.	West range of the south front of Bhaktapur Palace A 3-storey brick range with carved timber windows, which forms the entrance to the National Art Gallery. It appears to be in good condition.	HMGN

Ref. No.	Monument name, date (if available) ICOMOS assessment on the state of conservation	Owner
16.	Central range of the south front of Bhaktapur Palace, 19th century A tall, 2-storey range of stuccoed brick with Moghul-style decoration. The upper floor contains a large audience hall with a painted wooden floor and a fireplace in the rear wall. It is now part of the National Art Gallery. It appears to be in good condition.	HMGN
17. (Kathman- du Valley Ill. 3)	East range of the south front of Bhaktapur Palace (Fifty-five Windows Palace), 1697 One of the most impressive palace buildings in Nepal, it was constructed by King Bhupatindra Malla. The range is 11 bays long and 3 storeys high. The two lower storeys are of daci apa brick with carved timber windows and doorframes and a carved timber string course. The upper storey consists entirely of richly carved timber windows, originally projecting in front of a load-bearing brick wall. The upper storey largely collapsed during the 1934 earthquake and was reconstructed without the load-bearing wall, the carved windows reset closer to the plane of the facade. An open gallery was formed at the upper level, which involved the removal of the cross walls. At first-floor level, there is a series of rooms with an outstanding cycle of secular 17th-century wall paintings on a base of mud plaster. Much of the interiors of the ground floor have been relined with modern brick when at least one cross wall was removed and the ground-floor external brickwork was rebuilt. Attached to the north elevation, facing into a narrow courtyard, are post-1934 timber access galleries on two levels. The upper gallery has been disused for several years because of concern about its structural condition. There are signs that the carved timber windows and the slender timber columns behind, which support the roof, are deflecting. The first-floor facade appears to be rotating outwards and movement cracks have opened up between the cross walls and the front wall. The ceiling joists appear to be pulling out of the rear wall. Recent movement is not particularly evident at ground-floor level. Externally, some moulded terracotta bricks from mikha phusi over the first-floor windows have fallen, apparently due to the 1988 minor earthquake; other brickwork is loose. The tilt of the front wall was measured by total-station instrument survey by UNESCO in 1994. No further monitoring was carried out until the start of a programme of structural monitoring and investigation in 1998. This is being carried out by the DoA, Tribhuvan University and Bhaktapur Municipality with the technical support of UNESCO and financial support from the World Heritage Fund. An appropriate scheme of repairs will be developed when structural performance of the building is fully understood.	HMGN
18.	East range of Bhaktapur Palace This range of the palace is constructed of rendered brickwork and was extensively reconstructed after the 1934 earthquake. Nevertheless it incorporates high-quality carved timber architectural elements dating to the Malla period. It is currently used as offices by Bhaktapur Municipality. If the Municipality vacates the building, ICOMOS recommends a thorough architectural and archaeological survey of the range be undertaken to guide any alterations. The range is in fair condition.	HMGN
19.	Nag Pokhari, 17th century A particularly fine stone-built bathing tank in the north-east corner of the palace grounds. One of the sides partially collapsed during 1993, but the pokhari has since been fully restored by the DoA.	HMGN
20.	Statue of King Bhupatindra Malla This gilt-copper statue on a tall stone column stands in front of the Golden Gate. It is considered to be the finest of all portrait statues of Malla kings. It appears to be in good condition.	HMGN
21.	Durga Temple A small, rendered-brick limewashed shrine to the east of the Golden Gate. There is some plant growth to the dome, but its condition is generally fair.	Guthi

Ref. No.	Monument name, date (if available) ICOMOS assessment on the state of conservation	Owner
22.	Big Bell A large bronze bell suspended from a stone framework sheltered by a gilt-copper roof. It stands on a raised brick platform attached to the north side of the Batsala Devi Temple. There is some disturbance to the gilt-copper plates of the roof.	<i>Guthi</i>
23.	Cyasalin Mandap A 2-storey octagonal pavilion supported by carved timber columns under a roof of jhingati tiles. It collapsed during the 1934 earthquake and was recently rebuilt in replica, incorporating some of the original woodwork. The reconstructed building was a gift to the people of Nepal from the Federal German Government. It is in good condition and enhances the appearance of Darbar Square.	HMGN
24.	Sattal to the south of-west of Cyasalin Mandap This sattal collapsed during the 1934 earthquake and was reconstructed further to the south in order to enlarge Darbar Square. It is occupied by shops and appears to be in fair condition.	<i>Guthi</i>
25.	Annapurna Temple A single-storey temple of brick and a roof of jhingati tiles, standing immediately to the north of the Bhagvati Temple. There is some disturbance to the roof tiles and plant growth below the gajura. The terracotta base is decaying. Some roof repairs and repointing are desirable.	<i>Guthi</i>
26.	Lam Pati A very large, 2-storey L-shaped sattal defining the south-east corner of Darbar Square. It was damaged in the 1934 earthquake, after which only the shrine in the centre of the east range was rebuilt. The shrine in the south range remains open, containing a Shiva linga. The sattal was extensively restored by the Bhaktapur Development Project and was subsequently occupied as curio shops. All but two of the shops have been removed, greatly enhancing the appearance of this end of the square. Some roof repairs are required.	<i>Guthi</i>
27.	Gazha Laxmi Hiti This hiti is situated in Tulachhe Tole, to the north of the site of the Jagganath Temple. The DoA plans to carry out repairs to the decaying brickwork. The Department is concerned the fine icons built into the walls may be at risk from theft and is considering additional security measures.	<i>Guthi</i>
28.	Tripurasundara A dyochhe which dominates the Tripurasundara square. Minor repairs are needed to the roof and some repointing to the lower brickwork. Some of the bricks at low level have eroded and will need to be renewed.	<i>Guthi</i>
29. (III. Bhaktapur 4)	Shiva Mandir, 16th century An important stone-built, richly carved, shikara temple to the south east of the site of the Jagganath Temple. A large pipal tree grows from the top of the monument, its roots enveloping and forcing apart the stonework. UNESCO is currently assisting Bhaktapur Municipality and the DoA to identify funds to restore this templ	<i>Guthi</i>
30.	Narasingha Temple, Gaha Hiti Square Following the 1934 earthquake, this temple was rebuilt in the form of a very plain, square brick shrine. The Joint Mission was shown the design for reconstructing this temple in its original form as a 2-storey pagoda, prepared by the Bhaktapur Development Project in 1979 but which Bhaktapur Municipality now plans to implement. ICOMOS questions whether such a scheme should take precedence over the repair of surviving monuments.	<i>Guthi</i>
31. [B-39]	Sukuldhoka Math, 18th century A particularly fine 3-storey math fully restored by the Bhaktapur Development Project. At present, the ground floor fronting the street is used as a vegetable and barber's shops, but the rest of the building is empty. The Joint Mission welcomes plans to convert the building into a restaurant serving traditional Newari food (see above).	<i>Guthi</i>

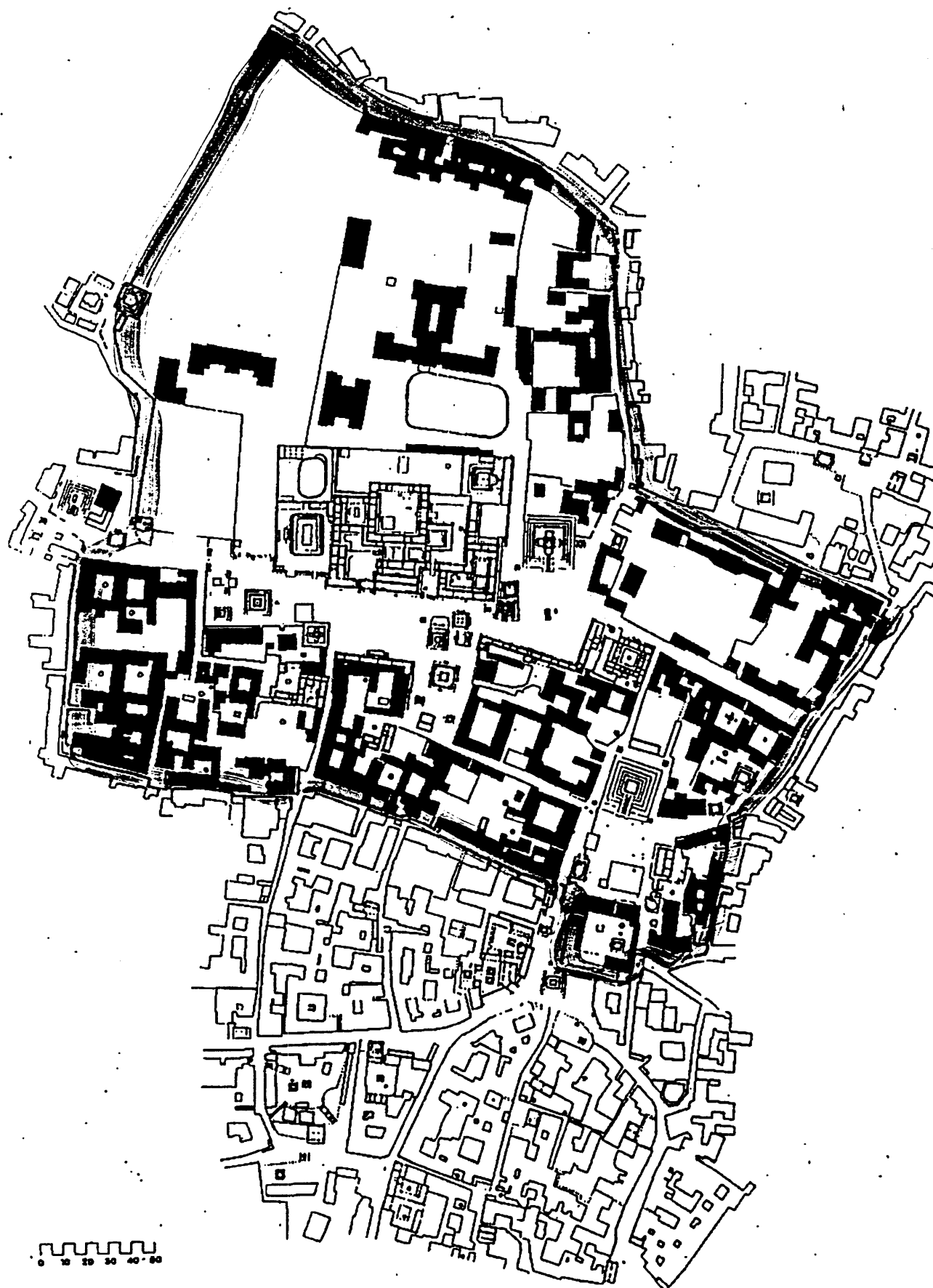
Ref. No.	Monument name, date (if available) ICOMOS assessment on the state of conservation	Owner
32. [B-35]	Dipankar Vihar (Jhaur Bahi) Only the front range and the shrine of the Buddhist monastery survives. The rest is in ruins. The Joint Mission was informed of plans by the Municipality to restore this monument.	<i>Guthi</i>
33. [B-31]	Bhimsen Mandir, 1605 A temple in the form of a rectangular satal with a small additional upper storey. The ground floor has an open dalan and the first floor a canted timber gallery below a roof of jhingati tiles. The upper storey is elaborately decorated and has a gilt-copper roof and a row of gajuras on the ridge. The temple appears to be in good condition, although some of the gajuras are misaligned.	<i>Guthi</i>
34. [B-28]	Dattatreya Temple, 15th century A 3-storey pagoda style temple surrounded on the ground floor by a timber arcaded gallery. The upper storeys have plain timber canted galleries. The entrance is guarded by a large pair of 19th-century stone statues of the Malla Brothers. The statues were recently decorated with enamel paint, although this has been successfully removed by the DoA. The temple is otherwise in good condition, apart from some minor disturbance to the roof tiles.	<i>Guthi</i>
35. [B-29]	Pujari Math, 1763 This outstanding math stands to the south east of Dattatreya Temple and was formerly the residence of the chief pujari of Nepal. It is four storeys high and is faced with daci apa brickwork and is notable for its particularly finely carved timber windows, including the famous 'peacock window', which is on the east elevation. The building was restored by the Bhaktapur Development Project in 1972. The east range was dismantled and rebuilt and the remainder was repaired in situ. It is now used as a museum. The principal second-floor room in the north range is painted, including a ceiling painting of a tiger's skin. The conservation of these paintings by Italian experts with DoA assistance is nearing completion. The building is generally in good condition, although the jhingati tiles on the skirt roofs need to be overhauled. Due to the use of cement mortar during the 1972 restoration, the bricks continue to suffer from efflorescence, particularly to the east wing>	<i>Guthi</i>

Bhaktapur Darbar Square MZ. Boundary as indicated in the 1979 nomination form.
Scale 1:2,500

Map BH2

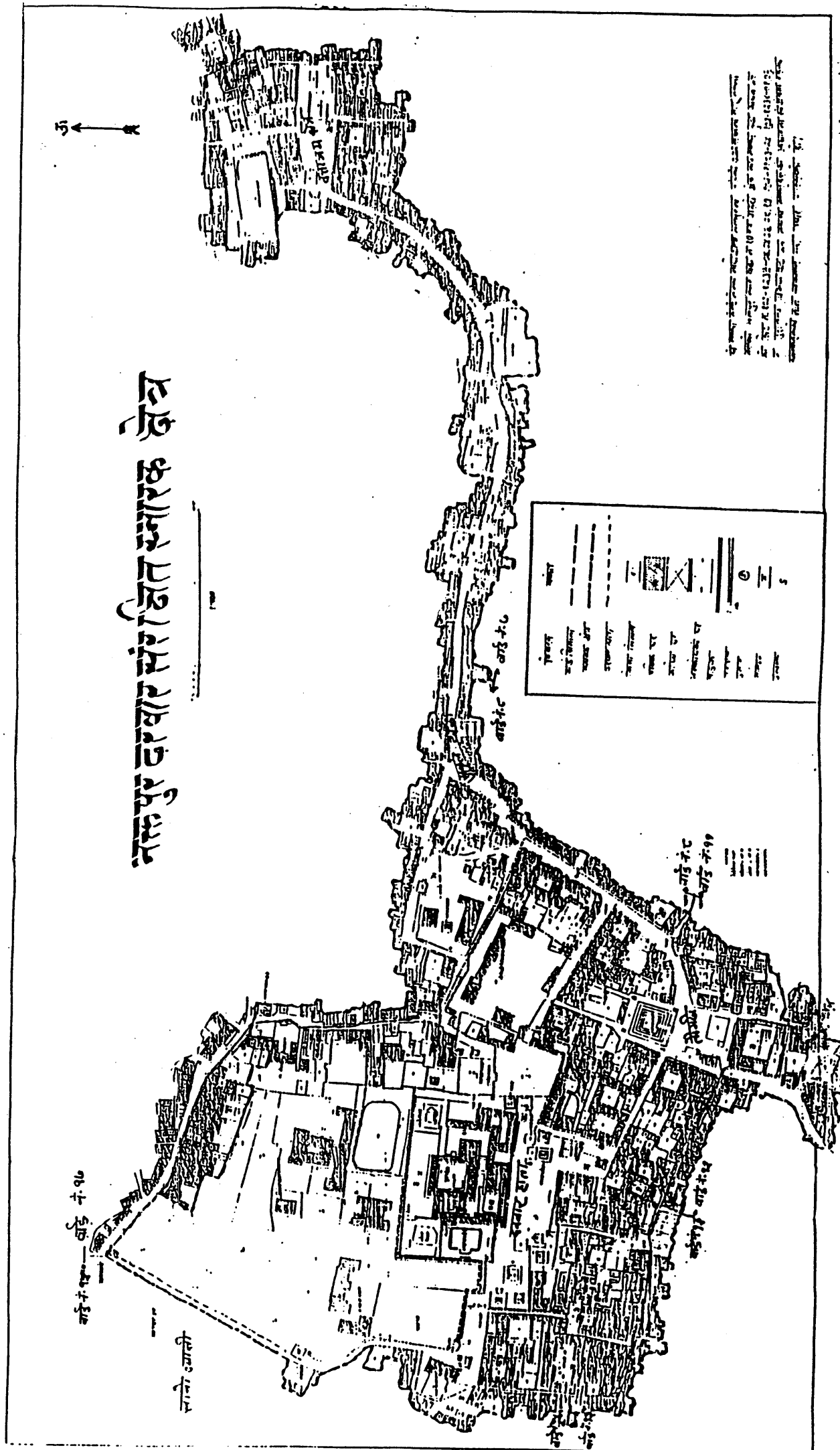
Bhaktapur Darbar Square MZ. Boundary gazetted by HMGN in 1984.

Scale: 1:2,500



Март ВНЗ

Blaktapur Darbar Square MZ. Extended boundary gazetted by HMGN in 1997.



Map BH4
Bhaktapur Darbar Square MZ. Conservation zone with core MZ and buffer zone, proposed by ^{Ancho Pokhari}
 Bhaktapur Municipality.

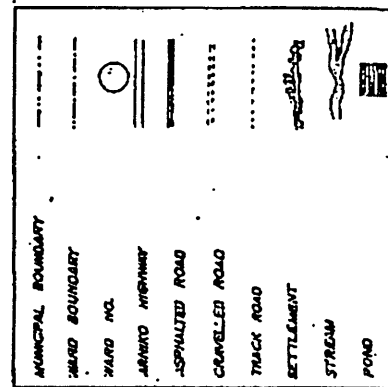
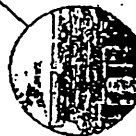
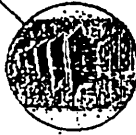
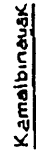
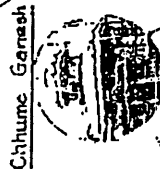
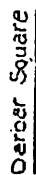
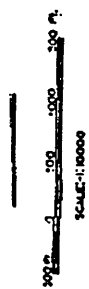
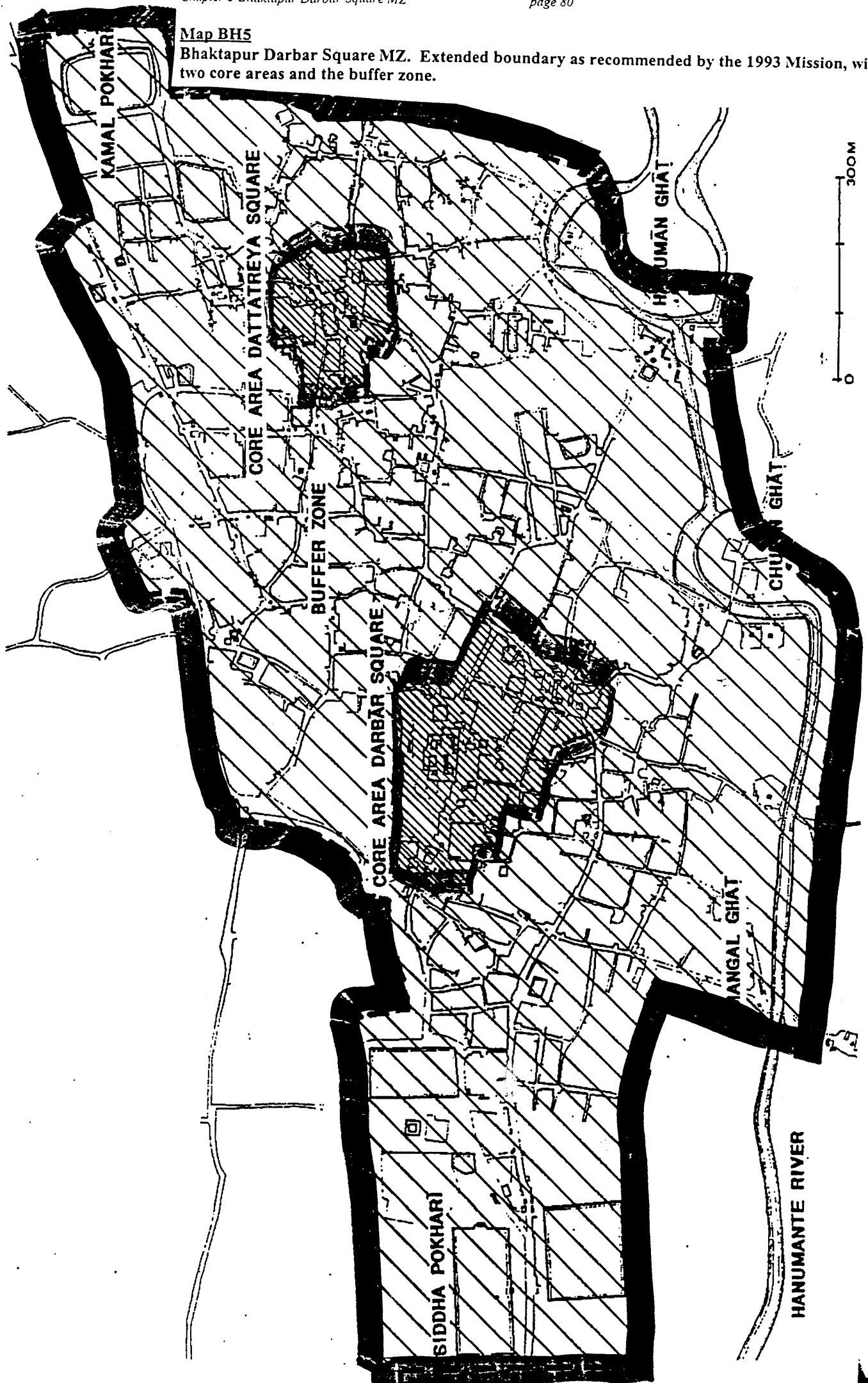


Fig. 9. Map of the proposed conservation zone, Bhaktapur

Map BH5

Bhaktapur Darbar Square MZ. Extended boundary as recommended by the 1993 Mission, with the two core areas and the buffer zone.





III. Bhaktapur 1. The Nyatapola Temple, dated 1702, was reroofed in 1997 with funds raised from tourist entrance fees to the Bhaktapur Durbar MZ (See Ch. 5, ICOMOS state of conservation report, No. 10). (© GP)

III. Bhaktapur 2. A traditional building is being heightend by an additional storey at Gaha Hiti Square, Bhaktapur Durbar Square MZ. The rear elevation of the house at the back has collapsed and Bhaktapur Municipality intends to restore it after purchasing the building. (See Ch. 5, ICOMOS state of conservation report, Bhaktapur city; Tamaudhi Square). (© GP)





III. Bhaktapur 3. The Balakhu Ganesh Temple at Bhaktapur Durbar Square MZ needs roof repairs. It stands in front of the derelict Pasu Kha Jhha Dyochhe, circa 15th century (See Ch. 5, ICOMOS state of conservation report, Darbar Square; No. 8). (© GP)

III. Bhaktapur 4. This 16th-century Shiva Mandir at Bhaktapur Durbar Square MZ has fine stone carvings, threatened by the growth of a pipal tree. WHC continues to support the DoA in seeking financial resources to restore this monument, for which a project proposal was prepared in 1996 with the WH Fund. (See Ch. 5, ICOMOS state of conservation report, No. 29). (© DM)



III. Bhaktapur 5. ICOMOS has advised that demolition of the house of Ram Prasad Prajapati, which faces the Kasi Biswanath Temple, would set an extremely bad precedent for the MZ and that the recently granted permission to redevelop the site should be revoked (See Ch. 5, ICOMOS state of conservation report, Tamaudhi Square) (© GP)

III. Bhaktapur 6. Subha Ghar is the finest house on the main street connecting Tamaudhi Square and Dattatreya Square, added to the MZ in 1997. Repairs are required to the skirt roof and settlement requires monitoring (See Ch. 5, ICOMOS state of conservation report, main street)

(© DM 1992)





III. Bhaktapur 7. The Dattatreya Square, at Bhaktapur Durbar Square MZ, added within the protected zone in 1997. The Café de Peacock, a converted *sattal*, provides an ideal rest house for tourists who can enjoy the panoramic views of the Square from its upper floor. (See Ch. 5, ICOMOS state of conservation report, Dattatreya Square) (© GP 1996)

Chapter 6: Swayambhunath Monument Zone

Identification

The stupa of Swayambhu, which is a focus for Buddhism amongst the Newar community, is situated on a steep hill at the western edge of the Kathmandu Valley [Ill. Swayambhu 1]. The shrine to Manjushri stands on a lower summit to the west. The site is ringed by the "Ring Road", which is a major circum-ambulatory path at the edge of the MZ. The former open setting has been eroded by the suburban expansion of Kathmandu.

Description

The main monument within the MZ is the stupa, which was probably founded in the 5th century by King Vrsadeva of the Licchavi Dynasty. It has provided the focus for the construction of many other temples and shrines in the area, including a pair of flanking *shikara* temples. The steep sides of the hill prevent new development immediately adjacent to the principal monument groups and remain well wooded. However, the religious significance of the site has prompted the construction of new Mahayana Buddhist monasteries on lower slopes, particularly in the village of Bhuinkel and adjacent to the Ring Road.

Management

a) Ownership

The stupa and the Manjushri Shrine belong to HMGN and the *guthis*. The other monuments belong to *guthis*. There are four lineages of Buddhacharya with caretaking responsibilities. The area is administered by KMC.

b) Legal status

Swayambhu was the only one of the seven MZs to be gazetted as a Protected Monument Area in 1978 [Map S1], before KVWHS's inscription on the WH List in 1979. The boundary of the MZ was extended and gazetted in 1994 [Map S2]. This boundary included the hill, the circumambulatory road, and an area of land extending to the Ring Road on the west. It also included the traditional settlement to the south, the historical settlement of Bhuinkel to the east, and land stretching to the boundary of the dynamite factory to the north. The extended boundary was based on the recommendations from the Swayambhunath Conservation Masterplan and the 1993 Mission. The boundary was intended to provide additional protection to the hill setting and the open views from the Ring Road which existed at the time. This boundary is still in force.

c) Protective measures and management

The Swayambhunath Conservation Masterplan of 1989 provides the framework for the management of the MZ. The DoA has an office at the site and a gazetted DoA officer visits regularly. The office is

also used by the recently formed Federation of Swayambhu Management and Conservation, an NGO group. In addition, the establishment of a Swayambhu Development Committee has been approved by HMGN.

d) Sources of finance

A quality tourism project supported by UNDP has recently been completed. Support from UDLE has also been provided for sustainable tourism development. Foreign tourists are charged Rs 50 (approximately US\$ 0.80) at the entrances to the site for a site-information leaflet. The proceeds finance visitor facilities, such as toilets and general maintenance.

e) Visitor facilities and statistics

The Joint Mission was impressed by recent improvement in the management of the site. The paved areas, lavatories and other visitor facilities were commendably clean and well cared for by a team of 23 sweepers. Eight guides are available to assist visitors.

There is a Buddhist Museum, housed in a concrete building located at the peak of the stupa hill. The museum itself was in a condition which indicated poor maintenance. No entrance fee was being collected. The Joint Mission was informed of a long-term proposal to move the museum to a new location, as there were concerns that the weight of the concrete building would lead to a landslide of the steep hill.

ICOMOS state of conservation report

Swayambhu hill

There has been little success in resisting development pressures in the area immediately adjacent to the Ring Road, north-west of the site. This area has been extensively built up, destroying the rural setting of the hill. Many of the new buildings are inappropriate in scale and are not in traditional style. New development on a substantial scale has also taken place to the south and south-east of the site, including the construction of a number of new *gompas*.

Commendable efforts are being made to restore forestry to the hill slopes. Unfortunately, at the time of the Joint Mission's visit, a flock of sheep was grazing among the saplings at the eastern end of the hill and it appeared that they had been eating the lower branches. People were also cutting the lower branches of mature trees for firewood.

Pious donors desire to surround the hill with walls incorporating prayer wheels. Some walls to the extreme western end of the hill have been successfully designed in a traditional manner, although generally they are rendered in cement. This gives a hard appearance compared to those rendered

in lime-*surkhi* mortar which should be used in the construction of future walls.

Some of the slopes immediately below the monuments have no trees and are heavily littered with paper and plastic rubbish, spoiling views from the upper terraces. There appeared to be no garbage collection activity to enhance this view or the sanitation condition of this area.

The main paths were constructed before 1993, but the steps have been renewed between the upper entrance and the Santipur Temple. Although the steps themselves are well executed in tooled stone, the adjoining rubble stone retaining wall has been unattractively ribbon pointed in cement mortar to a pattern which does not reflect the jointing of the underlying stonework [Ill. Swayambhu 2]. This detailing is inappropriate for use in the MZ. In contrast, the capping of the wall is bedded in lime-*surkhi* mortar.

Members of the Joint Mission were concerned that swimming pools for monkeys, new paths, lighting and picnic areas should be designed in a low-key manner which would not detract from the historical and natural beauty of the site. The good historical paving surrounding the main stupa, which should be repaired rather than renewed, should provide a pattern for future paving works.

The main flight of steps providing the approach to the stupa from the east is worn and uneven to such an extent that it is hazardous to both pilgrims and visitors. The historical stonework should be levelled and repaired rather than replaced.

Since 1993, the concrete Majushri Sattal has been demolished and replaced by a new *sattal*,

competently designed in the traditional manner and built of brick laid in lime-*surkhi* mortar [Ill. Swayambhu 3]. To the north of the main stupa, a large new water tank has been concealed within an attractive 3-storey traditionally detailed *sattal*.

The Joint Mission was pleased to see that no recent buildings of non-traditional design have been constructed near the stupa. However, the condition of the surviving historical houses continues to be a cause for concern. In particular, the house immediately to the west of the Karmaras Gumba, the roof of which has partly fallen in, was disturbing. Its repair should be a priority as part of a programme of repairs to the private houses surrounding the stupa. The Joint Mission was informed that three houses immediately to the west of the large group of caityas on the main hill [Ill. Swayambhu 4] are to be repaired in the near future.

The 1993 Mission criticized hawkers' stalls and refreshment shops with intrusive signage at this MZ. Some progress had been made at the time of the Joint Mission, including the removal of advertising signs. However, further control of shop displays would be desirable. Shop owners should be encouraged to limit displays to the areas inside their shops rather than over the facades of the traditional houses [Ill. Swayambhu 5].

As a result of quality-tourism programmes supported by UDLE and UNDP, the overall management of the MZ has been greatly enhanced. The Federation of Swayambhu Management and Conservation has brought together active voluntary groups, whose members provide guided tours and maintain visitor facilities. A committee set up under the terms of the Development Committees Act is expected to receive legal approval shortly.

The monuments listed in the 1979 nomination form

Ref. no./ Ref. no. in nomination form	Monument name, date (if available) ICOMOS assessment on the state of conservation	Owner
1. [K-322]	<p>Swayambhu stupa 12th - 13th century, restored 1654</p> <p>The stupa is in the form of a flattened hemisphere with a <i>harmika</i> faced with gilt-copper sheets. Rising out of it, a timber mast supports a spire and parasol of gilt copper. There are a number of shrines around the base, richly decorated with embossed and gilded copper, and a frieze of relief carvings in niches. Prayer wheels and votive lamps supported by a metal frame encircle the stupa.</p> <p>The stupa is generally in good condition, although some of the cresting above the prayer wheels is falling off and requires refixing. Some of the embossed copper work on the shrines is wearing through. An increased desire by donors to limewash the stupa by pouring rather than brushing has rapidly increased the thickness of limewash, which is obscuring the frieze of carved images round the base and is splashing onto the gilt copper. This process needs to be regulated by the <i>guthi</i> and a conservator will need to carefully remove the build-up of limewash from the</p>	HMGN/ <i>Guthi</i>

Ref. no./ Ref. no. in nomination form	Monument name, date (if available) ICOMOS assessment on the state of conservation	Owner
	sculptures. Nylon cord used for the prayer flags could damage the parasol in high winds. It is recommended that the <i>guthi</i> insist on the use of cord with natural fibre, which will snap before causing damage.	
2. [K-323]	Swayambhu Gumba 1908 The lower parts of the temple may be earlier than the 1908 reconstruction. The interior is timber framed, supporting a flat terrace roof. The building is in generally good condition, although one of the lantern windows on the south side contains broken glass.	<i>Guthi</i>
3. [K-324]	Singu Bahil 18th century , the front a modern rebuild The modern front elevation has elaborately carved woodwork below an ugly brick parapet. With a roof of traditional form, the building would be more in tune with its surroundings. The rear section, inside the courtyard, has a plain timber gallery in need of some repair. It retains an early carved door to the shrine. A number of early carvings are built into one wall. The building is now used as a shop, but would perhaps be a suitable location for the new Buddhist museum.	<i>Guthi</i>
4. [K-325]	Harati Ajima Temple 17th century A heavily worshipped 2-storey pagoda temple with gilt-copper roofs. At the time of the Joint Mission's visit, the roof was under repair and a repaired <i>gajura</i> was about to be refixed. The rest of this temple was in good repair.	<i>Guthi</i>
5. [K-326]	Santipur Temple 17th century This externally modest temple, built into the slope, is rendered and has a green-painted corrugated-iron roof. The north-west corner has slight evidence of subsidence, which should be monitored. The temple is entered at the upper level from the south. The antechamber to the locked shrine is decorated with exceptionally important 17th-century wall paintings on a base of mud plaster. Due to the quality and rarity of these paintings, this monument is undoubtedly one of the most important monuments on Swayambhu Hill. The Joint Mission was extremely concerned that yet again, at the Sri Panchami festival in February 1998, devotees were able to seriously deface the lower wall paintings with chalk graffiti. After an earlier incident, some of the wall paintings were seriously damaged when the chalk was scrubbed off. It is essential that adequate measures are taken to preserve these paintings, which the blind temple guardian is unable to effect. They must be protected from further damage. ICOMOS felt a well-designed iron grill fitted in front of the door would allow devotees make offerings and view the shrine room, but would restrict direct access. Guided groups could still be permitted entry to view the wall paintings. It is clear, however, that, given the religious significance of the temple, any restrictive measures will need to be sensitively considered. It will be necessary to restrict the burning of votive fires to an area outside the temple. ICOMOS was briefed in September 1998 that the DoA's Conservation Laboratory has removed the chalk graffiti and had prepared a project proposal for the cleaning and conservation of the wall paintings, which has been sent to the WHC.	<i>Guthi</i>
6. [K-327]	Karmaraj Gumba 1958 The major part of this building is a stuccoed building in the Rana style, with a classical facade, disfigured by a later concrete porch and added storey. The Joint Mission was informed that the added storey is to be removed, in accordance with the Master Plan, which will improve the appearance of this corner of the site.	<i>Guthi</i>
7. [K-328]	Pratappur Temple 1654 A <i>shikara</i> -style temple, placed on the north side of the main approach to the stupa. The building is now covered with lime render, although	<i>Guthi</i>

Ref. no./ Ref. no. in nomination form	Monument name, date (if available) ICOMOS assessment on the state of conservation	Owner
	originally the brickwork was exposed. The temple is in good condition, but would benefit from re-limewashing.	
8. [K-329]	Anantapur Temple 1654 A similar <i>shikara</i> -style temple, placed on the south side of the main approach to the stupa. Again, the temple would benefit from re-limewashing.	Guthi
9. [K-330]	Maitri Gumba 1954 This modern building was not visited by the Joint Mission, although a cursory external inspection suggested that it is in good condition.	Guthi
10. [K-331]	Manjushri Shrine renovated 1784 This rendered brick shrine, sheltered by a copper canopy, is the main focus of the annual Sri Panchami festival, during which devotees write on adjacent walls to celebrate their learning. The shrine is in good condition.	HMG/N/ Guthi
11. [K-332]	Dharma Chakra Vihar 1948 ? The Joint Mission only made a partial inspection of this modern complex from the outside. It appeared to be in fair condition and is in use.	Guthi
12. [K-333]	Pulan Singu Stupa 16th century A large <i>caitya</i> constructed of rendered brickwork on a platform extending from the north side of the lower hill. On the encircling wall to the west side of the stupa, there are two free-standing stone sculptures of kneeling donors. The sculptures attached to the stupa and those set into the surrounding wall, to the south side of the stupa, have been gaudily painted with enamels, as noted by the 1993 Mission. There is some subsidence of the surrounding brick wall in the north-west corner.	Guthi

The monuments not listed in the 1979 nomination form

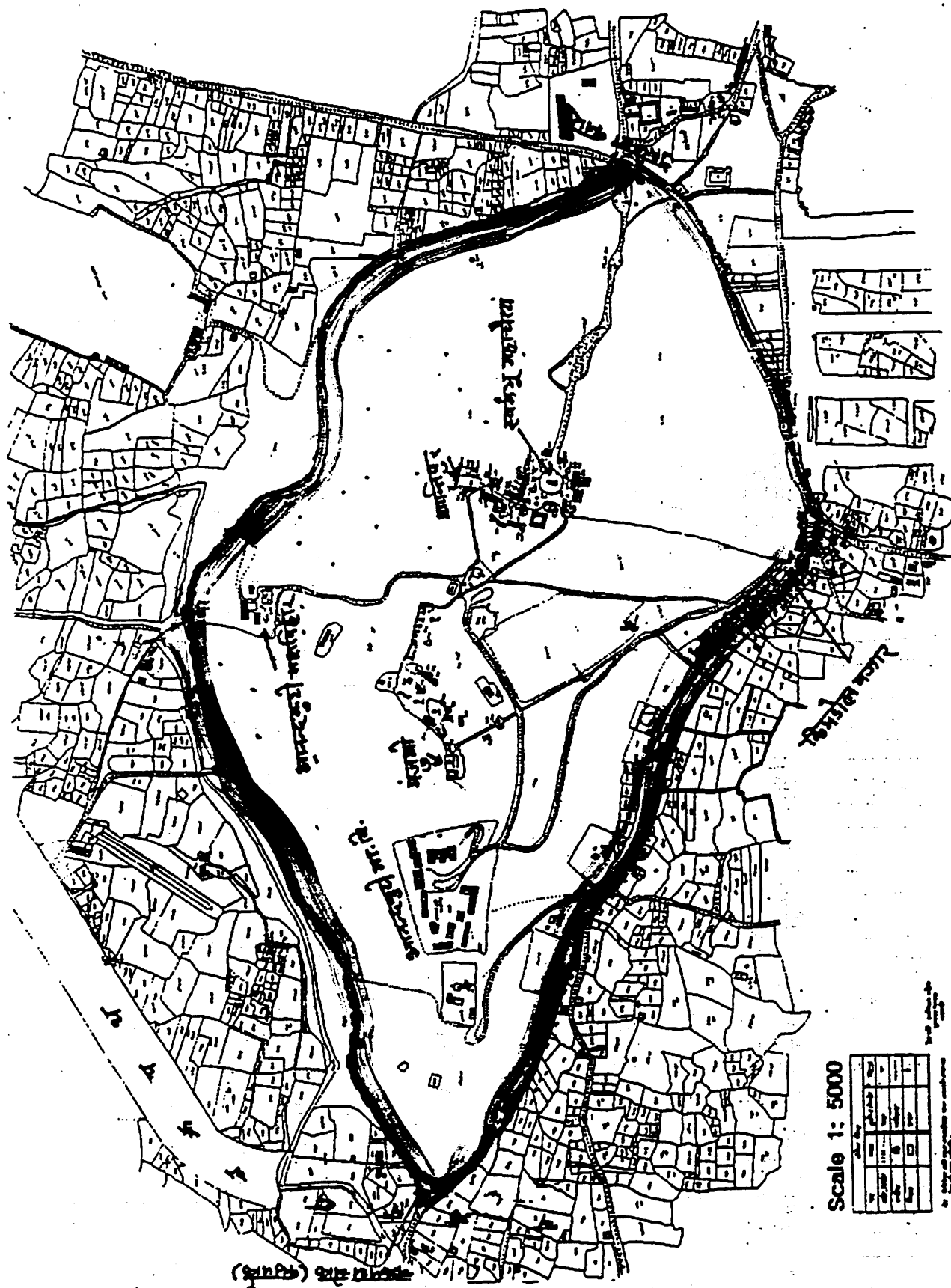
Ref. no./	Monument name, date (if available) ICOMOS assessment on the state of conservation	Owner
13.	Gyanmala Bhajan Sattal This Rana-period <i>sattal</i> lies adjacent to the main approach to the stupa, on the north side of the staircase, and is used daily for religious music performances. Prior to the UNESCO-supported stabilization works to the top of the hill, there was a matching <i>sattal</i> on the south side of the steps. The free-standing <i>sattal</i> is constructed on a brick sub-structure built into the hillside. This building had suffered from settlement, but the cracks in the masonry have been successfully stitched during the recently completed repairs by the DoA. The Joint Mission commends this conservative approach, which should be emulated elsewhere.	Guthi
14.	Large group of <i>caityas</i> to the north west of the main stupa [Ill. Swayambhu 5] Following the 1993 Mission, these <i>caityas</i> have been cleaned of whitewash to restore their original appearance.	
15.	Group of <i>caityas</i> to the south of the main stupa The Joint Mission was informed that the stone <i>caityas</i> will be cleaned of whitewash. The Tibetan tradition of pouring whitewash over such monuments should be discouraged. The donations box built among this group of <i>caityas</i> should be relocated to a less prominent position.	
16.	Group of <i>caityas</i> between the two hills The group of larger <i>caityas</i> on the slope of the eastern hill are constructed of rendered brickwork on bases which have <i>daci apa</i> brickwork with stone dressings. The Joint Mission was concerned that a number of images had recently been hacked out from the niches on the face of the <i>caityas</i> . To prevent future thefts, site security needs to be considerably enhanced.	
17.	Group of six <i>caityas</i> on the slope of the western hill These grey stone <i>caityas</i> have recently been restored by the DoA. Since	

Ref. no./	Monument name, date (if available) ICOMOS assessment on the state of conservation	Owner
	then, the domes have been decorated with enamel paint and the <i>daci apa</i> brickwork of the bases has been painted. The Joint Mission was informed that the paint will be removed.	

Swayambhunath Monument Zone

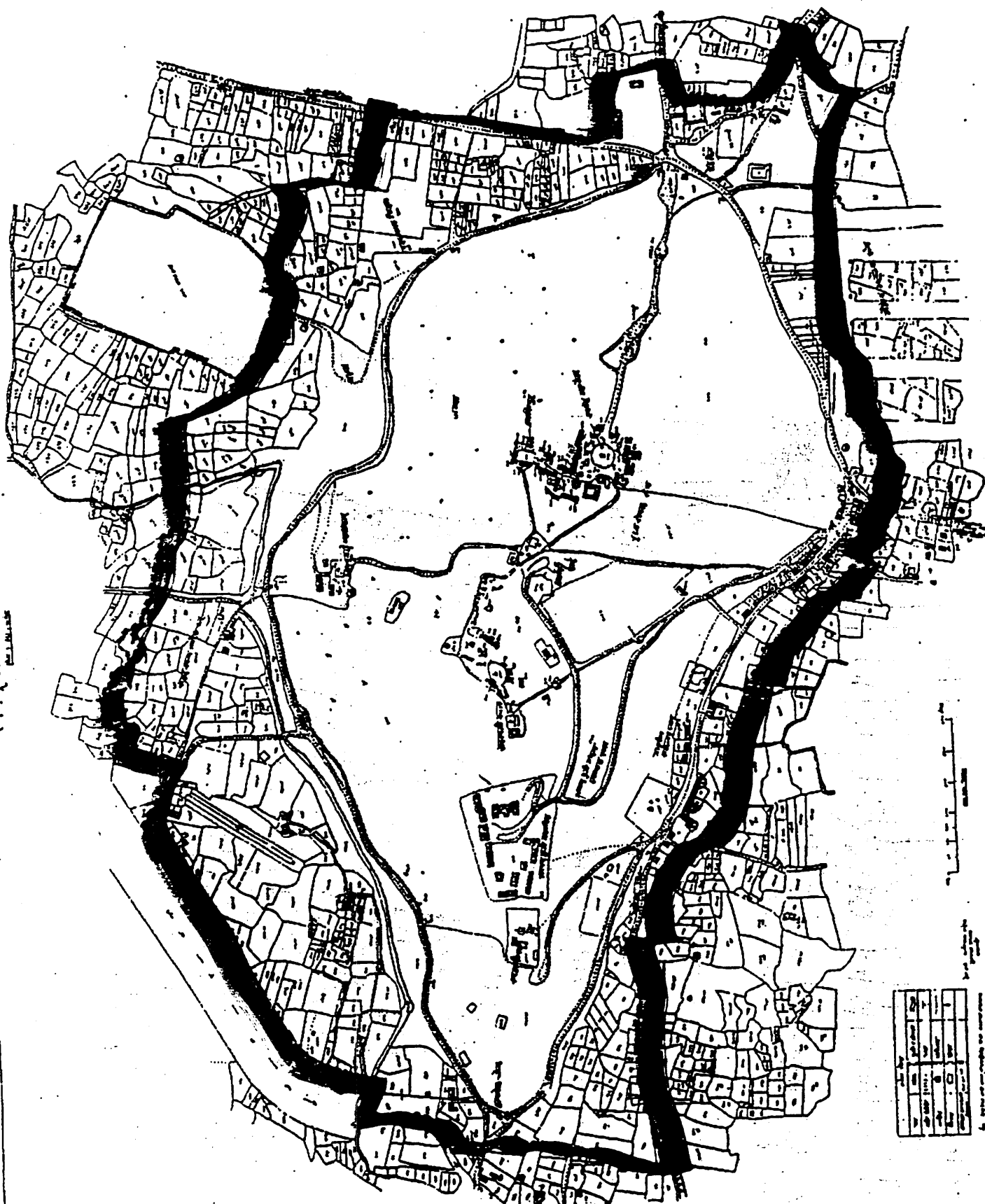
Boundary as indicated in the 1979 nomination form

Scale 1:5000



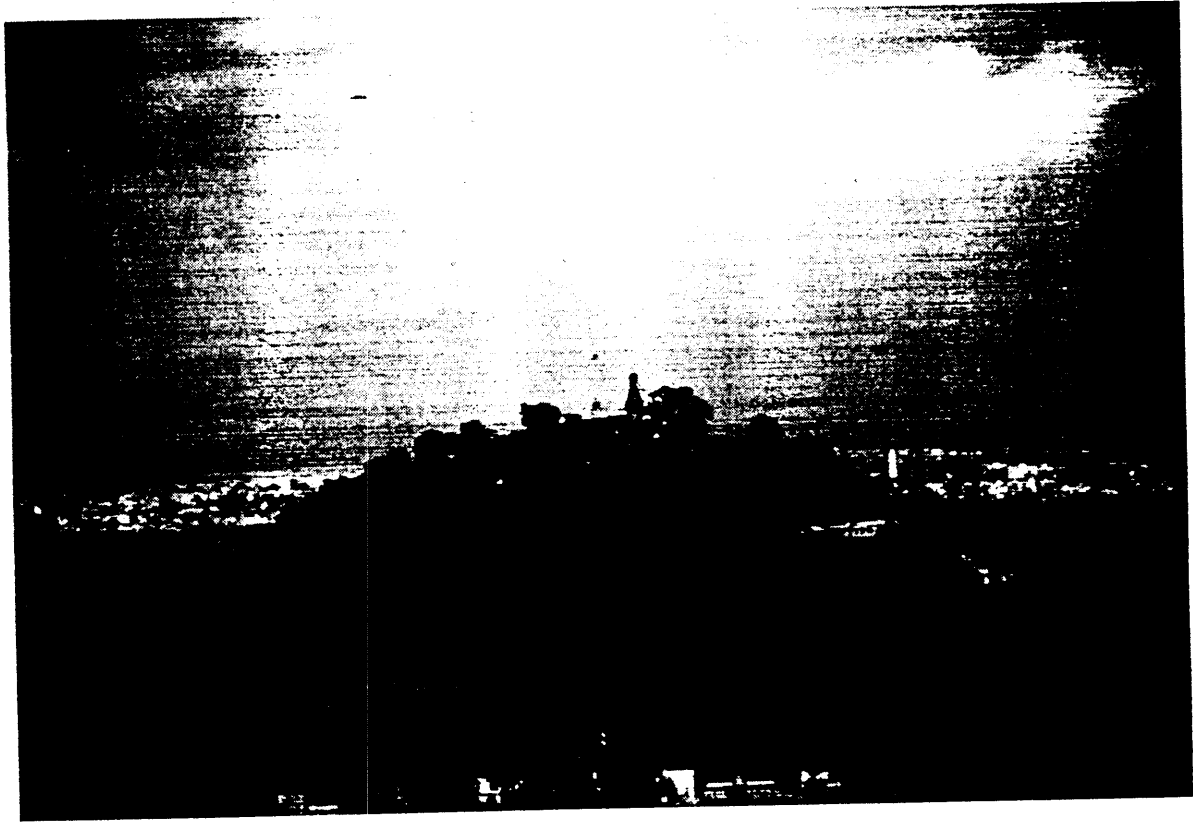
Scale 1: 5000

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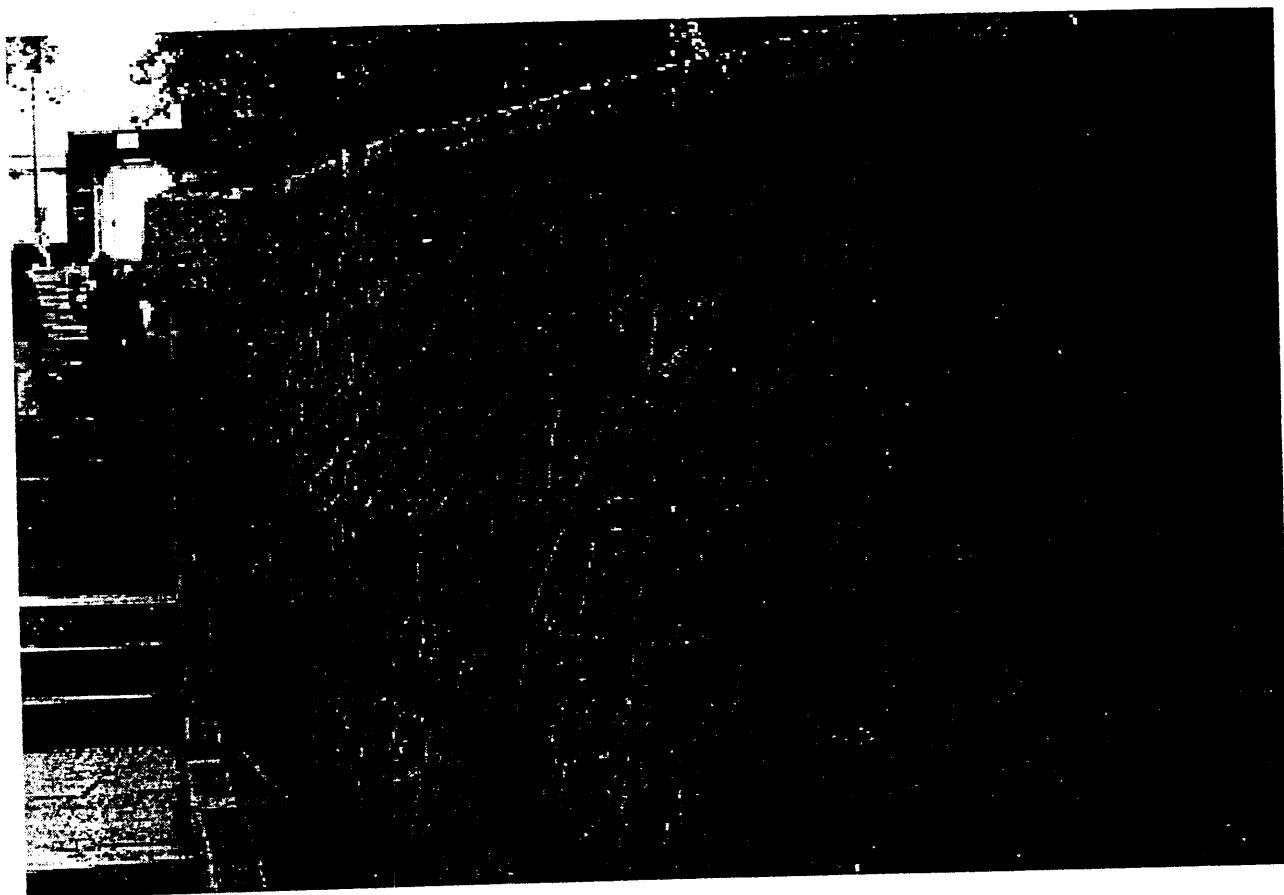


સાચી જાણ

[illegible]



III. Swayambhu 1. The Swayambhunath MZ occupies a steep and prominent hill at the western edge of the Kathmandu Valley (See Ch. 6) (© DM)



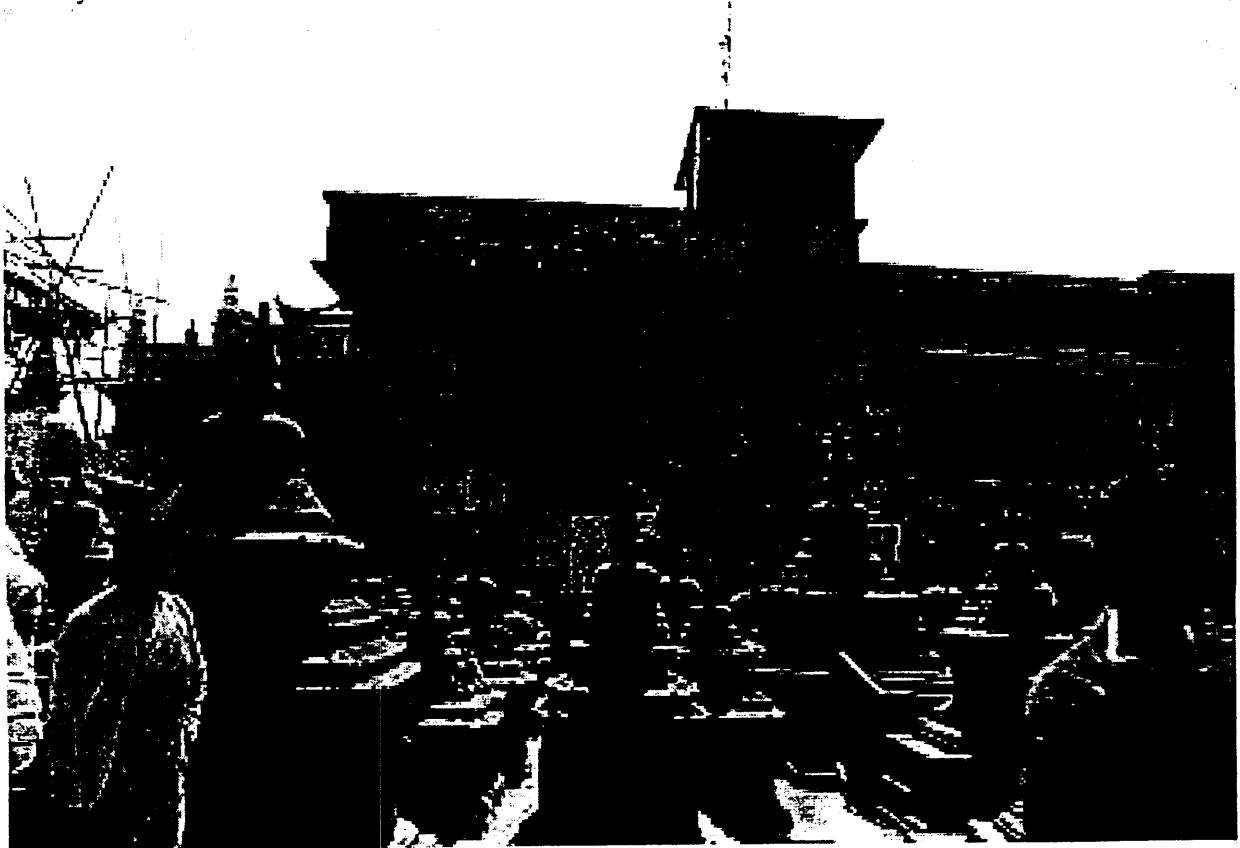
III. Swayambhu 2. The energetic Federation of Swayambhu Management and Conservation has transformed the management of the Swayambhunath MZ. However, the quality of building work should be controlled by the DoA and unfavorable practice such as this cement pointing avoided (see Ch. 6, ICOMOS state of conservation report, setting). (© JT)



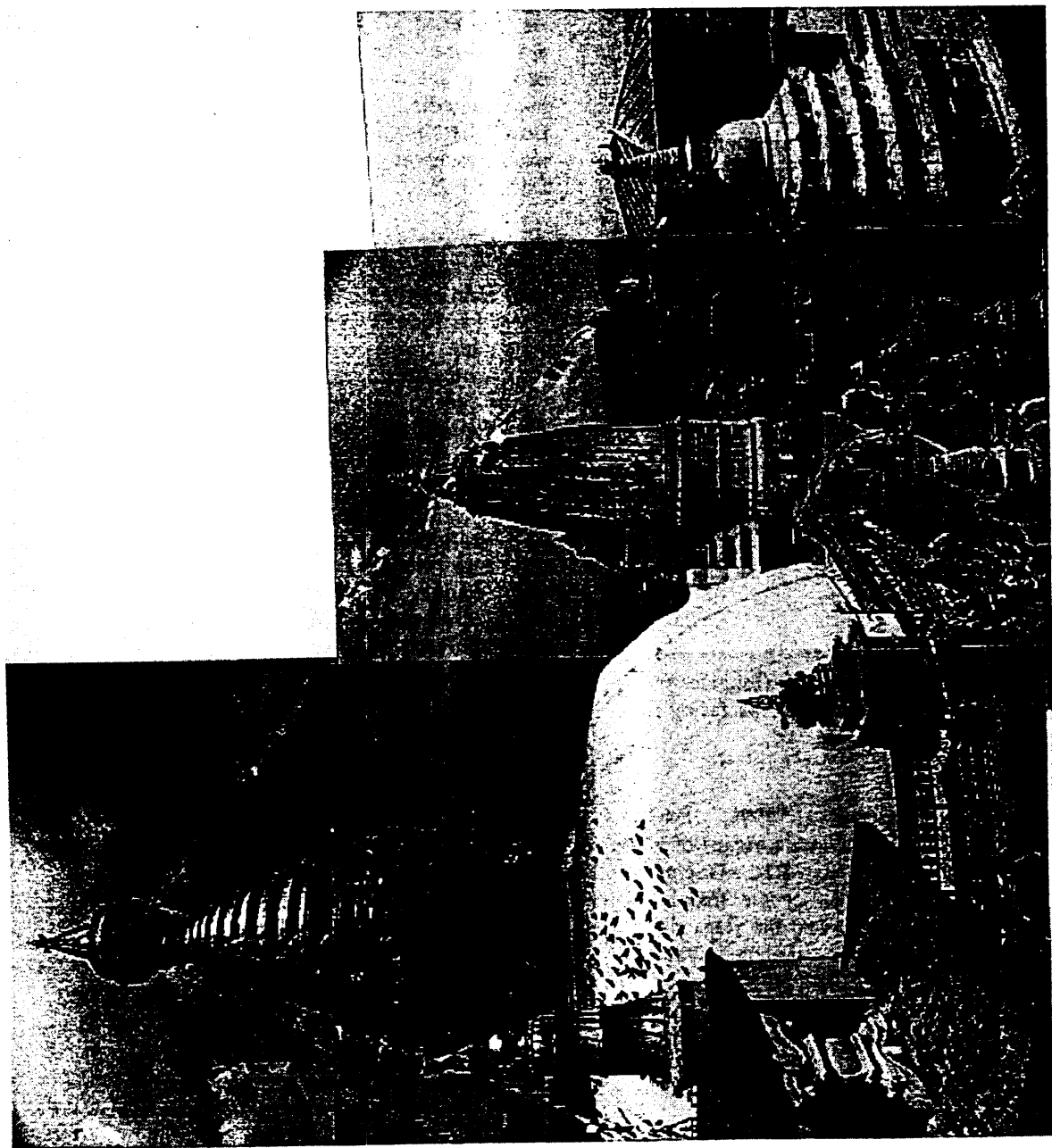
III. Swayambhu 3. The DoA has reconstructed the Majusri Sattal at Swayambhunath MZ since 1993 in a traditional style, replacing a concrete structure which was inappropriate to the setting of the MZ. (See Ch. 6, ICOMOS state of conservation report, setting) (© DM)



III. Swayambhu 4. The Joint Mission was informed that the large traditional house behind the group of *caityas* at Swayambhunath MZ would be restored (see Ch.6, ICOMOS state of conservation report, setting). (© JT)



III. Swayambhu 5. Since 1993, intrusive advertisements have been removed from the Swayambhunath MZ. The practice of tipping whitewash over the *caityas* has been controlled too (see Ch. 6, ICOMOS state of conservation report, setting). (© JT)



III. Swayambhu 6.

A sweeper at Swayambhunath MZ. (© JT)

III. Swayambhu 7. The largest stupa at Swayambhunath MZ (© JT).

Chapter 7: Bauddhanath Monument Zone

Identification

Bauddhanath [Ill. Bauddha 1] is situated in flat terrain to the north east of Kathmandu. At the time of inscription, it formed a separate village in a largely rural area [Ill. Bauddha 4]. It has now become part of the suburbs of greater Kathmandu and is part of the area administered by KMC.

Description

The MZ of Bauddhanath consists of the largest stupa in Nepal (Monument V-MZ 3 in the Protective Inventory) and its setting. It is believed to have been constructed during the Licchavi period (early centuries A.D. to A.D. 879) and probably received its present form in the 15th century.

A sixteen-sided low masonry wall incorporating prayer wheels, encloses a three-tiered base in the form of a mandala, oriented to the points of the compass. This base supports the stupa itself, a giant white-washed solid hemisphere surmounted by a *harmika* (a square masonry block) painted with the all-seeing eyes of the Buddha on each face. Above the harmika is a stepped spire covered with gilt-copper plates topped with a circular metal parasol. Strings of prayer flags extend from the parasol to metal poles surrounding the perimeter of the stupa.

The surrounding low wall encloses some smaller stupas to the east. The entrance shrine was rebuilt in 1993.

A circular street surrounding the stupa forms its setting and is essential to its integrity. At the time of inscription, it comprised a ring of 2 or 3-storied houses, mainly traditional in form.

Management

a) Ownership

The stupa is owned by the local *guthi* (religious trust or organisation). The houses and shops facing the circular street are privately owned.

b) Legal status

At the time of nomination in 1979, HMGN delineated a large circular area with a radius of 500 metres centred on the stupa (Map B1). Originally this zone was intended to protect the traditional buildings, the landscape setting and the stupa rising dramatically above the low surrounding buildings. [Ill. Bauddha 4]. On 30 July 1984, HMGN declared and gazetted Bauddhanath as a Preserved MZ (Map B2). The gazetted area was considerably smaller than the 1979 delineation and omitted the landscape setting, but included the buildings immediately around the stupa.

In view of the erosion, even after 1984, of much of the stupa's setting — by the demolition and replacement of historical houses on the surrounding circular street and by new development on the surrounding rice fields — the 1993 Mission recommended the boundary of the Bauddhanath MZ be reduced to encompass only the stupa and its surrounding houses. Subsequently, HMGN has redefined this zone. The revised area is in the final process of being gazetted (Map B3). This new zone will delineate a slightly larger area than that recommended in 1993. The Joint Mission considered this new boundary appropriate to the topography of the site. It also protects the integrity of the stupa's setting. An official English translation of the Bauddhanath Area Development Board (Constitution) Order, 1997, has been provided to the UNESCO World Heritage Centre.

c) Protective measures and management

As a gazetted MZ, the by-laws applying to the Site are in force. Currently, however, there is no DoA branch office on site. Consequently monitoring has been sporadic. A Bauddhanath Area Development Board has recently been formed to co-ordinate management of the site in co-ordination with the DoA and KMC.

A Conservation Master Plan for Bauddhanath, completed in 1997, as reported to the 21st Session of the World Heritage Committee, will be approved by HMGN before 30 November 1998 and an English translation forwarded to the UNESCO World Heritage Centre.

d) Sources of finance

No separate government or international funds are currently available for safeguarding this MZ.

e) Visitor facilities and statistics

As there are neither visitor facilities nor site interpretation, HMGN agreed with the UNESCO-ICOMOS proposal that a visitor/information centre be established. Public lavatories of a good standard are not yet available.

No statistics on visitor number are available.

ICOMOS state of conservation report

The stupa

The stupa is in good condition and is maintained by the *guthi*. The annual limewash, considered an act of worship, was underway at the time of the Joint Mission's visit.

There was some shaling of mortar to the surface of the terraces. It is understood from the DoA that all crack filling is now undertaken with lime/*surkhi* mortar. This is a practice which should continue. The copper-plated spire appears to be sound and the fabric skirts to the surmounting parasol have recently

been renewed. The perimeter wall appears to be in good condition. The recently rebuilt temple at the entrance, roofed in copper, is in good condition.

The surrounding houses

Progressive demolition of the traditional houses which ringed the stupa [Ill. Bauddha 2] and their replacement with inappropriately scaled and detailed modern concrete structures has continued apace. Of the 27 traditional houses recorded in 1993, only 15 remain.

Many property owners successfully operate shops and restaurants to cater for growing numbers of pilgrims and tourists. There is economic pressure to demolish traditional houses and erect much larger concrete buildings to allow for business expansion. There has been little success in ensuring new construction complies with approved designs and building by-laws. Approximately 50% of the buildings surrounding the stupa were rebuilt since 1984 and most of them infringe the by-laws, particularly due to excessive height. This has diminished the dominance and visibility of the stupa [Ill. Bauddha 3]. The DoA has drawn up an inventory of all the houses surrounding the stupa in preparation for a feasibility study designed to correct illegal buildings.

Another symptom of the commercial exploitation of the site is the proliferation of intrusive advertising signs on buildings facing the stupa. The Joint Mission has recommended these be removed and shop signage be strictly controlled.

It was decided that ICOMOS should make an assessment of all the surrounding buildings [Ill. Bauddha 4], in order to identify surviving traditional houses and to recommend ways in which illegal modern buildings can be altered to conform with by-laws (see Annex 1 below).

ICOMOS considers, in particular, that the requirement for full pitched roofs with a maximum ridge of 35 feet above the pavement be strictly enforced. This will often mean the removal of roof terraces, recessed upper storeys and water tanks. The eaves should normally be detailed in a traditional manner with struts. In most cases, only a pitched roof facing the stupa is essential, but at the southern entrance to the site, the island side and facing the open space to the north, pitched roofs should be required on all visible elevations.

The size of over-large windows in illegal buildings should be reduced in accordance with the by-laws. In some cases, the facade treatment is significantly out of character with the traditional buildings of the World Heritage Site and complete refacing has been recommended.

In all cases, suggested alterations have been kept to the minimum required to ensure the buildings conform with the by-laws and respect the stupa setting. Out of the 88 buildings considered damaging to the stupa setting, 43 illegal buildings, constructed since 1984, need some alteration. One requires total demolition prior to rebuilding with the approved design.

A temporary, single-storey, temple has been constructed on the public open space to the north east of the stupa. The Chiniya Lama has given an undertaking to the DoA that this illegal structure will be demolished following the redevelopment of the gompa.

Other uninspected buildings within the MZ are less important to the stupa's setting but, it is essential that illegal rooftop extensions be removed to enhance views around the monument.

Creation of a public open space

The Joint Mission was informed that the development of public open spaces is a priority for KMC. There is an undeveloped area to the north of the stupa, within the MZ, which allows for potential views of the monument over the rooftops. It provides a valuable open space in this increasingly urban area.

At the time of the Joint Mission's visit, the site was contaminated by rubbish and was in an unsanitary condition.

The Joint Mission considered this area could become a public garden for use by pilgrims, residents and tourists, if KMC acquired the site by purchase or lease. If this recommendation is implemented, it will partially compensate for the loss of the site's open setting. The rear elevations of buildings facing onto the proposed open space will need particular consideration.

Annex 1**Corrective Measures Recommended by ICOMOS**

The survey of houses surrounding the stupa starts at the entrance to the site with the building to the left of the gate and proceeds in a clockwise direction round the stupa.

Bldg. No.	Cadastral No.	Description of building	Corrective measures recommended
1.*	195	Crude, concrete-framed house with a balustraded roof terrace, which forms a poor flank to the entrance to the site	The building should be refaced to the main street and half the top storey should be demolished and a pitched roof fitted, which should return round the corner so it faces both the main street and the approach to the stupa.
2.*	194	An unfinished concrete frame, continuous with No. 1	This building should be treated in a uniform manner with No. 1.
3.*	192	A 3-storey building with a terrace extension	The terrace and half the second storey should be demolished and a pitched roof with a full outer slope should be constructed.
4.*	142	This replaces a traditional building which existed in 1993	It occupies an important corner site framing views of the stupa. The terrace storey and half the top floor should be demolished and a pitched roof constructed.
5.*	143	A 3-storey building with a set-back terrace storey	The terrace should be demolished, the eaves reduced to half the height of the second-floor windows and a pitched roof added.
6.	315	A good Rana-period building, which must not be demolished. Its condition appears to be sound.	
7.*	316	A 3-storey building of recent construction with stucco decoration	The terrace storey should be demolished, the eaves reduced to the head of the second-floor windows and a pitched roof should then be added.
8.	145	An early modern building with wooden floors, dating to before 1984	
9.*	377	This 4-storey concrete building replaces a traditional building which was recorded in 1993.	The third floor should be demolished and the eaves should be reduced to half the height of the second floor. A pitched roof should then be constructed. The centre section of the over-wide windows should be walled up to produce two windows of more acceptable proportions per floor.
10.*	376	A four-storey building with an additional terrace storey	The third and terrace floors should be demolished and a pitched roof should be constructed. The facade is poorly detailed and should be refronted with narrower windows.
11.*	146	A 3-storey building with an additional illegal terrace storey	The terrace storey should be demolished and the height of the second storey should be reduced to the springing of the window arches. A pitched roof should then be constructed.
12.	147	An early modern house with wooden floors	

* building requiring alteration or demolition.

Bldg. No.	Cadastral No.	Description of building	Corrective measures recommended
13.*	148	Narrow, 3-storey house with an additional illegal terrace storey	The terrace storey should be demolished and the eaves reduced to half the height of the second floor. A pitched roof should be formed.
14.*	149	This building replaces a traditional house recorded in 1993.	Remedial work should be the same as for No. 13.
15.	150 151	Pre-1984 modern house with wooden floors	
16.	152	A narrow pre-1984 modern house with wooden floors	
17 A & B.	153 154	A fine Rana-period house which must at all costs be preserved	
18.*	155	A 3-storey house with one illegal terrace storey and another partly constructed	The terrace storeys should be demolished and the eaves reduced to half the height of the second-floor windows. A pitched roof should be constructed. The windows are large and inappropriate and the facade should be refaced with windows of a more appropriate proportion.
19.	156	A large, modern, gompā with a gate flanked by two low buildings. It is acceptable in its impact on the setting of the monument.	
20.	157	An early modern building	
21.	158	An early modern building with wooden floors	
22.	159	Another early modern building with wooden floors	
23.	160	A 3-storey undistinguished mud-brick building. The first-floor windows are altered.	
24.*	161	A 3-storey building with an additional terrace storey	The terrace storey and two-thirds of the second floor should be demolished to allow the construction of a pitched roof. Attic windows should be formed under the eaves.
25.*	162	A 3-storey building with an additional terrace storey	The terrace storey and half the second floor should be demolished, perhaps moving the carved central window to the floor below. A pitched roof should be formed with attic windows under the eaves.
26.	163	An undistinguished mid-20th-century building with a pitched roof. Its scale is appropriate to the setting of the stupa.	
27.	164	A good Rana-period building which must be retained.	

* buildings requiring alteration or demolition.

Bldg. No.	Cadastral No.	Description of building	Corrective measures recommended
28.	165	A good Rana-period building which must be retained.	
29.*	166	The new house of Beti Laxmi Shakya, which replaces a fine Rana-period house, identical in design to house No. 30. Planning permission was granted on condition that the facade was reconstructed in replica to drawings supplied by the Department of Archaeology. Providing this was done, it was agreed that the substantial illegal rear extensions could remain. However, the owner had flouted the terms of the planning consent and has completed the front range to a new design with higher storeys and forward of the historic building line. It should be noted that the rear of this site faces over the public open space to the north of the stupa proposed in this report.	This house was partly demolished in March 1998 but has been illegally rebuilt within the existing concrete frame. The illegal building should be thoroughly demolished and a replica façade constructed in accordance with the approved drawing.
30.	167	A distinguished Rana-period house which originally matched the house on the site of No. 29.. This building should be retained at all costs and carefully repaired. At the time of the mission's visit, holes were noted in the tiled roof.	
31.*	168	A pre-1984 modern building of reasonable scale, but with an illegal rooftop extension	The illegal roof-top extension should be demolished.
32.*	168	Another pre-1984 modern building of reasonable scale	The illegal terrace extension should be demolished.
33.*	169	A very large stucco building with roof terrace, built in 1993. The facade is acceptably detailed, but the eaves line is too high. It should be noted that the rear of this building will be visible from the proposed open space.	The roof line should be reduced to just above the second-floor carved windows, following demolition of the terrace storey. A full pitched roof should then be constructed.
34.	174	The guthi office is a 3-storey early concrete building of undistinguished design. Proposals have been submitted to demolish this building to make way for an enlarged gompa.	The replacement of Nos 34 and 35 with a new temple would be acceptable if the scale and design are sympathetic to the original character of the surrounding buildings, in particular to No. 36, which is immediately adjacent. It should be noticed that the site of the proposed new temple is immediately opposite the main entrance to the stupa.
35.	175	The existing gompa is mid-20th-century concrete building of undistinguished design with prayer hall on the first floor.	
36.	176	The Chiniya Lama's old Darbar is a 3-story Rana-period building of outstanding design which must be retained at all costs. The stucco decoration is particularly notable. There is a modern extension of legal height to the rear of the west wing. The upper storeys of the darbar are vacant and in poor repair, tiles are missing from the roofs, especially at the ridge. The first Japanese visitor to Nepal was a Japanese monk who stayed here in 1898.	It is to be hoped that the project proposal prepared by the DoA for the restoration of this important building can be implemented, perhaps with the support of Japanese Buddhists.

* buildings requiring alteration or demolition.

Bldg. No.	Cadastral No.	Description of building	Corrective measures recommended
37.*	176	A three-storey modern building with a roof terrace screened by a pitched roof	The building mainly conforms to the by-laws, but the small rooftop extension and water tank should be removed.
38 A & B.*	460	A 3-storey building, now divided vertically into two restaurants, supporting two levels of roof terraces	The terraces should be removed to allow for the construction of a traditional pitched roof.
39 - 40.	182	A yellow modern building constructed before 1984. The height is acceptable.	
41.	180	An early modern building constructed before 1984	
42.	181	A modern building with a wooden floor, built before 1984	
43.*	182	A corner building of 3 storeys	The roof needs to be made full depth, removing the terrace and struts should be added under the eaves.
44.*	413	A 3-storey modern corner building on the east side of the proposed open space	The roof terrace should be removed and a pitched roof constructed.
45.	497	A gap site; it would appear that formwork is in the process of being constructed.	It is essential that any building on this site is constructed in accordance with the by-laws and approved drawings.
46.	496	A low, modern, building built before 1984	
47 - 49.	498 412	A row of pre-1984 modern buildings of acceptable scale	
50.*	124	A 3-storey concrete building with a roof terrace	Half the second floor should be removed and a pitched roof constructed.
51.*	517	A 3-storey building	A pitched roof should be constructed.
52.*	126	A 3-storey building with a recessed terrace storey	The terrace storey should be demolished and a pitched roof constructed.
53.*	127	Another 3-storey building with a recessed terrace storey	The terrace storey should be demolished and a pitched roof constructed
54A & B.*	166	Gateway to a modern gompā, flanked by two 2-storey flat-roofed buildings of similar design	The appearance of the flanking buildings would be enhanced by the addition of pitched roofs.
55.*	167	A 3-storey building with a terrace	The second floor should be lowered and a pitched roof should be constructed. The windows should be narrowed.
56.*	168	A 3-storey building with a recessed terrace storey. The eaves line is acceptable.	The terrace storey should be removed and a pitched roof should be constructed. The windows should be narrowed to improve their proportions.
57.*	169	Another 3-storey building with a recessed terrace storey. The eaves line is acceptable.	The terrace storey should be removed and a pitched roof should be constructed. The windows should be narrowed to improve their proportions.
58.*	170	Another 3-storey building with a recessed terrace storey. The eaves line is acceptable.	The terrace storey should be removed and a pitched roof should be constructed.
59.*	547	An unfinished 3-storey building with a recessed terrace storey. The eaves line is acceptable.	The terrace storey should be removed and a pitched roof should be constructed. The windows should be narrowed to improve their proportions.
60.	171	An early modern building of acceptable design	
61.*	172	Under construction	The recessed terrace storey should be demolished and the pitched roof extended.

* buildings requiring alteration or demolition.

Bldg. No.	Cadastral No.	Description of building	Corrective measures recommended
62.*	747 748	An acceptable recent 3-storey building, designed with the assistance of the DoA. This replaced a modest mud-brick building recorded in 1993.	The illegal terrace storey was not part of the approved design and should be demolished.
63.*	174	An illegal building, in the course of construction at the time of the Joint mission's visit, which replaced another mud-brick building recorded in 1993. The storey heights are greater than desirable, although the eaves line is acceptable.	The illegal terrace storey should be demolished as a minimum and a full pitched roof should be constructed.
64.	175 176	A humble, 2-storey mud-brick house	
65.*	177	A 3-storey modern house with a recessed terrace storey which replaces a traditional building recorded in 1993.	The eaves line should be reduced and the terrace storey demolished. A pitched roof should then be constructed. The fenestration should be improved.
66.*	178	Another 3-storey modern house with a recessed terrace storey which also replaces a traditional building recorded in 1993.	The eaves line should be reduced and the terrace storey demolished. A pitched roof should then be constructed. The fenestration should be improved and the projecting vertical ribs should be removed.
67.*	179	A 3-storey building with an additional recessed terrace storey and large arched windows in the façade	The terrace storey should be demolished and the pitched roof extended. The arched windows should be replaced with windows conforming to the by-laws.
68.	729	A good 3-storey mud-brick house with carved windows. The roof has been replaced with corrugated iron.	The house must be retained and should be retiled.
69.*		A 3-storey modern building with an additional recessed terrace storey	The terrace storey should be removed and a pitched roof constructed.
70.*	183	A recent building of acceptable design which replaces a mud-brick building	The illegal terrace storey is not part of the approved design and should be removed and the eaves line should be reduced to the top of the second-floor windows, prior to the addition of the pitched roof.
71.	185	A fine Rana-period house which was mutilated shortly before the mission's visit by the removal of the pitched roof, which has been replaced by a corrugated-iron monopitch roof sloping to the rear. This building should on no account be demolished.	The reinstatement of the tiled, pitched roof should be a priority. Further repairs to this structure will be required.
72.*	184	A 3-storey modern building with a recessed terrace storey	The terrace storey should be demolished and the roofline should be reduced to the head of the second-floor windows prior to the construction of a pitched roof. The over-wide windows should be altered to conform with the by-laws.
73.*	187	A 3-storey building with roof terrace	The eaves line should be reduced and a pitched roof should be constructed. The over-wide windows should be made to conform with the by-laws by blocking the central third.
74.*	187	A corner building, important in views of the stupa from the gateway. The building is three storeys high with an additional terrace storey and roof-top water tanks	The eaves line should be reduced, the terrace storey and tanks demolished and a pitched roof should be constructed.

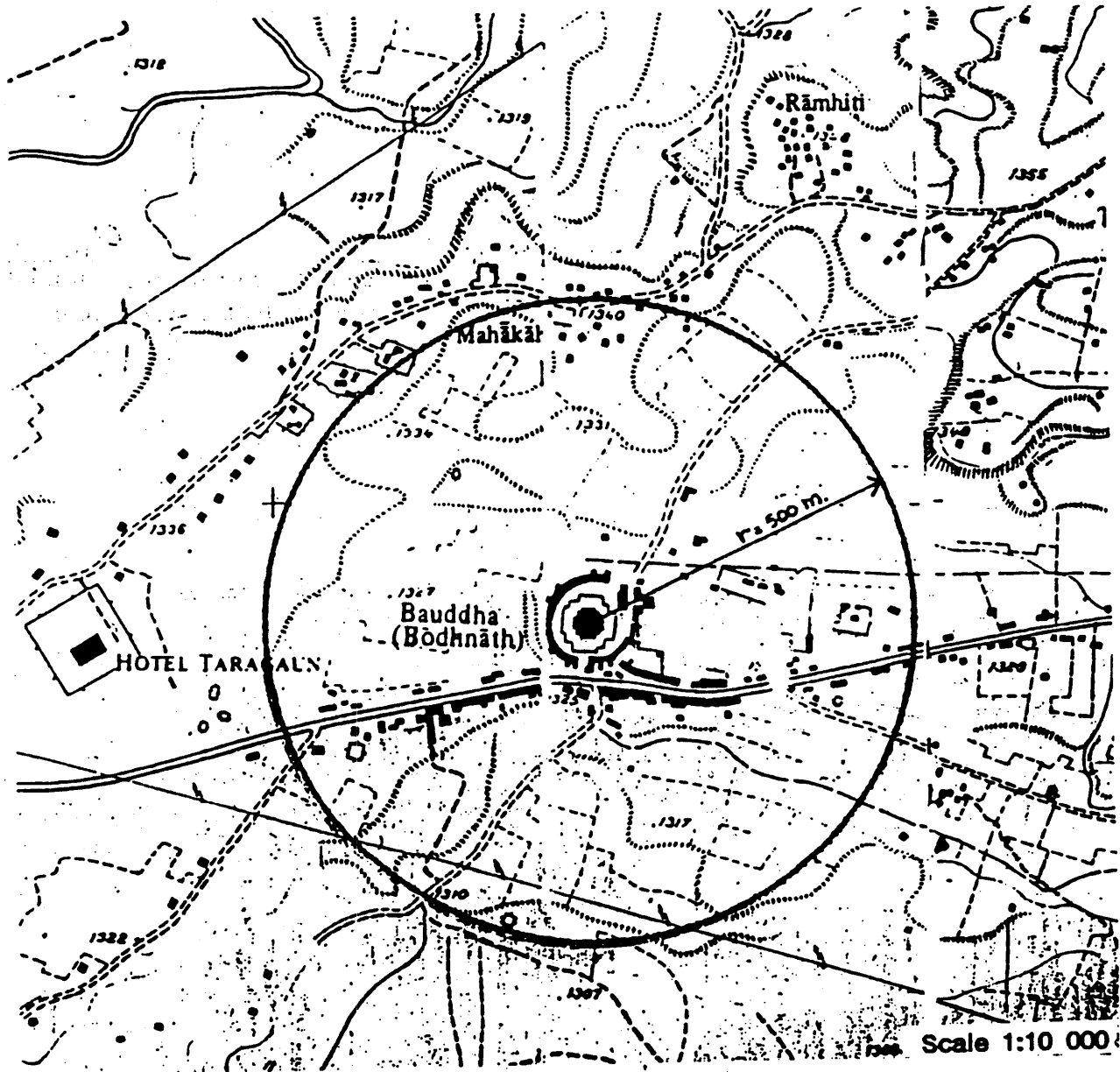
* building requiring alteration or demolition.

* building requiring alteration or demolition

Bldg. No.	Cadastral No.	Description of building	Corrective measures recommended
75.*	188, 189	A 3-storey building flanking the approach to the stupa	The eaves line should be reduced and a pitched roof constructed.
76.	194, 192, 193	A good Rana-period house which faces the main road and is immediately to the right of the gateway. It is an essential part of the setting of the stupa and helps to signal the entrance. It should on no account be demolished.	The building is in need of general repair and the drainage along the west gable needs to be improved to divert rain water away from the shop doorway, as the floor is lower than the external paving.

Island site north-east of the stupa

77.	169	A good, 3-storey mud-brick building with a gable end which is ornamented with blind arches. This building is very close to the stupa and its modest scale emphasises the vast size of the monument.	This house should be retained and repaired, the exposed brickwork of the gable protected with limewash and the corrugated-iron roof replaced with tiles.
78 A & B.	187 188	A plain, mud-brick building which again emphasises the great size of the stupa.	This building should be repaired and the corrugated-iron roof replaced with tiles.
79.	186	A mud-brick building with one carved window	This house should be retained and repaired and the corrugated-iron roof replaced with a tiled roof of steeper pitch.
80.	185	A simple mud-brick building which should be retained and repaired	The corrugated-iron roof should be replaced with a tiled roof of a steeper pitch.
81.	184	An exceptionally ugly concrete building of four storeys and excessive height with a roof terrace. The building predates 1984.	
82.	183	A gompa built before 1984, with a low building to the south. The gompa is acceptable in scale.	
83.	185	A modest, relatively recent, 2-storey building to the rear of the island site	
84.	187	A single-storey shop	
85.	188	A very humble, 2-storey traditional building. There are gap sites to the rear of the mud-brick buildings facing the stupa.	
86 - 88.	189	Three 1-storey shops to the rear of No. 77	

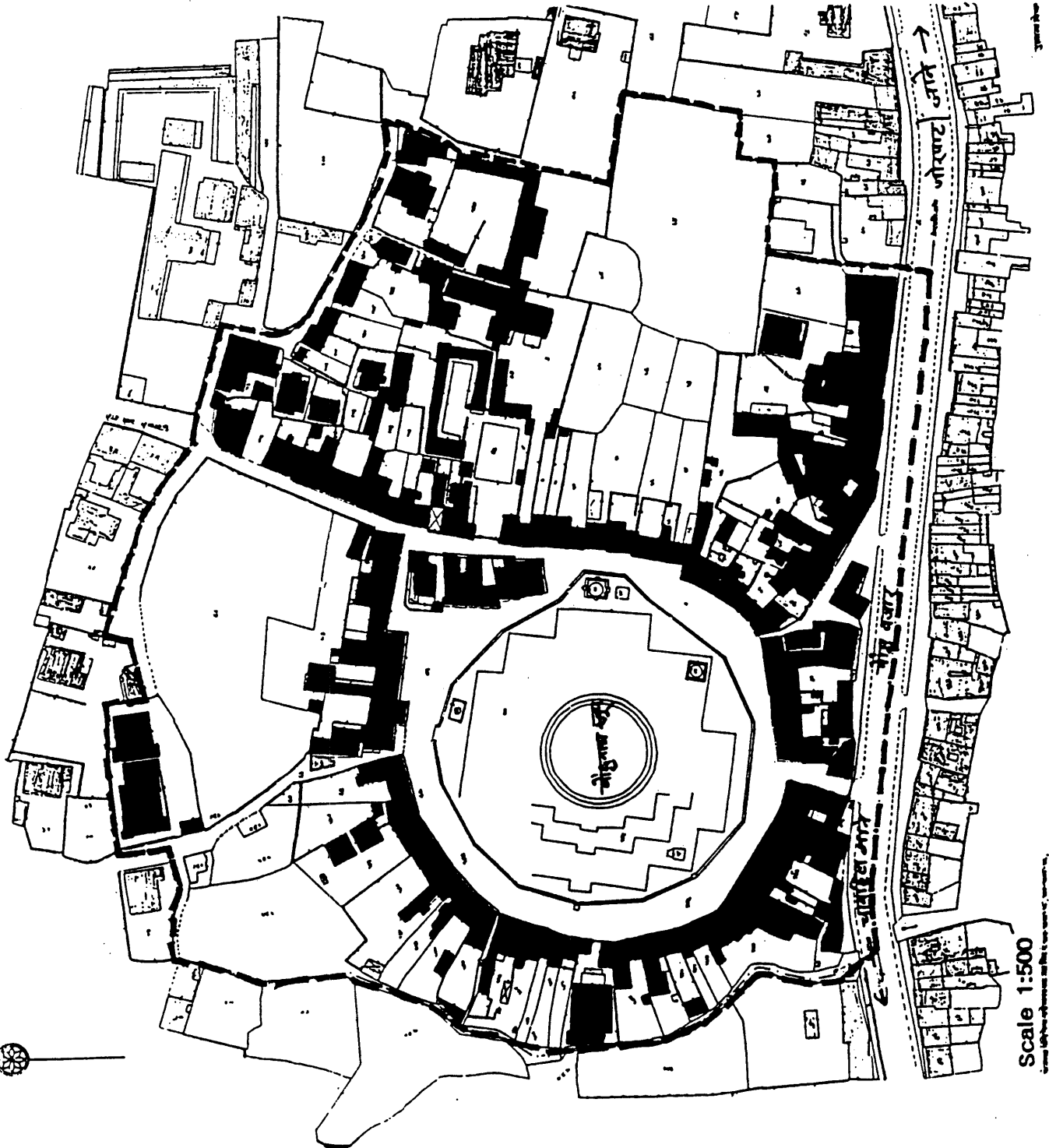
Map B1**Bauddhanath Monument Zone****Boundary as indicated in the 1979 nomination form.****Scale 1:10,000**

Map B2**Bauddhanath Monument Zone**

Boundary gazetted by HMGN in 1984.

Scale 1:500

बौद्धनाथ संरक्षित स्मारक क्षेत्र



Scale 1:500

Source: Survey of Nepal, 1984. Digitized by the National Library of Medicine, 1992.

Map B3

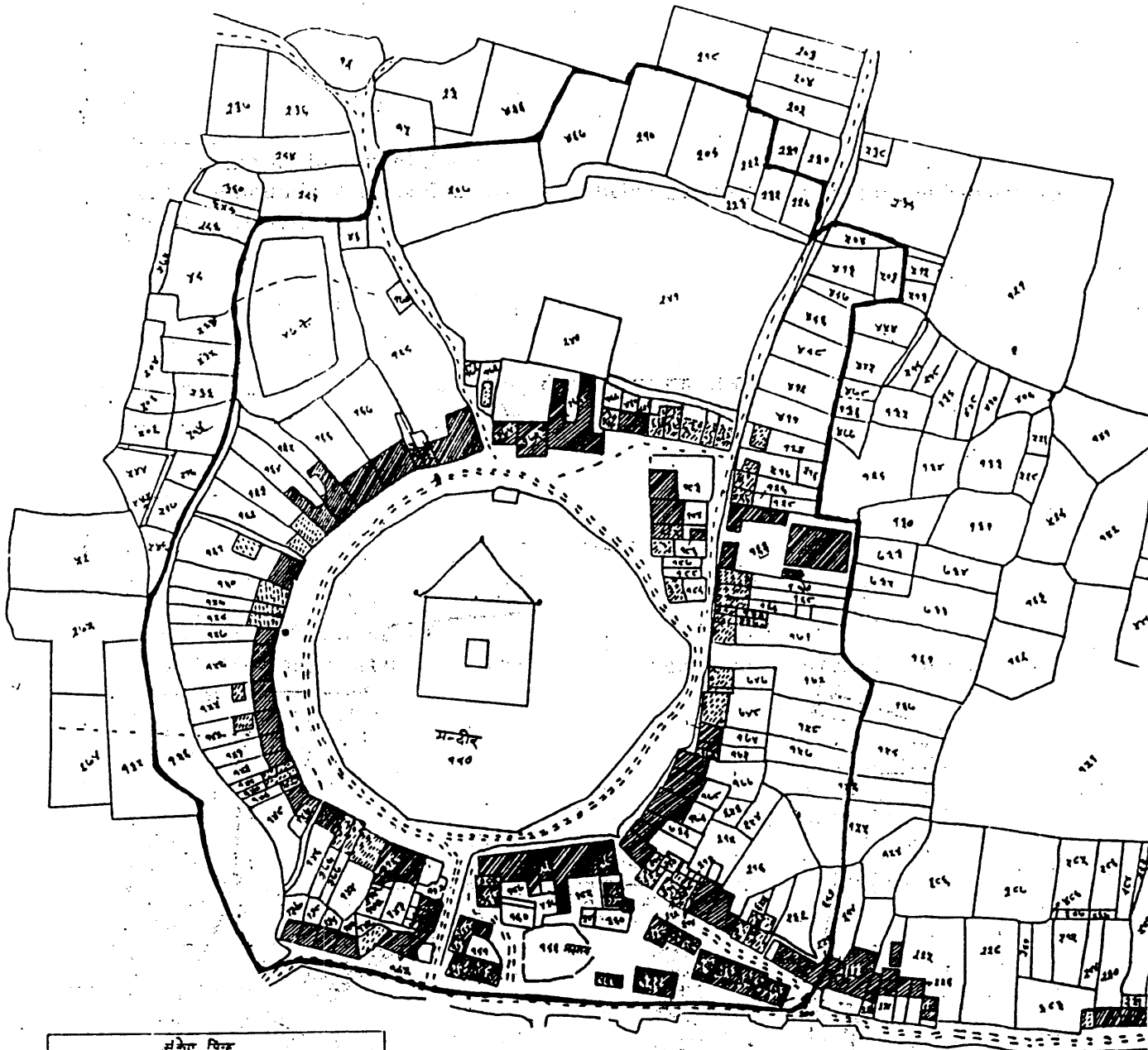
Bauddhanath Monument Zone

Reduced boundary in the final process of being gazetted (expected by 30 November 1998) by HMGN.

Chapter 7 Bauddhanath MZ page 106

बौद्धनाथ संरक्षित स्मारक क्षेत्र

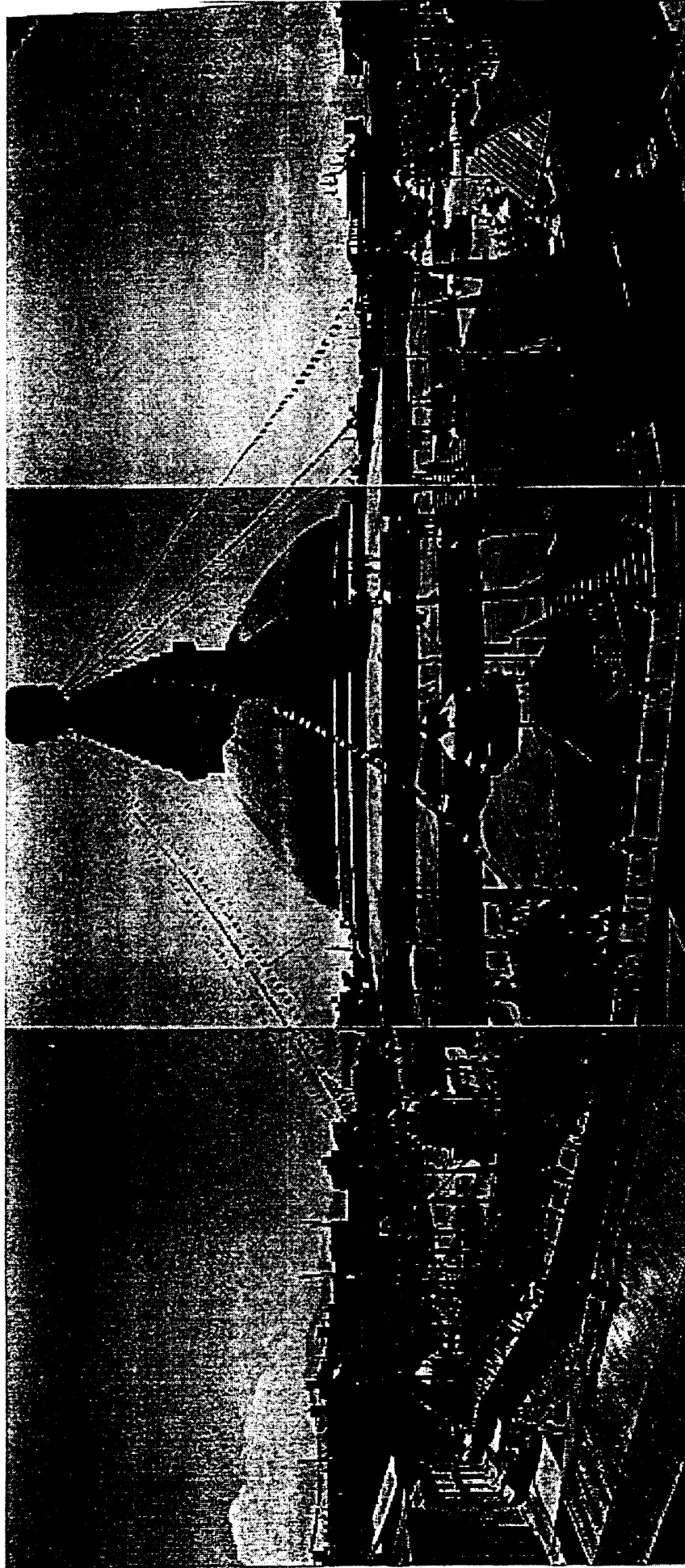
स्केल १" = १००'०" फिट



संकेत चिह्न			
घर		कुलोद रोडवेज	
मटो गेरेटो		धारा	
मन्दिर		कोडेलाह	
मिला		तरफ	
मार्गिक स्मारक क्षेत्र			

येन मने प्रगतिमान मन्दिर
पुरातन विमान
मन्दिरको

नोट: भेदिकेका मारी मन्दिर मन्दिरको मन्दिर, मन्दिरको मन्दिर
येन मने मन्दिर मन्दिरको



III. Bauddha 1 Baudghanath MZ is centred by a massive stupa, which rises out of a stepped base in the form of a mandala (see Ch. 7) (© JT)



III. Bauddha 2. The traditional houses which surround the stupa at Bauddhanath MZ have been progressively demolished and replaced with large concrete structures. At the time of the Joint Mission's visit, ICOMOS noted that half of the buildings directly facing the stupa are illegal (see Ch. 7 ICOMOS state of conservation report, the surrounding houses; Corrective measures recommended by ICOMOS). (© JT)



III. Bauddha 3. The illegally constructed rear extension of the house of Mr Beti Laxmi Shakya at Bauddhanath MZ. This is a typical example of massive illegal new buildings, which destroy the skyline and view of the stupa (See Ch. 7. Corrective measures recommended by ICOMOS, No. 29) (c DM)



III. Bauddha 4. Complete view of the Bauddhanath stupa from the west, showing the rural setting surrounding the stupa in the 1970's. (From: Protective Inventory Vol. I, V-MZ3, page 137)

Chapter 8: Pashupatinath Monument Zone

Identification

Pashupatinath MZ consists of a sacred pilgrimage place for Hindus from all over the world. Pashupatinath, situated to the east of Kathmandu, now forms part of the city's suburbs and is administered by KMC. The MZ straddles the Bagmati River from east to west, although the river defines part of the northern boundary of the site.

Description

Pashupatinath is a highly important religious site and incorporates a number of monument groupings. The main temple, a 1696 rebuild of a temple built in 1412, is situated on the western bank of the Bagmati River where it debouches from a small gorge [Ill. Pashupati 1]. Many of the monuments to the south of the main temple complex were built in the 19th century when the site was considerably expanded. There are also Licchavi-period and medieval monuments in this area. The temples and shrines on the opposite bank of the river date largely from the 19th-century. The village of Deopatan, now part of the suburbs of greater Kathmandu, rises up the hill to the west, behind Pashupati Temple.

The large 19th-century Vishvarupa Temple and the 18th-century Goraknath Temple are situated on the hill to the east of the river. Both monuments are the focus of lesser satellite shrines and resthouses. The Guheswari Temple, restored in 1653, is situated on the banks of the Bagmati River, at the northern end of the site.

The Bagmati River is an important characteristic of this MZ as it serves as the place of ritual for cremation of the deceased as well as for sacred bathing. Unfortunately, the river is highly polluted and at the time of the Joint Mission's visit, the water level was extremely low, exposing a bed of mud and a large quantity of charred logs from cremations. The Joint Mission was informed of plans to build a modern crematorium above the site and was shown a sewer under construction, which will divert sewage to a new treatment plant downstream.

Management

a) Ownership

The monuments belong to different *Guthis*. The site is administered by the Pashupati Area Development Trust, established in 1988 under the chairmanship of Her Majesty the Queen. The territory under the Trust's control is larger than the area of the MZ and includes a substantial area to the west of the Ring Road, as well as the northern half of the runway of Tribhuvan International Airport. The houses in Deopatan are in private ownership.

b) Legal status

Although it forms part of the KVVHS, inscribed on the WH List in 1979, Pashupatinath MZ is not protected under the provisions of the Ancient Monument Preservation Act yet. At the time of KVVHS's inscription on the WH List, the boundary [Map PP1] indicated in the 1979 nomination form enclosed an area including the ancient Newari settlement of Pashupati-Deopatan and Mrgasthali forest, with the sanctuaries of Guhyesvari, Visvarupa and Gorakhnath. The northern boundary was formed by the Bagmati River, thus leaving Gauri Ghat (a structure listed in the nomination form) outside the MZ. While the Rajajesvari Temple was included in the boundary, the ritual forest of Bhandarkhal was excluded.

A "Pashupati Kshetra Bikas Kos", or "Pashupati Area Development Trust" was set up in 1988 under the chairpersonship of Her Majesty the Queen. This trust constituted an authority that was to ensure the preservation of the site as well as guide development. Pashupatinath, thereafter, became subject to a special Pashupati Area Development Trust Act of the Parliament. In 1988, the trust extended the boundaries of authority well beyond the area defined in the 1979 nomination form [Map PP2], and even included part of the Tribhuvan International Airport runway.

During the 1993 Mission, it was recommended that the MZ exclude the area which forms part of the Tribhuvan International Airport, but include the *hitis* opposite the Rajarajesvari Temple, Gauri Ghat, and the stretch of 15 metres across the Bagmati River. This proposed redefined MZ boundary [Map PP3] was slightly larger than the 1979 nomination form boundary, but would cover an area incorporating the historical monuments included in the 1979 nomination form.

This redefined boundary was discussed by the DoA and the Pashupati Area Development Trust. In June 1997, the Pashupati Area Development Trust was to provide a map to link the new boundary to the plot numbers (cadastral survey). HMGN intended to gazette the new boundary thereafter. At the time of the Joint Mission, the redefined boundary had not been gazetted. The MYSC assured the Joint Mission that it would be gazetted before 30 November 1998 (see Chapter 13 Action 9).

The public and religious monuments have been put on an inventory by a consultant archaeologist. The inventory is to be published.

c) Protective measures and management

Following the gazetting of the boundary of the MZ, the Ancient Monument Preservation Act will require amendments to devolve the DoA's development control functions to the Pashupati Area

Development Trust. In order to fulfil these responsibilities, the Trust has created seven new posts for archaeologists, architects and civil engineers. Two engineers and one promoted engineer have been appointed, so far.

A Conceptual Master Plan for Pashupatinath was accepted by the Board of the Pashupati Area Development Trust in 1998. An English translation of the plan was transmitted to the WHC. This defines a core area surrounding the main temple, a consonant area, encompassing adjacent monuments and the Guheswari Temple. The rest of the territory for which the Trust is responsible is a continuum area. The plan provides for a cleared space around the core area containing the main temple. Rs 60 crores (approx. US\$ 10 million) has been allocated for the compulsory purchase of private houses.

d) Sources of finance

As Pashupatinath is a focus of pilgrimage for Hindus from the entire Indian sub-continent, the Pashupati Area Development Trust has considerable financial resources to promote religious activities on the site and to conserve the monuments.

e) Visitor facilities and statistics

Pashupatinath receives large numbers of pilgrims and other visitors from Nepal and outside. However, no statistics are available. New public lavatories have been provided to the east of the Bagmati River, but these do not appear to be well maintained.

ICOMOS state of conservation report

The village of Deopatan

The traditional route to Pashupatinath from the west is via a stone-paved street, which slopes quite steeply down to the temples on the banks of the Bagmati River. The Joint Mission was impressed by the picturesque qualities of the street and its value in providing an attractive approach to the temple area. The houses on either side are mostly of traditional construction and include a number with good carved windows. What may be the earliest of these, on the southern side of the street, has bulging brickwork to the upper part of the wall and needs extensive repair [Ill. Pashupati 2]. A pair of houses on the northern side of the street, about midway down, have carved windows and the upper has *daci apa* brickwork [Ill. Pashupati 3]. Secular buildings of this age and quality should be regarded as monuments and are worthy of careful repair. The later and less elaborate buildings of traditional construction are essential to the integrity of the street and should be preserved and repaired. There are a relatively small number of modern concrete houses which disrupt the scale of the street. It is hoped further contraventions of the by-laws of B.S. 2051 will be avoided by closer co-operation between the Pashupati Area Development Trust and KMC. It was apparent at the time of the

Joint Mission's visit that representatives of the two bodies were unsure of their relative responsibilities in enforcing the regulations.

A major monument of the Shaha-period, the Sadavarta Sattal (also known as Mahasianghar), lies immediately inside the boundary of the core area, to the north of the street. It is a large 3-storey courtyard building constructed of *daci apa* bricks with high quality carved timber decoration [Ill. Pashupati 4]. The east range, which appears to be a post-1934 rebuild, is completely derelict and the other, earlier, ranges are in a state of disrepair and only marginally in use. Proposals to restore the building next year are to be welcomed, but immediate emergency repairs to prevent further deterioration are highly desirable.

On the southern side of the street, there is a large house of the Shaha-period, with finely carved woodwork. The rear elevation, which faces a temple, is constructed of *daci apa* bricks. The ground floor of the street front is concealed by crudely constructed shops and the upper storeys are in poor repair. The repair of this fine building has not been scheduled, but should be included early in the Trust's restoration programme.

Apart from these two distinguished buildings, the Master Plan drawn up by the Trust indicates the demolition of all other traditional houses in the core area. Given that the Joint Mission considered careful conservation of the street should be a priority, ICOMOS experts were dismayed by this proposal. A number of these domestic buildings have carved windows of traditional style and others are decorative buildings of the Rana-period, which are sympathetic in scale [Ill. Pashupati 5]. They frame the entrance to the major temple complex and ICOMOS strongly recommends they be carefully repaired, reinstating missing details. In order to exercise control over the usage and appearance of the buildings, the Joint Mission could see no reason why they should not be taken into the ownership of the Trust and put to beneficial uses. The Joint Mission has therefore recommended there be a presumption that all historical buildings be retained, repaired and put to a viable use. The demolition of historical fabric should be avoided and the Master Plan should be elaborated accordingly.

In addition to the domestic buildings, there was some confusion as to whether the large, Rana-period building housing the secondary school was to be preserved. This dignified building should be retained for future use, possibly as a guesthouse for pilgrims or another use related to the site as it retains its historical and architectural value.

Bagmati River

Cleansing the Bagmati River will greatly enhance the site and its value to pilgrims and visitors. It will also allow ritual bathing to be safely resumed.

The wider area

The Joint Mission was in favour of the plan to buy and demolish illegal buildings recently constructed in the southern part of the MZ. The plan will restore the open setting of the principal monuments. In other areas, the planning by-laws should be strictly enforced, including rectifying infringements of the height regulations. The strip of land on the northern bank of the Bagmati, opposite the Guheswari Temple, has been included in the area which is to be gazetted as the Pashupatinath MZ. This will protect the setting of the temple complexes at this edge of the site. It is therefore imperative that this area is protected from encroachment by private development. A landscaping scheme should be prepared to screen the modern development spreading over the flat land to the north.

East of the Bagmati River, there is the Mrgasthali forest, an exceptionally attractive wooded area. Every effort should be made to preserve the natural beauty of this part of the site, which is close to the expanding city of Kathmandu.

The monuments listed in the 1979 nomination form

The Joint Mission was concerned that major monuments to the south of the main Pashupati temple were not included in the core area designated by the Master Plan, but formed part of the consonant area (buffer zone). It should be stressed that the whole of the Pashupatinath MZ should be subject to the same stringent conservation standards. Some of the monuments in the proposed consonant area are listed in the original nomination, although other monuments of equal importance are not.

Ref. no/ Ref. no. in nomination form	Monument name, date (if available) ICOMOS assessment on the state of conservation	Owner
1. [V-MZ5.1]	Pashupati and Vasuki Temples 1696, 1649 [III. Pashupati 1] The main temple complex is closed to non-Hindus, but is visible from the terrace on the east bank of the Bagmati River. It is surrounded by a complex of subsidiary buildings, many dating from the Rana-period. These highly worshipped temples, which benefit from royal patronage as well as financial offerings from pilgrims from the whole subcontinent, appear to be in generally good condition. Due to the considerable financial resources, some works have been carried out in recent years, although these have not always been sympathetic to the historical integrity of the complex. The Joint Mission, while recognizing that this is very much a living monument, strongly felt that conservation should be given greater priority and new works should represent the highest standard of traditional design and craftsmanship. In common with buildings throughout the site, corrugated iron roofs are used instead of tiles because of the high risk of damage by monkeys.	<i>Guthi</i>
2. [V-MZ5.2]	Arya Ghat and Surya Ghat The <i>ghat</i> itself is in generally good condition. There is some loss of stonework to the domes of the three shrines below the Pashupati temple. The buildings opening on to the <i>ghat</i> appear to be in good condition. At the northern end of the <i>ghat</i> , at a high level, an ashram of the Rana-period is built into the cliff. This highly picturesque building is in poor repair. It is important that it be repaired and retained. To the north, is a large terracotta image of Vishnu. The brickwork surround is open-jointed. A small stone shrine over a Shiva Linga, immediately to the north, is collapsing.	<i>Guthi</i>
3. [V-MZ5.3]	Bachhareshwari Temple The Bathsala Temple, between the two bridges, is a 2-storey pagoda temple with gilt-copper roofs. Its condition is generally good, although there is a tilt to the upper roof. The tantric carvings at the bottom end of the struts have recently been coarsely disfigured by an application of silver paint, which should be removed.	<i>Guthi</i>
4. [V-MZ5.4]	Rajrajeshwari Temple 1407 (a monument in the proposed consonant area) This temple complex is used by mourners for thirteen days following the death of a relative. The single-storey brick temple with a gilt-copper roof is	<i>Guthi</i>

Ref. no./ Ref. no. in nomination form	Monument name, date (if available) ICOMOS assessment on the state of conservation	Owner
	in good condition. The courtyard also contains the plastered brick Jijung Prakeswar temple, which has considerable plant growth on the cornices. Repairs are urgently required to prevent their collapse. The surrounding courtyard is in fair condition, but there is some subsidence of the <i>dharamsalas</i> and general maintenance is required. The bricks in the south wall are eroded due to rising damp.	
5. [V-MZ5.5]	Panchadeval Temple 19th century (a monument in the proposed consonant area) [Ill. Pashupati 6] [Ill. Pashupati 7] The five, domed temples of rendered brick, which stand on a stepped platform in the middle of the courtyard, are in an advanced state of decay. There is tree growth in the upper cornices, resulting in disturbance and loss of brickwork. The Joint Mission was informed that tenders are being sought for the repair of these temples, so work should be carried out at an early date. The temples are surrounded by a square courtyard consisting of a 2-storey <i>dharamsala</i> constructed of <i>daci apa</i> bricks with carved woodwork. The west range of the courtyard has been recently reconstructed to a good standard, using lime- <i>surkhi</i> mortar. The east range, where the posts of the external <i>dalan</i> were punching through the pine lintels, has recently been repaired <i>in-situ</i> . Further repairs are required to all but the west range. It should be noted that, despite their disrepair, the <i>dharamsalas</i> are used as a home for needy elderly people who have no family support.	Guthi
6. [V-MZ5.6]	Banakali Temple A modern shrine containing a 6th-century image, with an adjoining <i>sattal</i> . This complex is in reasonable repair.	Guthi
7. [V-MZ5.7]	Jayabageshwari Temple 16th century This temple complex is situated to the west of the Ring Road. A 3-storey pagoda temple with gilt-copper roofs, recently restored. The L-shaped <i>sattal</i> to the west was completely rebuilt in 1996 to a historically inaccurate design, utilising <i>daci apa</i> brickwork and carved windows. This highlights the need to gazette the MZ immediately so that the protection afforded by the Fifth Amendment to the Ancient Monument Preservation Act can be properly applied. Emphasis must be on the repair <i>in-situ</i> of structures in the MZ.	Guthi
8. [V-MZ5.9]	Bhubaneshwari Temple 17th century The temple has been restored in recent years and appears to be in good condition.	Guthi
9. [V-MZ5.9]	Dakshinamurti Temple , 18th century This temple was restored under the technical supervision of the DoA shortly before the 1993 Mission and is in good condition.	Guthi
10. [V-MZ5.10]	Gauri Ghat 19th century A fine 19th-century brick <i>sattal</i> with carved windows has termite damage to the pine beams, particularly to the east elevation. Details from the windows are missing and the brickwork is eroded. The <i>sattal</i> is occupied by squatters. Immediately to the east is a line of four, domed, stone Shiva shrines. The northern-most is subsiding due to the collapse of the plinth. There is some plant growth to each dome and general repair is required. Further east, there is a brick Shiva shrine and on the river bank below there is an intrusive illegal house. South-west of the brick-built <i>sattal</i> , there is an undistinguished rendered brick Rana-period <i>sattal</i> . It is in poor repair and its terrace is collapsing at the west end.	Guthi
11. [V-MZ5.11]	Vishvarupa Temple 19th century [Ill. Pashupati 8] This very large temple is situated on a hill top in the Mrgasthali forest, east of the Bagmati River. The rendered brick main temple of Indian style was undergoing extensive repair during the Joint Mission's visit. It is commendable that the timbers supporting the dome have been renewed without rebuilding the superstructure. The central section of the west <i>dharamsala</i> , identified at risk by the 1993 Mission, has since been reconstructed. The sections on either side of the centre are still in need of repair and the south range is largely derelict. The north range is missing.	Guthi

Ref. no./ Ref. no. in nomination form	Monument name, date (if available) ICOMOS assessment on the state of conservation	Owner
	The Joint Mission was informed that restoration of the temple should be complete by 1999. Restoration of the <i>dharamsalas</i> will follow. Rs 36 lakhs (approx. US\$ 58,000) has been spent on the restoration to date out of an estimated total budget of Rs 3 crores (approx. US\$ 484,000).	
12. [V-MZ5.12]	Goraknath Temple, 18th century This rendered brick shikara temple is in fair condition, although there is some plant growth to the spire. The <i>sattal</i> to the west is in fair condition, but is leaning backwards. The lower brickwork is eroding and general repair is required. The better quality <i>sattal</i> to the east, which has good carved windows, is also in fair condition, but general repair is required. The pair of patis to the north, which flank the stairway to the Guyeshwari Temple, are in fair condition, but the columns are leaning.	<i>Guthi</i>
13. [V-MZ5.13]	Guyeshwari Temple, 17th century An important highly worshipped temple which is closed to non-Hindus. The single-storey main temple is enriched with precious silver decoration and has a gilt-copper roof. The terrace on which the temple stands is built into the hillside and is surrounded by <i>dharamsalas</i> . These are of exceptional height to the north and west, due to the slope of the ground. The complex appears to be in fair condition. Subsidence at the north-east corner had been addressed by recent rebuilding of the lower brickwork and further repairs are planned. There is a detached <i>sattal</i> to the north east on the bank of the Bagmati, which is in fair condition, although with rising-damp damage to the lower brickwork, exacerbated by cement render. To the west of the temple complex, the stairway is in poor condition. Facing the Bagmati are three Rana-period rendered brick temples with bell-shaped domes over octagonal lower sections enriched with Corinthian columns. There is much plant growth in the dome of the temple furthest to the east and some on the next. Repairs are urgently required to prevent collapse of the masonry.	<i>Guthi</i>

The monuments not listed in the 1979 nomination form

The Protective Inventory does not provide a comprehensive list of the monuments in the Pashupatinath MZ. A total of 325 monuments have now been listed and described by Vishnu Raj Karki on behalf of the Pashupati Area Development Trust and this inventory will soon be published. The table below describes the state of conservation of a selection of the most significant of these monuments. Monuments 14-19 are described from the south-east corner of the main temple complex southwards along the Bagmati. These monuments lie in the proposed consonant area, rather than the core area.

Ref. no./	Monument name, date (if available) ICOMOS assessment on the state of conservation	Owner
14.	Bhashmeshwor Temple Two domed shrines of rendered brick. The rendering is coming away and brickwork is eroding. The cornices are breaking up due to extensive plant growth and the domes are crumbling. The <i>dharamsalas</i> are informally arranged and are in extremely poor condition, although occupied by squatters. The paving of the courtyard is uneven and incomplete. The river elevation is of Rana-period brickwork, which is very open-jointed and requires pointing. The plinth is collapsing. The temple courtyard contains an icon of Umamahesvar let into the paving, which is unprotected and at risk from theft.	<i>Guthi</i>
15.	Amarkanteswor Temple The lower part of the shrine is of <i>daci apa</i> bricks with terracotta ornament supporting a rendered brick dome. The brickwork requires pointing and eroded bricks should be replaced. Some of the cornice brickwork has collapsed. The <i>dharamsalas</i> , originally of <i>daci apa</i> brick are now plastered with white clay. They have been considerably altered, with arcades of common brick replacing timber <i>dalans</i> on all but the south	<i>Guthi</i>

Ref. no./	Monument name, date (if available) ICOMOS assessment on the state of conservation	Owner
	side. The large carved windows in each elevation have been replaced with smaller openings. The buildings, which are occupied by squatters, are in poor condition.	
16.	Sleshkanswor and Amarkanteswor Temples A rectangular courtyard containing two similar brick-built shrines. The northern (Sleshkanswor) shrine has much plant growth in the cornice, which has caused the brickwork on the south side to collapse. The brickwork above the south door is cracked and the stepped plinth needs to be pointed. The south (Amarkanteswor) shrine has been whitened with clay. There is considerable plant growth in the stepped plinth and some in the cornice. The <i>dharamsalas</i> have been extensively altered for use by squatters, including bricking up the opening of the west <i>dalan</i> . The buildings are in poor condition, with extensive signs of subsidence, perhaps due to the decay of softwood beams and on the south side due to settlement of the infilled <i>dalan</i> . The west range, facing the river, has evidence of subsidence, although the main timbers appear to be relatively sound. The <i>dalan</i> has been crudely infilled with brickwork by squatters. Much of the carved detail has been lost and the main windows on the west side appear to have been renewed. The brickwork to the west of the rear range is extensively eroded.	Guthi
17.	Talejo Temple This high-quality 2-storey courtyard temple, in the style of a <i>bahal</i> , is a major medieval monument situated outside the proposed core area. The courtyard elevations are of <i>daci apa</i> brickwork with carved struts and windows. The east range appears to have been rebuilt following the 1934 earthquake and the river elevation is of common brickwork. The shrine in the north range has a gilt-copper door and <i>torana</i> . The general structural condition appears to be generally sound, although the details are deteriorating. The <i>dalans</i> of the south and west ranges have been crudely infilled by squatters. Constructed in the centre of the courtyard is a 19 th -century domed Shiva shrine; plant growth in the joints has displaced the stonework. To the south of the Shiva shrine is a stone column supporting a gilt-copper lion.	Guthi
18.	Shival Temple Adjoining the Taleju temple to the south, a rectangular courtyard contains five free-standing Shiva Linga shrines in a line down the middle of the courtyard and a line of three more built into the east wall. First, there is a rendered brick shrine with some plant growth in the dome. Next, a brick shrine with a bell-shaped dome. A quarter of the cornice has collapsed. In the centre, there is an iron cage with a gilt-copper roof, in fair condition, covering a stepped plinth of carved white marble supporting a Shiva Linga. Beyond that, a stone shrine with plant growth in the dome. The centre of the east face is bulging and may need to be rebuilt. Finally, there is a stone shrine with a collapsing dome. The shrines built into the east wall are of rendered brick, with much plant growth. The cornices are collapsing and the general condition is bad. The west <i>dharamsala</i> is partly derelict and has been crudely rebuilt at the north end following the 1934 earthquake. The <i>dalan</i> openings have been partly blocked up by squatters and, at the time of the Joint Mission's visit, the entrance was being used as a shop.	Guthi
19.	The ghat [Ill. Pashupati 10] [Ill. Pashupati 11] The adjacent <i>ghat</i> has a standing Buddha image of the Lichhavi period, partially embedded in the paving. This is a highly important work of art and its security requires review. The possibility of replacing it with a replica and transferring the original to the National Museum should be considered. A circular brick enclosure contains a very large Shiva Linga, also of the Lichhavi period, which has fallen off its base. It is in an unsanitary condition. The enclosing wall has two large cracks. The stonework of the <i>ghat</i> itself is open jointed and requires consolidation.	Guthi

Monuments 20-26 lie on the east side of the Bagmati River and are described from north to south.

Ref. no./	Monument name, date (if available) ICOMOS assessment on the state of conservation	Owner
20.	Viewing terrace The viewing terrace is supported by stone terracing rising out of the Bagmati. Behind the terrace, at the edge of the wooded bank, icons of Vishnu and Uma Maheshwor have recently been partly painted green. To the south a smaller image of Umamaheshwor has been daubed with enamel paint, presumably at the same time as the adjacent benches were painted. A fourth image appears to have been stolen. The paint should be removed immediately and the security of these icons reviewed.	Guthi
21.	Shiva shrines On a lower terrace to the west and south, there are a large number of stone-built Shiva Linga shrines with white painted domes. Their construction is attributed to the wives and concubines of Jung Bahadur Rana from 1848 onwards. They are in generally good condition. At a higher level to the east are a pair of stone Shiva Linga shrines. The west shrine has plant growth to the dome and beside it, there are collapsed remains of a stone frame for a large bell. South of the steps, the brick-built Shiva shrines are in fair condition, although there are some open joints and cracking to the brickwork. The finials are missing.	Guthi
22.	Gujerati Bhaja Sattal The 1993 Mission noted that this historical <i>sattal</i> had been inappropriately reconstructed in concrete, re-using some original carved columns. The Joint Mission was informed that the <i>sattal</i> is to be rebuilt in its historical form.	Guthi
23.	Ram Temple A square Rana-period building of rendered brickwork, supporting a bell-shaped dome. It is surrounded by classical arcades with a Corinthian portico on the west face. The condition of the building is fair, but plant growth is leading to some loss of render. The corrugated-iron roof requires attention. The classical-style ashram to the south is in fair condition.	Guthi
24.	Akadas Rudra Sivalinga Temple A rendered brick temple of the Rana-period, with some plant growth in the dome and some cracks in the render. The paving of the surrounding courtyard has recently been repaired by the Pashupati Area Development Trust.	Guthi
25.	Ram Mandir Temple A spacious and clean courtyard encloses two Rana-period temples of similar form. They are both domed and of rendered brick and are in fair condition. To the east of the southern temple is a line of three stone Shiva shrines, which have been whitened. The middle one is without a top. The courtyard is enclosed on the west, north and east by single-storey brick patis, which are in poor condition. The Joint Mission was informed that the DoA was resisting proposals to enlarge the school, to the east of the courtyard, from one to three storeys.	Guthi
26.	The ghat To the south of the Ram Mandir Temple, a new <i>ghat</i> of traditionally detailed stonework was constructed last year. There is a visitors' toilet block to the east. It is not as well maintained as the facilities at Swayambhu. Further south, a burial ground is being enclosed by a stone wall constructed with cement mortar. The Joint Mission recommended that lime- <i>surkhi</i> mortar be used for such projects in the MZ.	Guthi

Monuments 27-28 lie to the east of the Bagmati and south of the Goraknath Temple.

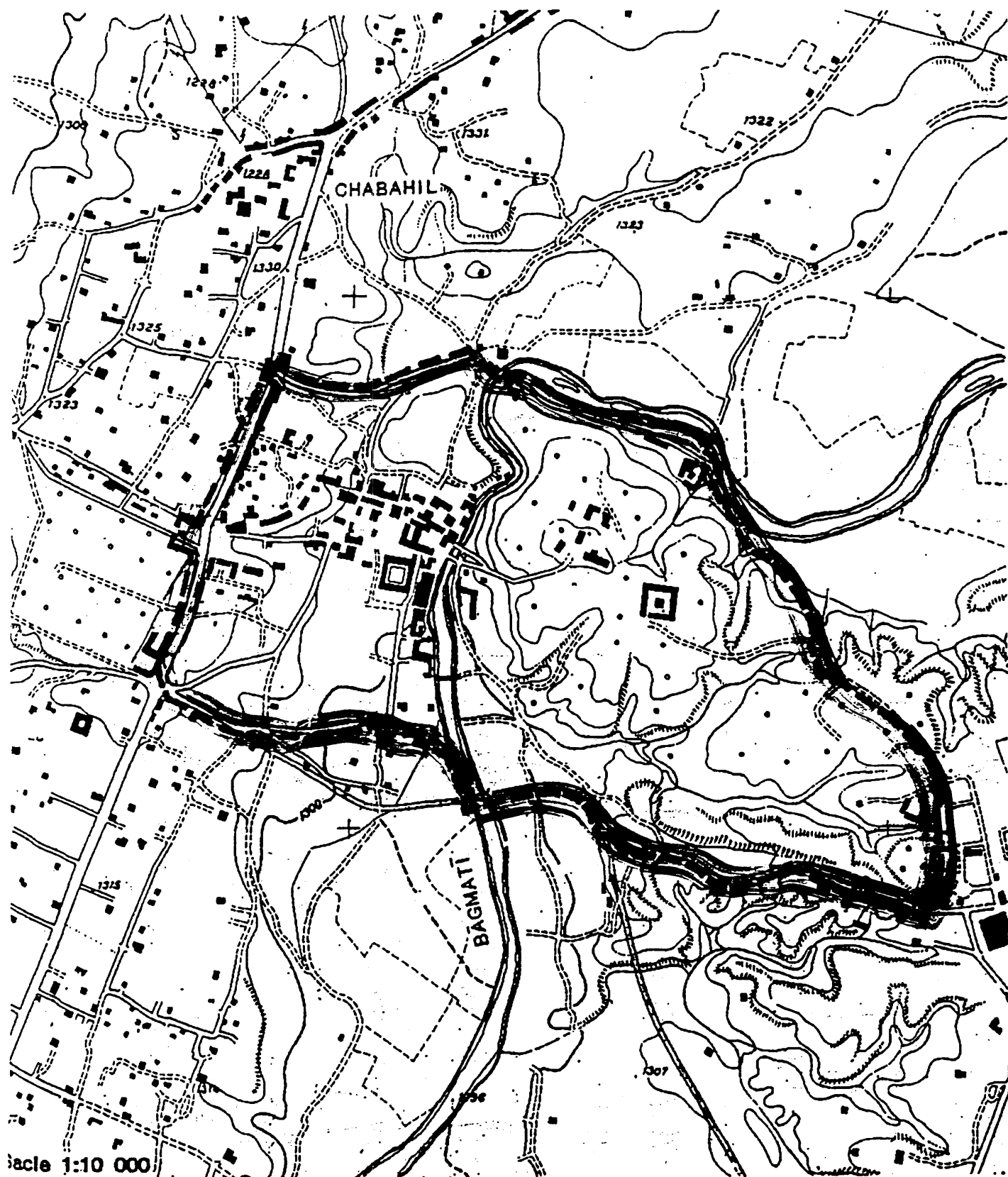
Ref. no./	Monument name, date (if available) ICOMOS assessment on the state of conservation	Owner
27.	<p>Shiva shrines [Ill. Pashupati 12]</p> <p>An extensive collection of Shiva shrines are set in a stone-paved area, lining the western approach to the Vishvarupa Temple. The shrines are constructed of stone and brick. Many of the domes have plant growth and the masonry is often open-jointed and disturbed. The brass <i>gajuras</i> are often missing. A number of stone shrines at the eastern end have completely collapsed but could perhaps be reconstructed by anastylosis. The Joint Mission considered that the partly collapsed brick shrine at the western end of this group should be conserved as a ruin.</p> <p>The Shiva shrines extending north, towards the Goraknath Temple, are in a dilapidated condition and the north eastern portion is much overgrown. A 3-storey terracotta shrine has recently been repaired and there are proposals to repair one shrine a year. However, the Joint Mission agrees that, given the advanced state of disrepair of many of the shrines, it will be necessary to speed up the conservation programme to prevent the loss of further monuments.</p>	<i>Guthi</i>
28.	<p>Lam Sattal and other <i>sattals</i> to the south of Goraknath Temple</p> <p>To the north of the approach to the Vishvarupa Temple, the south range of Lam Sattal is becoming increasingly derelict despite occupation by squatters. Termite damage to the pine beams has led to the partial collapse of the carved windows and the south-corner of the building has collapsed. The roof is in very poor condition. The west range is in better condition, although the north gable has collapsed. The carving of the windows is outstanding. The full repair of this range needs to be carried out in the near future to prevent total loss.</p> <p>The <i>sattal</i> at the south western corner of the site is undistinguished and in poor condition, with brickwork sagging over the <i>dalan</i>.</p> <p>The pair of <i>sattals</i> to the north are also in a dilapidated condition. The southern <i>sattal</i> has good carved windows. The lintel to the <i>dalan</i> is damaged by termites and the roof covering is poor. The smaller, northern, <i>sattal</i> is in similar condition.</p>	<i>Guthi</i>

Map PP1

Pashupatinath Monument Zone

Boundary as indicated in the 1979 nomination form. *Chapter 8 Pashupatinath MZ* page 118

Scale: 1:10,000

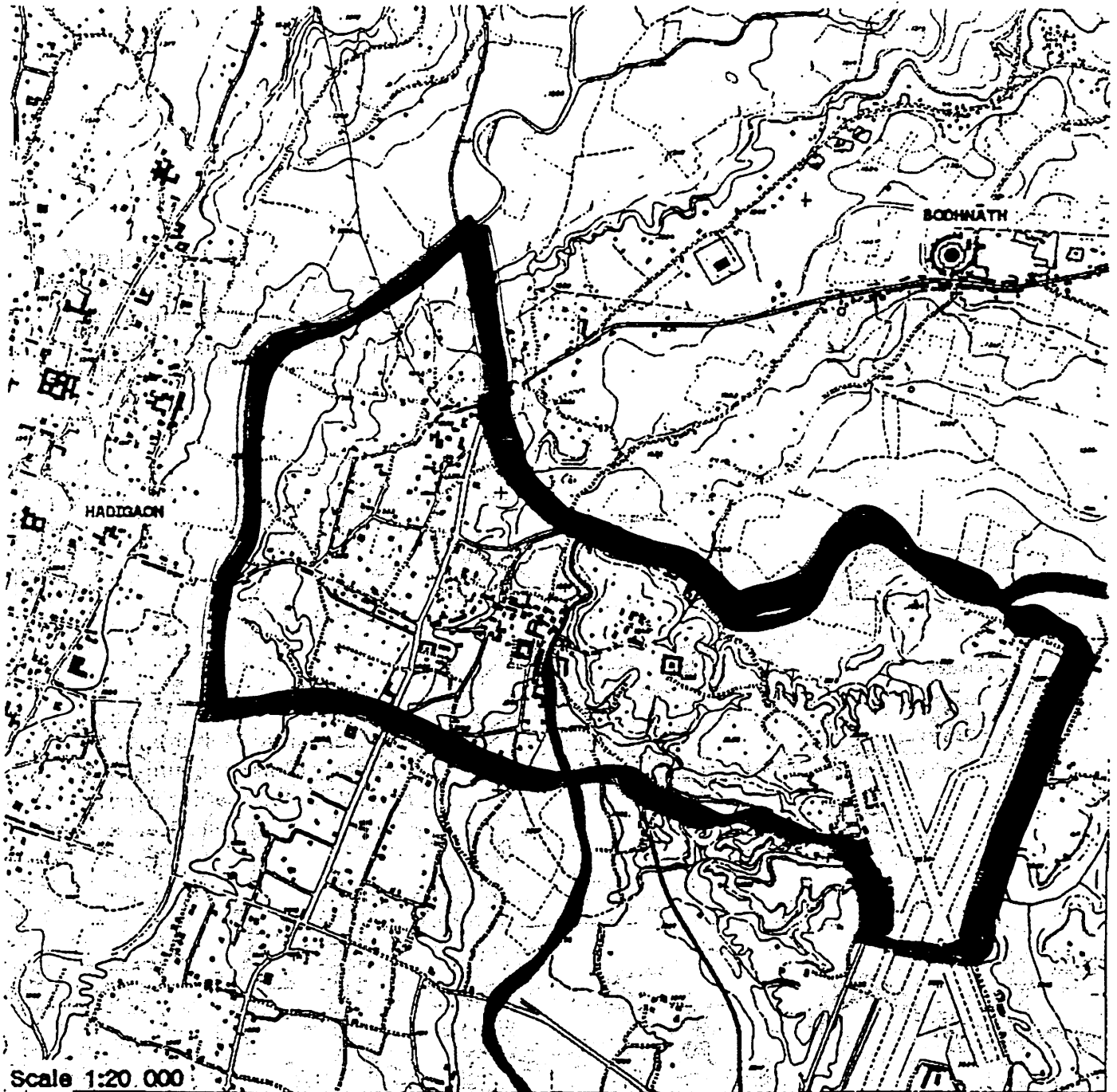


Map PP2

Pashupatinath Monument Zone

The Pashupati Area Development Trust's extended boundary of 1988, including the Tribhuvan International Airport.

Scale: 1:20,000

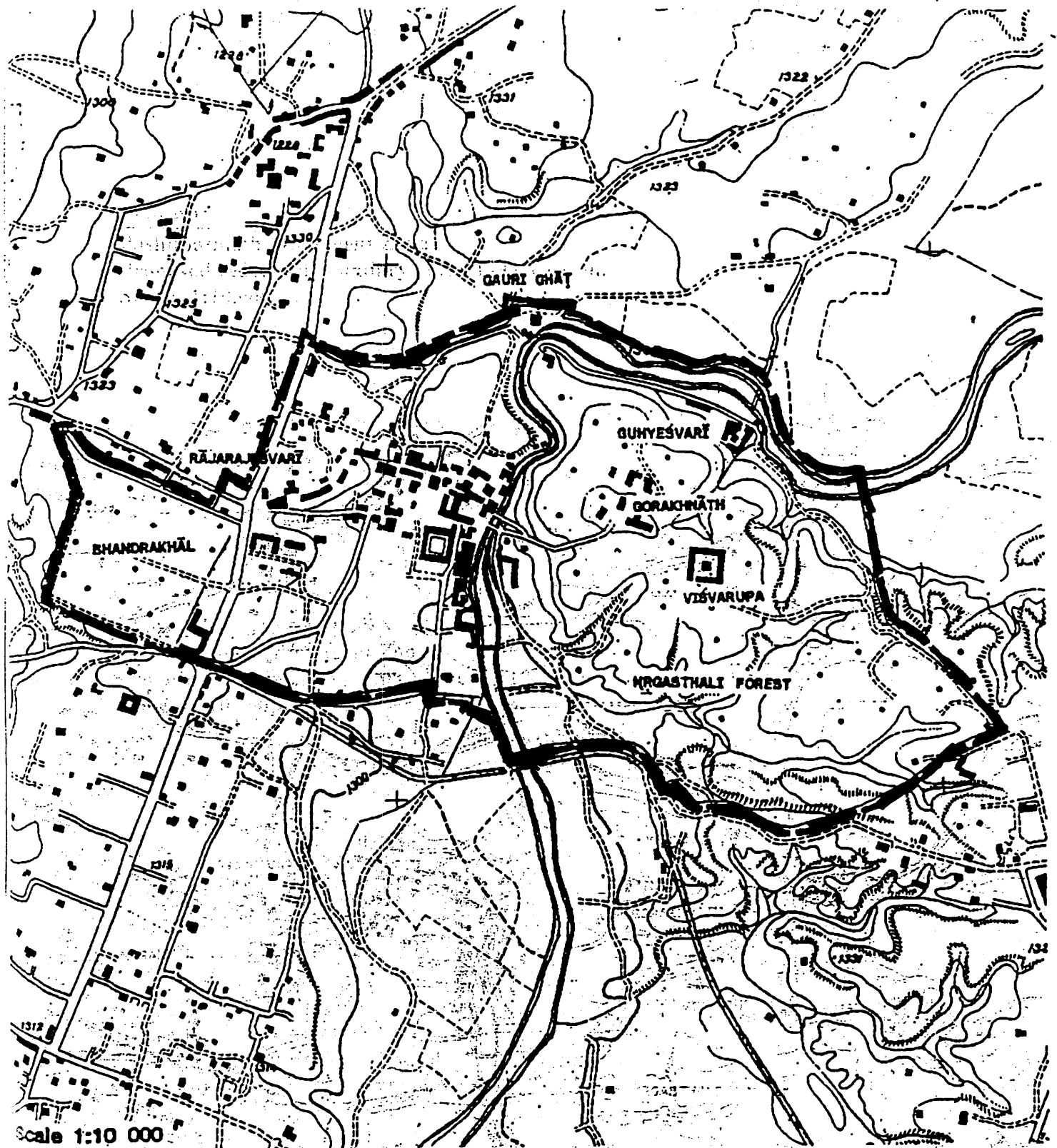


Map PP3

Pashupatinath Monument Zone

Proposed redefined boundary of the 1993 Mission. *Chapter 8 Pashupatinath MZ* page 120

Scale: 1:10,000



Scale 1:10 000

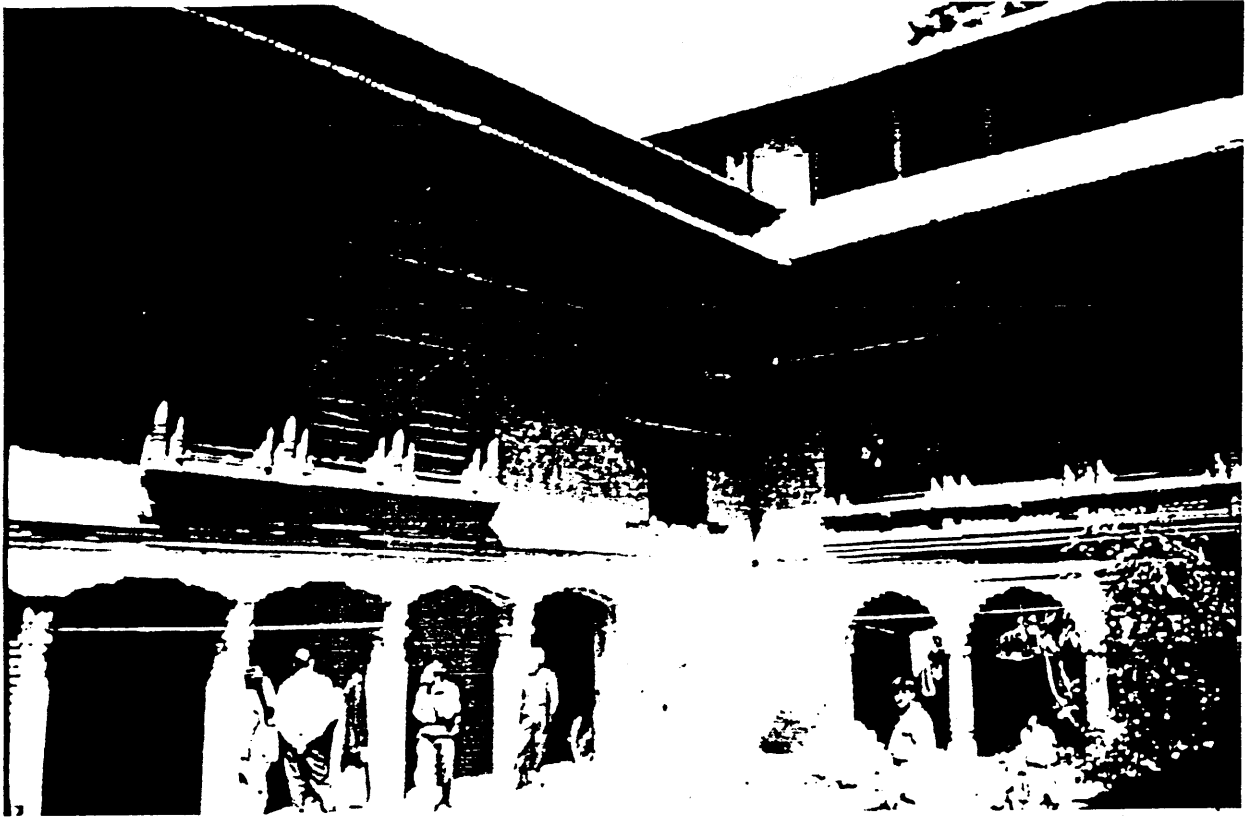


III. Pashupati 1. The Pashupatinath MZ consists of a large area spanning both sides of the sacred Bagnati River (see Ch. 8). (© JT)



III. Pashupati 2. This early house in the village of Deopatan at Pashpatinath MZ is in need of repair (See Ch. 8, ICOMOS state of conservation report, village of Deopatan) (© DM)

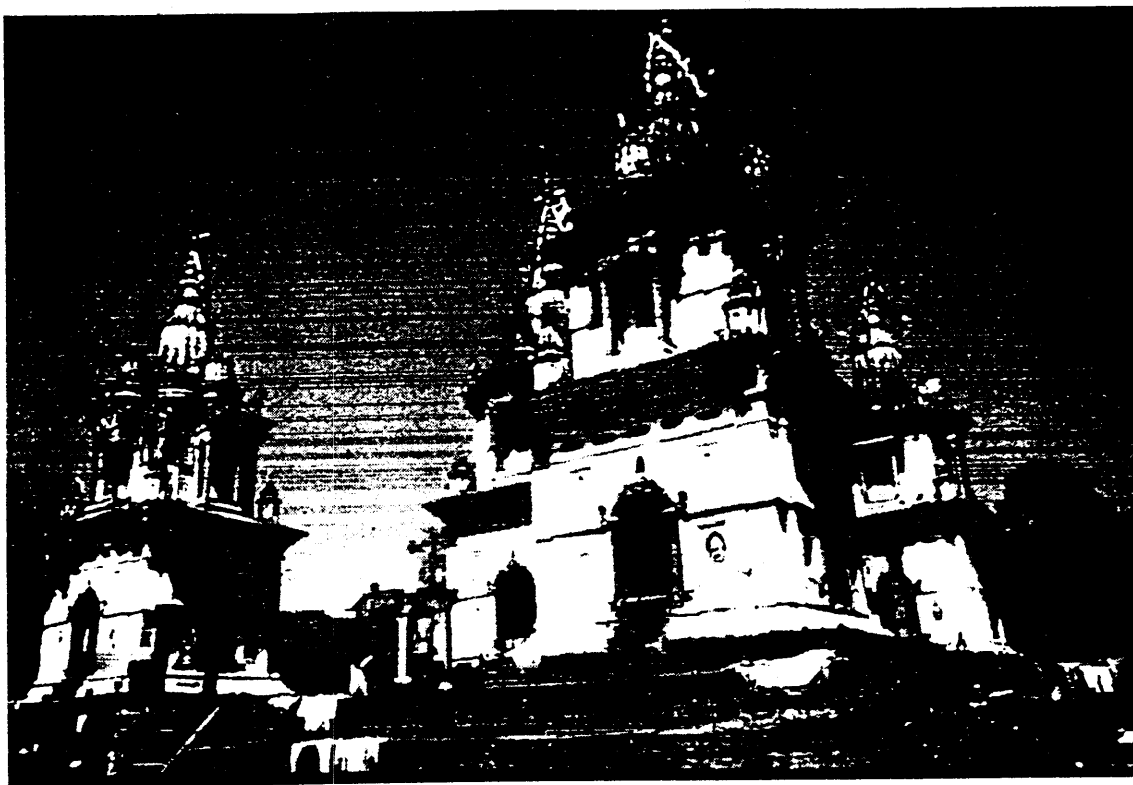
III. Pashupati 3. The village street of Deopatan (Pashupatinath MZ) is the traditional route to Pashupatinath (See Ch. 8, ICOMOS state of conservation report, village of Deopatan) (© GP)



III. Pashupati 4. The restoration of the Sudavarta Sattal, a large monument of the Shaha period, at Pashupatinath MZ, is scheduled to start in 1999 (See Ch. 8, ICOMOS state of conservation report, village of Deopatan) (© DM)



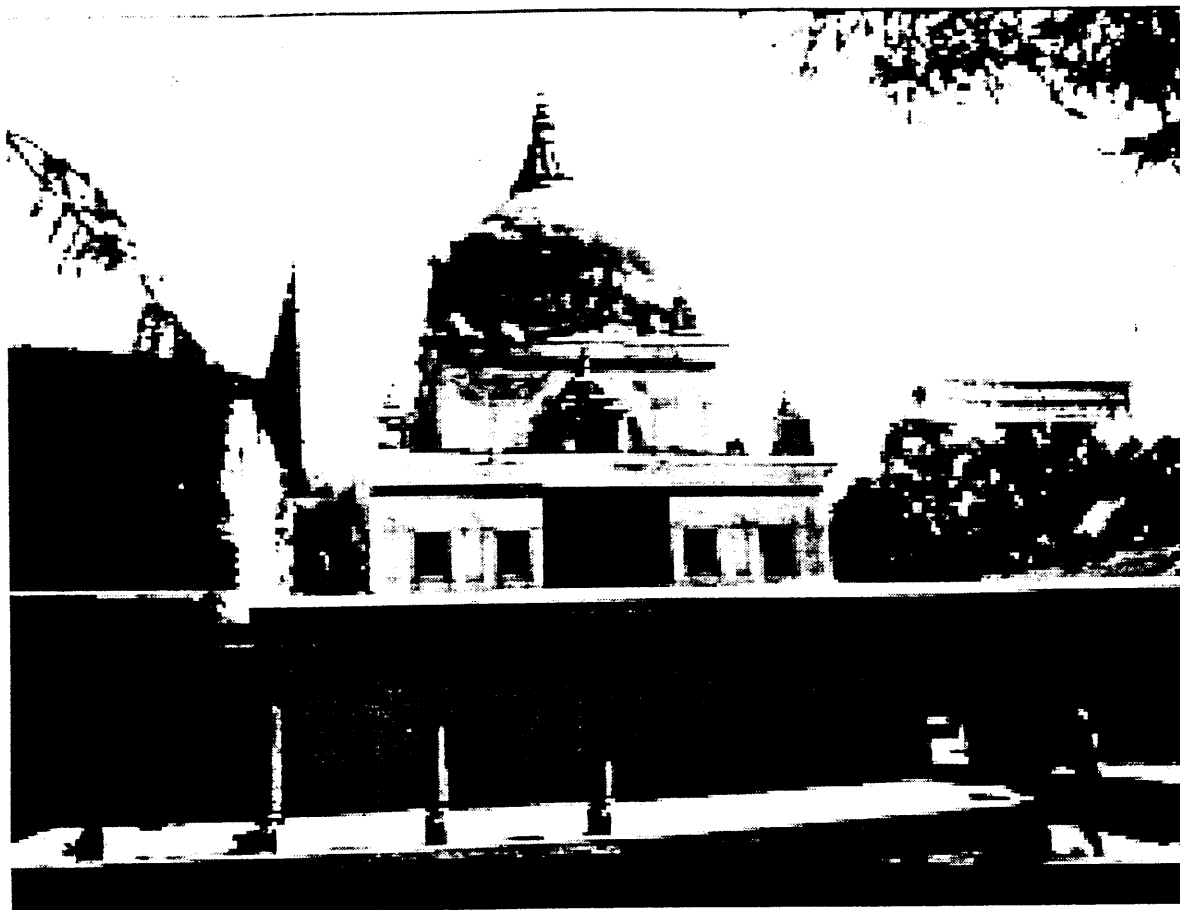
III. Pashupati 5. The street of houses which lead up to Pashupati Temple at Pashupatinath MZ is threatened by an environmental improvement scheme which would clear all the traditional houses along this main street (see Ch.8, ICOMOS state of conservation report, village of Deopatan). (© JT)



III. Pashupati 6. The Panchadeval Temple, a major monument of the Shaha period at Pashupatinath MZ, is located within the proposed "consonant area" of the new master plan. The Joint Mission considered that an even level of protection should be provided over the whole MZ. (See Ch. 8 ICOMOS state of conservation report, No. 5). (© DM)



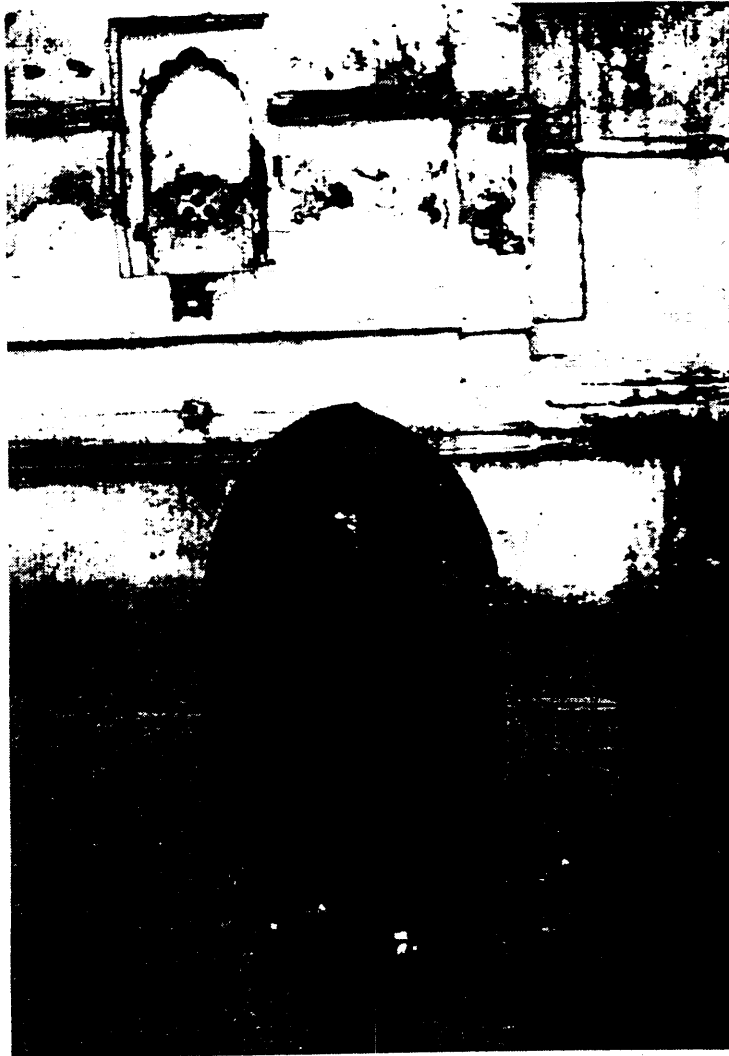
III. Pashupati 7. The east range of the *dharamsalas* surrounding the Panchadeval Temple at Pashupatinath MZ was damaged by termites. However, DoA recently repaired this range *in-situ* in a commendable manner. (See Ch. 8 ICOMOS state of conservation report, No. 5) (© DM)



Ill. Pashupati 8. The Vishvarupa Temple at Pashupatinath MZ in 1994. The *dharamsala* suffered heavy damage from termites. It was dismantled and thereafter completely reconstructed (See Ch. 8 ICOMOS state of conservation report, No. 11). (© DM)



Ill. Pashupati 9. Taleju Mandir at Pashupatinath MZ, an important Malla-period monument, is located in the proposed “consonant area”. However this valuable monument should be protected at the same level as the monuments within the proposed “core area” (See Ch. 8 ICOMOS state of conservation report, No. 17). (© DM)



III. Pashupati 10. An exquisite 5th-century icon of Buddha at Pashupatinath MZ illustrates the extra-ordinary cultural and historical wealth of KVVHS. Simultaneously, this unguarded sculpture faces constant risk from vandalism or theft (See Ch. 8 ICOMOS state of conservation, No. 19). (© DM)

III. Pashupati 11. Mr Khadga Man Shrestha (far right), Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture, explains the importance of the giant 7th-century Shiva Linga to KMC and Pashupati Development Trust staff at Pashupatinath MZ (See Ch. 8 ICOMOS state of conservation report, No. 19). (© DM)





III. Pashupati 12. The large complex of shrines and *sattals* between Vishvarupa and Goraknath Temples at Pashupatinath MZ requires a planned sustainable conservation programme (See Ch. 8 ICOMOS state of conservation report, No. 27). (© DM)

Chapter 9: Changu Narayan Monument Zone

Identification

Changu Narayan is a hill-top site located north of Bhaktapur. The Changu Narayan MZ is one of the two Hindu MZs of the seven MZs composing KVVHS.

Description

Changu Narayan MZ consists of an ancient and historically and artistically significant religious site - one of the four Narayan shrines in the Kathmandu Valley. The Narayan Temple is thought to date from at least the 4th century AD. The earliest inscriptions belong to the reign of Manadev, a Lichhavi-dynasty ruler of the 4th century. The main temple complex is situated on the summit of the hill [Ill. Changu 1] and the two-storey pagoda-style temple is visible from a wide area surrounding the Changu Narayan hill and village. The main part of the village lies along a ridge to the east, although there is a continuation of the village to the west side of the temple and a subsidiary village street on the hill slope to the north-east. The large area of wooded hillside, which is essential to the setting of the Changu Narayan MZ, is included within the Preserved MZ.

Management

a) Ownership

The entire area of the MZ, including the hill slopes and the ground under the houses, belongs to HMGN. The houses are privately owned and the monuments belong to various *guthis*.

b) Legal status

The boundary of Changu Narayan MZ specified in the 1979 nomination delineated a large area which covered the entire hilltop of Changu Narayan [Map CN1]. As the 1979 nomination boundary was arbitrary and would have been difficult to enforce, HMGN declared and gazetted a smaller zone as the Changu Narayan Preserved Monument Zone on 30 July 1984. This new zone incorporated the village of Kapahiti on the north, and the reafforestation area on the western and southern slopes. This 1984 gazetted boundary reflects the topography of the area, as the boundary runs along the edges of the rice terraces where the slope drops off.

Although the 1993 Mission recommended that HMGN gazette the Preserved Monument Zone to correspond to the 1979 nomination form boundary, the 1984 gazetted zone is a reasonable boundary, which provides sufficient protection for ensuring the setting of the sanctuary. In 1996, HMGN notified the WH Committee of its intention to enforce the gazetted boundary as the boundary of the KVVHS Changu Narayan MZ boundary. The Joint Mission concurred with this decision.

c) Protective measures and management

The local authority is the Changu Narayan Village Development Committee. A management plan entitled Changu Narayan Area Development Plan (1992) is being enforced, although it has not been formally accepted by HMGN. An English translation is expected to be transmitted to the WHC. The Changu Narayan Area Development Plan of 1992 includes a scheme for reafforestation of the hill slopes to the east, south and west of the temple complex. This scheme is being implemented.

As a result of a UNDP sustainable tourism project entitled "Kathmandu Valley Cultural, Religious and Tourism Site Development Project", a tourist information centre staffed by volunteer guides was opened in 1997. Fifteen trained guides, three dressed in traditional attire, are normally on duty to provide guided tours and interpretation of the site.

d) Sources of finance

The Kathmandu Valley Cultural, Religious and Tourism Site Development Project has supported environmental improvement measures both in the village and temple complex. Conservation work to the monuments has been funded by HMGN through the DoA.

Visitors are encouraged to make a financial contribution of Rs 150 (approximately US\$ 2.50) at the tourist information centre to support the management of the site. In return, they receive an illustrated information leaflet, attractive postcards, and a guided tour.

e) Visitor facilities and statistics

A new carpark at the east entrance to the village was constructed and subsequently improved within the last five years. A restaurant was also built on the eastern side for the benefit of visitors. A new toilet block was built in 1997 at the north of the temple complex. However, when the Joint Mission visited the site, it was not operating due to the lack of water supply.

The MZ receives an average of 60 visitors per day.

ICOMOS state of conservation report

The village of Changu Narayan

The village is approached from the east [Ill. Changu 2] via the new carpark. The initial impression of the village is of pleasant traditional dwellings rising up the hill towards the temple complex. The repaving of most of the village street was carried out using natural materials before the 1993 Mission and has been extended more recently. It is in good condition and is kept relatively clean.

At the time of the Joint Mission's visit, a small building was under construction immediately to the south of the entrance to the village street. The Joint Mission was informed that building permission had not been granted but that the by-laws would be enforced. The illegal house of Mr Deepak Bhandel, constructed in 1997, is on the north side of the street. It is lower than the adjacent traditional buildings and has a roof terrace and a cantilever to the first floor. The Joint Mission considered the cantilever should be removed and an extra storey and a pitched roof added, to bring it in line with the adjoining houses.

In 1996, the DoA stopped construction of an illegal concrete building of only one storey, in the middle of the village adjacent to the *hiti*. Action should be taken to ensure that the building is completed in a traditional style, consistent with its important environment. On the opposite side of the street, a traditional house has recently been demolished and at the time of the Joint Mission's visit an acceptable replacement was under construction. ICOMOS, however, considers it essential that the provisions of the Fifth Amendment to the Ancient Monument Preservation Act be enforced and that the redevelopment of traditional buildings be permitted only as the last resort.

The house of Mr Ratna Bir Shrestha lies to the north of the steps in the middle of the village. An east extension has a non-traditional roof terrace [Ill. Changu 3], but fortunately it is largely hidden by a skirt roof. The owner has agreed to raise the roof to full height, eliminating the terrace and restoring the traditional roofline. On the opposite side of the street, the house of Mr Ratna Das Shrestha has been repaired, replacing a double-pitched roof with a low monopitch covered with corrugated iron. Similar alterations should be strongly discouraged and requirement for traditional double-pitched roofs should be strictly enforced. Consideration should be given to providing financial assistance for the repair of traditional roofs with *jhingati* tiles.

Larger, more elaborate houses are situated at the top of the hill [Ill. Changu 4] adjacent to the temple complex. The Joint Mission commended the careful repairs carried out to the house of Mr Vaisnav Raj Shrestha, which is on the north side of the street. Typically, the balustrading to the lower part of the windows of this Rana-period house is carved in imitation of cast iron work. Where this has been broken, it has been carefully repaired in an exemplary manner.

The large house on the south side of the street, at the foot of the steps to the temple complex, is particularly elaborate. The west gable has decorative brickwork. To the rear, the columns of the *dalan* have slipped off their bases, threatening the stability of the elevation. This is a house of considerable quality and its careful repair should be a priority.

The promotion of Changu Narayan for tourism is encouraging a diversification of the local economy. While this presents valuable opportunities for improving the lifestyles of the local people, it is important that tourist development should not be allowed to detract from the traditional character of the village, which the tourists come to enjoy. At present there are relatively few tourist-orientated shops, so their impact is not great. However, bamboo and thatch awnings have become a popular addition to such buildings, a non-traditional feature which requires control.

The wider area

A number of modest traditional houses lie to the west of the temple complex. The surrounding slopes have suffered from deforestation in the past, which has led to some soil erosion. Representatives of the Village Development Committee expressed concern that soil slips might threaten the stability of both the monuments and houses, although the danger did not appear to be significant. The affected area was to the south-western tip of the site, some distance away from any buildings. ICOMOS considered that an accelerated programme of reafforestation should help stabilize the slopes, minimizing the risk of further serious erosion. The DoA agreed to seek the advice of the Soil Conservation Ministry.

Rubbish had been tipped down the slope to the south of the carpark, emphasising the need for improved waste management.

The monuments listed in the 1979 nomination form

Ref. no./ Ref. no. in nomination form	Monument name, date (if available) ICOMOS assessment on the state of conservation	Owner
1. [V-MZ9.1]	Changu Narayan Temple 1702 The temple is a 2-storey pagoda-style temple rebuilt in 1702 on the site of an earlier temple destroyed by fire. It has particularly fine carved struts, with untraditional painted decoration added in 1975. The upper roof is of gilded copper, renewed in 1975, and the lower roof is of <i>jhingati</i> tiles. The condition of the temple appears to be generally good, although the roof is said to leak, perhaps due to poor detailing of the joints between the copper sheets. There is some pigeon soiling and a large number of bamboo scaffold poles are stored behind the struts. This is inappropriate for a monument of such importance.	<i>Guthi</i>
2. [V-MZ9.2]	Krishna shrine 19th century This 19th-century stone-built shrine encloses a stone image of Krishna flanked by two 8th-century sculptures. The shrine is in good condition, although the doors need some repair.	<i>Guthi</i>
3. [V-MZ9.3]	Nriteswar shrine Stone shrine with a carved tympanum. It is in good condition.	<i>Guthi</i>
4. [V-MZ9.4]	Narayan (Vishnu) platform 1693 A stone-built platform supporting an image of Vishnu. It is in good condition.	<i>Guthi</i>
5. [V-MZ9.5]	Mahavishnu platform 16th century A stone-and-brick platform supporting an image of Mahavishnu, missing some tiles from the paving on the top.	<i>Guthi</i>
6. [V-MZ9.6]	Shiva (Mahadev) shrine 19th century Brick-and-stone shrine with a rendered dome. It needs to be repointed.	<i>Guthi</i>
7. [V-MZ9.7]	Avalokiteswar platform 13th-17th century A large stepped brick-and-stone platform surrounding a parijat tree and supporting a number of sculptures and images. The upper surface is open-jointed and some of the bricks are missing. The tree is over mature and has begun to die back.	<i>Guthi</i>
8. [V-MZ9.8]	Ganesh shrine 19th century A small shrine with a carved stone image. The imported glazed ceramic tiling is dated B.S. 1988 (A.D. 1930/1). The shrine is in good condition.	<i>Guthi</i>
9. [V-MZ9.9]	Chinna Masta Temple 17th century [Ill. Changu 5] A single-storey temple with gilt-copper roof. The temple has copper doors and <i>toranas</i> to the principal elevation and finely carved <i>toranas</i> to the false doors on the rear elevation. The walls of the temple are covered with decorative ceramic tiling dated B.S. 1988 (A.D. 1930/1). ICOMOS considered the tiling to be of some historical interest, illustrating the urge to beautify and enhance temples using imported materials during the Rana period. As a good example of its kind, ICOMOS considered the tiles should be retained. There is some loss of tiling and the <i>gajuras</i> to the roof ridge are disturbed. Some repair is needed to the gilt copper of the rear false doors.	<i>Guthi</i>
10. [V-MZ9.10]	Mahadev Temple 1 9th century A rendered brick temple with a dome. It has been recently limewashed and is in good condition.	<i>Guthi</i>
11. [V-MZ9.11]	Vishvarupa platform 8th-17th century A stone platform supporting a number of ancient images, originally canopied. The paving of the platform is open-jointed.	<i>Guthi</i>
12. [V-MZ9.12]	Lakshmi Narayan Temple 17th century A single-storey square temple on a stepped platform with a roof of <i>jhingati</i> tiles. The roof is not in good condition. An application has been made for money to carry out repairs, although this has not yet been	<i>Guthi</i>

Ref. no./ Ref. no. in nomination form	Monument name, date (if available) ICOMOS assessment on the state of conservation	Owner
	approved. The base has been rebuilt, although a number of the <i>daci apa</i> bricks have failed, perhaps as a result of incorrect firing.	
13. [V-MZ9.13]	Bhairab shrine 16th century A carved image with a brick surround. It is in good condition.	<i>Guthi</i>
14. [V-MZ9.14]	Killeshwor Mahadev Temple 17th century A 2-storey pagoda temple with a gilt-copper upper roof and a lower roof of <i>jhingati</i> tiles. Repairs were apparently carried out in 1988, although there is some grass growing from the tiles and they are damaged on the east and north slopes. The north-east ridge is in poor condition.	<i>Guthi</i>

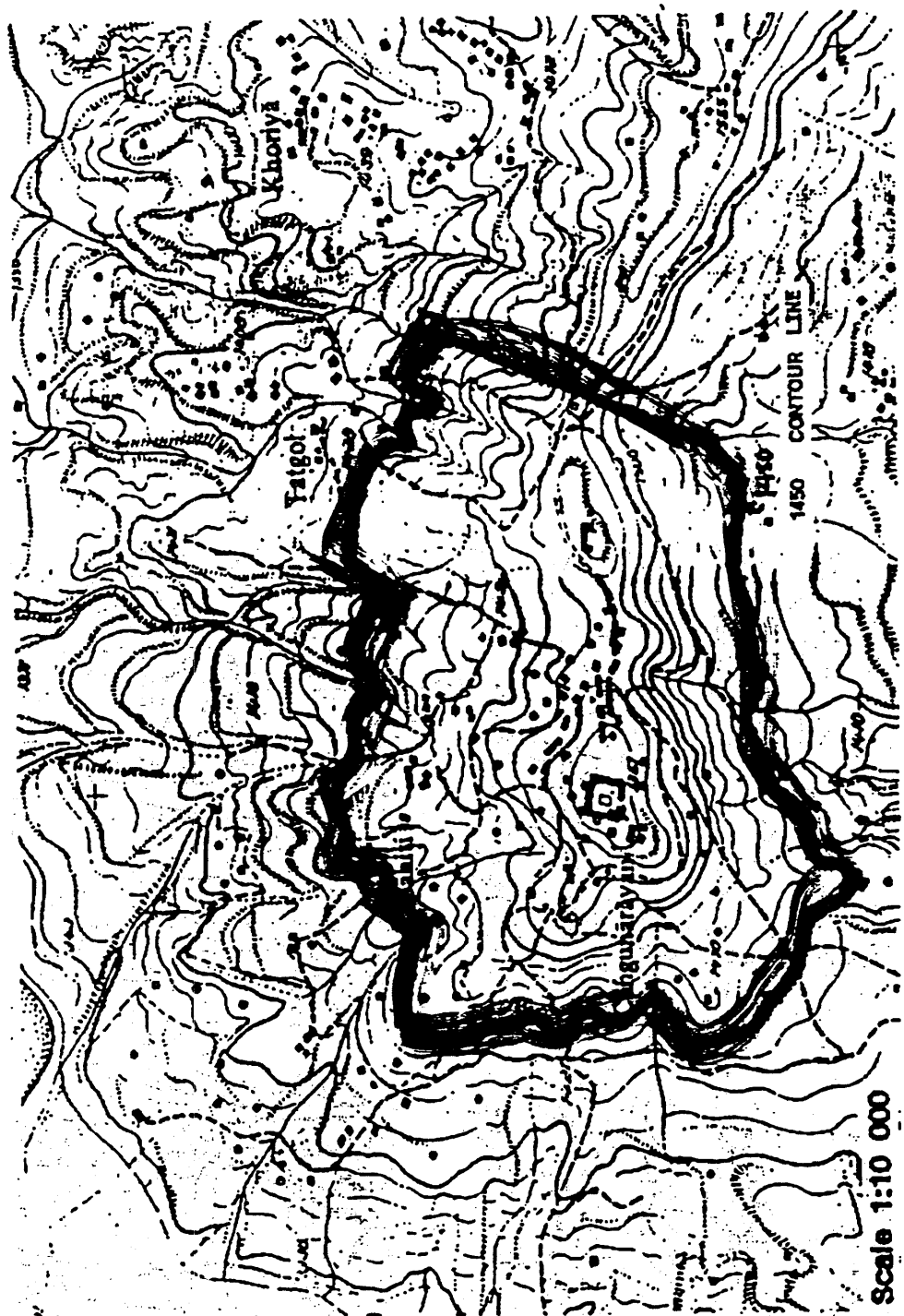
The monuments not listed in the 1979 nomination form

The Protective Inventory does not provide a comprehensive list of the monuments in the Changu Narayan MZ.

Ref. no./	Monument name, date (if available) ICOMOS assessment on the state of conservation	Owner
15.	<p>The temple courtyard, including the enclosing <i>sattals</i> [Ill. Changu 6] The spacious courtyard is enclosed by substantial ranges on the north, east and west. To the south, the enclosure is less complete with ranges of greater irregularity. All the roofs are of corrugated iron. To the north and east, there are 2-storey <i>dharamsalas</i> with carved windows and open <i>dalans</i> to the ground floor. Some <i>in situ</i> repairs have been carried out to the <i>dalans</i> on the east side and the brickwork on the elevation facing towards the village has been repaired. Further repairs may be required to the <i>dalans</i> where the sole plates have decayed below the columns. The <i>dalan</i> on the north side is in similar condition and the corrugated-iron roof needs to be overhauled. Projecting to the north is a 2-storey wing built of rendered brickwork. It was constructed after 1934 and terminates in a semi-circular terrace. The terrace has collapsed and the rest is in poor condition. The Joint Mission was informed of a proposal to convert this wing into a cafe. This would provide it with a beneficial use as well as providing a valuable facility for visitors. To the west, a priest's house projects from the centre of the range. The east facade has two large cracks which need to be stitched. The ground-floor <i>dalan</i> is misaligned and the brickwork is very open-jointed. The south gable is broken down and grass is growing from the joints. The west elevation, extending to the north-west corner, has been supported by a recently constructed brick retaining wall, however, more extensive repairs are urgently required. This south range is in generally poor condition and the roof of the south-west corner is decaying. The <i>Amatya Sattal</i>, in the centre of the range, has collapsed and the building to the east is in poor repair. Extensive repair and partial reconstruction is required to the whole of this range. The paving of the courtyard includes unusual triangular tiles around the principal monuments, elsewhere the paving is of bricks on edge. The paving was repaired in 1995.</p>	<i>Guthi</i>
16.	<p>Garuda sculpture and inscribed column 5th century The large sculpture is of exceptional importance and quality. It is in good condition. The inscribed column, broken possibly during the medieval Muslim invasion, is otherwise in good condition.</p>	<i>Guthi</i>
17.	<p>Gilt-copper statues of King Bhupatindra Malla and his queen 17th century These beautiful statues are protected by a metal cage. They are in good condition.</p>	<i>Guthi</i>

Ref. no./	Monument name, date (if available) ICOMOS assessment on the state of conservation	Owner
Monuments to the east of the temple complex The monuments in Changu Narayan village are described from the temple eastwards		
18.	The L-shaped <i>pati</i> at the foot of the steps leading to the temple This <i>pati</i> has carved columns and a roof of <i>jhingati</i> tiles. It was rebuilt in 1988 and is in good condition. The mud bed for the tiles was laid on tar felt, which has melted and tar has run through the supporting boards.	<i>Guthi</i>
19.	Temple site and icons to the south of the main street The site was originally occupied by two temples, one dedicated to Narayan and the other to Shiva, now in ruins. A large number of icons are still on site, although a number have been stolen in recent years. The site has been taken into public ownership and the DoA is constructing a brick enclosure which incorporates niches for the surviving images. The Joint Mission was pleased to note that lime- <i>surkhi</i> mortar is being used for the new wall. It is hoped this new wall will secure the site.	<i>Guthi</i>
20.	Sanga Fah (Bhajan) Pati This <i>pati</i> has recently been reconstructed with support from the UNDP quality tourism project. It is currently used for storage and is in good condition.	<i>Guthi</i>
21.	Sattal and hiti in the centre of the village The <i>sattal</i> was restored c. 1988 and is in good condition. The <i>hiti</i> is a particularly good example and has a lobed plan. It is in good condition.	
22.	Ganesh temple, adjacent A single-storey open-sided temple, entirely reconstructed c. 1988. It is in good condition.	<i>Guthi</i>
23.	Pokhari at the entrance to the village The <i>pokhari</i> is being rebuilt in a different form, using newly quarried stone and cement mortar. Although the rehabilitation of the <i>pokhari</i> was desirable, it is questionable whether the extensive redesign was either necessary or justified.	
Monuments to the west of the temple complex The monuments are described from the temple westwards		
24.	Flight of steps The long flight of stone steps, with brick walls to either side, originally formed the main approach to the temple complex, now superseded by the approach through the village. The steps appear to be in reasonable condition. The southwards lean of the southern wall did not appear to be structurally significant.	<i>Guthi</i>
25.	Bhairab pati A plain <i>pati</i> , which has recently been rebuilt by the DoA. It is in good condition.	<i>Guthi</i>
26.	Hiti and tank at Dhoka Tole A brick-built <i>hiti</i> . The surrounding walls are suffering from subsidence and need repair.	

Map CN1
Changu Narayan Monument Zone
Boundary as indicated in the 1979 nomination form
Scale 1:10,000



Map CN2

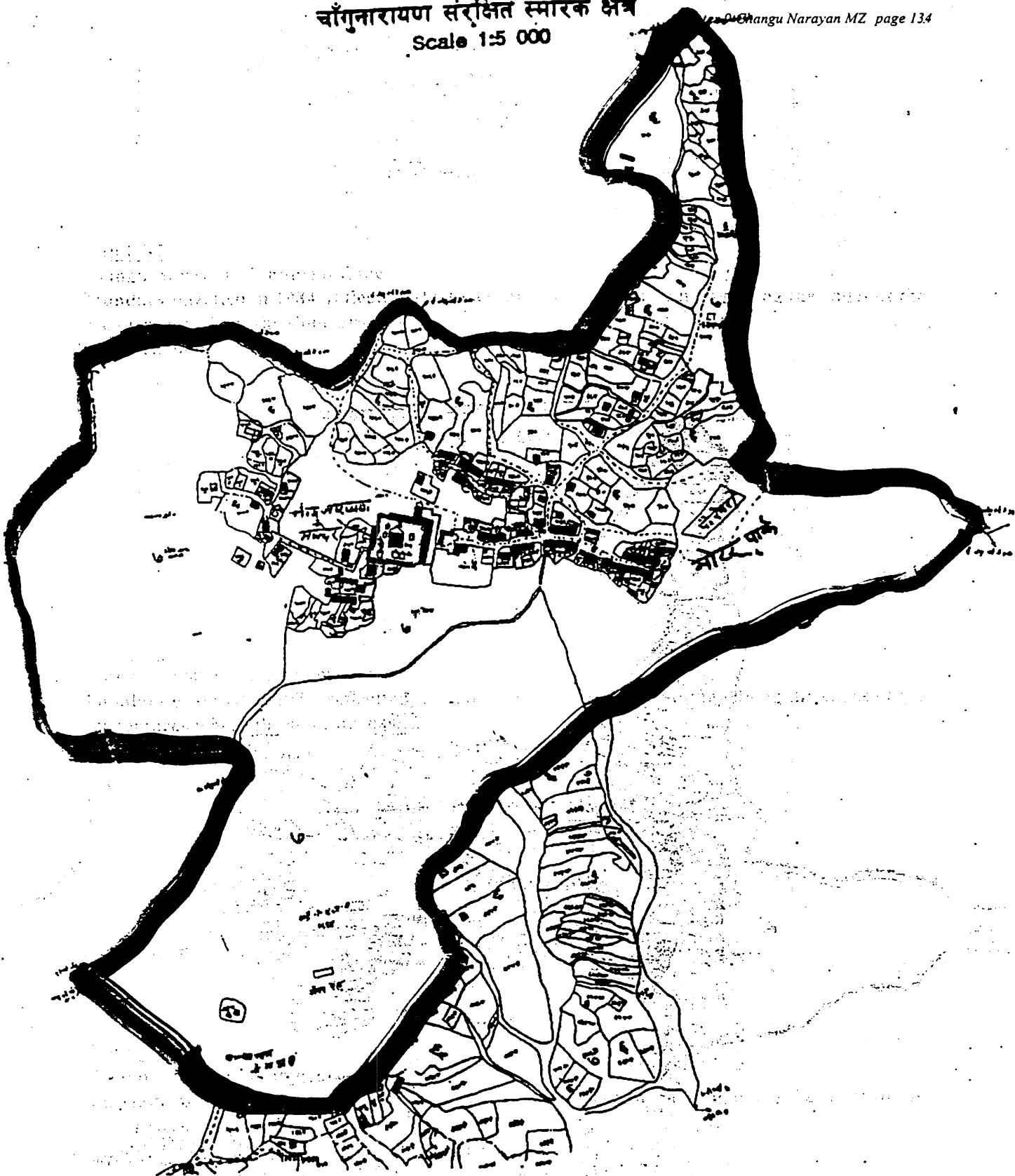
Changu Narayan Monument Zone

Boundary gazetted in 1984, reflecting the topography of the area, running along the edges of the rice terraces where the slope drops off.

Scale 1:5,000

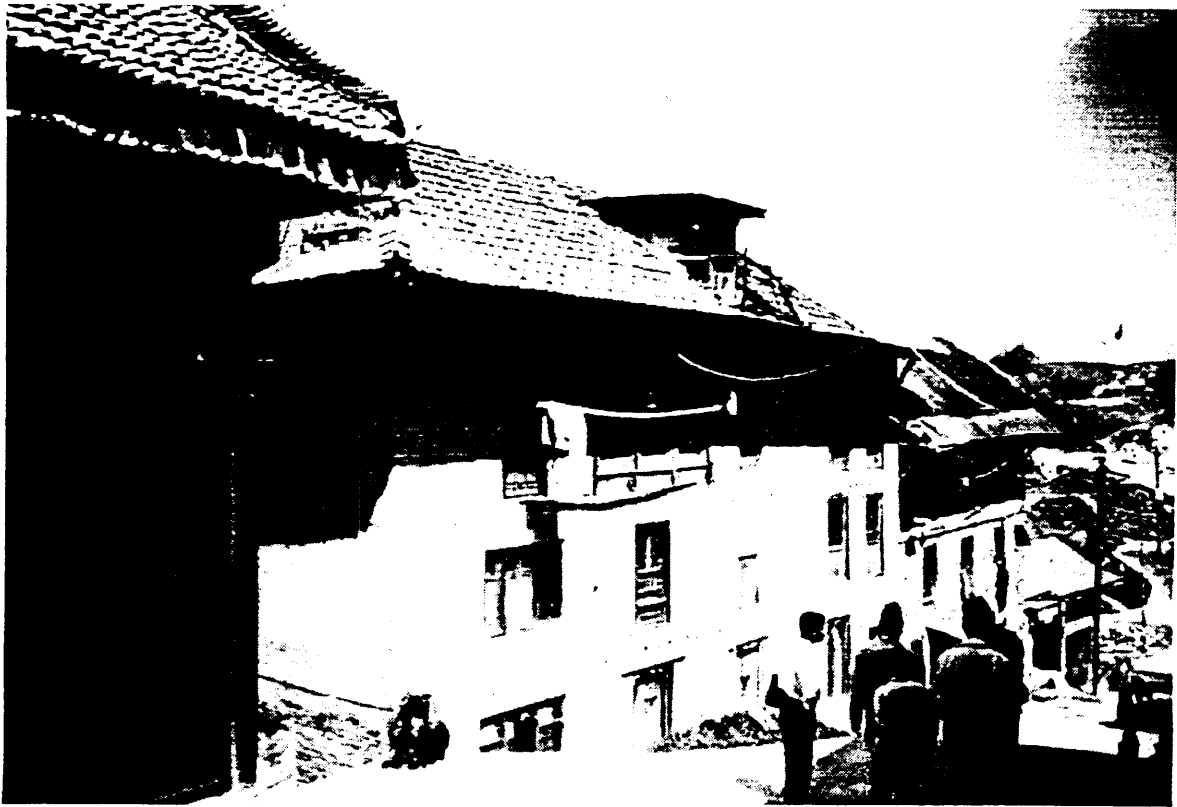
चांगुनारायण संरक्षित स्मारक क्षेत्र
Scale 1:5 000

Changu Narayan MZ page 134





Ill. Changu 1. The main temple of Changu Narayan MZ is a monument rebuilt in 1702 modelled after an earlier structure. The courtyard surrounded by Shaha-period *dharamsalas* encloses many important sculptures and monuments, dating from the Lichhavi period onwards (See Ch. 9 ICOMOS state of conservation report, No. 1,15). (© DM)



III. Changu 2. A long street lined with traditional village houses provides the approach to the temple complex of Changu Narayan MZ (See Ch. 9 ICOMOS state of conservation, village of Changu Narayan). (c GP)



III. Changu 3. This illustration shows the illegal extension of the traditional house of Mr Ratna Bir Shrestha at Changu Narayan MZ. This extension can be corrected to conform to existing bylaws by adding a pitched roof (See Ch. 9 ICOMOS state of conservation, village of Changu Narayan). (c DM)



III. Changu 4. Mr Vaisnav Raj Shrestha recently carried out commendable repairs to the windows of his traditional village house in Changu Narayan MZ, shown in this illustration (See Ch. 9 ICOMOS state of conservation report, village of Changu Narayan). (© DM)



III. Changu 5. The highly worshipped Chinna Masta Temple within the temple complex of Changu Narayan MZ dates to the 17th century. The glazed ceramic tiles were added to the temple between 1930-1931 (See Ch. 9 ICOMOS state of conservation report, No. 9). (© GP)

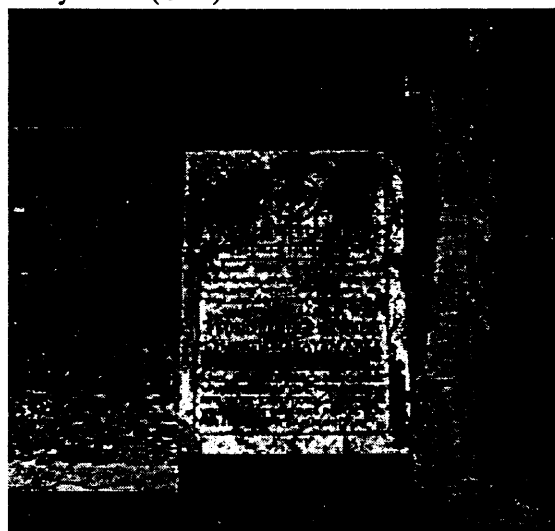


III. Changu 6. The collapsed Amatya Sattal is an old loss to the courtyard surrounding the temple of Changu Narayan MZ. However, the condition of this monument illustrates the poor condition of many of the enclosing buildings (See Ch. 9 ICOMOS state of conservation report No. 15). (© GP)



III. Changu 7. The Deputy Director-General of the Department of Archaeology with a security guard at Changu Narayan MZ (© JT)

III. Changu 8. (Below) The bronze plaque indicating World Heritage status, at Changu Narayan MZ (© JT).



**Chapter 10: UNESCO Report
on the progress made by HMGN
in responding to the 16-point Recommendation
of the 1993 Mission**

The WH Committee, at its 17th session in 1993, expressed deep concern over the state of conservation of the Kathmandu Valley WH site and considered the possibility of placing this site on the List of WH in Danger, following discussions on the findings of the 1993 Mission. Since then, HMGN has assured the WH Committee that it has given priority to responding to the 16 points of concern raised by the 1993 Mission, with the participation of the concerned Municipalities and Ministries for the conservation of the monuments within the MZs. However, at its 21st session in 1997, the WH Committee decided that it could consider the possibility of placing this site on the List of WH in Danger at its 22nd session, due to reports of continued deterioration of the WH values of KVVHS.

In this Chapter, each of the 16 points of the Recommendation is followed by a report on the progress made responding to the specific point. This information was compiled by WHC with information obtained during the Joint Mission, reports from ICOMOS experts, and up-to-date information from HMGN in November 1998.

Recommendation 1.1

That the next (fifth) amendment to the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act should be consistent with the Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage and its Operational Guidelines.

The Fifth Amendment to the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, with revisions ensuring consistency with the World Heritage Convention and its Operational Guidelines, was officially gazetted in February 1996. In order to implement the Fifth Amendment, the Ancient Monuments Preservation Rules have been amended and approved by MYSC. The approvals from the Ministry of Law and Justice, and thereafter the Cabinet, were expected before June 1998, after which it would have become possible to begin the classification of public and private monuments within the respective MZs of KVVHS. In November 1998 the DoA informed the WHC that the Ancient Monuments Preservation Rules was in the final process of being approved by the Cabinet.

The Environment Conservation Act became law in January 1997 and the Environment Protection Rules for implementing this Act were gazetted in June 1997. Under the terms of this Act, a national register of monuments must be prepared, including those within KVVHS. However, only after the Ancient

Monuments Preservation Rules can this national register be prepared.

The Apartments Bill was to be submitted to Parliament in 1997, which would facilitate horizontal division of historical houses into separate apartments, instead of vertical division, which is a consequence of existing inheritance customs and laws and is the most frequent cause of damaging alterations to historical buildings. In October 1998, the MYSC informed the WHC that the Apartments Bill would be submitted to the Parliament in the near future.

It was reported in October 1997 that the DCU had been formally integrated as a temporary unit within the DoA by HMGN for the fiscal year of 1997-98, and that the DCU would become a permanent unit with an annual budget four times that of 1997-98, from the 1998-99 fiscal year. At the time of the Joint Mission, HMGN reported that the DCU could only be established as a permanent unit from 31 July 1999 (See Chapter 13: Time-Bound Action Plan of Corrective Measures - Action 16).

Under the chairmanship of the Minister of Youth, Sports and Culture, meetings had taken place to discuss the creation of an Executive Board for protective measures to be undertaken to enhance the management of the site in 1997. After the Joint Mission, WHC received information from the MYSC on 27 July 1998, that a Heritage Conservation Unit was established within the MYSC for regular monitoring of the MZ's composing KVVHS, to ensure maintenance of their historical and architectural environment. Realizing the urgent need to address development control problems, HMGN created this new Heritage Conservation Unit within the MYSC, which will be staffed with 18 officers after the recruitment process is completed. In November 1998, WHC received confirmation from DoA that the former DCU would be eventually absorbed into the new Heritage Conservation Unit. In November 1998, 2 to 3 staff from the Ministry of Housing and Physical Planning had been transferred to this Heritage Conservation Unit, to strengthen enhanced management of KVVHS.

Recommendation 1.2

That the boundaries to the seven Monument Zones of the World Heritage site should be reconsidered and redefined and must be gazetted according to the provisions of Nepalese legislation. Each monument zone within the World Heritage site should display a notice as required by the World Heritage Convention and its Operational Guidelines. It is also recommended that the boundaries of the Monument Zones should be physically defined by stone markers.

Redefined boundaries of three MZ's (Bhaktapur Darbar Square, Patan Darbar Square, Swayambhunath), taking into account the 1993 Mission recommendation, have been gazetted and thus are protected under the legislation. In November 1997, it was reported that the redefined and reduced boundary for Bauddhanath MZ had been sent to the MYSC for gazetting, and that the gazetting of the redefined boundary for Pashupatinath MZ was being processed. At the time of the Joint Mission, MYSC adopted a Joint Mission recommendation to ensure the gazetting of both the Bauddhanath and Pashupatinath MZs. The MYSC assured the Joint Mission that Bauddhanath MZ would be gazetted before 30 June 1998, while Pashupatinath MZ would be gazetted before 30 November 1998. In November 1998, WHC was informed by DoA that the revised boundaries of Bauddhanath MZ was in the final stages of gazetting, and the boundary of Pashupatinath MZ had been gazetted.

As of November 1998, bronze plaques have been placed in five MZs (Hanuman Dhoka Darbar Square, Swayambhunath, Bauddhanath, Changu Narayan, Patan Darbar Square). At the time of the Joint Mission, MYSC and DoA adopted a Joint Mission recommendation to ensure that bronze plaques and stone boundary markers were placed in the MZ's where they did not exist yet. WHC was informed in October 1998 that stone boundary markers were fixed along the boundary of Patan Darbar Square MZ in June 1998. A bronze plaque for this MZ has been fixed with the financial support of UDLE. Furthermore, the Joint Mission was assured that bronze plaques and stone boundary markers would be fixed at Bhaktapur Darbar Square and Pashupatinath MZs, and stone boundary markers would be fixed at Swayambhunath MZ, by 30 November 1999. Also, that stone boundary markers would be fixed at Changu Narayan and Bauddhanath MZ's by 30 December 2000.

During the Joint Mission, HMGN and KMC took action to enforce existing legislation at Bauddhanath MZ. Thereafter, it was reported by an international expert who visited the MZ, that the bronze plaque had been destroyed, including the concrete base upon which it was set into. Apparently, this was an act of protest from the local residents within the

Bauddhanath MZ, who did not expect HMGN to take action to enforce the by-laws. However, in November 1998, DoA reported to WHC that communications and understanding between MYSC, DoA and the local residents and community leaders of Bauddhanath had improved at a very positive and rapid pace.

Recommendation 1.3

That the monuments listed in the nomination, accepted by the World Heritage Committee in 1979, should be gazetted immediately and that detailed inventories of monuments and other structures within the World Heritage site should be commenced and gazetted annually in additive sections.

A computerized inventory of all religious and public monuments, and all street-frontage buildings in Patan Darbar Square MZ was completed in 1997 by the DCU, with support from the World Heritage Fund. In order to document and prepare an inventory of all the monuments within Bhaktapur Darbar Square MZ, HMGN received Technical Co-operation assistance from the World Heritage Fund, approved by the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee, in November 1997. This activity is being implemented, for expected completion in July 1999. Classification of the monuments into monuments of international, national or local importance was to be completed and gazetted after the approval of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Rules, which was expected by 30 June 1998. However, it was confirmed that this process was delayed, due to the delay in the approval of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Rules.

Inventories of public and religious monuments have been completed for all MZs. However, complementary inventories of private and secular monuments have not been made yet.

The Joint Mission was assured that the DoA would classify all religious and secular monuments of Patan Darbar Square MZ into monuments of international, national and local importance by 30 November 1999, those of Bauddhanath MZ by 30 December 2000, those of Changu Narayan MZ by 30 December 2001, those of Pashupatinath MZ by 30 December 2002, those of Swayambhu MZ by 30 December 2003, and those of Hanuman Dhoka Darbar Square MZ by 30 December 2004.

Recommendation 1.4

That the concerned authorities should initiate the preparation of detailed master plans for those monument zones for which they do not yet exist.

Conservation Master Plans for all MZs except for Hanuman Dhoka Darbar Square MZ exist. The Patan MZ / Lalitpur Conservation Action Master Plan (PCAMP) completed in 1997, will be approved and implemented by HMGN before 30 June 1999. The Conservation Master Plan of Bauddha, completed in 1997, will be approved by HMGN before 30 June 1998 and a translation was to be provided to WHC. An English translation of the order (constitution) of the Bauddhanath Area Development Board (1997) was submitted by the MYSC to WHC. The Bhaktaur Area Conservation Proposal, submitted to MYSC in 1997, has not been approved by HMGN yet. The Joint Mission was assured that a Master Plan for Hanuman Dhoka Darbar Square MZ would be completed by 31 December 2001.

Recommendation 1.5

That responsibilities for conservation and restoration activities among the concerned authorities should be clearly defined and that the Department of Archaeology should be strengthened in its administrative, technical and professional capacities, especially with regard to its monitoring activities. That the role of the three recently created Municipalities of Kathmandu, Patan and Bhaktapur should be defined in relation to management of the monument zones within their jurisdiction.

The DoA has been strengthened considerably by the services of the DCU. Training activities, funded by the World Heritage Fund and other sources such as the British Council and UDLE, have strengthened the administrative, technical and professional capacities of the DoA and DCU staff, especially with regard to its monitoring activities. However, human and financial resources are still insufficient for the DCU to fully enforce its authority over development control of the hundreds of historical buildings within the seven MZs. Thus, the demolition of traditional buildings with valuable architectural fabric continues, notably in Bauddhanath and Kathmandu MZs. On 6 July 1998, the Cabinet resolved to form a 18-person Heritage Conservation Unit within the MYSC, which is expected to strengthen the capacity of the central government to manage the 7 MZs. The DCU would be absorbed within this new Heritage Convention Unit

To strengthen the management capacity of Bhaktapur Municipality and Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City (for Patan Darbar Square MZ), project proposals are being finalized for submission to the European Union before December 1998. If these proposals are accepted, decentralized co-operation between Bath and North-East Somerset Council (United Kingdom), Alkmaar (the Netherlands), Chester City Council (United Kingdom), Visby City (Sweden), from the European Union, and the two Nepalese local

authorities for safeguarding the two relevant MZs will commence in 1999.

Recommendation 1.6

That, in order to ensure control of new development within the World Heritage site, concerned authorities (DoA and Municipalities) should begin preparing complete documentation of all house and street elevations within the monument zone in their jurisdictions.

See explanation above under Recommendations 1.3 and 1.4.

Recommendation 1.7

That no demolition of any kind of structures, buildings or other remains within the monument zones should be permitted without the written authorization of the Department of Archaeology.

The Fifth Amendment to the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act specifies that no building within the World Heritage site can be demolished without the permission of the DoA. Since this provision came into force, permission to rebuild has only been granted for houses in extremely poor conditions which cannot be repaired. However, enforcement of this provision is difficult due to insufficient human and financial resources for regular and systematic development control.

Recommendation 1.8

That the concerned authorities should prepare a funding mechanism to support the conservation of historical properties in private hands, together with a scheme for tax exemptions to encourage private donations towards the conservation of cultural heritage.

The Fifth Amendment to the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act provides for the creation of a Monuments Conservation Fund. This Fund will be established after approval of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Rules which will regulate the implementation of the Act. In November 1998, WHC was informed by the MYSC that the Cabinet was in the final process of approving the Ancient Monuments Preservation Rules.

The DoA and UNESCO jointly hosted an international donors meeting in October 1996 presenting twenty-one restoration project proposals. The meeting encouraged local donations for substantial restoration work to take place, including one project proposal presented for co-financing from the World Heritage Fund. Fritids Resor, a Swedish tourism agency, agreed in October 1997, to finance another project for the restoration of one historical building for the amount of US\$ 20,000. NFUAJ agreed in 1998 to finance other projects within Patan

Darbar Square MZ over three years from 1998, with a contribution of US\$ 30,000 per year.

Bhaktapur Municipality collects entrance fees from tourists, which is used for restoration works of the public buildings. One project presented at the international donors meeting in October 1996 will be financed by funds raised by the Bhaktapur Municipality. Patan Municipality is also considering the adoption of similar fund raising activity through collection of entrance fees.

See below under Recommendations 1.9, 1.10, 1.11 for further related information.

Recommendation 1.9

That projects for the conservation of individual monuments within the monument zones should meet high standards of quality; most importantly, demolition and reconstruction as an integral part of restoration should be discouraged in favour of repair in-situ, with minimal dismantling. The Department of Archaeology should reject projects which favour demolition and rebuilding or beautification instead of the conservation of historical fabric.

Recommendation 1.10

Standard forms of cost estimates, quantities and specifications for new buildings, as scheduled by HMGN, should not be applied to conservation works in the monument zones. A new schedule of rates, costs and materials applicable to the use of the traditional materials applicable to the use of traditional materials and repair works, such as mud mortars and construction with timber, should be prepared and made mandatory for conservation work within the monument zones.

Recommendation 1.11

That, in places where mud mortar could be used, cement mortar and plaster should never be used for repairs to historical structures.

The DoA has made great progress in encouraging the repair of monuments *in-situ* with the use of traditional building material. Cement mortar for conservation projects has been banned since June 1994, and this policy remains in force.

The schedule of rates applicable to the use of traditional material and skilled craftsmen is reviewed annually by a committee, chaired by the Director-General of the DoA, and composed of representatives of the Ministries of Finance, Housing and Physical Planning, the Auditor-General, and the Chief District Office.

The price of *sal* timber, used for traditional and historical architecture, remains expensive for the general public, often leading to demolition of traditional houses and rebuilding in cement. The

Joint Mission underlined the importance of subsidizing private home owners within the 7 MZs for purchasing the *sal* timber. The MYSC adopted the Joint Mission recommendation concerning this matter (Chapter 12 Recommendation 8), and assured WHC that it would develop a criteria for providing *sal* timber at a subsidized rate for the conservation of public and private buildings of historical importance within the WH MZs (Chapter 13 Action 33).

Furthermore, it was announced by the MYSC in July 1998, that the following rules will be applicable for private home owners who have built, restored or repaired their houses within the MZs following guidelines applied to the WH MZs;

- (i) Those home owners who built, restored or repaired their house following the guidelines will be exempt from land and housing tax;
- (ii) Royalty and other tax exemption on the estimated amount of timber necessary for traditional construction will be applicable;
- (iii) Financial grants not exceeding 10% of the total approved estimated amount of preparing and fixing carved wooden windows and doors and traditional construction materials (such as tiles and *Dachi Appa*) will be applicable;
- (iv) With the recommendation of the DoA, home owners will be facilitated with telephones, drinking water pipe lines and electricity connection, on a priority basis.

With the assistance of the UNESCO LEAP programme (Integrated community development and cultural heritage preservation through local efforts in Asia and the Pacific) funded by the Netherlands, a « Homeowner's Repair Manual » is being prepared in English, Nepali and Newari, the local language of the Kathmandu Valley. This manual will inform private homeowners on the means of repair without demolishing the entire building.

A study on the use and properties of traditional conservation material is being prepared, as a parallel activity to the structural survey of the 55-Window Palace, within Bhaktapur Darbar Square MZ, funded under the World Heritage Fund Technical Co-operation budget.

Recommendation 1.12

That the provisions of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act with regard to monitoring and design control by the DoA should be fully implemented in co-operation with the relevant enforcement authorities.

The DoA's responsibilities for monitoring and design control is being supported by initiatives by the municipalities. The DCU assists the general public in project proposals of designs for rebuilding.

However, due to the scale of KVVHS and the hundreds of buildings within the seven MZs, the DCU has financial and human resource constraints in its monitoring and design control activities. The redesigning of schemes for restoration or replacement projects submitted to the DoA and DCU for approval demands both financial and human resources, which the DCU does not have.

The DoA Darbar Maintenance Offices, although theoretically responsible for day-to-day monitoring of the MZs, have not successfully incorporated such duties in their regular work schedule. Therefore, plans are being formulated to devolve such monitoring duties to other bodies, such as the Heritage Units within local authorities.

Co-operation with other enforcement authorities remains problematic, due to the persisting overlaps and conflicts of jurisdiction between the DoA, the local authorities, the town development committees, and chief district officers of KMC, Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City, and Bhaktapur Municipality. The Joint Mission participants noted that further legislation would be required to resolve these anomalies.

Recommendation 1.13

That the provisions of the Ancient Monument Preservation Act with regard to the demolition of illegally erected structures within the monument zones should be implemented, without allowing the alternative of paying a fine for such illegal construction.

The DCU has placed emphasis on prevention of new illegal construction rather than on the demolition of illegal buildings. However, it was reported in October 1997 that cases of flagrant violation would be punished by demolition, commencing with that of an illegal building in Bauddhanath zone to serve as a lesson. This was actually put into action in March 1998, during the Joint Mission, when the facade of the illegal building of Mr Beti Laxmi Shakya was demolished in Bauddhanath MZ. This action was intended to discourage other property owners violating existing rules and regulations, and to encourage them to implement schemes approved by the DoA.

A joint meeting of homeowners, representatives of the concerned Municipalities and Ministries decided to follow a programme for implementing design rules to be managed by the DoA and the MYSC.

In June 1998, the MYSC reported to WHC that a feasibility study for correcting illegal buildings in Bauddhanath and Hanuman Dhoka Darbar Square MZ, incorporating ICOMOS recommendations resulting from the Joint Mission, was being undertaken by the DoA and KMC.

The MYSC reported that it was co-operating to implement a concerted plan of action, mobilizing the Ministry of Housing and Physical Planning, the Ministry of Home Affairs, and the Ministry of Local Development, to take measures to safeguard the integrity of KVVHS.

It was furthermore announced by the MYSC in July 1998, that the following penalties will be applicable for private home owners who have built, restored or repaired their houses within the MZs without the necessary approvals of the concerned authorities, following guidelines applied to the WH MZs;

- (i) Owners of such houses will be debarred from selling their house, taking out loans, receiving donations and charity, etc.;
- (ii) Such properties will not be accepted as collateral for bank loans or any type of banking transactions;
- (iii) The concerned agencies / authorities will not provide drinking water pipe lines, telephone, or electricity connections to such houses;
- (iv) Water pipe lines, telephone, and electricity supplies may be disconnected from those houses which are illegally built.

Recommendation 1.14

That obtrusive public utilities within the monument zones, such as electrical transformers and floodlights fixed on, or immediately adjacent to, monuments, should be made less conspicuous, by placing cabling underground, or other means, paying due regard to archaeological cultural levels.

New cabling has been placed underground in Patan Darbar Square MZ. The Joint Mission recommendation concerning repaving schemes and cabling (Chapter 12 Recommendation 9) was adopted for implementation by concerned authorities.

Recommendation 1.15

That, in the monument zones, public and commercial advertising should be severely restricted and the display and sale of merchandise, other than within licensed shops and designated market areas should be banned.

Control of advertising is being conducted within the MZs of Patan Darbar Square, Bhaktapur Darbar Square, and Swayanbhunath. The Joint Mission was informed that obtrusive advertisements would be removed from Bauddhanath MZ in due course by MYSC. Furthermore, the Joint Mission discussed the possibility of similar action within the Hanuman Dhoka Darbar Square MZ, to be organized by KMC.

Considerable progress has been made in controlling areas where curios can be displayed. In 1997, curio

stalls were removed from the area in front of the palace at Patan Darbar Square MZ. The same year, all the curio shops from Layaku Sattal, Bhaktapur Darbar Square MZ were removed. The Joint Mission noted that the display of goods at the western ranges of Hanuman Dhoka palace and in Lam Pati , to the north of the palace (both at Hanuman Dhoka Darbar Square MZ), could be restricted to the inside of the shops to enhance the appearance of the building. The Joint Mission noted that a similar policy at Swayambhunath MZ was desirable. In October 1998, WHC was informed by the MYSC that the tenants of the shops on the periphery of Hanuman Dhoka palace had been directed not to display goods on the facades of the buildings.

Recommendation 1.16

That the present restrictions on vehicular traffic within the three Darbar Squares in Kathmandu, Patan and Bhaktapur should be maintained and gradually extended.

The pedestrian area of Hanuman Dhoka Darbar Square MZ has been extended twice since 1993. Vehicular traffic restrictions within the Patan and Bhaktapur Darbar Square MZs have been maintained since 1993. Bhaktapur Darbar Square MZ vehicular traffic is restricted for the entire core zone. The Joint Mission noted that control of car parking by municipal officers at Bhaktapur Darbar Square MZ could be strengthened.

Chapter 11: Kokhana – a proposed additional MZ to KVWHS

Introduction

HMGN submitted its Tentative List in 1996 in the correct format required by the WH Committee. “Kohana – the Vernacular Village and its Mustard-Seed Industrial Heritage” was included in this Tentative List. In 1997, HMGN requested Preparatory Assistance from the WH Fund to prepare the nomination form for nominating this site as an additional MZ to KVWHS, as Kokhana Village is located within the Kathmandu Valley. The Preparatory Assistance (US\$ 7,510.-) was approved by the Chairperson of the WH Committee, and the nomination form is being formulated by the DoA. The Joint Mission was requested by the WH Committee, at its 21st session, to study the feasibility of adding this site to the MZs of the KVWHS.

Identification

Kokhana is an authentic medieval Newari village located at the south-west edge of Kathmandu Valley. The principal monument within the village is a 3-storey pagoda-style temple [Ill. Kokhana 1] dedicated to the powerful tantric goddess Rudrayani. The village is famed for its industry of high-quality mustard-seed oil. The village is representative of an important industrial heritage of the Kathmandu Valley, as well as the culture of its rural Newar population, which is not adequately represented by the other existing seven MZs of KVWHS. The heritage value of Kokhana Village is characterized by a group of vernacular, traditional buildings, a system of drainage and *chowks*, and stone-paved streets, which collectively ensures a coherent unique urban fabric of Newar settlement, which is lost in most parts of the Kathmandu Valley. The inhabited village has been almost wholly preserved and has remained largely unaffected by development pressure. However, it is vulnerable to development pressure which has destroyed many of the Newar traditional settlements in the Kathmandu Valley. The village bears unique testimony to a living cultural tradition, directly associated with the industrial heritage of mustard-seed oil production. Therefore, the village can be considered as adding universal significance to the KVWHS, under criteria (iii), (v) and (vi).

The setting of Kokhana Village is composed of fields of mustard. Naturally, there is a close and day-to-day interaction between the inhabitants of the village and its natural environment, and the village's setting can be considered under the category of cultural landscapes (ii), second sub-category of the Operational Guidelines.

Description

The village is situated on a spur of land overlooking the Bagmati River, a short distance upstream from

the point it leaves the Kathmandu Valley through the Chobar Gorge. Kokhana Village is surrounded by an unspoilt landscape of mustard-seed fields and terraced rice fields, stretching down to the Bagmati River. The mountains edging the Kathmandu Valley rise almost immediately on the other side of the river.

A broad street runs down the spur from south-east to north-west. The main temple of Kokhana Village, the Rudrayani Temple, stands at its intersection with a narrower street running south west to north east [Ill. Kokhana 2]. The outer row of houses facing onto the perimeter streets [Ill. Kokhana 3] may follow the curving line of ancient defences. The foundations of two gates survive, one to the north-east, which is the main approach from Patan, and another to the south-west, leading towards the Bagmati River.

The Rudrayani Temple (Ko-1 in the Protective Inventory) is said to have been built by King Amara Malla in the 16th century. It is a 3-storey pagoda-style temple with canted latticed galleries at each level and carved struts. The roofs are covered with *jhingati* tiles. It is rectangular on plan and forms one side of a courtyard enclosed on the other three sides by a 2-storey *sattal*.

The highly concentrated traditional secular buildings forming the urban fabric of Kokhana Village is a characteristic of Newar villages, which has been well preserved. The houses are at least three storeys high, constructed of brick with carved windows and overhanging eaves. Despite their traditional style, they most probably date from the early 20th century. The streets are paved with large stones worn smooth by constant use. These streets are lined with open drains. The mustard-seed oil factories, which are integrated into the architectural fabric, are single-storey buildings with roofs of *jhingati* tiles [Ill. Kokhana 4]. They house manual oil press machines, which consist of large baulks of timber between which flat woven baskets containing the mustard-seeds are crushed. They also house hearths which are used during the production process. Although ten mustard-oil factories survive, only three are in use for production.

Kokhana was mapped very recently so its residents do not have ownership certificates for their houses. The villagers wish a map to be produced and, as part of the preparation of the WH nomination form, the DoA has completed a total station survey of the village.

Management

a) Ownership

The main temple of Kokhana Village belongs to a *guthi* and the traditional houses to various private owners.

b) Legal status

Kokhana, located in Lalitpur District, Bagmati Zone, lies within the jurisdiction of Lalitpur District. The local authority is Kokhana Village Development Committee. The MZ to be proposed as an additional MZ to the KVWHS has not been gazetted yet.

c) Protective measures and management

The maintenance of the main temple is the responsibility of the *guthi* with technical advice and assistance from the DoA. There are no planning controls in the rural areas.

d) Sources of finance

The main temple of Kokhana Village is highly worshipped and benefits from the financial contributions of devotees in addition to expenditure on maintenance made via the DoA. The Village Development Committee channels its modest resources into the repair of paving and drainage, as well as the conservation of *patis* and *hitis*. The maintenance of other buildings is the responsibility of their owners.

The budget of the Preparatory Assistance of the WH Fund included an allowance for the appointment of a consultant-architect to assist in the preparation of the nomination form and the drafting of a management plan. At the time of the Joint Mission's visit, an architect had not been appointed.

e) Visitor facilities and statistics

There are no facilities for tourists or visitors. Statistics were not available, although the Joint Mission noted that a small number of international tourists made day trips to the village from Kathmandu. Kokhana Village is within easy reach of the main tourist centres. Kokhana Village becomes well-known, the number of tourists will, no doubt, increase rapidly.

ICOMOS state of conservation report**The Rudrayani Temple:**

Repairs have recently been completed by the DoA and it is in good condition.

The village

The traditional village houses are remarkably well preserved and there are, at present, relatively few intrusions by modern concrete structures. Some redevelopment has, however, taken place adjacent to the entrances to the village, particularly on the north-east. The recent surfacing of the road to Patan, which has made the village much more accessible to motor vehicles, will inevitably lead to further pressure for redevelopment, as it will be easier and cheaper to transport non-conforming modern building materials from the developed areas of Kathmandu Valley.

Most of the houses are in good repair and are occupied in the traditional manner. Some of the disused mustard-oil factories are in very poor condition and their roofs are collapsing. They are characteristic of Kokhana and should be carefully repaired and given an appropriate new use.

The village streets are of remarkable interest because they are used as work places by local women, who can be seen carding wool, spinning and carrying out many other agricultural and domestic tasks [Ill. Kokhana 5]. Stone paving survives on the side streets and the Joint Mission was informed that the main street to the south-east of the temple will soon be repaved in brick.

ICOMOS recommendations

ICOMOS considered that the special character, heritage and values of Kokhana Village, which would justify its inscription on the WH List as an additional MZ within the KVWHS, is extremely sensitive to development pressure. Due to the modest nature of its buildings and open rural setting, it is crucial that the site be fully documented to allow the effective implementation of the by-laws following its gazettement as a Preserved Monument Area under the terms of the Ancient Monument Preservation Act. It is also essential that the adjacent rural area be protected from uncontrolled development. ICOMOS considered that the recommendations listed below must be implemented in advance of inscription of this site as an additional MZ to KVWHS.

1. Documentation

A full inventory of all the public and religious monuments, houses and mustard-seed oil factories should be prepared, based on the documentation system developed for the Patan Darbar Square MZ, with the support of the WH Fund. This could be requested under Preparatory Assistance.

2. Classification and gazettement

The monuments and buildings listed in the inventory should be classified in accordance with the Ancient Monument Preservation Act and the classified inventory should then be gazetted. As many of the houses are individually of relative modest interest, their contribution to the value of the group should be given full weight.

3. Management plan

A management plan should be prepared which makes provision for the establishment of an effective system of development control, including monitoring and the application of protective by-laws. Design guidelines should be included, both for new houses in the village and the buffer zone. The plan should allow for

sustainable tourist development, which balances the preservation of the traditional character and industries of the village with greater visitor access. Proposals should also be made for providing improved drainage, water and electricity supplies, which should be integrated with any schemes for renewing or repairing paving. The management plan must detail the way in which the buffer zone - which must cover an extensive area of the surrounding countryside - is to be protected, either by increasing the powers of the Village Development Committee or through the Kathmandu Valley Development Committee Implementation Board (Lalitpur). It should be noted that effective protection of the buffer zone, which forms the essential setting of the village, will involve restricting the freedom to build on privately owned land. Some development, including provisions for tourists, will inevitably be necessary and the plan must designate areas where this can take place with minimum detrimental impact on the special character of the village.

III. Kokhana 1. Kokhana Village is dominated by the three-storey Rudrayani Temple, dedicated to a powerful tantric goddess. (© GP)



III. Kokhana 2. The Rudrayani Temple stands at the middle of the main street which bisect the Kokhana Village from north-east to south-west. (© GP)





III. Kokhana 3. A narrow stone-paved street at the edge of the compactly planned Kokhana Village, which could be following the lines of an early fortification, explaining the strikingly compact village plan. (© DM)

III. Kokhana 4. Kokhana Village is a centre for producing mustard-seed oil. Three out of ten oil factories remain in operation. All ten are single-storey buildings scattered within the village. (© GP)





III. Kokhana 5. The main streets of Kokhana Village provide space for a remarkable array of social and economic activities (See Ch. 11 ICOMOS state of conservation report, village). (c GP)

Chapter 12: Fifty five Recommendations of the Joint Mission

The following fifty five Recommendations were formulated and adopted by the Joint Mission. HMGN has assured WHC that it will implement these Recommendations, with specific dates of implementation and completion which were found to be realistic and reasonable from HMGN's point of view. The Time-Bound Action Plan of Corrective Measures for implementing the Recommendations of the Joint Mission is presented in Chapter 13 of this Report. In addition to these recommendations, ICOMOS has made additional recommendations, which are attached to this chapter as Annex 1.

Number of Recommendation	Application of Recommendation or corrective measure	Adopted Recommendation	Responsible agency/agencies	Date of implementation / completion
1	General	The protective by-laws controlling the demolition of historical buildings and the design of new structures in KVWHS will be strictly enforced.	DoA, Municipalities	Ongoing
2	General	The by-laws protecting the integrity of KVWHS will be made more effective, by resolving overlaps in jurisdiction and making one agency responsible for controlling the overall situation of the MZs, involving the DoA, the Guthi Sanshan, the concerned Municipalities, the Kathmandu Valley Town Development Committee, concerned Development Committees and Chief District Officers.	MYSC	Ongoing
3	General	The Ancient Monument Preservation Rules for the implementation of the Fifth Amendment to the Ancient Monument Preservation Act will be approved by HMGN.	MYSC	End of June 1998
4	General	The DCU will become a permanent part of the DoA's establishment.	MYSC	July 1999
5	General	The administrative arrangements for monitoring the MZs will be through one unit, involving members of all agencies concerned.	DoA	Ongoing
6	General	A Monuments Conservation Fund will be established, in accordance with the provisions of the Ancient Monument Preservation Act.	DoA	End of November 1998
7	General	Awareness of World Heritage values in the MZs will be promoted amongst the inhabitants, other Nepali citizens and visitors.	DoA, other concerned Government Authorities and Municipalities, NGOs	Ongoing
8	General	HMGN will develop criteria for providing <i>sal</i> wood at a subsidised rate for the conservation of public and private	MYSC	Ongoing

Number of Recommendation	Application of Recommendation or corrective measure	Adopted Recommendation	Responsible agency/agencies	Date of implementation / completion
9	General	buildings of historical importance at KVWHS When repaving schemes are undertaken, care will be taken not to raise the height of the new paving above the floor levels in adjacent historical buildings. When undertaking repaving schemes, the opportunity will be taken to place cabling underground, taking into consideration possible damage to archaeological remains.	Municipalities, in co-operation with the DoA	Ongoing
10	General	The use of traditional materials in KVWHS will be consistently encouraged and the prohibition on the use of polished marble and glazed ceramic tiles on external facades will be imposed.	DoA, Municipalities	Ongoing
11	General	A programme will be developed for removing obtrusive shop signs and advertisements from the MZs.	DoA	Ongoing
12	General	At KVWHS, shop displays will be restricted to areas inside the shops rather than on facades of historical buildings.	DoA	Ongoing
13	Buddhanath MZ Buddhanath	A feasibility study for correcting illegal buildings, incorporating the recommendations of ICOMOS will be prepared.	DoA, in co-operation with KMC	Progress report to be submitted to WH Bureau.
14	Buddhanath	The already approved boundary of the amended MZ will be gazetted.	MYSC	End of June 1998
15	Buddhanath	Following gazetting, the revised boundary of the Buddhanath MZ will be indicated by stone boundary markers.	DoA	End of December 2000
16	Buddhanath	The Master Plan for Buddhanath will be approved by HMGN and an English translation will be provided to WHC.	DoA	30 November 1998
17	Buddhanath	The monuments and historical buildings in the Buddhanath MZ, whether public, private, religious or secular, will be inventoried and classified in accordance with the Ancient Monument Preservation Act.	DoA	2000
18	Buddhanath	Intrusive advertising signs facing the stupa will be removed.	Buddha Development Committee, in consultation with the DoA	Ongoing process
19	Buddhanath	A visitor/tourist information centre will be established within the Buddhanath MZ.	Buddha Development Committee, in consultation with the DoA	Ongoing process

Number of Recommendation	Application of Recommendation or corrective measure	Adopted Recommendation	Responsible agency/ agencies	Date of implementation / completion
	Bhaktapur Darbar Square MZ			
20	Bhaktapur	HMGN will encourage the cultural distinction of Bhaktapur city in consonance with the national perspective.	MYSC	Ongoing
21	Bhaktapur	The Conservation Master Plan for Bhaktapur should be elaborated in accordance with the DoA's norms	Bhaktapur Municipality, in consultation with the DoA	Ongoing
22	Bhaktapur	The boundary of the Bhaktapur Darbar Square MZ should be indicated by stone boundary markers and its status as part of KVVHHS should be indicated by fixing a bronze plaque at the main entrance of the MZ.	DoA	End of November 1999
23	Bhaktapur	An inventory and documentation of all buildings within the MZ will be completed.	Bhaktapur Municipality, in consultation with the DoA, with financial support of the World Heritage Fund	30 July 1999
24	Bhaktapur	The monuments and buildings in the MZ will be classified in accordance with the provisions of the Ancient Monument Preservation Act.	DoA	Subject to completion of the inventory by Bhaktapur Municipality.
25	Changu Narayan MZ Changu Narayan	The boundary of Changu Narayan MZ will be indicated by stone boundary markers.	DoA	End of November 2000
26	Changu Narayan	The monuments and historical buildings in the MZ, whether public, private, religious or secular, will be put on an inventory and classified in accordance with the Ancient Monument Preservation Act.	DoA	2001
27	Changu Narayan	The design norms with sloped roof for the front facade of houses to be altered or reconstructed will be enforced.	DoA	Ongoing
	Hanuman Dhoka Darbar Square MZ			
28	Hanuman Dhoka Darbar Square	A feasibility study for correcting illegal buildings, incorporating the recommendations of ICOMOS will be prepared.	DoA, in co-operation with KMC	Progress report to be submitted to WH Bureau.
29	Hanuman Dhoka Darbar	Stone boundary markers will be fixed delineating the	DoA	end of June 1999

Number of Recommendation	Application of Recommendation or corrective measure	Adopted Recommendation	Responsible agency/agencies	Date of implementation / completion
	Square	boundaries of the MZ.		
30	Hanuman Square Dhoka Darbar	The monuments and buildings in the MZ, whether public, private, religious or secular, will be put on an inventory and classified in accordance with the Ancient Monument Preservation Act.	DoA	2004
31	Hanuman Square Dhoka Darbar	A Master Plan for the MZ will be prepared.	DoA	During 2001
	Pashupatinath MZ			
32	Pashupatinath	The Pashupatinath MZ will be gazetted as soon as possible to protect it under the provisions of the Fifth Amendment to the Ancient Monument Preservation Act, following which the protective by-laws will be strictly enforced.	MYSC	End of November 1998
33	Pashupatinath	An effective control unit will be created in the MZ.	MYSC	Ongoing
34	Pashupatinath	Following gazetting, the boundary of the MZ will be indicated by stone boundary markers and its status as part of KVVHWS will be indicated by fixing a bronze plaque on site.	Pashupati Trust, in consultation with the DoA	End of November 1999
35	Pashupatinath	The inventory of religious monuments already completed will be extended to cover secular historical buildings. All monuments and historic buildings, whether religious or secular, will be classified in accordance with the provisions of the Ancient Monument Preservation Act.	Pashupati Trust, in consultation with the DoA	2002
36	Pashupatinath	The Pashupati Development Trust, with the advice of the DoA, will carry out a condition survey and prepare a repair programme for all the monuments in the MZ, which will be incorporated into the elaborated Master Plan.	Pashupati Trust, in consultation with the DoA	End of November 1999
37	Pashupatinath	Proposals to demolish intrusive modern buildings in the MZ will be welcomed. However, there will be a presumption that all historical buildings should be retained, repaired and put to a viable use and that the demolition of historical architectural fabric should be avoided, with its preservation being elaborated in the Master Plan.	Pashupati Trust, in consultation with the DoA	Ongoing
38	Pashupatinath	Proposals for the enhanced management of the landscape at Gauri Ghat will be incorporated into the elaborated Master Plan, with firm proposals to screen unsightly development from the principal monument groups.	Pashupati Trust	Ongoing

Number of Recommendation	Application of Recommendation or corrective measure	Adopted Recommendation	Responsible agency/ agencies	Date of implementation / completion
	Patan Darbar Square MZ			
39	Patan	The stone boundary markers currently being manufactured will be put in place.	DoA	End of June 1998
40	Patan	A bronze plaque will be fixed in the MZ indicating its status as part of KVWHS.	DoA	End of June 1998
41	Patan	The Conservation Action Plan, completed in draft, will be approved by HMG and put into effect	Ministry of Youth Sports and Culture	End of June 1999
42	Patan	The monuments and buildings in the MZ will be classified in accordance with the provisions of the Ancient Monument Preservation Act.	DoA	End of November 1999
	Swayambhu MZ			
43	Swayambhu	The concerned authorities will be mobilized to provide 24-hour security to protect the site from theft, unauthorised activities for beautification, and to control the defacement of monuments by graffiti.	DoA	Ongoing
44	Swayambhu	Stone boundary markers will be fixed to delineate the boundaries of the MZ.	DoA	End of June 1999
45	Swayambhu	The monuments and historical buildings in the MZ, whether public, private, religious or secular, will be put on an inventory and classified in accordance with the Ancient Monument Preservation Act.	DoA	2003
46	Swayambhu	The scale and style of new development within the MZ will be strictly controlled in accordance with the existing by-laws, in order to protect the setting of Swayambhu hill.	DoA	Ongoing
47	Swayambhu	Schemes for the presentation of the MZ for visitors will be agreed in advance by the DoA and KMC, to make sure that they are compatible with the historical and natural beauty of the site.	DoA, KMC, Federation of Swa-yambhu Management and Conservation	Ongoing
48	Swayambhu	In order that the priceless wall paintings in Santipur Temple are protected from further damage, access to the temple will be controlled, with visitors being permitted entry to worship and view the wall paintings under supervision only. The burning of votive fires should be restricted to outside the temple.	DoA	End of November 1998
49	Swayambhu	The wall paintings will be conserved and the graffiti removed by experts of the DoA. On no account will amateur efforts be made to remove the chalk graffiti.	a) MYSC and DoA will prepare a proposal in UNDP format for the res-	a) End of June 1998

Number of Recommendation	Application of Recommendation or corrective measure	Adopted Recommendation	Responsible agency/agencies	Date of implementation / completion
50	Swayambhu	Within the context of the Master Plan, a programme will be developed for the conservation of historical domestic buildings on top of the main hill, with threatened houses being given priority.	toration of the wall paintings in Santipur Temple. b) WHC will dis-tribute to possible donors if donors are not found before end of Nov. 1998 by HMGN. DoA	b) After November 1998 Ongoing
	General			
51	General	DCU will be supported with equipment and training.	HMGN, WHC (sub-ject to receipt of int'l assistance request)	Ongoing
52	General	HMGN will make every effort to mobilize human and financial resources for the restoration and conservation of historical monuments and buildings, including those under private ownership. UNESCO will continue to assist HMGN in mobilizing financial and human resources from prospective donors and overseas development aid for the safeguarding of KVVWHS.	HMGN, WHC	Ongoing
53	General	WHC will continue to assist HMGN in applying for funds to be made available from the World Heritage Fund, especially for technical co-operation in safeguarding KVVWHS. However, HMGN will also continue to mobilize international funds for technical expertise to be made available, following international conservation norms.	WHC, HMGN	Ongoing
54	General	WHC will continue to support HMGN and the Local Authorities concerned in closely evaluating the state of conservation of the 7 MZs of KVVWHS, and in reporting its progress in implementing the Recommendations of the Joint Mission to the World Heritage Committee.	WHC, HMGN	Ongoing
55	General	UNESCO will provide financial support for the preparation of a Master Plan for Hanuman Dhoka Durbar Square MZ	HMGN, WHC (sub-ject to receipt of int'l	Ongoing

Number of Recommen- dation	Application of Recommendation or corrective measure	Adopted Recommendation	Responsible agency/ agencies	Date of implementation / completion
			assistance request)	

Annex 1

ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS BY ICOMOS

The Recommendations of the Mission were agreed jointly by representative of His Majesty's Government of Nepal, UNESCO and ICOMOS. However, ICOMOS considers that in some cases the Recommendations should ideally be strengthened and that for various reasons some issues were not addressed. It was agreed by the Mission that ICOMOS could make recommendations which are additional to those agreed by the Mission as a whole.

1. Inventories and classification

Background

ICOMOS considers that effective development control, aimed at protecting all buildings and monuments of architectural, archaeological and historic interest in the World Heritage Site will not be possible until all Monument Zones are covered by full inventories classified in accordance with the Ancient Monument Preservation Act and gazetted in accordance with Nepalese Law. The agreed timescale for the completion of this exercise (December 2004 for completion of the inventories, with no date given for gazetting) is far too long and, with the current pace of redevelopment, significant erosion of the stock of historic buildings will take place during this period. For most Monument Zones, inventories of public and religious monument have been written, but only in Patan Darbar Square Monument Zone has the inventory of privately owned buildings been prepared. Even here, the inventory only covers street-front buildings and therefore excludes the many important houses which face onto enclosed courtyards. The documentation of the whole of the historic centre of Bhaktapur will shortly be started with the technical assistance of UNESCO and the financial support of the World Heritage Fund. Given work done to date, completion and classification of the inventories for each Monument Zone need not be a lengthy task. Gazetting is a legal formality which, in other cases, has taken no more than a month.

Recommendation 1

The Department of Archaeology and the Heritage Conservation Unit should be strengthened and empowered to compile and classify inventories of public, religious and privately owned monument and historic buildings in the whole World Heritage Site which should be published and gazetted by 31 December 2000.

2. Legislative framework

Background

The Fifth Amendment to the Ancient Monument Preservation Act is extremely difficult to enforce because of overlaps and lack of clarity, both in relation to other Acts and responsibility for enforcing the Act.

Recommendation 2

A Sixth Amendment should be made to the Ancient Monument Preservation Act to resolve overlaps in jurisdiction and clarifying responsibilities for enforcement. UNESCO should offer legal advice to His Majesty's Government of Nepal to assist the drafting process.

3. Bhaktapur, preserved 'City of Culture'

Background

Of the historic cities in the World Heritage Site, Bhaktapur is remarkable because of its high degree of preservation. Although the Monument Zone now encompasses the finest groups of monuments and historic buildings and the three principal squares, most of the rest of the historic city consists of well-preserved historic buildings, often of the highest quality set in a consistent traditional townscape. The 1993 UNESCO/ICOMOS Review Mission recommended that the whole of the historic city of Bhaktapur should be protected as a buffer zone to the core area. Since that date, Bhaktapur Municipality has compiled a conservation master plan, which seeks to conform with the recommendation of the 1993 Mission, with the

intention of protecting the whole historic city as a preserved 'City of Culture'. ICOMOS is concerned to note that the master plan does not offer the same level of protection throughout the Monument Zone; in addition, the Mission was informed that His Majesty's Government of Nepal would find it difficult to accept a master plan which proposes conservation controls over the whole historic city, because of perceived conflicts with existing legislation and national policies.

Recommendation 3

The Conservation Master Plan for Bhaktapur should be revised to give the same high degree of conservation protection to the whole gazetted Monument Zone, in accordance with the Ancient Monument Preservation Act and the By-laws, and following necessary amendment and elaboration to make the master plan consistent with national legislation and policies, the whole of the historic city of Bhaktapur should be declared by His Majesty's Government of Nepal to be a preserved 'City of Culture'.

Chapter 13: Time-Bound Action Plan of Corrective Measures for implementing the Recommendations of the UNESCO/ICOMOS/HMGN Joint Mission

The Recommendations formulated and adopted by the Joint Mission (presented in Chapter 12 of this Report) were incorporated into a Time-Bound Action Plan of Corrective Measures for implementation by the responsible agencies. This Time-Bound Action Plan of Corrective Measures was finalized in June 1998 with the agreement of representatives of UNESCO, ICOMOS and HMGN. Actions and Corrective Measures to be implemented are presented below in the order of expected completion.

Number of Action	Number of Recommendation	Date for implementation / completion	Action / Corrective Measures to be implemented following adopted Recommendations	Responsible agency / agencies	Progress as of October 1998
1	13, 28	31 May 1998	Submit to WHC a Progress Report on the feasibility study for correcting illegal buildings in Baudhanath and Hanuman Dhoka Darbar Square MZs, for discussion at the WH Bureau.	MYSC, DoA, KMC	Received by WHC 18 June 1998
2	3	30 June 1998	Approve the Ancient Monument Preservation Rules, including the establishment of the classification criteria of monuments into international, national and local importance.	MYSC	In progress
3	14	30 June 1998	Gazette the amended boundary of Baudhanath MZ.	MYSC	In progress
4	39	30 June 1998	Fix stone boundary markers in Patan Darbar Square MZ.	DoA	Done
5	40	30 June 1998	Fix a bronze plaque in Patan Darbar Square MZ, indicating WH MZ status.	DoA	Done
6	49	30 June 1998	Prepare a project proposal for the restoration and safeguarding of the wall paintings in Santipur temple, Swayambhunath MZ.	DoA	Received by WHC October 1998
7	6	30 Nov. 1998	Establish a Monuments Conservation Fund for safeguarding KVWHS.	DoA	Final approval being processed
8	16	30 Nov. 1998	Approve Master Plan for Baudhanath MZ.	DoA	Discussions between Local and National Authorities being undertaken
9	32	30 Nov. 1998	Gazette of the boundary of Pashupatinath MZ.	MYSC	Done Nov. 1998
10	48	30 Nov. 1998	Limit access to the Santipur Temple, Swayambhunath MZ for the protection of the wall paintings within.	DoA	Done

Number of Action	Number of Recommendation	Date for implementation / completion	Action / Corrective Measures to be implemented following adopted Recommendations	Responsible agency / agencies	Progress as of October 1998
11	49	30 Nov. 1998	Distribute the project proposal for the restoration of the wall paintings in Santipur temple, Swayambhunath MZ, to be distributed to potential national or international donors.	MYSC, DoA (WHC will provide support if the above two agencies before 30 Nov. 1998, sub-ject to receipt of the proposals)	In progress
12	29, 44	30 June 1999	Fix stone boundary markers in Hanuman Dhoka Darbar Square and Swayambhu MZs, indicating their WH MZ status.	DoA	Included within government budget for 1998-1999.
13	41	30 June 1999	Approve and implement the Conservation Action Plan for Patan Darbar Square MZ.	MYSC	Being processed
14	23	30 June 1998 – 30 July 1999	Draw up inventory of the religious and secular monuments of Bhaktapur Darbar Square MZ. This activity will be financed by the World Heritage Fund-Technical Co-operation (US\$ 28,000), approved by the WH Bureau in Nov. 1997.	Bhaktapur Municipality, DoA, WHC	In progress
15	24	Subject to completion of Action 14	Classify the monuments in Bhaktapur Darbar Square MZ into monuments of international, national and local importance, following the classification criteria to be in place by June 1998.	DoA	Subject to completion of Actions 2 & 14
16	4	31 July 1999	Establish DCU as a permanent part of the DoA. (Although it was reported by HMGN to the 21 st session of the WH Committee that the DCU would become a permanent unit within the DoA from July 1998 with a four-fold annual budget of the preceding year, the MYSC informed the Joint Mission in April 1998 that it could only establish the DCU as a permanent unit from 1999.)	MYSC, DoA	DCU's name has been changed to the Heritage Conservation Unit, which was established within MYSC as a permanent unit in June 1998. As of Oct. 1998, 2-

Number of Action	Number of Recommendation	Date for implementation / completion	Action / Corrective Measures to be implemented following adopted Recommendations	Responsible agency / agencies	Progress as of October 1998
17	22	30 Nov. 1999	Fix stone boundary markers and a bronze plaque in Bhaktapur Darbar Square MZ, indicating its WH MZ status.	DoA	3 staff had been temporarily transferred to HCU from the Ministry of Housing and Physical Planning. For permanent staff, advertisements have been processed.
18	34	30 Nov. 1999	Fix stone boundary markers and a bronze plaque in Pashupatinath MZ, indicating its WH MZ status.	Pashupati Development Trust	PDT is committed, and activity is in progress.
19	36	30 Nov. 1999	Complete a condition survey and repair programme for the monuments in Pashupati MZ.	Pashupati Development Trust	In progress
20	42	30 Nov. 1999	Classify the religious and secular monuments in Patan Darbar Square MZ into monuments of international, national and local importance, following the classification criteria to be in place by June 1998.	DoA	In progress
21	25	30 Nov. 2000	Fix stone boundary markers in Changu Narayan MZ indicating its WH MZ status.	DoA	In progress
22	15	30 Dec. 2000	Fix stone boundary markers in Baudhanath MZ, indicating its WH MZ status.	DoA	In progress

Number of Action	Number of Recommendation	Date for implementation / completion	Action / Corrective Measures to be implemented following adopted Recommendations	Responsible agency / agencies	Progress as of October 1998
23	17	30 Dec. 2000	Classify the religious and secular monuments of Baudhanath MZ into monuments of international, national and local importance, following the classification criteria to be in place by June 1998.	DoA	In progress
24	26	30 Dec. 2001	Draw up inventory and classify the religious and secular monuments of Changu Narayan MZ, into monuments of international, national and local importance, following the classification criteria to be in place by June 1998.	DoA	In progress
25	31	30 Dec. 2001	Prepare a Master Plan for Hanuman Dhoka Darbar Square MZ	DoA	In progress
26	35	30 Dec. 2002	Draw up inventory and classify the religious and secular monuments of Pashupatinath MZ, into monuments of international, national and local importance, following the classification criteria to be in place by June 1998.	Pashupati Development Trust, DoA	In progress
27	45	30 Dec. 2003	Draw up inventory and classify the religious and secular monuments of Swayambhu MZ, into monuments of international, national and local importance, following the classification criteria to be in place by June 1998.	DoA	In progress
28	30	30 Dec. 2004	Draw up inventory and classify the religious and secular monuments of Hanuman Dhoka Darbar Square MZ, into monuments of international, national and local importance, following the classification criteria to be in place by June 1998.	DoA	In progress
29	1	Ongoing	Strictly implement the protective by-laws controlling the demolition of historical buildings and the design of new structures.	DoA	DoA continues to provide technical advice.
30	2	Ongoing	Resolve overlaps in jurisdiction in the implementation of the legislation and by-laws protecting the integrity of KVWHS.	MYSC	Being solved
31	5	Ongoing	Implement effective measures for monitoring KVWHS.	DoA	Heritage Conservation Unit has replaced the DCU to strengthen the management of KVWHS.

Number of Action	Number of Recommendation	Date for implementation / completion	Action / Corrective Measures to be implemented following adopted Recommendations	Responsible agency / agencies	Progress as of October 1998
32	7	Ongoing	Implement awareness programmes of WH values.	DoA, Local Authorities (KMC, Lalipur Sub-Metropolitan City, Bhaktapur Municipality, Changu Narayan Village Development Committee)	Ongoing
33	8	Ongoing	Develop criteria for providing <i>sal</i> wood at a subsidised rate for the conservation of public and private buildings of historical importance within the WH MZs.	MYSC	Subsidy provisions were approved in July 1998 (see Chapter 10 under Recommendations 1.9, 1.10, 1.11.
34	9	Ongoing	Control the height of new pavements and place cabling underground.	Local Authorities, DoA	Ongoing
35	10	Ongoing	Promote the use of traditional materials and prohibit the use of polished marble and glazed ceramic tiles on facades of historical monuments and buildings within the WH MZs.	DoA, Local Authorities	Ongoing
36	11	Ongoing	Prepare a programme for removing obtrusive shop signs and advertisements from KVVHS	DoA	In progress
37	12	Ongoing	Restrict displays of goods for sale to the interior of shops rather than on the facades of historical buildings within KVVHS.	DoA	In progress
38	18	Ongoing	Remove intrusive advertising signs facing the stupa at Bauddhanath MZ.	DoA	In progress
39	19	Ongoing	Establish a visitor/tourist information centre at Bauddhanath MZ.	Buddha Development Committee, DoA	In progress
40	20	Ongoing	Encourage the cultural distinction of Bhaktapur city	MYSC	In progress
41	21	Ongoing	Elaborate the conservation master plan for Bhaktapur MZ in accordance with the DoA's norms	Bhaktapur Municipality, DoA	In progress
42	27	Ongoing	Enforce the design for sloped roofs to the front facades of buildings being altered or reconstructed, in Changu Narayan MZ.	DoA	In progress
43	33	Ongoing	Establish an effective control unit in Pashupatinath MZ.	MYSC	In progress
44	37	Ongoing	Propose retention and viable re-use of historical buildings in Pashupatinath MZ, with inclusion of proposals for implementation in the elaborated	Pashupati Development Trust, DoA	In progress

Number of Action	Number of Recommendation	Date for implementation / completion	Action / Corrective Measures to be implemented following adopted Recommendations	Responsible agency / agencies	Progress as of October 1998
45	38	Ongoing	master plan. Prepare proposals for enhanced management of the landscape at Gauri Ghat within Pashupatinath MZ.	Pashupati Development Trust	In progress
46	43	Ongoing	Establish 24-hour security at Swayambhu MZ.	DoA	Federation of Swayambhu Management and Conservation has improved security by increasing security officers.
47	46	Ongoing	Strictly control the scale and style of new development in Swayambhu MZ, in accordance with the by-laws.	DoA	In progress
48	47	Ongoing	Monitor schemes for visitor presentation and facilities at Swayambhu MZ.	DoA, KMC, Federation of Swayambhu Management and Conservation	In progress
49	50	Ongoing	Prepare a programme for the conservation of historical domestic buildings on top of Swayambhu hill, Swayambhunath MZ.	DoA	In progress

Annex I:

Decision of the World Heritage Committee at its 17th session in 1993, concerning Kathmandu Valley World Heritage site

Kathmandu Valley, Nepal

A joint UNESCO/ICOMOS mission was undertaken in November 1993 to evaluate current and past conservation activities to examine boundaries and to study the possibility of setting-up buffer zones, to verify the state of the listed monuments, to assess the support capacities of the national and municipal authorities and to evaluate proposed amendments to the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act. The mission's conclusions stressed the continuing urgency of the situation and defined sixteen areas in which significant improvements should be made in order to maintain the integrity of the original inscription. The mission also suggested increased international support and a permanent UNESCO presence at the site. ICOMOS suggested that the Government of Nepal consider recommending to the Committee to place the Kathmandu Valley on the List of World Heritage in Danger, in order to increase international support, and that a follow-up mission be undertaken in a year's time in order to assess, in cooperation of the Nepalese authorities, the progress made in the sixteen areas of concern.

The Observer from Nepal stated that his Government would seriously consider the recommendations made by the mission. In his opinion, threats to the site were not so severe that listing on the World Heritage in Danger List would be appropriate. Nepal was actively taking measures, notably for improved conservation, management and legal protection of the site, among others, and the state of conservation would improve in the near future. Nepal would appreciate receiving technical assistance from the Fund and ICOMOS to support its conservation efforts.

The Committee concluded that the mission report should be studied in-depth and that the recommendations should be reviewed with the Nepalese authorities. The Committee requested the Centre to report on this matter to the Bureau at its next session.

Annex II:

Decision of the World Heritage Committee at its 21st session in 1997, concerning Kathmandu Valley World Heritage site

VII.52 Kathmandu Valley (Nepal)

The World Heritage Committee at its seventeenth session in 1993 expressed deep concern over the state of conservation of the Kathmandu Valley site and considered the possibility of placing this site on the List of World Heritage in Danger, following discussions on the findings of the 1993 Joint UNESCO-ICOMOS Review Mission (hereafter referred to as the 1993 Mission).

Since then, H.M. Government of Nepal has given priority to responding to the sixteen points of concern raised by the 1993 Mission. However, the Bureau, at its twenty-first session (June 1997), decided to consider recommending the inscription of the site on the List of World Heritage in Danger at its twenty-first extraordinary session (November 1997), in view of the continued deterioration of the monument zones of Baudddhanath and of Kathmandu (two of the seven monument zones protected under the Convention).

The Committee examined the state of conservation report submitted by H.M. Government of Nepal, summarized together with comments from the UNESCO International Technical Advisor in WHC-97/CONF.208/INF.14. This report provides full information on the progress made on each of the sixteen points of the 1993 Mission recommendations. The Committee emphasized the need for addressing the problems faced in the preservation of urban historic fabric, such as those of Kathmandu Valley, in the context of rapid urban development in Asia and urged the World Heritage Centre to take initiatives in conducting a research in this field, in co-operation with ICOMOS and ICCROM.

The Observer of Nepal, the Honourable Minister of Youth, Sports and Culture, thanked the Committee and the Secretariat for their consistent support since 1993. He expressed appreciation for the Committee's recognition of the great efforts made by the Government, particularly the Department of Archaeology and the municipalities of Bhaktapur and Patan (Latipur), and stated that his Government is taking strong actions to address the outstanding problems in the Kathmandu and Baudddhanath monument zones. He welcomed the recommendation for a joint UNESCO-ICOMOS-Nepali Government mission to conduct a thorough study and to elaborate a programme of corrective measures for safeguarding Kathmandu Valley. He also shared the view concerning the need to address the problems of preserving historic cities in rapidly developing Asian cities.

The Committee took note of the information provided by H.M. Government of Nepal and the Secretariat concerning the implementation of the sixteen-point recommendation of the 1993 UNESCO-ICOMOS Review Mission. The Committee expressed appreciation to H.M. Government of Nepal in establishing the Development Control Unit and in its efforts to ensure enhanced management of the Kathmandu Valley site as well as in mobilizing international assistance from the World Heritage Fund and other sources. The Committee took note of the special efforts made by the Municipalities of Bhaktapur and Patan in safeguarding the monument zones under their authority.

However, in view of the continued deterioration of the World Heritage values in the Baudhanath and Kathmandu monument zones, affecting the integrity and inherent characteristics of the site, the Committee requested the Secretariat, in collaboration with ICOMOS and H.M. Government of Nepal, to study the possibility of deleting selected areas within some monument zones, without jeopardizing the universal significance and value of the site as a whole. This review should take into consideration the intention of H.M. Government to nominate Kokhana as an additional monument zone.

The Committee authorized up to US \$ 35,000, from the World Heritage Fund technical co-operation budget for a joint UNESCO-ICOMOS-H.M. Government of Nepal team to conduct a thorough study and to elaborate a programme for corrective measures in accordance with paragraphs 82-89 of the Operational Guidelines. The detailed budget for this activity is to be submitted to the Chairperson for approval.

Furthermore, the Committee requested H.M. Government of Nepal to submit a report to the Secretariat for presentation to the Bureau at its twenty-second session in June/July 1998, on the progress made with the on-going or new international assistance projects funded by the World Heritage Fund and other sources, and on further progress in implementing the sixteen-point recommendation. Based upon the information from the study and the report from H.M. Government, and recommendations from the Bureau, the Committee could consider whether or not to inscribe this site on the List of World Heritage in Danger at its twenty-second session.

Annex III:

List of Participants of the Joint Mission

List of Participants of the Joint Mission:

His Majesty's Government of Nepal

Permanent Delegation of Nepal to UNESCO

Mr Shyamanand SUMAN, Counsellor

Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture

Mr Khadga Man SHRESTHA, Joint Secretary

Department of Archaeology

Mrs Riddhi PRADHAN, Deputy Director General

UNESCO

UNESCO World Heritage Centre

Ms Junko TANIGUCHI, Assistant Programme Specialist

ICOMOS

Mr David MICHELMORE, ICOMOS Expert

Mr Giles PROCTOR, ICOMOS Expert

List of Nepalese Authorities and Experts Met by the Joint Mission:

Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture

Mr Sharad Singh BHANDARI, Minister

Mr Biswa Nath SAPKOTA, Secretary

Department of Archaeology

Dr Saphalya AMATYA, Director General

Mr Jai Charana KASTEE, Senior Divisional Engineer

Mr Tej Ratna TAMRAKAR, Chief, Darbar Maintenance Office, Kathmandu

Mr Hirana BHAIIDYA, Chief, Darbar Maintenance Office, Patan

Mr Vishnu Raj KARKI, Chief, Darbar Maintenance Office, Bhaktapur

Department of Archaeology - Development Control Unit

Mr Bhim NEPAL, Research Officer [Head of DCU]

Mr Besh Narayan DAHAL, Archaeologist [Deputy Head of DCU]

Peasants and Workers Party

Narayan Man BIJUKCHHE, President

Kathmandu Metropolitan City

The Honourable Mr Keshav STHAPIT, Mayor

Kathmandu Metropolitan City -City Planning Commission

Mr Anil CHITTRAKAR, Adviser
Ms Renchin YONJAN,
Mr Naresh SHAKYA, Heritage Adviser
Mr Padma Sunder JOSHI

Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City

The Honourable Mr Buddhi Raj
BAJRACHARYA, Mayor

Mr Mukinda BISTA, Acting Executive Officer

Bhaktapur Municipality

The Honourable Mr Prem SUWAL, Mayor
Mr Chaitya Raj SHAKYA, Deputy Mayor

Changu Narayan Village Development Committee

Mr Mohan B. SHRESTHA, Chairman
Mr Pradibna POKHAREL, Vice Chairman

Kokhana Village Development Committee

Mr Madan Krishna DANGAL, Chairman

Pashupati Development Trust

Mr Chetu Nath GAUTAM, Member Secretary
Mr Rabi Ratna TULADHAR, Senior Engineer
Mr Shyam Shankar GIRI, Engineer
Mr Shyam Shekhar JHA, Administrator

Bauddhanath Area Development Board

Mr Sangay LAMA, Chairman
Mr Gyan Bahadur LAMA, Secretary

Federation of Swayambhu Management and Conservation

Mr Chakruman DANGAL
Mr Prayag Raj Singh SUWAL

Tribhuvan University

Mr Gopal BHANDARI, Professor

Institute of Engineering

Mr Prem Nath MASKEY, Professor of Civil Engineering

Jyapu Society of Patan

Mr Tirtha Lal MAHARJAN, Assistant Secretary

Patan Tourism Development Organisation

Mr Dilendra SHRESTHA, President
Mr Kiran SHRESTHA, Secretary

Kathmandu Valley Preservation Trust

Dr Rohit Ranjitkar, Architect

John Sanday Consultants

Ms Linda Kentro, Managing Director
Ms Sirish Bhatt, Architect

Urban Developments Through Local Efforts (GTZ/UDLE)

Mr David IRWIN, Deputy Programme Co-ordinator

Urban Developments Through Local Efforts (GTZ/UDLE)- Patan Programme

Mr Prafulla Man Singh PRADHAN, Co-ordinator

UNESCO, Kathmandu

Mr Yoshiaki KITAMURA, Resident Representative

Others

Mr Hari Ratna RANJITKAR, UNESCO Local Consultant

Dr David YEOMANS, UNESCO Consultant, Structural engineer and wooden architecture conservation expert

Mr Mahesh Man SINGH, Architect (former DCU officer)

Annex IV: Itinerary of the Joint Mission (10 March – 14 April 1998)

10 March	Arrival of UNESCO and ICOMOS mission members in Kathmandu
11 March	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meeting - Deputy Director-General DoA 2. Meeting - Joint Mission participants 3. Meeting - Secretary, MYSC 4. Meeting - Director -General, DoA 5. Site visit to Hanuman Dhoka Darbar Square MZ
12 March	Report writing
13 March	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meeting - Mayor, KMC, at KMC City Planning Commission 2. Site visit to Hanuman Dhoka Darbar Square MZ
14 March	Rest day (national holiday)
15 March	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Site visit to Bauddhanath Monument Zone 2. Preparation of ICOMOS recommended corrective measures for Bauddhanath Monument Zone
16 March	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Site visit to Pashupatinath Monument Zone 2. Meeting - Pashupati Development Trust 3. Meeting - Director - General, DoA
17 March	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Site visit to Pashupatinath MZ 2. Meeting - Minister, MYSC
18 March	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Site visit to Swayambhunath MZ
19 March	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meeting - Professor Gopal Bhandari, Tribhuvan University 2. Site visit to Patan Darbar Square MZ 3. Meeting - Mayor, Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City 4. Arrival of David Yeomans, UNESCO Consultant for structural engineering and the conservation of wooden historical architecture 5. Visit to Shrestha House, Patan Darbar Square MZ 6. Dinner meeting - Patan Tourism Development Organisation
20 March	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Site visit to Changu Narayan MZ 2. Dinner meeting - HGMN, MYSC, DoA, KMC, Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City, Bhaktapur Municipality, Patan Tourism Development Organization, UDLE, UNESCO WHC, UNESCO Regional Office in Nepal, ICOMOS
21 March	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meeting - Professor Gopal Bhandari, Tribhuvan University
22 March	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Site visit to Bhaktapur Darbar Square MZ 2. Lunch meeting - Mayor, Bhaktapur Municipality 3. Meeting - Mayor, Bhaktapur Municipality 4. Reception hosted by Mayor, Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City
23 March	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meeting - Project Co-ordinator, Patan Programme, UDLE 2. Site visit to Bhaktapur Darbar Square MZ
24 March	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meeting - Joint Mission participants 2. Dinner hosted by MYSC
25 March	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Departure of Ms Junko Taniguchi, UNESCO World Heritage Centre 2. Site visit to threatened houses in Patan Darbar Square MZ

	3.	Site visit to Kokhana
	4.	Meeting - Chairman, Kokhana Village Development Committee Development Committee
	5.	Meeting - Joint Mission participants
26 March	1.	Meeting - MYSC
	2.	Meeting - KMC City Planning Office,
	3.	Site visit to Hanuman Dhoka Darbar Square MZ,
	4.	Preparation of ICOMOS recommended corrective measures for Hanuman Dhoka Darbar Square MZ
27 March	1.	Site visit to Patan Darbar Square MZ
	2.	Preparation of ICOMOS recommended guidelines for the classification of monuments
28 March		Rest day
29 March	1.	Departure of Giles Proctor, ICOMOS Expert,
	2.	Departure of David Yeomans, UNESCO Consultant
30 March	1.	Meeting - MYSC
	2.	Meeting to review Kokhana draft nomination dossier - DoA
31 March	1.	Meeting - Deputy Programme Co-ordinator, UDLE
1 April	1.	Report writing
2 April	1.	Meeting - Bauddhanath Area Development Board, MYSC, DoA, at MYSC
3 April	1.	Meeting - Director-General, DoA
4 April	1.	Report writing
5 April	1.	Meeting - MYSC
14 April	1.	Meeting - DoA
	2.	Site visit to Bhaktapur Darbar Square MZ
15 April	1.	Departure of David Michelmore, ICOMOS Expert

Annex V: List of Working Documents of the Joint Mission
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DoA, 1979. *Nomination Form for Kathmandu Valley.*

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Annex VII:

List of World Heritage Fund contributions to Kathmandu Valley World Heritage site

A total of US\$ 235,174 has been provided as assistance from the World Heritage Fund for the protection of Kathmandu Valley World Heritage site since its inscription on the World Heritage List in 1978. These are listed below. In addition to these contributions, there have been UNESCO Funds-in-trusts projects, funded by the Government of Japan, and other ear-marked voluntary contributions to the UNESCO World Heritage Fund from NGOs such as NFUAJ and private sector donors such as TEMA, for financing activities for the protection and enhanced management of KVVHS.

Preparatory Assistance	1997	Kokhana Village as an additional Monument Zone of Kathmandu Valley World Heritage Site (US\$ 7,510)
Training Organization	1997	Development Control Unit, Department of Archaeology (US \$ 14,000)
Technical Co-operation	1995	UNESCO International Technical Advisor for a 6-month period in view of the serious and urgent need to strengthen measures to redress the present state of conservation of Kathmandu Valley. (US \$ 52,000)
	1998	UNESCO/ICOMOS/HMGN Joint Mission and the elaboration of a plan of corrective measures (up to US\$ 35,000)
	1998	Studies on traditional architecture, construction, and conservation techniques, and documentation of Bhaktapur Monument Zone buildings (US\$ 28,000)
	1998	Thorough structural survey of the 55 Windows Palace and studies on traditional building material (US\$ 19,800)
Emergency Assistance	1997	Ritual Kitchen upper floors, Taleju Mandir Complex, Patan (Lalitpur) Monument Zone (US \$ 19,969)
	1995	Tower roof, Taleju Mandir Complex, Patan (Lalitpur) Monument Zone (US \$ 24,310)
Monitoring	1996	Attendance of International Technical Meeting on the Conservation of the 55 Windows Palace, Bhaktapur Monument Zone. (US \$ 2,300)
	1996	Preparation of Kathmandu Valley Donor's Meeting (US \$ 3,000)
	1996	Monitoring mission, assistance for preparation of state of conservation report for submission to the World Heritage Committee (US \$ 6,129)
	1994	Monitoring mission and attendance to a Strategy Meeting on Kathmandu Valley site (US \$ 3,356)

Annex VIII: Basic Facts about Nepal
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+	Land area (in thousand square kilometers)	143
*	Total population (in thousands) in 1995	21456.0
+	Population density (average number of persons per square kilometer) in 1996	150
*	Life expectancy at birth for both sexes (in years) between 1995-2000	57.3
*	Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) between 1995-2000	82.0
-	Population growth 1990-1995 (percent)	2.5 %
-	Total fertility rate 1989-1994 (births per woman)	5.4
-	Illiteracy rate (% of population age 15+)	73 %
+	Total GNP 1996	US \$ billion 4.7
+	Average annual growth % 1995-96	4.6
+	GNP per capita in 1996	US\$ 210
+	safe water % of population with access in 1995	48 %
+	sanitation % of population with access in 1995	20 %
+	prevalence of child malnutrition % of children under 5 1990-1996	49 %
+	urban population % of total population 1996	37 %

(* Source: United Nations "Demographic Indicators 1950-2050 (The 1996 Revision)")

(+ Source: World Development Indicators CD-ROM, World Bank, 1998)

(- Source: The World Bank Group home page <http://www.worldbank.org/html/extdr/offrep/sas/southas.htm>)