

# KATHMANDU VALLEY WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY NEPAL

Ref. 121bis

## STATE OF CONSERVATION REPORT 2022



### Table of Content

|  |    |
|--|----|
| 1. Executive Summary of the Report   | 2  |
| 2. Response to the Decision of the World Heritage Committee                | 4  |
| TOR for the International Scientific Committee for Kathmandu Valley ISC-KV | 11 |
| 3. Other current conservation issues                                       | 14 |
| Hanuman Dhoka Durbar Square  | 18 |
| Patan Durbar Square  | 32 |
| Bhaktapur Durbar Square  | 42 |
| Changu Narayan   | 66 |
| 4. Reporting on Major Developments (OG Para 172)                           | 77 |
| 5. Signature of the Authority  | 78 |

## **1. Executive Summary of the report**

Due to the sudden rise in COVID-19 cases in December 2021 and January 2022, it was not possible to get the detailed reports from all the site managers. We will be collecting further detailed information over the coming weeks and will submit this before the next World Heritage Committee session. However, all the critical issues raised by the World Heritage Committee in the 44th session have been addressed in this report.

### **Response to the Decision of the World Heritage Committee**

We would like to thank the World Heritage Committee, the World Heritage Centre and the advisory bodies, ICOMOS and ICCROM, for their support and for providing us with valuable recommendations, particularly after the devastating Gorkha Earthquake. Concerning the discussion of inscribing the Kathmandu Valley on the List of World Heritage in Danger, the Government of Nepal is not in favour of such a decision and requests the World Heritage Committee, the World Heritage Centre, the Advisory Bodies and the International Community to provide more proactive support. This can be achieved by ensuring an active and effective International Scientific Committee for Kathmandu Valley (ISC-KV). As requested by the World Heritage Committee, the process of establishing the ISC-KV has been initiated and the TOR with a List of Members has been provided in this report. The State Party is committed to adopt the TOR, establish the International Scientific Committee for the Kathmandu Valley and carry out its first meeting by end of March 2022. The minutes of the meeting, which will include the discussions, recommendations and decisions, will be submitted to the World Heritage Centre before the next Committee Session.

Of the 12 points of the 2021 World Heritage Committee decisions for the Kathmandu Valley (**44 COM 7B.33** Kathmandu Valley (Nepal) (C 121bis) a response is required for points 4 to 11, which have been provided in Section 2 of this report. These points will further be discussed in the ISC-KV meeting, however, the State Party understands the present need is to transition from post-earthquake rehabilitation to the regular, long-term management of the World Heritage property, which has been addressed through the amended Integrated Management Framework document. Issues that lie beyond the IMF document will be addressed through a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA), the procedures and format for this is being officially adopted by the State Party. A response issues on specific monument zones and monuments that were raised by the World Heritage Committee provided below under the respective decision points. The State Party also looks forward to working closely with the ISC-KV and the international community to carry out workshops and research, develop an effective digital database, develop a better understanding of the 2011 UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL), along with the overall socio-economic revitalization of the urban communities.

### **Other current conservation issues**

The main focus, in all seven monument zones of the Kathmandu Valley, is still the continued completion of post-earthquake reconstruction, restoration and recovery activities. The general statistics of these activities have been provided. As mentioned above, it was not possible to prepare detailed reports for each of the monument zones due to the present surge in COVID-19 cases. The specific issues related to the monument zones, such as the sewer line in Patan, the Lal Baitak discussions in Bhaktapur and the preparation of appropriate Master Plan for Pashupati have been addressed in the previous section in response to the queries raised by the World Heritage Committee.

### **Reporting on Major Developments (OG Para 172)**

Information on the main activities of post-earthquake reconstruction, restoration and recovery activities have been provided separately. Apart from the Sewer-line Project in Patan, there are no further major developments planned within the monument zones of the World Heritage property. Should any further projects be planned, the required procedures as per OG Para 172 will be followed, reporting done and a Heritage Impact Assessment carried out.

## **2. Response to the Decision of the World Heritage Committee**

### **Decision : 44 COM 7B.33**

Kathmandu Valley (Nepal) (C 121bis)

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/21/44.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decisions **39 COM 7B.69**, **40 COM 7B.41**, **41 COM 7B.95**, **42 COM 7B.12** and **43 COM 7B.70** adopted at its 39th (Bonn, 2015), 40th (Istanbul/UNESCO, 2016), 41st (Krakow, 2017), 42nd (Manama, 2018) and 43rd (Baku, 2019) sessions respectively,
3. Welcomes the commitment made by the Government of Nepal and by national and international organizations towards the recovery of the property, as well as the progress made in response to the major challenges arising from the 2015 earthquakes, including repair of monuments within the seven monument zones;
4. Appreciates the State Party's commitment to expediting the revision of the Integrated Management Framework (IMF), and updating the Recovery Master Plan (RMP), including revisions to the six-year plan and timetable, as per the requirements according to the context of sites and national legislative provisions, and also appreciates the process of formulation of the New Master Plan for Pashupati Protected Monument Zone and prepared HIA Procedures which are in the process of government approval;
5. Also urges the State Party to expedite the establishment of the International Scientific Committee (ISC) to assist with the development of structures and resources to guide the recovery of the property and its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), and requests the State Party to submit the ISC's Terms of Reference and membership to the World Heritage Centre;
6. Also requests the State Party to implement fully what was already declared in the six-year plan and complete all its rehabilitation works within 2022 and to report to the World Heritage Committee;
7. Noting the conclusions and recommendations of the 2019 joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM Reactive Monitoring mission, expresses concern at the mission's findings regarding the adverse effect on the authenticity of the property and the focus on monuments at the expense of other attributes, with resulting ramifications for traditional urban housing and ancient settlements, and therefore further requests the State Party to fully implement the mission recommendations, in particular:
  1. The establishment of a Recovery Master Plan for each Protective Monument Zone of the property, and
  2. The immediate cessation of proposed changes to the Lal Baithak wing of the National Art Museum, Bhaktapur, pending the submission of further documentation and a thorough technical review by ICOMOS to consider the potential impacts of the proposed project on the OUV of the property;

8. Also reiterates its request to the State Party to integrate the RMPs for each Protective Monument Zone of the property with the overall socio-economic revitalization programme for urban communities;
9. Notes that the recommendations from the April 2019 ICOMOS Technical Review of the Patan Durbar Square Monument Zone sewer project are being implemented and requests furthermore that the State Party submit the resulting documentation to the World Heritage Centre;
10. Also notes the State Party's confirmation that the proposed New Master Plan for the Pashupati Protected Monument Zone has been withdrawn, and requests moreover that the State Party prepare Heritage Impact Assessments (HIA) for all proposed major new urban infrastructure projects within the Monument Zones and buffer zones, including the proposed ring roads expansion of Swayambunath, in accordance with the ICOMOS Guidance on HIAs for Cultural World Heritage Properties, and submit them to the World Heritage Centre, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, for review by the Advisory Bodies before any decision is made that would be difficult to reverse;
11. Calls upon the international community to continue supporting the State Party's recovery work through financial, technical or expert assistance, including support for local communities and their housing and social needs, and in particular to continue to support capacity building, which will facilitate:
  1. Workshops and research focused on technical issues such as structural assessment of traditional load-bearing structures, and materials dating and testing,
  2. Further development of a secure centralized and accessible digital database for management of all documents pertinent to the property,
  3. Values-based heritage assessment and conservation management planning for the property, its Monument Zones and monument complexes,
  4. Master Planning utilizing the approach of the 2011 UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) to manage urban development within the property and its buffer zones, and
  5. Disaster Risk Management Planning for each Monument Zone and for graded monuments;
12. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2022**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session.

## **Response to each of the paragraphs of the World Heritage Decisions**

1. Having examined Document WHC/21/44.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decisions **39 COM 7B.69, 40 COM 7B.41, 41 COM 7B.95, 42 COM 7B.12** and **43 COM 7B.70** adopted at its 39th (Bonn, 2015), 40th (Istanbul/UNESCO, 2016), 41st (Krakow, 2017), 42nd (Manama, 2018) and 43rd (Baku, 2019) sessions respectively,
3. Welcomes the commitment made by the Government of Nepal and by national and international organizations towards the recovery of the property, as well as the progress made in response to the major challenges arising from the 2015 earthquakes, including repair of monuments within the seven monument zones;
4. Appreciates the State Party's commitment to expediting the revision of the Integrated Management Framework (IMF), and updating the Recovery Master Plan (RMP), including revisions to the six-year plan and timetable, as per the requirements according to the context of sites and national legislative provisions, and also appreciates the process of formulation of the New Master Plan for Pashupati Protected Monument Zone and prepared HIA Procedures which are in the process of government approval;

We would like to thank the World Heritage Committee for taking note of the documents that were submitted just before the 44th Session:

- (1) KV IMF 2007 amendment 2021: Review of the Integrated Management Framework document of the Kathmandu Valley World Heritage property.
- (2) Pashupati Master Plan 2021 Ch 5: Detailed planning for Pashupati Monument Zone.
- (3) Hanumandhokha Palace Museum Master Plan (reviewed) June 2021: Detailed planning for the Palace Museum of the Hanumandhoka Monument Zone of the Kathmandu Valley World Heritage property.
- (4) HIA NEPAL 2021 final draft: for the establishment of the Heritage Impact Assessment in Nepal including detailed step by step procedures and formats.

These documents are in the process of being finalized and adopted by the Government of Nepal. In the meantime, work on the post-earthquake rehabilitation of the monument zones is progressing despite the complexities of these operations, and the added difficulties due to the ongoing pandemic. The restoration and reconstruction of the monuments as per the Post Disaster Recovery Framework is progressing steadily.

5. Also urges the State Party to expedite the establishment of the International Scientific Committee (ISC) to assist with the development of structures and resources to guide the recovery of the property and its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), and requests the State Party to submit the ISC's Terms of Reference and membership to the World Heritage Centre;

**The Terms of Reference and membership of the International Scientific Committee (ISC) for the Kathmandu Valley (ISC-KV) has been provided at the end of Section 2 (page 11).** The ISC-KV TOR was prepared through consultation between the Department of Archaeology, the UNESCO Kathmandu Office and national experts. The State Party sees the ISC-KV as a practical means of collaboration with the World Heritage Centre/UNESCO and International Experts as recommended by the World Heritage Committee. As presented in the TOR, the

activities that will be addressed by the ISC-KV are the points raised by the World Heritage Committee on Kathmandu Valley.

- a) Assist the State Party in addressing the issues concerning the ‘Six-year Plan’, the ‘Recovery Master Plan’, the revisions and implementation of the ‘Integrated Management Framework’ and related strategy plans, the establishment of Heritage Impact Assessment procedures, and to develop a system of reporting as per Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*.
- b) Assist the State Party to retain authenticity within the World Heritage property and to implement activities based on “documentation, research, analysis and use of appropriate traditional methods and materials”, and halting the use of “contractors with inadequate experience and familiarity with traditional materials and local processes”.
- c) Assist the State Party to promote traditional craftspeople, ensuring the establishment of necessary procedures for traditional craftspeople to work on maintenance, restoration and reconstruction of historical monuments, and providing means of promoting and certifying traditional craftspeople, while ensuring the documentation of traditional knowledge, methods and skills and the means of passing it on to the next generation.
- d) Assist the State Party to improve management capacity, through regular training and awareness raising, building capacity through “workshops and research focused on technical issues” and “values-based heritage assessment and conservation management planning”, along with establishing a “secure centralized and accessible digital database”.
- e) Assist the State Party to address the “serious deterioration of traditional urban housing and ancient settlements”, providing support for local communities through a “socio-economic revitalization programme”, and utilizing the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) approach to ensure sustainable urban development with the World Heritage property.
- f) Assist the State Party to address specific issues arising within the World Heritage property, such as discussion on the reconstruction of Lal Baithak wing of the National Art Museum in Bhaktapur, the sewer project going through the Durbar Square at Patan, the adoption and implementation of an appropriate Master Plan for Pashupati, and the expansion of the Ring Road at Swayambhu.
- g) Assisting the State Party in prioritizing the protection of OUV within the World Heritage property, ensuring the active involvement of the Department of Archaeology and the Site Managers, particularly the four municipal authorities.

**The State Party is committed to adopting the TOR, establishing the ISC-KV and carrying out the first meeting by the end of March 2022. The State Party commits to providing funds for local level expenses for the functioning of the ISC-KV and requests the international community to provide support, particularly for expenses arising outside Nepal.**

6. Also requests the State Party to implement fully what was already declared in the six-year plan and complete all its rehabilitation works within 2022 and to report to the World Heritage Committee;

The State Party has regularly presented the works that have been carried out since the 2015 Gorkha Earthquake. Work has progressed steadily. The State Party has come to understand that there cannot be a clear division between the 'post-earthquake recovery' and the regularization of procedures for standard World Heritage Management. The Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), and the subsequent Post Disaster Recovery Framework (PDRF), which was the basis for the 'Six-year Plan', were rudimentary crutches to provide a simplified means of addressing the emergency situation following the catastrophic impact of the Gorkha Earthquake. However, the State Party understands the present need is to transition from post-earthquake rehabilitation to the regular, long-term management of the World Heritage property, which has been addressed through the amended Integrated Management Framework document. Issues that lie beyond the IMF document will be addressed through a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA), the procedures and format for this is being officially adopted by the State Party.

7. Noting the conclusions and recommendations of the 2019 joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM Reactive Monitoring mission, expresses concern at the mission's findings regarding the adverse effect on the authenticity of the property and the focus on monuments at the expense of other attributes, with resulting ramifications for traditional urban housing and ancient settlements, and therefore further requests the State Party to fully implement the mission recommendations, in particular:
  1. The establishment of a Recovery Master Plan for each Protective Monument Zone of the property, and
  2. The immediate cessation of proposed changes to the Lal Baithak wing of the National Art Museum, Bhaktapur, pending the submission of further documentation and a thorough technical review by ICOMOS to consider the potential impacts of the proposed project on the OUV of the property;
8. Also reiterates its request to the State Party to integrate the RMPs for each Protective Monument Zone of the property with the overall socio-economic revitalization programme for urban communities;

#### (7.1 / 8) Recovery Master Plan for the Monument Zones

The overall planning for each of the seven monument zones and the coordination between these diverse heritage sites is an issue that still needs improvement. The issues related to the Recovery Master Plan will be the first point to be discussed with the International Scientific Committee for the Kathmandu Valley (ISC-KV).

'Recovery Master Plan' might need to be reconsidered to address issues beyond the post-earthquake recovery and deal with longer term concerns. This would closely link to the concerns shown by the World Heritage Committee on introducing the 2011 UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL), along with the overall socio-economic revitalization of the urban communities. The Pashupati Monument Zone has prepared a Master Plan, which for the first time has been



aligned to its status as part of a World Heritage property. Similar plans will be required for each of the monument zones that address the issues raised by the World Heritage Committee.

#### (7.2) Lal Baitak, Bhaktapur

The position of the Department of Archaeology has been clearly stated, that the Lal Baitak wing of the National Art Museum, Bhaktapur is not to be demolished and rebuilt based on a previous design, as has been suggested by the municipality. These discussions will possibly continue and will need to be carried out considering due process. Further discussions will be based on the preparation of a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA).

9. Notes that the recommendations from the April 2019 ICOMOS Technical Review of the Patan Durbar Square Monument Zone sewer project are being implemented and requests furthermore that the State Party submit the resulting documentation to the World Heritage Centre;

Patan Durbar Square Monument Zone sewer project is ongoing. Archaeologists are on site monitoring the progress. Once the project is completed, the final report will be submitted to the World Heritage Committee.

10. Also notes the State Party's confirmation that the proposed New Master Plan for the Pashupati Protected Monument Zone has been withdrawn, and requests moreover that the State Party prepare Heritage Impact Assessments (HIA) for all proposed major new urban infrastructure projects within the Monument Zones and buffer zones, including the proposed ring roads expansion of Swayambunath, in accordance with the ICOMOS Guidance on HIAs for Cultural World Heritage Properties, and submit them to the World Heritage Centre, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, for review by the Advisory Bodies before any decision is made that would be difficult to reverse;

#### (10.1) Pashupati Master Plan

The previous 'contentious' Master Plan was reviewed by a high-level parliamentary committee and has been withdrawn. An Expert Committee was formed to further review and amend the 'contentious' Master Plan. The amendment, and in many cases the reformulation of the Master Plan took place over an extended period since September 2020 with regular interactions with related stakeholders. The relevant section of the amended Master Plan was submitted to the World Heritage Committee before its 44th Session in 2021: Pashupati Master Plan 2021 Chapter 5: Detailed planning for Pashupati Monument Zone - Strategy and Procedures. The adoption of the Pashupati Master Plan is in process.

#### (10.2) Heritage Impact Assessment

The procedures and format for the implementation of Heritage Impact Assessments have been formulated and a draft document was submitted to the World Heritage Committee before its 44th Session in 2021. The official HIA procedures will be

adopted by the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation to be implemented through the Department of Archaeology.

(10.3) Swayambhu Ring Road expansion

The expansion of the Ring Road at Swayambhu has been put on hold while discussions are being held with the responsible authorities. The project will need to follow the outcome of a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) that is still to be carried out.

11. Calls upon the international community to continue supporting the State Party's recovery work through financial, technical or expert assistance, including support for local communities and their housing and social needs, and in particular to continue to support capacity building, which will facilitate:
  1. Workshops and research focused on technical issues such as structural assessment of traditional load-bearing structures, and materials dating and testing,
  2. Further development of a secure centralized and accessible digital database for management of all documents pertinent to the property,
  3. Values-based heritage assessment and conservation management planning for the property, its Monument Zones and monument complexes,
  4. Master Planning utilizing the approach of the 2011 UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) to manage urban development within the property and its buffer zones, and
  5. Disaster Risk Management Planning for each Monument Zone and for graded monuments;

We request the support of the International Community, through the ISC-KV, to assist in the points mentioned above. These points have been included in the TOR of the ISC-KV and will be discussed during the planned meeting by end of March 2022. This has been addressed more in detail under Point 5 above and the ISC-KV TOR has been provided at the end of this section on page 11.

12. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2022**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session.

We hereby submit the State of Conservation report for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session. We would like to thank the World Heritage Committee, the World Heritage Centre and the advisory bodies, ICOMOS and ICCROM, for their support and for providing us with valuable recommendations, particularly after the devastating Gorkha Earthquake. Concerning the discussion of inscribing the Kathmandu Valley on the List of World Heritage in Danger, the Government of Nepal is not in favour of such a decision and requests the World Heritage Committee, the World Heritage Centre, the Advisory Bodies and the International Community to provide more proactive support. This can be achieved by ensuring an active and effective International Scientific Committee for Kathmandu Valley (ISC-KV). We look forward to working with the international agencies and experts in safeguarding the World Heritage property of Kathmandu Valley.

## **TOR for the International Scientific Committee for Kathmandu Valley ISC-KV**

### **Preamble**

An International Scientific Committee is being established for the Kathmandu Valley World Heritage property (ISC-KV) to provide technical and procedural support to the State Party, the Government of Nepal, to ensure the protection of the outstanding universal value the World Heritage property, particularly taking into account the extensive impact of the 2015 Gorkha Earthquake and the following response and rehabilitation activities. The establishment of the ISC-KV also response to the 2021 decision of the World Heritage Committee (44 COM 7B.33), point 5 “Also urges the State Party to expedite the establishment of the International Scientific Committee (ISC) to assist with the development of structures and resources to guide the recovery of the property and its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), and requests the State Party to submit the ISC’s Terms of Reference and membership to the World Heritage Centre”.

### **Terms of Reference**

1. The name of this entity shall be “International Scientific Committee for the Kathmandu Valley World Heritage Property”, in short ISC-KV.
2. The ISC-KV shall be established latest by end of January 2022, to allow reporting to the World Heritage Committee through the State of Conservation report to be submitted to the World Heritage Centre by 1st February 2022. The establishment of the ISC-KV shall be passed by the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation, Government of Nepal.
3. The ISC-KV shall have a mandate for five years, until January 2027, with the provision of extending the mandate through mutual understanding between the members. It shall be informed to all of the related authorities of the Government of Nepal and the World Heritage Committee through the World Heritage Centre accordingly.
4. The ISC-KV shall be chaired by the Director General of the Department of Archaeology. The Head of the (World) Heritage Conservation Section, Department of Archaeology shall take on the position of Committee Secretary.
5. In addition to the Chair and Committee Secretary, the ISC-KV shall have the following members:
  - 1) The Head, Culture Division, Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation
  - 2) Representative of the UNESCO Kathmandu Office
  - 3) Representative of the World Heritage Centre, Paris
  - 4) Expert representative of Kathmandu Metropolitan City
  - 5) Expert representative of Lalitpur Metropolitan City
  - 6) Expert representative of Bhaktapur Municipality
  - 7) Expert representative of Changu Narayan Municipality
  - 8) International Expert (1) – Urban Planning and HUL
  - 9) International Expert (2) – Cultural Heritage and Archaeology
  - 10) National Expert (1) – Heritage Management
  - 11) National Expert (2) - Cultural Heritage and Archaeology

6. The ISC-KV meetings shall take place quarterly, with one meeting being physical and three meetings being virtual. Additional participants can be invited as required for the discussion of specific issues, as resource persons or as observers.
7. Reporting of the outcome of the meetings shall be done by the Chair and Secretary of the ISC-KV to the Prime Minister's Office and the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation, the UNESCO Kathmandu Office, the World Heritage Centre in Paris, and the responsible offices of the four municipalities of Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur and Changu Narayan.
8. The main task of the ISC-KV shall be to facilitate the response to the decisions of the World Heritage Committee. This will particularly focus on the decision taken by the WHCOM on Kathmandu Valley after the 2015 Gorkha Earthquake. The WHCOM decisions are also to be understood together with the reports of the Reactive Monitoring Missions, particularly those carried out after the 2015 Gorkha Earthquake. The ISC-KV shall also provide advice, assistance and support as per the request of the Government of Nepal, regarding the issues within the Kathmandu Valley World Heritage Property,
9. The ISC-KV shall further define issues to be addressed, shall formulate the required responses, shall set targets for implementation, shall provide technical support and shall monitor progress.
10. The ISC-KV shall be addressing the following specific issues, but shall not be limited to these:
  - h) Assist the State Party in addressing the issues concerning the 'Six-year Plan', the 'Recovery Master Plan', the revisions and implementation of the 'Integrated Management Framework' and related strategy plans, the establishment of Heritage Impact Assessment procedures, and to develop a system of reporting as per Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*.
  - i) Assist the State Party to retain authenticity within the World Heritage property and to implement activities based on "documentation, research, analysis and use of appropriate traditional methods and materials", and halting the use of "contractors with inadequate experience and familiarity with traditional materials and local processes".
  - j) Assist the State Party to promote traditional craftspeople, ensuring the establishment of necessary procedures for traditional craftspeople to work on maintenance, restoration and reconstruction of historical monuments, and providing means of promoting and certifying traditional craftspeople, while ensuring the documentation of traditional knowledge, methods and skills and the means of passing it on to the next generation.
  - k) Assist the State Party to improve management capacity, through regular training and awareness raising, building capacity through "workshops and research focused on technical issues" and "values-based heritage assessment and conservation management planning", along with establishing a "secure centralized and accessible digital database".
  - l) Assist the State Party to address the "serious deterioration of traditional urban housing and ancient settlements", providing support for local communities through a "socio-economic revitalization programme", and utilizing the Historic

- Urban Landscape (HUL) approach to ensure sustainable urban development with the World Heritage property.
- m) Assist the State Party to address specific issues arising within the World Heritage property, such as discussion on the reconstruction of Lal Baithak wing of the National Art Museum in Bhaktapur, the sewer project going through the Durbar Square at Patan, the adoption and implementation of an appropriate Master Plan for Pashupati, and the expansion of the Ring Road at Swayambhu.
  - n) Assisting the State Party in prioritizing the protection of OUV within the World Heritage property, ensuring the active involvement of the Department of Archaeology and the Site Managers, particularly the four municipal authorities.
11. The funding for local expenses of the ISC-KV, particularly to carry out meetings and site visits, shall be borne by the Department of Archaeology. The expenses related to the involvement of International members, and any activities other than the meetings, shall be covered through the arrangement of separate international funding, in reference to the World Heritage Committee 2021 Decisions (44 COM 7B.33) Point 11: "Calls upon the international community to continue supporting the State Party's recovery work through financial, technical or expert assistance, [...]".
12. Close collaboration shall be maintained with the Coordinative Working Committee of the Kathmandu Valley World Heritage property.

-----xxx-----

### 3. Other current conservation issues

The State Party has regularly sent information on the State of Conservation and the ongoing activities of the individual monument zones of the Kathmandu Valley World Heritage property. Due to the sudden rise in the number of people within the Site Management, as well as the Department of Archaeology, it was not possible to collect full reports. Further information will be collected when the situation improves, and this will be sent to the World Heritage Committee along with the progress on establishing the International Scientific Committee.

#### Summary of the After Earthquake Conservation restoration Status (KVWP)

| PMZ           | Completed  | Ongoing | Yet to start   |
|---------------|--|---------|--|
| Swayambhu     | 21 (All)   | No      | No   |
| Hanumandhoka  | 18   | 5       | 1. Agam Chhen<br>2. Gopinath<br>3. Shivaparvati and others |
| Patan         | 16   | 4       | No   |
| Bhaktapur     | 19   | 2       | No   |
| Changunarayan |  |         |  |
| Pashupati     | 32 projects<br>(10 shivalayas, 8 Shivalayas & 2 Chautariya shivalaya: each counted as one project) | 2       | 3  |
| Changu        | 5  | 2       | No   |
| Bouddha       | 3 (All)  | No      | No   |
| Total         | <b>114 (+7+9+1)</b>  |         |  |

## Project status for each Monument Zone with Project Names

| Completed  | Completed soon                               | Ongoing   | Yet to start  |
|--|--|---|---|
| <b>PASHUPATI</b>   |  |   |   |
| 1. Bankali Sattal<br>2. Bhasmeswar Sattal<br>3. Pandra Shivalaya Sattal<br>4. Chautariya Shivalaya<br>5. Guheswari Sattal-Northeast<br>6. Poda Pati<br>7. Rammandir-Bagmati east<br>8. Amar kanteswar<br>9. Sures Kanteswar<br>10. Shankaracharya Temple (Bhuteswar)<br>11. Kulananda Jha Sattal<br>12. Ghyampe Pati<br>13. Taraprakaseswar Temple<br>14. Kotilingeswar Temple<br>15. Bagmati River Bank Sattal, Guheswari<br>16. Guheswari Temple<br>17. Bhansar Tahabil Office building<br>18. Rudra Gadeswar sattal<br>19. Guheswari Sattal North<br>20. Gorakhnath Pakshala<br>21. Yoginaraharinath Sattal<br>22. Shankarnarayan Sattal<br>23. Kirateswar Sattal<br>24. Shivalayas of Mrigasthali (8 nos.)<br>25. Dyochhen of Dathu Tole<br>26. Jitjungprakaseswar Temple<br>27. Guheswari Sattel_West<br>28. Shree ko Pakshala<br>29. Shankaracharya Seto Mandir<br>30. Saptami Sattal<br>31. Ten Shivalayas of Shlesmantak area<br>32. Birbhadreswar Shivalaya | 1. Tribhuwan Sattal                          | 1. Bhuwaneswari Temple  | 1. Viswarupa temple<br>2. Vajra Ghar<br>3. Pancha Dewal                       |
| <b>HANUMANDHOKA</b>  |  |   |   |
| 33. Degutaleju Temple:<br>34. Panchamukhi Hanuman Temple:<br>35. Laxminarayana Temple:<br>36. Kageswar Temple:<br>37. Gaddi Baithak<br>38. Natyeswar Temple:<br>39. Taleju Temple:<br>40. Dashain Ghar:<br>41. Shiva Temple in front of Singhdhoka:  | 2. Basantapur Durbar<br>3. Das Avatar Temple | 2. Majudega<br>3. Jagannath Tempel<br>4. Tribhuvan Gallery Building | 4. Aagam Chhen and West wing<br>5. Gopinath Temple<br>6. Shiva-Parvati Temple |

|   |                         |                      |  |
|---|-------------------------|----------------------|--|
| 42. Nagara Ghar:<br>43. Maru Sattal:<br>44. Tarini Bahal:<br>45. Dhukuti Ghar:<br>46. Saraswati Temple<br>47. Pratap Malla Stone Pillar and statue:<br>48. Bamsagopal Temple<br>49. Kacha Degas (16 nos.)<br>50. Kastha Mandap  |                         |                      |  |
| <b>SWAYAMBHU</b>  |                         |                      |  |
| 51. Basubandhu Chaitya<br>52. Tasigomang Chaity<br>53. Anantapur Temple<br>54. Pratappur Temple<br>55. Purano Swayambhu Chaitya<br>56. Manjushree Sattal<br>57. Santipur Pati<br>58. Stone Pillar of Mayur<br>59. Stone Pillar of Sadakshari Lokeswar<br>60. Stone pillars (two) of Tara<br>61. Big Bell of Anantapur<br>62. Vayupur temple<br>63. Basupur temple<br>64. Ajima Temple<br>65. Dyochhen<br>66. Manjushree Shrine<br>67. Seto Sattal<br>68. Anandakuti Vihar<br>69. Devadharm Vihar<br>70. Gyanmala Bhajan Ghar<br>71. Shantipur | 4. Shilu Mahadev temple |                      |  |
| <b>BHAKTAPUR</b>  |                         |                      |  |
| 72. Yantra Vatsala<br>73. Narayan temple east of Silu Mahadev<br>74. Narayan temple south of Yaksheswar<br>75. Ganesh temple near to Golden gate<br>76. Narayan temple just west to Siddilaxmi<br>77. Balakhu Ganes Pati<br>78. Rameswar<br>79. Badrinath Temple<br>80. Kedarnath<br>81. Dwarika<br>82. Pujari Math<br>83. West Gate of Durbar Square<br>84. Golmadi Ganes Temple<br>85. Siddilaxmi Temple  |                         | 5. Yaksheswar Temple |  |



|   |                            |                     |  |
|---|----------------------------|---------------------|--|
| 86. Dwimaju Chowk<br>87. Balakhu Ganesh Pati North<br>88. Tabela Ghar of Taleju<br>89. Vatsala Temple<br>90. Taba Sattal  |                            |                     |  |
| <b>CHANGUNARAYAN</b>  |                            |                     |  |
| 91. Changu Narayan Temple<br>92. Kileswar Mahadev Temple<br>93. Chhinnamasta Temple<br>94. Amatya Sattal<br>95. Saraswati Temple  |                            | 6. Chaughera Sattal |  |
| <b>PATAN</b>  |                            |                     |  |
| 96. Taleju South<br>97. Taleju North<br>98. Sundari Chowk<br>99. Manimandap North<br>100. Keshav Narayan temple<br>101. Yognarendra stone pillar and statue<br>102. Bahadur Shah Bhawan<br>103. Bhimsen Stone Pillar (Simha Pillar)<br>104. Krishna Mandir<br>105. Manimandap South<br>106. Biswanath Templ<br>107. Char Narayan Temple<br>108. Harishankar Temple<br>109. Radhakrishna temple of Swatha<br>110. Kumbheswar temple<br>111. Bhimsen Temple | 5. Keshavnara<br>yan Chowk | 7. Degutaleju       |  |
| <b>BOUDDHA</b>  |                            |                     |  |
| 112. Bouddhnath Stupa<br>113. Rengrikrepa Stupa<br>114. Mani wall   |                            |                     |  |

# **HANUMAN DHOKA DURBAR SQUARE**

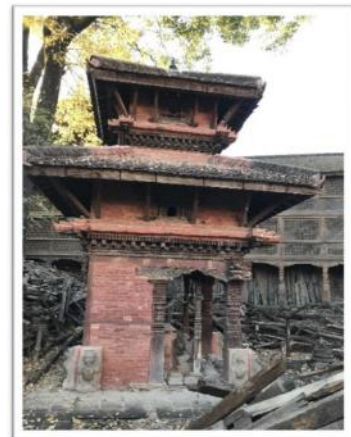
Hanuman Dhoka Durbar Square Monument Zone

Nateshwor Temple(Restoration by Hanumandhoka Durbar Museum Development Committee)

| s. no. | Name of the monument (Location) | Status of Monument after earthquake | Damage assessment of Monument: | Architectural Documentation of monument | Type of conservation Method applied for conservation | Management of material to be reused | Implementation Modality | Changes made in material and technology during conservation process | Specific traditional technology and material found during execution |
|--------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|
| 1      | Nateshwor Temple (Masan chowk)  | Partially damaged                   |                                |   | Traditional technology                               | Inside the courtyard                | Tendering process       | No  | No  |

Remarks:-Restoration has been completed

|                        |                       |                        |
|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Before Earthquake-2015 | After Earthquake-2015 | After restoration-2020 |
|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|



Panchamukhi Hanuman Temple and South wing of Mohankali Chowk (Conservation by Hanumandhoka Durbar Museum Development Committee and AFPC)

| s. no. | Name of the monument (Location) | Status of Monument after earthquake | Damage assessment of Monument: | Architectural Documentation of monument | Type of conservation Method applied for conservation | Management of material to be reused | Implementation Modality | Changes made in material and technology during conservation process | Specific traditional technology and material found during execution |
|--------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|
| 2      | Panchamukhi Hanuman Temple      | Partially damaged                   | yes                            | yes                                     | Traditional technology                               | Inside the courtyard                | Tendering process       | No  | No  |

Remarks:-Restoration has been completed

|                        |                       |                        |
|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Before Earthquake-2015 | After Earthquake-2015 | After Restoration-2020 |
|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|



Hanuman Dhoka (continued)

Taleju Temple(Restoration by DOA/Hanumandhoka Durbar Museum Development Committee)

| s. no. | Name of the monument (Location) | Status of Monument after earthquake | Damage assessment of Monument: | Architectural Documentation of monument | Type of conservation Method applied for conservation | Management of material to be reused | Implementat ion Modality | Changes made in material and technology during conservation process | Specific traditional technology and material found during execution |
|--------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|---|
| 3      | Taleju Temple                   | Partially damaged                   |                                |   | Traditional technology                               | Inside the courtyard                | Tendering process        | No  | No  |

Remarks:-Restoration has been completed

| Before Earthquake-2015 | After Earthquake-2015 | After Restoration-2020 |
|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|



13. Chyasin Dega (Reconstruction by Department of Archaeology)

| s. no. | Name of the monument (Location) | Status of Monument after earthquake | Damage assessment of Monument: | Architectural Documentation of monument | Type of conservation Method applied for conservation | Management of material to be reused | Implementat ion Modality | Changes made in material and technology during conservation process | Specific traditional technology and material found during execution |
|--------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|---|
| 4      | Chyasin Dega                    | Partially damaged                   |                                |   | Traditional technology                               | Inside the courtyard                | Tendering process        | No  | No  |

Remarks:-Restoration has been completed

| Before Earthquake-2015 | After Earthquake-2015 | After Restoration-2020 |
|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|





Hanuman Dhoka (continued)

**Trailokya Mohan Temple (Reconstruction by Department of archaeology)**

| s. no. | Name of the monument (Location) | Status of Monument after earthquake | Damage assessment of Monument: | Architectural Documentation of monument | Type of conservation Method applied for conservation | Management of material to be reused | Implementation Modality | Changes made in material and technology during conservation process | Specific traditional technology and material found during execution |
|--------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|
| 5      | Trailokya Mohan Temple          | Partially damaged                   |                                |   | Traditional technology                               | Inside the courtyard                | Tendering process       | No  | No  |

**Remarks:-80% Reconstruction works has been completed**

|                        |                       |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Before Earthquake-2015 | After Earthquake-2015 | Work in progress-2020 |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|



**Gaddi Baithak (Restoration by Miyamoto Global Relief Foundation-AFCP)**

| s. no. | Name of the monument (Location) | Status of Monument after earthquake | Damage assessment of Monument: | Architectural Documentation of monument | Type of conservation Method applied for conservation | Management of material to be reused | Implementation Modality | Changes made in material and technology during conservation process | Specific traditional technology and material found during execution |
|--------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|
| 6      | Gaddi Baithak                   | Partially damaged                   | yes                            | yes                                     | Traditional technology                               | Inside the courtyard                | Tendering process       | yes   | No  |

**Remarks:-Restoration has been completed**

|                        |                       |                        |
|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Before Earthquake-2015 | After Earthquake-2015 | After Restoration-2020 |
|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|



Hanuman Dhoka (continued)

**Mahadev Temple (Restoration by Kathmandu Valley Preservation Trust)**

| s. no. | Name of the monument (Location) | Status of Monument after earthquake | Damage assessment of Monument: | Architectural Documentation of monument | Type of conservation Method applied for conservation | Management of material to be reused | Implementation Modality | Changes made in material and technology during conservation process | Specific traditional technology and material found during execution |
|--------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|
| 7      | Mahadev Temple                  | Partially damaged                   |                                |   | Traditional technology                               | Inside the courtyard                | Tendering process       | No  | No  |

**Remarks:-Restoration has been completed**

|                            |                       |  |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Soon after Earthquake-2015 | After Earthquake-2015 | Mahadev Temple: After restoration work |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|--|



**Kasthamandap: Reconstruction by Kathmandu Metropolitan City**

| s. no. | Name of the monument (Location) | Status of Monument after earthquake | Damage assessment of Monument: | Architectural Documentation of monument | Type of conservation Method applied for conservation | Management of material to be reused | Implementation Modality | Changes made in material and technology during conservation process | Specific traditional technology and material found during execution |
|--------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|
| 8      | Kasthamandap                    | Partially damaged                   | yes                            | yes                                     | Traditional technology                               | Inside the courtyard                | Tendering process       | No  | yes   |

**Remarks:-Restoration has been completed**

|                        |                       |                        |
|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Before Earthquake-2015 | After Earthquake-2015 | After restoration work |
|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|



Hanuman Dhoka (continued)

Small Temple around Jagannath Temple(Hanumandhoka Durbar Museum Development Committee)

| s. no. | Name of the monument (Location)      | Status of Monument after earthquake | Damage assessment of Monument: | Architectural Documentation of monument | Type of conservation Method applied for conservation | Management of material to be reused | Implementat ion Modality | Changes made in material and technology during conservation process | Specific traditional technology and material found during execution |
|--------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|---|
| 23     | Small Temple around Jagannath Temple | Partially damaged                   |                                |   | Traditional technology                               | Inside the courtyard                | Tendering process        | No  | No  |

Restoration has been completed



Jagannath Temple:

| s. no. | Name of the monument (Location) | Status of Monument after earthquake | Damage assessment of Monument: | Architectural Documentation of monument | Type of conservation Method applied for conservation | Management of material to be reused | Implementat ion Modality | Changes made in material and technology during conservation process | Specific traditional technology and material found during execution |
|--------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|---|
| 9      | Jagannath Temple:               | Partially damaged                   |                                |   | Traditional technology                               | Inside the courtyard                | Tendering process        | No  | No  |

|                            |                              |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Soon after Earthquake-2015 | Restoration in progress-2020 |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|





Hanuman Dhoka (continued)

Aagan Temple(West wing of Mohankali chowk and Sundari chowk): Soon after Earthquake-2015

| s. no. | Name of the monument (Location) | Status of Monument after earthquake | Damage assessment of Monument: | Architectural Documentation of monument | Type of conservation Method applied for conservation | Management of material to be reused | Implementation Modality | Changes made in material and technology during conservation process | Specific traditional technology and material found during execution |
|--------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|
| 10     | Aagan Temple                    | Partially damaged                   | Yes                            | Yes                                     | Traditional technology                               | Inside the courtyard                | Tendering process       | No  | No  |

Soon after Earthquake-2015 Restoration in progress-2020



Kageshwar Temple (Restoration by Kathmandu Valley Preservation Trust)

| s. no. | Name of the monument (Location) | Status of Monument after earthquake | Damage assessment of Monument: | Architectural Documentation of monument | Type of conservation Method applied for conservation | Management of material to be reused | Implementation Modality | Changes made in material and technology during conservation process | Specific traditional technology and material found during execution |
|--------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|
| 11     | Kageshwar Temple                | Partially damaged                   |                                |   | Traditional technology                               | Inside the courtyard                | Tendering process       | No  | No  |

Restoration has been completed

Soon after Earthquake-2015 After Restoration-2020





Hanuman Dhoka (continued)

Laxmi Narayan Temple (Restoration by Kathmandu Valley Preservation Trust)

| s. no. | Name of the monument (Location) | Status of Monument after earthquake | Damage assessment of Monument: | Architectural Documentation of monument | Type of conservation Method applied for conservation | Management of material to be reused | Implementation Modality | Changes made in material and technology during conservation process | Specific traditional technology and material found during execution |
|--------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|
| 12     | Laxmi Narayan Temple            | Partially damaged                   |                                |   | Traditional technology                               | Inside the courtyard                | Tendering process       | No  | No  |

|                            |                        |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Soon after Earthquake-2015 | After Restoration-2020 |
|----------------------------|------------------------|

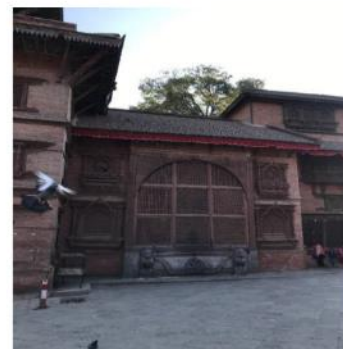


Shwet Bhairab Restoration by (Hanumandhoka Durbar Museum Development Committee)

| s. no. | Name of the monument (Location) | Status of Monument after earthquake | Damage assessment of Monument: | Architectural Documentation of monument | Type of conservation Method applied for conservation | Management of material to be reused | Implementation Modality | Changes made in material and technology during conservation process | Specific traditional technology and material found during execution |
|--------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|
| 12     | Shwet Bhairab                   | Partially damaged                   |                                |   | Traditional technology                               | Inside the courtyard                | Tendering process       | No  | No  |

Remarks:-Restoration has been completed

|                            |                        |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Soon after Earthquake-2015 | After Restoration-2020 |
|----------------------------|------------------------|



Hanuman Dhoka (continued)

Nagara- Big drums (Restoration by Kathmandu Metropolitan City)

| s. no. | Name of the monument (Location) | Status of Monument after earthquake | Damage assessment of Monument: | Architectural Documentation of monument | Type of conservation Method applied for conservation | Management of material to be reused | Implementation Modality | Changes made in material and technology during conservation process | Specific traditional technology and material found during execution |
|--------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|
| 13     | Nagara                          | Partially damaged                   |                                |   | Traditional technology                               | Inside the courtyard                | Tendering process       | No  | No  |

Restoration has been completed

Soon after Earthquake-2015

After Restoration-2020



Tarini Devi Temple (Restoration by Local community)

| s. no. | Name of the monument (Location) | Status of Monument after earthquake | Damage assessment of Monument: | Architectural Documentation of monument | Type of conservation Method applied for conservation | Management of material to be reused | Implementation Modality | Changes made in material and technology during conservation process | Specific traditional technology and material found during execution |
|--------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|
| 14     | Tarini Devi Temple              | Partially damaged                   |                                |   | Traditional technology                               | Inside the courtyard                | Tendering process       | No  | No  |

Restoration has been completed

Soon after Earthquake-2015

After Restoration-2020



Hanuman Dhoka (continued)

Gopinath Temple

| s. no. | Name of the monument (Location) | Status of Monument after earthquake | Damage assessment of Monument: | Architectural Documentation of monument | Type of conservation Method applied for conservation | Management of material to be reused | Implementation Modality | Changes made in material and technology during conservation process | Specific traditional technology and material found during execution |
|--------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|
| 15     | Gopinath Temple                 | Partially damaged                   |                                |   | Traditional technology                               | Inside the courtyard                | Tendering process       | No  | No  |

|                            |                        |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Soon after Earthquake-2015 | After Restoration-2020 |
|----------------------------|------------------------|



Middle part of Nauttalle and gaddi Baithak(Hanumandhoka Durbar Museum Development Committee)

| s. no. | Name of the monument (Location)            | Status of Monument after earthquake | Damage assessment of Monument: | Architectural Documentation of monument | Type of conservation Method applied for conservation | Management of material to be reused | Implementation Modality | Changes made in material and technology during conservation process | Specific traditional technology and material found during execution |
|--------|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|
| 16     | Middle part of Nauttalle and gaddi Baithak | Partially damaged                   | yes                            | yes                                     | Traditional technology                               | Inside the courtyard                | Tendering process       | No  | No  |

Remarks:-90% Reconstruction works has been completed

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| Before Farthquake-2015  | After Farthquake-2015   | Restoration in progress-2020  |
|  |  |  |



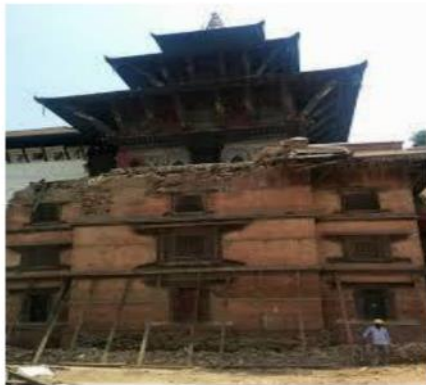
Hanuman Dhoka (continued)

**Degu Taleju(Hanumandhoka Durbar Museum Development Committee)**

| s. no. | Name of the monument (Location) | Status of Monument after earthquake | Damage assessment of Monument: | Architectural Documentation of monument | Type of conservation Method applied for conservation | Management of material to be reused | Implementation Modality | Changes made in material and technology during conservation process | Specific traditional technology and material found during execution |
|--------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|
| 17     | Degu Taleju                     | Partially damaged                   | yes                            | yes                                     | Traditional technology                               | Inside the courtyard                | Tendering process       | No  | No  |

**Remarks:- Restoration works has been completed**

|                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| After Earthquake-2015 | After Restoration-2020 |
|-----------------------|------------------------|



**Mahadev Temple II(Local Community)**

| s. no. | Name of the monument (Location) | Status of Monument after earthquake | Damage assessment of Monument: | Architectural Documentation of monument | Type of conservation Method applied for conservation | Management of material to be reused | Implementation Modality | Changes made in material and technology during conservation process | Specific traditional technology and material found during execution |
|--------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|
| 18     | Mahadev Temple II               | Partially damaged                   |                                |   | Traditional technology                               | Inside the courtyard                | Tendering process       | No  | No  |

**Remarks:- Reconstruction works has been completed**

|                            |                        |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Soon after Earthquake-2015 | After Restoration-2020 |
|----------------------------|------------------------|



Hanuman Dhoka (continued)

Pratap Malla(Hanumandhoka Durbar Museum Development Committee)

| s. no. | Name of the monument (Location) | Status of Monument after earthquake | Damage assessment of Monument: | Architectural Documentation of monument | Type of conservation Method applied for conservation | Management of material to be reused | Implementation Modality | Changes made in material and technology during conservation process | Specific traditional technology and material found during execution |
|--------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|
| 19     | Pratap Malla                    | Partially damaged                   |                                |   | Traditional technology                               | Inside the courtyard                | Tendering process       | No  | No  |

Remarks:- Restoration works has been completed

|                            |                        |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Soon after Earthquake-2015 | After Restoration-2020 |
|----------------------------|------------------------|



Prithivi Narayan Shayan Khasya(Hanumandhoka Durbar Museum Development Committee)

| s. no. | Name of the monument (Location) | Status of Monument after earthquake | Damage assessment of Monument: | Architectural Documentation of monument | Type of conservation Method applied for conservation | Management of material to be reused | Implementation Modality | Changes made in material and technology during conservation process | Specific traditional technology and material found during execution |
|--------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|
| 20     | Prithivi Narayan Shayan Khasya  | Partially damaged                   |                                | yes                                     | Traditional technology                               | Inside the courtyard                | Tendering process       | No  | No  |

Remarks:-Works in Progress

|                            |                       |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Soon after Earthquake-2015 | work in progress-2020 |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|



Hanuman Dhoka (continued)

Tribhuvan Smriti Shangrahalaya(Hanumandhoka Durbar Museum Development Committee)

| s. no. | Name of the monument (Location) | Status of Monument after earthquake | Damage assessment of Monument: | Architectural Documentation of monument | Type of conservation Method applied for conservation | Management of material to be reused | Implementation Modality | Changes made in material and technology during conservation process | Specific traditional technology and material found during execution |
|--------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|
| 21     | Tribhuvan Smriti Shangrahalaya  | Partially damaged                   | yes                            | yes                                     | Traditional technology                               | Inside the courtyard                | Tendering process       | No  | No  |

Remarks:-Works in Progress

|                            |                       |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Soon after Earthquake-2015 | work in progress-2020 |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|



Nasal chowk west Long Rana Kalin Bhawan(Hanumandhoka Durbar Museum Development Committee)

| s. no. | Name of the monument (Location)         | Status of Monument after earthquake | Damage assessment of Monument: | Architectural Documentation of monument | Type of conservation Method applied for conservation | Management of material to be reused | Implementation Modality | Changes made in material and technology during conservation process | Specific traditional technology and material found during execution |
|--------|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|
| 22     | Nasal chowk west Long Rana Kalin Bhawan | Partially damaged                   | yes                            | yes                                     | Traditional technology                               | Inside the courtyard                | Tendering process       | No  | No  |

Remarks:-Works in Progress

|                            |                       |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Soon after Earthquake-2015 | work in progress-2020 |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|





Hanuman Dhoka (continued)

Pir Pati(Hanumandhoka Durbar Museum Development Committee)

| s. no. | Name of the monument (Location) | Status of Monument after earthquake | Damage assessment of Monument: | Architectural Documentation of monument | Type of conservation Method applied for conservation | Management of material to be reused | Implementat ion Modality | Changes made in material and technology during conservation process | Specific traditional technology and material found during execution |
|--------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|---|
| 24     | Pir Pati                        | Partially damaged                   |                                |   | Traditional technology                               | Inside the courtyard                | Tendering process        | No  | No  |

Restoration has been completed

Soon after Earthquake-2015

After Restoration-2020



# **PATAN DURBAR SQUARE**



**Patan Durbar Square – Restoration Completed - Project no.: 01**

**1. Krishna Temple, Patan Durbar SquareMangal Bazar**

2. Project Description: The project completed by Kathmandu Valley Preservation Trust (KVPT) with approval and close coordination with Department of Archaeology through its site office in Patan. The completely stone built temple was only partially damaged by the earthquake. Stone blocks in several places were dislocated and the problem of rain water seepage appeared.



The conservation project implementation process applied by KVPT is different than the methods applied by other organizations. The daily wage based system under the management of KVPT is common all project conducted by this NGO.

3. Status of Monument after earthquake
- Partially damage✓
  - Totally damage
4. Damage assessment of Monument:Detail damage assessment was done before the conservation.
5. Photographs of monument after damage: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared.
6. Architectural Documentation of monument: Detail architectural and structural document has been prepared. Detail architectural drawing of the structure has been prepared.
7. Implementation Modality
- users' group
  - Daily wage basis✓
  - Tendering process:
  - Foreign agencies
8. Changes made in material and technology during conservation process: There is not any change in architecture; however, hydraulic lime and stone dustare the new materials usedas a change in the conservation work.
9. Photographs of ongoing construction during conservation: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared during and after the conservation.

**Patan Durbar Square – Completed monument restoration - Project no.: 02**

**1. Conservation of Mul Chowk and Sundari Chowk, Patan Durbar**

2. The conservation work of Mul Chowk and Sundari Chowk has been completed. KVPT has got the approval from the Department to work on those monuments before earthquake. But the western wing of the Sundari Chowk was collapsed by the earthquake; and the top roof of both of Taleju temple also was collapsed as well. The collapsed part of Sundari Chowk was restored in its original status using all the traditional technique and materials immediately after the earthquake. The Southern Taleju temple conservation work was completed 2016 and the Northern Taleju temple also has been completed 2018. The conservation project implementation process applied by KVPT is different than the methods applied by other organizations. The daily wage based system under the management of KVPT is common in all project conducted by KVPT.



3. Status of Monument after earthquake
  - a. Partially damage
  - b. Totally damage
  - c. Partially collapsed✓
4. Damage assessment of Monument: Detail damage assessment was done before the conservation.
5. Photographs of monument after damage: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared.
6. Architectural Documentation of monument: Detail architectural and structural document has been prepared. Detail architectural drawing of the structure has been prepared.
7. Implementation Modality
  - a. users' group
  - b. Daily wage basis✓
  - c. Tendering process:
  - d. Foreign agencies
8. Changes made in material and technology during conservation process: There is not any change in architecture; however, hydraulic lime and stone dust are the new materials used as a change in the conservation work.
9. Photographs of ongoing construction during conservation: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared during and after the conservation.

**Patan Durbar Square – Completed monument restoration - Project no.: 03**

**1. West Wing of Kesav Narayan Chhock, Patan Durbar Square**

2. Project Description: The project was completed by Patan Durbar Museum Development Committee with approval and close coordination with Department of Archaeology. However the all four wings of Keshav Narayan Chowk were partially affected by the earthquake, conservation of western wing has been completed now. The restoration work has been completed following completely the traditional method and materials.



3. Status of Monument after earthquake
- Partially damage ✓
  - Totally damage
4. Damage assessment of Monument: Detail damage assessment was done before the conservation.
5. Photographs of monument after damage: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared.
6. Architectural Documentation of monument: Detail architectural and structural document has been prepared.
7. Implementation Modality
- users' group
  - Daily wage basis
  - Tendering process: ✓
  - Foreign agencies
8. Changes made in material and technology during conservation process: There is not any change in architecture.
9. Photographs of ongoing construction during conservation: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared during and after the conservation.

**Patan Durbar Square – Completed monument restoration - Project no.: 04**

**1. Khumbeshwor Temple Patan Durbar Square Wada no. 11**

2. Project Description: The project was completed by Department of Archaeology. The Kumbheswor temple, a five story temple devoted to Lord Shiva, in the Lalitpur Durbar Protected Monument Zone is another temple which also was badly damaged especially upper two-three stories. Since the first and second story was found strong enough and not found big damage by the earthquake, only the upper three stories were dismantled for conservation. Almost all artistic wooden elements acquire from the original temple are reused with necessary conservation.



3. Status of Monument after earthquake

- a. Partially collapsed ✓
- b. Totally damage

4. Damage assessment of Monument: Detail damage assessment was done before the conservation.

5. Photographs of monument after damage: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared.

6. Architectural Documentation of monument: Detail architectural and structural document has been prepared.

7. Implementation Modality

- a. users' group
- b. Daily wage basis
- c. Tendering process: ✓
- d. Foreign agencies

8. Changes made in material and technology during conservation process: There is not any change in architecture.

9. Photographs of ongoing construction during conservation: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared during and after the conservation.

**Patan Durbar Square – Completed monument restoration - Project no.: 05**

**1. Manimandap, Patan Durbar Square**

2. Project Description: The restoration work of Manimandap has been already completed.

The Manimandap, the twin public rest shelter, in front of Mangahiti, water spout, was completely collapsed above the plinth level by the earthquake.

As reported in previous report both of these structures were collapsed and almost all columns, brackets, struts were identified and inventoried; and those all are reused in the present restoration of the structure. As there are two structures of rest house,



both of the structures are completed. The restoration project was executed in the management of KVPT with approval and close supervision of Department of Archaeology through it's Patan Office.

3. Status of Monument after earthquake

- a. Partially collapsed
- b. Totally damage✓

4. Damage assessment of Monument: Detail damage assessment has been done before conservation.

5. Photographs of monument after damage: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared.

6. Architectural Documentation of monument: Detail architectural document has been prepared.

7. Implementation Modality

- a) users' group
- b) Daily wage basis✓
- c) Tendering process
- d) Foreign agencies

8. Changes made in material and technology during conservation process: There is not any change in architecture and material used.

9. Photographs of ongoing construction during conservation: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared during and after the conservation.



**Patan Durbar Square – Completed monument restoration - Project no.: 06**

**1. Charnarayan Temple, Patan Durbar Square**

2. Project Description: The restoration of Char-Narayan Temple has been already completed. The Char-Narayan Temple, devoted to lord Vishnu, enshrined a cylindrical four faced beautiful stone image of Vishnu, representing the art and architecture of 17<sup>th</sup> century was completely collapsed above the plinth level by devastating 2015 earthquake. As reported in previous report, from the very beginning after the earthquake, Kathmandu Valley Preservation Trust (KVPT) has been actively



involved in the total activity of restoring the temple in its original state. All the damaged wooden carved elements which were salvaged and well documented with detail inventory are properly reused with necessary conservation. Since the foundation of the temple was found unaffected and strong enough in examination, the temple is restored over the previous plinth without disturbing original foundation and plinth. As its own modality, KVPT had completed the entire conservation project through daily wage system in close coordination with Department of Archaeology.

3. Status of Monument after earthquake
  - 1) Partially collapsed
  - 2) Totally damage✓
4. Damage assessment of Monument: Detail damage assessment has been done before conservation.
5. Photographs of monument after damage: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared.
6. Architectural Documentation of monument: Detail architectural document has been prepared.
7. Implementation Modality
  - a. users' group
  - b. Daily wage basis✓
  - c. Tendering process:
  - d. Foreign agencies
8. Changes made in material and technology during conservation process: There is not any change in architecture and material used.
9. Photographs of ongoing construction during conservation: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared during and after the conservation.

**Patan Durbar Square – Completed monument restoration - Project no.: 07**

**1) Harishankar Temple, Patan Durbar Square Wada no. 16**

2) Project Description: The restoration work of Hari-Shankar Temple has been already completed. The Hari-Shankar Temple devoted to lord Vishnu and Shiva, in Patan Durbar Square, near to collapsed Char-Narayan temple and just beside the Narasimha temple also was completely collapsed above the plinth level by the earthquake. As reported in previous report, all the damaged wooden carved elements of the three roofed temple with extraordinary wooden art and architecture was well salvaged with detail documentation. Almost all identified columns, windows, door, Carnes, tympanum, door wings, struts etc. were inventoried and are reused in present restoration of the temple. As the foundation of the temple was found intact and strong enough in the rescue archaeological investigation, the temple is restored keeping the original foundation intact. All the wooden emblems are installed with maintenance of original adding some new wood for missing portions. Fine yellow clay is used as mortar in the wall as its original state. Sufficiently wooden pillar and tie-up beam is given. All the new wood used for the temple is Sala Wood. In Hari Shankar temple some new intervention is also carried out particularly in the outer plinth. Strong Ma-apa (brick) foundation is erected replacing the loose soil and brickbats filling. The restoration work was conducted by KVPT in its own daily wage base system in the close inspection of Department of Archaeology.



**3) Status of Monument after earthquake**

- a. Partially collapsed
- b. Totally damage✓

4) Damage assessment of Monument: Detail damage assessment has been done before conservation.

5) Photographs of monument after damage: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared.

6) Architectural Documentation of monument: Detail architectural document has been prepared.

**7) Implementation Modality**

- a. users' group
- b. Daily wage basis✓
- c. Tendering process:
- d. Foreign agencies

8) Changes made in material and technology during conservation process: There is not any change in architecture and material used.

9) Photographs of ongoing construction during conservation: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared during and after the conservation.

**Patan Durbar Square – Completed monument restoration - Project no.: 08**

**1. Radha Krishna Temple, Patan Durbar Square Wada no.**

2. Project Description: Radhakrishna temple situated in Swatha Tole in northern side outside of Patan Durbar complex was completely collapsed by the earthquake. All the wooden and stone elements of the temple were immediately salvaged and secured inside palace complex. The temple restoration work has been completed by Department of Archaeology.



**3. Status of Monument after earthquake**

- a. Partially collapsed ✓
- b. Totally damage

4. Damage assessment of Monument: Detail damage assessment report has been prepared from Department of Archaeology. .

5. Photographs of monument after damage: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared.

6. Architectural Documentation of monument: Detail architectural document has been prepared.

**7. Implementation Modality**

- a. users' group
- b. Daily wage basis
- c. Tendering process: ✓
- d. Foreign agencies

8. Changes made in material and technology during conservation process: There is not any change in architecture. However, the mud mortar has been replaced by lime mortar.

9. Photographs of ongoing construction during conservation: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared during and after the conservation.



**Patan Durbar Square – Completed monument restoration - Project no.: 09**

**1. Bisheshwor Temple, Patan Durbar Square**

2. Project Description: As reported in previous report the Bishwanath Temple, near to Krishna temple, was partially but severally affected by the earthquake. Now the conservation of Bishwanath has been completed by KVPT.
3. Status of Monument after earthquake
  - a. Partially damage✓
  - b. Totally damage
4. Damage assessment of Monument: Several discussion and meeting were organized in Steering Committee.
5. Photographs of monument after damage:
6. Architectural Documentation of monument:
7. Implementation Modality
  - c. users' group
  - d. Tendering process:
  - e. Foreign agencies✓
8. 13 Changes made in material and technology during conservation process: Hydraulic lime and stone dust used as a changed.
9. Specific traditional technology and material found during execution: Yes,  
Photographs of ongoing construction during conservation:



# **BHAKTAPUR DURBAR SQUARE**

## **Bhaktapur Durbar Square – Project 1**

### **Bhaktapur Durbar Square – Project 1**

Following are the conservation/restoration projects in Bhaktapur Protected Monument Zone by Department of Archaeology:

#### **1. Jetha Ganesh Dyochhen, Bhaktapur**



2. Project Description: The project completed on Fiscal Year 2077-78 was executed by Monument Conservation and Palace Management office Bhaktapur under Department of Archaeology. It was completed through tendering process under the close supervision of Engineer and Archaeological Officer for Department of Archaeology. Materials were reused as much as possible in the conservation work.

3. Status of Monument after Earthquake:

a. Partially Damage: ✓

b. Totally Damage:

4. Damage Assessment of Monument: No detail technical assessment was done. However, report was prepared with general observation of the monument.

5. Photographs of Monument after damage: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared after the earthquake. .

6. Architectural Document of Monument: Architectural drawing has been prepared before the conservation.

7. Implementation Modality:

a. User's Group:

b. Tendering Process: ✓

c. Foreign Agencies:

8. Changes made in material and technology during conservation process: Replacing the mud mortar Lime-shurkhi mortar has been used in the present conservation work. The local low-grade wood are replaced by strong Sal wood.

9. Photographs of ongoing construction during Conservation: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared during and after the conservation.

## **Bhaktapur Durbar Square – Project 2**

### **1. GopiNath Temple, Bhaktapur**



2. Project Description: The project was completed already in the Fiscal Year 2076-77. The entire conservation project was executed by Monument Conservation and Palace Management office Bhaktapur under Department of Archaeology. It was completed through tendering process under the close supervision of Engineer and Archaeological Officer for Department of Archaeology. The temple located on the premises of Bhaktapur Palace was conserved carefully and skilfully without dismantling the structure but repairing and replacing the damaged brick wall and wooden elements.

3. Status of Monument after Earthquake:

a. Partially Damage: ✓

b. Totally Damage:

4. Damage Assessment of Monument: A detail assessment was done before execution of the conservation project. Detail conservation note was prepare on the basis of the study and detail drawing cost estimate was prepared on the basis of conservation note.

5. Photographs of Monument after damage: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared after the earthquake.

6. Architectural Document of Monument: Detail Architectural drawing has been prepared before the conservation.

7. Implementation Modality:

a. User's Group:

b. Tendering Process: ✓

c. Foreign Agencies:

8. Changes made in material and technology during conservation process: Replacing the mud mortar Lime-shurkhi mortar has been used in the present conservation work. The local low-grade wood are replaced by strong Sal wood.

9. Photographs of ongoing construction during Conservation: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared during and after the conservation.

## **Bhaktapur Durbar Square – Project 3**

### **1. BadriNath Temple, Bhaktapur**



2. Project Description: The restoration of BadriNath temple was started before the 2015 earthquake. It was damaged by previous earthquake of 1934. Presently it has been restored in its original shape and size of 1034. It is a Shikhara built of Brick, stone and wood.
3. Status of Monument after Earthquake:
  - a. Partially Damage: it was collapsed by the previous earthquake of 1934.
  - b. Totally Damage:
4. Damage Assessment of Monument: Since it was collapsed already in 1934, there was not done any damage assessment, rather built on the basis of available photograph of its original state.
5. Photographs of Monument after damage: Not available.
6. Architectural Document of Monument: Detail Architectural drawing has been prepared before the restoration.
7. Implementation Modality:
  - a. User's Group:
  - b. Tendering Process: ✓
  - c. Foreign Agencies:
8. Changes made in material and technology during conservation process: Replacing the mud mortar Lime-shurkhi mortar has been used in the present conservation work. The local low-grade wood are replaced by strong Sal wood.
9. Photographs of ongoing construction during Conservation: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared during and after the conservation.

## **Bhaktapur Durbar Square – Project 4**

### **1. Rameshwor Temple, Bhaktapur**



2. Project Description: The project was completed already in the Fiscal Year 2076-77. It was completed through tendering process under the close supervision of Engineer and Archaeological Officer for Department of Archaeology. The small temple erected on the four stone pillars was tilted even before the earthquake; and it was more affected by the earthquake in 2015. Reusing the same stone elements the temple was restored from the very foundation.

3. Status of Monument after Earthquake:

a. Partially Damage: ✓

b. Totally Damage:

4. Damage Assessment of Monument: A detail assessment was done before execution of the conservation project. Detail conservation note was prepared on the basis of the study

5. Photographs of Monument after damage: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared after the earthquake.

6. Architectural Document of Monument: Detail Architectural drawing has been prepared before the conservation.

7. Implementation Modality:

a. User's Group:

b. Tendering Process: ✓

c. Foreign Agencies:

8. Changes made in material and technology during conservation process: Since there was already used the lime mortar in previous conservation of the temple, it was applied the same Lime mortar in present conservation also.

9. Photographs of ongoing construction during Conservation: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared during and after the conservation.



## **Bhaktapur Durbar Square – Project 5**

### **1. Siddhi Lakshmi Temple, Bhaktapur**



2. Project Description: Though not collapsed the Siddhi Lakshmi temple was badly damaged by the 2015 earthquake. With the financial and technical support of UNESCO office in Kathmandu there was done detail assessment and dismantled the structure with detail documentation. Preserving its original foundation and plinth level the temple was restored over the high raised plinth level. All the stones were reused which were numbered before removing from the structure. Wood is new application in the present conservation work.

3. Status of Monument after Earthquake:

a. Partially Damage: ✓

b. Totally Damage:

4. Damage Assessment of Monument: Detail damage assessment has been done prior to the conservation work.

5. Photographs of Monument after damage: Detail photographic e has been prepared after the damage by earthquake.

6. Architectural Document of Monument: Detail architectural drawing has been prepared.

7. Implementatioin Modality:

a. User's Group:

b. Tendering Process: ✓

c. Foreign Agencies:

8. Changes made in material and technology during conservation process: As new change, timber frame has been applied in present conservation work of Siddilakshmi temple.

9. Photographs of ongoing construction during Conservation:

## **Bhaktapur Durbar Square – Project 6**

### **1. National Art Gallery Building, Bhaktapur**



2. Project Description: The Western wing of the National Art Gallery Building was restored just after the earthquake. The museum building is the part of Bhaktapur Palace.

3. Status of Monument after Earthquake:

a. Partially Damage: ✓

b. Totally Damage:

4. Damage Assessment of Monument: General observation report was prepared as conservation note before the conservation.

5. Photographs of Monument after damage: Detail photographic documentation was prepared after the earthquake.

6. Architectural Document of Monument: Detail architectural drawing has been prepared.

7. Implementation Modality:

a. User's Group:

b. Tendering Process: ✓

c. Foreign Agencies:

8. Changes made in material and technology during conservation process: Instead of mud mortar the Lime mortar has been used in present conservation. Also the local low-grade woods are replaced by strong Sal wood.

9. Photographs of ongoing construction during Conservation: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared during and after the restoration.



## **Bhaktapur Durbar Square – Project 7**

### **1. Tawa Satal, Bhaktapur**



2. Project Description: The restoration project of TawaSattal was started in Fiscal Year 2073-74 and was completed in 2076-77. The long Sattal, the traditional rest house with artistic wooden column, bracket, beam and windows was partially collapsed by the earthquake. With the reuse of its original material as much as possible, the structure has been already completed.

3. Status of Monument after Earthquake:

a.Partially Damage: ✓

b.Totally Damage:

4. Damage Assessment of Monument: A detail assessment was done before start the conservation work.

5. Photographs of Monument after damage:Detail photographic documentation has been prepared after the damage of the structure.

6. Architectural Document of Monument: Detail architectural drawing has been prepared.

7. Implementatioin Modality:

a.User's Group:

b.Tendering Process: ✓

c.Foreign Agencies:

8. Changes made in material and technology during conservation process:

9. Photographs of ongoing construction during Conservation: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared during and after the restoration.

## **Bhaktapur Durbar Square – Project 8**

### **1. Maaheshwori Pith Satal, Bhaktapur**



2. Project Description: The restoration completed in 2077-78. The Sattal dedicated to Goddess Maheswari was collapsed by the earthquake. The Sattal with its beautiful window has been already restored; however, very few of the old material could be reused in the restoration work.

3. Status of Monument after Earthquake:

a. Partially Damage:

b. Totally Damage: ✓

4. Damage Assessment of Monument: General observation assessment was done to prepare conservation note.

5. Photographs of Monument after damage: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared after the damage of the structure.

6. Architectural Document of Monument: Detail architectural drawing has been prepared.

7. Implementation Modality:

a. User's Group:

b. Tendering Process: ✓

c. Foreign Agencies:

8. Changes made in material and technology during conservation process: All old wooden elements are replaced by new but in original design.

9. Photographs of ongoing construction during Conservation: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared during and after the restoration.

## **Bhaktapur Durbar Square – Project 9**

### **1. NasamanaBhajanGhar, Bhaktapur**



2. Project Description :NasamanaBhajanGhar has been restored from the very foundation. It was not collapsed but severely damaged by the earthquake. The conservation of this heritage structure was completed in Fiscal Year 2078-79.

3. Status of Monument after Earthquake:

a.Partially Damage: ✓

b.Totally Damage:

4. Damage Assessment of Monument: No detail assessment was done. Only a general observation report was prepared before the conservation.

5. Photographs of Monument after damage: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared after the damage of the structure.

6. Architectural Document of Monument: Detail architectural drawing has been prepared.

7. Implementatioin Modality:

a.User's Group:

b.Tendering Process: ✓

c.Foreign Agencies:

8. Changes made in material and technology during conservation process: All old wooden elements are replaced by new but in original design.

9. Photographs of ongoing construction during Conservation: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared during and after the restoration.

## **Bhaktapur Durbar Square – Project 10**

### **1. Pujari Math, Bhaktapur**



2. ProjectDescription :The South-eastern outer façade of the Pujari Math was damaged by the earthquake. To protect the huge old structure abundant shoring was given immediately after the earthquake. This damaged portion was conserved just after the earthquake applying mud mortar in its originality. This conservation project was funded by German Government. Department of Archaeology had executed the project.

3. Status of Monument after Earthquake:

a.Partially Damage: ✓

b.Totally Damage:

4. Damage Assessment of Monument: A detail damage assessment has been done.

5. Photographs of Monument after damage: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared after the damage of the structure.

6. Architectural Document of Monument: Detail architectural drawing has been prepared, however, it was focused only in the damaged portion of the structure.

7. Implementation Modality:

a.User's Group:

b.Tendering Process: ✓

c.Foreign Agencies:

8. Changes made in material and technology during conservation process: All old damaged wooden elements are replaced by new one.

9. Photographs of ongoing construction during Conservation: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared during and after the restoration.

## **Bhaktapur Durbar Square – Project 11**

### **1. YantraBatsala, Bhaktapur**



2. Project Description: The YantraBatsala was the first monument conserved after the 2015 earthquake. The temple was partially damaged and already conserved within 3 months of the earthquake.

3. Status of Monument after Earthquake:

a. Partially Damage: ✓

b. Totally Damage:

4. Damage Assessment of Monument: Only a general observation report was prepared.

5. Photographs of Monument after damage: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared after the damage of the structure.

6. Architectural Document of Monument: Detail architectural drawing has been prepared, however.

7. Implementation Modality:

a. User's Group:

b. Tendering Process: ✓

c. Foreign Agencies:

8. Changes made in material and technology during conservation process: Nothing has been changed in the temple. Only few new bricks and roof tiles are replaced by new one of the same original design.

9. Photographs of ongoing construction during Conservation: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared during and after the restoration.



## **Bhaktapur Durbar Square – Project 12**

### **1. DuimajuChok Temple, Bhaktapur**



2. Project Description: The Duimaju is an important shrine beside the Taleju temple of Bhaktapur. The one roofed shrine with wooden columns was also damaged partially by the earthquake. The temple was conserved with common fund of DoA and Bhaktapur Municipality. It was completed already in Fiscal Year 2075-76.

3. Status of Monument after Earthquake:

a. Partially Damage: ✓

b. Totally Damage:

4. Damage Assessment of Monument: Only a general observation report was prepared.

5. Photographs of Monument after damage: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared after the damage of the structure.

6. Architectural Document of Monument: Detail architectural drawing has been prepared, however.

7. Implementation Modality:

a. User's Group:

b. Tendering Process: ✓

c. Foreign Agencies:

8. Changes made in material and technology during conservation process: Nothing has been changed in the temple. Only few new bricks and roof tiles are replaced by new one of the same original design.

9. Photographs of ongoing construction during Conservation: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared during and after the restoration.



## **Bhaktapur Durbar Square – Project 13**

### **1. DuimajuChok Pond, Bhaktapur**



2. Project Description: The DuimajuPokhari, the religious water tank on the name of Duimaju beside the Duimaju temple of Bhaktapur has been restored. isis an important shrine beside the Taleju temple of Bhaktapur. The one roofed shrine It was in dilapidated condition even before the earthquake. It was conserved by Department of Archaeology.

3. Status of Monument after Earthquake:

a. Partially Damage: ✓

b. Totally Damage:

4. Damage Assessment of Monument: Only a general observation report was prepared.

5. Photographs of Monument after damage: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared after the damage of the structure.

6. Architectural Document of Monument: Detail architectural drawing has been prepared, however.

7. Implementation Modality:

a. User's Group:

b. Tendering Process: ✓

c. Foreign Agencies:

8. Changes made in material and technology during conservation process: Nothing has been changed in the temple. Only few new bricks and roof tiles are replaced by new one of the same original design.

9. Photographs of ongoing construction during Conservation: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared during and after the restoration.

## **Bhaktapur Durbar Square – Project 14**

### **1. Horse Stable, Bhaktapur**



2. Project Description: The Horse Stable is the traditional structure built for the Horse of Taleju. It was partially damaged by the earthquake. The structure was restored by DoA.

3. Status of Monument after Earthquake:

a. Partially Damage: ✓

b. Totally Damage:

4. Damage Assessment of Monument: Only a general observation report was prepared.

5. Photographs of Monument after damage: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared after the damage of the structure.

6. Architectural Document of Monument: Detail architectural drawing has been prepared, however.

7. Implementation Modality:

a. User's Group:

b. Tendering Process: ✓

c. Foreign Agencies:

8. Changes made in material and technology during conservation process: Nothing has been changed in the temple. Only few new bricks and roof tiles are replaced by new one of the same original design.

9. Photographs of ongoing construction during Conservation: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared during and after the restoration.

## **Bhaktapur Durbar Square – Project 15**

### **1. KumariGhar,Nagpokhari**



2. Project Description: The KumariGhar, the house of Living Goddess Kumari has been completed. The structure in simple design of traditional house was partially damaged by the earthquake.

3. Status of Monument after Earthquake:

a. Partially Damage: ✓

b. Totally Damage:

4. Damage Assessment of Monument: Only a general observation report was prepared.

5. Photographs of Monument after damage: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared after the damage of the structure.

6. Architectural Document of Monument: Detail architectural drawing has been prepared, however.

7. Implementation Modality:

a. User's Group:

b. Tendering Process: ✓

c. Foreign Agencies:

8. Changes made in material and technology during conservation process: Nothing has been changed in the temple. Only few new bricks and roof tiles are replaced by new one of the same original design.

9. Photographs of ongoing construction during Conservation: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared during and after the restoration.

## **Bhaktapur Durbar Square – Project 16**

### **1. MahalaxmiDyochhein, Bhaktapur**



2. Project Description: The Dyochhen, a god's house of Mahalaxmi was partially damaged by the earthquake and it has been already conserved.

3. Status of Monument after Earthquake:

a. Partially Damage: ✓

b. Totally Damage:

4. Damage Assessment of Monument: Only a general observation report was prepared.

5. Photographs of Monument after damage: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared after the damage of the structure.

6. Architectural Document of Monument: Detail architectural drawing has been prepared, however.

7. Implementation Modality:

a. User's Group:

b. Tendering Process: ✓

c. Foreign Agencies:

8. Changes made in material and technology during conservation process: Nothing has been changed in the temple. Only few new bricks and roof tiles are replaced by new one of the same original design.

9. Photographs of ongoing construction during Conservation: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared during and after the restoration.

## **Bhaktapur Durbar Square – Project 17**

### **1. SiluMahadev Temple, Bhaktapur**



2. Project Description: Renovation of SiluMahadev temple is ongoing in its final phase. The temple structure collapsed by 2015 earthquake was the structure rebuilt after the 1934 earthquake but in differently than its original style. In present renovation the temple of SiluMahadev is being revived in its original style of before 1934.

3. Status of Monument after Earthquake:

a. Partially Damage:

b. Totally Damage: ✓

4. Damage Assessment of Monument: Detail assessment and structural analysis has been done for this renovation work.

5. Photographs of Monument after damage: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared.

6. Architectural Document of Monument: Detail architectural and structural drawing has been prepared, however.

7. Implementation Modality:

a. User's Group:

b. Tendering Process: ✓

c. Foreign Agencies:

8. Changes made in material and technology during conservation process: The style of the temple has been changed to its original style which was distorted in previous restoration.

9. Photographs of ongoing construction during Conservation: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared during and after the restoration.



## **Bhaktapur Durbar Square – Project 18**

### **1. Barahi Pith Pati, Bhaktapur**



2. Project Description: The Barahi Pith Pati has been completed recently. It was partially damaged by the earthquake, however had to be rebuilt from the very foundation.
3. Status of Monument after Earthquake:
  - a. Partially Damage: ✓
  - b. Totally Damage:
4. Damage Assessment of Monument: Only general observation report prepared.
5. Photographs of Monument after damage: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared.
6. Architectural Document of Monument: Detail architectural drawing has been prepared.
7. Implementation Modality:
  - a. User's Group:
  - b. Tendering Process: ✓
  - c. Foreign Agencies:
8. Changes made in material and technology during conservation process: There is no change in architecture and style. Only the old and unusable materials are replaced by new one.
9. Photographs of ongoing construction during Conservation: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared during and after the restoration.



## **Bhaktapur Durbar Square – Project 19**

### **1. BalakhuPati, Bhaktapur**



2. Project Description: BalakhuPati is the public rest house dedicated to Balakhu Ganesh. The Pati is built in the ground floor of a private house. The house including the Pati was collapsed by the earthquake. Department of Archaeology restored the Pati portion of the house but yet to be rebuilt the upper portion of house by house owner.

3. Status of Monument after Earthquake:

a. Partially Damage:

b. Totally Damage: ✓

4. Damage Assessment of Monument: Only general observation report prepared.

5. Photographs of Monument after damage: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared.

6. Architectural Document of Monument: Detail architectural drawing has been prepared.

7. Implementation Modality:

a. User's Group:

b. Tendering Process: ✓

c. Foreign Agencies:

8. Changes made in material and technology during conservation process: There is no change in architecture and style. Only the old and unusable materials are replaced by new one.

9. Photographs of ongoing construction during Conservation: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared during and after the restoration.

## **Bhaktapur Durbar Square – Project 20**

### **1. Balakhu Ganesh Dyochhein, Bhaktapur**



2. Project Description: Balakhu Ganesh Dyochhein restoration work has been already completed. The roof was collapsed and several cracks were observed in the brick wall. The Dyochhein has been restored in its original style.

3. Status of Monument after Earthquake:

a. Partially Damage: ✓

b. Totally Damage:

4. Damage Assessment of Monument: Only general observation report prepared.

5. Photographs of Monument after damage: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared.

6. Architectural Document of Monument: Detail architectural drawing has been prepared.

7. Implementation Modality:

a. User's Group:

b. Tendering Process: ✓

c. Foreign Agencies:

8. Changes made in material and technology during conservation process: There is no change in architecture. Only the old and unusable materials are replaced by new one.

9. Photographs of ongoing construction during Conservation: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared during and after the restoration.

## **Bhaktapur Durbar Square – Project 21**

### **1. Bilachhein House, Bhaktapur**



2. Project Description: Balakhu Ganesh Dyochhen restoration work has been already completed. The roof was collapsed and several cracks were observed in the brick wall. The Dyochhen has been restored in its original style. Bilachhen is a part of Bhaktapur Palace. It was destroyed already in history and was not rebuilt. Presently it is being restored in its original architecture on the basis of available photographs. The project is ongoing in its final phase.

3. Status of Monument after Earthquake:

a. Partially Damage:

b. Totally Damage:

4. Damage Assessment of Monument: A detail study was done to revive the original style. .

5. Photographs of Monument after damage: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared.

6. Architectural Document of Monument: Detail architectural drawing has been prepared.

7. Implementation Modality:

a. User's Group:

b. Tendering Process: ✓

c. Foreign Agencies:

8. Changes made in material and technology during conservation process: The structure has been revived in its original style.

9. Photographs of ongoing construction during Conservation: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared during and after the restoration.

## **Bhaktapur Durbar Square – Project 22**

### **1. Bangshi Gopal BhajanGhar, Bhaktapur**



2. Project Description: BansiGopalBhajanGhar is under restoration. The three story BhajanGhar is a stylish architecture with artistic wooden elements. The old artistic wooden elements are being reused as much as possible in present restoration work.

3. Status of Monument after Earthquake:

a. Partially Damage: ✓

b. Totally Damage:

4. Damage Assessment of Monument: A general observation report has been prepared as conservation note before starting conservation work.

5. Photographs of Monument after damage: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared.

6. Architectural Document of Monument: Detail architectural drawing has been prepared.

7. Implementation Modality:

a. User's Group:

b. Tendering Process: ✓

c. Foreign Agencies:

8. Changes made in material and technology during conservation process: There is not being any change in its original style.

9. Photographs of ongoing construction during Conservation: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared during and after the restoration.

## **Bhaktapur Durbar Square – Project 23**

### **1. Yakshyashwor Temple, Bhaktapur**



2. Project Description: Yakshaswar is one of the oldest temple architecture of Bhaktapur built in 15<sup>th</sup> century. It was only partially damaged by the earthquake. Without dismantling the temple structure, it is being restored carefully. The project will be completed within running fiscal year.

3. Status of Monument after Earthquake:

a. Partially Damage: ✓

b. Totally Damage:

4. Damage Assessment of Monument: Detail assessment has been done.

5. Photographs of Monument after damage: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared.

6. Architectural Document of Monument: Detail architectural drawing has been prepared.

7. Implementation Modality:

a. User's Group:

b. Tendering Process: ✓

c. Foreign Agencies:

8. Changes made in material and technology during conservation process: There is not being any change in its original style. Only the damage part and elements will be replaced.

9. Photographs of ongoing construction during Conservation: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared during and after the restoration.

# **CHANGU NARAYAN**



## **Changu Narayan – Project 1**

1. Name of Project & Location : Changu Narayan Temple, Changu Narayan



2. Project Description: The conservation work of the Changu Narayan temple has been already completed. The temple was only partially damaged by the earthquake. However, various structural elements of the temple were observed rotten and damaged. Some heavy cracks on the corner of the brick wall were observed. Therefore, the Changu Narayan temple was studied in detail and conserved carefully without dismantling the entire structure. The damaged wall was carefully removed and restored applying adequate wooden member to strengthen the entire temple structure.

3. Status of Monument after Earthquake:

a. Partially Damage: ✓

b. Totally Damage:

4. Damage Assessment of Monument: Detail architectural and structural assessment was done before prior to start conservation work.

5. Photographs of Monument after damage: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared after the earthquake.

6. Architectural Document of Monument: Architectural drawing has been prepared.

7. Implementation Modality:

a. User's Group:

b. Tendering Process: ✓

c. Foreign Agencies:

8. Changes made in material and technology during conservation process: Replacing the mud mortar Lime-shurkhi mortar has been applied in the present conservation work. The local low grade wood are replaced by strong Sal wood.

9. Photographs of ongoing construction during Conservation: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared during and after the conservation.

## **Changu Narayan – Project 2**

1. Name of Project & Location : Kileshwor Temple, Changu Narayan



2. Project Description: Keliswar Mahadev temple in the Changu Narayan premises was damaged partially by the earthquake. In the approval and close coordination of Department of Archaeology the conservation project was conducted by a NGO funded by German Government. It was completed in Fiscal Year 2074-75.

3. Status of Monument after Earthquake:

a. Partially Damage: ✓

b. Totally Damage:

4. Damage Assessment of Monument: Detail architectural and structural assessment was done before prior to start conservation work.

5. Photographs of Monument after damage: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared after the earthquake.

6. Architectural Document of Monument: Architectural drawing has been prepared.

7. Implementation Modality:

a. User's Group:

b. Tendering Process:

c. Foreign Agencies:

8. Changes made in material and technology during conservation process: Nothing has been changed in present conservation work. As previous the temple was conserved using mud mortar. Only the wooden elements without carving are replaced by new one.

9. Photographs of ongoing construction during Conservation: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared during and after the conservation.

## **Changu Narayan – Project 3**

1. Name of Project & Location : Amatya Satal, Changu Narayan



2. Project Description: Amatya Sattal has been already restored. It was restored by the same NGO and same funding as the Kileswar Mahadev temple was conserved. The structure was restored just few years ago of the earthquake. Therefore, almost all carved wooden elements, wooden timbers, bricks and traditional roof tile are reused in present conservation. Since it has to dismantle from the very ground level for the conservation, it was considered as collapsed one, however listed as partially damaged in the preliminary inventory of the DoA.

3. Status of Monument after Earthquake:

a. Partially Damage: ✓

b. Totally Damage:

4. Damage Assessment of Monument: Detail architectural and structural assessment was done before prior to start conservation work.

5. Photographs of Monument after damage: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared after the earthquake.

6. Architectural Document of Monument: Architectural drawing has been prepared.

7. Implementation Modality:

a. User's Group:

b. Tendering Process:

c. Foreign Agencies:

8. Changes made in material and technology during conservation process: Nothing has been changed in present conservation work. Mud mortar has been applied as it was before. Only the wooden elements without carving are replaced by new one.

9. Photographs of ongoing construction during Conservation: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared during and after the conservation.

## **Changu Narayan – Project 4**

1. Name of Project & Location : Bhimsen Pati, Changu Narayan



2. Project Description: Bhimsen Pati located outside the Changu Narayan temple premises in the eastern front. The Pati built in L shape is known as Bhimsen Pati, since there is also enshrined God Bhimsen . The Pati was partially damaged by earthquake. The Pati has been restored from very foundation.

3. Status of Monument after Earthquake:

a. Partially Damage: ✓

b. Totally Damage:

4. Damage Assessment of Monument: Detail architectural and structural assessment was done before prior to start conservation work.

5. Photographs of Monument after damage: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared after the earthquake.

6. Architectural Document of Monument: Architectural drawing has been prepared.

7. Implementation Modality:

a. User's Group:

b. Tendering Process:

c. Foreign Agencies:

8. Changes made in material and technology during conservation process: Nothing in the architecture has been changed in present conservation work. However, mud mortar has been replaced by Lime mortar.

9. Photographs of ongoing construction during Conservation: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared during and after the conservation.

## **Changu Narayan – Project 5**

1. Name of Project & Location : Saraswati Temple, Changu Narayan



2. Project Description: The Saraswati temple located in the northern end of Changu Narayan Protected Monument Zone has been already conserved. The temple was not collapsed and also listed as partially damaged monument in the preliminary inventory of DoA, but the cracks and damage in the structure was severe and there was not any other way of preserving it without restoring from the very ground level. Dismantling the damaged structure carefully it is well restored now. It was funded by DoA and entire restoration work was executed by Bhaktapur office of DoA.

3. Status of Monument after Earthquake:

a. Partially Damage: ✓

b. Totally Damage:

4. Damage Assessment of Monument: General observation report and conservation note was prepared before starting the conservation work.

5. Photographs of Monument after damage: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared after the earthquake.

6. Architectural Document of Monument: Architectural drawing has been prepared.

7. Implementation Modality:

a. User's Group:

b. Tendering Process:

c. Foreign Agencies:

8. Changes made in material and technology during conservation process: Nothing in the architecture has been changed in present conservation work. However, mud mortar has been replaced by Lime mortar.

9. Photographs of ongoing construction during Conservation: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared during and after the conservation.



## **Changu Narayan – Project 6**

1. Name of Project & Location : Balambu Pati(A), Changu Narayan



2. Project Description: There are two Pati as twain in Changu Narayan. Both Patis are known as Balambu Pati. This is the one known as Balambu Pati (A) and it was partially damaged by the earthquake. Now the Pati has been conserved in its original form. Since the Pati was restored few years ago, almost all the wooden elements were reused in present conservation work. It was funded by Department of Archaeology and project was executed by Bhaktapur office of DoA.

3. Status of Monument after Earthquake:

a. Partially Damage: ✓

b. Totally Damage:

4. Damage Assessment of Monument: General observation report and conservation note was prepared before starting the conservation work.

5. Photographs of Monument after damage: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared after the earthquake.

6. Architectural Document of Monument: Architectural drawing has been prepared.

7. Implementation Modality:

a. User's Group:

b. Tendering Process: ✓

c. Foreign Agencies:

8. Changes made in material and technology during conservation process: Nothing in the architecture has been changed in present conservation work. However, mud mortar has been replaced by Lime mortar.

9. Photographs of ongoing construction during Conservation: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared during and after the conservation.



## **Changu Narayan – Project 7**

1. Name of Project & Location : Balambu Pati(B),Changunarayan



2. Project Description: There are two Pati as twain in Changu Narayan. Both Patis are known as Balambu Pati. This is the one known as Balambu Pati (B) and it was partially damaged by the earthquake. Now the Pati has been conserved in its original form. Since the Pati was restored few years ago, almost all the wooden elements were reused in present conservation work. It was funded by Department of Archaeology and project was executed by Bhaktapur office of DoA.

3. Status of Monument after Earthquake:

a. Partially Damage: ✓

b. Totally Damage:

4. Damage Assessment of Monument: General observation report and conservation note was prepared before starting the conservation work.

5. Photographs of Monument after damage: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared after the earthquake.

6. Architectural Document of Monument: Architectural drawing has been prepared.

7. Implementation Modality:

a. User's Group:

b. Tendering Process: ✓

c. Foreign Agencies:

8. Changes made in material and technology during conservation process: Nothing in the architecture has been changed in present conservation work. However, mud mortar has been replaced by Lime mortar.

9. Photographs of ongoing construction during Conservation: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared during and after the conservation.

## **Changu Narayan – Project 8**

1. Name of Project & Location : Sankha Chakra Temple, Changu Narayan



2. Project Description: The Sankha-Chakra Ganesh temple is a completely newly built temple. There was only a shrine and not any built structure. As per the belief of local people the new temple structure has been built in traditional architecture using traditional construction materials.

3. Status of Monument after Earthquake:

a. Partially Damage:

b. Totally Damage:

4. Damage Assessment of Monument: General observation report and conservation note was prepared before starting the conservation work.

5. Photographs of Monument after damage: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared.

6. Architectural Document of Monument: Architectural drawing has been prepared, however the architecture of the temple is based on local practice.

7. Implementation Modality:

a. User's Group:

b. Tendering Process: ✓

c. Foreign Agencies:

8. Changes made in material and technology during conservation process: It is newly built architecture.

9. Photographs of ongoing construction during Conservation: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared during and after the conservation.

## **Changu Narayan – Project 9**

1. Name of Project & Location : Chinnamasta Temple, Changu Narayan



2. Project Description: The Chinnamasta temple in the Changu Narayan temple premises is another most worshipped temple of this place. It was partially damaged by the earthquake. The temple was conserved without dismantling the entire structure. The conservation work was already completed in Fiscal Year 2075-76.

3. Status of Monument after Earthquake:

a. Partially Damage: ✓

b. Totally Damage:

4. Damage Assessment of Monument: General observation report and conservation note was prepared before starting the conservation work.

5. Photographs of Monument after damage: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared.

6. Architectural Document of Monument: Architectural drawing has been prepared.

7. Implementation Modality:

a. User's Group:

b. Tendering Process: ✓

c. Foreign Agencies:

8. Changes made in material and technology during conservation process: Nothing change in traditional architecture of the temple, however, the ceramic tile applied in previous intervention was removed from the structure. There was applied ceramic tile in eastern wall of the temple.

9. Photographs of ongoing construction during Conservation: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared during and after the conservation.

## **Changu Narayan – Project 10**

1. Name of Project & Location : Chaughera Satal, Changu Narayan



2. Project Description: The restoration work of Chaughera Satal is ongoing. The Satal was partially collapsed by the earthquake. It is the largest conservation project executed in Changu Narayan Protected Monument Zone. Since the structure was restored few years before the earthquake; therefore, several wooden elements and also the bricks are being reused in present conservation work.

3. Status of Monument after Earthquake:

a. Partially Damage: ✓

b. Totally Damage:

4. Damage Assessment of Monument: Detail assessment was done for the preparation of ongoing conservation.

5. Photographs of Monument after damage: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared.

6. Architectural Document of Monument: Detail Architectural drawing has been prepared.

7. Implementation Modality:

a. User's Group:

b. Tendering Process: ✓

c. Foreign Agencies:

8. Changes made in material and technology during conservation process: Nothing change in traditional architecture of the Satal; however, mud mortar has been replaced by lime mortar.

9. Photographs of ongoing construction during Conservation: Detail photographic documentation has been prepared during and after the conservation

#### **4. Reporting on Major Developments (OG Para 172)**

There are presently no planned works being carried out beyond the reconstruction and restoration of monuments damaged by the 2015 Gorkah Earthquake. The major works of the sewer line through Patan Durbar Square monument zone has been addressed in response to point 9 of the World Heritage Committee Decisions in Section 2 of this report.



Public access to the state of conservation report

The State Party has no objection to the uploading of the full report on the World Heritage Centre's State of Conservation Information System  
(<http://whc.unesco.org/en/soc>)

**5. Signature of the Authority**

  
.....  
DIRECTOR GENERAL



Damodar Gautam  
Director General  
Department of Archaeology

31 January 2022