

use of traditional materials is so strong that wood salvaged by owners from their old houses is used as firewood and stones are only used for boundary walls. These perceptions have also led to the replacement of traditional stone temples, which were highly resistant to earthquakes, with ones constructed in brick and reinforced concrete. There is also a new architectural vocabulary influenced by nearby regions. Most of these new constructions do not follow any earthquake safety standards (Figure 16).

Prior to the earthquake, traditional villages were located in areas with a good water table, and water was drawn through wells and tanks. However, this is not the case for relocated villages, which are dependent on a piped water supply, and during summer face many problems in getting enough water.



Figure 16. Traditional stone temples that were considerably safer against earthquakes have gradually been replaced with reinforced concrete structures of poor quality, built with new architectural techniques from the surrounding region.