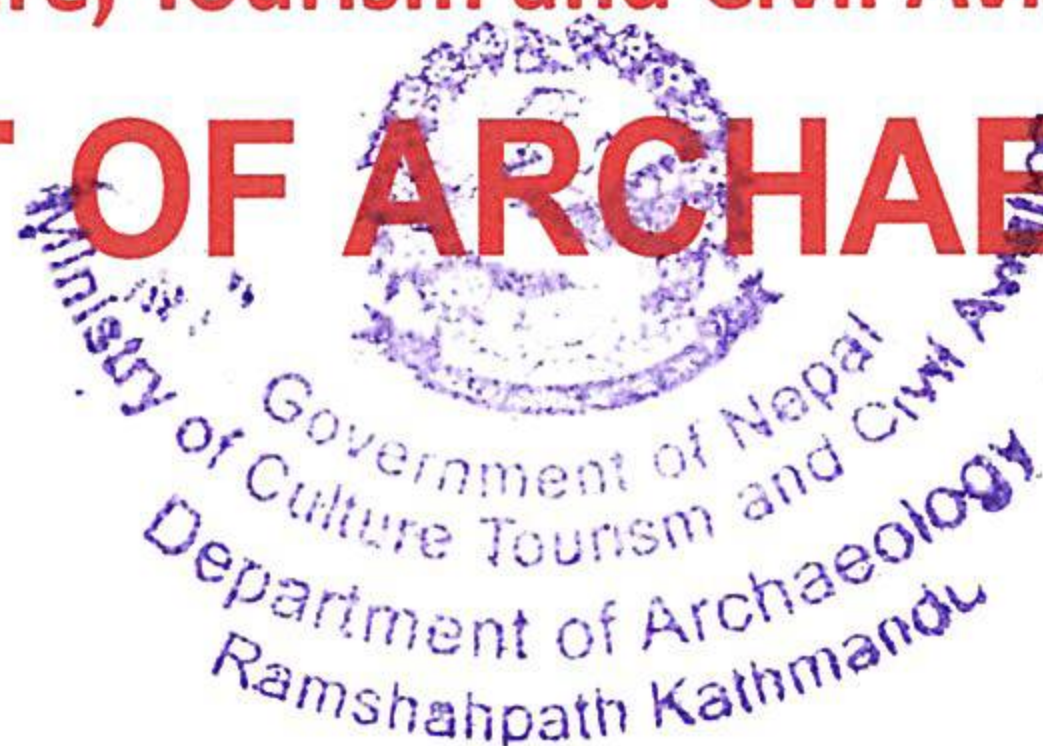




Government of Nepal  
Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation

**DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY**



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Ref. No. 1377

*Ramshah Path*  
*Kathmandu*  
29<sup>th</sup> January, 2016

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

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

Dear Sir/Madam,

As per the decision of World Heritage Committee, decision 39 COM 7B.69; I would like to kindly inform you that I've been submitting this report on the State of Conservation of Kathmandu Valley World Heritage Property, Nepal as the responsibility of the state party. I hope it will be helpful to the World Heritage Committee to evaluate and understanding our World Heritage Property.

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

Bhash Narayan Dahal  
Director General

**DIRECTOR GENERAL**

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

Permanent Delegates of Nepal to UNESCO,  
Paris, France.

Nepal National Commission for UNESCO  
Singh Durbar, Kathmandu.

UNESCO Office in Kathmandu,  
Sanepa, Lalitpur.



**KATHMANDU VALLEY WORLD HERITAGE SITE**  
(Nepal) (C 121 bis)  
**1 FEBRUARY 2016**



**Submitted by:**  
**Government of Nepal**  
**Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation**  
**DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY**  
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## **Introduction**

The seven Protected Monument Zones, which are very important for their archaeological, historical, cultural, religious and many other values, were enlisted on the World Heritage list in 1979 as Kathmandu Valley World Heritage Property. The seven in one site consists, Hanuman Dhoka Durbar Square, Patan Durbar Square, Bhaktapur Durbar Square, Swayambhu Baudha, Pashupati and Changu Narayan Protected Monument Zones. Department of Archaeology is the sole national authority of Government of Nepal for the conservation and management of the World Heritage property of Nepal.

## Committee Decisions

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-15/39.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **37 COM 7B.65**, adopted at its 37th session (Phnom Penh, 2013),
3. Expresses its profound sympathy and deepest condolences to the State Party of Nepal for the tragic loss of life and damage caused to the property, following the devastating earthquake of 25 April 2015;
4. Takes note of the information provided by the State Party, the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies concerning the actions undertaken in response to the devastating earthquake and acknowledges the efforts made by the Department of Archaeology of Nepal to ensure the safeguarding of the property in spite of the difficulties being experienced;
5. Considers that the extensive damage of the earthquake to the property represents both ascertained and potential danger, in accordance with paragraphs 177 to 179 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
6. Requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM Reactive Monitoring mission at an appropriate time, and by **1 December 2015**, to consider the state of conservation of the property and the further development of the emergency action plan;
7. Calls upon the international community to provide financial and technical support to the State Party of Nepal in protecting, conserving and restoring the World Heritage property of Kathmandu Valley following the earthquake;
8. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2016**, an updated report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 40th session in 2016.

## Section A

### **Response to points made by the World Heritage Committee**

1. Having examined Document WHC-15/39.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **37 COM 7B.65**, adopted at its 37th session (Phnom Penh, 2013),
3. Expresses its profound sympathy and deepest condolences to the State Party of Nepal for the tragic loss of life and damage caused to the property, following the devastating earthquake of 25 April 2015;
4. Takes note of the information provided by the State Party, the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies concerning the actions undertaken in response to the devastating earthquake and acknowledges the efforts made by the Department of Archaeology of Nepal to ensure the safeguarding of the property in spite of the difficulties being experienced;

*The Government of Nepal, Department of Archaeology has been seriously and dedicatedly working for post-earthquake conservation, reconstruction and rehabilitation process through the planned schedule; which was already presented to the UNESCO World Heritage Center-ICOMOS-ICOM Joint Reactive Monitoring Mission in 27<sup>th</sup> October to 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2015.*

5. Considers that the extensive damage of the earthquake to the property represents both ascertained and potential danger, in accordance with paragraphs 177 to 179 of the *Operational Guidelines*;

*During the post-earthquake, Government of Nepal, Department of Archaeology has prepared the post-earthquake conservation guidelines 2015 for conservation, reconstruction and rehabilitation of the affected monuments within the Kathmandu Valley World Heritage Property as well as for the National Heritages of Nepal.*

6. Requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM Reactive Monitoring mission at an appropriate time, and by **1 December 2015**, to consider the state of conservation of the property and the further development of the emergency action plan;

*Welcomed to the UNESCO World Heritage Center-ICOMOS-ICOM Joint Reactive Monitoring Mission in Kathmandu during the mission in 27<sup>th</sup> October to 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2015 and briefed on the post-earthquake situational context of the entire world heritage sites as well as of the socio-cultural context.*

7. Calls upon the international community to provide financial and technical support to the State Party of Nepal in protecting, conserving and restoring the World Heritage property of Kathmandu Valley following the earthquake;

*The Government of Nepal, as a state party is very grateful to UNESCO World Heritage Center for supporting in the process of post-earthquake protection, conservation and rehabilitation providing some budgets through its International*

*Assistance Fund as per the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of World Heritage Convention.*

8. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2016**, an updated report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 40th session in 2016.

*The report on state of conservation has submitted within its time frame in this form.*

## **Section B**

### **Management and Awareness Activities**

#### **1. Establishment of Earthquake Response Coordination office**

Within not more than 10 days after the first earthquake (25<sup>th</sup> April 2015), the Earthquake Response Coordination Office was established for the better coordination between Government of Nepal and UNESCO Office in Kathmandu; as UNESCO Office in Kathmandu was also working voluntarily in support of Government of Nepal, especially for post-earthquake activities. It has been continuously working in coordination between Government of Nepal and UNESCO, which has been used as a much useful medium for coordination among many other national as well as international agencies for post earthquake activities.

It has proved that this is only the best tool for the post disaster situation in several aspects.

#### **2. Coordinative Working Committee Meetings (CWC)**

Secretariat of CWC is based in the Department of Archaeology, as the Head of World Heritage Conservation Section chairs it as per the provision of Integrated Management Framework for Kathmandu Valley World Heritage Property.

CWC has been conducted series of meetings as it conducts usually. CWC was mobilized more actively beyond its usual activities in the post earthquake situation and conservation work has been more focused on the earthquake affected monuments.

#### **3. The School Training in the World Heritage Property Area**

The Department of Archaeology has intended to make aware to the residents of the World Heritage Property area and periphery. Since 2003 it has been conducted several awareness programs like School Training Program, photo exhibitions, heritages walk etc. Awareness programs for School Students and teacher is considered as one of the best approach for heritage conservation and management with the involvement of different stakeholders including the local communities.

Due to the sudden earthquake in April 2015, the Student Ambassador Program couldn't conducted, however the budget was allocated for the activity in previous fiscal year (Nepali).

The goal of such trainings was to make aware to the students and teachers, who actually are the gateway to make aware to the communities; and also spread knowledge slowly but positively activate students themselves in the society, which would be the sustainable awareness program in the entire communities.



#### **4. Photo Exhibition**

One of the best approaches to make aware to the communities is the exhibition of photographs that consists the several positive activities within the World Heritage Properties and also the negative activities what the residents has been doing. It has been receiving a good feedback from locals and professionals, especially the private building owners, who feel much guilty and come to the process for correction of their building, if they breached any provision of the bylaws.

#### **5. HIA Program**

Department of Archaeology had conducted series of meetings and discussions in different levels, which included the communities, students, related professionals, other government agencies and many other stakeholders. A format and guidelines of HIA has prepared, which is on the review process in the Department and then will be approved as well as to be adopted within a year in a formal way.

#### **6. Training on Stone Art Capacity Building**

However, the regular budget was allocated for training to the mid-level skilled professionals; due to the earthquake in the mean time, the conducted training focused on the post earthquake conservation, renovation and rehabilitation activities; which included the different levels of non-skilled, semi-skilled and skilled craftsmen.

#### **7. Awareness program to stake holders within the Protected Monument Zones**

As per the provision of the regular budget and the program, awareness programs were conducted in the need basis of sites within seven Protected Monument Zones. As they were conducted through the regular budget, it has proposed for coming fiscal year as well.

## **Section C**

### **State of Conservation reports from Individual Monument Zones**

UNESCO World Heritage Committee sessions 37 and 39 requested to submit and updated report, especially the 39<sup>th</sup> session focused on post earthquake conservation, reconstruction and rehabilitation activities within the Kathmandu Valley World Heritage Property; as there was also the UNESCO-ICOMOS/ICCROM Joint Mission during 27<sup>th</sup> October to 2<sup>nd</sup> November for Kathmandu Valley WHP.

Since just after the devastating Earthquake, Government of Nepal, Department of Archaeology has been seriously working for the better salvaging, sorting, protection of the monuments as well as of sites, storing the salvaged elements; emergency protection of the monuments and the sites and several other emergency as well as needed activities in close collaboration with UNESCO Office in Kathmandu, concerning authorities, NGOs, local communities and related other stakeholders. Conducting series of meetings and some emergency conservation activities, some of which are still ongoing; the conservation works carried out in the last fiscal year 2071/72 (2014/15) within the World Heritage Property area are as following:

#### **1. Hanuman Dhoka Durbar Square Monument Zone**

##### **Hanuman Dhoka Museum Development Committee**

##### **1.1 Conservation of Panchamukhi Hanuman Temple.**

Panchamukhi Hanuman Temple, a prominent multi roofed temple in circular shape is being conserved. The southern wing of the Mohankali chowk is also under conservation as well within the same project budget. However, the project was started in the last fiscal year, but due to the earthquake, it was obstructed for some months. The project is running under the joint fund of Hanuman Dhoka Museum Development Committee and American Ambassadors fund for Culture Preservation; in the supervision and monitoring by the Department of Archaeology. The Temple and southern wing of this complex was more damaged by devastating earthquake on 25th April, 2015 as well. The conservation work is being carried out using traditional material, technology and craftsmanship. The project is under close inspection of prominent national experts of architecture, structural engineers, archaeology and conservation through DoA.

### **1.2 Conservation of Degu Talezu Temple.**

The temple of Degu Talezu is under conservation. This temple was under consideration for renovation and the bidding process had already completed before the earthquake; and the devastating earthquake has increased the damage portion of outer part of bulged wall of the temple.

The Degu Talezu is clan deity of Malla Kings. This temple was built by King Shiva Simha Dev in 17th Century. This is one of the important monuments situated within Hanumandhoka complex. The conservation work of this temple is ongoing with traditional technology.

### **1.3 Conservation of Talezu Temple.**

Talegu Temple is biggest monument and landmark of Kathmandu Durbar Square. Talezu is a tutelary deity of Malla Kings. The roof of this temple was being renovated for water seepage. In the meantime the devastating earthquake severely damaged this temple, mainly the pinnacles and the roof. The renovation of damaged pinnacles and upper roof of this temple has been completed now.

### **1.4 Conservation of The Dhukuti (the Treasure House) Talezu Temple.**

The treasure house where invaluable assets used to be stored situated on the backside to the eastern end of the Palace complex is being restored. However, conservation work of the structure was started last year; it is affected by the earthquake again. Now the conservation of eastern and southern wing of this treasure house is being carried out.

### **1.5 Rescue and shoring**

After the earthquake of 25th April rescue and shoring work has been done in the following monuments of Hanumandhoka protected Monument Zone for the protection from further damage.

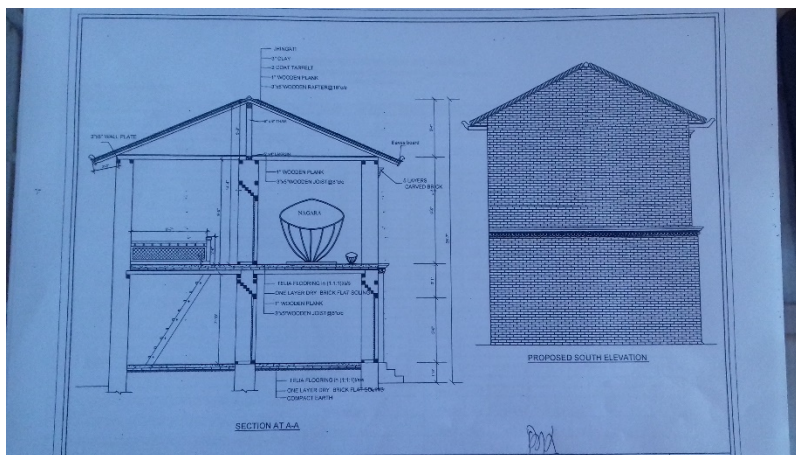
1. The main Facade of Palace
2. Western facade of Nasal chowk
3. Eastern facade of Mohankali chowk
4. Gaddhi Baithak
5. Shiva Parbati Temple
6. Shree Krishna Maha Vishnu Temple
7. Kacha Dega (Small Temples) of Jagannathe Temple
8. Shiva Temple
9. Palace Complex facing Basantapur including Nine Storied Palace
10. Swet Bhairab Temple
11. The building Surrounded in Vayu Chowk



## **Kathmandu Metropolitan City**

### **1.6 Restoration of Nagaraghar**

The Nagaraghar, Big Drum house, situated west of Degutale temple in Hanumandhoka Palace Square is under approval process for restoration. The traditional building of cultural importance was largely affected by the earthquake. A small Nepalese traditional structure having single sloped roof, built in early Shah period, was in the condition to be conserved and was affected again by the earthquake. The state of conservation of *Jhigati* roof is almost fallen, the wall is cracked and the entire structure is tilted as well. To be restored with perfect traditional method and materials, under the direct inspection of DoA, Kathmandu Metropolitan City has invested for the entire restoration of the structure.



### **1.7 Renovation of Singha Sattal**

The conservation work of Singha Sattal (Traditional Rest House) is ongoing, though it was halted for some month because of earthquake. The Sattal with a shrine of Natyeswar (god of dance) inside it was in dilapidated condition for a long time. Under the direct inspection of DoA, with detail documentation, it is being conserved by KMC and Guthi Sansthan. Traditional types of bricks, *Jhigati* roof tile and timber are the major construction material as it was used before.

### **1.8 Brick and Stone pavement Work**

Brick and Stone pavement work is completed in respected places. Paving the brick and stone on the street is the traditional practices of maintaining the street in Kathmandu Valley.

## **2. Patan Durbar Monument Zone**

### **Department of Archaeology**

#### **2.1 Conservation of Krishna Temple:**

Conservation work of Krishna temple, a prominent shikhara Style temple in Patan Durbar Square is completed by the budget of fiscal year 2071-72 allocated by Department of Archaeology. The dislocated stones of the upper floor to cause for water seepage are maintained with special treatment with the help of Central Lab. But the temple is also partially affected by the earthquake and shored to prevent the further damage.

#### **2.2 Conservation of Roof of Degutalezu Temple**

The roof of Degutalezu Temple is conserved by Department of Archaeology. The *Jhigati* of the roof were dislocated and caused for water seepage. The traditional method, material like wood and mud was used to maintain the traditional *Jhigati* tile roof.

### **Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City, Local community**

#### **2.3 Maintainance of sreet in and around Mangal Bazar**

The maintenance of the street with stone and brick as on the basis of the tradition of the particular place (street) is a periodic conservation as well as beautification of the area.

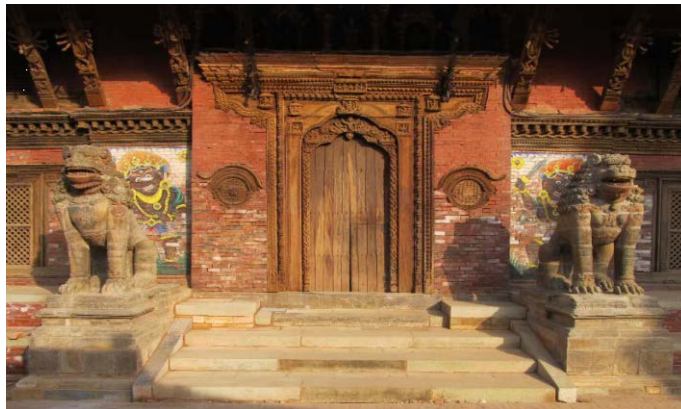
#### **2.4 Repair and Maintainance at Durbar Square Area**

The entire Durbar area, especially the walking way, Chowk, Dabali are maintained. The maintenance work also has been done as periodic conservation of monument site.

#### **2.5 Restoration of Patan Royal Palace Complex by KVPT (Mul Chowk, Taleju Temple, Kot Pati, Stone Gates and Sudari Chowk)**



Mul Chowk West Wing Main Gate  
View of main entrance steps before restoration.



Mul Chowk West Wing Main Gate  
View of main entrance steps after complete rebuilding .







Mul Chowk West Wing

View of west wing's west (exterior) and east (courtyard) facade after restoration was completed. Note the completed courtyard pavement.

### **3. Bhaktapur Durbar Square Monument Zone**

#### **Bhaktapur Municipality, Department of Archaeology (DoA)**

##### **3.1 Renovation of Mul Chowk**

Continuing the renovation and conservation work of Bhaktapur Durbar Square, inside the Mul Chowk, that was started in fiscal year 068-69, the northern lounge as well as the Sandal wood window is conserved in previous fiscal year. The eastern part, the continuation of the northern part of the main gate of Mul Chowk, is also completed.

#### **Department of Archaeology (DoA)**

##### **3.2 Conservation of Museum Garden**

The garden of the National Art Museum is conserved maintaining the stone pavement of the floor and flower beds. The water conduit on the eastern part of the garden, the temple on the north-eastern corner of the garden is repaired and renovated respectively. The Jhigati roof of the Pati on garden is repaired.

##### **3.3 Renovation of Chardham temples**

Two of the four replica temples, of the four famous Hindu pilgrimage of India, on the south western corner of Bhaktapur Durbar Square, are being renovated. Among the four temples: Badrinath, Kedarnath, Rameswar and Dwarika, The Rameswar and Badrinath are under renovation. However the

work was started in fiscal year 2070-71, being obstructed by earthquake it is still continue targeting to be completed in running fiscal year.

### **3.4 Conservation of Dyomaju Pati**

Conservation of the public rest house in Dyomaju Chowk in Bhaktapur is completed. As the pati (rest house) was almost ruined, it is restored in exact original style applying traditional material and method.

### **3.5 Periodic conservation of Bhaktapur Palace Square**

As in the previous year a periodic conservation of broken or cracked plinth, Carnes of some monument of the square are maintained; as a regular practice stone or brick pavement of the walkway and court yard is repaired; chemical treatment and appropriate coloring of the monuments is done in the heritage site.

### **3.6 Conservation of Golmadhi Temple**

Golmadhi Temple was one of the partially affected temples in Bhaktapur Protected Monument Site. The wall of the ground floor was badly damaged and the finial of the temple was tilted by the earthquake. It is small in size but very beautiful three tiered temple. As an immediate action, the temple is conserved using mortar of lime, brick powder and sand instead of previous mud mortar and the traditional type of brick (*Maapa and Dachiapa*).

### **3.7 Restoration of Balakhu Pati**

The Balakhu Pati( traditional Rest House) on the northeast just outside of Bhaktapur Durbar Square was in dilapidate condition even before the earthquake and budget was allocated for its conservation. But earthquake damaged the structure utterly. After the earthquake the Pati is being conserved in previous form using timber, brick and Lime-surkhi mortar with the same budget allocated by DoA. Some of the wooden emblems and the brick as well are reused in conservation.

### **3.8 Restoration of Duimaju boundary wall and Duimaju Temple**

Duimaju temple inside the courtyard of Bhaktapur Palace and the boundary wall of the chowk is under restoration. The small Duimaju temple is built of brick and wood and the thick boundary wall is of brick as usual.

## **4. Swayambhu Monument Zone**

### **Department of Archaeology**

#### **4.1 Ecological Restoration**

As ecological restoration, about 3 hundred plants are planted in different places in Swayambhu Monument Zone by Department of Archaeology. The plants are selected as recommended by Master Plan of the Monument Zone as the traditional plants of the area.

## **5. Bouddhanath Monument Zone**

### **Baudhanath Area Development Committee**

#### **5.1 Conservation of Mane Wall**

The Mane Wall conservation is completed as it was affected by the earthquake partially. However, as reported in previous report, the entire Mane Wall was conserved re-plastering it with the Bajra mortar, mixture of Lime, sand, brick powder, black lentil powder and molasses with water replacing the original Liun plaster, it was partially affected by the earthquake and conserved in the initiation of Baudhanath Area Development Committee under the direct supervision of DoA.

#### **5.2 Repairing of the Circumambulatory Path**

The maintenance of stone paved circumambulatory of the stupa is completed by Bouddhanath Area Development Trust.

#### **5.3 Tourist Toilet**

To address the need of tourist in the Bouddhanath Monument Zone, a public toilet is managed adopting a room of ground floor of Ghanguthi Monastery.

#### **5.4 Management traditional pond and Garden**

A traditional pond and Garden to the north, back side of the Bouddha Stupa, that was spoilt in previous intervention, is being maintained to bring back its traditional looks in the initiation of Bouddha Area Development Committee taking the approval of Department of Archaeology. It is targeted to complete the work within running fiscal year 2072-73.



## **6. Pashupati Area Protected Monument Zone**

### **Pashupati Area Development Trust**

Apart from implementing Master Plan of Pashupati Monument Zone, Pashupati Area Development Trust has been involved in various conservation works within Pashupati Monument Zone. It has been involved in the conservation of monuments inside Pashupati Monument Zone from the year of its establishment.

#### **6.1 Ecological Conservation of Tilganga- Tamragana Road**

It was an accident to open the track in this area. This road caused heavy loss of natural terrain and forest in Shleshamantak Forest area. This track also caused the unsocial activities in this area. Vishwarupa, one of the important monuments of Pashupati Area monumental zone was also in risk due to this road.

As it was reported in previous SoC Report, as a result of series of talk with stake holders and different concern authorities, there had been a mutual understanding to stop the road 3 year ago. As an authority and site manager PADT had already stopped vehicular movement in this road. Securities are provided to stop the movement of the vehicle in this area. Now it is tendered to work as prepared design by PADT for the construction of barriers in both ends of this road.

After stopping the vehicular movement in this road, losses are being reduced and Vegetations are growing day by day.

#### **6.2 Conservation of Sattals (Traditional Public Rest House) in Gorakhnath Area**

Conservation of some of the public rest houses is completed in Pashupati Monument Zone by PADT under the supervision of Department of Archeology. Restoration of Banamukteshwar sattal, known also as Twin Sattal and Dhunighar, *Agnishala*, a ritual fire alter Dedicated to Gorakhnath are also completed.

Conservation of Raksheshwar Sattal, adjacent to the Dhunighar also is completed, with the detail documentation of the structure, reusing the wooden members and brick as well as much as possible in the conservation work; however, plenty of wooden parts are replaced by new. The mixture of lime, sand and brick powder is used as mortar and the traditional Dachi Apa is used in facade to make the monument more compatible of the area. Because of the threat of

monkey, use of traditional Jhigati tile is felt impossible and compatible red corrugated sheet is used in roof.

### **6.3 Rakshaswar Sattal Conservation (Gorakhnath Area)**

(Photos will be sent later)

### **6.4 Conservation of Dhunighar at Gorakhnath area**

(Photos will be sent later)

### **6.5 Bhasmeshwar Sattal Conservation**

Chaughera Sattal (courtyard rest house) in Bhasmeshwar Cremation area is under the process of conservation. Approval for the conservation of entire Sattal complex is already granted from Department of Archaeology to Pashupati Area Development Trust (PADT). This whole work is planned to be started from the northern wing and the entire financial part has been managed by PADT. Since the area is very sensitive due to Bhasmeshwar Ghat construction works have to be carried out carefully.

### **6.6 Consevation of Guheswari Sattal**

Guheswari Sattal is another conservation project in Pashupati Protected Monument Zone. With the approval of DoA northern wing of the Sattal is tendered. Since the upper story of his building is seen latterly added and with no such important elements, it is planned to remove which also help Guheshwari temple to be more exposed from north side.

### **6.7 Lalganesh Temple Conservation**

Lal Ganehs temple also known as Sakshi Ganesh, situated in Pashupati Temple complex near east gate is under conservation with the approval of DoA. The small stone temple is one of many such temples built in Rana period.