फा.सं.न.15-400/एनएमए/एचबीएल-2026

भारत सरकार

संस्कृति मंत्रालय

राष्ट्रीय संस्मारक प्राधिकरण

सार्वजनिक नोटिस

जनसाधारण के ध्यान में यह लाया जाता है कि सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा संरक्षित संस्मारक - **जरासंघ नगरी, जोरवे, जिला - अहमदनगर (अब अहिल्यानगर के नाम से जाना जाता है), महाराष्ट्र** का धरोहर उप-विधि का मसौदा प्राचीन संस्मारक तथा पुरातात्विक स्थल और अवशेष अधिनियम, 1958 की धारा 20(ई) के अनुसार तैयार कर लिया गया है। राष्ट्रीय संस्मारक प्राधिकरण (प्राधिकरण के अध्यक्ष और सदस्यों की सेवा की शर्तें और कार्य संचालन) नियम, 2011 के नियम 18(2) के अनुसार, उपरोक्त प्रस्तावित धरोहर उप-विधि जनसाधारण से आक्षेप या सुझाव आमंत्रित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित वेबसाइटों पर अपलोड किए गए हैं:

क. राष्ट्रीय संस्मारक प्राधिकरण www.nma.gov.in

ख. भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण www.asi.nic.in

ग. भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण, औरंगाबाद सर्कल asiaurangabadcircle.com

2. किसी भी व्यक्ति को कोई आक्षेप या सुझाव हो तो वह सदस्य सचिव, राष्ट्रीय संस्मारक प्राधिकरण, 24, तिलक मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110001 को लिखित में या ईमेल आईडी अर्थात् arch-section@nma.gov.in पर 8 **अप्रैल, 2026** तक भेज सकता है। आक्षेप या सुझाव देने वाले व्यक्ति को अपना नाम, पता और मोबाइल नंबर भी देना होगा।

3. प्राधिकरण, राष्ट्रीय संस्मारक प्राधिकरण (प्राधिकरण के अध्यक्ष एवं सदस्यों की सेवा की शर्तें तथा कार्य संचालन) नियम, 2011 के नियम 18(3) के अनुसार सक्षम प्राधिकारी एवं अन्य हितधारकों के परामर्श से 30 दिन अर्थात् 8 **अप्रैल, 2026** की अवधि समाप्त होने से पूर्व प्राप्त आपत्तियों अथवा सुझावों पर निर्णय लेगा।

सव्यसाची मारवाह।
10/3/26

(कर्नल सव्यसाची मारवाहा)

निदेशक, एनएमए

F.No. 15-400/NMA/HBL-2026
Government of India
Ministry of Culture
National Monuments Authority

PUBLIC NOTICE

It is brought to the notice of public at large that the draft Heritage Bye-Laws of Protected Monument **Jarasangh Nagari at Jorve, District – Ahmednagar (now known as Ahilyanagar), Maharashtra** has been prepared by the Competent Authority, as per Section 20(E) of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. In terms of Rule 18 (2) of National Monuments Authority (Conditions of Service of Chairman and Members of the Authority and Conduct of Business) Rules, 2011, the above proposed Heritage Bye-Law is uploaded on the following websites for inviting objections or suggestions from the Public:

a. National Monuments Authority **www.nma.gov.in**

b. Archaeological Survey of India **www.asi.nic.in**

c. Archaeological Survey of India, Aurangabad Circle **asiaurangabadcircle.com**

2. Any person having any objections or suggestions may send the same in writing to Member Secretary, National Monuments Authority, 24, Tilak Marg, New Delhi- 110001 or mail at the email ID i.e. **arch-section@nma.gov.in** latest by 8th **April, 2026**. The person making objections or suggestion should also give their name, address and mobile number.

3. In terms of Rule 18(3) of National Monuments Authority (Conditions of Service of Chairman and Members of the Authority and Conduct of Business) Rules, 2011, the Authority may decide on the objections or suggestions so received before the expiry of the period of 30 days i.e. 8th **April, 2026**, in consultation with Competent Authority and other Stakeholders.

10/3/26

(Col. Savyasachi Marwaha)
Director, NMA

सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF CULTURE
NATIONAL MONUMENTS AUTHORITY

Draft Heritage Bye-Laws for Jarasangh Nagari at Jorve, District – Ahmednagar (now known as Ahilyanagar), Maharashtra

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF CULTURE
NATIONAL MONUMENTS AUTHORITY

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20E of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, as amended, read with Rule 22 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Framing of Heritage Bye-Laws and Other Functions of the Competent Authority) Rule, 2011, the following draft Heritage Bye-Laws for the Protected Monument **"Jarasangh Nagari at Jorve, District - Ahmednagar (now known as Ahilyanagar), Maharashtra"**, prepared by the Competent Authority, in consultation with the Shri G.C. Patel Institute of Architecture Interior design & Fine Arts, Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat, Gujarat, as required by sub-rule 2 of Rule 18 of the National Monuments Authority (Conditions of Service of Chairman and Members of Authority and Conduct of Business) Rules, 2011, for inviting objections or suggestions from the public;

Objections or suggestions, if any, may be sent to the Member Secretary, National Monuments Authority (Ministry of Culture), 24 Tilak Marg, New Delhi-110001 or email at arch-section@nma.gov.in within thirty days of publication of the notification;

The objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft bye-laws before the expiry of the period, so specified, shall be considered by the National Monuments Authority.

Draft Heritage Bye-Laws for "Jarasangh Nagari at Jorve, District - Ahmednagar (now known as Ahilyanagar), Maharashtra"

CHAPTER - 1

PRELIMINARY

1.1 Short title, Extent and Commencements:

(i) This Heritage Bye-Laws may be called the National Monuments Authority Heritage Bye-Laws, 2026 of the Protected Monument **"Jarasangh Nagari at Jorve, District - Ahmednagar (now known as Ahilyanagar), Maharashtra".**

(ii) They shall extend to the entire Prohibited and Regulated Area of the Protected Monuments.

(iii) The provisions of these bye-laws shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other bye-laws, whether made before or after the commencement of these bye-laws, or in any instrument having effect by virtue of any bye-laws. It shall not be obligatory to carry out amendments in these bye-laws to make them consistent with any other bye-laws.

(iv) They shall come into force with effect from the date of their publication.

1.2 Definitions:

1. In this Heritage Bye-Laws, unless the context otherwise requires, -

(a) "ancient monument" means any structure, erection or monument, or any tumulus or place of interment, or any cave, rock sculpture, inscription or monolith, which is of historical, archaeological or artistic interest and which has been in existence for not less than one hundred years, and includes -

(i) the remains of an ancient monument,

(ii) the site of an ancient monument,

(iii) such portion of land adjoining the site of an ancient monument as may be required for fencing or covering in or otherwise preserving such monument, and

(iv) the means of access to, and convenient inspection of an ancient monument,

(b) "archaeological site and remains" means any area which contains or is reasonably believed to contain ruins or relics of historical or archaeological importance which have been in existence for not less than one hundred years, and includes:

(i) such portion of land adjoining the area as may be required for fencing or covering in or otherwise preserving it, and

(ii) the means of access to, and convenient inspection of the area,

(c) "Act" means the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, as amended,

(d) "Archaeological officer" means an officer of the Department of Archaeology of the Government of India not lower in rank than Assistant Superintendent of Archaeology,

(e) "Authority" means the National Monuments Authority constituted under Section 20F of the Act,

(f) "Competent Authority" means an officer not below the rank of Director of archaeology or Commissioner of archaeology of the Central or State Government or equivalent rank, specified, by notification in the Official Gazette, as the competent authority by the Central Government to perform functions under this Act:

Provided that the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify different competent authorities for the purpose of section 20C, 20D and 20E,

(g) "construction" means any erection of a structure or a building, including any addition or extension thereto either vertically or horizontally, but does not include any re-construction, repair and renovation of an existing structure or building, or, construction, maintenance and cleansing of drains and drainage works and of public latrines, urinals and similar conveniences, or, the construction and maintenance of works meant for providing supply or water for public, or, the construction or maintenance, extension, management for

supply and distribution of electricity to the public or provision for similar facilities for public,

(h) "Government" means The Government of India,

(i) "maintain", with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, includes the fencing, covering in, repairing, restoring and cleansing of a Protected Monument, and the doing of any act which may be necessary for the purpose of preserving a Protected Monument or of securing convenient access thereto,

(j) "owner" includes:

(i) A joint owner invested with powers of management on behalf of himself and other joint owners and the successor-in-title of any such owner, and

(ii) Any manager or trustee exercising powers of management and the successor-in-office of any such manager or trustee,

(k) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(l) "Prohibited Area" means any area specified or declared to be a Prohibited Area under section 20A,

(m) "Protected Monument" means any archaeological site and remains which is declared to be of national importance by or under this Act,

(n) "Protected Monument" means any ancient monument which is declared to be of national importance by or under this Act,

(o) "Regulated Area" means any area specified or declared to be a Regulated Area under section 20B,

(p) "re-construction" means any erection of a structure or building to its pre-existing structure, having the same horizontal and vertical limits,

(q) "repair and renovation" means alterations to a pre-existing structure or building, but shall not include construction or re-construction,

2. The words and expressions used herein and not defined shall have the same meaning as assigned in the Act or the rules made there under.

CHAPTER - 2

Background of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (AMASR) Act, 1958, as amended

2.1 Background of the AMASR Act:

The Heritage Bye-Laws are intended to guide physical, social and economic interventions within 300 metres in all directions of the Protected Monument. The 300 metres area has been divided into two parts (i) the **Prohibited Area**, the area beginning at the limit of the Protected Monument or the Protected Monument and extending to a distance of 100 metres in all directions and (ii) the **Regulated Area**, the area beginning at the limit of the Prohibited Area and extending to a distance of 200 metres in all directions.

As per the provisions of the Act, no person shall undertake any construction or miningoperation in the Protected Monument and Prohibited Area while permission for repair and renovation of any building or structure, which existed in the Prohibited Area before 16th day of June, 1992, or which had been subsequently constructed with the approval of Director General (DG), Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and; permission for construction, re- construction, repair or renovation of any building or structure in the Regulated Area, must be sought from the Competent Authority.

2.2 Provision of the AMASR Act related to Heritage Bye-Laws:

Section 20E of the AMASR Act, 1958, as amended and Rule 22 of the Ancient Monument and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Framing of Heritage Bye-Laws and other functions of the Competent Authority) Rules 2011, specifies framing of Heritage Bye-Laws for Protected Monuments.Ibid Rule provides parameters for the preparation of Heritage Bye-Laws. Rule 18 of the National Monuments Authority (Conditions of Service of Chairman and Members of Authority and Conduct of Business) Rules, 2011, specifies the process of approval of Heritage Bye-laws by the Authority.

2.3 Rights and Responsibilities of Applicant:

Section 20C of the AMASR Act, 1958, as amended, specifies details of application for repair and renovation in the Prohibited Area, or construction or reconstruction or repair or renovation in the Regulated Area as described below:

(a) Any person, who owns any building or structure, which existed in a Prohibited Area before 16th day of June, 1992, or, which had been subsequently constructed with the approval of the Director General and desires to carry out any repair or renovation of such building or structure, may make an application to the Competent Authority for carrying out such repair and renovation as the case may be.

(b) Any person, who owns or possesses any building or structure or land in any Regulated Area, and desires to carry out any construction or re-construction or repair or renovation of such building or structure on such land, as the case maybe, make an application to the Competent Authority for carrying out constructionor re-construction or repair or renovation as the case may be.

(c) It is the responsibility of the applicant to submit all relevant information and abide by the National Monuments Authority (Conditions of Service of Chairman and Members of the Authority and Conduct of Business) Rules, 2011.

CHAPTER - 3

Location and Setting of Protected Monument - Jarasangh Nagari at Jorve, District - Ahmednagar (now known as Ahilyanagar), Maharashtra

3.1 Location and Setting of the Protected Monument:

The Protected Monument, Jarasangh Nagari is located in Jorve, Ahmednagar (now known as Ahilyanagar), Maharashtra. The Protected Monument comprises a mix of the land uses, including residential settlements, commercial activities, agricultural land and religious uses. The Protected Monument is accessible by Jorve Road, 600 metres from the West and by Vadgoanpan Road 650 metres from the South-West. The nearest bus station is Sangamner Bus Stand, about 9 kilometres to the North -West of the Protected Monument. Nashik Railway Station is about 71 kilometres to the North-West. Nashik International Airport, Nashik, is 95 kilometres to the North-West of the Protected Monument.

The geographical coordinates of the Protected Monument are as follows:

Latitude: 19°32'39" N, **Longitude:** 74°16'54" E.

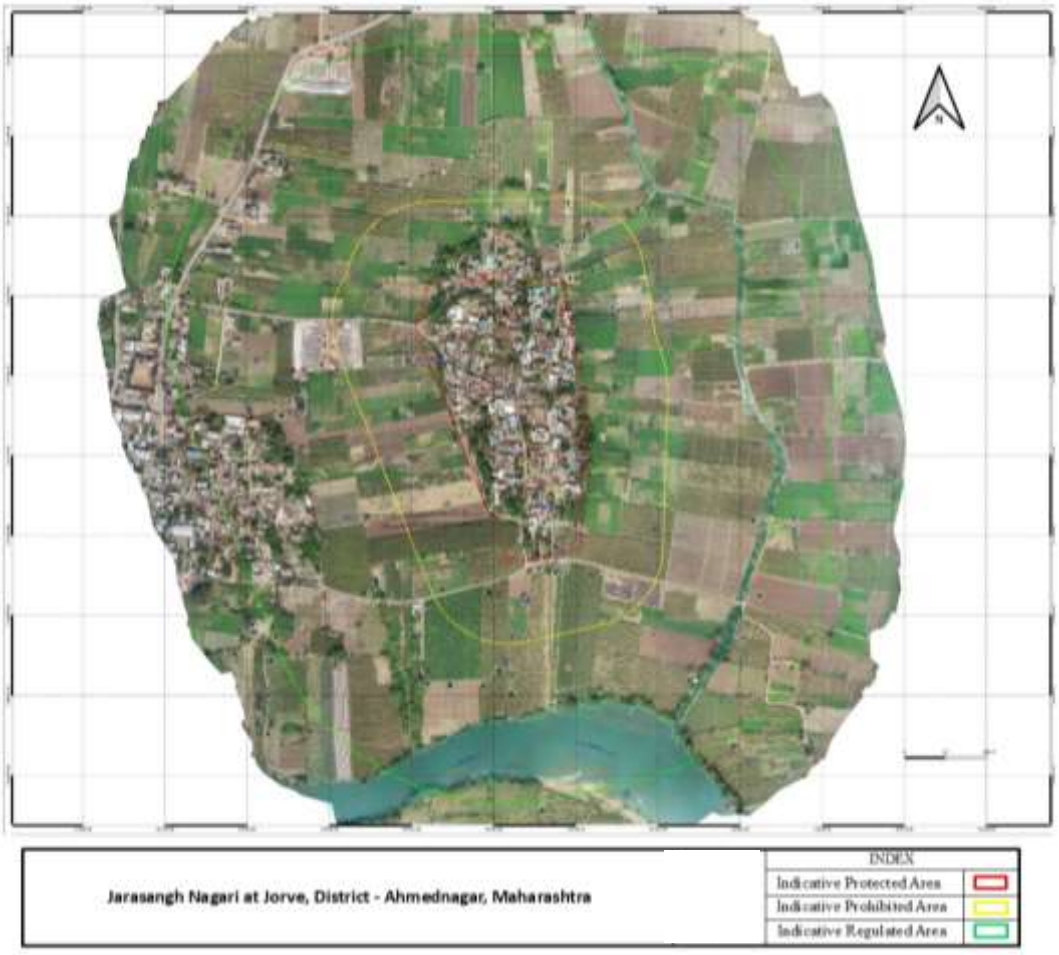


Figure 1: Satellite imagery showing the location of Jarasangh Nagari at Jorve, District-Ahmednagar (now known as Ahilyanagar), Maharashtra along with the indicative Protected, Prohibited and Regulated Areas.

3.2 Protected Boundary of the Protected Monument:

The boundary of Protected Monument Jarasangh Nagari at Jorve, District - Ahmednagar (now known as Ahilyanagar), Maharashtra, may be seen at **Annexure-I** and **Annexure-I (a)**.

3.2.1 Gazette Notification as per ASI records:

Copy of the Gazette Notification of Jarasangh Nagari at Jorve, District - Ahmednagar (now known as Ahilyanagar), Maharashtra, may be seen at **Annexure-II**.

3.3 History of the Protected Monument:

The Protected Monument, known as the Ancient Site of Jorve, was identified and documented during investigations conducted by the Deccan College, Pune, in 1950–51. The site is historically significant as it lends its name to the Jorve cultural phase, representing an important period in the early settlement history of the Deccan region. The site is dated broadly to the late Chalcolithic period (c. 1400–1000 BCE) and reflects early human occupation in the region.[1]

3.4 Description of the Protected Monument (architectural features, elements, materials, etc.):

The Protected Monument is defined mainly by its archaeological remains indicates mud or stone dwellings typical of Chalcolithic settlements, reflecting simple and functional domestic structures. Architectural features include house floors, storage pits and burial spaces, with burials beneath house floors pointing to established social and ritual practices. The site is especially known for black-on-red painted and plain pottery, representing early ceramic technology and artistic expression. Including micro lithic stone tools, semi-precious stone beads, and copper objects, indicating skilled craftsmanship and trade. [1]

3.5 Current Status:

3.5.1 Condition of the Protected Monument – condition assessment:

The maintenance and preservation of the Protected Monument is the exclusive domain of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). The photographs depicting the present condition of the Protected Monument are appended at **Annexure-III**.

3.5.2 Daily footfalls and occasional gathering numbers:

Although the site is of archaeological importance, it does not contain any visible structural remains or features of monumental character that are likely to attract tourist. Consequently. The Protected Monument receives no visitors/tourists.

[1] Archaeological Survey of India, Aurangabad Circle.

CHAPTER - 4

Existing Zoning, if any, in the Local Area Development Plans

4.1 Existing Zoning:

The Protected Monument is situated within the area of the "Ahilyanagar Municipal Corporation".

Zoning regulations or master plan has not been prepared till date by the local authorities.

4.2 Existing Guidelines of the local bodies:

Since, no land use plan/ master plan/ zoning regulations are prepared by the local authorities, therefore, this Heritage byelaw takes precedence over the local building byelaws. The existing guidelines (as amended from time to time) can be referred in Unified Development Control and Promotion Regulations (UDCPR) for Maharashtra State (As updated up to 30th January, 2024), attached in **Annexure-III**.

CHAPTER - 5

Information as per First Schedule, Rule 21(1) / Survey Plan of the Prohibited and the Regulated Areas on the basis of boundaries defined in Archaeological Survey of India records

5.1 Survey Plan of the Protected Monument:

The Survey Plan of Jarasangh Nagari at Jorve, District - Ahmednagar, (now known as Ahilyanagar), Maharashtra, may be seen at **Annexure-I** and **Annexure-I (a)**.

5.2 Analysis of surveyed data:

5.2.1 Prohibited Area and Regulated Area details:

a) Prohibited Area is approximately 1,28,637 square metres and 31.78 Acres.

b) Regulated Area is approximately 4,45,627 square metres and 110.11 Acres.

5.2.2 Description of built-up area:

Prohibited and Regulated Areas:

i. **North:**

Few residential structures are present in the Prohibited Area, while sparsely located temporary structures are present in the North-West within the Regulated Area.

ii. **East:**

Few residential structures are present in the Prohibited Area, while no structures are present within the Regulated Area.

iii. **South:**

Residential buildings along with scattered temporary structures like cow shed are present within the Prohibited Area, while no structures are present within the Regulated Area.

iv. **West:**

Few residential structures are present in the Prohibited Area, while dense settlement comprising residential buildings, religious structures, and commercial buildings are situated within the Regulated Area.

5.2.3 Description of green/open spaces:

Prohibited and Regulated Areas:

i. **North:**

The North and North-East are predominantly characterized by open spaces, agricultural land, however, unused open land covered with scrub vegetation is present on the North-West in the Prohibited Area. Agricultural land, unused open land with scattered vegetation is present within the Regulated Area.

ii. **East:**

The East is characterized by open land, agricultural land in the Prohibited Area, while agricultural land and unused open land with scrub vegetation are observed within the Regulated Area.

iii. **South:**

The South, South-East and South-West are largely occupied by open land, agricultural land and sparse vegetation within the Prohibited Area. A mix of agricultural land, unused open land with scrub vegetation and Pravara N.B. Canal are present within the Regulated Area.

iv. **West:**

The West is characterized by open spaces, agricultural land in the Prohibited Area, while limited agricultural land and scattered scrub vegetation are present within the Regulated Area.

5.2.4 Area covered under circulation – roads, footpaths, etc.:

The Protected Monument has narrow rural road network branching from Jorve Road to the West and Vadgoanpan Road to the South-West. These approach routes are predominantly single-lane, unpaved earthen roads. Access is largely through informal village tracks and farmland pathways, which are seasonally muddy and undeveloped.

5.2.5 Existing Heights of Buildings:

i. **North:**

Building heights range from 3.0 to 6.0 metres (G to G+1) within the Prohibited Area, while temporary structure is 4.0 metres (G) within the Regulated Area.

ii. **East:**

Building heights range from 3.0 to 6.0 metres (G to G+1) within the Prohibited Area, while no structures are present within the Regulated Area.

iii. **South:**

Building heights range from 3.0 to 6.0 metres (G to G+1) within the Prohibited Area, while no structures are present within the Regulated Area.

iv. **West:**

Building heights range from 3.0 to 6.0 metres (G to G+1) within the Prohibited Area, while building heights range from 3.0 to 12.0 metres (G to G+2) within the Regulated Area.

5.2.6 State Protected Monument and listed Heritage Buildings by Local Authorities, if available, within the Prohibited/Regulated Area:

There are no State Protected Monument and listed Heritage Buildings by local Authorities reported as yet in the Prohibited Area and Regulated Area of the Protected Monument.

5.2.7 Public Amenities:

Well-connected Road/footpath, Toilets, drinking water and benches are present inside the Prohibited Area of the Protected Monument.

5.2.8 Access to the Protected Monument:

The Protected Monument is approached through rural road networks connecting Sangamner and Ahmednagar. There is no direct public transport connectivity, and mobility relies on private transportation modes. Internal movement within the site is facilitated through unpaved earthen paths, with no formal entry gates.

5.2.9 Infrastructure services (water supply, storm water drainage, sewage, solid waste management, parking, etc.):

Essential infrastructure services are present in the Prohibited and Regulated Area of the Protected Monument.

5.2.10 Proposed zoning of the area as per guidelines of the Local Bodies:

No development plan prepared or available in public domain by local authorities. Hence zoning cannot be identified for the given area.

CHAPTER - 6

Architectural, Historical and Archaeological Value of the Protected Monument

6.1 Architectural, Historical and Archaeological Value:

Architectural Value:

The Protected Monument is identified as a single-culture settlement, exhibiting consistent architectural patterns and spatial organization characteristic of early agrarian communities. Excavations reveal rectangular mud and wattle-and-daub structures, reflecting an organized settlement pattern and a gradual transition from nomadic to settled living. The arrangement of houses and open spaces suggests a well-structured village layout, reflecting early examples of spatial planning in the Deccan Chalcolithic.[2]

Historical Value:

The Protected Monument holds considerable historical importance as the type site defining the Jorve cultural complex of the Deccan Chalcolithic period. The identification of Jorve ware, characterized by painted black-on-red pottery, established a distinct cultural identity and enabled meaningful correlations with other Chalcolithic sites such as Nashik, Inamgaon, and Daimabad. Archaeological findings from this site have played a crucial role in developing the chronological and cultural framework of the Deccan Chalcolithic tradition.[3]

Archaeological Value:

As a single-culture site, it offers an undisturbed and coherent record of the Deccan Chalcolithic period. Significant discoveries include Jorve ware pottery, micro lithic tools, beads, copper implements, and agricultural remains. Collectively, these artefacts provide valuable insights into the community's daily life, craft traditions, economic activities, and social practices.[4]

6.2 Sensitivity of the Protected Monument (e.g. developmental pressure, urbanization, population pressure, etc.):

The Protected Monument faces pressure arising from developmental activity, urbanization, and population growth in its immediate surroundings. The Prohibited Area largely retains its intended character, the presence of residential structures towards the North and South indicates the emergence of localized developmental pressure. Additionally, residential buildings and associated infrastructure within the Regulated Area, particularly towards the West, contribute to the expansion of built-up areas. Collectively, these conditions indicate a gradual escalation of developmental and population pressures within both the Prohibited and Regulated Areas.

[2] Archaeological Survey of India, Aurangabad Circle.
[3] Archaeological Survey of India, Aurangabad Circle.
[4] Archaeological Survey of India, Aurangabad Circle.

6.3 Visibility from the Protected Monument or Area and visibility from the Regulated Area:

Visibility from all directions of prohibited and regulated area to the Protected Monument:

From the Regulated Area, the site remains partially visible, though encroaching village development and farm-related structures in some directions have started to obscure sightlines.

Visibility from the Protected Monument:

The visibility from the Protected Monument offers largely open, unobstructed views of the surrounding rural landscape, including agricultural fields, low-rise village houses and natural vegetation. Informal housing and small-scale constructions near the boundary of the Protected Monument have begun to alter the visual character.

6.4 Land use:

The land in the Prohibited and Regulated Areas of the Protected Monument is used for mix and various land-uses such as residential, commercial, agricultural, religious, other purposes.

6.5 Archaeological heritage remains other than the Protected Monument:

No State Protected Monuments or listed heritage buildings by Local Authorities are reported as yet in the Prohibited or Regulated Areas of the Protected Monument.

6.6 Cultural landscape:

The Protected Monument offers key insights into the Deccan Chalcolithic. As a single-culture settlement, it reflects a cohesive early farming community. The distinctive Jorve ware pottery marks a defining material culture, while micro lithic tools, beads, and copper artefacts indicate a mixed economy, craft production, and possible trade. Its similarities with sites like Nashik reveal a broader, interconnected cultural sphere, highlighting shared traditions, technologies, and social practices that shaped daily life in the region.

6.7 Significant natural landscapes that form part of cultural landscape and also help in protecting the Protected Monument from environmental pollution:

The natural landscape of the Protected Monument includes elements such as open agricultural fields, scrub vegetation, and proximity to the Pravara River basin, which collectively help buffer the Protected Monument from environmental pollutants.

6.8 Usage of open space and constructions:

The open spaces within the Prohibited and Regulated Areas are actively utilized for farming activities, cattle grazing, storage of agricultural equipment, and vehicular movement. Construction within these areas primarily comprises residential buildings, retail shops, and agricultural sheds.

6.9 Traditional, Historical and Cultural activities:

No traditional or cultural activities are carried out in the Prohibited and Regulated Area.

6.10 Skyline, as visible from the Protected Monument and from the Regulated Areas:

Skyline as visible from the Protected Monument:

The skyline comprises largely open agricultural fields in the North and East, while South has pravara river, and natural vegetation interspersed with resdiential structures in the West.

Skyline as visible from the Regulated Areas:

The Protected Monument is partially visible from most directions, though sightlines are increasingly obscured by village encroachments, farm-related structures, and informal housing. Some open corridors still allow clear views of the site.

6.11 Traditional architecture:

No traditional architectural character is observed in the buildings within the Prohibited and Regulated Areas of the Protected Monument.

6.12 Developmental plan as available by the Local authorities:

No zoning regulations or master plan or development plan has been prepared till date, by the local authorities.

6.13 Permissible building related parameters:

6.13.1 Repair and Renovation (in Prohibited and Regulated Area):

Internal changes and adaptive reuse may be generally permitted. However, external changes shall be subject to detailed scrutiny by the Competent Authority. Such changes which include retrofitting/renovation may be permitted when the building is structurally weak or unsafe or when it has been adversely impacted by any natural calamity and renovation is absolutely necessary. Original building vocabulary and layout along with built-open relationships are to be adhered to. General repair and upkeep of buildings will be permissible, subject to prior permission from the Competent Authority.

The repair and renovation in building/structures should be sympathetic and congruous with the heritage character of the Protected Monument and its surrounding areas. New cladding materials like Aluminum Composite Panels (ACP), High Pressure Laminates (HPL), laminates, tiling or glazing are to be discouraged as far as feasible. The use of locally available building materials should be encouraged in carrying out repair and renovation works.

6.13.2 Reconstruction:

Reconstruction is defined in Section 2(k) of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (AMASR) Act, 1958, as amended. Permission for reconstruction in Regulated Area is accorded as per Section 20 C(2) of the AMASR Act, 1958, as amended, and Rule 6 (IV) and Rule 7 AMASR (Framing of heritage Bye-Laws and other functions of the Competent Authority) Rules, 2011. In case of any type of building or structure located in the Prohibited or Regulated Area of the Protected Monument or Protected Area collapsed or damaged and found beyond repair due to natural calamities, the permission for reconstruction is accorded as per Rule 16 of AMASR (Framing of heritage Bye-Laws and other functions of the Competent

Authority) Rules, 2011. Reconstruction of building or structure damaged due to natural calamity shall be permissible only to the extent it is damaged. The new structure or building as a replacement to the older building in case of reconstruction shall follow the same horizontal and vertical limits as per the pre-existing structure. The use of incongruous materials in the facade such as glazing, metal cladding, Aluminium Composite Panels (ACP), High Pressure Laminates (HPL), tiles, laminates will not be permissible. The new structure should be sympathetic and congruous with the heritage character of the Areas and its surrounding area.

6.13.3 New Construction:

6.13.3 A Prohibited Area:

In general terms, as per Section 20A(4) of the AMASR Act, 1958, as amended, no new construction including carrying out any public work or project essential to the public or other construction, shall be permitted within the Prohibited Area of the Protected Monument.

6.13.3 B Regulated Area:

1. **Height of the new construction on the site (including mumty, parapet, water storage tank, machine room, generator room, HVAC unit, solar panel, rain water harvesting system, penthouse, structures of terrace garden, etc. or any other services on the roof):**

   i. The maximum height limit for new construction or additions/alteration to existing buildings shall not exceed **7.50 metres** (including mumty, parapet, water storage tank, machine room, generator room, HVAC unit, solar panel, rainwater harvesting system, penthouse, structures of terrace garden etc. or any other services on the roof).

   ii. Construction of the basement should be discouraged as far as feasible.

2. **Usage:**

   i. Since, no land use is specified for the area by the Local Authorities, therefore the present land use may be retained as existing.

   ii. The development pattern should be primarily low density and low rise, to retain the existing rural character.

   iii. The area covered by water bodies, situated in the Prohibited and Regulated Area of the Protected Monument must be preserved in its current state, and any alterations to its existing use should be discouraged.

   iv. The conversion of land within the Prohibited Area and Regulated Area of a Protected Monument or Protected Monument should be done after prior consultation with the National Monuments Authority (NMA).

3. **Façade design:**

   i. The façade design of new construction must be minimalistic in nature, so that it does not overpower the Protected Monuments and the overall character of the surrounding area. The façade design should be subtle, plastered and painted in earthy colours.

ii. Informal extensions of shops and residences are to be restricted for all the buildings located within the Regulated Area.

iii. Plumbing and electrical services shall be concealed and not on the exterior of the building.

4. Roof design:

i. Erection of structures, even of temporary nature, using materials such as aluminum, fiber glass, polycarbonate or similar materials should be discouraged on the roof of the building.

ii. The only roofing material that may be used are - sloping roof with tiles and flat roof design may be followed with low parapet walls along the edges.

iii. All services such as large air conditioning units, rooftop water storage tanks or large generator set placed on the roof to be screened off using screen walls (brick/cements sheets, louvers, jaalis or other such design elements). All of these services should be included in the maximum permissible height.

5. Building material:

The use of traditional local building materials should be encouraged. Consistency in building materials and color along all street façades of the Protected Monument may be maintained. Modern building materials such as aluminum cladding, glass bricks and any other synthetic tiles or materials should be discouraged for exterior finishes. Traditional building materials such as brick and stone should be used.

6. Colour:

The exterior colour should be of a neutral tone and in harmony with the Protected Monument which does not create a harsh contrast with the Protected Monument and its immediate surroundings.

7. Other Regulations:

Proposals for the construction of large-scale public infrastructure projects such as Metro Rail Systems (underground or elevated), rail or road over bridges, flyovers, multi-level parking facilities or similar development projects and construction of institutional buildings in public interest or which are essential for public, shall be subject to a detailed Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) report. Such projects may be considered only if it is clearly established that they will not cause any significant adverse impact on the preservation, safety, security, visual integrity, or accessibility of the Protected Monument or its immediate surroundings.

6.14 Visitor facilities and amenities:

Visitor facilities may be considered in the vicinity of the Protected Monument, as per feasibility.

CHAPTER - 7

Site Specific Recommendations

7.1 Site Specific Recommendations:

i. The Protected Monument is an archaeological site, therefore, while undertaking construction in the Prohibited and Regulated Area, if any artifacts and archaeological remains are discovered or found, then the construction will be immediately stopped and the artifacts and archaeological remains shall be handed over to ASI (Aurangabad Circle). Further construction shall commence only with the prior permission of ASI (Aurangabad Circle).

ii. The local administration shall implement measures to regulate and monitor future development and prevent encroachment within the Regulated Area.

iii. The natural topography of the Prohibited and Regulated Areas, including agricultural fields and open green spaces, should be retained without alteration to preserve landscape integrity and long-term environmental stability.

iv. Expansion of Jarasangh Nagri should be strictly prohibited to prevent adverse impacts on Prohibited Area.

v. No advertisements in the form of hoardings, bill boards and posters should be permitted near the Protected Monument, especially on the boundaries of the Protected Monument.

vi. LED or digital signs, plastic fibre glass, or any other highly reflective synthetic material should not be used for signages in the vicinity of the Protected Monument or its immediate surrounding areas.

vii. Use of Eco-Friendly vehicles for movement in the vicinity of the Protected Monument may be encouraged to mitigate adverse impact on the Protected Monument due to vehicular emissions and vibrations.

viii. Construction of green buildings including best practices like rainwater harvesting etc. should be encouraged.

7.2 Other Recommendations:

i. Whenever the Master Plan, Zonal Plan, or Development Plan is prepared or amended, it should clearly show all Protected Monument of national importance and their Prohibited and Regulated Areas.

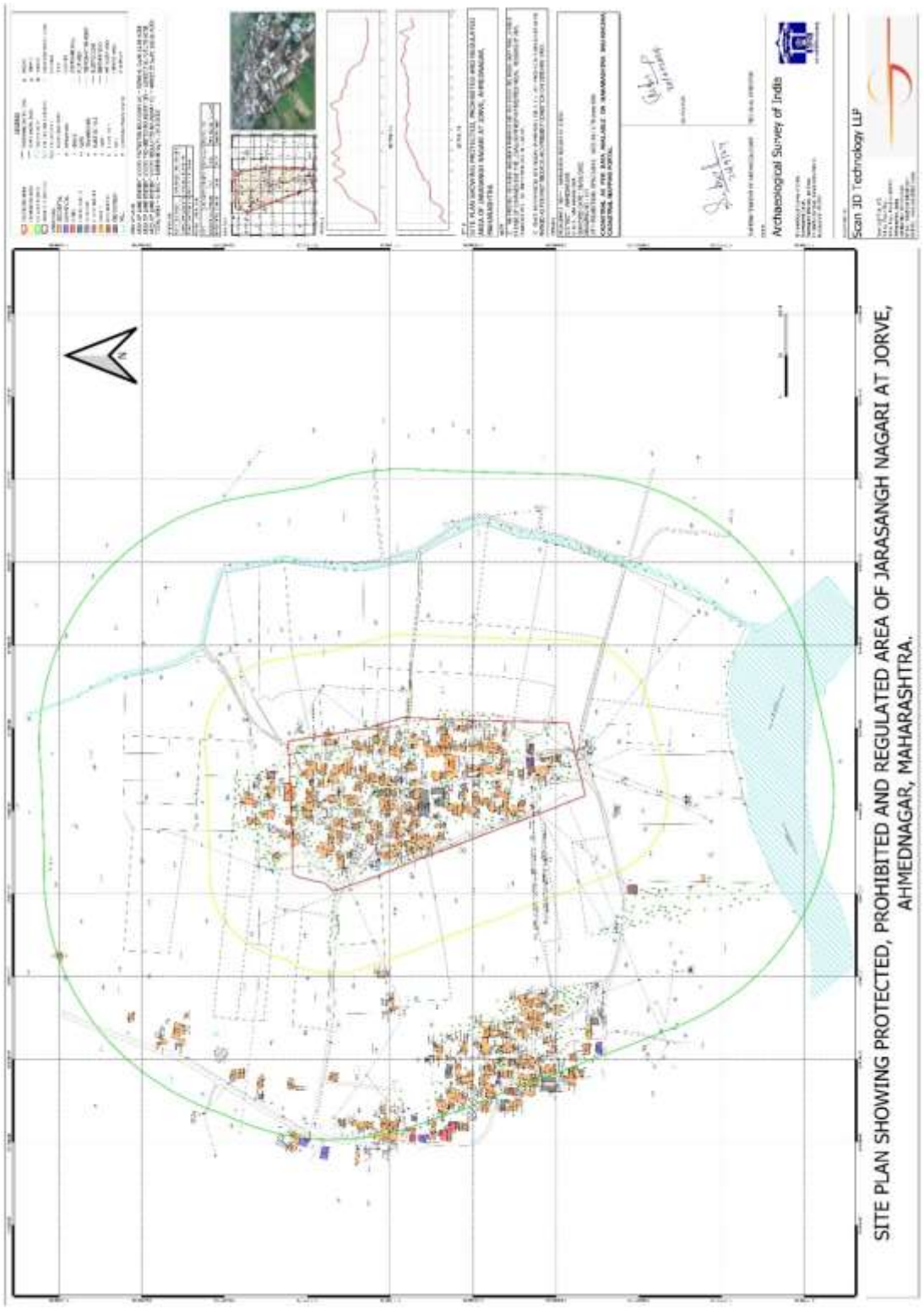
ii. The area may be declared as a plastic and polythene free zone.

iii. “National Disaster Management Guidelines” for Cultural Heritage Sites and Precincts may be referred at https://nidm.gov.in/PDF/pubs/NDMA/20.pdf

ANNEXURES

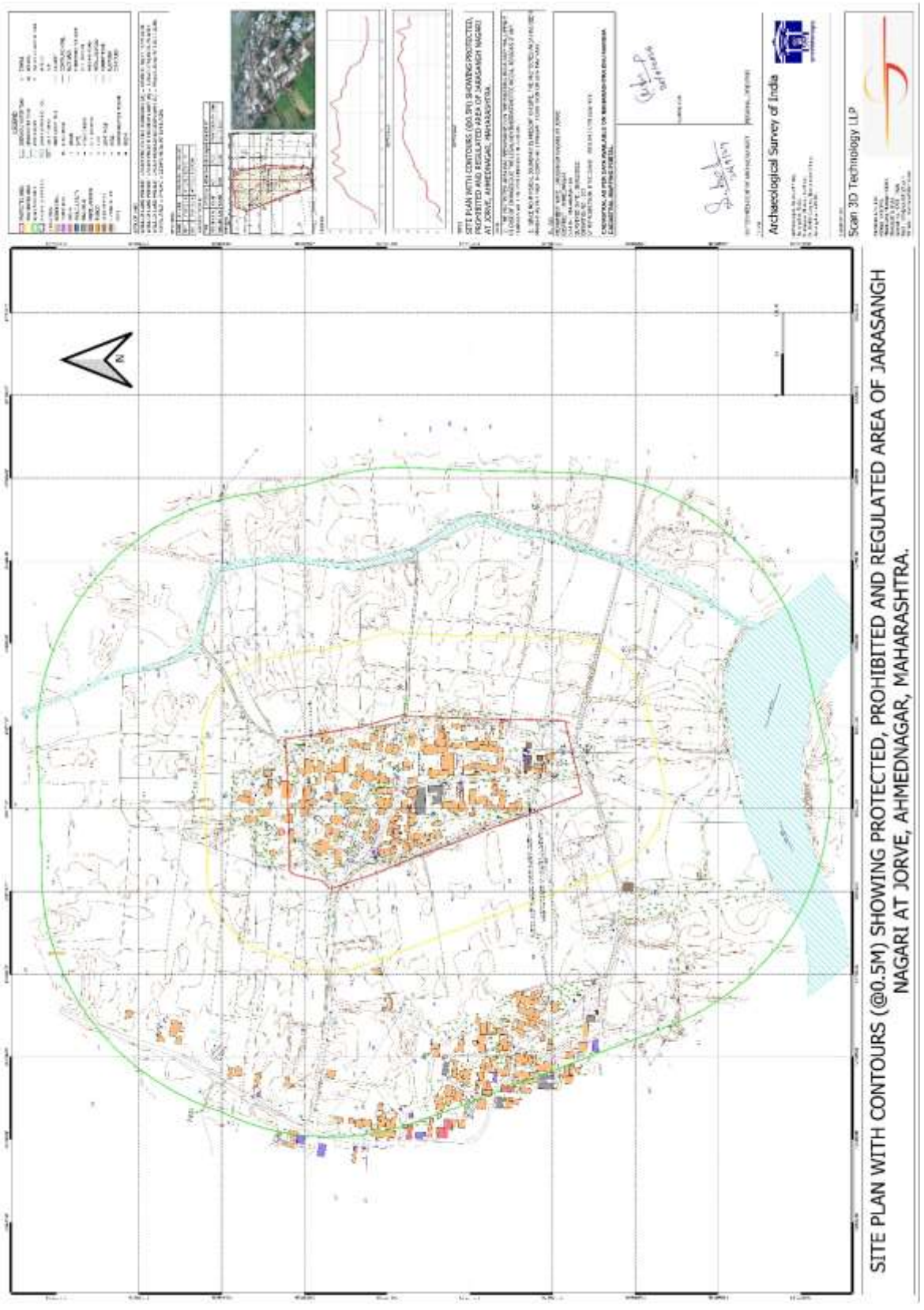
ANNEXURE–I

Survey Plan of Jarasangh Nagari at Jorve, District - Ahmednagar (now known as Ahilyanagar), Maharashtra



ANNEXURE–I (a)

Contour Survey Plan of Jarasangh Nagari at Jorve, District - Ahmednagar (now known as Ahilyanagar), Maharashtra



ANNEXURE-II

Gazette Notification of the Protected Monument

REGISTERED No. D. 221.

The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY
PART II—Section 2
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 24] NEW DELHI, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1953

COUNCIL OF STATES

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of States on the 15th April, 1953:—

BILL No XII OF 1953

A Bill to amend the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archæological Sites and Remains (Declaration of National Importance) Act, 1951.

BE it enacted by Parliament as follows:—

1. Short title.—This Act may be called the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archæological Sites and Remains (Declaration of National Importance) Amendment Act, 1953.

2. Amendment of Schedule, Act LXXX of 1951.—In the Schedule to the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archæological Sites and Remains (Declaration of National Importance) Act, 1951,—

(*1*) below the words, figure and brackets '(*See* section 2)', the following *Explanatory Note* shall be inserted, namely:—

"*Explanatory Note.*—The entries in this Schedule are intended only to identify the ancient and historical monuments and archæological sites and remains referred to or specified therein and any clerical mistakes, patent errors or errors arising from any accidental slip or omission in the description of any such ancient and historical monuments or archæological sites and remains may at any time be corrected by the Central Government.";

(*2*) in Part I,—

(*a*) in item 1, the following shall be added at the end, namely:—

"except the following:—

Serial No.	Name of monument	Locality
	BIHAR STATE *District Shahabad*	
1.	Arrah House	Arrah.

Serial No.	Name of monument	Locality
	BOMBAY STATE	
	District Mehsana	
1.	Old Vav or stepped well	Modhera.
2.	Sun Temple	Kheralu.
	District Satara	
3.	Narayaneshwar Mahadeo Temple	Purandhar.
4.	Old Fort	Yawal."

(*b*) in item II,—

(*i*) for the words and letter 'Part B States' the words and letters 'Part A States and Part B States' shall be substituted ;

(*ii*) in the Table appended to that item,—

(*a*) the following shall be inserted before the heading 'Hyderabad State' :—

	PART A STATES	
	BIHAR STATE	
	District Bhagalpur	
1.	Patalpuri cave and land adjoining Bateshwar cave on the Patharghata Hill	Madhorampur.
	BOMBAY STATE	
	District Baroda	
1.	Gateway or Torana	Karvan.
	District Bhor	
2.	Buddhist cave	Gomashi.
3.	Khadsamla caves	Nenavali.
4.	Thanala caves	Nadsur.
	District Kaira	
5.	Jami Masjid	Cambay.
	District Kolaba	
6.	Janjira Fort	Rajpuri.
7.	Kasa Fort	Murud.
8.	Tombs at Khokari Najik Ghumaj (Khokari Ghumaj)	Rajpuri.
	District Mehsana	
9.	Jama Masjid	Sidhpur.

Serial No.	Name of monument	Locality
	District South Satara	
10.	Buddhist caves	Pohala.
11.	Kopeswar temple	Khidrapur.
12.	Panhala Fort: (*a*) Teen Darwaja. (*b*) Wagh Darwaja. (*c*) Naikinicha Sajja known as Dharmakothi and Andhrwav. (*d*) Tatbandi together with bastions.	Panhala.
	MADHYA PRADESH STATE	
	District Bastar	
1.	Ancient sculptures in Danteswari temple	Barsur.
2.	Ardhanariswara image	Bhairam. Deo Gudi.
3.	Chandraditya temple	Barsur.
4.	Danteswari Devi temple	Dantewada.
5.	Ganesh Statues	Barsur.
6.	Kamma Memorial or urasagatta post	Dhilmili.
7.	Karli Mahadeo temple	Sampur.
8.	Mahadeo temple	Bastar.
9.	Mamabhanjaka temple	Barsur.
10.	Narayan temple	Narainpal.
	District Jabalpur	
11.	Tapsimath	Bilhari.
	MADRAS STATE	
	District Bellary	
1.	Parvati and Kartikeya temples	Skanda Tapovana.
	District Chingleput	
2.	Iravatanesvara temple	Big Kancheepuram.
	District Kurnool	
3.	Arthanarisvara temple	Yaganti.
4.	Old cave temple	Yaganti.
5.	Nandavaram temple including the sculpture of Subrahmanya	Nandavaram.
	District Tanjore	
6.	Airavatesvarar temple	Chattram Darasuram.
	District Tiruchirapalli	
7.	Prehistoric dolmens	Peyal.
	ORISSA STATE	
	District Puri	
1.	Chausath Yogini temple locally known as Mahamaya temple	Hirapur.
	WEST BENGAL STATE	
	District Birbhum	
1.	Navaratna temple	Brahmanidi.i.

(*b*) after the entries as aforesaid and before the heading 'Hyderabad State', the heading 'PART B STATES' shall be inserted;

(*c*) in the entries under the heading 'Madhya Bharat State',—

(i) entry 33 shall be omitted;

(*ii*) for the sub-heading 'District Gwalior' after the entries under the sub-heading 'District Dhar' the sub-heading 'District Gird' shall be substituted ;

(*iii*) after entry 97, under the sub-heading 'District Gird' as so amended, the following entries shall be inserted, namely :—

"97A. The following ancient and historical monuments in the Gwalior Fort—

(*i*) Badal Mahal or Hindola Gate	Gwalior.
(*ii*) Chaturbhuj temple	Do.
(*iii*) Ganesh Gate	Do.
(*iv*) Gwalior or Alamgiri Gate	Do.
(*v*) Lakshman Gate	Do.
(*vi*) Mansingh's Palace	Do.
(*vii*) Rock-cut Jain colossi	Do.
(*viii*) Saa Bahu temples	Do.
(*ix*) Teli Ka Mandir	Do.
(*x*) Urwahi Gate	Do."

97B. Tomb of Abul Fazl.....Antri.

(*iv*) the sub-heading 'District Gwaljor' after entry 104 and the entries under that sub-heading shall be omitted ;

(*d*) in the entries under the heading 'Rajasthan State'—

(*i*) for entry 36, the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

"36. Baoris old locally known as Hadi Rani Ka Kund.....Todaraisingh" ;

(*ii*) for entry 39, the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

"39. Laxmi Narainji's temple locally known as Gopinathji's temple..... Todaraisingh";

(*e*) in the entries under the heading 'Saurashtra State',—

(*i*) after entry 4, the following entry shall be inserted, namely :—

"4A. Darbargadh.....Sihor." ;

(*ii*) entries 20 and 24 shall be omitted;

(3) in Part II,—

(*a*) in item II, for the words and letter 'Part B States,' the words and letters 'Part A States and Part B States' shall be substituted ;

(*b*) in the Table appended to the aforesaid item before the heading 'Hyderabad State', the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"PART A STATES

BIHAR STATE

District Bhagalpur

1.	Ancient site of Vikramasila Monastery	Antichak, Madhorampur, Orign.

BOMBAY STATE

District Ahmednagar

1.	Jarasangh Nagari	Jorve.

District Amreli

2.	Ancient site known as Gohilwad Timbo	Amreli.
3.	Ancient site	Venivadar

District Baroda

4.	Ancient site	Karvan.

District South Satara

5.	Ancient site at Brahmapuri	Kolhapur.

MADHYA PRADESH STATE

District Bastar

1.	Brick mound	Gadh Dhanora.
2.	Megalithic site containing Uraskals	Gammewada.

District Jabalpur

3.	Ancient site known as Karnabel	Tewar.

District Sagar

4.	Ancient site	Eran and Pahlejpur.

PUNJAB STATE

District Ambala

1.	Mound near College compound	Rupar.

District Jullundur

2.	Theh Gatti (Mound)	Nagar.

WEST BENGAL STATE

District Cooch-Bihar

1.	Rajpat site	Khalisa Gosanimari.
2.	Taksal site	Do. "

(*c*) after the entries as aforesaid and before the heading 'Hyderabad State' the heading 'PART B STATES' shall be inserted ;

(*d*) in the entries under the heading 'Saurashtra State' for entry 1, the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

"1. Ancient mound. 1½ miles from the Brahma Kund at Sihor.".

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archæological Sites and Remains (Declaration of National Importance) Act, 1951, was passed by Parliament in 1951 and certain ancient and historical monuments and archæological sites and remains referred to or specified in the Schedule to that Act were declared to be of national importance. Further additions to the Schedule to the 1951 Act are to be made due to the fact that some more monuments, sites and remains have to be declared as of national importance

NEW DELHI;
The 7th April, 1953.

A. K. AZAD.

S. N. MUKERJEE,
Secretary.

PRINTED IN INDIA BY THE MANAGER, GOVT. OF INDIA PRESS, NEW DELHI
AND PUBLISHED BY THE MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS, DELHI, 1953

ANNEXURE–III

Local Bodies Guidelines - Unified Development Control and Promotion Regulations (UDCPR) for Maharashtra State

iii) For the areas depicted in red colour on CCZM, prior NOC from AAI shall be submitted.

Note-

a) The height permitted by CCZM is indicated Above Mean Sea Level i.e. AMSL.

b) Building height permitted i.e. Above Ground level (AGL) shall be calculated as CCZM height minus the site elevation of the plot.

Height of building (AGL) =CCZM height – site elevation.

c) In absence of aforesaid map, no objection certificate of Airport Authority of India shall be required.

Explanation

i) Irrespective of their distance from the aerodrome, even beyond the 20km. limit from the aerodrome reference point, no building, radio masts or similar installation exceeding 150 m. in height shall be erected without prior permission of the Civil Aviation Authorities.

ii) The location of a slaughter house/abattoir/butcher house or other areas for activities like depositing of garbage which may encourage the collection of high flying birds, like eagles and hawks, shall not be permitted within 10 km. from the aerodrome reference point.

3.1.10 Restrictions in the Vicinity of Ancient Monuments

1) The Restrictions for Development in the vicinity of the protected monuments of national importance as prescribed under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 shall be observed.

2) The Restrictions for Development in the vicinity of the protected monuments of state importance as prescribed under Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1960 shall be observed.

3.1.11 Restriction under the Works of Defence Act, 1903

The restrictions imposed under the Work of Defense Act, 1903 shall be applicable and no development in contravention with the notification shall be permissible.

Whether the area affected by the notification under Works of Defense Act- 1903, is earmarked in Development Plan / Regional Plan or not, it shall be permissible to treat the area under such restrictive zone as marginal distance at the time of construction of any building proposed on contiguous unaffected area.

Provided that, it shall be permissible to utilise the FSI and also the receiving potential of the land under this zone, as otherwise permissible, on the remaining contiguous unaffected land of the same land owner.

3.1.12 Distance from Natural Lake and Dam.

In Regional Plan area, no construction shall be allowed within 100 m. from the high flood line of natural lake.

In Development Plan area, development around natural lake shall be governed by the provisions made in such plan. In absence of the provisions in such plan the distance as may be specified by Irrigation Department shall be followed.

The regulation regarding clear distances from the High flood line while carrying out any development of any land around dam and foothill areas as notified and the norms regarding distance as prescribed in Government of Maharashtra, Water Resources Department Marathi

ANNEXURE-IV

Images of the Protected Monument and its surrounding areas

Image 1: North side view of the Protected Monument, showing the roof typology of the houses.

Image 2: East side view of the Prohibited Area.

Image 3: South direction of the Protected Monument.

Image 4: West direction view of the Prohibited Area.

Image 5: Central Area of the Protected Monument.

Image 6: Internal roads of the Protected Monument.

Image 7: North side view towards Prohibited and Regulated Area.

Image 8: South side view towards Prohibited and Regulated Area.