फा.सं.न.15-401/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 - **पुराना मंदिर, कोकमथन, 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 मारवाहा
10/3/26

(कर्नल सव्यसाची मारवाहा)

निदेशक, एनएमए

F.No. 15-401/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 **An old Temple, Kokumthan, 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 An old Temple, Kokumthan, 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 **"An old Temple, Kokumthan, 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, 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 "An old Temple , Kokumthan , 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 **"An old Temple, Kokumthan, 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 andother 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 Area" 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 Area 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 mining operation in the Protected Area 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 function 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 re-construction 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 - An old Temple, Kokumthan, District-Ahmednagar (now known as Ahilyanagar), Maharashtra

3.1 Location and Setting of the Protected Monument:

The Protected Monument is located at Kokumthan village, in Ahmednagar District (now known as Ahilyanagar District), Maharashtra. Kokumthan is situated near Shirdi town, which is approximately 17 kilometres South-West of the Protected Monument. The Protected Monument lies within the Godavari River flowing in close proximity to Kokumthan village. The nearest major access route to the Protected Monument is the Nagpur Aurangabad Mumbai Highway, located approximately 1.5 kilometres North-West. Kokumthan Bus stop is around 500 meters to the South-East, and Shirdi Bus stand is approximately 17 kilometres to the South-West.

The geographical coordinates of the Protected Monument are as follows:

Latitude: 19° 51′ 49″ N, **Longitude:** 74° 31′ 07″ E.

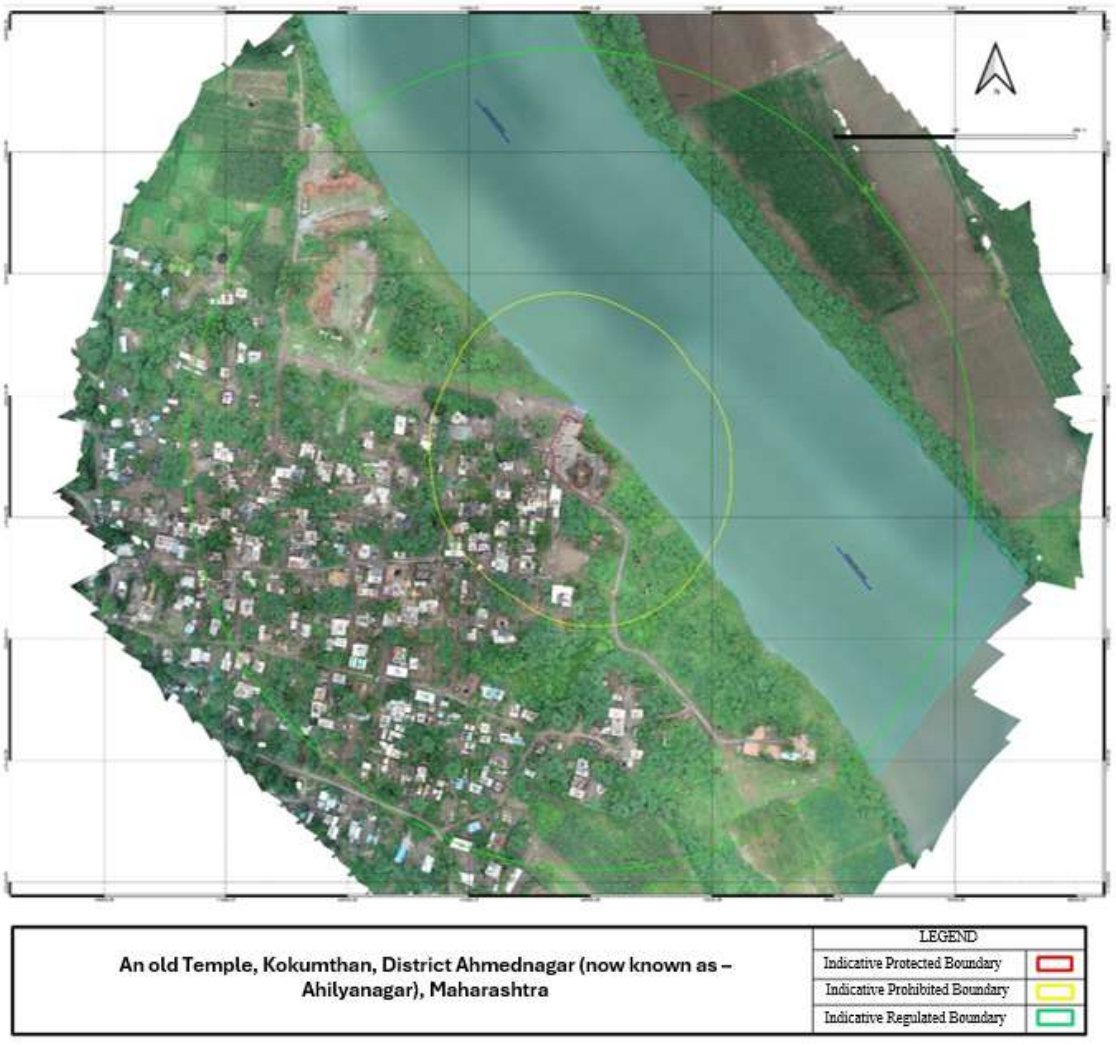


Figure 1: Satellite imagery showing the location of An old Temple, Kokumthan, District-Ahmednagar (now known as Ahilyanagar), Maharashtra, along with the indicative Protected, Prohibited and Regulated Areas.

The nearest railway station serving the Protected Monument is Sainagar Shirdi Railway Station, approximately 15 kilometres the South-West. The nearest airports are Nasik International Airport, located approximately 95 kilometres North-West and Aurangabad Airport, situated about 111 kilometres in the East of the Protected Monument.

3.2 Protected boundary of the Protected Monument:

The boundary of the Protected Monument An old Temple, Kokumthan, 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 the Protected Monument An old Temple, Kokumthan, District-Ahmednagar (now known as Ahilyanagar), Maharashtra, may be seen at **Annexure-II**.

3.3 History of the Protected Monument:

The Protected Monument is an early medieval Shiva shrine believed to date back to the 12th–13th - CE, reflecting the regional Maratha and Hemadpanti influence seen across Ahmednagar's historic temple belt. The temple is situated near the old settlement core of Kokumthan and holds strong cultural significance for the local community. The shrine enshrines a stone Shiva Linga resting in a traditional Yoni base, showing signs of long-term ritual use. The outer walls focus primarily on linear and geometric stonework with minimal figurative detailing, the temple as a whole reflects a sturdy, functional, and historically rich expression of early medieval Deccan temple architecture.[1]

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

The Protected Monument, measuring approximately 48 m × 28 m, represents a mature phase of Hemadpanti temple architecture characteristic of the Ahmednagar region. Constructed in dry masonry using locally sourced black basalt, the Protected Monument stands about 6.5 m high and situated within the core of Kokumthan village, maintaining a traditional rural setting. The complex is enclosed by a modest compound wall with an east-facing entrance, consistent with Shaiva architectural conventions. The temple layout comprises a Mandapa connected to the Garbha-Griha through an Antarala, with a small projecting porch marking the entry. The shrine, dedicated to Shiva, houses a basalt Linga set within a worn Yoni-pitha, accompanied by a weathered Nandi aligned axially before the sanctum, along with an additional Nandi fragment in the porch area. Although, portions of the Mandapa roof have collapsed, surviving members indicate original stone-slab roofing and later repairs are evident through the use of undressed stones and reused architectural fragments. The Shikhara, despite damage to its upper tiers, retains the tiered, stepped profile typical of the Hemadpanti style. Architectural detailing is minimal, with simple mouldings, geometric stonework, and restrained pillar carvings reflecting early Deccan aesthetic traditions. A small rectangular stepped tank forms part of the precinct, featuring stone steps on two sides and internal niches containing fragmentary images of Ganesha and Vaishnava deities.[1]

[1] Archaeological Survey of India, Aurangabad Circle.

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-IV**.

3.5.2 Daily footfalls and occasional gathering numbers:

The Protected Monument receives about 200–250 visitors/tourists daily, 1,500–2,000 during Shivratri (February), 800–1,000 during Diwali (October–November), and about 100–200 during the summer vacation period (May–June), as per the local Gram Panchayat.

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 'Kokumthan Gram Panchayat'.

Zoning regulations or master plan are not prepared till date by the authorities.

4.2 Existing Guidelines of the local bodies:

Since, land use plan/ master plan/ zoning regulations are not prepared by the local authorities, this Heritage bye-law takes precedence over the local building bye-laws. 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), Chapter 14.5, 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 An old Temple, Kokumthan, 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 50,271 square metres and 12.42 Acres.

b) Regulated Area is approximately 2, 88,763 square metres and 71.35 Acres.

5.2.2 Description of built-up area:

i. **North:**

A pushkarni Ghat is located to the North of the Protected Monument, while religious structures and a limited number of residential houses are present towards the North-West within the Prohibited Area. Additionally, a few sparsely distributed residential houses are located within the Regulated Area.

ii. **East:**

No structures are present within the Prohibited and Regulated Area.

iii. **South:**

Within the Prohibited Area, a few residential buildings are sparsely distributed towards the South, several residential buildings along with a religious structure towards the South-West. Within the Regulated Area, A cluster of residential buildings along with a religious structure creates moderate density towards the south. Similarly, the south-western side is characterized by religious structures, residential buildings, and small retail shops, reflecting a similar development density. In contrast, a crematorium is situated towards the South-East.

iv. **West:**

A few commercial shops, residential buildings, and religious structures are present, within the Prohibited and Regulated Area.

5.2.3 Description of green/open spaces:

i. **North and East:**

The Godavari River flows along the edge of the North, East and the North-East within the Prohibited Area, while cultivated land spreads in the North-East and East within the Regulated Area. Village roads and farmland are found towards the North-West in the Prohibited and Regulated Areas.

ii. **South and West:**

Open vacant land in the Prohibited Area and cultivated land in the Regulated Area are found towards the South.

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

The Prohibited Area includes the approach road from the Mumbai–Nagpur Highway on the western side, which connects to Kokumthan village. The village asphalt road passes through both the Prohibited and Regulated Areas and provides access to the Protected Monument.

5.2.5 Existing Heights of Buildings:

i. **North:**

Building heights in the North-West, range from 3 to 4 meters (Ground structure) within the Prohibited Area. The heights range from 3 to 7 meters (G to G+1) in the Regulated Area.

ii. **East:**

No structures are present within the Prohibited and Regulated Area.

iii. **South:**

Building heights range from 3 to 7 meters (G and G+1) in the South-West of the Prohibited Area and Regulated Area, while a few religious buildings range from 3 to 5 meters in the Regulated Area towards South and South-West. Also, 3 to 5 meter high buildings are present in the Regulated Area towards the South-East.

iv. **West:**

Building heights range from 3 to 4 meters (Ground structure) in the Prohibited Area. A religious structure and residential building height range from 3 to 7 meters (G and G+1) in the Regulated Area.

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

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.

5.2.7 Public Amenities:

In the Prohibited Area, Pushkarni Ghat in the North and open vacant land for parking in the West are located. Also, the Gram Panchayat office is present in the Regulated Area.

5.2.8 Access to the Protected Monument:

The Protected Monument is accessible from the western side via the Mumbai–Nagpur Highway. In addition, the Hindu Hrudaysamrat Balasaheb Thackeray Maharashtra Samruddhi Mahamarg, a major high-speed expressway passing through Ahmednagar district, lies within the broader regional transport network and enhances connectivity in the vicinity of the site. From the highway, the

approach route passes through Kokumthan village within the Regulated Area and leads directly to the Protected Monument.

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

The Pushkarni Ghat is for public use and access, borewells for daily water needs and soak pits for waste management are available.

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

Development plans/ master plans are not available with the 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 distinguished by its partly intact tiered Shikhara, detailed mouldings, and miniature spires. It is east-facing Mandapa without roof shows refined pillars and remnants of carved stone screens. A simple Antarala leads to the Garbha-Griha, which enshrines the main Lingam and preserves geometric and symbolic wall carvings, while the aligned Nandi reflects the classic Shaiva layout. A nearby stepped Pushkarani and scattered decorative fragments suggest later repairs. Overall, the temple stands as a lasting example of technical skill and artistic refinement of the era.[2]

Historical Value:

The Kokumthan temple holds significant historical value as a 12th–13th CE Protected Monument. Built in the Yadava-period style, its tiered Shikhara, carved pillars, and classic Shaiva layout link it to broader regional traditions seen in temples like Amriteshwar and Gondeshvar. This continuity in form and symbolism showcases the period's skilled craftsmanship and enduring devotional practices, making the temple an important testament to the artistic and religious heritage of medieval Maharashtra.[3]

Archaeological Value:

The old Kokumthan temple holds strong archaeological value as a well-preserved reflection of 12th–13th - CE architectural and cultural practices. Its Yadava-period features—carved pillars, moulded Shikhara elements, and traditional spatial layout—demonstrate the technical skill of medieval artisans. The presence of a distinct Lingam in the Garbha-Griha and an axially aligned Nandi offers insight into Shaiva ritual traditions of the time. Later repairs and the reuse of carved fragments reveal successive layers of activity and community involvement, long-standing cultural significance and continuous heritage of the site.[4]

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

The Protected Monument is located in close proximity to Pushkarni Ghat, situated in an adjoining low-lying area, attracting visitors in the Prohibited Area. Any future development around the Pushkarni Ghat is likely to result in increased population pressure in the immediate vicinity of the Protected Monument and create developmental and population pressure on the Protected Monument.

[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:

The Protected Monument is clearly visible from the North-West and the South-East. Views from the East are blocked by vegetation along the Godavari riverbank, and the South, the South-West, and the West are partially blocked by houses.

Visibility from the Protected Monument:

The Godavari River is visible in the North and the East. The South and South-West allow views over the open vacant land and nearby houses. The North-West provides views toward the parking area and the temples.

6.4 Land use:

No development plan/ master plan is available with the local authorities. The land in the Prohibited and Regulated Areas of the Protected Monument is used for various land-uses such as residential, agricultural, government, other purposes, hills and river/water bodies.

6.5 Archaeological heritage remains other than the Protected Monument:

There are no known or reported archaeological heritage remains within the Prohibited and Regulated Areas other than the Protected Monument.

6.6 Cultural landscape:

The Kokumthan temple and its surrounding village form an integrated cultural landscape where the natural environment, architectural heritage, and living traditions are interwoven. The early-medieval temple, with its sacred symbolism and ongoing rituals, harmonizes with the rural setting and reflects the community's spiritual and artistic identity. The nearby Pushkarni Ghat showcases traditional water-management practices that supported both ritual use and sustainable engagement with local resources. The village continues to preserve long-standing customs and care for the temple, maintaining its relevance across generations. Together, the temple, tank, and settlement demonstrate a living cultural landscape in which environment, belief, and built form have evolved in unity, revealing the historic relationship between people and place in Kokumthan.

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

The Kokumthan temple is set within a natural environment whose greenery, tree cover, and nearby water sources form an essential part of its cultural landscape. These natural features not only enhance the site's spiritual ambience but also act as protective buffers, filtering dust and pollutants and helping preserve the temple's stonework and carvings. This close harmony between nature and heritage illustrates a sustainable relationship in which the surrounding landscape supports both the ecological health and the long-term conservation of the Protected Monument.

6.8 Usage of open space and constructions:

The open spaces and constructions around the Protected Monument serve a mix of public, civic, and utilitarian purposes. On the west side, the Prohibited Area contains a parking

area, the Gram Panchayat ground, which is used for private functions and commercial purposes. In the Regulated Area to the South-East, a crematorium is located.

6.9 Traditional, Historical and Cultural activities:

Shivratri Celebrations:

The Protected Monument is especially vibrant during Mahashivratri, a festival dedicated to Lord Shiva. Devotees gather to offer prayers, perform rituals, and participate in cultural activities.

Daily Rituals:

Regular worship and rituals are performed at the temple, including aarti (prayer ceremonies) and abhishekam (ritual bathing of the deity).

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

Skyline as visible from the Protected Monument:

The skyline to the North and East is characterized by clear skies, cultivated land and scattered trees, towards the South and the West features sparse low-rise structures and trees.

Skyline as visible from the Regulated Areas:

The Protected Monument is clearly visible from the North and the East while partially visible from the South and the West.

6.11 Traditional architecture:

No traditional architectural character is observed 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 Protected Monuments 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:

All the development control norms and building regulations specified in the "Unified Development Control and Promotion Regulations (UDCPR) for Maharashtra State (As updated up to 30th January, 2024)", as and when amended shall be applicable. However, the height and other parameters specified in this Heritage Bye-Law shall be applicable in the Regulated Area of the Protected Monument.

However, in the agricultural fields, constructions that fall under specified exemptions may be permitted. These permissible constructions on the agricultural land include the construction of structures for dwellings and ancillary buildings for people engaged in farming or structures for storage of crops, fodder, manure, agricultural tools, and other similar facilities.

1. **Height of the new construction on the site (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):**

   i. The maximum height limit for new construction or additions/alteration to existing buildings shall not exceed **7.5 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. Any conversion of land within the Prohibited Area and Regulated Area of a Protected Monument or Protected Area should be done after prior consultation with the National Monuments Authority.

iii. In the agricultural fields, constructions that fall under specified exemptions may be permitted. These permissible constructions on the agricultural land include the construction of structures for dwellings and ancillary buildings for people engaged in farming or structures for the storage of crops, fodder, manure, agricultural tools, and other similar facilities.

iv. 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.

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 heritage 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:

Consistency in building materials and colour 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 in harmony with the Protected Monument, which do not create a harsh contrast with the Protected Monument and its immediate surroundings.

7. **Other Regulations:**

Proposals for the construction of any large-scale public infrastructure projects such as Mero 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 and amenities may be provided in the vicinity of the Protected Monument as per feasibility.

CHAPTER - 7

Site Specific Recommendations

7.1 Site Specific Recommendations:

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

ii. Traditional and ritual activities, including Shivratri celebrations, daily worship, and cremation practices, should be supported while managing crowds to prevent damage or obstruction in the Prohibited and Regulated Areas.

iii. The Godavari River, situated in the Prohibited and Regulated Area of the Protected Monument should be preserved in its current state and any alternations to its existing use should be discouraged as far as feasible.

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

v. 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.

vi. 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.

vii. 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 Area.

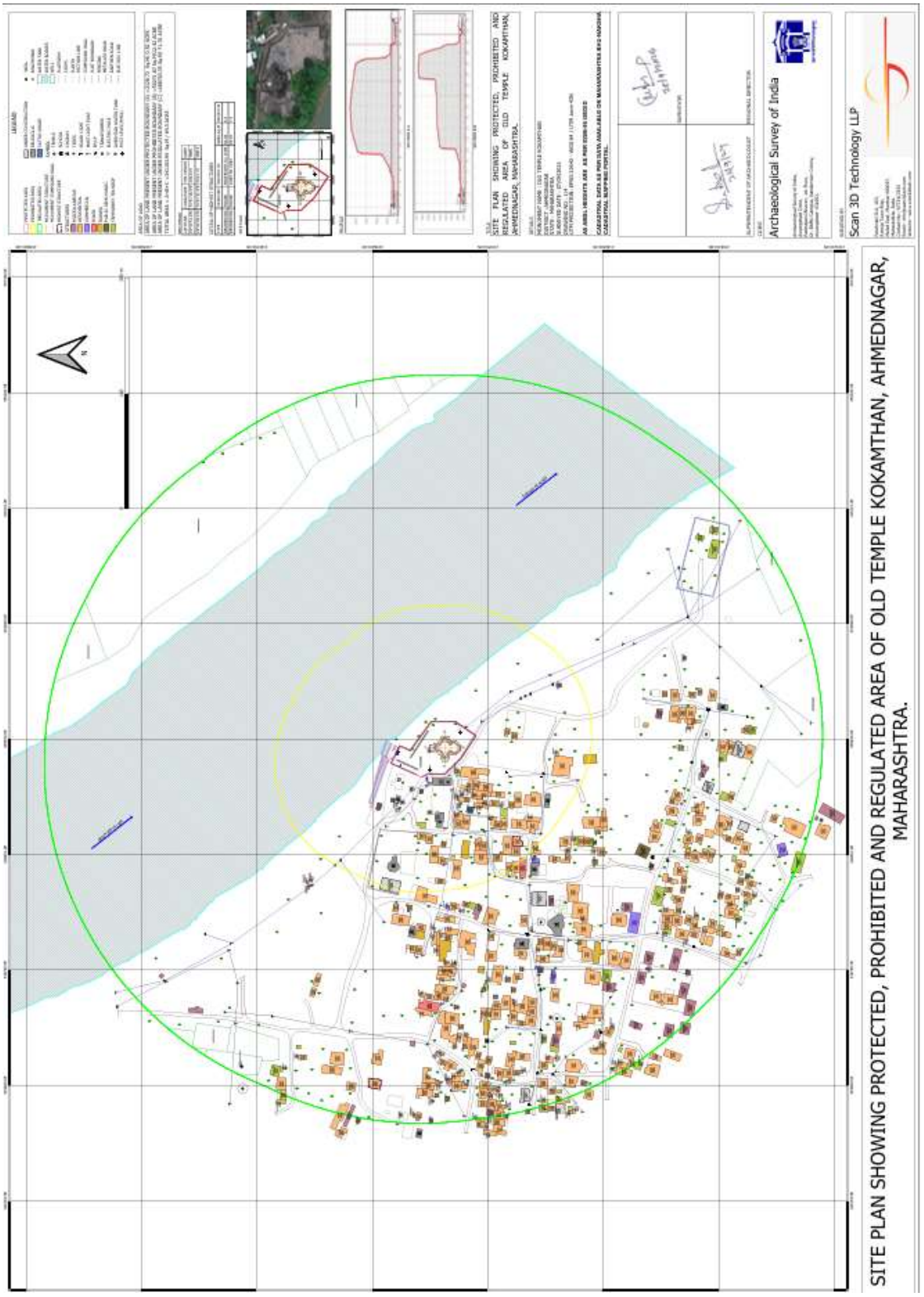
ii. The area may be declared as a plastic and polythene free zone.

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

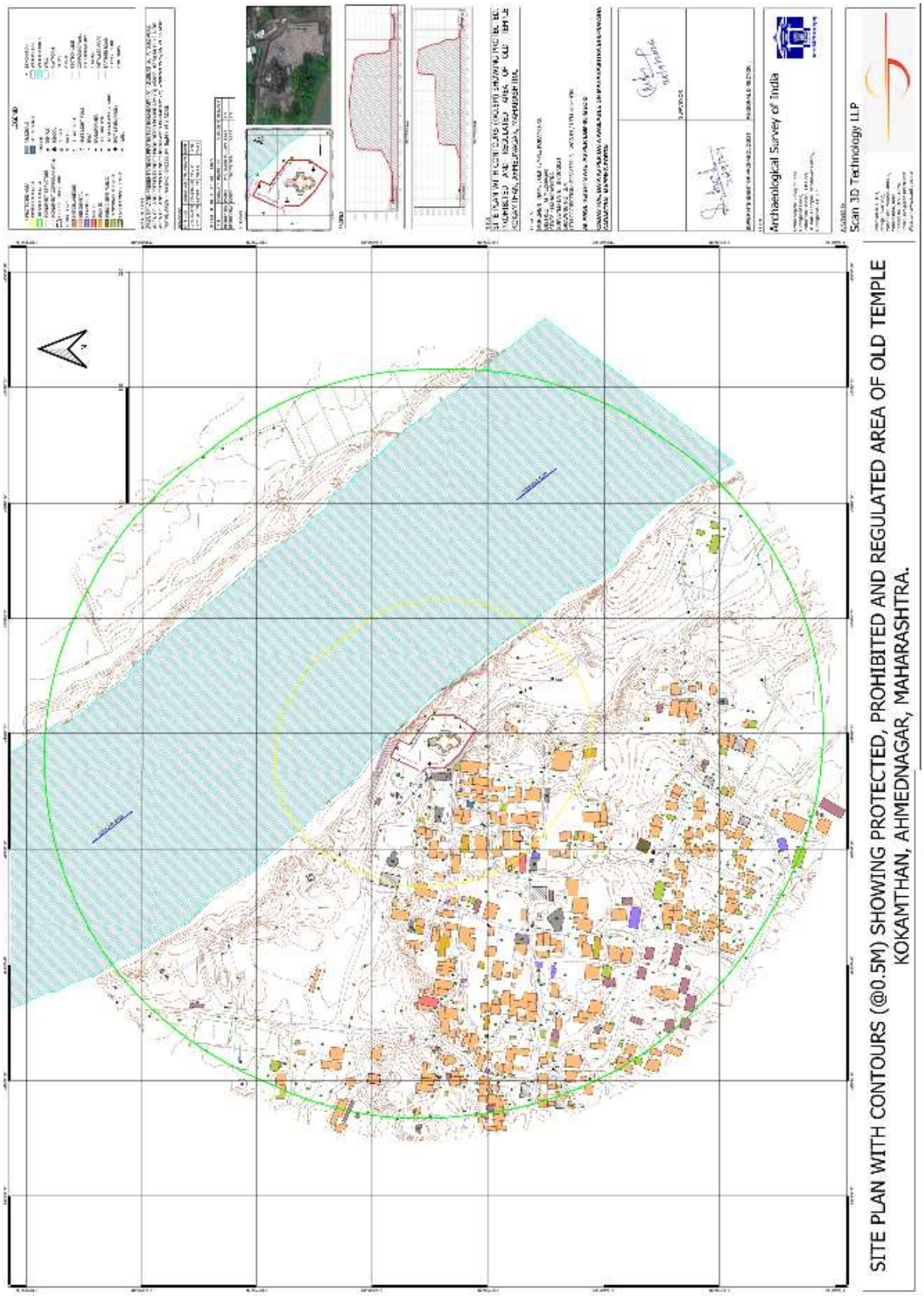
ANNEXURE–I

Survey Plan of An old Temple, Kokumthan, District-Ahmednagar (now known as Ahilyanagar), Maharashtra



ANNEXURE–I (a)

Contour Survey Plan of An old Temple, Kokumthan, District-Ahmednagar (now known as Ahilyanagar), Maharashtra



Gazette Notification of the Protected Monument

The
Bombay Government Gazette.
Published by Authority.

THURSDAY, 27TH MAY 1909. No. 21

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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NOTE.—Other Parts not published with this issue.

PART I.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th May 1909.

No. 3754.—The following notification by the Government of India in the Home Department is republished for general information :—

"PUBLIC.

No. 2312, dated Simla, the 21st May 1909.

The following rules regarding the presentation of Indian gentlemen at His Majesty's Levées by the Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State for India are published for general information :—

Rules regarding the presentation of Indian gentlemen at His Majesty's Levées by the Political Aide-de-Camp.

1. No Student, as such, shall be considered eligible for presentation until he has been called to the Bar (if studying law) or taken his Degree (if a University Student), or his Diploma, or similar distinction, if studying for any other profession ; provided that, in the case of Law Students, the Political Aide-de-Camp, at his discretion, may submit to the Lord Chamberlain for presentation the name of a Student who, having passed his final examination, is awaiting call to the Bar, and would return to India before another opportunity could occur for presenting himself at a Levée.

2. In the case of Indian Visitors to England, evidence must be adduced that the applicant has been received at a Levée or Durbar held by the Viceroy of India, or the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of the Province to which he belongs, or, if he be the subject of a Native State, that he is a 'Durbari' in the Indian acceptation of that term.

difficulties in the matter of recruiting. I have consequently decided that the time has now arrived when no further increase of the civil side of the service can be allowed, and when a strong effort should be made to reduce it by gradually extending the employment of civil medical practitioners recruited in India.

4. Your Excellency's Government will consider what appointments can best be filled in this way. If there should be any particular posts requiring special qualifications, for which suitable persons, whether trained in Indian colleges or holding European medical degrees, be they European, Eurasian, or Indian, cannot be obtained in India, it will be necessary to seek candidates from this country.

5. When it is found impossible to obtain a man from outside the Indian Medical Service to fill a particular new civil appointment, or one which has not previously been so filled, I will not object for the present to that service being drawn upon; but the vacancy so caused must be filled from outside it, *i. e.*, no appointment must be made in succession which would involve an addition to the cadre of the Indian Medical Service.

I have the honour to be,
MY LORD,
Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,
MORLEY OF BLACKBURN.
(Signed) H. A. STUART,
Secretary to the Government of India."

No. 2704-*A*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Government Notifications in this department Nos. 1222 to 1238 (both inclusive) dated the 4th March 1909, declaring certain monuments in the districts noted in the margin,* to be protected monuments within the meaning of the said Act.

Ahmedabad.	Sátára.
Kaira.	Bijápur.
Panch Maháls.	Dhárwár.
Broach.	Kolába.
Surat.	Hyderabad.
Thána.	Sukkur.
Ahmednagar.	Lárkána.
Násik.	Thar and Párkar.
Poona.	

No. 2704-*B*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules, viz.:—

1. These rules are applicable to the areas in the Násik District described below, namely :—

(1) *Aeshwar's Temple situated in Survey No. 1281 of the village of Sinnar*, and the area comprised in the said survey number bounded as follows :—
North—Saraswati river, beyond that Survey Nos. 1250 and 1249.
West—Survey No. 1251.
South—Násik-Sinnar Road, beyond that Survey Nos. 1277 and 1280.
East—Survey No. 1282.

(2) *The "Shri Mahadeo" Hemadpanti Temple at Zodga, táluka Málegaon*, and the area which is included within the space of 200 feet on every side and from the corners of the said temple which is situated in Revision Survey No. 426 at Zodga.

(3) *The Ankai Caves and the Hillocks comprised in Forest No. 240 of Ankai village*, bounded as follows :—
North—Survey Nos. 218, 223, 214, 225, 226, 232, 233, 239 and the boundary of the village of Wanjarwadi.
South—Survey Nos. 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 2, 1, village site and Survey Nos. 173, 174, 175, 179 and 180.
West—Survey Nos. 213, 216 and 217.
East—Hill of Survey No. 240 and the boundary of the village of Málegaon.

(4) *The Pandu Lena Caves and Hillock comprised in Forest No. 250 of the village of Páthardi* and the space round about bounded as follows :—
North—Survey Nos. 285, 287, 288, 230, 231, 235, 236, 237 and 238 of Páthardi.
East—Survey Nos. 239 to 249.
South—Survey Nos. 250 and 251.
West—Survey Nos. 267 to 272, and 284.

(5) The Godeshwar Mahadeo Temple with the land and compound occupied by it in Survey No. 1 of the village of Sinnar and all land within 100 yards of the temple's outer wall.

2. No person shall within any of the said areas make any sort of excavation whatever, except under a license from the Collector of the district, which will generally not be granted except so far as such excavation may be deemed necessary for the repair or improvement or protection of the temple or caves in question.

3. Any person committing a breach of the above rule shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Typed Copy of Original Notification

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA
REVENUE DEPARTMENT
ARCHAEOLOGY

The 27th May, 1909

No. 2704.A - In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Government Notification in this department No. 1222 to 1238 (both inclusive) dated the 4th March 1909, declaring certain monuments in the districts noted in the margin, to be protected monuments within the meaning of the said Act:-

District	Tahsil	Village	Name and description of Monument	Classification	Owner's
Ahmednagar (now known as – Ahilyanagar)	Kopargaon	Kokumthan	An Old Temple	1(a)	Govt.

R.E. Enthoven,
Secretory to Government,
Government of India

No. 2704-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 18 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that no sculptures, carvings, images, bas-reliefs, inscriptions or other like objects shall be moved from any of the undermentioned temples or caves without the written permission of the Collector of Násik.

Temples and Caves referred to above.

(1) Aeshwar's Temple situated in Survey No. 1281 of the village of Sinnar.
(2) The "Shri Mahadeo" Hemadpanti Temple at Zodga, táluka Málegaon.
(3) The Ankai Caves and the Hillocks comprised in Forest No. 240 of Ankai village.
(4) The Pandu Lena Caves and Hillock comprised in Forest No. 286 of the village of Páthardi.

By order of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council,

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

Bombay Castle, 24th May 1909.

No. 710-P.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Paris Sanitary Convention Regulations should be imposed at Aden against vessels arriving from Bahrein which is plague-infected.

Bombay Castle, 25th May 1909.

No. 721-P.—The following statement of plague cases and deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 22nd May 1909, is published for general information :—

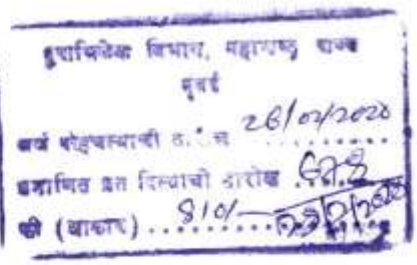
	Cases.	Deaths.	Total mortality.
Bombay City	183	161	624
Karáchi District—			
Karáchi Town and Port	86	84	..
Surat District—			
Bulsár Port	2	1	
Thána District—			
Bassein Port	1	1	
Bándra Port	2	2	
Other places	15	15	
Poona District—			
Poona town	1*	...	
Other places	3	1	
Kolába District—			
Alibág Port	1	1	
Other places	6	5	
Ratnágiri District—			
Vengurla Port	2	1	
Other places	...	1	
Belgaum District	13	11	
Káthiáwár Agency—			
Jámnagar Town and Port	1	1	
Cutch State—			
Mándvi Port	4	4	
Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country States ...	23	16	
Sávantvádi State	1	1	
Baroda State	16	12	
Total ...	360	318	

* Imported.

Bombay Castle, 26th May 1909

No. 723-P.—The following notification issued by th[illegible] Municipal Department, dated 21st May 1909, is publi[illegible]

[illegible] the Governor in Council i[illegible]



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The

Bombay Government Gazette.

Published by Authority.

THURSDAY, 11TH MARCH 1909. No. 10

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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NOTE.—Other Parts not published with this issue.

PART I.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th March 1909.

No. 159.—His Excellency the Honourable the Governor of Bombay, under the authority vested in him by the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892, has been pleased to nominate Mr. W. L. S. L. CAMERON, C. S. I., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

By order of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor,

L. C. CRUMP,
Secretary to Government.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st March 1909.

No. 1548.—In exercise of the powers delegated under the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, by the Governor-General in Council in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2859-I.A., dated the 19th June 1903, the Governor in Council is pleased to apply sections 1, 7, 11 to 21, 23, 56, 60, 62 and 71-A and Chapters V, VI, VII of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act to the Pándu and Sankheda-Mewás Thana Circles of the Rewa Kántha Agency.

By order of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. H. DUBOULAY,
Acting Secretary to Government.

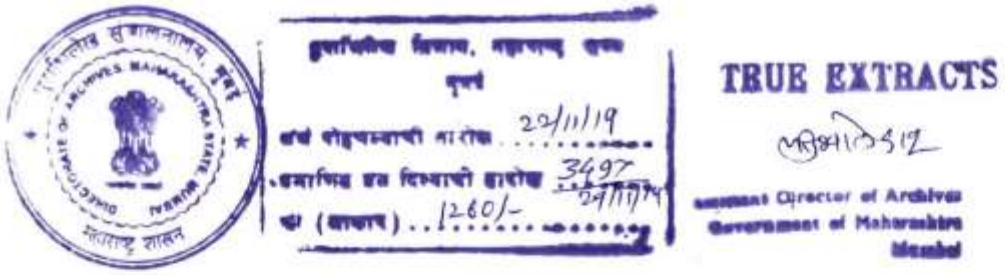
Serial No.	Place where the monument is situated.		Name or description of the monument.	Class of monument or other remarks.
	Táluka.	Town or Village.		
1	2	3	4	5
1	Ahmednagar ...	Mehekari ..	Salabatkhan's Tomb ..	I (a).
2	Do. ...	Ahmednagar ...	The Faria Bagh ...	II (a).
3	Do. ...	Do. ..	The Tomb of Nizam Ahmedshah ...	II (a).
4	Kopergaon ...	Kokumthan ..	An old Temple ...	I (a).
5	Akola ...	Ratanwadi ...	The Temple of Amriteshwar ...	I (a).
6	Do. ..	Tahakri ..	Triple shrined Temple of Bhavani ...	II (a).
7	Do. ...	Harischandragad ..	Caves and Temple .	II (a).
8	Shrigonda ...	Pedgaon ..	The Temple of Lakshmi Narayan ..	I (a).
9	Do. ..	Mandavgaon Katrabad	The Temple of Devi ...	II (a).
10	Párner ...	Dhoke ..	Dhokeshvar Cave ...	II (a).

No. 1230.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the following ancient monuments in the Násik District to be protected monuments within the meaning of the said Act:—

Serial No.	Place where the monument is situated.		Name or description of the monument.	Class of monument, or other remarks.
	Táluka.	Town or Village.		
1	2	3	4	5
1	Sinnar ..	Sinnar ...	Gondeshvar Temple of Mahadev ...	I (a).
2	Do. ...	Do. ...	The Temple of Aeshwar ...	I (a).
3	Yeola ...	Ankai ..	Caves ..	I (a).
4	Málegaon ...	Zodga ..	The Hemadpanti Temple of Mahadeo.	I (a).

No. 1230.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the following ancient monuments in the Poona District to be protected monuments within the meaning of the said Act:—

Serial No.	Place where the monument is situated.		Name or description of the monument.	Class of monument, or other remarks.
	Táluka.	Town or Village.		
1	2	3	4	5
1	Mával ...	Kárla ...	Cave Temples and Inscriptions ..	I (a).
2	Do. ...	Bhaja ...	Do. ...	I (a).
3	Do. ...	Bedsa ...	Do. ...	I (a).
4	Junnar ...	Junnar ...	Do. ...	I (a).
5	Haveli ...	Poona ...	Old European Tombs ...	II (a).
6	Mával ...	Selarwadi ...	Excavations and Inscriptions ...	II (a).
7	Do. ...	Lohogad ...	Fort ...	II (a).
8	Do. ...	Vissapur ...	Do. ...	II (a).
9	Do. ...	Rajmachi ...	Do. ...	II (a).
10	Junnar ...	Junnar ..	Fort of Shivner ..	I (a).
11	Haveli ...	Poona ..	The Cave Temple of Bhámburda ...	II (a).
12	Khed ...	Khed ...	Dilawarkhan's Tomb ...	II (a).
13	Sirur ...	Koregaon ...	Monument ...	II (a).
14	Haveli ...	Singhar ...	Fort ...	II (a).
15	Junnar ...	Junnar ...	Soudagar Gumbaj ...	II (a).
16	Do. ...	Do. ...	Habshi Gumbaj ...	II (a).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Assistant Director of Archives
Government of Maharashtra
Mumbai

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.

Image 2: East side view of the Protected Monument.

Image 3: West entrance of the Protected Monument.

Image 4: North side View from the Protected Monument.

Image 5: East side View from the Protected Monument.

Image 6: South side View from the Protected Monument.

Image 7: West side View from the Protected Monument.

Image 8: View of the Access Road within the Prohibited Area.

Image 9: North side view from Protected Monument towards Prohibited and Regulated Area.

Image 10: View of Pushkarni Ghat in North direction of Protected Monument within Prohibited Area.

Image 11: View of Approach Road and Parking area in the North-West within Prohibited Area.

Image 12: Dutt Temple on South-West direction from the Protected Monument within Prohibited Area.

Image 13: View of a Crematorium in South-East direction from Protected Monument within Regulated Area.

Image 14: View of Kokumthan Gram Panchayat office on South-West direction from the Protected Monument within Regulated Area.

Image 15: View of Jain Temple located in South-West direction within Regulated Area.