फा.सं.न.15-404/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 - **देवी मंदिर, मांडवगांव, कतराबाद, 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 9 **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 9 **अप्रैल, 2026** की अवधि समाप्त होने से पूर्व प्राप्त आपत्तियों अथवा सुझावों पर निर्णय लेगा।

सव्यसाची मारवाह।
11/3/26

(कर्नल सव्यसाची मारवाहा)

निदेशक, एनएमए

F.No. 15-404/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 **The Temple of Devi, Mandavgaon, Katrabad, 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 9th **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. 9th **April, 2026**, in consultation with Competent Authority and other Stakeholders.

Marwaha
11/3/26

(Col. Savyasachi Marwaha)
Director, NMA

सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF CULTURE
NATIONAL MONUMENTS AUTHORITY

Draft Heritage Bye-Laws for The Temple of Devi, Mandavgaon, Katrabad, 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 **"The Temple of Devi, Mandavgaon, Katrabad, 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 "The Temple of Devi, Mandavgaon, Katrabad, 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 **"The Temple of Devi, Mandavgaon, Katrabad 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 miningoperation 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 maybe.

(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 may be, 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 the Protected Monument - The Temple of Devi, Mandavgaon, Katrabad, District-Ahmednagar (now known as Ahilyanagar), Maharashtra

3.1 Location and Setting of the Protected Monument:

The Protected Monument is located in Kokamthan village, in Ahmednagar District (now known as Ahilyanagar District), Maharashtra. The site is accessible via the Ahilyanagar-Solapur Highway in the North-East, approximately 5 kilometres from the Protected Monument, from which village roads provide direct access to the Protected Monument. Ahilyanagar (Ahmednagar), a city is located approximately 43 kilometres to the North. The nearest public transport facility is the Mandavgaon Bus Stand is located about 400 metres to the East, and the nearest railway station is Ahmednagar Railway Station, situated approximately 38 kilometres to the North-East. The nearest airports are Pune International Airport, approximately 145 kilometres to the South-West and Aurangabad Airport, about 164 kilometres to the North-East, of the Protected Monument.

The geographical coordinates of the Protected Monument are as follows:

Latitude: 19°54′10″ N; **Longitude:** 74°31′30″ E.

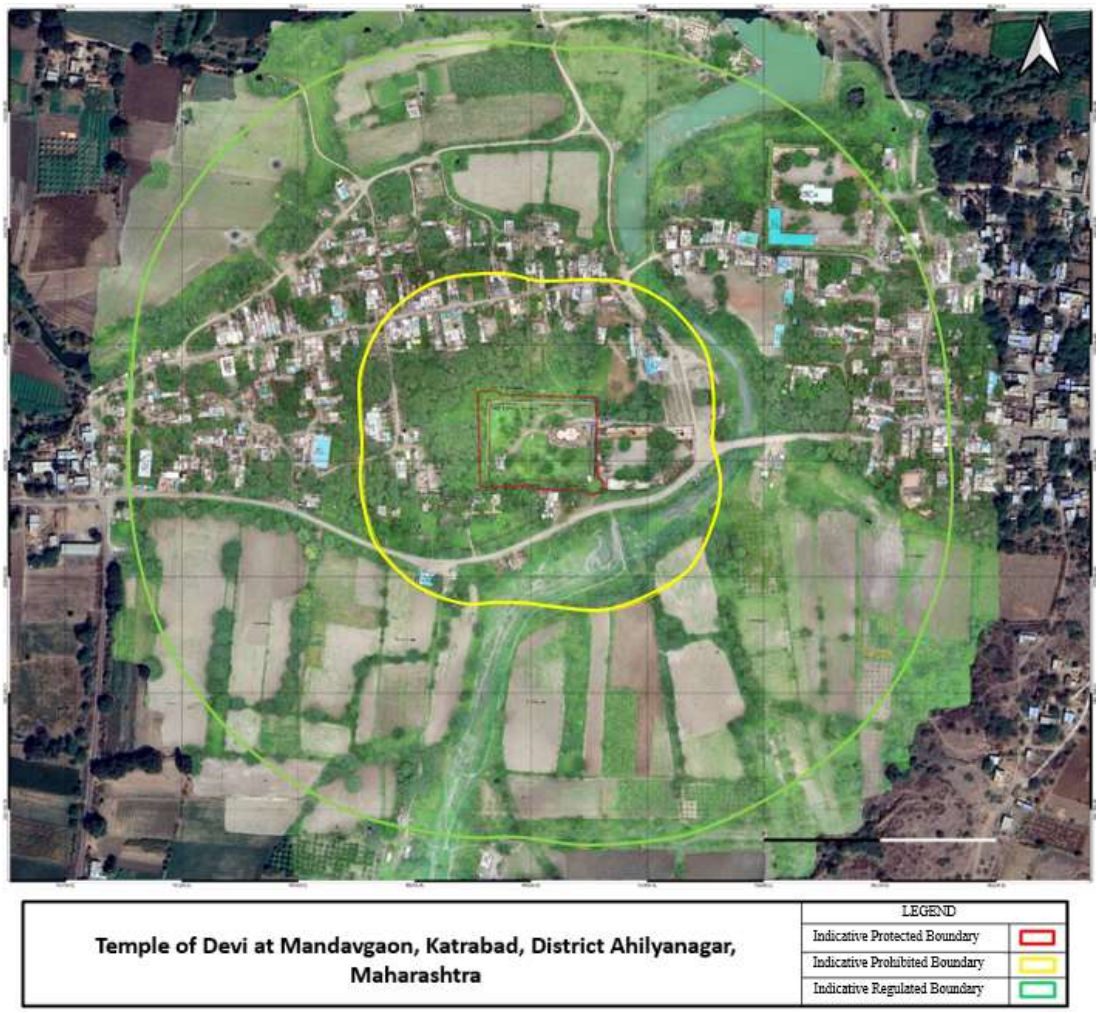

Figure 1: Satellite imagery showing the location of The Temple of Devi, Mandavgaon, Katrabad, District-Ahmednagar (now known as Ahilyanagar), Maharashtra, along with the indicative Protected, Prohibited and Regulated Areas.

3.2 Protected boundary of the Protected Monument:

The boundary of the Protected Monument The Temple of Devi, Mandavgaon, Katrabad, 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 The Temple of Devi, Mandavgaon, Katrabad, 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 shrine likely dating back to the 12th–13th CE, reflecting the regional Maratha and Hemadpanti architectural influences characteristic of Ahmednagar's historic temple belt. The Protected Monument is centrally located in the village settlement and holds cultural and religious significance for the local community. The sanctum enshrines a stone idol of Devi, signifying long-standing ritual use, and a Nandi-like subsidiary sculpture is placed in alignment with the shrine. The exterior walls emphasize linear and geometric patterns with minimal figurative decoration, presenting a functional architectural expression that embodies the spiritual and historical legacy of early medieval Deccan temples.[1]

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

The Protected Monument, measuring about 42 × 25 metres and rising to approximately 6 metres, represents a mature phase of Hemadpanti temple architecture. It is enclosed by a boundary wall with an east-facing entrance. The temple consists of a Mandapa, Antarala, and Garbha-Griha with a small entrance porch. The sanctum houses a stone idol of the Devi on a long-used pedestal, with a subsidiary guardian-like sculpture aligned before it. The extant beams and lintels indicate that the Mandapa was originally roofed with stone slabs, subsequent repairs were executed using undressed stones and reused architectural fragments. The Shikhara retains stepped, tiered projections typical of Hemadpanti style, while the exterior shows linear mouldings and geometric stonework. Mandapa pillars transition from square to octagonal and circular forms, topped with bracket-like elements.[2]

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**.

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[1] Archaeological Survey of India, Aurangabad Circle.

[2] Ibid.

3.5.2 Daily footfalls and occasional gathering numbers:

The Protected Monument reaches daily footfall of 4 to 5 visitors/tourists, 100-150 during Badi Ekadashi and 400-500 during the festival of Mahashivaratri as per Gram Panchayat of Mandavgaon.

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 'Mandavgaon Katrabad Gram Panchayat'.

Zoning regulations or master plan has not been prepared till date by the local 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 The Temple of Devi, Mandavgaon, Katrabad, 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 68,932 square metres and 17.03 acre.

b) Regulated Area is approximately 3,26,041 square metres and 80.56 acre.

5.2.2 Description of built-up area:

i. **North:**

An informal settlement with a few commercial and government buildings are located in the North-East, while mixed residential and commercial structures are situated in the North-West within the Prohibited Area. Rameshwar Temple (locally known as Govind Giri Mandir) in the North, Mandavgaon Fort, religious, residential, commercial and government buildings are located in the North-East, whereas residential and commercial structures in the North-West are located in the North-West within the Regulated Area.

ii. **East:**

A Zilla Parishad school and open area used as a vegetable market in the Prohibited Area. A mixed use, residential and commercial, governmental structures and public amenities are present, along with a bridge providing access to the Protected Monument within the Regulated Area, forming a high-density residential built-up area.

iii. **South:**

Commercial structures are sparsely located in the South, while a mixed-use development of residential and commercial buildings are located in the South-West within the Prohibited Area. A few residential buildings are present within the Regulated Area

iv. **West:**

Residential and commercial buildings along with a religious structure, are located within the Prohibited Area. A moderately dense mixed-use; residential and commercial buildings are located within the Regulated Area.

5.2.3 Description of green/open spaces:

i. **North:**

The North side of the Prohibited Area consists of open/vacant land while Regulated Area has cultivated land parcels along the Bhima River towards North-East.

ii. **East:**

The East side of the Prohibited and Regulated Area comprises open/vacant land along the Bhima River.

iii. **South:**

The South, South-East, and South-West sides of the Prohibited Area consists of open/vacant land while Regulated Area comprise cultivated land parcels located along the Bhima River.

iv. **West:**

The West side of the Prohibited and Regulated Area comprises cultivated land.

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

The Solapur Highway, a primary arterial route, runs along the North-East. Branching from this highway is the Shrigonda Road, a district road also oriented toward the North-East. Both routes consist predominantly of katchha (unpaved, earthen) surfaces and provide access to the main village of Mandavgaon.

5.2.5 Existing Heights of Buildings:

i. **North and East:**

Building heights in the North, North-East, North-West and East ranges from 3 to 4 meters (Ground structure) within the Prohibited Area. While, 3 to 7 metres (G to G+1) in the Regulated Area.

ii. **South and West:**

Building heights in the East and South ranges from 3 to 4 metres (Ground structure) within the Prohibited and 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:

The Talati office and a vegetable market are located in the North-East. A Zilla Parishad school is situated in the East and the Ganesha Mandir is present in the North-West within the Prohibited Area. The Gram Panchayat office,

Police Chowki and Post office are located in the North-East, while Sant Shiromani Shibir building is located in the North-West within the Regulated Area.

5.2.8 Access to the Protected Monument:

The Protected Monument is primarily accessible from the East via a village road, which connects to the Shrigonda Road and from there, a katchha road leads to Mandavgaon village, providing both vehicular and pedestrian access.

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

Drinking water facility, village street lighting, solid waste management, storm water drainage facilities are present within the Prohibited Area and the Regulated Area of the Protected Monument.

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 Temple of Devi in Mandavgaon, dedicated to the Goddess Devi, exemplifies early medieval craftsmanship. It features a partially preserved tiered Shikhara with refined mouldings and miniature spires, an east-facing Mandapa with carved pillars and remnants of perforated stone screens, and a Garbha-Griha housing the main idol along with a subsidiary guardian sculpture. A stepped Pushkarani lies within the temple precinct, and scattered architectural fragments indicate later repairs, collectively presenting the Temple of Devi as a lasting testament to the technical skill and artistic sensibilities of early medieval artisans in the Ahmednagar region.[3]

Historical Value:

The Temple of Devi in Mandavgaon, Katrabad, dating to the 12th–13th CE, is a significant historical and cultural monument reflecting the architectural and spiritual identity of its period. Built in the regional Yadava-Hemadpanti style, it features a tiered Shikhara, finely carved pillars, and an east-facing layout dedicated to the Devi, aligning with contemporary temples in Maharashtra. The structure exemplifies skilled craftsmanship, symbolic detailing, and traditional ritual planning, serving as a lasting testament to the artistic, cultural, and devotional heritage of early medieval Deccan society.[4]

Archaeological Value:

The Protected Monument, dedicated to Devi, is believed to have originally been a Laxmi Narayana shrine. Its layout comprises a sanctum, a hall with three entrances, and a surviving porch, although the Garbha-Griha and Maha-Mandapa are missing and were subsequently repaired. The capitals feature figures with cobras on the pilaster brackets. The shrine, accessed through a well-carved doorway at a lower level than the Maha-Mandapa, houses an image of Devi and a five-foot-high mutilated image of Laxmi Narayana. Externally, apart from a string course of lozenge ornamentation, the temple displays minimal carvings. The pillars are shaped in square, octagonal, and round sections, while the outer walls are adorned with geometrical designs and mouldings.[5]

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

There are encroachments observed in close proximity to the Protected Monument, particularly towards the East which include temporary and semi-permanent uses such as a vegetable market and a Zilla Parishad (ZP) school, which create localized pressure on the Protected Monument within the Prohibited Area. The Regulated Area,

[3] Archaeological Survey of India, Aurangabad Circle.

[4] Archaeological Survey of India, Aurangabad Circle.

[5] Archaeological Survey of India, Aurangabad Circle.

by contrast, exhibits minimal urbanisation and is characterised by low-rise development.

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, with a height of approximately 5 metres, has limited visibility due to surrounding development and vegetation.

Visibility from the Protected Monument:

Village houses and dense vegetation are located to the North and the East. Scattered vegetation, village houses adjacent to the Bhima River are present to the South, while cultivated land and scattered vegetation are present towards the West in the Prohibited Area.

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, commercial, agricultural, government, other purposes, hills and river/water bodies.

6.5 Archaeological heritage remains other than the Protected Monument:

No archaeological heritage remains are reported as yet, in the Prohibited and the Regulated Areas of the Protected Monument.

6.6 Cultural landscapes:

The vicinity of the Protected Monument is characterized by a heterogeneous composition of religious, residential, and commercial structures, interspersed with open and cultivated lands. Temples and public amenities serve as central node for social and cultural activities, whereas markets facilitate the day-to-day needs of the local community. The undulating terrain, and existing road network significantly influence settlement patterns and connectivity within the area. The interplay of built forms and natural features contribute to a distinct cultural and visual identity.

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

The Protected Monument is set within a natural landscape defined by the Bhima River and scattered vegetation, which together form an integral part of its environmental and cultural setting. These natural elements act as effective protective buffers by filtering dust and environmental pollutants, stabilising the soil, and limiting encroachment in the surrounding areas. In addition to enhancing the visual and ecological character of the site, this close relationship between the monument and its natural surroundings contributes to a balanced and sustainable setting that supports the long-term conservation and preservation of the Protected Monument.

6.8 Usage of open space and constructions:

The market for vegetables and fruits is located on the North, the school playground is situated on the East within the Prohibited Area. Rameshwar Temple (locally known as Govind Giri Mandir), along with an open ground for public gatherings, panchayat meetings and festivals is located in the North within the Regulated Area.

6.9 Traditional, Historical and Cultural activities:

Festivals like Dussehra are celebrated within the Prohibited Area and the Regulated Area of the Protected Monument.

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

Skyline as visible from the Protected Monument:

The North and East are dominated by two-storey houses and largely obscured by trees in front yards. Towards the South and the West, the skyline features sparse low-rise structures and scattered trees.

Skyline as visible from the Regulated Areas:

The Protected Monument is clearly visible from the North and the East, while it is partially obscured from the South and the West by single-storey houses and trees in the vicinity. (Annexure-IV)

6.11 Traditional architecture:

Mandavgaon Fort is present in the North-East within the Prohibited Area. The historic fort structure is presently in use as Sonubai Sakharam Mahajan Shetki School. Mandavgaon Fort is a medieval Deccan fortification constructed primarily of locally available basalt stone in random rubble masonry bonded with lime mortar. The defensive walls are thick and follow the natural contours of the terrain, incorporating bastions for surveillance and protection. The fort is tentatively dated to the 15th–17th century CE and is associated with regional powers of the Deccan, including the Ahmadnagar Sultanate and later the Maratha period under Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj for administrative and defensive purposes.

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, 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 **7.5 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 should 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 aluminium, fibre 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 aluminium 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 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. Temporary structures like vegetable market may be relocated away from the Prohibited and Regulated Areas of the Protected Monument.

ii. Open spaces such as farmland and public gathering grounds within the Prohibited and the Regulated Areas should be preserved as natural buffers.

iii. The widening of access roads, footpaths, and circulation, if done, should be in the direction away from the Protected boundary of the Protected Monument as far as feasible.

iv. The Bhima 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.

v. 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.

vi. LED or digital signs, plastic, fiberglass, or any other highly reflective synthetic material should not be used for signage in the vicinity of the Protected Monument or its immediate surroundings.

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 Monuments of national importance and their Prohibited and Regulated Areas.

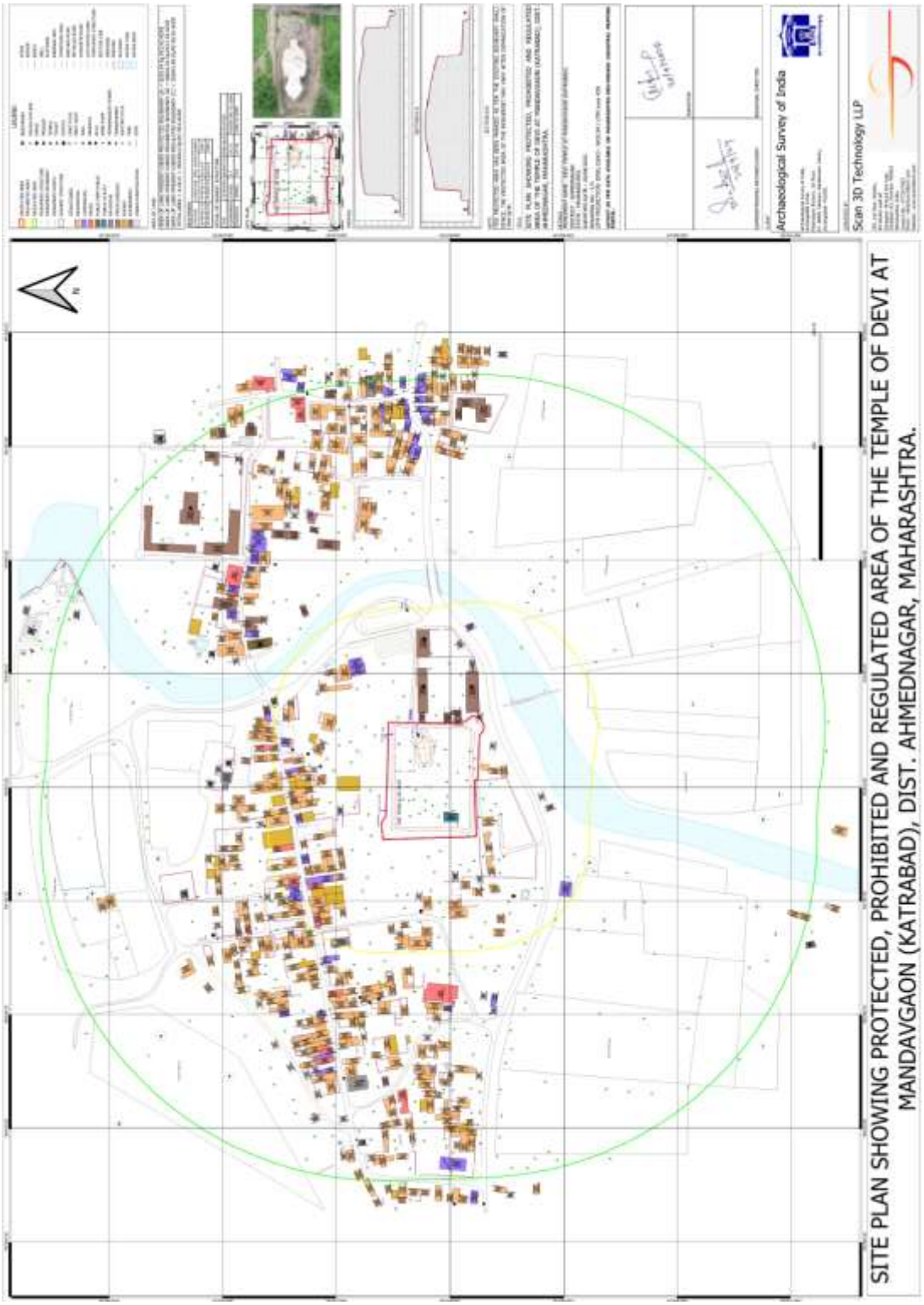
ii. The area may be declared as a plastic and polythene free zone.

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

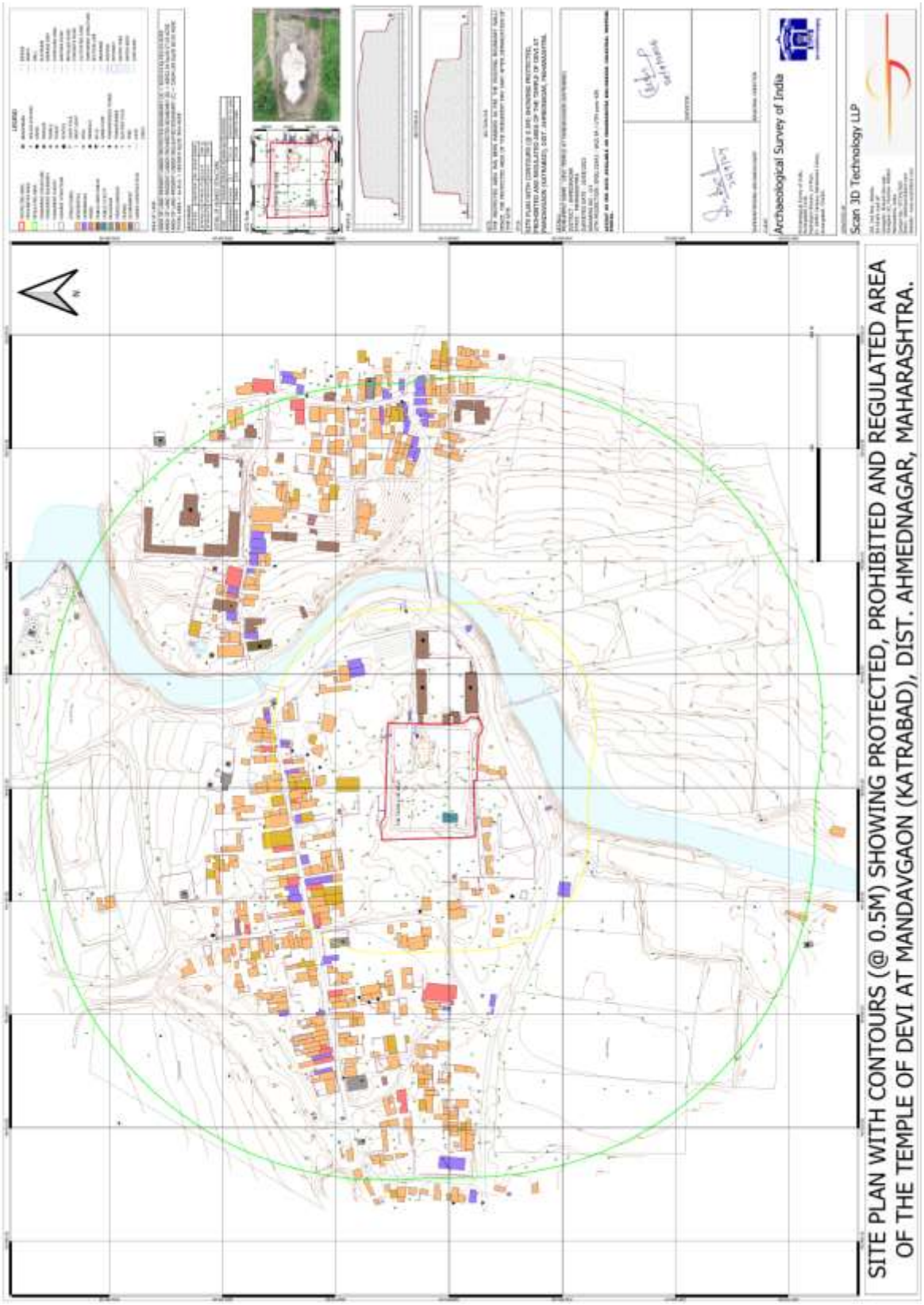
ANNEXURE–I

Survey Plan of The Temple of Devi, Mandavgaon, Katrabad, District-Ahmednagar (now known as Ahilyanagar), Maharashtra



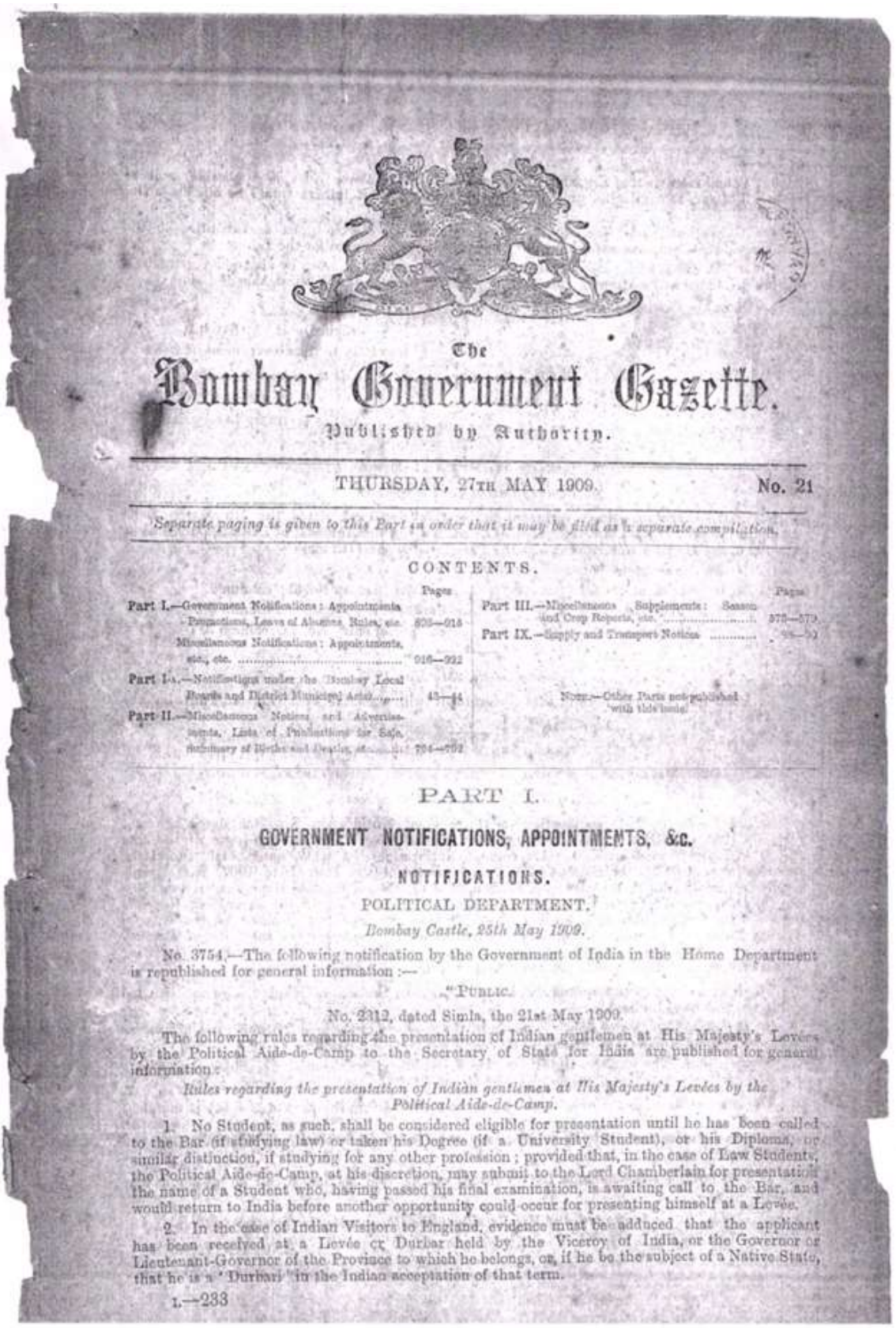
ANNEXURE–I (a)

Contour Survey Plan of The Temple of Devi, Mandavgaon, Katrabad, District-Ahmednagar (now known as Ahilyanagar), Maharashtra



ANNEXURE-II

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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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.

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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 Mahals.	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. 215, 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. 260 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 242.
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.

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 :—

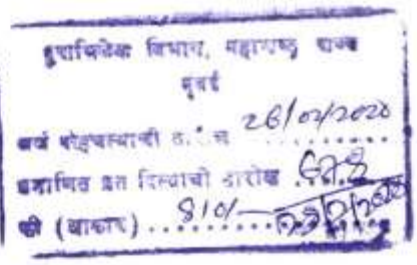
	Cases.	Deaths.	Total mortality.
Bombay City	183	161	624
Karáchi District—			
Karáchi Town and Port	86	84	..
Surat District—			
Bulsár Port	2	1	
Thána District—			
Bassein Port	1	1	
Bándra Port	2	2	
Other places	15	15	
Poona District—			
Poona town	1*	...	
Other places	3	1	
Kolába District—			
Alibág 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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Assistant Director of Archives
Government of Maharashtra
Mumbai

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)	Do.	Mandavgaon, Katrabad	The Temple of Devi	1(a)	Govt.

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

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.

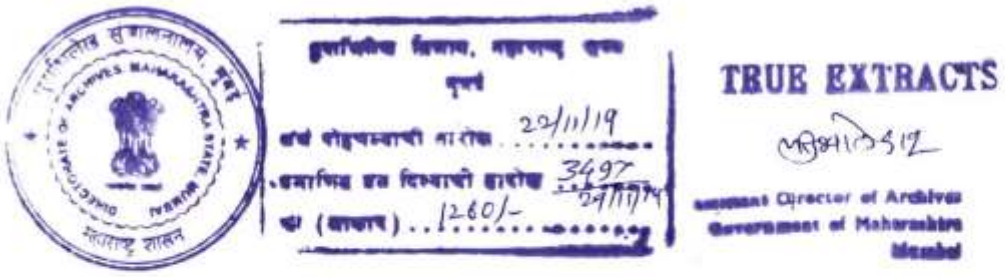
Serial No.	Place where the monument is situated.		Name or description of the monument.	Class of monument, or other remarks.
	Táluka.	Town or Village.		
1	2	3	4	5
1	Ahmednagar ...	Mehekari ..	Salabatkhan's Tomb ..	I (a).
2	Do. ...	Ahmednagar ...	The Faria Bagh ...	II (a).
3	Do. ...	Do. ..	The Tomb of 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. 1229.—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. ...	Lohógad ...	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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Government of Maharashtra
Mumbai

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: West side view of the Protected Monument.

Image 2: East view of the Protected Monument.

Image 3: South view of the Protected Monument.

Image 4: North side view of the Protected Monument.

Image 5: Image showing East Side entrance gate of Protected Monument.

Image 6: View of the bridge over river providing access to the Protected Monument from the East.

Image 7: View of the Access Road to the Protected Monument.

Image 8: Mandi area North-East side within Prohibited Area.

Image 9: Shani Mandir on South-West direction within Prohibited Area.

Image 10: Talati Office on in North Side within Prohibited Area.

Image 11: Gate of Sonubai Sakharam Mahajan Shetki School (Old Fort) in North-East direction within Regulated Area.

Image 12: Backside fort wall of the Sonubai Sakharam Mahajan Shetki School (Old Fort) in the North-East within Regulated Area.

Image 13: Gram Panchayat office in North-East direction within Regulated Area.

Image 14: Village bus stop towards East within the Regulated Area.

Image 15: Sant Shiromani temple towards the West within the Regulated Area.

Image 16: Rameshwar Temple (locally known as Govind Giri Mandir) in the North within Regulated Area.