**फा.ई.15-331/एनएमए/एचबीएल-2024**

**भारत सरकार**

**संस्कृति मंत्रालय**

**राष्ट्रीय संस्मारक प्राधिकरण**

**सार्वजनिक नोटिस**

जनसाधारण के ध्यान में यह लाया जाता है कि सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा संरक्षित संस्मारक - **खाम बाबा (हेलियोडोरोस पिलर), विदिशा, मध्य प्रदेश** का धरोहर उप-विधि का मसौदा प्राचीन संस्मारक तथा पुरातात्विक स्थल और अवशेष अधिनियम, 1958 की धारा 20(ड़) 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, भोपाल सर्कल **www.asibhopal.nic.in**

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 **जनवरी, 2024** 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 **जनवरी, 2024** की अवधि समाप्त होने से पूर्व प्राप्त आपत्तियों अथवा सुझावों पर निर्णय लेगा।

सव्यसाची मारवाहा

**(कर्नल सव्यसाची मारवाहा)**

**निदेशक, एनएमए**

04.12.2024

सत्यमेव जयते

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**MINISTRY OF CULTURE**
**NATIONAL MONUMENTS AUTHORITY**

# Draft Heritage Bye Laws for Khamb Baba (Heliodoros Pillar), Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh

# GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
# MINISTRY OF CULTURE
# NATIONAL MONUMENTS AUTHORITY

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 E 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 Centrally Protected Monument **"Khamb Baba, (Heliodoros Pillar), Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh"** prepared by the MANIT Bhopal, as required by Rule 18, sub-rule (2) 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 TilakMarg, New Delhi or email at hbl-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.

## Heritage Bye-Laws for Khamb Baba (Heliodoros Pillar), Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh

## CHAPTER I
## Preliminary

### 1.1 Short title, extent, and commencements:-

These regulations shall be known as the 2021 Bye-Laws of the National Monuments Authority for Centrally Protected Monuments. **Heritage Bye Laws for Khamb Baba (Heliodoros Pillar), Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh.** They shall apply throughout the prohibited and regulated areas of the monuments. These regulations shall take effect from the date of their publication.

### 1.2 Definitions: -

In these bye-laws, unless the context otherwise requires -

i. Ancient monument' refers to any structure, construction, monument, tumulus, burial site, cave, rock carving, inscription, or monolith that possesses historical, archaeological, or artistic significance and has existed for at least one hundred years. This definition encompasses:

- The remnants of an ancient monument.
- The location of an ancient monument.
- Any adjacent land necessary for enclosing, protecting, or maintaining such a monument.
- The pathways and facilities needed to access and conveniently inspect an ancient monument.

ii. "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. Such portion of land adjoining the area as may be required for fencing or covering in or otherwise preserving it.

iii. The means of access to, and convenient inspection of the area.

iv. "Act" means the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 (24 of 1958), as amended.

v. "Archaeological officer" means and officer of the Department of Archaeology of the Government of India not lower in rank than Assistant Superintendent of Archaeology.

vi. "Authority" means the National Monuments Authority constituted under Section 20F of the Act.

vii. "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.

viii. 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.

ix. "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.

x. "Floor area ratio (FAR)" means the quotient obtained by dividing the total covered area (plinth area) on all floors by the area of the plot.

FAR = Total covered area of all floors divided by plot area.

xi. "Government" means The Government of India.

xii. “Maintain”, with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, includes the fencing, covering in, repairing, restoring and cleansing of 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.

xiii. “Owner” includes-

A joint owner invested with powers of management on behalf of himself and other joint owners and the successor-in-title of any such owner; and any manager or trustee exercising powers of management and the successor-in-office of any such manager or trustee.

xiv. “Preservation” means maintaining the fabric of a place in its existing and retarding deterioration.

xv. “Prohibited area” means any area specified or declared to be a prohibited area under section 20A.

xvi. “Protected area” means any archaeological site and remains which is declared to be of national importance by or under this Act.

xvii. “Protected monument” means any ancient monument which is declared to be of national importance by or under this Act.

xviii. “Regulated area” means any area specified or declared to be a regulated area under section 20B.

xix. “Re-construction” means any erection of a structure or building to its pre-existing structure, having the same horizontal and vertical limits.

xx. “Repair and renovation” mean alterations to a pre-existing structure or building but shall not include construction or re-construction.

xxi. The words and expressions used herein and not defined shall have the same meaning as assigned in the Act.

# CHAPTER II

## Background of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological sites and remains (AMASR) Act, 1958

### 2.1 Background of the Act:

Background of the Act Heritage Bye-Laws is intended to guide physical, social and economic interventions within 300m in all directions of the Centrally Protected Monuments. The 300m 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 one hundred meters in all directions and (ii) the Regulated Area, the area beginning at the limit of the Prohibited Area and extending to a distance of two hundred meters 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 16 June, 1992, or which had been subsequently constructed with the approval of DG, 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 Act related to Heritage Bye-laws: -

The AMASR Act, 1958, as amended Section 20E and Rule 22 of 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 Centrally Protected Monuments. The Rule provides parameters for the preparation of Heritage Bye-Laws. The National Monuments Authority (Conditions of Service of Chairman and Members of Authority and Conduct of Business) Rules, 2011, Rule 18 specifies the process of approval of Heritage Bye-laws by the Authority.

### 2.3 Rights and Responsibilities of Applicant: -

Section 20C, 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 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 may be, make an application to the Competent Authority for carrying out construction or 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 III

## Location and Setting of Protected Monument - Khamb Baba (Heliodoros Pillar), Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh

### 3.1 Location and Setting of the Monument:

Khamb Baba is located 10 kilometers from Sanchi and is well-connected by road and rail. The nearest railway station is Vidisha. Khamb Baba (Heliodoros Pillar), Vidisha is located at, **Latitude 23°54'95" N; Longitude 77°'80'01"E** GPS Coordinates. The Khamb Baba (Heliodoros Pillar) is situated 60 km from Bhopal by road. The Vidisha Railway Station is approximately 4.5 km from the monument, while the Raja Bhoj International Airport in Bhopal serves as the nearest airport connecting the city of Vidisha with other regions and is situated approximately 69 km from the monument **(Refer Annexure-I)**.

*Figure 1: Satellite image showing location of the cluster of Centrally Protected Monument, Khamb Baba (Heliodoros Pillar), Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh.*

### 3.2 Protected boundary of the Monument:

The protected boundary of this Protected Monument**, Khamb Baba, Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh** may be seen at **Annexure-I.**

#### 3.2.1 Notification Map/ Plan as per ASI records:

Gazette notification of the monument may be seen at **Annexure-II.**

### 3.3 History of the Monument:

The Khamb Baba (Heliodoros Pillar) is a significant archaeological and historical Site that dates to the 2nd century BCE. The pillar is a stone column that was erected by a Greek ambassador named Heliodoros. The pillar bears two inscriptions in Brahmi characters and Prakrit language. One of these inscriptions states that the column was erected as a Garuda pillar in honor of the god Vasudeva (Vishnu) by Heliodoros, a Greek inhabitant of Taxila. Heliodoros came to the court of Bhagabhadra, a king of Central India, as an ambassador from Antialcidas, an Indo-Bactrian king of Punjab. It is evident that Heliodoros embraced the Bhagavata religion, as he described himself as a Bhagavata, a follower of the Vaishnava sect. The column is dated to approximately 150 BCE.

This pillar was first noticed by Alexander Cunningham in 1877. The 1963-65 excavations uncovered evidence of a 4th to 3rd-century BCE elliptical shrine, destroyed by floods around 200 BCE. A subsequent temple to Vasudeva, featuring a wooden pillar (Garuda Dhvaja), succumbed to floods in the 2nd-century BCE

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

The pillar has two inscriptions that describe its construction under the patronage of Indo-Greek ambassador Heliodoros in the early 2nd century BCE. The pillar stands 5.39 meters (17.7 feet) tall above a square platform measuring 3.65 meters (12 feet) on each side. The platform is 0.91 meters (3 feet) high above the ground.

The pillar's shaft is divided into three segments crowned by a decorated abacus. The lower, middle and upper segments have eight, sixteen and thirty-two sides respectively with the upper being the shortest. The border between the lower and middle segments is decorated with a carved ring of floral half-medallions in relief. The middle and upper segments are separated by a mid-relief garland of entwined vines, looped around honeysuckle flowers and fruits, and supported by pairs of geese. Above the upper part is a smooth cylindrical section mounted with the capital, which includes an upturned bell-shaped lotus base and a cubical abacus that appears to have featured animal motifs. The inscriptions suggest that a sculpted figure of Garuda in an earlier, less anthropomorphic form may have surmounted it.

The lower segment of the shaft bears two sets of inscriptions, each written across three faces opposing sides of the pillar.

The first set of inscriptions identifies Heliodoros as a Bhagavata and as an ambassador sent by the Indo-Greek king Antialcidas to the court of the Shunga King Bhagabhadra. The second set, inscribed on the other face of the pillar, offers advice on the path to immortality/ recommending self-control, self-denial and watchfulness. Due to his description as a Bhagavata, Heliodoros is believed to have been an adherent of a Vaishnava cult. The pillar

is locally known as Khamb Baba (Heliodoros Pillar) meaning the pillar saint, or father and is occasionally worshipped.

## 3.5 Current Status:

### 3.5.1 Condition of the Monument- condition assessment:

The maintenance and preservation of the Centrally Protected Monument (CPM) and its protected area is the exclusive domain of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). The Photographs depicting the present condition of the protected monument is appended in **Annexure–V.**

### 3.5.2 Daily footfalls and occasional gathering numbers:

The monument attracts approximately 30-35 visitors daily.

# CHAPTER IV

## Existing zoning, if any, in the local area development plans

### 4.1 Existing zoning:

There is no zoning assigned under existing guidelines of Vidisha Development Plan 2031. Vidisha Development Plan 2031 may be seen in **Annexure - IV**.

### 4.2 Existing Guidelines of the Local Bodies:

The general guidelines for the construction are as per Vidisha Development Plan 2031 and "Madhya Pradesh Bhumi Vikas Niyam 1984, revised 2012," both defined under the Madhya Pradesh Nagar Tatha Gram Nivesh Adhiniyam, 1973 (No. 23, Year - 1973).

# CHAPTER V

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

### 5.1 Survey Plan:

Survey Plan of Khamb Baba (Heliodoros Pillar) may be seen at **Annexure-I.**

### 5.2 Analysis of surveyed data:

#### 5.2.1 Prohibited Area and Regulated Area details:

i. The Protected Area of the monuments is 3607 sqm (0.89 Acres) approximately.

ii. The Prohibited Area of the monuments is 55676 sqm (13.75 Acres) approximately.

iii. The Regulated Area of the monuments is 300646 sqm (74.29 Acres) approximately.

#### 5.2.2 Description of built-up area.

**Prohibited Area**

i. **North:** The Prohibited Area mainly has a small, sparsely populated residential settlement. In the north, there are a few low-rise houses and small shops, along with buildings used for farming.

ii. **West**: The Prohibited Area has agricultural and open land to the west, with few houses to the west.

iii. **East:** In the east, there is a shed and other low-height temporary structures, along with a house.

iv. **South:** There are a few low-rise houses scattered in the southwest direction.

**Regulated area:**

**i.** **North:** In the northwest of the Regulated Area, low-rise houses are situated. Some buildings, like warehouses, Gram Panchayat building, and a temple, are also present.

**ii.** **West:** The Regulated Area to the west of the protected monument has a few low-rise houses and a few buildings such as a tent house is present.

**iii.** **East:** There are no buildings in the eastern part of the Regulated Area.

**iv.** **South:** Similarly, no built-up structures are present at the south direction in Regulated Area.

### 5.2.3 Description of green/open spaces:

i. **North:** Lot of green open spaces are present in the Prohibited and Regulated Area with cultivated land.

ii. **South:** The presence of green open land as agricultural land in the South. The Halali River, which is a tributary of the Betwa River flows to the southeast, south, and southwest of the monument, within the Regulated area.

iii. **East:** The presence of agricultural land in the East in the Prohibited and Regulated Area.

iv. **West:** Prescence of agricultural land can be seen in the West.

Agricultural land surrounds the Protected Monument. Most of the area is covered by agricultural land in the Prohibited and Regulated Area.

### 5.2.4 Area covered under circulation- roads, footpaths etc.:

The state highway (Vidisha-Ashok Nagar) arterial road connects to a sub-arterial road in the regulated area. The arterial road leads to the monument through this sub-arterial road in the prohibited area. A narrow-paved path with a steel gate provides access to the monument.

### 5.2.5 Heights of buildings (Zone wise):

The building heights in the prohibited area range from 3 to 6 meters, with the maximum height being 6 meters. The buildings vary between ground level (G) and ground plus one floor (G+1) in the north. In the west the heights range from 3 meters to 6.0 meters, which are predominantly residential buildings along with a few mixed-use. Few structures are present in the southeast, with an average height of 3 meters, and are ground-floor houses. The eastern direction has fewer structures with ground floor and height is average 3.0 meters.

### 5.2.6 State protected monuments and listed Heritage Buildings by local Authorities, if available, within the Prohibited/Regulated Area:

There is no state protected monument or any other protected monument present in the Prohibited Area and Regulated Area.

### 5.2.7 Public amenities:

Public amenities like drinking water, information boards, trash bins are available at site.

### 5.2.8 Access to monument:

The arterial road connects to the monument through a sub-arterial road located within the prohibited area. After passing through this sub-arterial road, a narrow-paved path, linked by a steel gate, provides direct access to the monument. The monument is accessed through a steel gate entrance in the masonry compound wall, which is fenced with a steel grill along the Protected Area's boundary.

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

The Protected Area has dustbins. Parking is available in the north near to the compound wall of the monument in the Prohibited Area.

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

There is no zoning as per the Vidisha Development Plan 2031.

# CHAPTER VI

## Architectural, historical, and archaeological value of the monument

### 6.1 Architectural, historical, and archaeological value:

**Architectural Value:**
The pillar features a blend of Indian and Hellenistic architectural styles, reflecting the influence of Greco-Bactrian culture in the region during the second century BCE. The capital of the pillar is adorned with volutes, a decorative element characteristic of the Hellenistic style. This combination of styles highlights the cultural exchange between India and the Greco-Bactrian world at that time.

**Historical Value:**

The pillar highlights the diplomatic and cultural contacts between the Indo-Greeks and the Mauryan Empire in the 2nd century BCE. It serves as a physical reminder of the historical ties and interactions between them.

The Khamb Baba (Heliodoros Pillar) is a significant archaeological artifact that aids historians and archaeologists in creating a timeline of contacts between Indo-Greeks and Indian society. It offers insightful information about the historical exchanges between religion and culture.

**Archaeological Value:** The Heliodoros pillar, being dated rather precisely to the period of the reign of Antialcidas (approximately 150 BCE), is an essential marker of the evolution of Indian art during the Sunga period. Following the Pillars of Ashoka, this is the next pillar clearly associated with a datable inscription.

The motifs on the pillar are key in dating some of the architectural elements of the nearby Buddhist complex of Sanchi. For example, the reliefs of Stupa No.2 in Sanchi are dated to the last quarter of the 2nd century BCE due to their similarity with architectural motifs of the Heliodoros Pillar as well as similarities of the paleography of the inscriptions.

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

The monument is facing ongoing development pressures. There is a danger of development and encroachment around the structure. Vehicle pollution and vibrations resulting from infrastructure developments could negatively impact on the structural integrity of the pillar and the state of the inscriptions.

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

The monument is mostly visible from all directions. The pillar can be seen from most directions within the Prohibited Area. In some parts of the Prohibited and Regulated Areas, vegetation and a few structures partially block the view of the Protected Monument.

### 6.4 Land-use to be identified:

The land use designated in the Vidisha Development Plan 2031 is agriculture, as shown in Annexure-V.

### 6.5 Archaeological heritage remains other than protected monuments:

There are no known archaeological heritage remains present in the vicinity of the monument.

### 6.6 Cultural landscapes:

There is no cultural landscape present around the Protected Monument.

### 6.7 Significant natural landscapes that form part of the cultural landscape and help in protecting monuments from environmental pollution:

There are no significant natural landscapes that form part of the cultural landscape around the Protected Monument. To the east, there is cultivated agricultural land within the Prohibited and Regulated Areas.

### 6.8 Usage of open space and constructions:

The open space in the Protected Area features paved pathways and is surrounded by a compound wall. The open spaces are primarily used for agricultural purposes in all directions within the Prohibited and Regulated Areas. The largest area of cultivated land is located to the east both in the Prohibited and Regulated Area.

### 6.9 Traditional, historical, and cultural activities:

There are no known traditional, historical, and cultural activities found in the area.

### 6.10 Skyline as visible from the monument and from Regulated Areas:

The Protected Monument, 6 meters in height and situated on an elevated platform, is visible from all directions within the Protected Area. It is partially visible from various vantage points and blends into the skyline from the northwest and southwest in the Regulated Area. The surrounding trees dominate the area, creating a natural backdrop that enhances its presence from distant points in all directions within the Regulated Area.

### 6.11 Traditional Architecture:

Traditional architecture in the Regulated and Prohibited areas is reflected in the low-cost, locally built houses. In the northwest of the Regulated Area, some warehouses are constructed with steel sheet coverings and trussed roofing.

### 6.12 Development plan, as available, by the local authorities:

Vidisha Development Plan 2031 may be seen in **Annexure-IV**.

### 6.13 Permissible Building related parameters:

Proposed Building related parameters for New Construction:

#### 6.13.A Prohibited Area:

As per Section 20A (4) of 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.B Regulated Area:

All the development control norms and building regulations specified in the Vidisha Development Plan 2031 and the Madhya Pradesh Bhumi Vikas Niyam 1984, amended 2012, defined under the Madhya Pradesh Nagar Tatha Gram Nivesh Adhiniyam, 1973, as and when amended shall be applicable, however, the height and other parameters specified in this document shall be applicable in the Regulated Area of the monument.

**(a) Height of the construction on the site:**

The maximum permissible height should be 7.5 meters including the staircase tower and the parapet wall.

Construction of the basement may not be permitted to mitigate any adverse impact on the structural safety of the Protected Monument.

(b) **Usage:**

The usage of the land should be as per the provisions of Vidisha Development Plan 2031, Directorate of Town and Country Planning, MP.

**(c) Facade design:**

The facade design of new construction must be minimalistic in nature, so that it does not overpower the monument. It is recommended that no tile cladding or use of aluminum composite panels on the exterior facade is permitted. The plumbing and electrical services should not be on the exterior of the building and use of glazing in façade should be avoided.

**(d) Roof Design:**

Flat roofs should be allowed. Structures using temporary materials such as tin sheets, aluminum, fiber glass, polycarbonate or similar materials should not be permitted on the roof of the building. Water tanks shall be screened off using brick walls.

**(e) Building material:**

Modern building materials may be used for construction. However, masonry and stone finishes should be used.

**(f) Color:**

The exterior color shall be of neutral tone used in harmony with the protected monument such as buff sandstone, beige and other earth colors.

**(g) Other Regulations:**

Proposal for the construction of any large-scale public infrastructure project like foot-over bridges, flyover, multi-level parking or any such project shall be subject to a detailed Heritage Impact Assessment report.

**6.14 Visitor facilities and amenities:**

Visitor facilities and amenities should be considered as far as feasible.

# CHAPTER VII

# Site Specific Recommendations

## 7.1 Site Specific Recommendations:

1. Development permission shall be based on a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) of the site. A prior HIA shall be conducted for any new development within the regulated area. The use of high-vibration-causing machinery, tools, equipment etc. is prohibited for upcoming projects.
2. Proper drainage systems for stormwater must be included in new developments, with provisions to channel the water into the Betwa River, which flows through the regulated area.
3. Additionally, temporary shielding at least 4.5 meters high, made of steel sheets, shall be installed along the protected area during the project and remain in place until its completion.
4. The front edge of the building must adhere closely to the existing street alignment. Meeting the minimum open space requirements should be accomplished through setbacks, internal courtyards, or terraces.
5. Steps and plinths are not allowed to extend into the right of way at ground level beyond the obstruction-free path of the street. The dimensions for the obstruction-free path shall be measured from the existing building edge line along the streets.
6. The use of LED or digital signs, plastic fiberglass, or highly reflective synthetic materials for signage is prohibited, within the heritage area. Banners may not be installed except for special events or fairs, with a maximum display duration of three days. No advertisements in the form of hoardings or bills are allowed within the heritage zone. Signage's should be strategically positioned to avoid obstructing views of heritage structures or monuments and should be oriented toward pedestrians. Hawkers and vendors are not permitted on the monument's periphery.
7. Public awareness and public participation within the Prohibited Area and regulated Area should be promoted for application of passive solar energy. The clean and green (Swatch Bharat scheme) should be promoted. Use of Eco-Friendly vehicles for movement in the vicinity of the Protected Monument may be encouraged to mitigate adverse impact on the monument due to vehicular emissions and vibrations. Construction of green buildings, including best practices like rainwater harvesting and ground water recharge techniques etc., should be encouraged.

## 7.2 Other recommendations:

i. Comprehensive public awareness campaigns should be implemented. Facilities for differently abled individuals must adhere to established standards. The provisions for differently abled people should be provided as per prescribed standards.

ii. The area should be designated as free from plastic and polythene use.

iii. A special zoning plan should be prepared.

iv. To maintain the authenticity and structural integrity of the Protected Monument, it is crucial to develop a comprehensive building-level conservation plan. Implement conservation techniques that respect the building's original fabric.

v. Refer to the National Disaster Management Guidelines for Cultural Heritage Sites and Precincts at https://ndma.gov.in/images/guidelines/Guidelines-Cultural-Heritage.pdf.

vi. future master plan/development plan may show all Protected Monuments/Area and their Prohibited and Regulated Area.

vii. For guidance. Regular public awareness initiatives, in partnership with the local Archaeological Survey of India office and involving local stakeholders and residents, should be organized to enhance public understanding of the area's archaeological significance, ASI must launch periodic public awareness program to aware the local public.

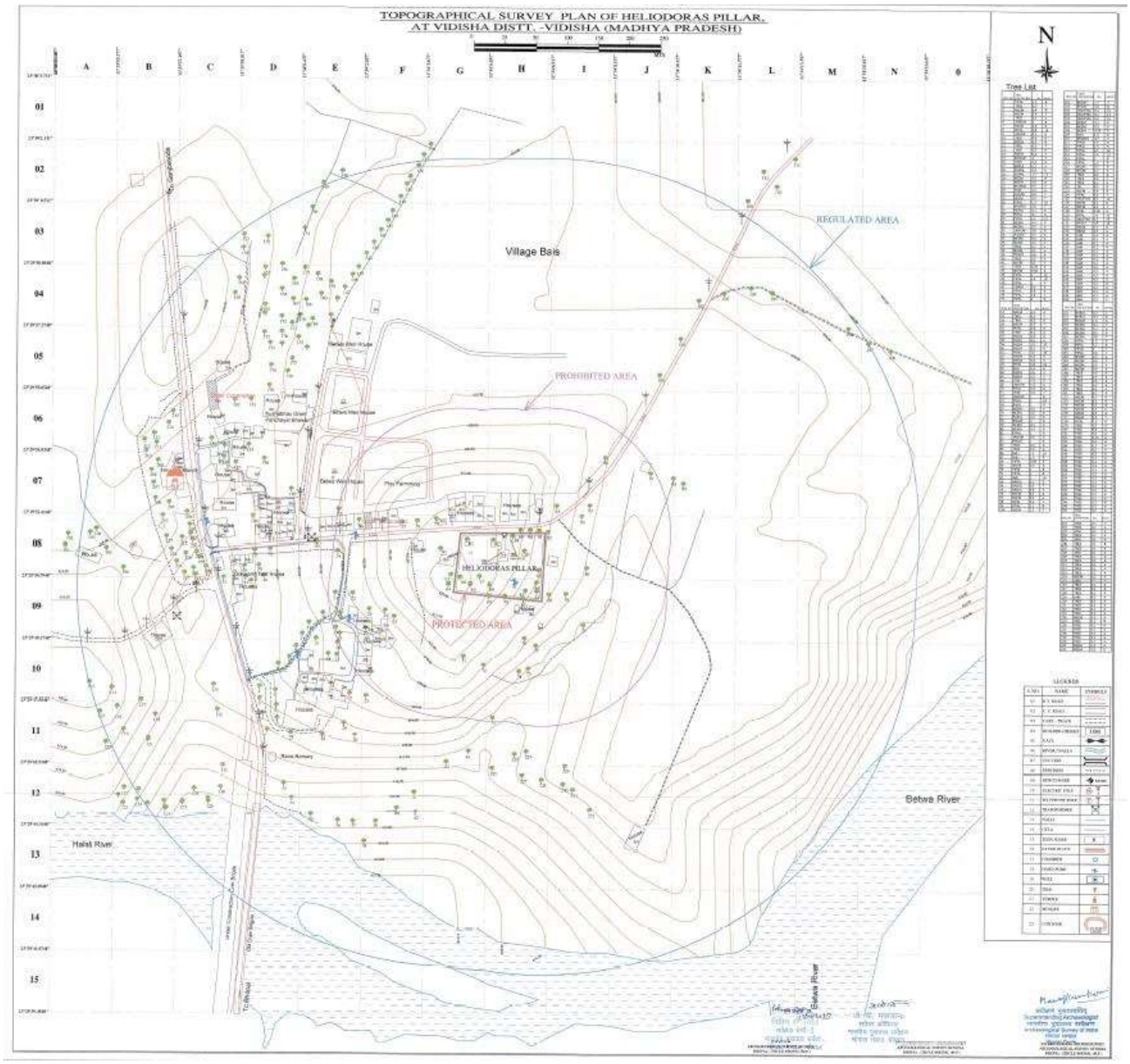
viii. Provision of the Tourist Interpretation Centre may be encouraged.

ix. The use of high-pollution machinery is banned in the Prohibited and Regulated Areas.

# ANNEXURES

## ANNEXURE-I

**Survey Plan showing the details of Protected, Prohibited and Regulated Area boundaries**



## ANNEXURE-II

**Original Gazette Notification of Khamb Baba (Heliodorus Pillar), Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh.**



| Serial No. | Name of monument | Locality |
|---|---|---|
| | **MADHYA BHARAT STATE—*contd.*** | |
| | *District Bhilsa—contd.* | |
| 4. | Mahadevi Temple | Gyaraspur |
| 5. | Bara Khambi | Udaypur |
| 6. | Pisnarika Temple | Do. |
| 7. | Udayeshwar Mahadeva Temple | Do. |
| 8. | Bhimagaja | Pathari |
| 9. | Caves | Do. |
| 10. | Bijamandal Mosque | Bhilsa |
| 11. | Lohangi Hill Capital | Do. |
| 12. | Caves 1 to 20 | Udaygiri |
| 13. | Dashavatara Temple | Badoh |
| 14. | Gadarmal Temple | Do. |
| 15. | Jain Temple | Do. |
| 16. | Sola Khambi | Do. |
| 17. | Khamb Bàba (Heliodoras Pillar) | Besnagar |
| 18. | Brick temples (two) | Khorat |
| 19. | Open Air Museum | Do. |
| 20. | Fort | Ater |
| | *District Dewas* | |
| 21. | Siddheshwar Temple | Nemawar |
| 22. | Unfinished Temple | Do. |
| | *District Dhar* | |
| 23. | Adar Gumbaz | Mandu |
| 24. | Alamgir Gate | Do. |
| 25. | Ancient Hindu Baodi | Do. |
| 26. | Ancient Hindu well | Do. |
| 27. | Andhori Baodi | Do. |
| 28. | Ashrafi Mahal | Do. |
| 29. | Baz Bahadur's palace | Do. |
| 30. | Bhagwania Gate | Do. |
| 31. | Bhangi Gate | Do. |
| 32. | Champa Baodi | Do. |
| 33. | Chhapan Mahal | Do. |
| 34. | Chistikhan's Mahal | Do. |
| 35. | Chor Kot | Do. |
| 36. | Chorakot Mosque | Do. |
| 37. | Nahar Jharokha Compound | Do. |
| 38. | Daika Mahal | Do. |
| 39. | Daike Chhote Bohen ka Mahal | Do. |
| 40. | Darya Khan's tomb | Do. |
| 41. | Delhi Gate | Do. |
| 42. | Dharmashala | Do. |
| 43. | Dilawarkhan's Mosque | Do. |
| 44. | Ek-khamba Mahal | Do. |
| 45. | Gadhara's Palace | Do. |
| 46. | Gadhasi's shop | Do. |
| 47. | Gadi Dharmaja | Do. |
| 48. | Hammam | Do. |
| 49. | Hathi Gate | Do. |

## ANNEXURE-III

### Existing Guidelines of the Local Bodies

Apart from the Development Plan, according to the "Madhya Pradesh Bhumi Vikas Niyam 1984, revised2012, subsection36", defined under the "Madhya Pradesh Nagar Tatha Gram Nivesh Adhiniyam, 1973(No.23, Year-1973), the various land uses are broadly classified as:

Table1:

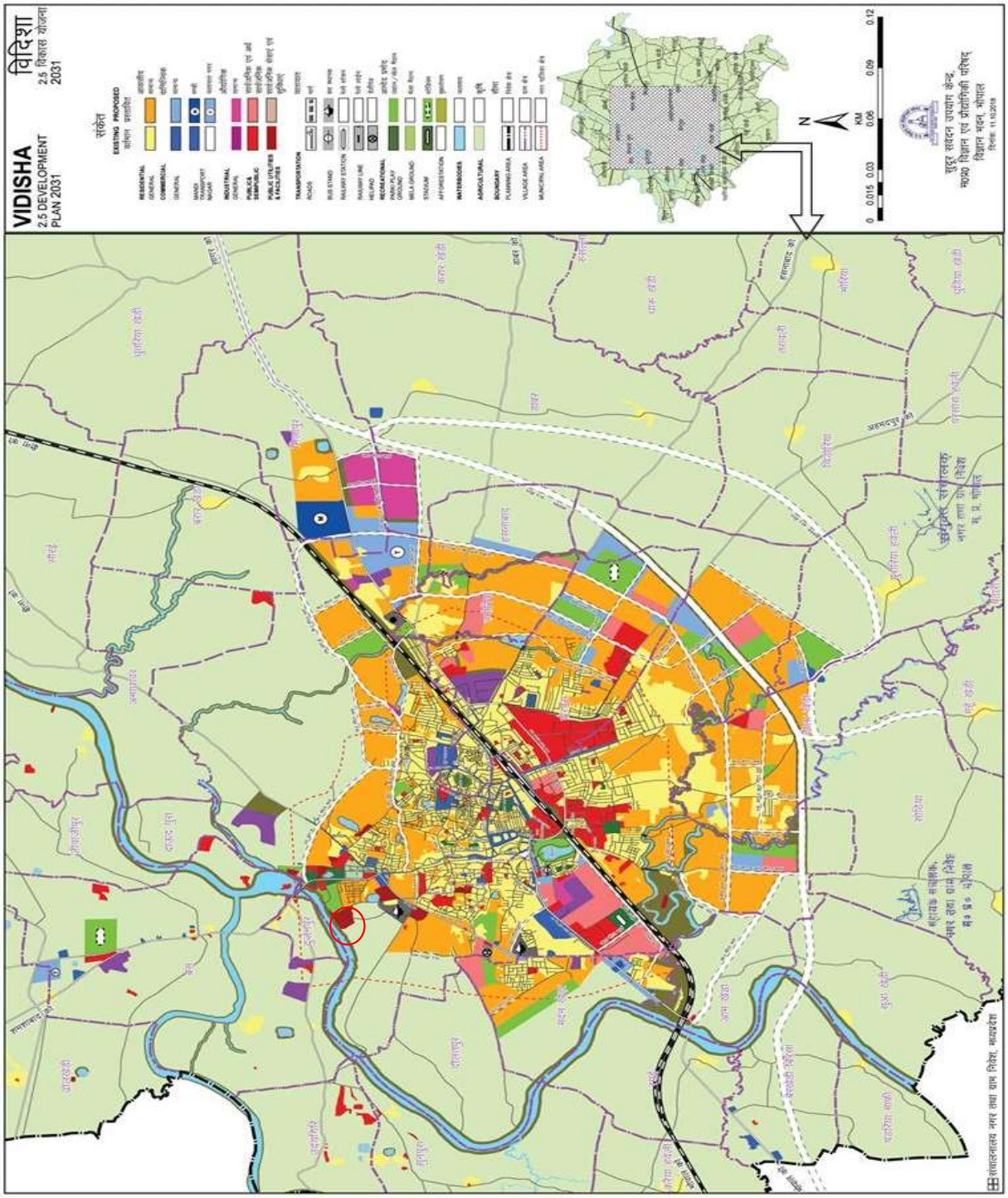
| | Land Use Zone | Land Use Sub-Zones | Nomenclature |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Residential | Residential | R1 |
| | | Residential with shop lines at Ground Floor | R2 |
| | | Medium Density | R3 |
| | | Low Density | R4 |
| | Commercial | City centre | C1 |
| | | Sub city centre | C2 |
| | | Community Centre | C3 |
| | | Local Shopping Centre | C4 |
| | | Convenience Shopping Centre | C5 |
| | | Mandi | C6 |
| | | Categorized Markets | C7 |
| | Industrial Zone | Service Industries | I1 |
| | | General Industries | I2 |
| | | Special Industries | I3 |
| | Recreational | Parks | G1 |
| | | Green belts or forest afforested area | G2 |
| | | Regional Parks (Zoological or Botanical Parks) | G3 |
| | | Preservation of Natural Areas or Landscape areas | G4 |
| | | Playgrounds | G5 |
| | | Stadiums | G6 |
| | | Lake Front Development | G7 |
| | | Exhibition Grounds | G8 |
| | Public Semipublic | Public Institutions and administrative Areas/ Education and Research/Health/Social/ Cultural Institutional activities | P |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Special Purpose | Tourism Promotion Zone | SP1 |
| | | Conservation Zone | SP2 |
| | | Dry Partor Container Depots | SP3 |
| | | Oil Depots or inflammable goods | SP4 |
| | | Depots | |
| | | Building Material Yards | SP5 |
| | | Obnoxious Industries | SP6 |
| | | SEZ | SP7 |
| | | Mining Areas | SP8 |
| | | Reserved Forest or National parks or wildlife sanctuaries | SP9 |
| | | Others | SP10 |
| | Transportation | Bus-Stands or Terminus | T1 |
| | | Bus pickup stations | T2 |
| | | Roads | T3 |
| | | Railway Stations | T4 |
| | | Railway Lines | T5 |
| | | Bus Depot | T6 |
| | | Transport Nagar | T7 |
| | | Helipads/Airport | T8 |
| | | Metro Rail Stations | T9 |
| | Public Utilities and facilities | Water Treatment Plants | PUF1 |
| | | Sewerage treatment Plant/Oxidation Ponds | PUF2 |
| | | Electric Substations | PUF3 |
| | | Trenching Grounds | PUF4 |
| | | Trunk line corridors Water/Sewer Extra voltage Electric Lines/Gas or Oil pipelines and related structures | PUF5 |
| | | Radio/ T.V. Stations | PUF6 |
| | | Telephone Exchange | PUF7 |
| | | Fire Control Stations | PUF8 |
| | | Solid waste Disposal /Decomposition Plants | PUF9 |
| | Water Bodies | River | W1 |
| | | Lakes/Ponds/Reservoir | W2 |
| | | Nallah / Canal | W3 |
| | | Flood affected areas | W4 |
| | Agriculture | Agricultural Lands | A1 |
| | | Village Abaadi Extensions | A2 |

**Source: Madhya Pradesh Bhumi Vikas Adhiniyam 2012.**

## ANNEXURE-IV

**Vidisha Development Plan 2031 as available by the local authorities**



**ANNEXURE-V**

**Images of the Protected Monument and its surroundings**

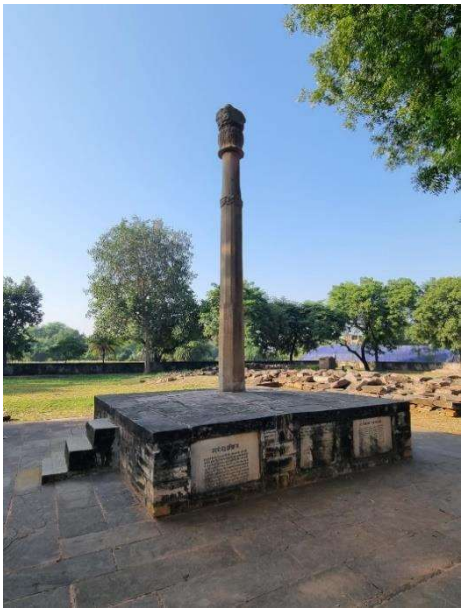


***Image 1*: *View of Heliodoros Pillar, trees on the background, on the South***

***Image 2: View of Heliodoros Pillar, presence of houses on the background, on the North in Prohibited Area***

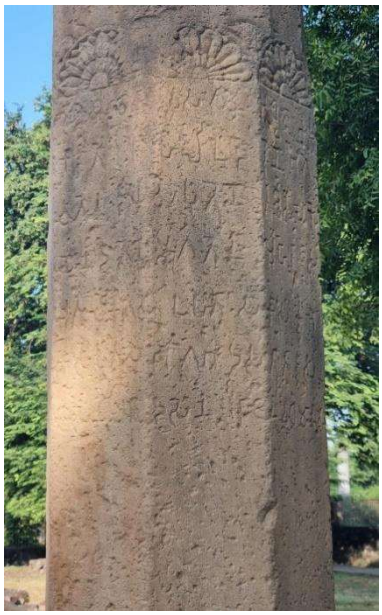


***Image 3: Inscriptions on pillar capital.***

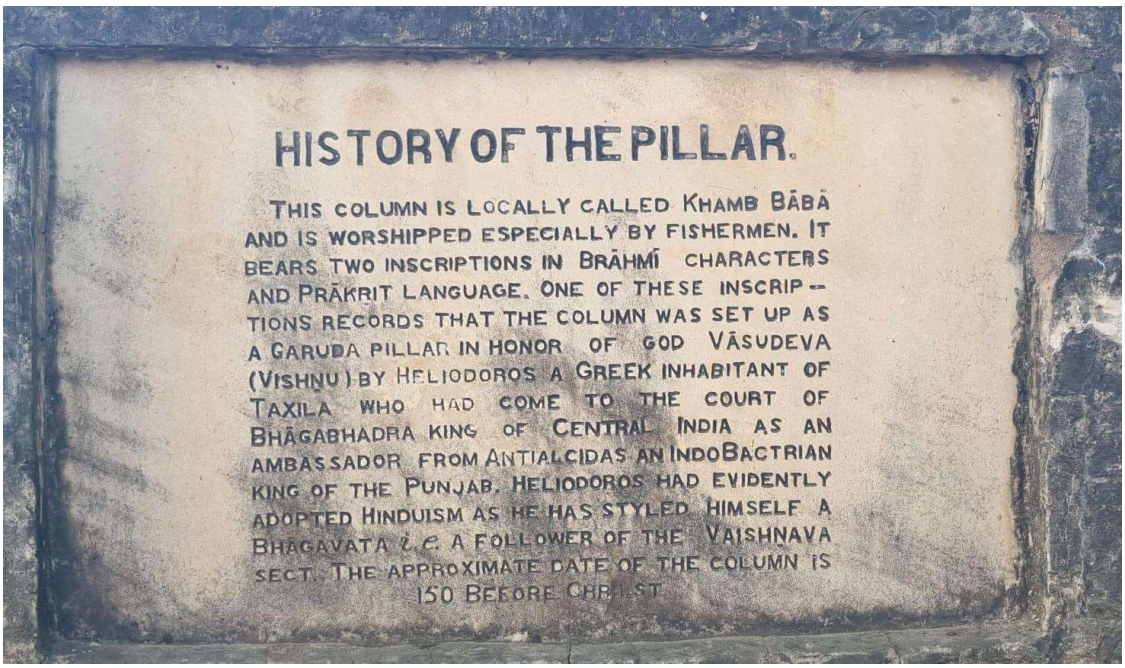



***Image 4: History of the Khamb Baba (Hileodoros Pillar )***

***Image 5: Motifs on site, present in the Protected Area***

***Image 6: View of the site from monument facing the background on the West***

***Image.7: Motifs on Site, present in the protected Area.***

***Image 8: View of inscriptions on Heliodoros Pillar, Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh.***

***Image 9: Temporary seating at the Site, present in the protected Area.***

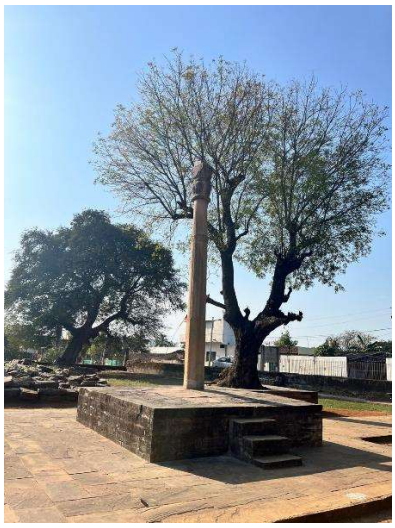


***Image 10: View of Heliodoros Pillar, trees on the background, on the South***

***Image 11: View of capital of Baba Khamb (Heliodoros Pillar)***

***Image 12: View of capital of Baba Khamb (Heliodoros Pillar)***

***Image 13*: *View of presence of older trees in the protected Area.***

***Image 14*: *View of presence of signages showing paved pedestrian pathway along the protected boundary in the North and inside the Protected Area.***

***Image 15*: *View of presence of public utilities in the protected boundary of the monument.***

***Image 16*: *View of presence of houses opposite the protected boundary of the monument, present in the Prohibited Area.***

***Image 17*: *View from entrance access to the monument and image of the Baba Khamb Pillar (Heliodoros) Pillar, Vidisha MP.***

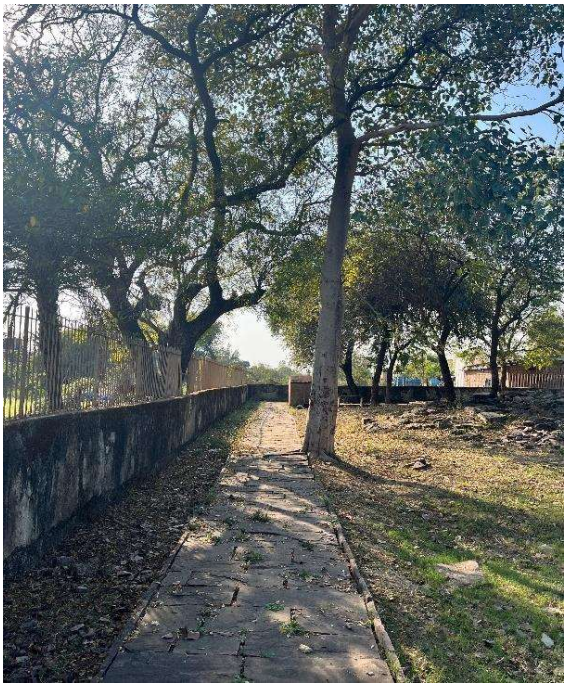


***Image 18*: *View of presence of pedestrian paving and the open space within the protected boundary of the monument.***