F.No. 15-258/NMA/HBL-2023(C.No.28661)
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 Centrally Protected Monument "**Siva dole, Debi dole and Bishnu dole- Sibsagar town, Locality- Sibsagar, District– Sibsagar, Assam**" have 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-Laws are uploaded on the following websites for inviting objections or suggestions from the Public:

i. National Monuments Authority **www.nma.gov.in**
ii. Archaeological Survey of India **www.asi.nic.in**
iii. Archaeological Survey of India, Guwahati Circle **www.asiguwahaticircle.gov.in**

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 **ms-nma@nic.in** and **arch-section@nma.gov.in** latest by 20th August, 2023. 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. 20th August, 2023 in consultation with Competent Authority and other Stakeholders.

(Col. Savyasachi Marwaha)
Director, NMA
20th July, 2023

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF CULTURE
NATIONAL MONUMENTS AUTHORITY

Draft Heritage Bye-laws for Siva dole, Debi dole and Bishnu dole- Sibsagar town, Locality- Sibsagar, District– Sibsagar, Assam.

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 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 **"Siva dole, Debi dole and Bishnu dole - Sibsagar town, Locality- Sibsagar, District– Sibsagar, Assam"** prepared by the Competent Authority, 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;

The Objections or suggestions received before the specified date have duly been considered by the National Monuments Authority in consultation with the Competent Authority.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (5) of the section 20 (E) of the Ancient Monuments and Archeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 the National Monuments Authority, hereby make the following bye-laws namely:-

Draft Heritage Bye-Laws for Siva dole, Debi dole and Bishnu dole- Sibsagar town, Locality- Sibsagar, District– Sibsagar, Assam

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1.0 Short title, extent and commencements:-

(i) These bye-laws may be called the National Monuments Authority bye-laws 2021 of Centrally Protected Monument **"Siva dole, Debi dole and Bishnu dole- Sibsagar town, Locality- Sibsagar, District– Sibsagar, Assam."** They shall extend to the entire prohibited and regulated area of the monuments.

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

1.1Definitions:-

(1) In these bye-laws, unless the context otherwise requires, -

(a) "ancient monument" means any structure, erection or monument, or any tumulus or place or 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 (24 of 1958);

(d) "archaeological officer" means and 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 20 F 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 of 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) "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;

(i) "Government" means The Government of India;

(j) "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;

(k) "owner" includes-

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

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

(l) "prescribed" means maintaining the fabric of a place in its existing and retarding deterioration

(m) "prohibited area" means any area specified or declared to be a prohibited area under section 20A;

(n) "protected area" means any archaeological site and remains which is declared to be of national importance by or under this Act;

(o) "protected monument" means any ancient monument which is declared to be of national importance by or under this Act;

(p) "regulated area" means any area specified or declared to be a regulated area under section 20B;

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

(r) "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.

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CHAPTER II

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

2.0 Background of the Act:- The Heritage Bye-Laws are intended to guide physical, social and economic interventions within 300m in all directions of the Centrally Protected Monuments. The three hundred meters 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 this act, heritage byelaws are intended to guide physical, social and economic interventions within 300m surroundings of Centrally Protected Monument in all directions in respect of its protection. The act also states that except for facilities required by ASI at the monuments, no permission for construction shall be given in prohibited area. However, constructions in the regulated area will be allowed after permission of Competent Authority or the Recommendation of National Monument Authority and repair and renovation in the Prohibited area may be granted subject to the condition that the building and the structure was built earlier than 1992.

2.1 Provision of the Act related to Heritage Bye-laws: Section 20E of AMASR Act, 1958 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. 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.

2.2 Rights and Responsibilities of Applicant:- Section 20C, AMASR Act 1958, 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 Centrally Protected Monuments/ Sites/ Group of Monuments:

3.0 Location and Setting of the Monument:

Siva dole, Debi dole and Bishnu dole- Sibsagar, Assam.
Locality- Sibsagar
District –Sibsagar, Assam
Google Map Coordinates: 26°59'19.92"N, 94°37'59.30"E

Situated on the national highway No.37, Sibsagar is well connected by roads to different parts of the Sibsagar district. The Pukhuri par road lies to the north of the monument which further connects to NH-702C (BG road) to the east and the NH-2 (AT road) to the north. The temple road lies to the south of the monument. Bus stand and Simaluguri Junction are located at a distance of about 1 km and 17.4 km, north-east of the monument, respectively. Sibsagar does not have air transport facility of its own. For air transport, Sibsagar has to either depend on Jorhat airport or the Dibrugarh airport, which is at a distance of 63.3 km (south-west) and 88.6km (north), respectively from the monument.

"Siva dole, Debi dole and Bishnu dole- Sibsagar town, Locality- Sibsagar, District – Sibsagar, Assam.

Map 1: Google map showing location of Siva dole, Debi dole and Bishnu Dole, in Sibsagar Town, Locality- Sibsagar, District- Sibsagar, Assam, along with protected, prohibited and regulated area.

3.1 Protected boundary of the Monument:

It may be seen in **Annexure -I**

Siva dole, Debi dole and Bishnu dole - Sibsagar, Assam.

The protected boundary plan of the monument is not available in the original notification.

3.1.1 Notification Map/ Plan as per ASI records:

It may be seen at **Annexure - II**

3.2 History of the Monument:

The name of the present town Sibsagar came to be known from the time of king Siva Singha, the eldest son of King Rudra Singha. King Siva Singha (1714-44 CE) entrusted his power to his second wife Ambika who excavated the famous Sibsagar Tank and constructed the Siva dole, Debi Dole and Bishnu dole, on the southern bank of the tank in the year 1734.

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

a. **Siva dole, Sibsagar:** This is the tallest temple in Assam, the total height including the Golden Dome, which is 7 ½ feet long, being 132 feet 9 inches. Made of brick and stone masonry, the temple has fully developed axial plan, including *garbhagriha*, *antarala* and *mukhamandapa*. The plan of the *garbhagriha* is octagonal and made of ashlar masonry. The main shrine has projections between *bhadra*s, each being carried over the body of the *sikhara*. The *sikhara* is typically carved in *rekha-nagara* style and adorned with four *anga-sikharas* at the four corners. The apex of the *sikhara* is crowned with successive tires of *amalaka*s and topped by a *kalasa* with an *ayudha* of the deity. The *angasikharas* are also crowned with successive tires of *amalakas.* The floor level of the *garbhagriha* is comparatively low than the *mandapa.* The exteriorwalls are decorated with sculptures of various deities and geometric and floral patterns. The *mandapa* was built with brick masonry with *char-chala* covering and topped by tires of *amalakas* similar to the main *sikhara*. There is a rectangular *sabhamandapa* in front of the *mandapa.* The rectangular plinth of *sabhamandapa* is covered with a permanent tin shed. There is an ancient enclosure wall and a gateway to enter into the temple complex.The main entry to the temple is from south.

   The golden dome of this temple fell down in the earthquake in 1947 and was reinstalled in 1954 after necessary repairs. But the temple was badly damaged by the great earthquake of 15th August, 1950 as a result of which ornamental stone work on the outer surface suffered heavily, and the masonry super-structure stood imbalanced.

b. **Debi dole:** It is situated in line with and to the west of Siva dole. The main shrine is 19.56m high. On axial plan, the temple consists of *garbhagriha* with an attached *mukhamandapa*. The main shrine was made of stone up to the level of the *bada* and the *bada* is surmounted by a brick built *sikhara*. The *sikhara* of the temple is domical, topped by tires of *amalakas* and surrounded by eight *angasikharas*. The plinth has four off-set projections between the *bhadra*s which are carried up to the level of the cornice only. The *bada* has three tier horizontal mouldings at the plinth as well as at the cornice level. The walls of the *bada* have niches accommodating iconographic representations of different deities. The *mukhamandapa* of

the temple was built with brick masonry and covered by *do-chala* roof. The main entry to the temple is from south-west.

c. Bishnu dole: It is situated in line with and to the east of Siva dole. The main shrine is 21.9m high. The temple consists of *garbhagriha, antarala* and *mandapa* as axial units. The temple is a *nilachala* style temple. The plan of the *garbhagriha* is octagonal and covered by a domical *sikhara* with honeycomb designs and clustered by eight *angasikharas*. The main shrine was made of stone up to the level of the *bada* which is surmounted by a brick built *sikhara*. The apex of the *sikhara* is crowned with successive tires of *amalaka*s and topped by a *kalasa* with an *ayudha* of the deity. The plinth has four off-set projections between the *bhadra*s which are carried up to the level of the cornice only. The *bada* has three tier horizontal mouldings at the plinth as well as at the cornice level. The walls of the *bada* has niches accommodating iconographic representations of different deities. The *mandapa* and *antarala* were built with brick masonry. The *mandapa* is aligned in east-west direction. The *do-chala* roof of *mandapa* is typically resembled with Assamese hut type roof. The main entry to the temple is from north.

3.4 Current Status:

3.4.1 Condition of the Monument- condition assessment:

The monument is in a good state of preservation.

3.4.2 Daily footfalls and occasional gathering numbers:

This is a living monument and all the three temples are located in the same premises. Daily footfall of the monument is 500 persons per day. Puja/ arti is offered in all the three temples daily. However, during Shiv-ratri in the months of February and March, there are more than 1000 visitors/pilgrims, visiting the Siva dole, daily.

CHAPTER IV

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

4.0 Existing zoning:

The monument lies under the Sibsagar municipal corporation. However, no zoning has been made in the state government acts and rules for this monument.

4.1 Existing Guidelines of the local bodies:

It may be seen at **Annexure-III.**

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.

5.0 Contour Plan of:

Survey plan may be seen at **Annexure-I**

5.1 Analysis of surveyed data:

5.1.1 Prohibited Area and Regulated Area details and their salient features:

Protected area (approx.) : 20,246.91 sq.m. (5.01 acres)
Prohibited area (approx.) : 1,01,533.09 sq.m. (25.08 acres)
Regulated area (approx.) : 4,04,606.46 sq.m. (99.98 acres)
(Information has been obtained from the Surveyor officer, Guwahati circle)

Salient features:

To the south of the monument lies the huge and picturesque Sibsagar tank. The tank along with the Sibsagar group of monuments, is surrounded by moat on all sides. The monument is surrounded by public and semi-public buildings to the west; institutional buildings to the east; and commercial and residential buildings to the south.

5.1.2 Description of built up area:

Prohibited Area:

North: Pukhuri Par road (bitumen road); Sibsagar tank; electric post; light post; vegetation growth. [This zone comprises of recreational land uses].

South: Residential buildings ranging from G+0, G+1, G+3 in height; hotel; mosque; banks; market complex; Temple road (bitumen road); moat (water body); electric post; light post; drain; few open spaces with vegetation growth. [This zone mainly comprises of residential and commercial buildings]

East: Sibsagar girls college; Phuleshwari girls high school; Pukhuri Par road (bitumen road); Phuleshwari school Road (bitumen road); Temple road (bitumen road); water tank; electric post; light post; drain; open spaces with vegetation growth. [This zone mainly comprises of institutional i.e. educational buildings]

West: GPO building; Zila Parishad office; Sibsagar Head post office; Old telephone exchange building; BSNL office; Sibsagar municipality office; Chief Judicial Magistrate Court, Sibsagar; Pukhuri Par road (bitumen road); Temple road (bitumen road); moat (water body); electric post; light post; drain; open spaces with vegetation growth. [This zone mostly comprises of public/ semi-public offices (government/ semi-government/ public offices]

Regulated Area:

North: Sibsagar tank; open spaces with vegetation growth.

South: residential buildings ranging from G+0, G+1, G+2, G+3 in height; Sibsagar civil hospital; clinic; commercial shops; service centres; banks; restaurants; girls hostel; temple; Temple road (bitumen road); GNG road (bitumen road); electric post; light post; drain; open spaces with vegetation growth. [This zone mostly comprises of residential, commercial, public and semi-public buildings]

East: Phuleshwari girls high school; Godhula Brown Memorial English high school; Sanskriti Junior college; Central Baptist church; District elementary education office; ASTC Bus stand; petrol pump; Inspector of schools, Sibsagar; rest house; moat (water body); Sibsagar tank; Pukhuri Par road (bitumen road); Phuleshwari school Road (bitumen road); electric post; light post; drain; open spaces with vegetation growth. [This zone mainly comprises of institutional i.e. educational buildings; and public buildings]

West: District tourist office; Sibsagar tourist bungalow; Anandaram Baruah Park; Lolit Rajkhowa Park; Sibsagar tank; Pukhuri Par road (bitumen road); electric post; light post; drain; open spaces with vegetation growth. [This zone mainly comprises of recreational open spaces; and public buildings]

5.1.3 Description of green/open spaces:

Prohibited Area:

North: Sibsagar tank; open spaces with vegetation growth.
North-East: Sibsagar tank; open spaces with vegetation growth.
South-East: moat (water body); open spaces with vegetation growth.
South-West: moat (water body); open spaces with vegetation growth.
North-West: moat (water body); open spaces with vegetation growth.

Regulated Area:

North: Sibsagar tank; open spaces with vegetation growth.
South: very few open spaces with vegetation growth.
East: moat (water body); open spaces with vegetation growth.
North-East: Sibsagar tank; open spaces with vegetation growth.
West: Lolit Rajkhowa Park; Sibsagar tank; open spaces with vegetation growth.
North-West: Anandaram Baruah Park; Sibsagar tank; open spaces with vegetation growth.

5.1.4 Area covered under circulation – roads, footpaths, etc.

The Pukhuri Par Road lies to the north of the monument which further connects to NH-702C (BG Road) to the east and the NH-2 (AT Road) to the north. Various other districts roads meet the Temple Road (bitumen road), which further meets the Pukhuri Par Road (bitumen road), towards south. The main entry to the Siva dole, Debi dole and Bishnu dole is from south, south-west and north, respectively. Pathway is provided in the complex for visitors. The protected area is allowed only for pedestrians.

5.1.5 Heights of buildings (Zone wise):

A. 100m – 200m from prohibited limit: (first regulated area)

North: The maximum height is 0 m (no construction activity)
South: The maximum height is 12 m.

East: The maximum height is 6 m.
South-East: The maximum height is 12 m.
West: The maximum height is 9 m.
South-West: The maximum height is 12 m.

B. 200m - 300m from first regulated limit: (second regulated area)

North: The maximum height is 0m (no construction activity)
South: The maximum height is 12m.
East: The maximum height is 6m.
South-East: The maximum height is 12m.
West: The maximum height is 6m.
South-West: The maximum height is 12m

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

A. 100m – 200m from prohibited limit: (First Regulated Area)
   a. Sibsagar Tank

B. 200m - 300m from first regulated limit: (second regulated area)
   a. Sibsagar Tank

5.1.7 Public amenities:

Well connected footpaths; benches within a few walking distance; open spaces; toilet; drinking water facility; electricity supply; parking facility; street lightning and sewerage - are made available inside the protected area of the monument for visitors.

5.1.8 Access to monument:

The temple is accessible from the Pukhuri Par Road which lies to the north of the monument which further connects to NH-702C (BG Road) to the east and the NH-2 (AT Road) to the north; and the Temple Road, to the south of the monument. The main entry to the Siva dole, Debi dole and Bishnu dole is from south, south-west and north, respectively. Pathway is provided in the complex for visitors. The protected area is allowed only for pedestrians.

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

Well connected footpaths; benches within a few walking distance; open spaces; electricity supply; parking facility; street lightning and sewerage - are made available inside the protected area of the monument for visitors.

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

This area has not been included in any master plan so far, due to it being away from the main town area. So, no specific zoning has been made for this monument in the local area development plans.

Few guidelines are mentioned in the above clauses **(3.2.1-3.2.5)** as per the:

i. Ancient Monuments and Archaeological sites and remains Act 1958. (AMASR Act, 1958).

ii. The final revised master plan for Sibsagar Town (2006-2031).

iii. Assam Notified Urban Areas (other than Guwahati) Building Rules, 2014.

CHAPTER VI

Architectural, historical and archaeological value of the monument

6.0 Architectural, historical and archaeological value:

Historical value:

The name of the present town Sibsagar came to be known from the time of king Siva Singha, the eldest son of King Rudra Singha. King Siva Singha (1714-44 CE) entrusted his power to his second wife Ambika who excavated the famous Sibsagar Tank and constructed the Siva dole, Debi Dole and Bishnu dole, on the southern bank of the tank in the year 1734, and in consistent with the name of this tank Sibsagar. Therefore, the entire place, and even the whole district came to be known as Sibsagar.

Architectural value:

a. **Siva dole, Sibsagar:** This is the tallest temple in Assam, the total height including the Golden Dome, which is 7 ½ feet long, being 132 feet 9 inches. Made of brick and stone masonry, the temple has fully developed axial plan, including *garbhagriha*, *antarala* and *mukhamandapa*. The plan of the *garbhagriha* is octagonal and made of ashlar masonry. The main shrine has projections between *bhadra*s, each being carried over the body of the *sikhara*. The *sikhara* is typically carved in *rekha-nagara* style and adorned with four *angasikharas* at the four corners. The apex of the *sikhara* is crowned with successive tires of *amalaka*s and topped by a *kalasa* with an *ayudha* of the deity. The *angasikharas* are also crowned with successive tires of *amalakas.* The floor level of the *garbhagriha* is comparatively low than the *mandapa.* The exterior walls are decorated with sculptures of various deities and geometric and floral patterns. The *mandapa* was built with brick masonry with *char-chala* covering and topped by tires of *amalakas* similar to the main *sikhara*. There is a rectangular *sabha-mandapa* in front of the *mandapa.* The rectangular plinth of *sabha-mandapa* is covered with a permanent tin shed. There is an ancient enclosure wall and a gateway to enter into the temple complex. The main entry to the temple is from south. The golden dome of this temple fell down in the earthquake in 1947 and was reinstalled in 1954 after necessary repairs. But the temple was badly damaged by the great earthquake of 15th August, 1950 as a result of which ornamental stone work on the outer surface suffered heavily and the masonry super-structure stood imbalanced.

b. **Debi dole:** It is situated in line with and to the west of Sivadole. The main shrine is 19.56m high. On axial plan, the temple consists of *garbhagriha* with an attached *mukhamandapa*. The main shrine was made of stone up to the level of the *bada* and the *bada* is surmounted by a brick built *sikhara*. The *sikhara* of the temple is domical, topped by tires of *amalakas* and surrounded by eight *angasikharas*. The plinth has four off-set projections between the *bhadra*s which are carried up to the level of the cornice only. The *bada* has three tier horizontal mouldings at the plinth as well as at the cornice level. The walls of the *bada* have niches accommodating iconographic representations of different deities. The *mukhamandapa* of the temple was built with brick masonry and covered by *do-chala* roof. The main entry to the temple is from south-west.

c. **Bishnu dole:** It is situated in line with and to the east of Siva dole. The main shrine is 21.9m high. The temple consists of *garbhagriha, antarala* and *mandapa* as axial units. The temple is a *nilachala* style temple. The plan of the *garbhagriha* is octagonal and covered by a domical *sikhara* with honeycomb designs and clustered by eight *anga-sikharas*. The main shrine was made of stone up to the level of the *bada* which is surmounted by a brick built *sikhara*. The apex of the *sikhara* is crowned with successive tires of *amalaka*s and topped by a *kalasa* with an *ayudha* of the deity. The plinth has four off-set projections between the *bhadras* which are carried up to the level of the cornice only. The *bada* has three tier horizontal mouldings at the plinth as well as at the cornice level. The walls of the *bada* have niches accommodating iconographic representations of different deities. The *mandapa* and *antarala* were built with brick masonry. The *mandapa* is aligned in east-west direction. The *do-chala* roof of *mandapa* is typically resembled with Assamese hut type roof. The main entry to the temple is from north.

Archaeological value:

Sibsagar is hallowed by antiquity, and it abounds in countless monuments of national importance. A few archaeological remains of importance, ascribable to the pre-ahom period, including the Sibsagar group of monuments have been discovered in this district. All these remains give an evidence of rich historical past of the land and the people of the area.

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

Many new construction activities have come up in the recent years near the monument, due to an increase in the population of the town, and a good connectivity to the National Highway and the railway station.

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

Visibility from all directions of prohibited and regulated area to the monument-
The monument is visible from all directions of prohibited and regulated area.
Visibility from the monument-
The picturesque Sibsagar tank, low rise tin shade buildings with busy street, open spaces and vegetation growth can be seen.

6.3 Land-use to be identified:

The area near the monument mostly comprises of:

- Residential and commercial buildings.
- Public/ semi-public offices (government/ semi-government/ public offices/ private offices).
- Institutional buildings like educational, healthcare, religious.
- Recreational uses like parks and open spaces.
- Water bodies like the huge Sibsagar tank and the moat.

6.4 Archaeological heritage remains other than protected monument

No Archaeological heritage remains other than protected monument, is available within prohibited/regulated area.

6.5 Cultural landscapes:

Cultural landscapes around the monument are partly destroyed due to the development activities and modern construction, but towards the south is the huge Sibsagar tank, which is forms a part of the cultural landscape

6.6 Significant natural landscapes that form part of cultural landscape and also help in protecting monuments from environmental pollution:

The huge Sibsagar tank to the south of the monument; the moat (water body) and the recreational open spaces like parks and open spaces with vegetation growth forms a significant natural landscape to the monument

6.7 Usage of open space and constructions

The area near the monument is mostly used for commercial, institutional and recreational activities. The south to the monument is occupied by the huge Sibsagar tank and huge tracts of picturesque lush green land. The monument receives a significant number of visitors/tourists throughout the year. This number gradually increases during Shivratri, which is celebrated by the local people in the Siva dole.

6.8 Traditional, historical and cultural activities:

Shivratri mela is duly performed every year at the Siva dole. Puja/arti is offered in all the three temples daily.

6.9 Skyline as visible from the monument and from Regulated Areas:

Clear sky, low rise RCC-tin shade structures; and the lush green flat land, along with the vast Sibsagar tank can be seen from the monument.

6.10 Traditional Architecture:

No vernacular architecture is prevalent around the monument, and all new constructions have come-up in the recent years

6.11Development plan, as available, by the local authorities:

It may be seen at **Annexure- V**

6.12.1.1 Building related parameters:

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

(Height in meters)

Direction	Present Height in First Regulated Area	Recommended Height in First Regulated Area	Present Height in Second Regulated Area	Recommended Height in Second Regulated Area
North	0 m	0 m	0 m	0 m
South	12 m	12 m	12 m	12 m
East	6 m	6 m	6 m	12 m
South-East	12 m	12 m	12 m	12 m
West	9 m	9 m	6 m	12 m
South	12 m	12 m	12 m	12 m

Note:

1. The above mentioned height of the buildings excludes the height of the parapet wall, mumpty and water tank which should not be more than 2.5m.

(b) Floor Area :- 23 sq.m. to 660 sq.m. approximately.

(c) Usage: - To the south of the monument lies the huge and picturesque Sibsagar tank. The tank along with the Sibsagar group of monuments, is surrounded by moat on all sides. The monument is surrounded by public and semi-public buildings to the west; institutional buildings to the east; and commercial and residential buildings to the south.

d) Façade design: - The existing buildings and temporary structures in the prohibited area and regulated area are mainly tin shade RCC buildings with modern facades.

(e) Roof design The roof is typically held up by high gables as response to the heavy monsoons in the region. Flat slab concrete roofs are also prevalent in the area.

(f) Building material

The houses are made from different materials, ranging from wood and bamboo to steel and concrete.

(g) Color

Variety of shades of color can be seen in the nearby structures.

6.13 Visitors facilities and amenities:

Well connected footpaths; benches within a few walking distance; open spaces; toilets, drinking water facility, electricity supply; street lightning and sewerage - are made available inside the protected area of the monument for visitors. However, parking can be done outside the monument for visitors.

CHAPTER VII

Site Specific Recommendations

7.1 Site Specific Recommendations:

I. A periodic public awareness programme should be organized in collaboration with the Archaeological Survey of India's local office along with the local stake holders and residents of the area so that people can understand its archaeological value.

II. There is a huge lake on the north side of the temple premise, this tank is an integral part of the monument and constructed in the same period when temples were constructed, in 1734. But when the monument was notified as a protected monument of ASI, at that time this lake could not be included in the notification. And as of now this lake is not a part of the monument. Since, it comes under the jurisdiction of local authority, hence, its maintenance and conservation has to be done by the local authority. Presently, de-silting and cleaning of the lake, providing of embankment and pathways along the lake is required for the vantage of tourist.

7.2 Other recommendations:

- Extensive public awareness programme may be conducted.
- Provisions for differently able persons shall be provided as per prescribed standards.
- The area shall be declared as Plastic and Polythene free zone.
- National Disaster Management Guidelines for Cultural Heritage Sites and Precincts may be referred at https://ndma.gov.in/images/guidelines/Guidelines-Cultural-Heritage.pdf
- A periodic public awareness programme should be organized in collaboration with the Archaeological Survey of India's local office along with the local stake holders and residents of the area so that people can understand its archaeological value.
- Nearby this monument there is water body (pond), which is an integrated part of the temple, but not under the protection of ASI. Since, it is an integrated part of the temple, hence, efforts needs to be made for its desilting and restorations by the local authorities, and for that, ASI has to launch periodic public awareness programme to aware the local public.

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE I

Provide information as per First Schedule (Rule 21 (1))/ Total Station Survey of the Prohibited and Regulated areas on the basis of boundaries defined in ASI records.

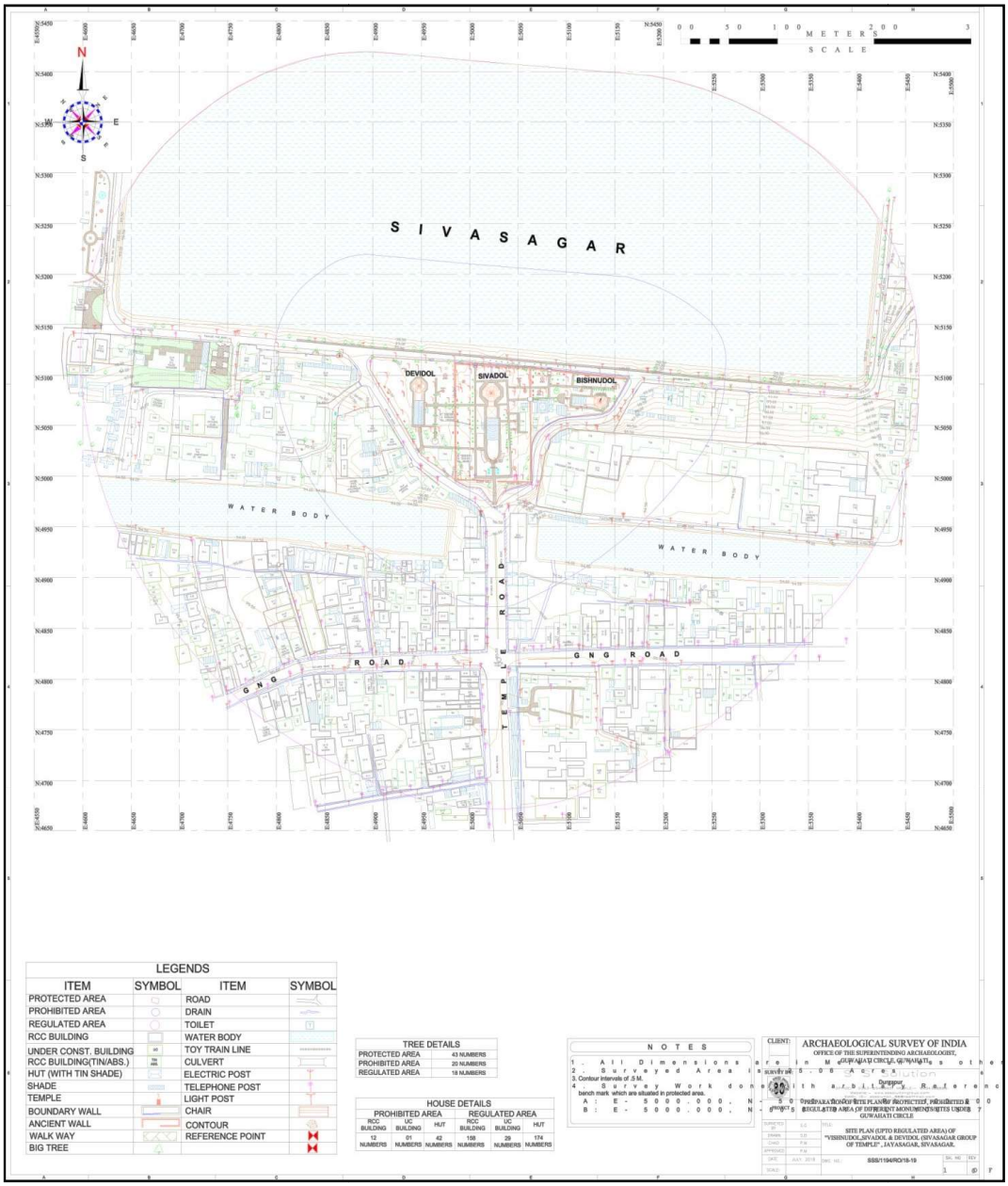

Figure 1: Survey plan showing Protected, Prohibited and Regulated boundaries for Siva dole, Debi dole and Bishnu dole, Sibsagar Town, Locality- Sibsagar, District – Sibsagar,

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE-II

1.1. Notification map/ plan as per ASI records - definition of protection boundaries

This monument was protected in 1912, vide notification no. 2530G, dated 8th October, 1912, by the name of Siva dole, Debi dole, Bishnu dole in Sibsagar town, Locality- Sibsagar.

The 8th October 1912.

No. 2530G.—Under section 3, sub-section (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare the following ancient monuments in the district of Sibsagar to be protected monuments within the meaning of the said Act :—

Serial No.	Locality.	Name of monument.
1	2	3
1	Sibsagar ...	Siva dole }
2	Ditto ...	Debi dole } in Sibsagar town.
3	Ditto ...	Bishnu dole }
4	Ditto ...	Rangnath dole in mauza Meteka.

W. M. KENNEDY,
Second Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Typed copy of Original Notification

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W.M. KENNEDY,
Second Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam

ANNEXURE III

Existing Guidelines of the local bodies / Status of

In the final revised master plan for Sibsagar Town (2006-2031) -

i. As per chapter IV (Tourism Development):
*I*n section (4.2*):* Sibsagar has immense potential for tourism development. For tourist attraction will boost the economy of the Town. The following is proposed:
   a. (3) Sibsagar is bestowed with a large number of water bodies. These water bodies are to be developed by landscaping on the banks.
   b. (5) Placement of guide maps and sign boards depicting the history of the town and information of heritage structures in important locations.
   c. (7) Beautification of heritage centres by landscaping and arboriculture.

As per chapter VI (6.3) (E) (Historical Monuments*) of* the final revised master plan for Sibsagar Town (2006-2031), Sibsagar has large number of historical monuments constructed during the Ahom Rule signifying the glorious past. The architectural aspects of some of the monuments are very rich. The places of these monuments can be developed for large tourist attraction and may be made very useful for the general people. For this, it is proposed to provide recreational facilities like parks, open restaurants etc. at the site.

1.1.1. Permissible Ground Coverage, FAR/FSI and heights within the regulated area for new construction; and setbacks:

The general rules of construction shall be applicable for all developmental projects as per the Assam Notified Urban Areas (other than Guwahati) Building Rules, 2014.

i. As per Chapter IV (building specifications as per use) of the Assam Notified Urban Areas (other than Guwahati) Building Rules, 2014, FAR, Coverage and width of access, are specified as below:

a. Section (74): FAR, Coverage and width of access-
The floor area ratio (FAR), the coverage and the width of the access road for the various type of building is as given below:—

I. Residential: The FAR for different widths of access road shall be:

Road Width (metre)	Maximum FAR
Up to 4.4	100
4.5 to 7.9	175
8.0 or more	200

The coverage for different plot sizes shall be:

Plot size (sq.m)	Maximum FAR	Maximum Coverage (%)
Upto 300	200	50
301 to 500	200	45
Above 500	225	40

Others

Type of building	Maximum FAR	Maximum Coverage (%)	Minimum width of access road in meters
Apartment (i) upto 11.5m height (ii) above 11.5m height	175 200	40 40	6.6 8
b) Institutional	175	40	9
c)Wholesale Commercial	150	45	9
d) Other public & semi public	175	40	9
e) Nursing Home	150	40	9
f) Industrial	150	40	9
g) place of worship (applicable for new proposals)	125	40	9
h) Cinema Hall/ multiplex & Auditorium and indoor stadium	125	40	9

Note: For other type of buildings not specifically mentioned above, Authority shall decide considering the similarity of the building with the above use.

II. Maximum mezzanine area allowed is 33% of plinth area which shall not be counted in FAR if it has access from only Ground Floor. The height of the mezzanine shall be 2.2m (min) to 2.7m (max). Any built-up in excess of 33% for mezzanine shall be removed by demolition.

III. Basement shall not be counted for FAR calculations for following uses:
   a) Storage of household goods of non-inflammable material;
   b) Dark rooms, strong rooms and bank cellars etc.;
   c) Air conditioning and other machines used for services and utilities of the building;
   d) Parking places and garages;
   e) Stack rooms and libraries;
   f) If the basement is used for office or commercial purpose it shall be counted in FAR.;
   g) While calculating the FAR following areas are exempted from FAR calculation-lift, staircases and entrance lobby, cupboard space, sentry box, guard room, caretakers room and rain harvesting structures.

b. Section (66): Regulation for residential use:

1) The minimum plot size of residential building shall be as specified in the table below.

Table 3: Minimum Plot Size for Residential Use

Density	Plot Size
High	15 lessa, i.e, 200 sq. m
Medium	01 katha, i.e., 268 sq.m
Low	01 katha10lessa, i.e., 402 sq.m

1) Within the Municipal area the Authority may allow relaxation of provisions regarding plot size, with the following conditions on FAR and coverage, on appeal before appropriate authority.

Table 4: Density wise Plot Size

Size of the Plot	Width of the Plot (in metre)
Upto 15 Lessa i.e. 200 sq. m	6
15 Lessa to 1 Katha 10Lessa, i.e., 400 sq. m	10.0
1 Katha 10 Lessa to 2 Katha 10Lessa , i.e., 600 sq. m	11.5
More than 2 Katha 10Lessa, i.e., more than 600 sq. m	12.0

2) The minimum setback of the building or the structure from the prescribed street line shall be as follows:—

A Front Setback - Every building fronting a street shall have a front space from the prescribed street line forming an integral part of the site as below. In case of building abutting two or more streets both the streets shall be considered for determining front setback.

Table 6 – setback specifications

Width of street fronting the plot (in metre)	Minimum front open space (in metre)	
	Below height of 11.5m	Height of 11.5 m and above
Upto 6.6	3.0	3.0
Upto 15	3.0	4.5
Above 15	3.0	6.0

B. Side Setback:

a) for high density zones side setback shall be 1.5 m;
b) for medium density zones setbacks shall be 1.5 m;
c) for low density zone side setback shall be 1.8 m.

C. Rear setback: for all density zone shall be 3.0 m. However, for Multi-storied residential buildings, all setback norms of multi-storied apartment shall be applicable as given in following table:-

a) a plot abutting a street with a width of above 15 m, the minimum front setback shall be calculated according to the width of the abutting street;
b) the side and rear setbacks for buildings above 11.5 m. shall be as per the maximum
c) Height of the building and additional requirement as specified in these rules.

Table 7: Set-back specifications for Multi-storied Apartments

Minimum plot size	Minimum front setback	Minimum rear Setback	Minimum side setback
3 K	4.5 m.	4.5 m.	2.4 m.

c. Section (76): Additional Requirement for Multi-storied and Special Buildings

Provisions of National Building Code 2005 shall apply in case of those provisions, which are not specified in these rules.

ii. As per chapter 3 (standards for building other than huts):

a. Section (54): Height regulation-

1. Building height shall not exceed 1.5 times of the width of the road plus front open space;
2. Residential building should not be cut by 45 degree angle line drawn from the opposite edge of the road. However, building up to two storey's is exempted of it;
3. For the purpose of height calculation width of the road shall be taken as existing road width.

b. Section (65): Parking space-

One parking space shall be provided for every car or scooter in accordance to the type of use of the building, as given below:—

Table 2: Parking specification

Sl. No.	Type of use	One parking space shall be provided for every	
		Car	Scooter
1	Residential building	For every dwelling unit 60 sq.mt	Every dwelling unit below 60 sq.mt but above40 sq.mt
2	Theatres, Cinemas, Auditorium	Accommodation of 15 seats or more.	Accommodation upto10 seats.
3	Retail business	50 sq.mt fraction thereof	20 sq.mt of sales area
4	Office building	100 sq.mt of the floor area or fraction thereof	20 sq.mt of floor area of the office

5	Hospital	5 beds (private), 10 beds (public)	Accommodation for 5 beds
6	Hotel	3 guest rooms	
7	Restaurants	10 seats of accommodations	6 seats of accommodations
8	Industrial building	20 employees in the industry	15 employees in the industry
9	Wholesale area and warehouses	60 sq.mt floor area and fraction thereof for car and scooter	
10	Educational	50 sq.mt area or fraction thereof of the administrative office area and public service area	
11	Marriage Hall/ Community Hall	50 sq.mt plot area	
12	Stadium and exhibition centre	30 seats	

Note:

1) For calculation of total car parking area, the area of one car parking space shall be as specified under this section on parking space;
2) for calculation of scooter parking space, one car parking space shall be equivalent to 6 scooter parking;
3) 2.5 car parking space shall be equivalent to one parking space of heavy vehicle in Industrial and Whole-sale, Warehouse buildings.

1.1.2. Heritage byelaws/ regulations/ guidelines, if any, available with local bodies.

No specific guideline has been prepared by the local bodies for the ASI monuments or other heritage.

The general guidelines as provided by the local authorities has already been mentioned in, Section C (Part 3.2), of this document.

1.1.3. Open spaces.

As per section (64) of the Assam Notified Urban Areas (other than Guwahati) Building Rules, 2014, wherein a particular area a number of plans for erection of building are coming up or the Authority feels that a layout plan is necessary for guiding the development of a particular area, the Authority may prescribe or insist on a layout plan to be approved by the Authority. In all layout plans a minimum of 5% of land is to be reserved for open space/ playground.

1.1.4. Mobility within the prohibited and regulated area- roads facing, pedestrian ways, non-motorised transport, etc.

No specific guidelines are made in the above said act and regulations regarding mobility within the prohibited and regulated area- roads facing, pedestrian ways, non-motorised transport, etc.

However for road widths and means of access, the details are already stated in the above paras (sub- section 3.2.1. and 3.2).

1.1.5. Streetscapes, Facades and New construction.

There is no specific account made in the above said act and regulations regarding facades. However for streetscape and new construction, the details are already stated in the above paras (sub- section 3.2.1. and 3.2.3.).

ANNEXURE IV

Development plan as available by the local authorities

Development plan is not available

ANNEXURE V

View of Siva dole from south-east

View of the Siva dole from south

View of the surroundings of the Siva dole

Fig -2 View of the surroundings of the monument (North)

Fig -3 View of the surroundings of the monument (East)

Fig -4 View of the surroundings of the monument (South)

Fig -5 View of the surroundings of the monument (West)