F.No. 15-256/NMA/HBL-2023(C.No. 28570)
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 "**Shri Surya Pahar Ruins together with adjacent land comprised in survey plot no. 126 and part of Survey plot nos. 125, 127 and 128", Dashabhuja Debasthan, District- Goalpara, 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 Shri Surya Pahar Ruins together with adjacent land comprised in survey plot no. 126 and part of Survey plot nos. 125, 127 and 128", Dashabhuja Debasthan, District- Goalpara, 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 **"Shri Surya Pahar Ruins"** together with adjacent land comprised in survey plot no. 126 and part of Survey plot nos. 125, 127 and 128", Dashabhuja Debasthan, District- Goalpara, 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 Shri Surya Pahar Ruins" together with adjacent land comprised in survey plot no. 126 and part of Survey plot nos. 125, 127 and 128", Dashabhuja Debasthan, District- Goalpara, 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 **"Shri Surya Pahar Ruins"** together with adjacent land comprised in survey plot no. 126 and part of Survey plot nos. 125, 127 and 128", Dashabhuja Debasthan, District- Goalpara, Assam. .

(ii) They shall extend to the entire prohibited and regulated area of the monuments.

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

1.1 Definitions:-

(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;
"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 protected monument, and the doing of any act which may be necessary for the purpose of preserving a protected monument or of securing convenient access thereto;

(j) "owner" includes-

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

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

(l)

(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 their under.

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 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.

2.1 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 of 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.

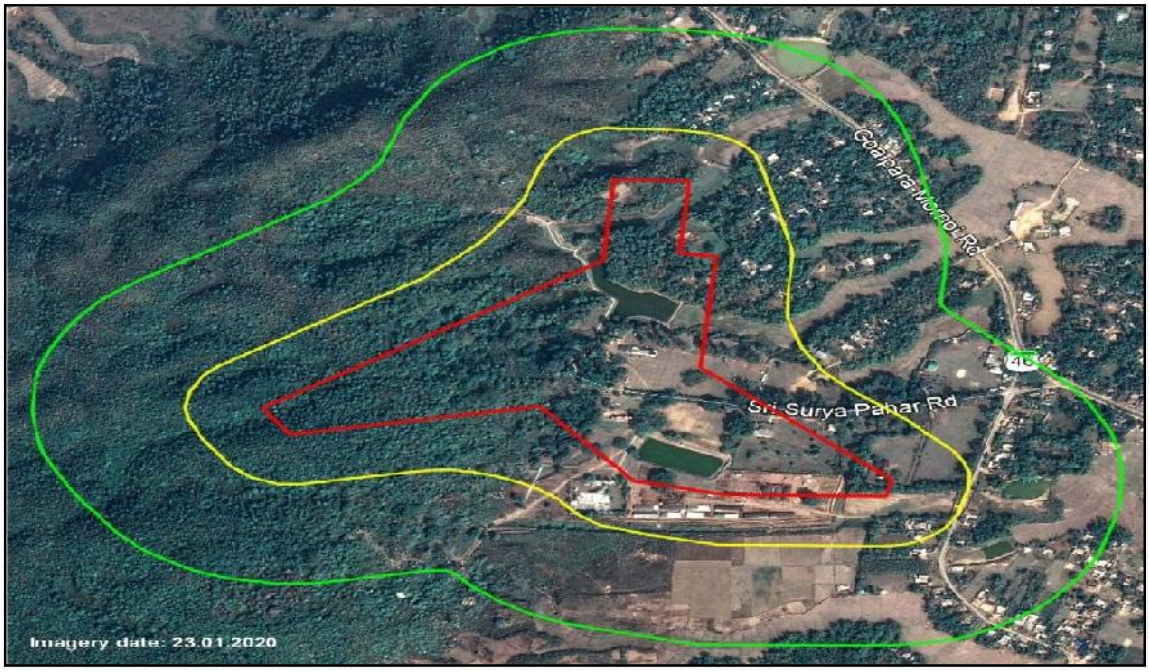
(c) It is the responsibility of the applicant to submit all relevant information and abide by the National Monuments Authority (Conditions of Service of Chairman and Members of the Authority and Conduct of Business) Rules, 2011.

CHAPTER III

Location and Setting of Centrally Protected Monuments/ Sites/ Group of Monuments:"Shri Surya Pahar Ruins together with adjacent land comprised in survey plot no. 126 and part of Survey plotnos. 125, 127 and 128", Dashabhuja Debasthan, District- Goalpara, Assam

3.0 Location and Setting of the Monument:

- It is situated at Google Map Coordinates- **Lat:** 26° 6'30.38"N, **Long:** 90°42'29.40"E.
- Shri Surya Pahar lies in the Goalpara district of Assam, approximately 3.4 km from the river Brahmaputra towards north.
- The Krishnai bus stand (Goalpara), and Goalpara ASTC bus station are 12 km (south-west) and 13.2 km (north-west) from the monument respectively.
- The Krishnai railway station is 7.2 km, south of the monument.
- The nearest airport, Lokapriya Gopinath Bardoloi, Guwahati, is 110 km north-east of the monument.



Google map showing location of – "Shri Surya Pahar Ruins together with adjacent land comprised in survey plot no. 126 and part of Survey plot nos. 125, 127 and 128"; Locality- Dashabhuja Debasthan, District- Goalpara, Assam, along with the protected, prohibited and regulated area

3.1 Protected boundary of the Monument:

It may be seen at **Annexure-I & II.**

3.1.1 Notification Map/ Plan as per ASI records:

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

3.2 History of the Monument:

Sri Surya Pahar literary means the hill associated with the worship of Surya (Sun God). It was the centre of Buddhism, Jainism and Brahmanism from the early Christian era to around 12th century CE.

i. Rock-cut stupas including Colossal Stupa:
Numerous rock-cut stupas are found in Sri Surya Pahar. Stylistically assigned to the 1st century BCE onwards, these stupas are scattered over the entire site.

ii. Jain Cave (Cave No. 1 and 2)
There are three rock-cut figures of Rishabhanatha or Adinatha, the Jain Tirthankars, found at Sri Surya Pahar. Stylistically and paleographically, the images can be assigned to c. 9th - 10th century CE.

iii. Rock-cut sculptures of Surya, Vishnu, Siva and other Brahmanical deities, Rock cut Sivalingas etc including Dwadash Aditya Panel and Ganesh Kunda
The Brahmanical rock-cut sculptures of Sri Surya pahar are mainly of Vishnu and Siva in different poses. All these Brahmanical remains can be dated to c. 9th century CE.

iv. Brick temple complex (Excavated site no. 1)
The temple was constructed during later Gupta period or early medieval period.

v. Panchayātana temple complex (Excavated site no. 2)
On the basis of stylistic features of the antiquities and ceramic assemblage, this *panchāyatana* temple complex can be dated between circa 9th and 12th centuries CE.

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

Rock-cut stupas, rock-cut figures of Jain Tirthankars, rock-cut sculptures of Brahmanical divinities and two excavated temple sites indicate the beautiful amalgamation of distinct architectural and sculptural styles at Sri Suryapahar, spread out almost over a millennium. The site also has a site museum displaying the antiquities recovered from the site and neighboring areas. The site includes:

Rock-cut stupas including Colossal Stupa

Though of different sizes, these rock-cut votive stupas are commonly hemispherical in shape having three gradually receding rings encircling the base with the top ring supporting the dome. Among these, the noteworthy examples are three votive stupas and a colossal stupa.

Three stupas, carved in a single granite boulder in north-south orientation, is the most remarkable stupa at the site. Among these three, the height of the central stupa is 1.60m. The height of the left side stupa is 1.20m and that of the right side stupa is 1.50m. All the three stupas have common architectural features of a stupa, i.e. *Vedi* (base), *Medhi* (central cylindrical part), *Anda* (hemispherical top part) and *Harmika* (top part). A narrow gap is provided in

between for *pradakshina* purpose. The combination of three stupas in one row suggests that either they are representing Dhamma, Sangha and Buddha or they signify as Uddeshika stupa carved in the sacred memory of Lord Buddha (central stupa), Sariputta (north side stupa) and Moha-Moggalana(south side stupa).

The colossal monolithic stupa is the biggest in the entire site. The height of this stupa is 3.50m. It retains all the characteristic features of a stupa, i.e. *Vedi* (base), *Medhi* (central cylindrical part), *Anda* (hemispherical top part) and *Harmika* (top part). On the bottom part of the base of this stupa is carved in the form of a double petalled lotus, which makes it distinct among the other stupas of Sri Suryapahar.

i. <u>Jain Cave (Cave No. 1 and 2)</u>

There are three rock-cut figures of Rishabhanatha or Adinatha, the Jain Tirthankars, found at Sri Surya pahar. These were carved on the bas reliefs of two rock-shelters.

In the lower rock-shelter, two standing images of Tirthankar Rishabahnatha were found in *samapada* pose, two hands hanging down below the knee level. Both the images are *Digambara* (naked body) with *Lambakarna* (elongated ears). The height and width of the smaller figure is 1 m and 35cm respectively. Below the feet of the smaller image, a seated bull with upraised head was carved, which signifies the image as Tirthankar Risabhanatha. The height of the larger image including *asana* (pedestal) is 1.95m while the width is 75cm. The *asana* of this image is carved in the form of a square platform. At the centre of the pedestal, one *chakra* or wheel is carved. The *chakra* has 13 spokes with central circular knob (*Dharma Chakra*) which is the symbol of Adinatha or Risabhanatha. There is an inscription in *nagari* character inscribed on the opposite wall of the carved figures but it is now almostobliterated.

In the upper shelter, a seated figure of Adinatha is carved. The figure is seated in *Dhyānamudra* (cross legged in Padmasana with palms of the feet kept upwards and on the lap rests the two arms, kept one above another). The image is seated on a platform. Two squatting lions are carved on either side of the image. At the centre of the panel below the platform, a *chakra* (wheel) with four spokes is carved. On its either side are two bulls, carved with their faces turned upwards.

ii. <u>Rock-cut sculptures of Surya, Vishnu, Siva and other Brahmanical deities, Rock cut Sivalingas etc including Dwadash Aditya Panel and Ganesh Kunda</u>

Among the Brahmanical figures of Sri Surya pahar, the most remarkable figure is the standing image of Vishnu in his *Viswarupa* aspect with twelve arms, six on the left and six on the right. Because of this sculpture, the area where the rock-cut sculptures are found is wrongly known as Dasabhuja (ten handed) Devasthan. In this image, Vishnu stands on a double petalled lotus. The head of the deity is covered by a canopy of seven hoods of a snake, known as *Sesanaga*. There are three panels of rock-cut images of Siva, Visnu and Hari-Hara found depicted at the bottom of the twelve-armed Vishnu.

On a granite stone slab, a circular panel is carved, known as Dwadash Aditya Panel. In this circular panel, a twelve-petalled lotus encircled a seated pot- bellied male figure in *rajalila* pose (seated at ease), which is carved in bold reliefs. This central figure is identified with Prajapati or Brahma. Each lotus petal has a male figure with four arms, seated cross legged. These male figures represent the Dwadash Adiya or twelve solar-divinities. They are known as Dhatri,

Mitra, Aryaman, Rudra, Varuna, Surya, Bhaga, Vivasvan, Pushan, Savitri, Tvastri and Vishnu. They are the son of Aditi.

This is an ancient water channel or *kund* and a rock-cut figure of Ganeśa is carved near the water channel. This is a four armed pot-bellied Bāl Ganeśa image in dancing pose. A pair of footprints of Vishnu (*Vishnupadas*), Śiva Lingas etc. are found near the *kund*.

iii. Brick temple complex (Excavated site no. 1)

The remains of a brick temple complex having a *garbhagriha* (sanctum) and a *mandapa* (porch) with several other brick structures is enclosed within a rectangular enclosure wall (26.80m×17.80m). Antiquities found from the site are mainly terracotta tiles and plaques.

The sanctum (*garbhagriha*) of this temple is square on plan (roughly 8m×8m). The entrance is provided from north-east direction. The remains of a *chandrashila* were found on the northern wall of the sanctum. A square platform measuring 4.25m×4.25m was noticed at the centre of the *garbhagriha*. Probably the presiding deity of the temple would have been installed over this platform. In front of the *garbhagriha*, the remains of a rectangular *mandapa* were exposed, which measures 3.70×2.2m. The *garbhagriha* is connected to the *mandapa* through the western wall of the *mandapa*. Fragments of terracotta plaques found from the debris suggest that outer wall of both *garbhagriha* and *mandapa* were well decorated with these plaques. From outside, the shape of the *mandapa* is square and there is no provision for *antarala* in-between *garbhagriha* and *mandapa*.

From *mandapa* to the main entrance, the evidence of a 5m wide pathway is found. A small room measuring 4.35m×2.65m was exposed near the entrance inside the enclosure wall. Another room of 5.40m×3.60m was traced at the entrance but outside the enclosure wall. The entire area inside the enclosure wall is brick paved but the bricks are missing at places. In the northwest direction of this temple, outside the enclosure wall, another small shrine was exposed. The size of the sanctum of this temple is 3.10m×3.10m. Some in- situ terracotta plaques were also found in this small temple. This temple might have been constructed for the consort of the main deity.

iv. Panchayātana temple complex (Excavated site no. 2)

The stone temple complex is located near an ancient tank and surrounded by an ancient quadrangular brick enclosure wall (23.45m×41.80m× 30.90m×49.20m). The super structure of the temple is lost and the basement with a *pancharatha* plan survives up to the plinth level. The stone components of the basement are highly decorated. Among the antiquities, the remarkable ones are twelve-Aditya panel, an image of *Mahisāruramardini*, terracotta objects with floral designs, animal figurines and decorative bricks etc., which appear to be the remains of an earlier Surya temple.

The temple complex comprises of the main temple and four subsidiary shrines. On axial plan, it consists of the *garbhagriha* (7.10m ×6.75m) followed by an *antarāla* (2m×1.25m), a rectangular *mukhamandapa* (5m×6m) and a *mandapa*. The main shrine opens towards west. The *garbhagriha* is connected with the *mukhamandapa* on its western side through the *antarāla*. In front of the *mukhamandapa*, remain of a large *mahā-mandapa* (10.20m×8.25m) was placed. All these structure were made of chiseled stone blocks of various dimensions. It appears that a small porch is attached in front of the *maha-mandapa* and connected to a brick paved pathway toward

the western side of the complex. The deity of the main shrine was not found during the course of excavation. The four subsidiary shrines lie at four corners of the complex which are connected by brick paved pathways.

A brick temple (5.40m×5m) is noticed just behind the main sanctum, towards the eastern side of the complex. Another noteworthy discovery is the plan of rectangular brick-built structure (8.50m×6.55m), found on the southwestern corner of the complex.

3.4 Current Status:

3.4.1 Condition of the Monument- condition assessment:

The monuments are in a good state of preservation.

3.4.2 Daily footfalls and occasional gathering numbers:

The average number of visitors at the site is 400-500 persons daily. During peak season, in the month of December and January, the number increases to 1500-2000 persons daily. Footfall during Maghi Purnima mela organised by the temple committee for 7 days rises to 7000 to 10,000 persons daily.

CHAPTER IV

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

4.0 Existing zoning:

The monument lies under the Sri Suryagiri gaon panchayat, in Matia block of Goalpara district. However, 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.

4.1 Existing Guidelines of the local bodies:

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

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 of "Shri Surya Pahar Ruins together with adjacent land comprised in survey plot no. 126 and part of Survey plot nos. 125, 127 and 128"; Locality- Dashabhuja Debasthan, District- Goalpara, Assam 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.): 1, 90,370.03 sq.m. (47.04 acres)
- Prohibited area (approx.): 4, 80,013.03 sq.m. (118.62 acres)
- Regulated area (approx.): 12, 07,914.97 sq.m. (298.48 acres)

Salient features:

Ancient relics have been discovered along the entire Brahmaputra valley. Sri Surya Pahar is one such prominent archaeological site in the lower Brahmaputra valley and is situated on the eastern slope of the Surya Pahar hill amidst of a picturesque lush green ground. Most of the antiquities unearthed from the excavation, have been displayed at the site museum.

5.1.2 Description of built up area:

Prohibited Area:

- **North:** pillar, group of votive stupas; excavated site I, concrete steps; earthen road; hilly area with dense forest cover and vegetation growth; pond/ water body.
- **South:** Jain compound; Colossal stupa; cowshed; hilly area with dense forest cover and vegetation growth; earthen road; concrete road; drain; electric post.
- **East:** single storey tin shade structures; ASI museum; pillar; Sri Suryagiri garden; cultivated land; electric post; drain; open spaces with vegetation growth.
- **South-east:** few single storey buildings and structures; earthen road; drain; cultivable land.
- **West:** hilly area with dense forest cover and vegetation growth; earthen road.
- **South-west:** hilly area with dense forest cover and vegetation growth; spring; earthen road.

Regulated Area:

- **North:** tin shade single storey buildings and structures; Goalpara-Matia road (SH-46) (bitumen road); earthen road; cultivable land; pond; open spaces with vegetation growth.
- **North-west:** votive stupa; earthen road; hilly area with dense forest cover and vegetation growth.

- **North-East:** tin shade single storey buildings and structures; Goalpara- Matia road (SH-46) (bitumen road); earthen road; concrete road; drain; cultivable land; pond; open spaces with vegetation growth.
- **South:** Jain cave 1, Jain cave 2, Ganesh kund (water body); earthen road; concrete steps; drain; giant rock boulders; cultivable land; hilly area with dense forest cover and vegetation growth.
- **South-West:** hilly area with dense forest cover and vegetation growth.
- **East:** tin shade single storey buildings and structures; shops; Sri Surya Pahar road (concrete road); Goalpara-Matia road (SH-46) (bitumen road); electric post; light post; boundary wall; cultivable land; pillar; open spaces with vegetation growth.
- **South-East:** tin shade single storey buildings and structures; bitumen road; earthen road; electric post; boundary wall; cultivable land; open spaces with vegetation growth.
- **West:** earthen road; hilly area with dense forest cover and vegetation growth.

5.1.3 Description of green/open spaces:

Prohibited Area:

- **North:** hilly area with dense forest cover and vegetation growth; pond/water body.
- **South:** hilly area with dense forest cover and vegetation growth.
- **East:** Sri Suryagiri garden; cultivated land; open spaces with vegetationgrowth.
- **South-east:** cultivable land.
- **West:** hilly area with dense forest cover and vegetation growth.
- **South-west:** hilly area with dense forest cover and vegetation growth spring.

Regulated Area:

- **North:** cultivable land; pond; open spaces with vegetation growth.
- **North-west:** hilly area with dense forest cover and vegetation growth.
- **North-East:** cultivable land; pond; open spaces with vegetation growth.
- **South:** Ganesh kund (water body); cultivable land; hilly area with dense forest cover and vegetation growth.
- **South-West:** hilly area with dense forest cover and vegetation growth.
- **East:** cultivable land; open spaces with vegetation growth.
- **South-East:** cultivable land; open spaces with vegetation growth.
- **West:** hilly area with dense forest cover and vegetation growth.

5.1.4 Area covered under circulation- roads, footpaths etc.:

In both prohibited and regulated limits of the monument, towards north-east, east and south-east, numerous roads are present providing connectivity in the surrounding area and with the other parts of the city. Towards north- west, west and south-west are the hilly areas with dense forest cover provided in some areas with concrete steps.

5.1.5 Heights of buildings (Zone wise):

- **North:** The maximum height is 3 m.
- **South:** The maximum height is 0 m.
- **East:** The maximum height is 3 m.
- **West:** The maximum height is 0 m.
- **North-east:** The maximum height is 3 m.
- **North-west:** The maximum height is 0 m.
- **South-east:** The maximum height is 3 m.
- **South-west:** The maximum height is 0 m.

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

No state protected monuments and listed heritage buildings by local authorities are available within prohibited/regulated area.

5.1.7 Public amenities:

Public amenities like well-integrated public transport; local buses and railway stations and connections to airports; street side vendors and tea stalls; well connected roads, are present in the close vicinity of the monument.

5.1.8 Access to monument:

i. Rock-cut stupas including Colossal Stupa:

These are located to the south of the prohibited area and are accessible by concrete steps going up to the hill.

ii. Jain Cave (Cave No. 1 and 2)

They are located to the south of the second regulated area. Jain cave 2 lies to the west of the Jain cave 1, and are accessible via concrete steps, due to their location being atop the hill.

iii. Rock-cut sculptures of Surya, Vishnu, Siva and other Brahmanical deities, Rock cut Sivalingas etc including Dwadash Aditya Panel and Ganesh Kunda

These are located to the west of the protected area, and are accessible by concrete steps.

iv. Brick temple complex (Excavated site no. 1)

It is located to the north of the protected area, and is accessible from east, west and south by concrete road.

v. Panchayātana temple complex (Excavated site no. 2)

It is located to the south of the protected area, and is accessible from west by a concrete road.

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

Infrastructure services like water supply, storm water drainage, sewage,solid waste management, etc. are present inside the protected area of the monument for visitors.

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

The monument lies under the Sri Suryagiri gaon panchayat, in Matia block of Goalpara district. However, 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. 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:

Sri Surya Pahar literary means the hill associated with the worship of Surya (Sun God). It was the centre of Buddhism, Jainism and Brahmanism from the early Christian era to around 12th century CE.

i. Rock-cut stupas including Colossal Stupa:
Numerous rock-cut stupas are found in Sri Surya Pahar. Stylistically assigned to the 1st century BCE onwards, these stupas are scatteredover the entire site.

ii. Jain Cave (Cave No. 1 and 2)
There are three rock-cut figures of Rishabhanatha or Adinatha, the Jain Tirthankars, found at Sri Surya Pahar. Stylistically and paleographically, the images can be assigned to c. 9th - 10th century CE.

iii. Rock-cut sculptures of Surya, Vishnu, Siva and other Brahmanical deities, Rock cut Sivalingas etc including Dwadash Aditya Panel and Ganesh Kunda
The Brahmanical rock-cut sculptures of Sri Surya pahar are mainly of Vishnu and Siva in different poses. All these Brahmanical remains can be dated to c. 9th century CE.

iv. Brick temple complex (Excavated site no. 1)
The temple was constructed during later Gupta period or early medieval period.

v. Panchayātana temple complex (Excavated site no. 2)
On the basis of stylistic features of the antiquities and ceramic assemblage, this *panchāyatana* temple complex can be dated between circa 9th and 12th centuries CE

Architectural value:

Rock-cut stupas, rock-cut figures of Jain Tirthankars, rock-cut sculptures of Brahmanical divinities and two excavated temple sites indicate the beautiful amalgamation of distinct architectural and sculptural styles at Sri Suryapahar, spread out almost over a millennium. The site also has a site museum displaying the antiquities recovered from the site and neighbouring areas. The site includes:

i. **Rock-cut stupas including Colossal Stupa**

Though of different sizes, these rock-cut votive stupas are commonly hemispherical in shape having three gradually receding rings encircling the base with the top ring supporting the dome. Among these, the noteworthy examples are three votive stupas and a colossal stupa.

Three stupas, carved in a single granite boulder in north-south orientation, is the most remarkable stupa at the site. Among these three, the height of the central stupa is 1.60m. The height of the left side stupa is 1.20m and that of the right side stupa is 1.50m. All the three stupas have common architectural features of a stupa, i.e. *Vedi* (base), *Medhi* (central cylindrical part), *Anda* (hemispherical top part) and *Harmika* (top part). A narrow gap is provided in between for *pradakshina* purpose. The combination of three stupas in one row suggests that either they are representing Dhamma, Sangha and Buddha or they signify as Uddeshika stupa carved in the sacred memory of Lord Buddha (central stupa), Sariputta (north side stupa) and Moha-Moggalana(south side stupa).

The colossal monolithic stupa is the biggest in the entire site. The height of this stupa is 3.50m. It retains all the characteristic features of a stupa, i.e. *Vedi* (base), *Medhi* (central cylindrical part), *Anda* (hemispherical top part) and *Harmika* (top part). On the bottom part of the base of this stupa is carved in the form of a double petalled lotus, which makes it distinct among the other stupas of Sri Suryapahar.

ii. Jain Cave (Cave No. 1 and 2)

There are three rock-cut figures of Rishabhanatha or Adinatha, the Jain Tirthankars, found at Sri Surya pahar. These were carved on the bas reliefs of two rock-shelters.
In the lower rock-shelter, two standing images of Tirthankar Rishabahnatha were found in *samapada* pose, two hands hanging down below the knee level. Both the images are *Digambara* (naked body) with *Lambakarna* (elongated ears). The height and width of the smaller figure is 1 m and 35cm respectively. Below the feet of the smaller image, a seated bull with upraised head was carved, which signifies the image as Tirthankar Risabhanatha. The height of the larger image including *asana* (pedestal) is 1.95m while the width is 75cm. The *asana* of this image is carved in the form of a square platform. At the centre of the pedestal, one *chakra* or wheel is carved. The *chakra* has 13 spokes with central circular knob (*Dharma Chakra*) which is the symbol of Adinatha or Risabhanatha. There is an inscription in *nagari* character inscribed on the opposite wall of the carved figures but it is now almostobliterated.
In the upper shelter, a seated figure of Adinatha is carved. The figure is seated in *Dhyānamudra* (cross legged in Padmasana with palms of the feet kept upwards and on the lap rests the two arms, kept one above another). The image is seated on a platform. Two squatting lions are carved on either side of the image. At the centre of the panel below the platform, a *chakra* (wheel) with four spokes is carved. On its either side are two bulls, carved with their faces turned upwards.

iii. Rock-cut sculptures of Surya, Vishnu, Siva and other Brahmanical deities, Rock cut Sivalingas etc including Dwadash Aditya Panel and Ganesh Kunda

Among the Brahmanical figures of Sri Surya pahar, the most remarkable figure is the standing image of Vishnu in his *Viswarupa* aspect with twelve arms, six on the left and six on the right. Because of this sculpture, the area where the rock-cut sculptures are found is wrongly known as Dasabhuja (ten handed) Devasthan. In this image, Vishnu stands on a double petalled lotus. The

head of the deity is covered by a canopy of seven hoods of a snake, known as *Sesanaga*. There are three panels of rock-cut images of Siva, Visnu and Hari-Hara found depicted at the bottom of the twelve-armed Vishnu.

On a granite stone slab, a circular panel is carved, known as Dwadash Aditya Panel. In this circular panel, a twelve-petalled lotus encircled a seated pot- bellied male figure in *rajalila* pose (seated at ease), which is carved in bold reliefs. This central figure is identified with Prajapati or Brahma. Each lotus petal has a male figure with four arms, seated cross legged. These male figures represent the Dwadash Adiya or twelve solar-divinities. They are known as Dhatri, Mitra, Aryaman, Rudra, Varuna, Surya, Bhaga, Vivasvan, Pushan, Savitri, Tvastri and Vishnu. They are the son of Aditi.

This is an ancient water channel or *kund* and a rock-cut figure of Ganeśa is carved near the water channel. This is a four armed pot-bellied Bāl Ganeśa image in dancing pose. A pair of footprints of Vishnu (*Vishnupadas*), Śiva Lingas etc. are found near the *kund*.

iv. Brick temple complex (Excavated site no. 1)

The remains of a brick temple complex having a *garbhagriha* (sanctum) and a *mandapa* (porch) with several other brick structures is enclosed within a rectangular enclosure wall (26.80m×17.80m). Antiquities found from the site are mainly terracotta tiles and plaques.

The sanctum (*garbhagriha*) of this temple is square on plan (roughly 8m×8m). The entrance is provided from north-east direction. The remains of a *chandrashila* were found on the northern wall of the sanctum. A square platform measuring 4.25m×4.25m was noticed at the centre of the *garbhagriha*. Probably the presiding deity of the temple would have been installed over this platform. In front of the *garbhagriha*, the remains of a rectangular *mandapa* were exposed, which measures 3.70×2.2m. The *garbhagriha* is connected to the *mandapa* through the western wall of the *mandapa*. Fragments of terracotta plaques found from the debris suggest that outer wall of both *garbhagriha* and *mandapa* were well decorated with these plaques. From outside, the shape of the *mandapa* is square and there is no provision for *antarala* in-between *garbhagriha* and *mandapa*.

From *mandapa* to the main entrance, the evidence of a 5m wide pathway is found. A small room measuring 4.35m×2.65m was exposed near the entrance inside the enclosure wall. Another room of 5.40m×3.60m was traced at the entrance but outside the enclosure wall. The entire area inside the enclosure wall is brick paved but the bricks are missing at places. In the northwest direction of this temple, outside the enclosure wall, another small shrine was exposed. The size of the sanctum of this temple is 3.10m×3.10m. Some in- situ terracotta plaques were also found in this small temple. This temple might have been constructed for the consort of the main deity.

v. Panchayātana temple complex (Excavated site no. 2)

The stone temple complex is located near an ancient tank and surrounded by an ancient quadrangular brick enclosure wall (23.45m×41.80m× 30.90m×49.20m). The super structure of the temple is lost and the basement with a *pancharatha* plan survives up to the plinth level. The stone components of the basement are highly decorated. Among the antiquities, the remarkable ones are twelve-Aditya panel, an image of *Mahisāruramardini*, terracotta objects with floral designs, animal figurines and decorative bricks etc., which appear to be the remains of an earlier

Surya temple.

The temple complex comprises of the main temple and four subsidiary shrines. On axial plan, it consists of the *garbhagriha* (7.10m ×6.75m) followed by an *antarāla* (2m×1.25m), a rectangular *mukhamandapa* (5m×6m) and a *mandapa*. The main shrine opens towards west. The *garbhagriha* is connected with the *mukhamandapa* on its western side through the *antarāla*. In front of the *mukhamandapa*, remain of a large *mahā-mandapa* (10.20m×8.25m) was placed. All these structure were made of chiseled stone blocks of various dimensions. It appears that a small porch is attached in front of the *maha-mandapa* and connected to a brick paved pathway toward the western side of the complex. The deity of the main shrine was not found during the course of excavation. The four subsidiary shrines lie at four corners of the complex which are connected by brick paved pathways.

A brick temple (5.40m×5m) is noticed just behind the main sanctum, towards the eastern side of the complex. Another noteworthy discovery is the plan of rectangular brick-built structure (8.50m×6.55m), found on the southwestern corner of the complex.

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

Residential activity and huge tracts of cultivable land can be seen here, with very few commercial activities taking place. Temporary shops have come up in recent years due to tourist attraction of the monument in large numbers. Since, no proper zoning has been done to this area, a lot of under construction RCC buildings can be seen near the site.

Goalpara, like rest of Assam, falls under the seismic zone.

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 monuments are not at all visible from the protected and regulated area.

Visibility from the monument-

Huge tracts of cultivable land and single storey tin shade huts can be seen.

6.3 Land-use to be identified:

The area near the monument is used mainly for residential and agricultural purposes.

6.4 Archaeological heritage remains other than protected monument:

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

6.5 Cultural landscapes:

There are low rise Assam type hut construction activities near the monument. Apart from that, there are many ponds/water bodies nearby. Large tracts of agricultural field can also be seen.

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

Air and noise pollution is probably less in the area. The hills, dense forest cover, and vegetation growth near the monument protects the monument from the environmental pollution coming from the town.

6.7 Usage of open space and constructions:

The area near the monument is mostly used for residential and agricultural a

6.8 Traditional, historical and cultural activities:

No such traditional and cultural activities are associated with the monument.

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

The outline of low rise residential buildings can be seen.

6.10 Traditional Architecture:

No traditional architecture is in prevalent around the monument.

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

No Developmental plan is available with local authorities.

6.12 Building related parameters:

(a) Height of the construction on the site: The height of all buildings in the Regulated Area of the monument will be restricted to 4 m (all inclusive).

(b) Floor Area:- 8 sq.m. to 150 sq.m. approximately.

(c) Usage: - As per local building bye-laws, with no change in land use.

(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.

The roof design near the monument can be divided into the following heads:

a. Houses covered with corrugated sheet roofing
b. Houses with thatches and bamboo column roofing

(f) Building material:- The houses near the protected monument upto the regulated area fall under two main heads, viz.

a. Pakka or houses made of brick masonry;
b. Tin structures/ huts made of bamboo and thatch

(g) Colour: - Neutral colors matching with the monument may be used.

6.13 Visitors facilities and amenities:

The monument has toilet. Parking can be done outside the monument for visitors.

CHAPTER VII

Site Specific Recommendations

7.1 Site Specific Recommendations:-

a) Setbacks:

- The front building edge shall strictly follow the existing street line. The minimum open space requirements need to be achieved with setbacks or internal courtyards and terraces.

b) Projections:

- No steps and plinths shall be permitted into the right of way at ground level beyond the obstruction free' path of the street. The streets shall be provided with the obstruction free' path dimensions measuring from the present building edge line.

c) Signages:

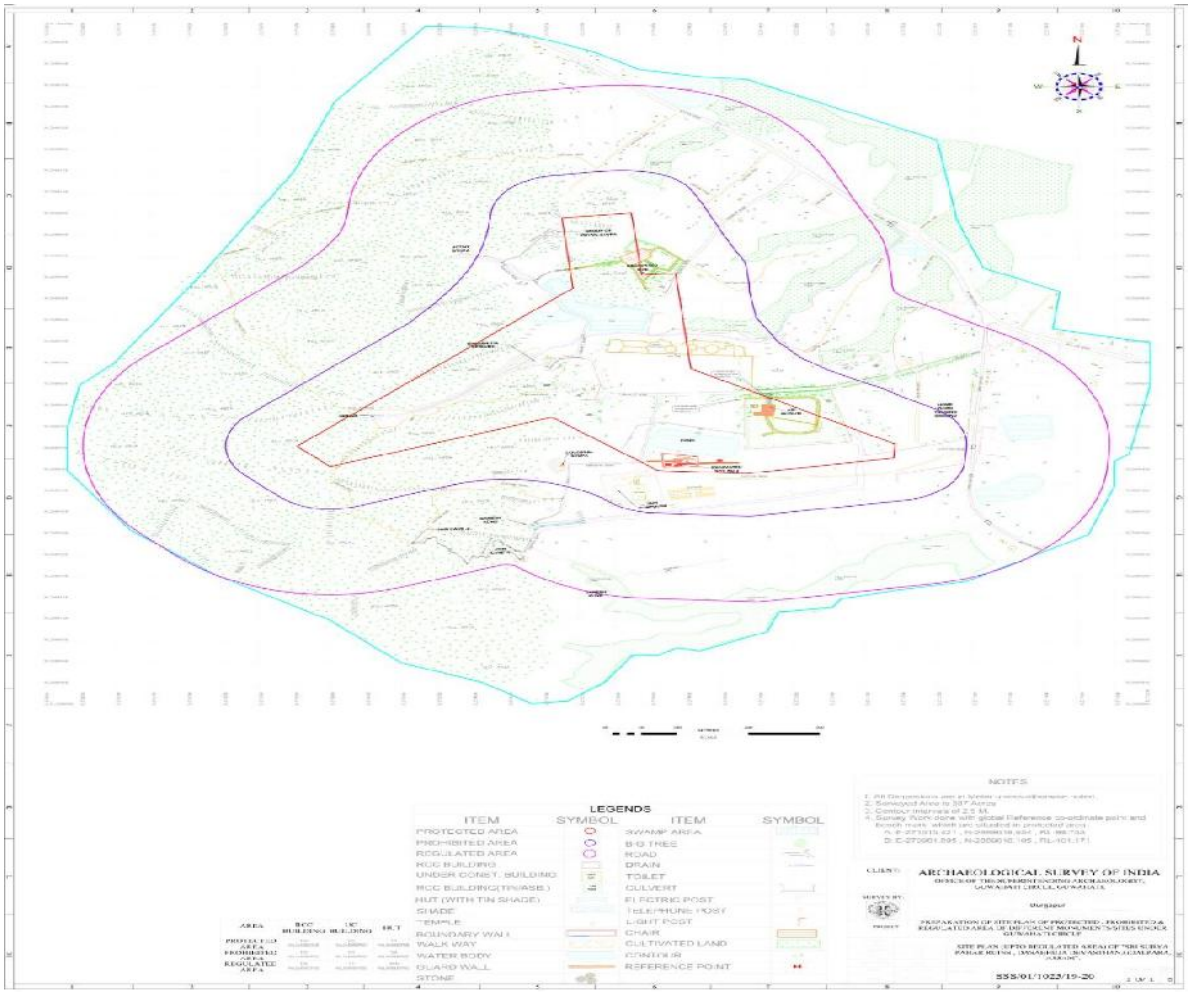
- LED or digital signs, plastic fibre glass or any other highly reflective synthetic material may not be used for signage in the heritage area. Banners may not be permitted, but for special events/fair etc. it may not be put up for more than three days. No advertisements in the form of hoardings, bills within the heritage zone will be permitted.
- Signages should be placed in such a way that they do not block the view of any heritage structure or monument and are oriented towards a pedestrian.
- Hawkers and vendors may not be allowed on the periphery of the monument.

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

ANNEXURE I

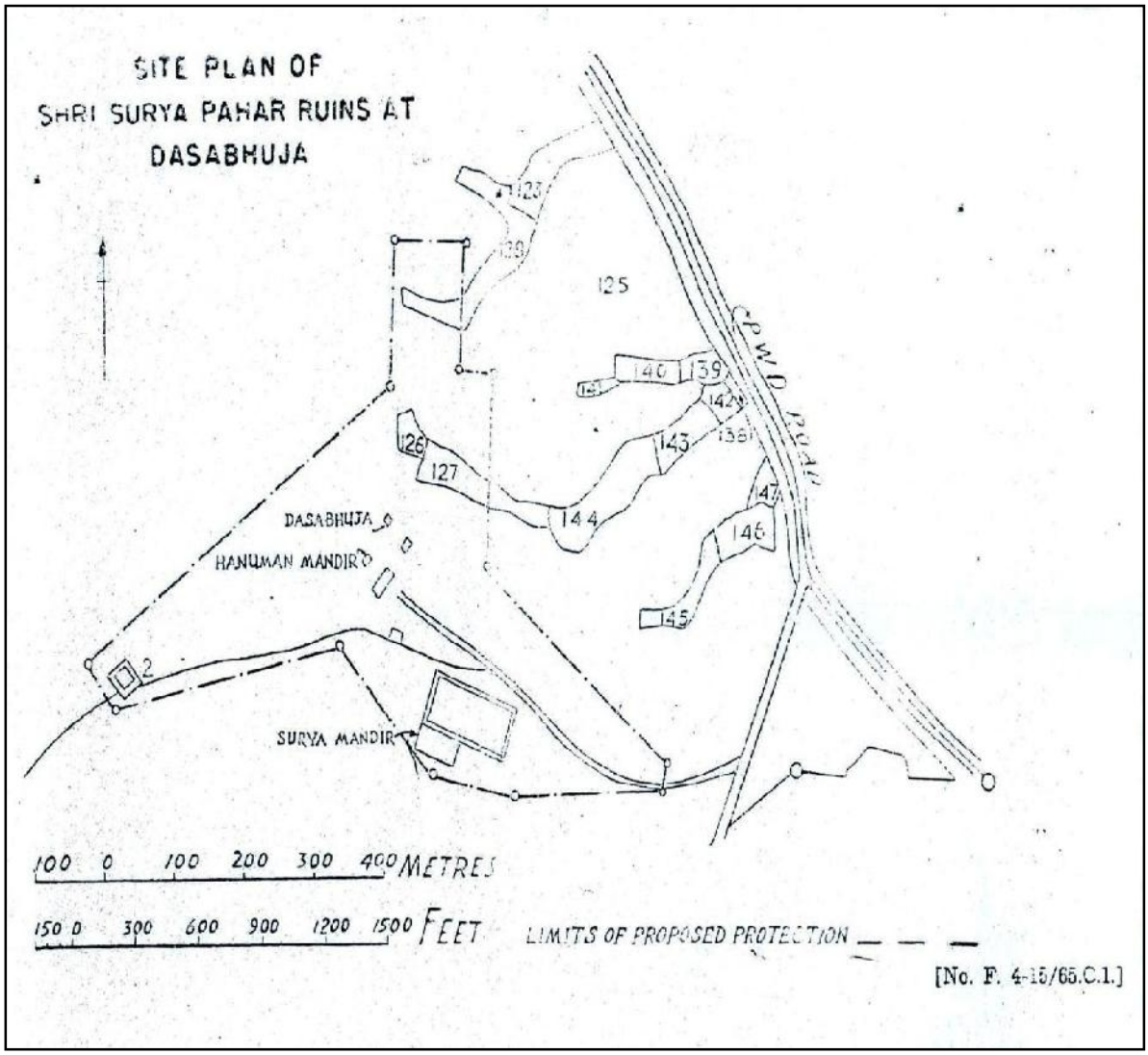
Survey plan showing Protected, Prohibited and Regulated boundaries for "Shri Surya Pahar Ruins together with adjacent land comprised in survey plot no. 126 and part of Survey plot nos. 125, 127 and 128"; Locality- Dashabhuja Debasthan, District- Goalpara, Assam.



Survey plan showing Protected, Prohibited and Regulated boundaries for "Shri Surya Pahar Ruins together with adjacent land comprised in survey plot no. 126 and part of Survey plot nos. 125, 127 and 128"; Locality- Dashabhuja Debasthan, District- Goalpara, Assam.

Annexure - II

Archival Site Plan of Shri Surya Pahar Ruins together with adjacent land comprised in survey plot no. 126 and part of Survey plot nos. 125, 127 and 128"; Locality- Dashabhuja Debasthan, District- Goalpara, Assam.

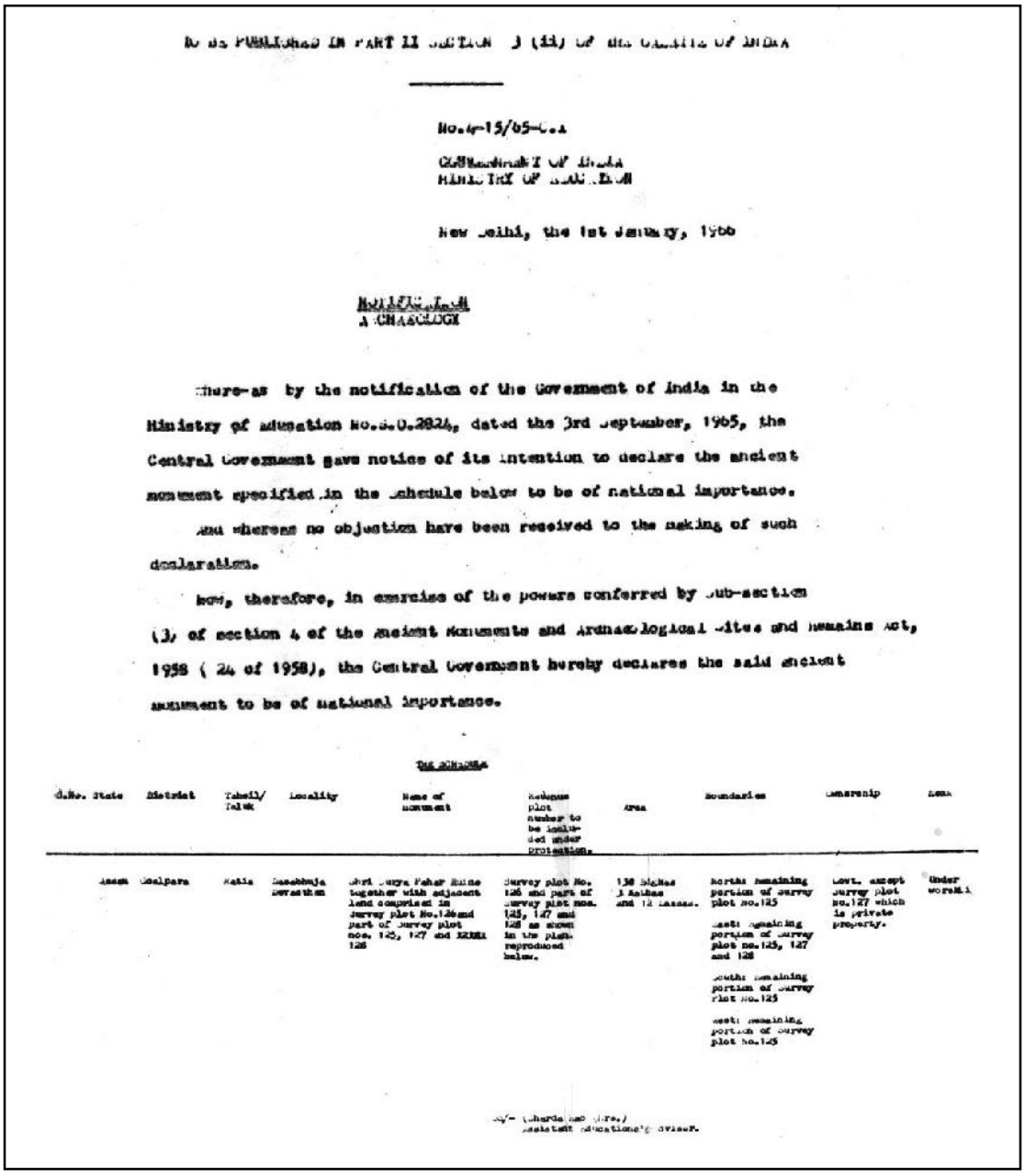


ANNEXURE-III

Notification map/ plan as per ASI records - definition of protectionboundaries

Original Notification

This monument was protected in 1966, vide notification no. 4-15/05-C.A, dated 1st January, 1966, by the name of- ―Shri Surya Pahar Ruins together with adjacent land comprised in survey plot no. 126 and part of Survey plot nos. 125, 127 and 128‖; Locality- Dashabhuja Debasthan, District- Goalpara, Assam.



TO BE PUBLISHED IN PART II SECTION 3 (ii) OF THE GAZETTE OF INDIA

No.4-15/05-C.A

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

New Delhi, the 1st January, 1966

NOTIFICATION
ARCHAEOLOGY

Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Education No.F.9.2824, dated the 3rd September, 1965, the Central Government gave notice of its intention to declare the ancient monument specified in the Schedule below to be of national importance.

And whereas no objection have been received to the making of such declaration.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 (24 of 1958), the Central Government hereby declares the said ancient monument to be of national importance.

THE SCHEDULE

S.No.	State	District	Tahsil/ Taluk	Locality	Name of monument	Revenue plot Number to be included under protection	Area	Boundaries	Ownership	Rema
	Assam	Goalpara	Kadia	Dashabhuja Devasthan	Shri Surya Pahar Ruins together with adjacent land comprised in Survey plot No.126and part of Survey plot nos. 125, 127 and XXXXX 128	Survey plot No. 126 and part of survey plot nos. 125, 127 and 128 as shown in the plan reproduced below.	138 Bighas 3 Kathas and 12 Lassas.	North: remaining portion of survey plot no.125 East: remaining portion of survey plot no.125, 127 and 128 South: remaining portion of survey plot No.125 West: remaining portion of survey plot No.125	Govt. except survey plot no.127 which is private property.	Under worship

Sd/- (Chanda Lal Dhir)
Assistant Educational Adviser.

Typed copy of Original Notification

TO BE PUBLISHED IN PART II SECTION 3 (ii) OF THE GAZETTE OF INDIANo. 4-15/05-C.A

GOVERNMENT OF
INDIA MINISTRY OF
EDUCATION

New Delhi, the 1st January, 1966
NOTIFICATION
ARCHAEOLOGY

Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of education No. 6.0.2824, dated the 3rd September, 1965, the Central Government gave notice of its intention to declare the ancient monument specified in the schedule below to be of national importance.

And whereas no objection have been received to the making of such declaration.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 (24 of 1958), the Central Government hereby declares the said ancient monument to be of national importance.

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	State	District	Tehsil/ Taluk	Locality	Name of monument	Revenue plot number to be included under protection	Area	Boundaries	Ownership	Remarks
	Assam	Goalpara	Katia	Dasabhuja	Shri Surya	Survey plot	136	North:	Govt.	Under
				Devasthan	Pahar Ruins	no. 126 and	bighas	Remaining	except	wo
					together with	part of survey	3 Kathas	portion of	Survey	
					adjacent	plot nos. 125,	And	survey plot no.	plot no.	
					land	127 and 128	12	125	127 which	
					comprised in	as shown in	lessas	East:	is private	
					Survey plot	the plan		remaining	property	
					No. 126 and	reproduced		portion of		
					part of	below.		survey plot no.		
					Survey plot			125, 127 and		
					nos. 125,			128.		
					127 and			South:		
					128.			remaining		
								portion of		
								survey plot no.		
								125		
								West:		
								remaining		
								portion of		
								survey plot no.		
								125		

ANNEXURE-IV

Existing Guidelines of the local bodies / Status of:

For the above mentioned monument, no specific guidelines have been framed in the state acts/ rules except general rule applicable for whole state for ground coverage, FAR, and other building rule specified in the Assam Notified Urban Areas (other than Guwahati) Building Rules, 2014.

A. Permissible Ground Coverage, FAR/FSI and Heights with the regulated area for new construction, Set Back.

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 3 (standards for building other than huts):

a. *Section (36) (3):* For the purpose of building in these rules, the followingprovisions of means of access shall be ensured.

Table 1: Means of access of buildings

Sl. No.	Type of Building	Minimum road width	
		Minimum road width (in m)	Drains (in m)
1	Residential	3.60	2X0.90
2	Apartment		
	Upto11.5 m in height	6.60	2X0.90
	Above 11.5 m in height	8.00	2X0.90
3	Multi-storeyed Commercial/Residential		
	Above 11.5m in height	9.00	2X0.90
4	Commercial (mixed use) upto 11.5m height	6.60	2X1.00
5	Institutional	9.00	2X1.00
6	Hospital / Nursing Home	9.00	2X1.00
7	Hall for social gathering/assembly hall	9.00	2X1.00
8	Industrial/Warehouse etc. and similar use	9.00	2X1.00

b. 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.

c. Section (65): Parking space-

One parking space shall be provided for every car or scooter inaccordance 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 Above 40 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 andwarehouses	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.

ii. **As per Chapter IV (building specifications as per use)**

a. 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	01katha10lessa, i.e., 402 sq.m

(2) 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

High Density	Minimum Plot size	10 lessa
	FAR.	100
	Coverage	50%
Medium Density	Minimum Plot size	15 lessa
	FAR.	125
	Coverage	50% for RCC 55% for Assam type

(3) The minimum width of plot of residential building shall be as specified in the table below:—

Table 5: Minimum Width of the Plot for Residential Use

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

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

a. Front Set back - 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 frontingthe plot (in metre)	**Minimum front open space (in metre)**	
	Below height of 11.5 m	**Height of 11.5 mand above**
Upto 6.6	3.0	3.0
Upto 15	3.0	4.5
Above 15	3.0	6.0

b. Side Setback:

i. for high density zones side setback shall be 1.5 m;
ii. for medium density zones setbacks shall be 1.5 m;
iii. 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-storeyed residential buildings, all setback norms of multi-storeyed 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 asspecified in these rules.

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

Type	Minimum plot size	Minimum Front setback	Minimum rear setback	Minimum side setback
Apartment up to 11.5 m.	3 K	4.5 m.	4.5 m.	2.4 m.

b. 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 shallbe:

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 Coverage (%)
Upto 300	50
301 to 500	50
Above 500	45

Note: In case of plots having access road of 6m or more but with plotsizes smaller than 300sq.m, the FAR could be enhanced up to 200.

II. Commercial and Residential-Commercial (Mixed Use)

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

III. Others

Type of building	Maximum FAR	Maximum Coverage (%)	Minimum widthof 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.

IV. 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.

V. Basement shall not be counted for FAR calculations for following uses:

a. Storage of household goods of non inflammablematerial;

b. Dark rooms, strong rooms and bank cellars etc;
c. Air conditioning and other machines used for servicesand 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.

C. Section (76): Additional Requirement for Multi-storeyed andSpecial Buildings

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

d. Heritage byelaws/ regulations/ guidelines if any available with localbodies

No specific guideline has been prepared for the ASI monuments/heritage of the particular area.
The general guidelines as provided by the local authorities has already been mentioned in, Section C (Part 3.2), of this document.

e. 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.

f. Mobility with the prohibited and regulated area- road surfacing,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).

g. 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

Images of the Monuments and its Surroundings

(1) Rock cut stupas including colossal stupa

Fig 1: Rock cut votive stupa

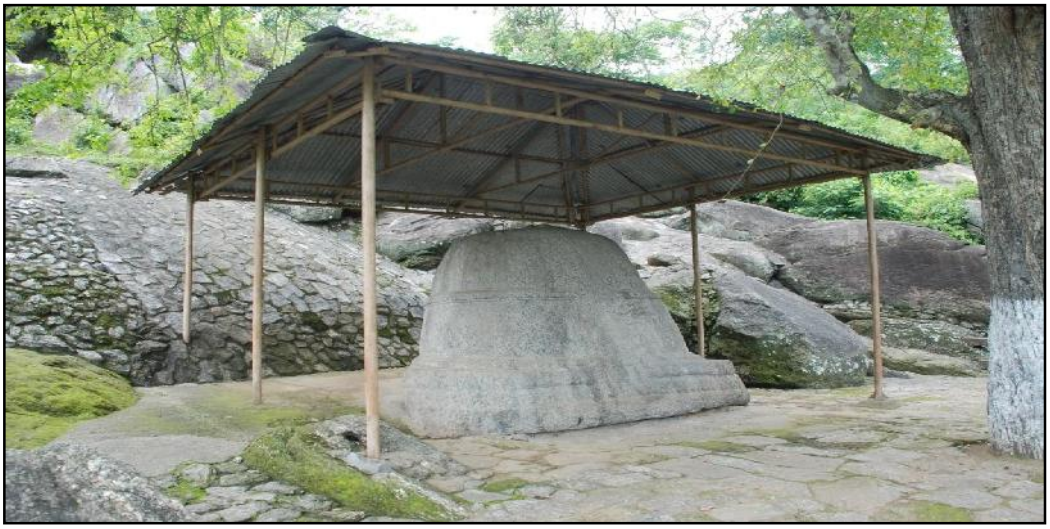


Fig 2: Colossal stupa

Fig 3: Jain cave no. 1

Fig 4: Jain images

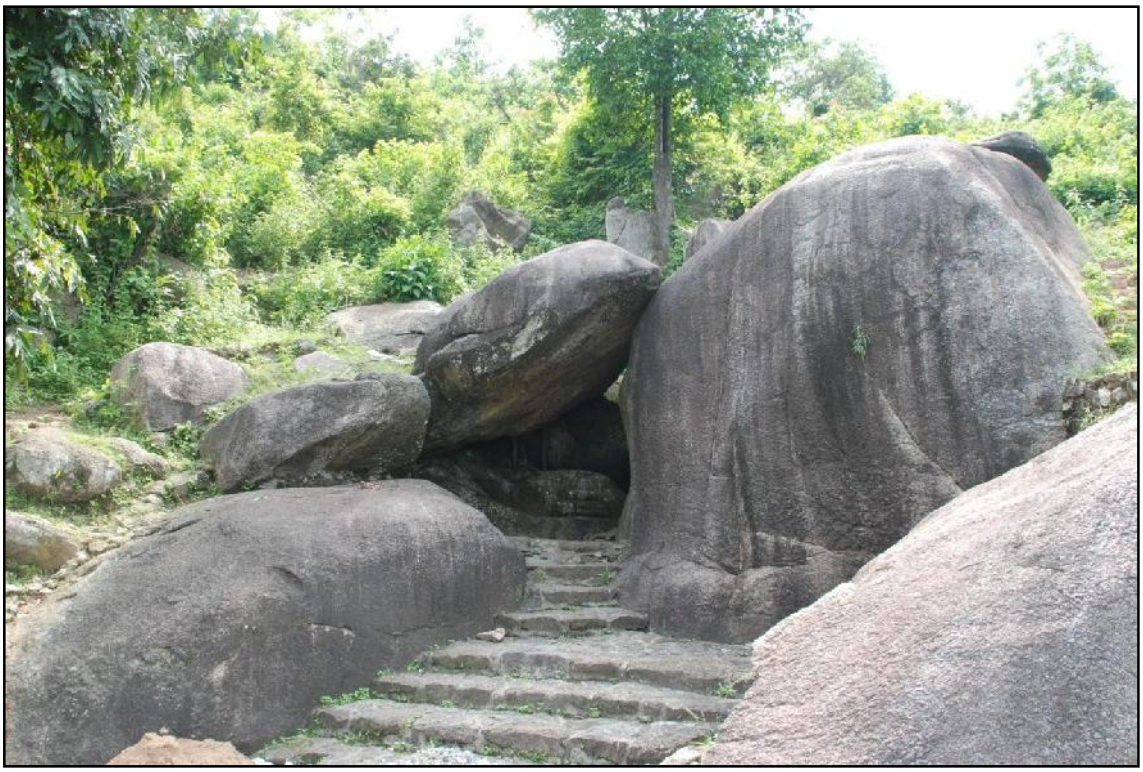


Fig 5: Jain cave no. 2

Fig 6: Jain rock shelter 2

(2) Rock-cut sculptures of Surya, Vishnu, Siva and other Brahmanical deities,Rock cut Sivalingas etc including Dwadash Aditya Panel and Ganesh Kunda

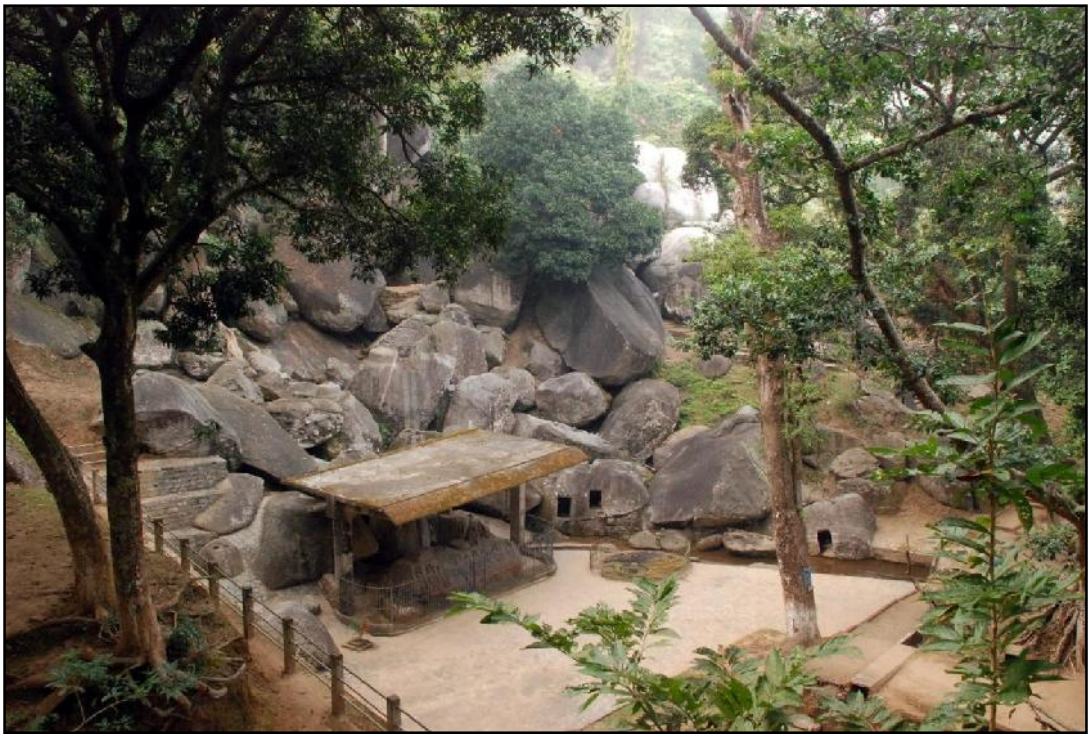


Fig 7: Dasabhuja Debasthana

Fig 8: Rock cut twelve armed Vishnu

Fig 9: Dwadasa Aditya Panel

Fig 10: Ganesh kund

(3) Excavated site 1

Fig 11: View of the monument from east

Fig 12: View of the monument from west

(4) Excavated site 2

Fig 13: View of the monument from north-west

Fig 14: View of the monument from north-east