F.No. 15-284/NMA/HBL-2024

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 "**Famous Temple Sacred to Mahasu, Dehradun**" 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:

a. National Monuments Authority **www.nma.gov.in**

b. Archaeological Survey of India **www.asi.nic.in**

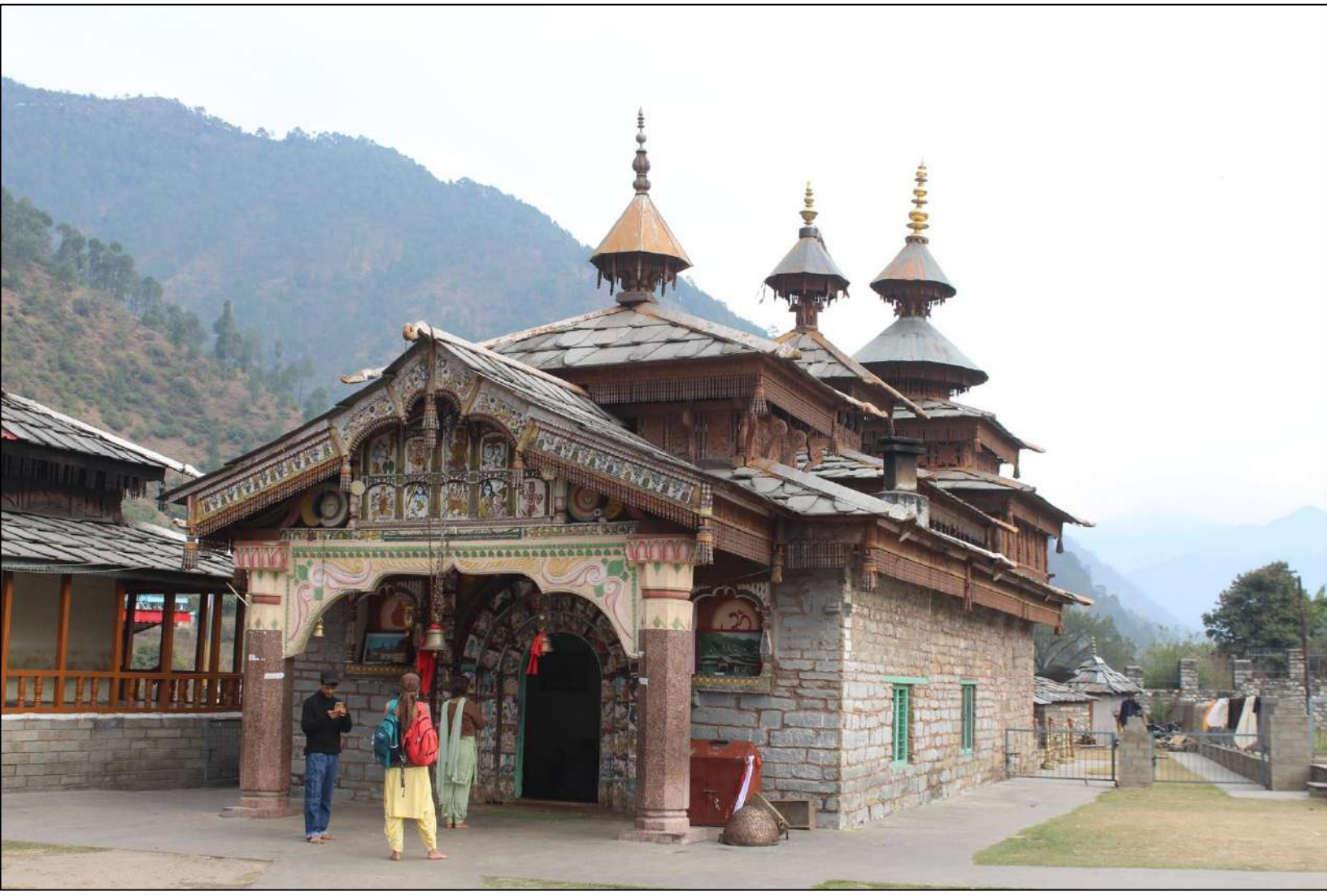
c. Archaeological Survey of India, Dehradun Circle **www.asidehraduncircle.in**

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 i.e. **arch-section@nma.gov.in** latest by 06 Apr **March, 2024**. 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. **March, 2024**, in consultation with Competent Authority and other Stakeholders. 06 Apr

(Col. Savyasachi Marwaha)
07 Mar 24 **Director, NMA**

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF CULTURE
NATIONAL MONUMENTS AUTHORITY



Heritage Bye-Laws for Famous Temple Sacred to Mahasu, Hanol, Dehradun

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 **Famous Temple Sacred to Mahasu, Hanol, Dehradun,** prepared by the Competent Authority in consultation with the Centre for Cultural Heritage Conservation, School of Architecture, Planning and Design, DIT University, Dehradun, as required by sub-rule (2) of Rule 18 of the National Monuments Authority (Conditions of Service of Chairman and Members of Authority and Conduct of Business) Rules, 2011, for inviting objections or suggestions from the public;

The objections/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 sub-section (5) of the Section 20 E of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 the National Monuments Authority, hereby makes the following bye-laws, namely:-

Famous Temple Sacred to Mahasu, Hanol, Dehradun

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1.1 Short title, Extent and Commencements:

(i) These bye-laws may be called the National Monument Authority Heritage bye-laws, 2024 of Centrally Protected Monument – **Famous Temple Sacred to Mahasu, Hanol, Dehradun.**

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

(iii) The provisions of these bye-laws shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other bye-laws, whether made before or after the commencement of these bye-laws, or in any instrument having effect by virtue of any bye-laws It shall not be obligatory to carry out amendments in these bye-laws to make them consistent with any other bye-laws.

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

1.2 Definitions:

1. In these bye-laws, unless the context otherwise requires, the definitions as given in the Act or the rules made thereunder have been reproduced hereunder for the sake of convenience:-

(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 an officer of the Department of Archaeology of the Government of India not lower in rank than Assistant Superintendent of Archaeology;

(e) "Authority" means the National Monuments Authority constituted under Section 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 a protected monument, and the doing of any act which may be necessary for the purpose of preserving a protected monument or of securing convenient access thereto;

(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 prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(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 of this Act;

(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.

CHAPTER II

Background of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (AMASR) Act, 1958

2.1 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 the provisions of the Act, no person shall undertake any construction or mining operation in the Protected Area and Prohibited Area while permission for repair and renovation of any building or structure, which existed in the Prohibited Area before 16 June, 1992, or which had been subsequently constructed with the approval of DG, ASI and; permission for construction, re-construction, repair or renovation of any building or structure in the Regulated Area, must be sought from the Competent Authority.

2.2 Provision of the Act related to Heritage Bye-laws:

Section 20E of AMASR Act, 1958 and Rule 22 of Ancient Monument and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Framing of Heritage Bye-Laws and other functions 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 National Monuments Authority (Conditions of Service of Chairman and Members of Authority and Conduct of Business) Rules, 2011, specifies the process of approval of Heritage Bye-laws by the Authority.

2.3 Rights and Responsibilities of the 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, may 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 Monument - Famous Temple Sacred to Mahasu, Hanol, Dehradun

3.1 Location and Setting of the Monument(s):

Famous Temple Sacred to Mahasu, Hanol, is located at **Lat. 30°58'16"N; Long. 77°55'40"E** GPS Coordinates. Hanol is a small village located within the Chakrata tehsil in the Dehradun district of the northern state of Uttarakhand. The temple is situated on the eastern banks of Tons River, with the village surrounding the temple on the southern side on a hill slope.

The nearest Railway station is Dehradun located at a distance of 171 kms from the Temple of Mahasu Devta, Hanol and the nearest Airport is Jolly Grant Airport located at a distance of 198 kms from the centrally protected monument.

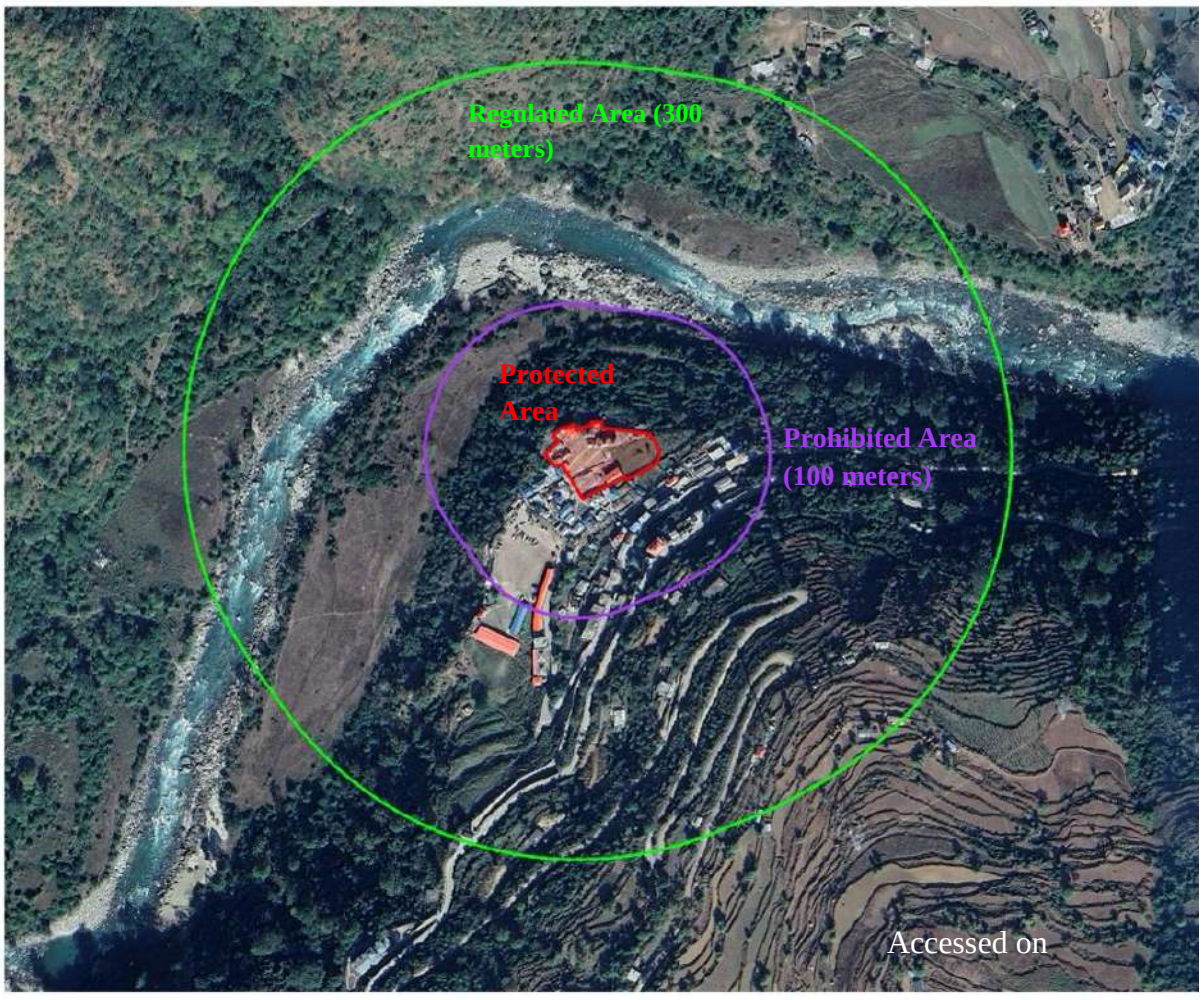


Figure 1: Google Map showing the location of the centrally protected monument Famous Temple Sacred to Mahasu, Hanol, Dehradun

3.2 Protected boundary of the Monument(s):

The location and protected boundary of the Centrally Protected Monument, Famous Temple Sacred to Mahasu, Hanol, Dehradun may be referred in Annexure-IA.

3.2.1 Notification Map/Plan as per ASI Records:

The Gazette Notification number of Famous Temple Sacred to Mahasu, Hanol, Dehradun is: 1465M/1133 dated 25th November, 1920 may be seen in Annexure-II

3.3 History of the Monument(s)

The Mahasu temple at Hanol is considered to be sacred tirtha of the people living in vast mountainous interior between the Jamuna and the Satluj. The cultic domain of Mahasu is, thus, not only confined to Jaunsar-Bawar, but it extends far beyond the adjoining area of Shimla District and Trans-Giri part of Sirmaur District in Himachal Pradesh and Dehradun and Uttarkashi District in Uttarakhand. There are four deities collectively known as the Mahasu Devtas i.e, Mahasu, Basika, Pawasi and Chalda. The first three abide in the temple while fourth i.e. Chalda is always moving in the Mahasu-domain. There are numerous legends associated with the origin of the Mahasu, however, it is generally believed that originally Mahasu belonged to Kashmir and was brought here by one Huna Bhat of Mandarath.

The Mahasu Devta holds a significant place in the history and culture more for Himachal Pradesh than Uttarakhand region. The Hanol village forms a major contributor to many Mahasu Devta temples, plays a central role in maintaining and promoting the socio-religious aspects associated with Lord Mahasu. The Mahasu Brothers—Basika or Vasik, Pawasi, Bottha, and Chalda—each contribute to the temple's vibrant mythology and the religious landscape. Dating back to the 8th century CE, this temple is dedicated to Botha Mahasu. The temple is constructed in Huna style of Architecture named after Huna Bhat. In the main temple's sanctum, the Botha Mahasu is depicted as a seated Buddha in the *Bhumisparsha mudra*, indicating a unique blend of indigenous traditions with potential Buddhist influences. In addition to the sheet presses image of Botha Mahasu, the sanctum has images of other deities such as Pawasi, Chalda, Deoladi, Mother of Mahasus and Kaolu Bir, and Natari, Mahasus' polyandrous wife. Along with the main temple, there are two smaller temples dedicated to the subordinate deities, *bir* and *bhankar*.

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

The temple's design and construction showcase a blend of traditional architectural elements, intricate detailing, and symbolic representations.

The Mahasu Devata temple is one of the rare examples of harmonious blend of stone and wood to form one composite grand edifice. The sanctum-proper is a pure- *rekha*

shikhara structure in stone of the classical type, however, the part of *shikhara* above the *griva* has very aesthetically been camouflaged on all sides with an elaborately treated wooden superstructure. The whole wooden structure is covered with a high-pitched slated pent-roof-ends and the projections of balcony are gracefully ornamented with dangling fringes and the pendant corner bells. Architecturally the original *mulaprahsada* is far more ancient and assignable to 9th -10th century CE. than the wooden contraption on the top. The *mandapa* and *mukamandapa* were added later and have undergone many changes in the subsequent periods.

The temple exhibits Nagara style of architecture with a blend of indigenous craftsmanship. The temple is characterized by a combination of stone and timber as a building material, making it a significant example of composite style of architecture. The sanctum of the temple is constructed in *Rekha-shikhara* style in stone covered with timber superstructure around it. On top of the sanctum is a pagoda-style high-pitched roof with a multi-Tiered canopy covered with slate tiles.

The layout of the temple consists of a *mukha-mandapa, sabha-mandapa, a bhandar* and *garbha-griha* laid in a linear manner. The *garbha-griha* along with *bhandar* and *sabha mandapa* is covered with Three-Tiered roof and Two-Tiered roof respectively. The temple's roofing system is embellished with timber brackets and ornamentation, intricately carved panels displaying the ingenious craftsmanship. The structural systems of *mukha-mandapa,*such as columns, ornamental arch, gable roof is adorned with wooden carvings and iconographies representing different deities, suggesting symbolic significance, reflecting the cultural and religious narratives associated with the deity. The presence of Botha Mahasu in the *Bhumisparsha mudra*, reminiscent of Buddha, adds a layer of complexity and suggests potential Buddhist influences. Owing to years of reconstruction brought on by natural calamities the temple's architecture resulted in a blend of styles.

The temple complex also comprises of two smaller temples dedicated to the subordinate deities in miniature nagara style of architecture, a *bhogshila*- for cooking food for the god constructed in traditional jaunsar bawar style of architecture, a kali mata temple and other infrastructure facilities such as drinking water facility.

3.5 Current Status

3.5.1 Condition of the Monument(s)- condition assessment:

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

3.5.2 Daily footfalls and occasional gathering numbers:

The average footfall at the temple is 300-400 visitors per day. The number of visitors increases up to 1000-1200 visitors per day during festivals such as Mahasu devta Mela, Jagra Festival. However, occasional gathering too is observed for events such as marriages and life's milestones of the local communities.

Chapter- IV

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

4.1 Existing zoning:

Chatra Gram Panchayat is a Rural Local Body in Chakrata Panchayat Samiti part of Dehradun Zila Parishad. Chatra is the gram panchayat of Hanol village. There is no zoning defined under any of the existing regulations for Hanol village.

4.2 Existing Guidelines of the local bodies (copy to be attached):

Since, no land use plan/master plan/zoning regulations are prepared by the local authorities, therefore, this Heritage bye-laws takes precedence over the local building bye-laws. Consequently, alterations to the existing land use are prohibited. When formulating land-use plans/master plans/zoning regulations, etc., it is imperative to consider and incorporate the provisions outlined in these bye-laws.

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 Archeological Survey of India Records.

5.1 Contour Plan/Survey Plan/Site Plan:

Survey Plan of the Famous Temple Sacred to Mahasu, Hanol, Dehradun may be referred in **Annexure- I.**

5.2 Analysis of surveyed data

5.2.1 Prohibited Area/Regulated Area in sqm and their salient features:

i. Total Protected Area of the Monument is approx. 3225 sq.m
ii. Total Prohibited Area of the Monument is approx. 57683 sq.m
iii. Total Regulated Area of the Monument is approx. 534760.9 sq.m

Salient Features:

The built-up area in the Protected Monument boundary is limited for the temple and activities related to the temple. The built-up area in Prohibited and Regulated zones is mostly under residential, retail, and mixed land use. The northern side of temple is surrounded by natural hilly landscape, green spaces, and Tons River.

5.2.2 Description of built-up area:

Prohibited Area

North: Tons River and open area with vegetation is present on the northern side of the Protected Monument. There is no residential or any other type of built area.
South: There are various built structures i.e residential, few newly built buildings and few retail shops. Also, infrastructure facilities such as parking area, few vendors, Mahasu Temple Dharamshala, are present in this direction.
East: There are residential buildings with retail activities such as small restaurant, medical shop, grocery shop, primary school and existing 3'-6" wide staircase connecting the main road to the temple complex. There are few open spaces and vacant land.
West: There are very few residential buildings. Infrastructure facility such as public toilet is present in this direction. There is existence of Tons River and open area with vegetation, due to the gradient of land being steep and leading to the river edge.

Regulated Area

North: There is Tons River, open area with vegetation on this side of the protected monument.
South: There are very few houses on the slope of the hill range.
East: There are very few houses on the slope of the hill range.
West: There is Tons River, open area with vegetation, and a hill range.

Note: The map can be referred in Annexure C.

5.2.3 Description of green/open spaces:

Prohibited Area

North: Green/Forest Area along the River Tons and hill range.
South: Few plots as vacant land is present on this side and an open parking space for visitors.
East: Few plots as vacant land is present on this side along the hill range.
West: There is open area with vegetation, and a hill range sloping towards river.

Regulated Area

North: There is Tons River, open area with vegetation, and a hill range.
South: There is an open area with vegetation along the hill range.
East: There is an open area with vegetation along the hill range.
West: There is Tons River, open area with vegetation, and a hill range.

Note: The Green/Open spaces map can be referred in Annexure E.

5.2.4 Area covered under circulation- roads, footpaths etc:

Protected Area: Combination of the softscape and hardscape landscape is present in the protected area boundary with pedestrian pathways of local stone.

Prohibited Area: Combination of paved roads, earthen and concrete pedestrian pathways along the temple, with tiled stairs are present on hill connecting the main vehicular road.

Regulated Area: State roads connecting the nearby villages and cities are connected through state highway, Chakrata-Tyuni road and local pedestrian pathways as well.

Note: The Road network map can be referred at Annexure F.

5.2.5 Existing Heights of buildings:

Prohibited Area

East: The height of the buildings ranges between 3m to 6m in prohibited area. There are few newly constructed modern buildings with sloping roof in this direction.
West: The maximum building height is 3m in prohibited area. These are newly constructed ground floor structure with flat roof.
North: The maximum building height is 3m in prohibited area. Very few buildings can be seen on this side.
South: The height of the building ranges between 3m to 9m in prohibited area. The buildings adjacent to the protected monument boundary are traditional in character while the new constructed buildings can be observed along the parking area and the main road. The maximum height is 9m.

Regulated Area

East: The maximum building height is 3m in regulated area. There are very few newly constructed buildings in this direction.
West: There are very few newly constructed buildings in this direction. The height of the building ranges between 3m to 8.5m. The maximum height of the building is 9m.
North: There are no buildings within the regulated area.
South: There is only one building of height 3m in this direction.

Note: The building height map can be referred at Annexure B.

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

There are no state protected Monument and listed Heritage Buildings by local authorities within Prohibited and Regulated Area. The Temple of Tadiyar Pawasi Maharaj is situated at distance of 400m approx. from the Protected monument, which is an important part of the socio-religious landscape of Mahasu Devta and the socio-culture of Hanol and villages around it.

5.2.7 Public Amenities:

Public amenities such as drinking water facility, public toilets, seating and signages are located in the site. The water taps are not in a good condition and often leak. There are few broken seating benches which are of hardly any use.

5.2.8 Access to monuments:

The village is well connected by road with other nearby villages and towns.

There are 2 entrances to the Protected Monument- Mahasu Devta Temple, one connecting through a flight of steps from the main road and the second one from the parking area connected through a narrow street with a row of shops selling pooja items for the pilgrims and visitors.

The visibility of the accessway is not very evident. The maintenance and upkeep of the access ways needs to be done as they are not in good condition.

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

The basic infrastructure facilities such as water supply, storm water drainage, sewage and solid waste management, parking, etc. are present at the site. The maintenance and upkeep of the infrastructure services needs to be done as they are not in a good condition specially the water supply services.

Note: The Infrastructure Services map can be referred at Annexure D.

5.2.10 Proposed zoning of the area as per guidelines of the local bodies:

Since, no land use plan/master plan/zoning regulations are prepared by the local authorities, therefore, this Heritage bye-laws takes precedence over the local building bye-laws. Consequently, alterations to the existing land use are prohibited. When formulating land-use plans/mater plans/zoning regulations, etc., it is imperative to consider and incorporate the provisions outlined in these bye-laws.

Chapter- VI

Architectural, Historical and Archeological value of Monument

6.1 Architectural, Historical and Archeological Value of the Monument:

The Mahasu Devta Temple, embodying the Nagara style of architecture, showcases a remarkable fusion of classical design principles with indigenous craftsmanship. Utilizing a combination of stone and timber, the temple exemplifies the indigenous craftsmanship of the region. The evidential and architectural value of the protected monument is manifested in the layout of the temple representing mukha-mandapa, *sabha-mandapa, an antarala, a bhandar* and *garbha-griha* laid in a linear manner. The intricate carvings and ornamentation, particularly on the wooden elements, reflects the skill and artistry of the local craftsman, making the temple a testament to architectural excellence.

With roots dating back to the 8th century CE, the Mahasu Devta Temple holds profound historical importance as a respected epicenter of worship and cultural heritage. The narratives surrounding the Mahasu Brothers, deeply woven into the cultural fabric of the region, add a mythological dimension to its history. The temple stands as a living testament to the spiritual and cultural practices that have persisted over centuries, making it a vital link to the historical continuity of the region.

The Mahasu Devta Temple bears archaeological significance through its symbolic representations and images of subordinate deities, providing the evidence of religious practices of the past. The inclusion of Botha Mahasu in the *Bhumisparsha mudra*, potentially influenced by Buddhist traditions, adds complexity to the archaeological narrative.

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

Residential buildings with retail use surround the protected monument boundary, particularly on the southern and eastern sides of the monument. Few open areas and plots exist that are more likely to be occupied by new construction activities, making them more vulnerable to development activities' encroachment and haphazard construction. With the unbuilt plots and structures that are dilapidated, adaptive reuse may be used for religious tourism, as currently only local people are visiting. With better facilities, it has a potential for sustainable tourism. Further, few new constructions have also occurred on the vacant open spaces between buildings. Due to the popularity of Mahasu Devta in the region, the increase in tourism services might affect the overall natural and cultural landscape of the village. Thus, management of tourism activities are essential for the sustenance of the sanctity of the Monument.

6.3 Visibility from the protected Monument(s) or Area and visibility from Regulated Area:

Due to its location in the hilly areas, visibility varies from the eye level to ariel view. There are two entrances to the Protected Monument- Famous Temple Sacred to Mahasu, Hanol, Dehradun, one of which is from the parking area connected through a narrow street with a row of shops selling the pooja items for the pilgrims, visitors, etc blocking the visibility of the monument. The monument may not be visible from the eye level in this direction due to the small access way and the activities taking place there.

The other entrance is connecting the main road to the protected monument through a stairway. The monument is clearly visible from the pedestrian entrance as it is situated at a higher level.

6.4 Land-use to be identified:

There is no proposed or designated land-use here. However, most of the land in prohibited area and regulated area has largely residential in use with limited retail activities. Also, there are vacant land parcels with no specified land use making it vulnerable for haphazard construction activities, especially along the access to the temple.

6.5 Archeological heritage remains other than protected monument(s):

The traditional utensils used for the daily and festive rituals of the temple are also present along with other artefacts which needs to be preserved and for continuation of its use.

6.6 Cultural Landscapes:

The villages settled in the hilly terrain along the River Tons, a small community following the Jaunsar Bawar culture prominent in Chakrata region forms a part of the cultural landscape. Jaunsar Bawar is home to indigenous communities, primarily the Jaunsari and Bawari tribes. These communities have distinct cultural practices, languages, and social structures. The landscape of Jaunsar Bawar is dotted with numerous sacred sites, including temples, shrines, and holy groves. These sites are not only places of worship but also important nodes of cultural and social interaction where traditional rituals and festivals are performed. Further, the significance and the realm of Mahasu forms the foundation of the religious landscape of Mahasu devta whose presence can be experienced stronger at Hanol. The communities carrying out the Mahasu Devta temple's rituals and customs, which are rooted in strong beliefs and age-old practices: represent an extraordinary spiritual bond between people and nature. The traditional houses of Hanol village are a reflection of the climatic condition, indigenous craftsmanship and the cultural aspects of the region.

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

Hanol's cultural landscape has been significantly enhanced by the monument along the Tons River and the terrain of the region. The temple built at water edge of River Tons at a higher level, about 1429m from the river Tons, ensures the protection of the temple and the sheer drop of land profile ensures that no development/construction shall occur. The river Tons flowing from the western to northern side of the monuments protects the temple from further development in this direction. With limited population and no major commercial activity, environmental pollution is not an issue in Hanol village and shall continue such further.

6.8 Usage of open space and constructions:

There are few vacant plots of unconstructed vacant land present on Southern and Eastern side of the Protected Monument. Some are occupied with dilapidated construction/ buildings with no specified use, making them more vulnerable to development activities' encroachment and haphazard construction. There is one large open space on the southern side of the temple which is delineated for parking by the local authorities.

Note: The Green/Open spaces map can be referred in Annexure E.

6.9 Traditional, historical and cultural activities:

The Mahasu Devta Temple is an example of living heritage. The life cycle events are connected to the temple ritual and traditions. The temple has great significance for the intangible cultural heritage activities such as festival, socio-cultural practices, oral history which are performed throughout the year by the local communities with large footfall especially from neighboring state of Himachal Pradesh. A significant example is the house of a pandit located adjacent to the temple and the only one in the precinct. This house represents the traditional architectural style and for the socio-political and economic position within the local community.

6.10 Skyline as visible from the monuments(s) and from Regulated Areas:

Buildings ranging from 3m to 6m in height, as well as vast tracts of picturesque hilly terrain can be seen from the monument.
The temple being situated in the valley along the Tons River, it is clearly visible from the regulated areas.

6.11 Traditional Architecture:

The traditional architecture of this region is represented in few residential buildings within the prohibited area. The influence of Kath-kuni architecture can be observed in the Hanol village. Timber and stone are prominent as building materials. The roofing

materials used in the construction of these houses are slate tiles. Intricate carvings are often seen on doors, windows, and balconies, showcasing the craftsmanship of local artisans. Wooden beams and columns support the structure and add to the aesthetic appeal. To protect food grains from pests and moisture, elevated granaries or "bhitti" are commonly built in Jaunsar Bawar. These structures are raised above the ground on stilts and are typically made of wood or stone.

6.12 Development Plan, as available, by the local authorities:

Related documents are not available. Since this area falls under a village there is no development plan prepared for it.

6.13 Permissible Building related parameters:

Height of the construction on the site:

Prohibited Area:

As per AMASR Act, no new construction shall be permissible within the prohibited area of the Centrally Protected Monument.

Repair and Renovation:

Internal changes and adaptive reuse may be generally allowed; however, external changes shall be subject to scrutiny/NOC from the National Monuments Authority. Changes may include retrofitting/renovation that may be permitted when the building is structurally weak or unsafe or when it has been affected by any natural calamity and renovation is absolutely necessary. Original building vocabulary and layout along with built/open relationships are to be adhered to. General repair and upkeep of buildings will be permitted, subject to NOC from the Competent Authority. The repair and renovation in structures should be sympathetic and congruous with the heritage character of the surrounding areas. New cladding materials like ACP, HPL, laminates, tiling etc or glazing will not be permitted.

Reconstruction: Reconstruction is defined in Section 2(k) of AMASR Act, 1958, Permission for reconstruction in Regulated Area is accorded as per Section 20 C(2) of the AMASR Act, 1958 and Rule 6(IV) and Rule 7 of Competent Authority Rules, 2011. In case of natural calamities, the permission for reconstruction is accorded as per Rule 16 of the Competent Authority Rules, 2011. The new structure or building as a replacement to the older building in case of reconstruction shall follow the same horizontal and vertical limits as per the pre-existing structure. The use of incongruous materials in the façade such as glazing, metal cladding, Aluminium Composite Panels (ACP), High Pressure Laminates (HPL), tiles, laminates, etc. is not permitted. The new structure should be sympathetic and congruous with the heritage character of the surrounding area.

The proposed intervention, whether a building addition, modification, reconstruction, or repairs, should adhere to the original architectural vocabulary of the nearby, non-reconstructed traditional buildings as well as general scale and design of the nearby traditional buildings.

Regulated Area:

a) **Height of the construction on the site (including rooftop structures like mumty, parapet, etc):** The height of building should be restricted up to 6m only considering the road width and terrain of the place and for maintaining the harmony and visibility of the monument.

The proposed intervention, whether a building addition, modification, reconstruction, or repairs, should adhere to the original architectural vocabulary of the nearby, non-reconstructed traditional buildings as well as general scale and design of the nearby traditional buildings.

(c) Usage:

It is identified from site that presently land-use around the monument within the regulated area is residential and commercial and no official land-use plan is there. Therefore, it is suggested to retain the same land-use to preserve the authenticity of the surrounding.

(d) Façade Design:

I. Removal or Destruction of decorative features of existing facades of the traditional buildings should not be permitted.

II. The façade should maintain the ambience of the precinct and the features such as *tibari*, wooden railings. The structural repairs should be taken in such a way that the original architectural features and detailing are not affected in the process.

III. Features such as sloping roof with slate tiles, and style of doors and windows should be retained and incorporated.

IV. The façade of the building should maintain the features and original architectural vocabulary of the nearby, non-reconstructed traditional buildings.

V. Any addition or alteration of services such as electric wires, cables, dish tv, etc should be concealed/hidden on the front façade of the building.

No cladding of the façade should be permitted.

(e) Roof design:

Traditional Sloping roof system with slate tiles to be used for both old and no new construction.

Repairs should, use originally used material such as timber to timber replacement, slate tiles, etc that are authentic to the original structure. Locally available materials should be used.

The roof of later added structures i.e shed may also be reconstructed with slate tiles to maintain the harmony and unique identity of the place.

(f) Building Material:

Building material contributes to unified identity and hence should be according to the traditional architecture.

The stone masonry or timber members of the building should not be painted over or clad in any other finish.

The proposed intervention, for existing structures i.e modifications, reconstructions, refurbishments, or repairs, etc should adhere to the original building material used in the traditional buildings.

No cladding of the façade to be permitted.

(g) Color:

Colors used for buildings in the prohibited and regulated area should be providing unified identity to the protected monument.

The use of lime-based paints should be permitted for the buildings in the Protected, Prohibited and Regulated boundaries.

The stone masonry or timber members of the buildings should not be painted over or cladded by any other finish. Painting on the walls should be carried out using lime wash only being an economical and sustainable alternative.

6.14 Visitor Facilities and amenities

Visitor facilities and amenities such as public toilets, drinking water facilities, signages and illumination are present at the site. The periodic maintenance of these facilities is required. Universal accessibility such as ramp, tactile pathways, and braille facility to be made available at the site.

Chapter- VII

Site Specific Recommendations

7.1 Site specific recommendations:

I. Signages and Street Furniture: Both the entrances to the precinct should be highlighted with sensitively designed signage. Appropriate positioning of seating, streetlight with uniformity in their design is required in protected as well as prohibited area.

II. Uniformity in signages should be maintained with a well-designed sign board. Signages should be placed in such a way that they do not block the view of the Protected Monument.

III. A manual may be prepared as a reference for the regulations regarding building height, architectural features, façade, recommended building materials and finishes, etc for ease of the locals for future construction activities, specifically for all plots within prohibited and regulated boundary.

IV. The two identified access ways to the Protected Monument should be wide enough to accommodate the probable increase in influx of pilgrims as well as to provide required visibility of the protected monument.

V. Hawkers and Vendors may not be allowed on the periphery which blocks the visibility of the monument.

VI. A safety railing to the pedestrian stair way needs to be provided on a priority basis in order to facilitate pilgrims of all age groups. Provisions for differently abled people should be provided.

VII. Periodic Maintenance: Periodic maintenance should be carried out for all the above-mentioned parameters in Chapter VI.

VIII. Provisions for differently abled people should be provided.

7.2 Other Recommendations:

I. Local area plans for village/region at state level should be prepared.

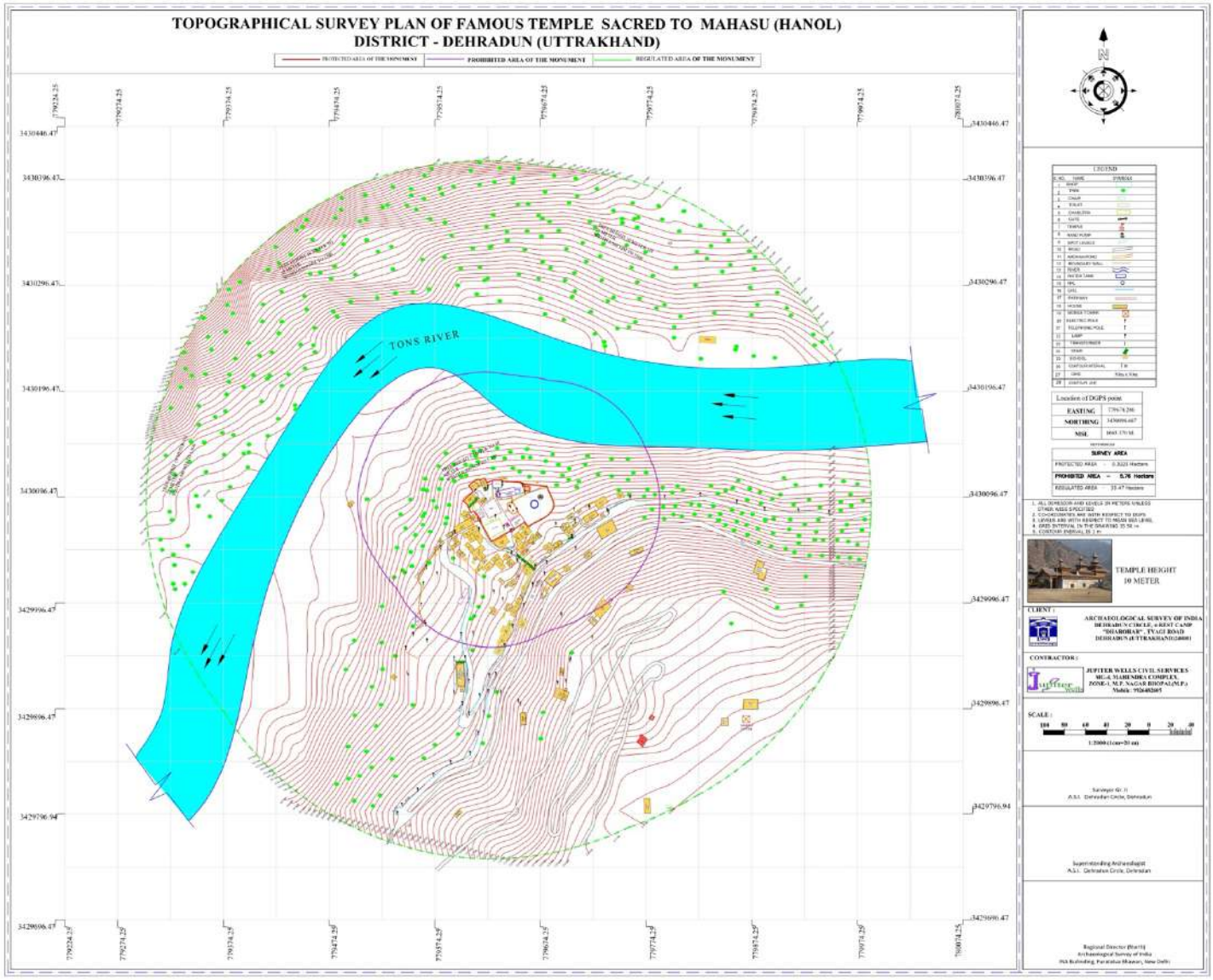
II. The building on the right side of the monument [refer-Figure 7] is currently being used by the DM to host meetings regarding temple precincts': (*as duly shared at site*) this building may be utilized as information desk with texts' scriptures, documents related to the temple for references and other purposes.

III. Information regarding history and significance of the protected monument should be available on the social media, Uttarakhand tourism website, ASI and National Monuments Authority websites for encouraging awareness amongst public.

IV. The activities in the Protected, Prohibited and Regulated areas should be monitored regularly for smooth followed of regulations and byelaws. Existing structure to be used limited to religious and local community use only.

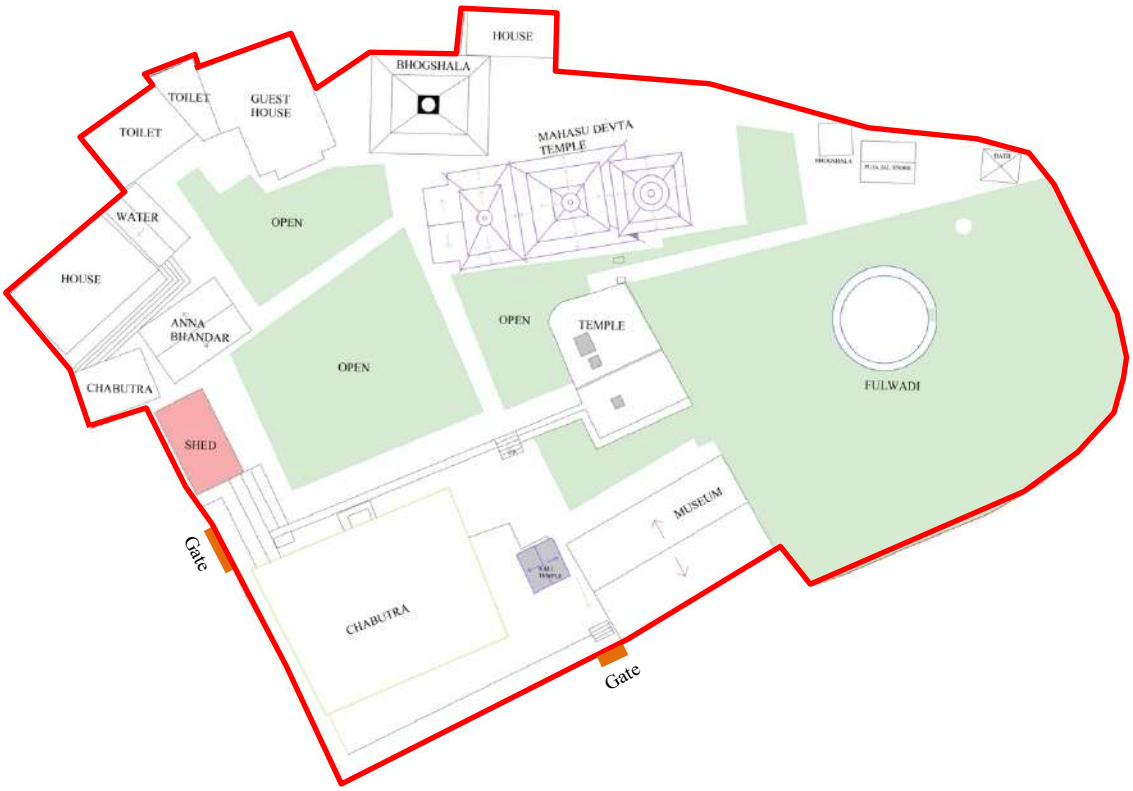
Annexure I

Survey Plan of the Monument- Famous Temple Sacred To Mahasu, Hanol, Dehradun



Annexure IA

Protected Boundary of Monument- Famous Temple Sacred to Mahasu, Hanol, Dehradun



Annexure II

Notification of Monument- Famous Temple Sacred To Mahasu, Hanol, Dehradun

1911

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH.

Dated Allahabad, the 25th November, 1920.

No. 1465/1133M.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, sub-section (1), of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act (VII of 1904), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh is hereby pleased to declare the under, mentioned ancient monuments to be protected monuments within the meaning of the Act, and to direct that no one shall destroy, remove, alter or deface in any manner or build on or near the sites of monuments without having first obtained permission from the Government or its authorized officers.

2. Any objection to the above proposal received in writing by the Local Government within one month from the date of this notification will be taken into consideration.

By order,

A. C. VERRIERES,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

Serial no.	Name and description of monument.	District.	Locality.
1	An old temple of Mahasu or Mahadeva; the shrine is built on a Tibetan model.	Dehra Dun ..	Bankauli near Madha.
2	Famous temple sacred to Mahasu	Do. ..	Hanol or Onol, about 15 miles N.-E. from Madha.
3	An old Hindu temple said to have been built by Sankaracharya about 675 A. D.	Do. ..	Rikhi Kesh 25 miles east from Dehra on the Ganges.
4	Old town, 17' below the surface of the country discovered by Captain Cautley in 1834.	Do. ..	Bahat on the Eastern Jumna canal in tahsil Saharanpur, 18 miles north from headquarters.
5	Several large tumuli (kheras) in and about Ahar	Bulandshahr ..	Ahar in tahsil Anupshahr, on right bank of the Ganges 21 miles to the N.-W. of the town of Bulandshahr
6	Remains of a brick fort and a temple, existing below the remains of the old manufactory of the East India Company.	Do. ..	Anupshahr.
7	Ruins of an old temple known as Chandrani-ka-mandir.	Do. ..	Aurangabad Chandok, an old village in pargana Shikarpur.
8	A large mound to the west of modern town. The mound is popularly known under the name of Moti Bazar.	Do. ..	Bulandshahr.
9	Balai Kot or upper fort at Bulandshahr, is pointed out as the remains of buildings erected by Haradatta, who ruled at the time of Mahmud of Ghazni's invasion.	Do. ..	Do.

Annexure IV

Images of the Monument and its Surroundings

Figure 2: Entry Gate to the Famous Temple Sacred to Mahasu, Hanol, Dehradun

Figure 3: Western Side entry gate to the Protected Monument boundary

Figure 4: Small temples dedicated to Bir and Bhankar in Protected Monument boundary

Figure 5: View of Protected Monument boundary

Figure 6: Historically significant artefacts in the Protected Monument Boundary

Figure 7: Mandir Samiti office in the Protected Monument Boundary

Figure 8: Front view of the Mahasu Devta Temple

Figure 9: Rear view of the Mahasu Devta Temple

Figure 10: Anna Bhandar in the Protected Monument Boundary

Figure 11: Museum in the Protected Monument Boundary

Figure 12: Chabutara in the Protected Monument Boundary

Figure 13: Small temple in the Protected Monument Boundary

Figure 14: Drinking water facility in the Protected Monument Boundary

Figure 15: Intricately decorate door of the Protected Monument

Figure 16: Signages and information plaque installed at the Protected Monument boundary and Prohibited Monument boundary

Figure 17: Infrastructure Facilities such as drinking water, seating, information plaque, public toilets and parking at the Protected Monument boundary and Prohibited Monument boundary

Figure 18: Access way connecting the parking area to the Protected monument.

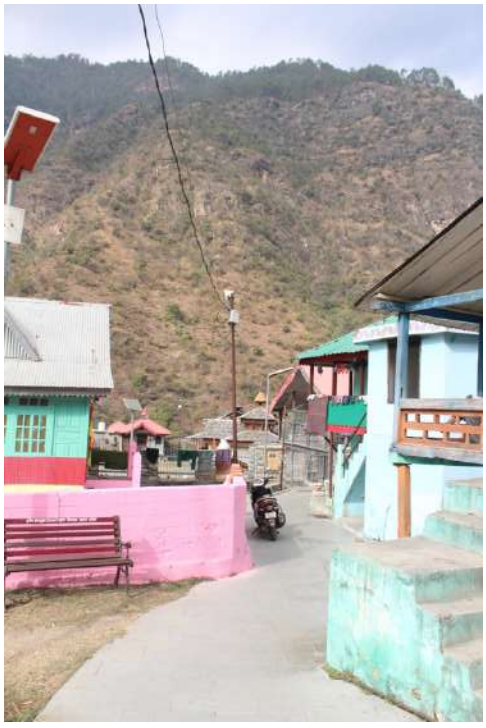


Figure 19: Pedestrian access way to the Protected monument.

Figure 16: Visibility from the Protected monument on the northern side of the monument.

Figure 20: Visibility from the Protected monument on the western side of the monument.

Figure 22: Visibility from the Protected monument on the northern side of the monument.

Figure 21: Skyline visible from the pedestrian accessway.

Figure 23: Visibility from the Protected monument on the southern side of the monument.

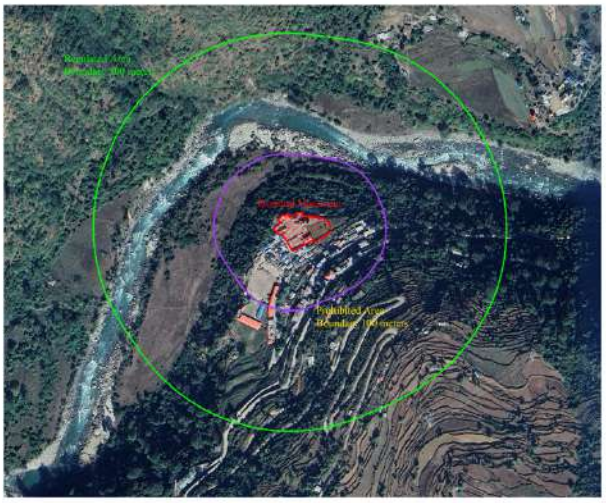
Figure 24: Visibility from the Protected monument from the main road on eastern side of the monument.

Figure 25: Residential buildings with few commercial shops on the south-east direction.

Figure 26: Residential buildings and few commercial buildings on the south side of the prohibited and regulated area.

Annexure A

Location and Setting of the Protected Monument



Historically significant Artefects

Mandir Samiti Office

Front and Rear view of Temple

Drinking water Facility

Entrance gate 1

Small Temples dedicated to Bir and Bhankar

Anna Bhandar

Museum

Chabutara

Small Temple

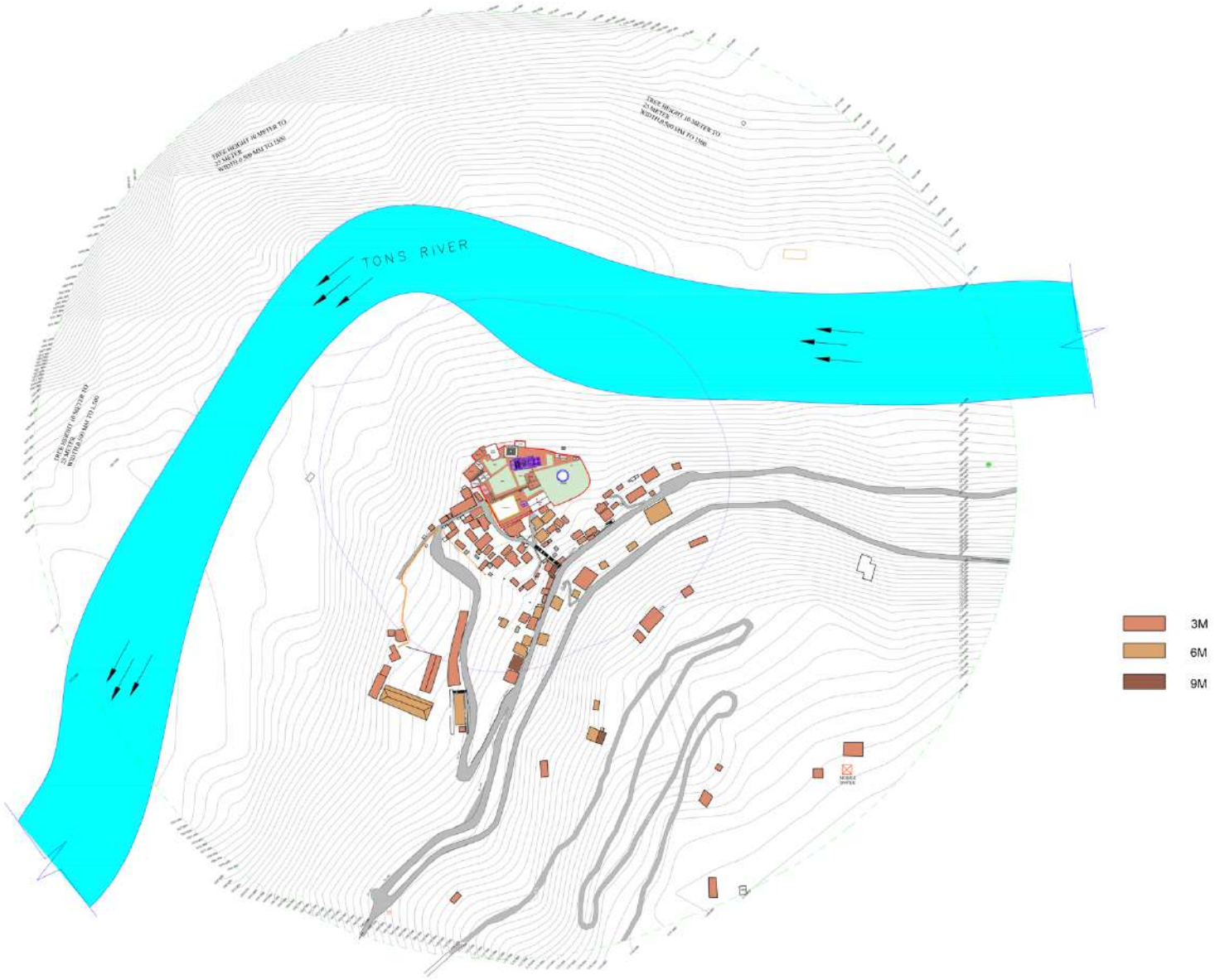
Signages at the Entry gate 2

Vehicular Circulation

Pedestrain Circulation

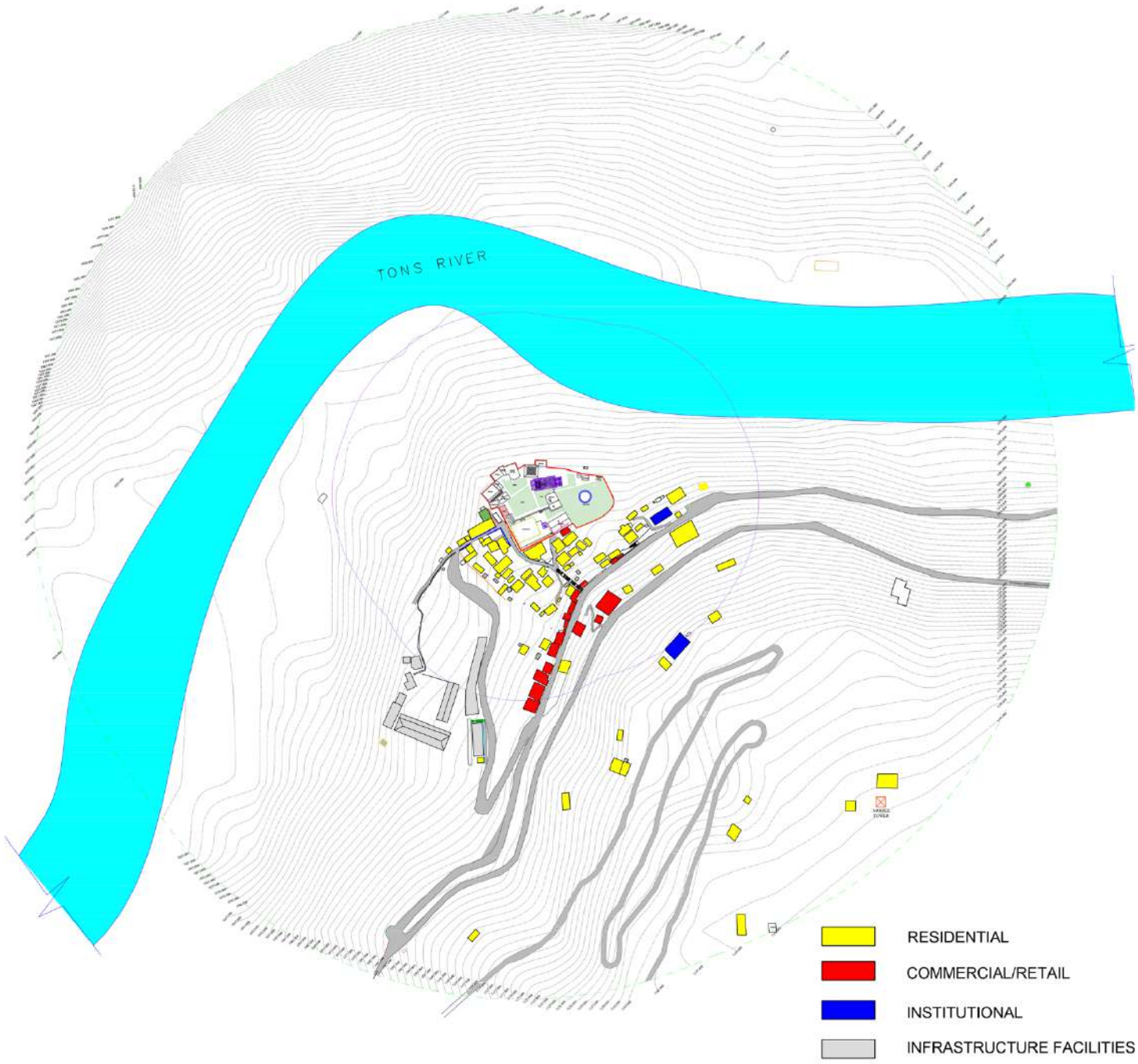
Annexure B

Building Height Map



Annexure C

Building Use Map

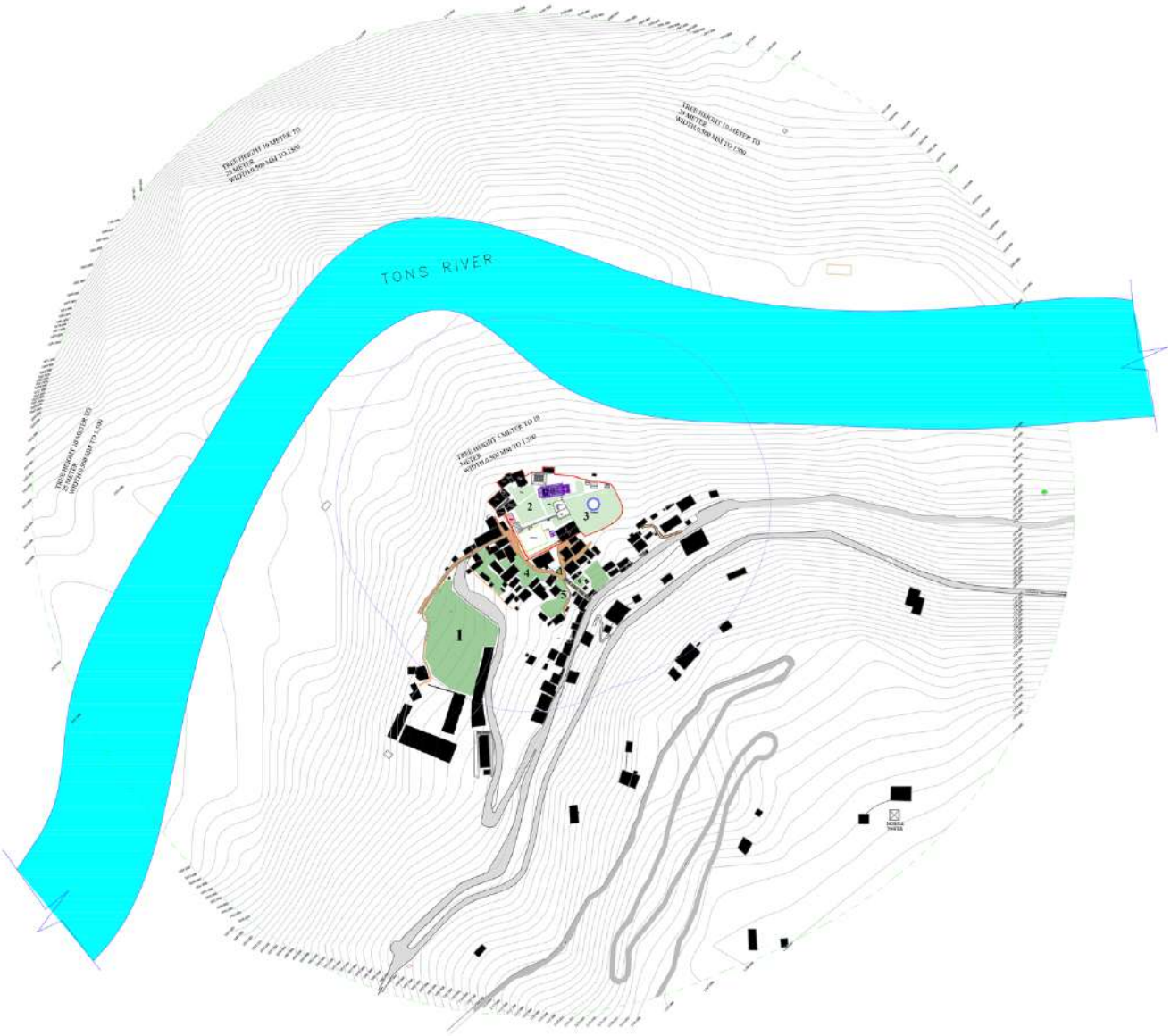


Annexure D

Infrastructure Facility Map

Annexure E

Open/Green Space Map



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Annexure F

Road Network Map

Pedestrain way connecting parking area and Temple

Pedestrian way connecting main road and Temple through stairway

Vehicular Main road