

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL PRINCIPAL
BENCH, NEW DELHI

INDEX

IN

SUPPLEMENTARY AFFIDAVIT

INTERVENTION APPLICATION NO. 288 OF 2024 IN

OA NO. 526 OF 2023

GANGA SEVA ABHIYANAM AND OTHER

.....PETITIONERS

VERSUS

UNION OF INDIA

.....RESPONDENT

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Dated: 17/5/2025

COUNSEL FOR THE APPLICANT
Shrish Chandra
(Shrish Chandra)

Registration no.- UP 3429/18

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL PRINCIPAL
BENCH, NEW DELHI SUPPLEMENTARY AFFIDAVIT

IN

INTERVENTION APPLICATION NO. 288 OF 2024 IN

OA NO. 526 OF 2023

GANGA SEVA ABHIYANAM AND OTHERS

PETITIONERS

VERSUS

UNION OF INDIA

RESPONDENT

IN THE MATTER OF

SHRIKANTA MAHESHWARI W/O LATE RAVINDRA KUMAR MAHESHWARI R/O
315A/412 JAMUNA BANK ROAD CHAUKHANDI KYDGANJ, PRAYAGRAJ 211003

1. That the aforesaid supplementary affidavit in light of the intervention application stands filed with reference to the plea of the petitioner which was regarding declaration/clarification of the prescribed area of the petitioner not falling within HFL+ 500 metre zone which in light of the order of 2011 was declared to be a restricted area.
2. That it is imperative to be mentioned that in light of the previous order passed by the Hon'ble NGT the aforesaid aspect was duly clarified wherein the restricted zone was clearly denoted to be HFL+500 metres of river Ganges and adjoining areas near Sangam and did not extend to river Yamuna.
3. That the Cause of action in the present case is parochial to the said aspect as the area in question owing to which the applicant had a locus to file the application stands located at a distance of 3 Kms from the Sangam and as such in no manner falls within the line of protection which is HFL+500 metres.



4. That despite the said factors the authority owing to lack of clarification with regard to the area in question rejected the grant of FAR request upon the pretext that the said area was also covered and barred by the order of 2011 and the matter was subjudice before the Hon'ble NGT.

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5. That though the said dichotomy stood clarified by the Hon'ble NGT but owing to the same not having been extended to the case of the applicant the applicant was not extended the relief.

6. That for reference of the Hon'ble Tribunal the applicant hereby intends to reiterate para 9 of order dated 11.02.2025 which is as follows:

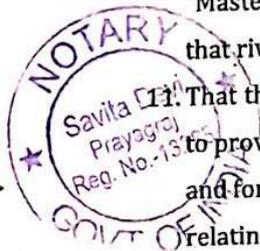
"9. Having heard learned counsel for the parties and perusal of records, it is noticed that the Division Bench of the Allahabad High Court in Public Interest Litigation (PIL) No. 4003/2006, by order dated 22.04.2011 had directed that no construction shall be undertaken by the Allahabad Development Authority or by any private builder within 500 meters of the highest flood level of river Ganges in city of Allahabad as well as part of river Yamuna adjoining the river Ganges, i.e., Sangam. The Allahabad Development Authority and district administration were directed by the Division Bench of the High Court to ensure that no construction is made in that area."

7. That with due reference to the same it is imperative to be stated that the project of the petitioner is neither located on the banks of river Ganga nor on river Yamuna adjoining Sangam and the displacement distance of the project in question happens to be more than 3.5 kms from Sangam and therefore nowhere primarily lies within the prohibited range of zone as directed by the order dated 22.04.2011 passed by the Hon'ble High Court.

8. That the respondent authorities in light of the said order issued an umbrella injunction on all projects including the project of the applicant though the same was beyond the extent of the prohibited zone and under aegis of this misinterpretation the applicant has been suffering ever since.

9. That as far as the scheme of plan of action stands concerned and the processes emanating from Ganga Protection Scheme are concerned the same completely exclude any part of river Yamuna and is only parochial to river Ganges and the adjoining areas of Sangam and does not extend to the entire scheme of river Yamuna.

10. Moreover, as far as the HFL +500 metre borderline zone and its framework is concerned the same also does not find its extension upto river Yamuna in the "Master Plan" and therefore the conclusive inference that stands drawn is the fact that river Yamuna is not indigenous to the Ganga Protection Scheme.



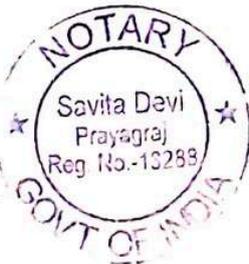
11. That the Uttar Pradesh Urban Planning and Development Act, 1973 was enacted to provide for the development of certain areas of Uttar Pradesh according to plan and for the matters ancillary thereto. One of the reason for the enactment was that relating to the problem of town planning and urban development, which needed to be tackled resolutely and therefore, the act was enacted. In pursuance of the above, Prayagraj Development Authority (formerly known as Allahabad Development Authority) was constituted to promote and secure the development of the development area according to the plan and generally to do anything

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necessary or expedient for purposes of such development for the purpose incidental thereto.

12. That in meantime the Government of Uttar Pradesh vide G.O. dated 23.09.1998 and 16.11.1988 in compliance of the direction issued in the WPIL No.2155/97 titled Rakesh Kumar Jaiswal Vs State of U.P. directed that no construction within 200 mtr from the edge of the river would be allowed and accordingly the map should be passed. Further the GO directed that it must be ensured that no flow of sewer or drainage to end up in river ganga without treatment of the same. This was reiterated vide GO dated 05.02.2000 and 31.07.2000, issued by Govt. of UP. The copy of the GO dated 05.02.2000 & 31.07.2000 are annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE A-1**.
13. That it is worth mentioning that the issue of 500 Mtr comes from the confusion, which, most humbly being submitted was the misreading by the Ld. Amicus on a report presented before the Hon'ble High Court. It is most respectfully submitted that at the relevant point of time, Master Plan-2021 was being drafted. Sahara India applied for the change of land-usage as commercial in Mauja Mavaiya and Mavaiya Devrakh Uperhar, Tehsil- Karchana, Allahabad for the total land area 133 acres. This proposal was brought Before the Board of Allahabad Development Authority, whereby resolution Item No. 45 was deliberated. Now the Hon'ble High Court proceeded on the erroneous pretext of Complete bar of 500 Mts from river tat/ river edge by the ADA.
14. That the Hon'ble High Court of judicature at Allahabad in Writ Petition No. 4003/2006 titled *In RE: Ganga Pollution vs State of U.P. and Ors.* passed the order dated 22.04.2011 whereby the Hon'ble High Court directed as under:

"... Ganges plain in the northern India has been always treated to be most fertile area. Due to increase of population enormous and unregulated and unplanned constructions have begun on both sides of river Ganges, which is continuous and unabated process. It has been noticed that in highest flood of 1978, large number of villages on the bank of river Ganges had submerged. Learned Amicus Curiae has brought on the record a booklet issued by the District Administration Allahabad 'Badh Prabandh Yojna 2011-2012' in which flood affected villages have been mentioned and the villages Jahangirabad and Mavaiya, where the sewage farm land is situate have been included in the villages which are affected by Ganga flood. Unabated and enormous construction on the river bank is also one of the source of increasing pollution in river water and a source for throwing untreated sewage dirt in the river with no mechanism to check. As noticed above, Allahabad Development Authority while rejecting the application of Sahara Commercial Corporation for permitting the change of land use as residential in villages mentioned therein, recorded that within 200 meters from highest flood level, construction is wholly prohibited and within next 300 meters



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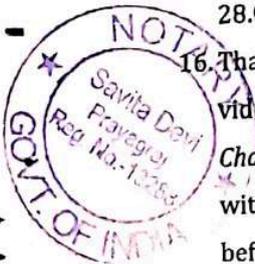
permission be granted only in special circumstances. Restriction in making construction of housing colony within 500 meters of highest flood level of river is necessary and mandatory to check the further pollution which may be caused by such housing colonies. We have noticed that in spite of repeated directions, neither the Nagar Nigam nor the State of U.P. has been able to come with any measure to check release of untreated sewage in river Ganges. 134 MLD untreated sewage, according to own case of Nagar Nigam is being discharged in river Ganges daily and according to the respondent new sewage treatment plant of the capacity 60 MLD shall be commissioned by 2013. New sewage treatment plant which has been mentioned and proposed has yet not started and we have reasonable doubt as to whether it will be able to function by 2013. Stopping construction up to 500 meters from highest flood level on the banks of both the rivers Ganges and also on the part of river Yamuna adjoining Sangam has to be directed in the city of Allahabad. The earlier order dated 28.3.2011 however requires modification.

We thus direct that no construction shall be undertaken by the Allahabad Development authority or by any private builders within 500 meters of highest flood level of river Ganges in city of Allahabad as well as part of river Yamuna adjoining the river Ganges (Sangam). The Allahabad Development Authority and the district administration shall ensure that no construction be made in the aforesaid area. We however, give liberty to any aggrieved person to make appropriate application in this petition with regard to above restrictions, if he feels so aggrieved."

The copy of the order dated 22.04.2011 passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Allahabad is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE A-2**.

15. That the Prayagraj Development Authority (formerly known as Allahabad Development Authority), on 11.05.2011, filed the Counter- Affidavit vis-à-vis an Application for the Vacation of Stay order dated 22.04.2011 passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, which is available on record of the Hon'ble Tribunal on Page No. 3732, which was numbered as: IA/26/2006 (148387/2011). Prior to it, the Prayagraj Development Authority filed an application for the vacation of stay on 22.04.2011, which was numbered as IA/3/2006 (125684/2011), which was also not decided for vacating the stay order dated 28.03.2011.

16. That to get the vacation of stay, the Authority went to the Hon'ble Supreme Court vide SLP (C) No. 22780-2011 titled *Allahabad Development Authority Tr. Vice Chairman Vs. RE. Ganga Pollution H.B. Ji Maharaj*, which was disposed-off as withdrawn with the liberty that the Authority would like to move an application before the High Court for vacation of the orders impugned in these petitions. Accordingly, the Special Leave Petitions were dismissed as not pressed. The Hon'ble Supreme Court further clarified that they have not expressed any opinion



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on the merits of the contentions raised in these petitions as also on the application proposed to be filed before the High Court.

The copy of the order dated 08.08.2011 passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in SLP (C) No. 22780-2011 titled *Allahabad Devt. Auth. Tr. Vice Chairman Vs. Re. Ganga Pollution H.B. Ji Maharaj* is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE A-3.**

17. That in its Board Meeting dated 27.12.2004, the Prayagraj Development Authority vide Resolution No. 1318 had resolved that it would adopt G.O. dated 31.07.2000 and it was also resolved that from future no construction activity would be permitted within 200 meters from the highest flood level of the river Ganges and the same would be implemented in the Master Plan 2021 which is enforceable. The copy of the Resolution No. 1318 is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE A-4.**
18. That the Item no. 45 appearing at page no. 200 of the Master Plan document is a part of the objections and suggestions tendered by the committee constituted to discuss the draft Master Plan 2021. A perusal of page 170 of the Master Plan itself would reveal that while column no. 1 relates to name and address of the person, column no. 3 relates to the objections and suggestion of the person concerned upon which in the next column contains the departmental note and lastly the recommendations of the committee have been contained. A conjoint reading of page 170, 200 and 201 would therefore, leave no room of doubt that serial no. 45 was actually a suggestion submitted by Mr. S. Faizal, Manager, Sahara India Commercial Company Ltd., Lucknow wherein in the next column the false suggestion of Mr. S. Faizal has been mentioned. In the next column thereafter is contained the departmental note and in the last column the recommendations of the committee to examine the suggestions and objections has been mentioned.
19. That suggestions/objections of Mr. S. Faizal contained at serial no. 45 came to be considered in the 83rd meeting of the Authority dt. 3.4.2005. The agenda note placed before the Authority in the meeting dt. 3.4.2005 as well as the resolution no. 1337 resolved by the Authority in the said meeting are clearly mentioned at page 168 of the Master Plan document.
20. That perusal of page 168 would show that the recommendation made by the committee while dealing with the suggestions and objections of Mr. S. Faizal at serial No. 45 recommending restrictions in the raising of the construction upto level of 500 Mtr from the highest flood level was not accepted by the Authority and consequently the recommendation made by the committee was neither accepted nor it could be treated to be a decision by the competent authority for the said premises.
21. That the decision contained at page 168 is based upon the Government Order issued on 31.7.2000 of the State Government which has been annexed, at page 166 of the Master Plan document.



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22. That from perusal of the above decision it is clear that the ultimate decision taken by the Authority on the issue relating to imposing of restrictions for raising constructions within a specified distance from the river itself was confined only to the extent of 200 meters from the bank (Nadi Tat) of the river itself.

23. That the Authority, therefore, has never at any point taken a decision to restrict construction up to 500 meters from the highest flood level in the final text of the Master Plan 2021, which is currently in force and operative. The contrary suggestion made by the learned Amicus Curiae was based on a complete misreading and misconstruction of the Master Plan document itself and is therefore liable to be disregarded.

A true copy of the Master Plan-2021 is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE A-5.**

24. That it is imperative to note that the Town And Country Planning Organisation, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India issued River Centric Urban Planning Guidelines, 2021.

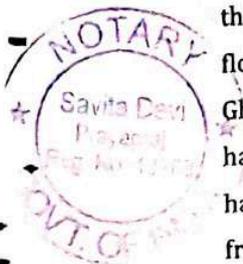
25. Under these guidelines, it has been stated that River Regulation Zone (RRZ) draft policy defines the area for protection from further encroachments as the "Active Flood Plain", which will be marked by the high flood line.

26. It further states that "Active Flood Plain", in entrenched stretches, will be the available space in the valley. In embanked stretches, it would be the area between two embankments or roads along a river acting as an embankment. In other stretches of the river, the active flood plain will be the 100-year flood line, the land which gets flooded during a 100- year storm. The idea was to establish a no-development zone not less (in area) than the active flood plain.

27. That under the head of Lateral Zonation of river banks "Active Flood Plain" is defined as High Flood Line (HFL) which in entrenched / embanked stretches of a river stretch shall be the available space (including the river channel/s) in the valley of entrenched stretch or between two embankments or between existing roads on either side along a river acting as an embankment. In other stretches of the river, HFL/ active flood plain shall be the 100- year flood line.

The true copy of the River Centric Urban Planning Guidelines, 2021 issued by the Town and Country Planning Organisation, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE A-6.**

28. That to substantiate the historical flood record of the area, it is imperative to note that the Allahabad Gazetteer categorically records that the last instance of flooding in the area occurred in the year 1875, when the embankment near Balua Ghat was breached. The Gazetteer further notes that since then, no such flooding has been recorded, and that the embankment constructed during Akbar's reign has protected the low-lying areas from inundation for last 150 years. The extract from the said Gazetteer, being an official publication and a document of historical and administrative authority, serves as conclusive proof of the embankment



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serving as the effective High Flood Line (HFL) for the city of Prayagraj.

29. That the Gazetteer further elaborates that the majority of the city is situated on elevated terrain, including the civil station, cantonments, and core urban areas, with only a few peripheral *muhallas* (neighbourhoods) lying in low-lying zones. Even these areas, such as Kydganj and Daraganj, have remained protected due to the presence of a continuous embankment system and the natural kankar ridges running along the riverbanks. The area between Prayag Station and the Fort, historically used for the annual Magh Mela, is also shielded by this embankment. Given the absence of any flooding for over a century and a half, it is evident that the city's vulnerability to floods has been effectively neutralized by structural interventions and natural geography.

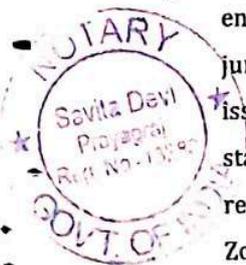
The relevant extract of the Allahabad Gazetteer has been annexed herewith and marked as ANNEXURE A-7.

30. That even if the standard of the 100-year flood line is applied to determine the HFL, the embankment itself qualifies as the outermost and highest line ever reached or threatened by floods in the recorded history of the area. Therefore, the embankment must be treated as the HFL in accordance with both the language and intent of the RRZ Guidelines.

31. That it is further pertinent to submit that the Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM), after due inspection and consideration of all relevant records while granting the No Objection Certificate (NOC) for the proposed construction, has categorically stated that the project site neither falls within the HFL+500 m region nor has it ever been found to be inundated by floods. The SDM's findings reaffirm the historical and topographical position that the embankment has successfully prevented inundation in the area for over 150 years. This observation by the SDM lends further credence to the assertion that the embankment defines the High Flood Line (HFL) and determines the floodplain zone in the context of the River Regulation Zone (RRZ) Guidelines, 2021.

A true copy of the observations and findings by the SDM while granting NOC for the proposed construction on the disputed land is attached herewith and marked as ANNEXURE A-8.

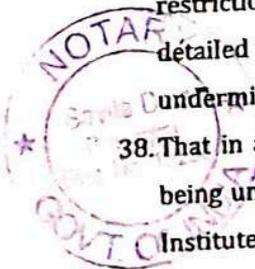
32. That the observation and finding of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM) hold considerable significance, as they originate from the competent local authority responsible for evaluating ground realities and ensuring compliance with environmental and land-use regulations. As the statutory officer having jurisdiction over the concerned area, the SDM's on-site assessment and the issuance of the NOC carry substantial evidentiary value. His unequivocal statement that the site does not fall within the flood-prone zone is based on official records, local knowledge, and physical inspection. In light of the River Regulation Zone (RRZ) Guidelines, 2021, such a considered finding provides a credible basis for determining the extent of the floodplain and supports the permissibility of the



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proposed construction.

33. That it is most respectfully submitted that the HFL demarcation has already been done for the District of Prayagraj. However, the Flood-plain zone demarcation in compliance of the River Ganga Rejuvenation Order of 2016 is in progress and being done by the competent authorities.
34. That the imposition of a 500 metre no-construction zone along the Yamuna River may be viewed as an overly stringent restriction, especially when compared to the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) framework under the CRZ Notification, 2019. As per CRZ framework, a 500-meter regulated zone is prescribed for coastal areas, with only a 200-meter no-development zone in rural areas (CRZ-III), and a 500-meter no-construction zone reserved for ecologically sensitive areas (CRZ-I). In this context, applying a stricter restriction to a river than to oceanfront areas appears to be disproportionate, particularly in light of historical flood data which indicates that the Yamuna has hardly ever inundated the concerned area since 1875.
- A true copy of the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification 2019 is attached herewith and marked as ANNEXURE A-9.
35. That the CRZ 2019 guidelines prescribing a 500-meter no-development buffer from the High Tide Line (HTL) may be appropriate for coasts due to tidal fluctuations, storm surges, and erosion. However, applying the same distance from the High Flood Line (HFL) of rivers, especially in NGT proceedings related to the Yamuna, would be a geographically unsound comparison.
36. That the HTL is a dynamic, shifting line influenced by daily tides, unlike the HFL, which marks an extreme, infrequent event. The Yamuna's flooding is seasonal and mostly predictable, constrained by channel morphology and embankments. Using HTL logic for rivers ignores key hydrological differences. A rigid 500-meter buffer from HFL would misrepresent the river's natural behavior.
37. That though the NGT's concern for preserving the Yamuna floodplain is valid, imposing a CRZ-style 500-meter buffer from HFL is excessive and ignores river-specific geomorphology. Riverine floods differ from tidal encroachments; they follow established patterns shaped by terrain, sedimentation, and existing protections. The Yamuna's floodplain includes natural levees and elevation variations that reduce flood risk in many adjacent areas. Imposing blanket restrictions disregards this complexity. Responsible development, guided by detailed floodplain zoning, is more appropriate. Applying HTL rules to HFL undermines context-specific environmental governance.
38. That in addition to the applicant's project, several important projects are also being undertaken, including part constructions at the Harish Chandra Research Institute (Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India) and housing projects by the authority for all segments of people under the New Prayagam Scheme.



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39. That in light of the said facts the Hon'ble NGT may graciously be pleased to grant the same clarification in the application of the applicant so that relevant actions be taken in due course.
40. That the said supplementary affidavit shall stand treated as the part of the intervention application and shall stand taken on record.

Dated: 17.05.2025

Place: Prayagraj

COUNSEL FOR THE APPLICANT

Shrish
(Shrish Chandra)

Registration no.- UP 3429/18



Sai Kanta



17/5/25 BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL PRINCIPAL

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AFFIDAVIT OF

SHRIKANTA MAHESHWARI W/O LATE RAVINDRA KUMAR MAHESHWARI R/O
315A/412 JAMUNA BANK RAOAD CHAUKHANDI KYDGANJ, PRAYAGRAJ 211003



1. That I am the applicant in the above mentioned application and as such I am conversant with the facts and circumstances of the present case.

2. That the contents in the accompanying application from Paras 1-40 at pages 1-9 are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, based on information derived from the record of the case and legal submissions made therein are as per the advice of the TA counsel and are believed to be true and correct.

3. That the averments of the facts stated herein above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief and no part of is false and nothing material has been concealed thereof.

4. That the contents of above paragraphs of the present affidavit and the contents accompanying supplementary have been well understood by me.

Sri Kanta

DEPONENT



VERIFICATION

Verified at _____ on this _____ that the contents of my
above affidavit are true and correct and no part has been concealed thereof.

Sai Kanta
DEPONENT

DATE:

PLACE:



17/05/25

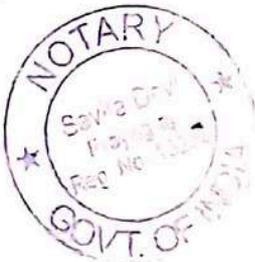
Identified by

Shri Singh
Advocate
Prayagraj

SOLEMNLY AFFIRMED before me
By Sri/Smt. *Shri Kanta Maheshwari*
ID by.....

Shri Singh Choudhary
Savita Devi
Advocate Notary
Prayagraj (U.P.)

17/05/25





भारत सरकार

Government of India

श्रीकांता महेश्वरी
Srikanta Maheshwariजन्म तिथि / DOB : 14/09/1950
महिला / Female

आधार - आम आदमी का अधिकार

आधार

भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण

Unique Identification Authority of India

पता: W/O: रविन्द्र कुमार माहेश्वरी,
मकान संख्या 315ए/412, जमुना बैंक
रोड, चौखंडी कीडगंज, इलाहाबाद,
इलाहाबाद सिटी, इलाहाबाद, उत्तर
प्रदेश, 211003Address: W/O: Ravindra Kumar
Maheshwari, House Number 315A/412,
Jamuna Bank Road, Chaukhandi Kydganj,
Allahabad **, Allahabad City, Allahabad,
Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh, 211003

Srikantha

संख्या-4603/8-आ-1-1998

प्रमाण,

श्री अतुल कुमार गुप्ता,
साथिय,
उत्तर प्रदेश शासन।

सेवा में,

1. आवास आयुक्त,
उ.प्र. आवास एवं विकास प्राधिकरण, लखनऊ।
2. उपाध्यक्ष,
रामस्त विकास प्राधिकरण, उत्तर प्रदेश।
3. मुख्य नगर एवं ग्राम नियोजक
नगर एवं ग्राम नियोजन विभाग, उ.प्र. लखनऊ।

आवास अनुभाग-1 लखनऊ : दिनांक : 16 नवम्बर 1998

विषय : जनहित सचिवा संख्या 2155/87 राकेरा कुमार जैसवाल बनाम राज्य सरकार।

महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषय पर सम्यक विचारोपचान्त शासन द्वारा निर्णय लिया गया है कि :-

1. गंगा नदी पर किगारे बसे नगरीय क्षेत्र में विकसित होने वाली कालोनियों के तत्पट मानचित्रों के अनुमोदन से पूर्व यह सुनिश्चित होगा आवश्यक है कि कालोनी के सीडर तथा ड्रेनेज से नदी प्रदूषित न हो तथा ड्रीटमेन्ट के परभाव ही से नदी में छोड़ा जाय।
2. ऐसे नगरों में नदी से 200 मीटर क्षेत्र में किसी भी प्रकार की कोई गतिविधि अनुमत्त न की जाए।
3. उक्त निर्णय निजी निर्माताओं के साथ-साथ आवास विकास परिषद तथा प्राधिकरणों पर भी शासन रूप से लागू होगा। अतः भुक्त यह कहने का निर्देश हुआ है कि शासन के उक्त निर्णय का अनुपालन कक्षाई से सुनिश्चित किया जाये।

यह आदेश तत्काल प्रभावी होगा।

भवदीय,

अतुल कुमार गुप्ता
साथिय

2. क्षेत्र में सीधे गंगा नदी में नहीं अवमुक्त किया जायेगा बरन् अन्य नामों आदि में से जाने की व्यवस्था की जानी होगी।
3. यदि क्षेत्र में सीधे व्यवस्था नहीं है तो निवास स्थान/घर्मशाला आदि इन प्रयोजनों में अनुमति नहीं दी जायेगी ताकि गंगा नदी में मल न जाने पाये।

उपर्युक्त वर्णित शासनादेश दिनांक 23-8-88 एवं दिनांक 10-11-88 को इस सीमा तक संशोधित समझा जाय।

भवदीय,

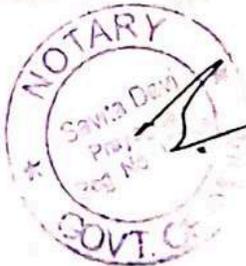
अतुल कुमार गुप्ता
सचिव।

संख्या-320/9-आ-3-2000-127 काय/89 तददिनांक।

प्रतिलिपि निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवरपक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित :-

1. मुख्य अभियंता (गंगा) एवं नौकल अधिकारी, उत्तर प्रदेश जल निगम, लखनऊ।
2. सचिव, उत्तर प्रदेश शासन, मगर विकास विभाग।
3. उपप्राध्यापक, सनस्त विवेक क्षेत्र विकास प्राधिकरण, उत्तर प्रदेश।

आज्ञा से
प्राणेश प्रहाराज
उप सचिव।



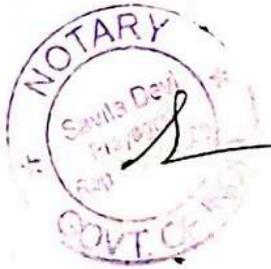
संख्या संख्या - 118

दिनांक - 28.02.2000

विद्यार्थियों द्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार-प्रदान करने हुए
 नगर, पञ्चम एवं सप्तम क्षेत्र में नवन निर्माण की गतिविधि को प्रोत्साहित किए
 जाने का निर्णय लिया गया। यह भी निर्णय लिया गया कि उपरोक्त निर्देशों को
 दोनो क्षेत्रों के सम्बन्ध में प्रत्येक क्षेत्र को अलग-अलग प्लानों द्वारा संलग्न 200 मीटर की
 दूरी तक दोनों क्षेत्रों के निर्माण अनुमत्य नहीं होगा तथा उसके बाद 300
 मीटर तक निर्माण प्राधिकरण बोर्ड की अनुमति से विशेष परिशोधनों हेतु ही
 अनुमत्य किया जाएगा। यह परिशोधनार्थ प्रांतीय, सांस्कृतिक, पर्यटन से
 संबंधित गैर-कम-खुशामदी को ही अनुमत्य होगी। तथा इनके प्रावण्ड
 करके 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होंगी तथा निर्माण भी विशेष परिशोधनों
 के प्राधिकरण बोर्ड के अनुमोदन के परभाव ही किया जायेगा। यह भी निर्णय
 लिया गया कि कि प्रांतीय निर्माण को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिये सर्वेक्षण कराया
 जाय तथा सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्र की वीडियोग्राफी, फोटोग्राफी करा ली जाय ताकि आज
 के निर्माण का स्तर भली प्रकार चिह्नित किया जा सके।

इलाहाबाद नगर के पौराणिक एवं सांस्कृतिक परंपरा को सुरक्षित रखने
 के उद्देश्य से यह भी निर्णय लिया गया कि कुम्भ मेलों के सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्र को
 भली प्रकार परिभाषित कर मास्योजना में इसका सही अंकन कर दिया जाये
 तथा प्रत्येक वर्ष में उस क्षेत्र उपरोक्त क्षेत्र में होने वाले अद्वैत निर्माण को
 प्रोत्साहित कर व्यापक प्राधिकरण अनिवार्य बनाया जाये।

(नगर प्रशासित)



Amayor 2

16

Court No. - 2**Case :-** PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION (PIL) No. - 4003 of 2006**Petitioner :-** Re: Ganga Pollution**Respondent :-** State Of U.P. And Others**Petitioner Counsel :-** Vijay Chandra Srivastava, A.K. Gupta, A.K. Srivastava, Anil Tiwari, Arun Kumar, Arvind Agarwal, Baij Nath Yadav, Baleshwar Chaturvedi, D.B. Mishra, D.S. Mishra, Jagdish Tewari, K.C. Pandey, P.N. Mishra, S.K. Srivastava, Shailesh Singh, Sharad Kr. Srivastava, Sunita Sharma, V.B. Singh, V.C. Mishra, Vivek Mishra**Respondent Counsel :-** C.S.C., A.K. Mishra, Ajay Bhanot, Anjani Kumar Mishra, C.L. Pandey, Chandan Sharma, Dr. H.N. Tripathi, H.N. Singh, Hem Pratap Singh, Iqbal Ahmad, M.C. Chaturvedi, N. Misra, P.S. Baghel, R.B. Shukla, Rajiv Lochan Shukla, S.A. Lari, S.M.A. Kazmi, S.P. Kesharwani, S.P. Singh, T.M. Khan, Vivek Birla, Vivek Verma, W.A. Hashmi**Hon'ble Ashok Bhushan, J.****Hon'ble Arun Tandon, J.**

Heard Dr. Ashok Nigam, learned Additional Solicitor General of India, assisted by Sri Ajay Bhanot for Union of India, Sri U.N. Sharma, learned Senior Advocate, special counsel for the State of U.P., Sri S.G. Husnain, learned Additional Advocate General assisted by Sri S.P. Kesharwani, learned Additional Chief Standing Counsel for the State, Dr. H.N. Tripathi, learned counsel for U.P. Pollution Control Board, Sri S.D. Kautilya, learned counsel for Municipal Corporation, Allahabad, Sri Rajeev Lochan Shukla, learned counsel for the Tanneries and Sri A.K. Gupta, learned amicus curiae as well as Sri Ashwani Kumar Misra, learned counsel appearing for newly impleaded respondent, Allahabad Development Authority.

Learned amicus curiae has filed an application for impleadment of the State Level Environment Impact Assessment authority, Uttar Pradesh, through its Member Secretary, Pickup Bhawan, Gomti, Nagar, Lucknow and Allahabad Development Authority through its Vice Chairman, Indira Bhawan, Civil Lines, Allahabad as respondents No. 18 and 19. The impleadment application is allowed.



what measures should be taken for checking the pollution in river Ganges is the main subject of present writ petition. In that regard we can proceed to examine and take appropriate measures so that river Ganges may not be further polluted. It is also relevant to refer to the decision of the State Government taken in the meeting dated 15.4.2011 as referred above. From the aforesaid proceedings dated 15.4.2011, it appears that 13.88 hectares of land which was given for fish farm be asked to be returned from Fisheries Department. It was also observed that for extension capacity of sewage treatment plant, land is available.

Learned amicus curiae has also pointed out that another decision has been taken by administration to construct the housing colony in the locality Ganga Nagar on the bank of river Ganga.

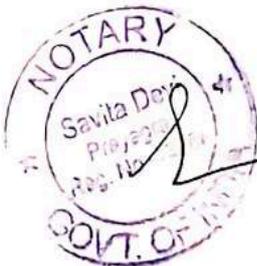
Ganges plain in the northern India has been always treated to be most fertile area. Due to increase of population enormous and unregulated and unplanned constructions have begun on both sides of-river Ganges, which is continuous and unabated process. It has been noticed that in highest flood of 1978, large number of villages on the bank of river Ganges had submerged. Learned Amicus Curiae has brought on the record a booklet issued by the District Administration Allahabad 'Badh Prabandh Yojna 2011-2012' in which flood affected villages have been mentioned and the villages Jahangirabad and Mavaiya, where the sewage farm land is situate have been included in the villages which are affected by Ganga flood.

Unabated and enormous construction on the river bank is also one of the source of increasing pollution in river water and a source for throwing untreated sewage dirt in the river with no mechanism to check. As noticed above, Allahabad Development Authority while rejecting the application of Sahara Commercial Corporation for permitting the change of land use as residential in



villages mentioned therein, recorded that within 200 meters from highest flood level, construction is wholly prohibited and within next 300 meters permission be granted only in special circumstances. Restriction in making construction of housing colony within 500 meters of highest flood level of river is necessary and mandatory to check the further pollution which may be caused by such housing colonies. We have noticed that in spite of repeated directions, neither the Nagar Nigam nor the State of U.P. has been able to come with any measure to check release of untreated sewage in river Ganges. 134 MLD untreated sewage, according to own case of Nagar Nigam is being discharged in river Ganges daily and according to the respondent new sewage treatment plant of the capacity 60 MLD shall be commissioned by 2013. New sewage treatment plant which has been mentioned and proposed has yet not started and we have reasonable doubt as to whether it will be able to function by 2013. Stopping construction up to 500 meters from highest flood level on the banks of both the rivers Ganges and also on the part of river Yamuna adjoining Sangam has to be directed in the city of Allahabad. The earlier order dated 28.3.2011 however requires modification.

We thus direct that no construction shall be undertaken by the Allahabad Development authority or by any private builders within 500 meters of highest flood level of river Ganges in city of Allahabad as well as part of river Yamuna adjoining the river Ganges (Sangam). The Allahabad Development Authority and the district administration shall ensure that no construction be made in the aforesaid area. We however, give liberty to any aggrieved person to make appropriate application in this petition with regard to above restrictions, if he feels so aggrieved.



Sri Rajeev Lochan Shukla, learned counsel appearing for the tanneries has submitted that a date be also fixed for considering

Annex U

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मद संख्या-5 अद्वैत भू-विभाजन तथा कातोर्णियों के विनियमितकरण के अन्तर्गत भवन मानचित्रों की स्वीकृति में औरेंन स्पेस/उप विभाजन मुल्य निर्धारण हेतु कर्कित डेट के सम्बन्ध में ।
संख्या संख्या-1317 दिनांक 27.12.2004

सर्व सम्मति से प्रस्तुत प्रस्ताव की स्वीकृति प्रदान की गयी और यह भी निर्णय लिया गया कि ऐसे भवनों के मानचित्र की स्वीकृति के समय सम्बन्धित निर्माणकर्ता से इस आशय का शपथ पत्र अग्ररथ ले लिया जाये कि उसके द्वारा प्रस्तावित भवन का निर्माण स्वीकृत मानचित्र के अनुसृत ही किया जायेगा । ऐसे प्रकरणों में कम से 10 प्रतिशत की जीव अग्ररथ करा लिया जाये ।

मद संख्या-6 गंगा नदी से 200 मी० दूरी तक किसी भी प्रकार के निर्माण की गतिविधियाँ अनुमत्त न किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में ।

संख्या संख्या-1318 दिनांक 27.12.2004

इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय लिया गया कि भविष्य में गंगा नदी के बाढ़ तट के उच्चतम स्तर से 200 मी० तक भवन निर्माण की अनुमति नहीं प्रदान की जायेगी ।

मद संख्या-7 निरूपना आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत मा० राज्यमंत्री, उच्च शिक्षा भी राम आसरे विश्वकर्मा को आर्बिट्रेशन संख्या-38, सपना-11 का ब्याज माफ करने एवं पुनर्मुल्यांकन करये जाने के सम्बन्ध में ।

संख्या संख्या-1319 दिनांक 27.12.2004

सर्व सम्मति से प्रस्तुत प्रस्ताव की स्वीकृति प्रदान की गयी और यह भी निर्णय लिया गया कि पत्र द्वारा पुनर्मुल्यांकन के अनुसार बकाया धनराशि एक माह के अन्दर जमा करा लिया जाये ।

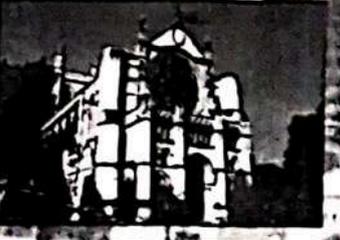
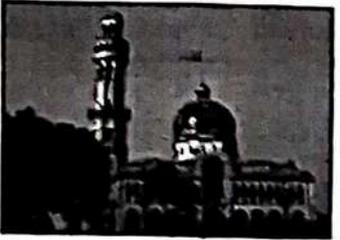
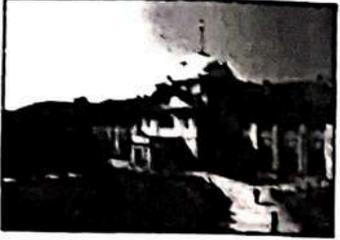
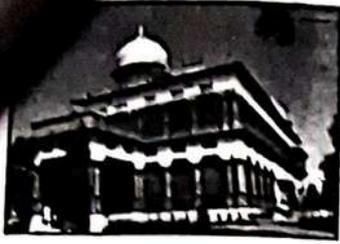
मद संख्या-8 कक्षाई-मसारे-प्रथम काँचान्डीलुंज आवास योजना के भवन संख्या-के०के०-1, एच० आई० एच० के भव में आर्बिट्री भी राम प्रकारा के द्वारा जमा धनराशि की वापसी के सम्बन्ध में ।

संख्या संख्या-1320 दिनांक 27.12.2004

विद्यारोपपत्र सर्व सम्मति से निर्णय लिया गया कि आर्बिट्री द्वारा जमा मूल धनराशि तत्काल वापस कर दिया जाये । एक दर्द से कम अवधि तक जमा धनराशि को ब्याज सहित मुगावान किये जाने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है ।



इलाहाबाद महायोजना 2021



इलाहाबाद सभागीय नियोजन खण्ड
नगर एवं ग्राम नियोजन विभाग उत्तर प्रदेश
इलाहाबाद



इलाहाबाद महायोजना

2021

निर्माता

इलाहाबाद सम्भागीय नियोजन खण्ड,
नगर एवं ग्राम नियोजन विभाग, उत्तर प्रदेश,
इलाहाबाद



प्रकाशक

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इलाहाबाद

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इलाहाबाद महायोजना प्रारूप वर्ष-२०२१ आपत्ति-सुझाव एवं गठित समिति की संस्तुति का विवरण

क्र०	नाम व पता	आपत्ति एवं सुझाव	विभागीय टिप्पणी	समिति की संस्तुति
1.	(क) आरवा देवी २२१/६ ए सुकारण, इलाहाबाद। (ख) श्री देवदास श्रीधरम, २२२ ए सुकारण, इलाहाबाद।	काबला बीरठडे के पास से सुकरवाग रोड तक पूर्व महायोजना में इस मार्ग की चौड़ाई ३० मीटर है। मयी महायोजना में प्रस्ताव मार्ग की चौड़ाई ३० मीटर रखी गयी है जो २४ मी० रखने को कोई औचित्य प्रस्तुत नहीं हुआ। जिसका मुख्य कारण उपरान्त नगर की समुचित मातापाल व्यवस्था को ध्यान में रखते हुए रखी गयी है। इसका मुख्य कारण इन मार्गों से महायोजना के अन्तर्गत प्रस्तावित बस स्टेशन, जो सुकरवाग के समीकृत है और रेलवे स्टेशन एवं पुल्नी जी०डी०रोड, जो नगर के मध्य से होकर गुजरती है, में आने वाले यात्रियों के प्राचीन दैनिक पैदावार में बड़ जाने की दृष्टिकोण से इस मार्ग की चौड़ाई प्रस्तावित की गयी है, जिसे कम करना उचित नहीं है और सर्वजन के शरण यह भी पया गया है कि इस मार्ग की चौड़ाई ३० मी० हो सकती है। स्थल खाली है और किसी भी प्रकार का निर्माण नहीं हुआ है।	पूर्व महायोजना के समय उपस्थित नहीं था। ३० मी० रोड को २४ मी० रखने को कोई औचित्य प्रस्तुत नहीं हुआ। पूर्व महायोजना में रोड की ३० मी० चौड़ाई की जिसे क्षेत्रीय आकषकता, जो विभागीय टिप्पणी में उल्लिखित है, को देखते हुए ३० मी० रहेगी। अतः यह आपत्ति निरस्त किये जाने की संस्तुति की जाती है। :-।	
2.	श्री संभव कुमार एवं अन्य	स्टैनली रोड से एजपुर जंक्शन की ओर जाने वाले सार्वजनिक मुख्य सड़क मार्ग पर हुए अवैध अतिक्रमण से सड़क के चौकने के सम्बन्ध में।	एजपुर जंक्शन की ओर जाने वाले सार्वजनिक मुख्य सड़क मार्ग पर हुए अवैध अतिक्रमण से सड़क चौकने के सम्बन्ध में। अतः यह विकास प्राधिकरण को सचिवत नहीं है। अवैध अतिक्रमण को सचिवत नहीं है। अतः यह विकास प्राधिकरण को सचिवत नहीं है।	यह आपत्ति महायोजना से सम्बन्धित नहीं है। इसलिये यह आपत्ति निरस्त किये जाने की संस्तुति की जाती है।
3.	श्री आनंद एवं अन्य			



23

(सचिव/अध्यक्ष/प्रकार)

(मुख्य प्रशासक)

(सहायक सचिव)

(सोनी/अध्यक्ष)

मुख्य नगर नियोजक
इलाहाबाद विकास प्राधिकरण
इलाहाबाद।

नगर एवं ग्राम नियोजन विभाग, एजपुर
इलाहाबाद।

नगर नियोजन इलाहाबाद।

इलाहाबाद।

इलाहाबाद विकास प्राधिकरण
इलाहाबाद।



एडीए द्वारा स्वीकृत कर दिया गया है। यदि यह तथ्य सही है तो उस क्षेत्र को आवासीय किये जाने पर विचार किया जा सकता है।

श्री एस० केवल,
मैनेजर
ससारा इन्डिया
कमर्शियल कॉन्सि०
सहजनक।

ससारा सिटी होम्स के लिए मू-प्रयोग परिवर्तन के सम्बन्ध में। मीजा मधीय्या और मीजा देवराख उपरकार सहसिल कारकना में करकः ७६ एकड़ एवं ५७ एकड़ लगण कुल १३३ एकड़ भूमि का मू-मणण आवासीय रखने हेतु।

प्रमाणित निष्पत्ति हरित परिटिक मी आता है जिसने किसी प्रकार का कोई भी परिवर्तन/परिष्पन शासनानदेश एवं विकास प्राधिकरण के निर्णयों के विपरीत होगा क्योंकि विकास प्राधिकरण एवं शासन के निर्णयों के अनुकूल नै। गंगा-मणुना के तट से २०० मी० तक किसी प्रकार का निर्माण अनुमन्य नहीं है तथा आगे ३०० मी० तक मात्र विशेष निर्माण ही अनुमन्य है। जो महायोजना के अन्तर्गत भी सुनिश्चित किये गये है। प्रमाणित प्रस्ताव का १/२ भाग ग्रीन बेल्ट में है जिसे परिवर्तित करना उचित नहीं है और शासन एवं ए०बी०ए० के निर्णय के विपरीत होगा।

प्रमाणित प्रस्ताव का अतिक्रमण भाग रीवर फ्रंट डेवलपमेन्ट के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित हरित परिटिक में आता है जिसने किसी प्रकार का कोई भी परिवर्तन/परिष्पन शासनानदेश एवं विकास प्राधिकरण के निर्णयों के विपरीत होगा क्योंकि विकास प्राधिकरण एवं शासन के निर्णयों के अनुकूल नै। गंगा-मणुना के तट से २०० मी० तक तथा शासन के आदेश के अनुसार बंधा रोड के साथ जो नदी तटीय विकास के लिये २०० मी० तक कोई निर्माण नहीं होगा तथा आगे ३०० मी० में कोई विशेष मू-उपयोग अनुमन्य किये गये है। इसके अतिरिक्त पूर्व महायोजना के अनुसार इस क्षेत्र का उपयोग संवेज फार्म, ग्रीन बेल्ट एवं फर्स्ट इन्फ्रस्ट्रक्चर परियोजना प्रदर्शित या तथा शासनानदेश के अनुसार ग्रीन बेल्ट मन्वत नदी तटीय विकास के अन्तर्गत रखा गया है उनका अधिकार स्वतः इस क्षेत्र में आता है। उपरोक्त शासनानदेशों के आधार पर इस क्षेत्र को आवासीय करना उपयुक्त नहीं होगा। प्राधिकरण बोर्ड इस पर विचार करना चाहे।

श्री संदीप कृषीदिया,
संचालक।
न्यूजस पेपर लिमिटेड,
पोस्ट बाक्स नं० २५
लीडर बिल्डिंग ३,
लीडर रोड, इलाहाबाद।

मूलबुद्ध सं० १११ रियास मीजा थावापुर मुस्तकार्णा पराना सहसिल बायल के बस अड्डे के प्रस्ताव को इटाकर आवासीय किया जाये।

वर्तमान महायोजना २००१ में विकसित क्षेत्र (मुख्य नगर) के अन्तर्गत तीन वर्तमान बस अड्डों के अतिरिक्त प्रस्तावित किये गये वे जो गोल गड्ढा (बगपुर रोड), जवाहर ताल नेहरू मार्ग (जी०डी०रोड) तथा के०पी०बल्लभ के सन्निहित प्रस्तावित है। उल्लेखनीय है कि मीजा प्रस्तावित बस अड्डों के मू-प्रयोग के विपरीत उन स्थलों पर निर्माण किया जा चुका है। गोल गड्ढा में आवासीय निर्माण है तथा क्षेत्र के आपत्तिकर्ता उपस्थित हुआ तथा उन्होंने प्रमाणित स्थल से बस अड्डा के प्रस्ताव को इटाकर आवासीय प्रस्ताव रखने के लिए आपत्ति दर्ज की। आपत्तिकर्ता ने यह भी अग्रगत कारणा कि प्रमाणित स्थल सरकारी भूमि है जिसे कई वर्ष पूर्व मूल पेपर लि० को लीज पर दिया गया है। जिसके एक मूलबुद्ध में उनका कुछ निर्माण है तथा क्षेत्र

(सो०पी०एन०सिंह)
उपबुद्ध
इलाहाबाद विकास प्राधिकरण
इलाहाबाद।

(गहावीर बाबर)
जिलाधिकारी
इलाहाबाद।

(मू-प्रमाण)
नगर आयुक्त
नगर निगम, इलाहाबाद।

(एस्तगीबख्शबाबा)
वरिष्ठ नियोजक
नगर एवं ग्राम नियोजन विभाग, उ०प्र०
इलाहाबाद।

मुख्य नगर नियोजक
इलाहाबाद विकास प्राधिकरण
इलाहाबाद।

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Annexure NG

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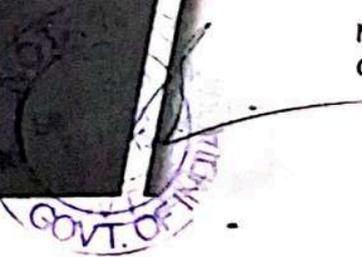
Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Government of India



RIVER CENTRIC URBAN PLANNING GUIDELINES

TOWN AND COUNTRY
PLANNING ORGANISATION

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



13. Urban River Zoning Regulations

38. United Nations has on 26 July, 2010 resolved unanimously to declare "right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as a human right". Healthy rivers are essential for realization of the said obligation by India as a Party to the UN. Further, statutory mandate from Section 3, 5 and 6 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 seeks to regulate such activities that are found to be incompatible with maintaining the health of the river systems as dynamic and life sustaining entities. It is thus proposed to frame rules to regulate harmful activities in and around the rivers.

Categorization of urban river stretches

Category I Urbanized stretch shall include stretches of rivers (including their tributaries), with or without embankments, in designated urban areas where infrastructure facilities in the form of roads, buildings (residential, commercial, recreational), temples, ghats etc exist.

Category II Peri urban stretch shall include stretches of rivers (including their tributaries) in suburban and rural areas, with or without embankments, where infrastructure development if any is moderate and the land is primarily under natural vegetation, forestry, agriculture and grazing.

Lateral zonation of river banks

"Active Flood Plain" is defined as High

Flood Line (HFL) which in entrenched / embanked stretches of a river stretch shall be the available space (including the river channel/s) in the valley of entrenched stretch or between two embankments or between existing roads on either side along a river acting as an embankment. In other stretches of the river, HFL/ active flood plain shall be the 100-year flood line.

No Development and Construction Zone (NDCZ): The competent authority shall determine a NDCZ on either bank for each river which shall not be less than the "Active Flood Plain" of the river.

High & medium impact zones: The competent authority shall identify and designate suitable distance/s from the NDCZ on either bank keeping local topographical conditions in mind, to be called as high impact and medium impact zones. In plains, where river topography is relatively flat, these distances shall not be less than 1 and 3 Km respectively from the NDCZ depending on the width of the urban river.

Following public facilities shall not be permitted in active flood plain/ NDCZ:

- Hospitals, nursing homes, and housing likely to have occupants who may not be sufficiently mobile to avoid injury or death during a flood,
- Police stations, fire stations, vehicle

and equipment storage facilities, and emergency operations centers that are needed for flood response activities before, during, and after the flood,

- Structures or facilities that produce, use, or store highly volatile, inflammable, explosive, toxic, and/or water-reactive materials,
- Public semi-public facilities like sewage and water treatment plants (STP/ WTP); power plants and stations; bus depot; metro stations/ depot etc which form the life line infrastructures for any city,
- Commercial extraction of ground water by non-government / private agencies shall not be permitted with in NDCZ in any category of the river.

The Urban Local Body/ Urban Development Authority shall act as per the directions of Ministry of Environment and Forests to designate the State Environment Impact Assessment Agency (SEIAA) or the State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) to act as the Competent Authority for implementation of these regulations for environmental conservation and preservation, including water bodies, forests and drains, parks, playgrounds, burial and crematoria.

Uses/Activities permitted

Parks/Gardens, playgrounds, sports facilities including stadium, swimming pools, burial cemeteries and crematoria may be permitted under this category. The Parking for these facilities shall be provided as per the provisions of the Master Plan and up to 2% of the total land

area with FAR of 0.50 and G+1 structure may be permitted for ancillary uses required to support the main activity such as eating joints/ restaurants, stalls, sheds for storage etc.

Uses/Activities permissible under special circumstance by the Competent Authority

- i. Open air theatres, indoor recreational uses, dwelling for watch and ward, sports clubs, water front tourism development projects, libraries, milk booths, Horticultural Producers' Cooperative Marketing and Processing Society (HOPCOMS), public toilets.
- ii. The ground coverage for such use shall not exceed 5% of the total area with required parking facility and shall not be more than G+1 floor in any case.

14. Regulations for Eco-sensitive Zones and Water Bodies

i. Restrictions imposed by the competent authorities are to be maintained as buffers for various eco sensitive zones such as reserve forests/ protected forests etc. Permissions in sensitive areas earmarked on the land use plan shall be considered only by the planning authority.

ii. The buffer for water bodies such as lakes/ streams/ drains shall be governed as per the NGT Orders. In case of water bodies, a 75 meter buffer of No Development and Construction Zone is to be maintained around the lake as per the revenue record with exception of activities associated with lakes. This buffer may be taken into account for reservation of park while sanctioning plans.

iii. Similarly storm water drains that get discharged into the river may be categorized into 3 types namely Primary, Secondary and Tertiary. These drains may have a buffer of 50, 35 and 25 m (measured from the edge of the drains) respectively on either side. In case the buffer has not been marked due to cartographical error for any of the above types of drains, then based on the revenue records buffer and the existing ground situation may be considered by the Authority in all such cases without referring the land use plan while according approval for building/ development/ layout plan.

iv. In addition, any other notifications or directions and applicable buffers which may be issued by the Competent

Authority from time to time for such eco-sensitive areas shall become applicable.

v. In case of any amendment in the existing regulations of the Competent Authority resulting in reduction of the extent of buffer, the land use of the adjoining parcel of land will be the land use for such exempted land parcels.

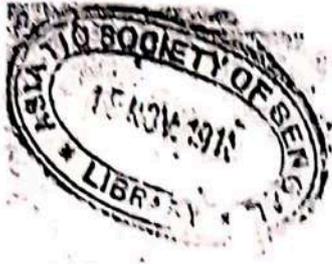
vi. Within the demarcated buffers for the valley systems excluding the requirements of buffer as per NGT judgment, the following uses are allowed:

(a) Sewerage treatment plants and water treatment plants

(b) Roads, pathways, formation of drains, culverts, bridges etc which will not obstruct the water course, run offs, channels.

vii. If the river portion is a part of the layout/ development plan, then that part of the river zone could be taken into account for reservation of parks and open spaces both in development plan and in sub-division regulations, as the case may be.

viii. Any land falling within the river zone for which permission was accorded by the Authority or Government prior to the date of notification, and then such permission shall be valid irrespective of the land use classification in the Development Plan or Master Plan of the city concerned.



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increase in the population. In 1853 the total was 72,098, but by 1865 it had risen to 105,928, though it should be noted that the latter figure includes the inhabitants of the civil station and cantonments as well as that of the city proper. By 1872 the number had risen to 148,693, while in 1881 the total was 180,118 and ten years later it had increased to 175,246. At the census of 1901 the municipality and cantonments contained 172,032 inhabitants, the population of the former being 159,546 and of the latter 12,487. The municipal population, of whom 76,538 were females, comprised 100,311 Hindus, 48,121 Musalmans, 4,307 Christians, 554 Jains and 252 others, Sikhs, Aryas and Parsis; while in the cantonments there were 8,368 Hindus, 2,153 Musalmans and 1,996 others, mainly Christians. The average density was 3,817 persons to the square mile of the total area, that of the municipality being 7,079 and of the cantonment 1,920: but the former includes a number of outlying villages as well as the civil station. In the city proper there are no less than 38,761 to the square mile, whereas in the civil station the rate drops to 2,676.

The main line of the East Indian Railway and the branch from Jubbulpore unite at Naini, on the south side of the Jumna, and enter Allahabad by the great bridge, from the northern end of which the railway sweeps round to the west to the Allahabad station. There it is joined by the short branch leading from the fort, which will be crossed by the metre-gauge line of the Bengal and North-Western Railway as soon as the Daraganj bridge is completed. North of the fort branch runs the line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, which bends northwards near Kydganj and continues in that direction on a high embankment to Prayag and thence to the Curzon bridge over the Ganges near the old powder magazines. Over the latter bridge runs the provincial road from Fyzabad which formerly crossed the river by the Paphaman bridge of boats, access to the city from the north being then rendered extremely difficult by the necessity of crossing a wide expanse of sand. The grand trunk road, joined at Jhusi by the provincial road from Jaunpur, crosses the Ganges by a bridge of boats, which is replaced during the rains by a ferry. From the bridge head at Daraganj it leads through the fort-

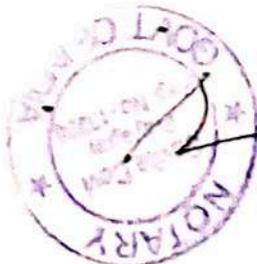
Communi-
cations



cantonment to Kydganj, whence it is carried through the heart of the city to the railway level crossing at Sipahdarganj and the open-country beyond. The only other main road leading into Allahabad is that from Jubbulpore, which crosses the Jumna by the railway bridge and thence passes into the city to join the grand trunk road.

General
appear-
ance.

Allahabad is a very straggling place, and for this reason a topographical description is a matter of great difficulty. There are no less than three separate cantonments, the fort, the north or old cantonment and the new cantonment to the west, the distance from the eastern to the western extremity being nearly seven miles. The civil station comprises most of the remaining area north of the East Indian Railway, but there are one or two detached portions of the city, such as Katra and Colonelganj to the north, Daraganj to the east and Kydganj on the Jumna in the south-east. The city borders on that river for a short distance in Kydganj, Madhoganj and Mutiganj, the further west it gradually recedes from the bank, though the intervening space is largely taken up by detached villages such as Daryabad and Miranpur, situated on the eastern extremity of the series of sandy ravines which extend along the Jumna throughout pargana Chail. The furthestmost of these hamlets is Karela, at one time occupied by a large distillery, but now the site of the municipal waterworks. The city is for the most part situated on high ground; but parts of the Atarsua and Yahyapur *muhallas* in the south are low, and in 1875, as well as on other occasions, have suffered from inundation by the Jumna floods, which overtopped the bank at Balua-ghat, to the west of the railway bridge. Kydganj again, which derives its name from General Kyd, is rather low, as it lies on the southern edge of the broad stretch of *kachhar* which extends from the high bank of the Ganges eastwards to the fort. This high bank keeps close to the actual river in the extreme north of the peninsula near the Curzon bridge and the very ancient temple of Sheekuti Mahadeo, and continues to do so till the river has turned to the south. It keeps the same direction, even when the stream recedes to the east, and runs past Prayag station, the eastern extremity of Colonelganj, the eastern edge of the Government House grounds, the district



high school and on towards Mutiganj." The low *kachhar* is protected on the north and east by the great embankment, said to have been built by Akbar, which runs from Prayag station to Daraganj and thence along the Ganges to the fort and the high *kankar* ridge of the Jumna bank. In 1875 the embankment burst, with the result that the whole of the low ground was submerged and much damage done to buildings and property. It is between Daraganj and the fort that the great Magh Mela is held every year and on this occasion a large town springs up for the accommodation of the priests, pilgrims and shopkeepers who flock to the assemblage. To the north of the embankment is a long strip of alluvial land which is flooded during the rains, but in the cold weather produces magnificent *rabi* crops. There are 58 villages included within municipal and cantonment limits, exclusive of the 70 *muhallas* of the city proper, 12 in Kydganj and the vicinity, 8 in Daraganj and 7 in the Katra and Colonelganj circle.

Katra has grown up merely in consequence of the development of the civil station and cantonments. It forms a long bazar lining a broad, well-lighted street with a good avenue of *nim* trees, between the Muir College and the Cawnpore or Outcherry road. The latter joins the main road at the northern extremity of the bazar and thence continues through the old cantonment to the Curzon bridge. The name Katra is a contraction for Katra Jai Singh Siwai, named after the famous Maharaja of Jaipur, whose descendant is still the *muafidar*; and the bazar stands in the villages of Bakhtiar and Fatehpur Bichhua. Colonelganj is the old *sadr* bazar and in a manner forms an easterly continuation of Katra, its main street running from the north-east corner of the Alfred park, on the Thornhill road, to Church road. Midway it is crossed by a road going east from Katra, and on this is a famous Hindu temple, said to mark the spot where Rama and Bharata were hospitably entertained by the sage Bharadhwaj. Karanpur is a detached *muhalla* to the north, while the others belonging to this circle are some distance away to the west, beyond the Phaphamau road. One is Beli, on the high bank of the Ganges, between the Christian village and the new civil hospital, the name being derived from Mr. E. Bayley,



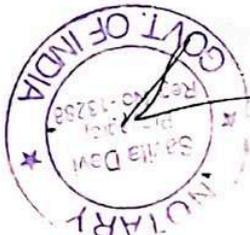
a commissioner of Allahabad; and the other is Rajapur, a village opposite the civil cemetery on the Muir road, which runs due west from Katra.

Daraganj

The detached block known as Daraganj is a large and populous quarter, said to derive its name from the unfortunate prince Dara Shikoh. It is built on the great embankment of the Ganges, a short distance north of the fort, and stretches for more than half a mile southwards from the old temple of Naghasu, which stands on a high bluff overlooking the river. The original temple was small, but it was rebuilt and enlarged about a century ago by the Dhonsa of Nagpur. The whole of Daraganj is well built and consists of substantial houses and many temples, the best known being the ancient shrine of Madhoji. The quarter is the residence of numerous Faqirs, and there are large houses belonging to the Niranjani and Nirmali akharas; while many of the Pragwals dwell here for the greater part of the year. In this quarter are a police station, a dispensary and a post-office. The component *muhallas* are Raja Basu, Beaki, Mohri, Miragalli and Daraganj. To the west is the Alop Bagh, named after a large garden which contains a famous temple of Alop Shankari Debi, and beyond this are the villages of Allahpur and Matara, on the north side of the grand trunk road, which passes through the southern extremity of Daraganj. There are many other gardens and groves in the neighbourhood, one of the best known being the Sohbatia Bagh with its large tank, on the right hand side of the broad road from the fort to Colonelganj.

Kydganj

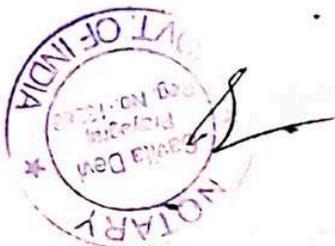
Leaving the Alop Bagh the grand trunk road continues in a south-westerly direction past Madhuapur and the Khalasi lines in Jalalpetai to the northern extremity of the Kydganj cemetery and the tank of Raja Nana Rai, afterwards crossing the fort branch of the railway at Barahna, whence it leads to Sindhia's temple and the Kotaparcha railway arch at the entrance of the main city. There it is joined by the Lowther road from Colonelganj and Government House, and also by a road which runs due east, past several temples and gardens, into the populous but somewhat squalid quarter of Kydganj. In addition to this road, on which stands the Kydganj police



station, there are two others to the south. One traverses the centre of the quarter and passes under the railway into Mutiganj, terminating at Tucker's bridge; while the other follows the Jumna bank and leads from the fort to the railway bridge over the river.

The city proper is divided into two main portions by the grand trunk road, which from Kotaparcha to the Kotwali is known as Mirganj. The eastern portion of the southern half is called Mutiganj, from the market named after Mr. R. Ahmuty, the first collector of Allahabad. A good road runs due south from Kotaparcha to the Jumna bridge, leading past many temples and the extensive premises of the Jumna Mission, which belongs to the American Presbyterian Church. Then come two parallel roads to the west and beyond these is the important road from Mirganj to Balua-ghat on the Jumna, leading past Tucker's bridge and the Mutiganj police station to the fine house belonging to the Maharaja of Benares, whence a road runs eastwards by way of Katghar and the Mission premises to the Jumna bridge. On the west side of the Balua-ghat road are Bahadurganj, Yahyapur and Miranpur, while further south towards the river is the large suburb of Daryabad. Further west again a narrow roadway known as Ranimandi leads from the Kotwali police station on the grand trunk road southwards to Atarsuia, a populous quarter which contains the business houses of the principal city bankers; but from this point the boundary of the city proper trends northwards, and there is a wide expanse of broken ground dotted with poor villages between the city and the river bank. These suburbs comprise Mirpur, Tulsipur, Rasulpur and Shadiapur, and to the north of these are the municipal slaughter-houses. The southern portion of the city practically ends at the Karela Bagh road, which leads south to the waterworks from the south-east corner of the Khusrû Bagh, past the large enclosure known as the garden of Manohar Das. The only quarters of importance between Ranimandi and this road are Maqbulganj and Bakhahi Bazar.

North of Mirganj lies a thickly populated block, consisting mainly of poor houses, and near the road is the graceful tomb of Shah Abdul Jalil, a Naqwi Saiyid, who died in 1702. The



महोदय,

प्रयागराज विकास प्राधिकरण प्रयागराज द्वारा प्रेषित पत्रांक PDA/BP/21-22/0327 दिनांक 22 अप्रैल 2022 में विषय मकान नं० 315 एवं 315-A पुराना 411 व 412 यमुना बैंक रोड चौखंडी कीडगंज जनपद प्रयागराज (कुल छे० 3551.51 वर्ग मी०) पर दाखिल प्रस्तावित समूह आवास मानचित्र पर अनापत्ति दिए जाने के संबंध में आख्या चाही है।

उक्त के संबंध में आदेशानुसार उपरोक्त भवन का स्थलीय निरीक्षण किया गया। स्थलीय एवं अभिलेखित जांच से ज्ञात हुआ कि प्राथना पत्र में अंकित आवेदिका श्रीमती श्रीकांता माहेश्वरी पत्नी स्व० रवींद्र कुमार माहेश्वरी, श्री विवेक माहेश्वरी पुत्र स्व० रवींद्र कुमार माहेश्वरी, श्रीमती आरती माहेश्वरी पत्नी स्व० सौरभ माहेश्वरी पुत्र स्व० रवींद्र कुमार माहेश्वरी के स्थित म० न० मकान नं० 315 एवं 315 - (पुराना भवन 411 व 412) ग्राम कुरैशीपुर उपरहार यमुना बैंक रोड का स्थलीय एवं अभिलेखित निरीक्षण किया गया उक्त भवन कुरैशीपुर उपरहार की आ० न० 81 पर स्थित है जिसका कुल क्षेत्रफल (3553.51 वर्ग मी०) पर भवन निर्मित है। आ० न० 85 पुराना अभिलेख 1320 फ़सली में एक बीघा है तथा आ० न० 81 का कुल रकबा 1 बीघा छः बिस्वा है। जो आबादी कहते कि भूमि है। उक्त गाटा पर आवेदक गणों का कब्जा है। 1320 फ़सली की नकल एवं खतौनी सलमन है। उक्त स्थल यमुना नदी बाढ़ से प्रभावित नहीं होता है।

आख्या कार्यवाही हेतु सादर प्रेषित।

स्पष्ट करें कि क्या उक्त स्थल HFL+ 500 मी० के अंतर्गत है ?

महोदय तहसील स्तर पर HFL का कोई भी मानक निर्णीत नहीं है। उक्त भूखंड कभी भी बाढ़ से प्रभावित होना नहीं जाता।

अग्रसारित।

युवराज सिंह
उप जिलाधिकारी, सदर
प्रयागराज



Annex 9

38

रजिस्ट्री सं० डी० एल०-33004/99

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EXTRAORDINARY

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PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (i)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

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पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 2019

सा.का.नि. 37(अ).—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भारत सरकार के तत्कालीन पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय, की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 19 (अ) तारीख 6 जनवरी, 2011 (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात तटीय विनियमन जोन अधिसूचना, 2011 कहा गया है) द्वारा तटीय क्षेत्रों को पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 की धारा 3 के अधीन कतिपय तटीय विनियमन क्षेत्र (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात सीआरजेड कहा गया है) के रूप में घोषित किया था;

और पर्यावरण वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय को समुद्री तथा तटीय पारितंत्रों के प्रबंधन और संरक्षण, तटीय क्षेत्रों में विकास, पारि-पर्यटन, तटीय क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले समुदायों की जीविका के विकल्पों तथा वहनीय विकास आदि के संबंध में तटीय विनियमन जोन अधिसूचना, 2011 में कतिपय उपबंधों के बारे में अन्य पणधारियों के अतिरिक्त, विभिन्न तटीय राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं;

और विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और पणधारियों ने पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय से तटीय विनियमन जोन अधिसूचना, 2011 के संदर्भ में तटीय पर्यावरण और वहनीय विकास से संबंधित चिंताओं का निराकरण करने का अनुरोध किया है;

और पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय ने तटीय विनियमन जोन अधिसूचना, 2011 के संबंध में विभिन्न मुद्दों तथा तटीय राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और पणधारियों की चिंताओं की जांच करने और उक्त अधिसूचना में समुचित परिवर्तन किए जाने की सिफारिश करने के लिए डॉ. शैलेश नायक की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति का गठन किया था;

और मंत्रालय में डॉ. शैलेश नायक द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट की जांच की गई है और इस संबंध में विभिन्न पणधारियों के साथ परामर्श किए गए हैं;

और सभी संबंधितों से टिप्पणियों और सुझावों की ईप्सा से प्रारूप तटीय विनियमन जोन अधिसूचना, 2018 जारी की गई थी और उसे तारीख 18 अप्रैल, 2018 को पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन की वेबसाइट पर डाला गया था;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उपर्युक्त उल्लिखित प्रारूप तटीय विनियमन जोन अधिसूचना, 2018 की प्रतिक्रिया में प्राप्त आक्षेपों और सुझावों पर सम्यक रूप से विचार कर लिया गया है;

368 GI/2018

(1)



**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
NOTIFICATION**

New Delhi, the 18th January, 2019

G.S.R. 37(E).—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the erstwhile Ministry of Environment and Forests number S.O.19 (E), dated the 6th January, 2011 (hereinafter referred to as the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011), the Central Government declared certain coastal stretches as Coastal Regulation Zone (hereinafter referred to as the CRZ) under section 3 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 Of 1986);

And Whereas, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has received representations from various coastal States and Union territories, besides other stakeholders, regarding certain provisions in the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011 related to management and conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems, development in coastal areas, eco-tourism, livelihood options and sustainable development of coastal communities etc.;

And Whereas, various State Governments and Union territory administrations and stakeholders have requested the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to address the concerns related to coastal environment and sustainable development with respect to the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011;

And Whereas, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change had constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Shailesh Nayak to examine various issues and concerns of coastal States and Union territories and various stakeholders, relating to the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification 2011 and to recommend appropriate changes in the said Notification;

And Whereas, the report submitted by Dr. Shailesh Nayak Committee has been examined in the Ministry and consultations have been held with various stakeholders in this regard;

And Whereas, a draft Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2018 was issued and hosted in the website of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change on the 18th April, 2018 seeking comments and suggestions from all concerned;

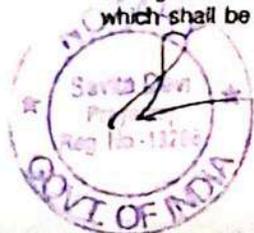
And Whereas, objections and suggestions received in response to the above mentioned draft Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2018 have been duly considered by the Central Government;

Now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and clause (v) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) and in supersession of the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification 2011, number S.O. 19(E), dated the 6th January, 2011, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government, with a view to conserve and protect the unique environment of coastal stretches and marine areas, besides livelihood security to the fisher communities and other local communities in the coastal areas and to promote sustainable development based on scientific principles taking into account the dangers of natural hazards, sea level rise due to global warming, do hereby, declares the coastal stretches of the country and the water area up to its territorial water limit, excluding the islands of Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep and the marine areas surrounding these islands, as Coastal Regulation Zone as under:-

- (i) The land area from High Tide Line (hereinafter referred to as the HTL) to 500 meters on the landward side along the sea front.

Explanation. - For the purposes of this notification, the HTL means the line on the land upto which the highest-water line reaches during the spring tide, as demarcated by the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM) in accordance with the laid down procedures and made available to various coastal States and Union territories.

- (ii) CRZ shall apply to the land area between HTL to 50 meters or width of the creek, whichever is less on the landward side along the tidal influenced water bodies that are connected to the sea and the distance upto which development along such tidal influenced water bodies is to be regulated shall be governed by the distance upto which the tidal effects are experienced which shall be determined based on salinity concentration of five parts per thousand (ppt)



measured during the driest period of the year and distance up to which tidal effects are experienced shall be clearly identified and demarcated accordingly in the Coastal Zone Management Plan (hereinafter referred to as the CZMP):

Provided that the CRZ limit of 50 meters or width of the creek whichever is less, shall be subject to revision and final approval of the respective CZMPs as per this notification, framed with due consultative process, public hearing etc. and environmental safeguards enlisted therein, and till such time the CZMP to this notification is approved, the limit of 100 meters or width of the creek whichever is less, shall continue to apply.

Explanation.- For the purposes of this sub-paragraph the expression "tidal influenced water bodies" means the water bodies influenced by tidal effects from sea in the bays, estuaries, rivers, creeks, backwaters, lagoons, ponds that are connected to the sea.

- (iii) The "intertidal zone" means land area between the HTL and the Low Tide Line (hereinafter referred to as the LTL).
- (iv) The water and the bed area between the LTL to the territorial water limit (12 Nm) in case of sea and the water and the bed area between LTL at the bank to the LTL on the opposite side of the bank, of tidal influenced water bodies.

2.0 Classification of CRZ. - For the purpose of conserving and protecting the coastal areas and marine waters, the CRZ area shall be classified as follows, namely: -

2.1 CRZ-I areas are environmentally most critical and are further classified as under:

2.1.1 CRZ-I A:

- (a) CRZ-I A shall constitute the following ecologically sensitive areas (ESAs) and the geomorphological features which play a role in maintaining the integrity of the coast viz.:
 - (i) Mangroves (in case mangrove area is more than 1000 square meters, a buffer of 50 meters along the mangroves shall be provided and such area shall also constitute CRZ-I A);
 - (ii) Corals and coral reefs;
 - (iii) Sand dunes;
 - (iv) Biologically active mudflats;
 - (v) National parks, marine parks, sanctuaries, reserve forests, wildlife habitats and other protected areas under the provisions of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972), Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 (69 of 1980) or Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), including Biosphere Reserves;
 - (vi) Salt marshes;
 - (vii) Turtle nesting grounds;
 - (viii) Horse shoe crabs' habitats;
 - (ix) Sea grass beds;
 - (x) Nesting grounds of birds;
 - (xi) Areas or structures of archaeological importance and heritage sites.
- (b) A detailed environment management plan shall be formulated by the states and Union territories for such ecologically sensitive areas in respective territories, as mapped out by the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM), Chennai based on guidelines as contained in Annexure-I to this notification and integrated with the CZMP.

2.1.2 CRZ-I B:

The intertidal zone i.e. the area between Low Tide Line and High Tide Line shall constitute the CRZ-I B.



2.2 CRZ-II:

CRZ-II shall constitute the developed land areas up to or close to the shoreline, within the existing municipal limits or in other existing legally designated urban areas, which are substantially built-up with a ratio of built-up plots to that of total plots being more than 50 per cent and have been provided with drainage and approach roads and other infrastructural facilities, such as water supply, sewerage mains, etc.

2.3 CRZ-III:

Land areas that are relatively undisturbed (viz. rural areas, etc.) and those which do not fall under CRZ-II, shall constitute CRZ-III, and CRZ-III shall be further classified into following categories: -

2.3.1 CRZ-III A:

Such densely populated CRZ-III areas, where the population density is more than 2161 per square kilometre as per 2011 census base, shall be designated as CRZ-III A and in CRZ-III A, area up to 50 meters from the HTL on the landward side shall be earmarked as the 'No Development Zone (NDZ)', provided the CZMP as per this notification, framed with due consultative process, have been approved, failing which, a NDZ of 200 meters shall continue to apply.

2.3.2 CRZ-III B:

All other CRZ-III areas with population density of less than 2161 per square kilometre, as per 2011 census base, shall be designated as CRZ-III B and in CRZ-III B, the area up to 200 meters from the HTL on the landward side shall be earmarked as the 'No Development Zone (NDZ)'.

2.3.3:

Land area up to 50 meters from the HTL, or width of the creek whichever is less, along the tidal influenced water bodies in the CRZ III, shall also be earmarked as the NDZ in CRZ III.

Note: The NDZ shall not be applicable in the areas falling within notified Port limits.

2.4 CRZ- IV:

The CRZ- IV shall constitute the water area and shall be further classified as under:-

2.4.1 CRZ- IVA:

The water area and the sea bed area between the Low Tide Line up to twelve nautical miles on the seaward side shall constitute CRZ-IV A.

2.4.2 CRZ- IVB:

CRZ-IV B areas shall include the water area and the bed area between LTL at the bank of the tidal influenced water body to the LTL on the opposite side of the bank, extending from the mouth of the water body at the sea up to the influence of tide, i.e., salinity of five parts per thousand (ppt) during the driest season of the year.

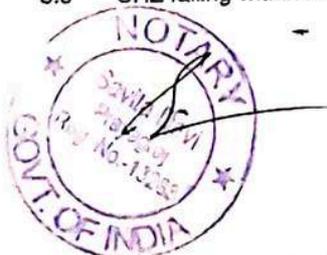
3.0 Areas requiring special consideration in the CRZ.- Following coastal areas shall be accorded special consideration for the purpose of protecting the critical coastal environment and difficulties faced by local communities: -

3.1 Critically Vulnerable Coastal Areas (CVCA):

Sundarban region of West Bengal and other ecologically sensitive areas identified as under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 such as Gulf of Khambat and Gulf of Kutchh in Gujarat, Malvan, Achra-Ratnagiri in Maharashtra, Karwar and Coondapur in Karnataka, Vembanad in Kerala, Gulf of Mannar in Tamil Nadu, Bhitarkanika in Odisha, Coringa, East Godavari and Krishna in Andhra Pradesh shall be treated as Critical Vulnerable Coastal Areas (CVCA) and managed with the involvement of coastal communities including fisher folk who depend on coastal resources for their sustainable livelihood.

3.2 CRZ for inland Backwater islands and islands along the mainland coast.

3.3 CRZ falling within municipal limits of Greater Mumbai.



4. Prohibited activities within CRZ.- The following activities shall be prohibited, in general, within the entire CRZ and exceptions to these and other permissible and regulated activities in specific CRZ categories viz. CRZ-I, II, III and IV, shall be governed by the provisions of paragraph 5:-

- (i) Setting up of new industries and expansion of existing industries, operations or processes.
- (ii) Manufacture or handling of oil, storage or disposal of hazardous substances as specified in the notification of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change number G.S.R.395 (E), dated the 4th April, 2016.
- (iii) Setting up of new fish processing units.
- (iv) Land reclamation, bunding or disturbing the natural course of seawater except for the activities permissible under this notification and executed with prior permission from the competent authority.
- (v) Discharge of untreated waste and effluents from industries, cities or towns and other human settlements.
- (vi) Dumping of city or town wastes including construction debris, industrial solid wastes, fly ash for the purpose of land filling.
- (vii) Port and harbour projects in high eroding stretches of the coast.
- (viii) Mining of sand, rocks and other sub-strata materials.
- (ix) Dressing or altering of active sand dunes.
- (x) In order to safeguard the aquatic system and marine life, disposal of plastic into the coastal waters shall be prohibited and adequate measures for management and disposal of plastic materials shall be undertaken in the CRZ.
- (xi) Drawal of ground water.

5. Regulation of permissible activities In CRZ:

5.1 CRZ-I:

5.1.1. CRZ-IA:

These areas are ecologically most sensitive and generally no activities shall be permitted to be carried out in the CRZ-I A area, with following exceptions:-

- (i) Eco-tourism activities such as mangrove walks, tree huts, nature trails, etc., in identified stretches areas subject to such eco-tourism plan featuring in the approved CZMP as per this notification, framed with due consultative process, public hearing, etc. and further subject to environmental safeguards and precautions related to the Ecologically Sensitive Areas, as enlisted in the CZMP.
- (ii) In the mangrove buffer, only such activities shall be permitted like laying of pipelines, transmission lines, conveyance systems or mechanisms and construction of road on stilts, etc. that are required for public utilities.
- (iii) Construction of roads and roads on stilts, by way of reclamation in CRZ-I areas, shall be permitted only in exceptional cases for defence, strategic purposes and public utilities, subject to a detailed marine or terrestrial or both environment impact assessment, to be recommended by the Coastal Zone Management Authority and approved by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change; and in case construction of such roads passes through mangrove areas or is likely to damage the mangroves, a minimum three times the mangrove area affected or destroyed or cut during the construction process shall be taken up for compensatory plantation of mangroves.

5.1.2 CRZ-I B - The Inter tidal areas:

Activities shall be regulated or permissible in the CRZ-I B areas as under:-

- (i) Land reclamation, bunding, etc. shall be permitted only for activities such as,-



- (a) foreshore facilities like ports, harbours, Jetties, wharves, quays, slipway, bridges, hover ports for coast guard, sea links, etc;
- (b) projects for defence, strategic and security purposes;
- (c) road on stilts, provided that such roads shall not be authorised for permitting development on the landward side of such roads, till the existing High Tide Line:
- Provided that the use of reclaimed land may be permitted only for public utilities such as mass rapid or multimodal transit system, construction and installation of all necessary associated public utilities and infrastructure to operate such transit or transport system including those for electrical or electronic signaling system, transit stopover of permitted designs; except for any industrial operation, repair or maintenance;
- (d) measures for control of erosion;
- (e) maintenance and clearing of waterways, channels, ports and hover ports for coast guard;
- (f) measures to prevent sand bars, installation of tidal regulators, laying of storm water drains or for structure for prevention of salinity ingress and freshwater recharge.
- (ii) Activities related to waterfront or directly needing foreshore facilities such as ports and harbours, jetties, quays, wharves, erosion control measures, breakwaters, pipelines, lighthouses, navigational safety facilities, coastal police stations, Indian coast guard stations and the like.
- (iii) Power by non-conventional energy sources and associated facilities.
- (iv) Transfer of hazardous substances from ships to Ports, terminals and refineries and vice versa.
- (v) Facilities for receipt and storage of petroleum products and liquefied natural gas as specified in Annexure-II to this notification, subject to implementation of safety regulations including guidelines issued by the Oil Industry Safety Directorate in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and guidelines issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, provided that such facilities are for receipt and storage of fertilizers and raw materials required for fertilizers, like ammonia, phosphoric acid, sulphur, sulphuric acid, nitric acid, etc.
- (vi) Storage of non-hazardous cargo i.e. edible oil, fertilizers and food grains in notified Ports.
- (vii) Hatchery and natural fish drying.
- (viii) Existing fish processing units may utilise 25% additional plinth area for modernisation purposes (only for additional equipment and pollution control measures) subject to the following:-
- (a) Floor Space Index of such reconstruction not exceeding the permissible Floor Space Index as per prevalent town and country planning regulations;
- (b) additional plinth area is constructed only to the landward side.
- (c) approval of the concerned State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee.
- (ix) Treatment facilities for waste and effluents and conveyance of treated effluents.
- (x) Storm water drains.
- (xi) Projects classified as strategic, defence related projects and projects of the Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India.
- (xii) Manual mining of atomic mineral(s) notified under Part-B of the First Schedule to the Mining and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957(67 of 1957) occurring as such or in association with one or other minerals in the intertidal zone by such agencies as authorised by the Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India as per mining plan approved by the Atomic Mineral Directorate for Exploration and Research:



Provided that the manual mining operations shall be carried out only by deploying persons using baskets and hand spades for collection of ore or mineral within the intertidal zone and as per approved mining plan, without deploying or using drilling and blasting or Heavy Earth Moving Machinery in the Intertidal zone.

- (xiii) Exploration and extraction of oil and natural gas and all associated activities and facilities thereto;
- (xiv) Foreshore requiring facilities for transport of raw materials, facilities for intake of cooling water, intake water for desalination plants, etc. and outfall for discharge of treated wastewater or cooling water from thermal power plants in conformity with the environmental standards notified by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and relevant directions of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) or State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) or Pollution Control Committee (PCC), as the case may be.
- (xv) Pipelines, conveying systems including transmission lines.
- (xvi) Weather radar for monitoring of cyclones prediction, ocean observation platforms, movement and associated activities.
- (xvii) Salt harvesting and associated facilities.
- (xviii) Desalination plants and associated facilities.

5.2 CRZ-II:

- (i) Activities as permitted in CRZ-I B, shall also be permissible in CRZ-II, in so far as applicable.
- (ii) Construction of buildings for residential purposes, schools, hospitals, institutions, offices, public places, etc. shall be permitted only on the landward side of the existing road, or on the landward side of existing authorised fixed structures:

Provided that no permission for construction of buildings shall be given on landward side of any new roads which are constructed on the seaward side of an existing road.

- (iii) Buildings permitted as in (ii) above, shall be subject to the local town and country planning regulations as applicable from time to time, and the norms for the Floor Space Index (FSI) or Floor Area Ratio (FAR) prevailing as on the date of this Notification, and in the event that there is a need for amendment of the FSI after the date of publication of this notification in the official Gazette, the Urban Local Body or State Government or Union Territory Administration shall approach the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change through the concerned State Coastal Zone Management Authority (SCZMA) or Union Territory Coastal Zone Management Authority, as the case may be and the SCZMA shall forward the proposal to the National Coastal Zone Management Authority (NCZMA) with its views in the matter, and the NCZMA shall thereafter examine various aspects like availability of public amenities, environmental protection measures, etc., and take a suitable decision on the proposal and it shall be the responsibility of the concerned Town Planning Authority to ensure that the Solid Wastes are handled as per respective Solid Waste Management Rules and no untreated sewage is discharged on to the coast or coastal waters.
- (iv) Reconstruction of authorised buildings shall be permitted, without change in present land use, subject to the local town and country planning regulations as applicable from time to time, and the norms for the Floor Space Index or Floor Area Ratio, prevailing as on the date of publication of this notification in the official Gazette and in the event that there is a need for amendment of the FSI after the said date of this notification, the Urban Local Body or State Government or Union Territory Administration shall approach the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change through the concerned State Coastal Zone Management Authority (SCZMA) or Union Territory Coastal Zone Management Authority, as the case may be and the CZMA shall forward the proposal to the National Coastal Zone Management Authority (NCZMA) with its views in the matter, and the NCZMA shall thereafter examine various aspects like availability of public amenities, environmental protection measures etc., and take a suitable decision on the proposal and it shall be the responsibility of the concerned Town Planning Authority to ensure that the Solid Wastes are



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