प्रेस नोट

मा. मुंबई उच्च न्यायालय येथे गोदावरी नदी प्रदुषणाबाबत जनहित याचिका क्र.१७६/२०१२ दाखल आहे. सदर जनहित याचिकेच्या अनुषंगाने मा. न्यायालयाने वेळोवेळी आदेश पारित केलेले आहेत. तसेच निरीने सुचविलेल्या विविध शिफारशींबाबत अंमलबजावणीचे संनियंत्रण करण्यासाठी मा. विभागीय आयुक्त सो. नाशिक यांचे अध्यक्षतेखाली एक समिती नेमण्यात आली आहे. तसेच मा.न्यायालयाने दि.१६/१२/२०१५ च्या निर्देशानुसार निरी ने डिसेंबर २०१५ मध्ये गोदावरी नदीच्या स्थितीबाबत व पुनरुज्जीवनासाठी करावयाच्या उपाययोजना बाबत सादर केलेल्या अहवालाबाबत अभ्यास करण्यासाठी मा. विभागीय आयुक्त सो. यांनी नेमलेल्या उपसमितीचा अहवाल महानगरपालिकेच्या (www.nashikcorporation.in) संकेतस्थळावर **"PIL 176/2012 in Hon. Bombay High Court – Report of the sub Committee"** या शिर्षकाखाली प्रसिध्द करण्यात आलेला आहे. सदर उपसमितीच्या अहवालाबाबत नागरिकांच्या सुचना व मार्गदर्शन मा. सहायक संचालक, नगररचना, नाशिक महानगरपालिका, नाशिक यांचेकडेस adtp@nashikcorporation.in या ई-मेल वर व लेखी स्वरुपात नगररचना कार्यालय, राजीव गांधी भवन, नाशिक महानगरपालिका कार्यालय येथे दिनांक १६/०२/२०१६ ते २१/०२/२०१६ संध्याकाळी ५.०० वाजेपर्यंत या कालावधीत स्वीकारण्याची व्यवस्था करण्यात आली आहे. तरी नागरिकांनी आपल्या सुचना व मार्गदर्शन देणेबाबत याव्दारे नागरिकांना आवाहन करण्यात येत आहे.

अतिरिक्त आयुक्त - २
नाशिक महानगरपालिका, नाशिक

Nashik Municipal Corporation

PIL 176/2012 in Hon. Bombay High Court

Report of the Sub Committee under Chairmanship of Hon. Municipal Commissioner regarding NEERI's Recommendations submitted to Hon. High Court on 11/12/2015

Annexure – A mentioned in Point No. 3 of Current Status, w.r.t. Recommendations on Page 30 of NEERI's Report

10.4 Planning Guidelines and Development Controls

Sr.no.		NEERIs Recommendations as per Chapter 10, Page No. 10-1 of Final Report submitted in November 2014	Sub Committee's Remark
1	10.4.1	**Ecologically defined stream channel (at normal water surface elevation) General Prohibitions** • Impeding or diverting the flow of water in a watercourse • Modifications to the flood line • Altering the bed, banks, course or characteristics of a water course • Ground water abstraction • Construction of a dam in a free flowing stream • Storing water • Using water for recreational purposes harming ecology • No concreting channeling of the rivers is permissible • Intensive agricultural cultivation in close proximity to the river bed	1) These activities in the stream channel/ river body will be carried out as per the guidelines of the Water Resources Dept. Also, such other activities as permitted in the Development Plan prepared under the M.R.T.P Act 1966, such as river bridges, Ghats, activities related to beautification/fountain, etc. 2) In 2008, demarcation of flood lines i.e**.** Red line (100 yr) and Blue line (25 yr) is done in Nashik Muncipal Corporation limit area along the river Godavari, Nasardi and Waghadi. If the field situation is changed over period, if fresh demarcation is necessary, Water Resources Department is ready to demark it again at the cost of Nashik Muncipal Corporation. 3) Regarding Impeding or diverting the flow of water in a watercourse and storing of water, it is necessary that construction of Bandhara / Bunds are required to be made permissible in future, as per the case may be, by NMC. Conscious decision will be taken, and wherever necessary, NOC from NEERI or State Environment Department can be obtained. Blanket ban cannot be imposed. Also, there are many Existing Bandhara/Bunds/weirs which are required to be repaired & maintained so that River has sufficient stored water.

		Permissible Restorative Activities and Recommended Approach 1) **Pollution abatement**: Point source pollution through storm water drains need to be periodically monitored for both solid waste and water quality. 2) **Maintenance access ways**: Stretches of the River adjoining densely developed urban area need to be provided with 10 mt wide maintenance access way to regularly dredge and clean the River bed. It is to be designed with a permeable ground cover as also any other pathways planned. 3) **Erosion control**: Stream channel embankment, where prone to erosion ought to be strengthened using eco-engineering techniques or vegetative methods. 4) **In channel biodiversity enhancement**: Stretches of the river biodiversity corridor is fragmented, it is to be restored to maintain the ecological continuity of the River. **5) In stream water quality management** : This is to be achieved only through low impact methods like eco-restructuring to facilitate aeration, plantation management through select species and any such natural methods such as creation of artificial constructed wetland for enhancing the ecosystem services. It may be noted that introduction of indigenous and native species is only permitted.	1) Related to periodical preventive measures. 2) Maintenance access ways in densely developed urban area are already developed as per sanctioned Development Plan. All accesses are cement concrete roads, which are needed to be retained. However, in new developed areas, it will be designed with permeable pathways as per site conditions and suitability. 3) Erosion control measures may be agreed as proposed. 4) May be agreed wherever possible. 5) This may be considered with the help of experts. **Note:** The above activities should be carried out with consent of Water Resources Dept. / Irrigation Dept, & Major works should be carried out in consultation with Environmental Dept or NERRI.

2	10.4.2	**100 Year Floodway or "No Development " Zone** General Prohibitions for this Zone • Extensive vegetation clearing and leveling of the River bed. • Extensive landscaping. • No earthworks should be allowed within the buffer zone of any development. • Land reclamation. • No backfilling should be allowed in the 1:50 year flood line. • No development should be allowed in the 1:50 year flood line. • Interceptor sewers as it leads to high pollution potential.	**WRD has defined Blue Line as 25 years flood and Red Line as 100 Years Flood.** **No 50 Year Flood Line is defined by WRD.** Following remarks are related to area between **River Bank and Blue Line.** These activities in the area between River Bank and Blue Line will be carried out as per the guidelines of the Water Resources Dept. Also, such other activities as permitted in the Development Plan/ Development Control Rules prepared under the M.R.T.P Act 1966. Such activities are mentioned in Regulation No. 11.3 of the Draft DCPR (Development Control and Promotion Rules) for Nashik Municipal Corporation. **11.3 Construction within flood line of river Godavari, Waghadi, Nasardi and Waldevi** i) Area between the river bank and blue flood line (Flood line towards the river bank) shall be prohibited zone for any construction except Jogging track / cycle track parking, garden, open space, cremation and burial ground, public toilet or like uses, Public Amenity as shown in Revised Development Plan of Nashik, etc, provided the land is feasible for utilization. Provided further that development and redevelopment of the existing properties within river bank and blue flood line, in core area, marked on development plan, may be

			permitted at a height of 0.45 m. above red flood line level. Provided further that development of property falling within the river bank and blue flood line, in non-core area, shall be allowed to be developed subject to flood protection measures to be undertaken by the owner to the satisfaction of Municipal Commissioner in consultation with Irrigation Department for the area where final layouts or building permissions have been granted (approved), before the finalization of Red and Blue lines, iii) If the area between the river bank and blue flood line or red flood line forms the part of the entire plot in developable zone i.e. residential, commercial, public-semi-public, industrial, future urbanizable zone, then, FSI of this part of land may be allowed to be utilized on remaining land.
		Permissible Development and Activities. Maintaining ecological integrity of this area is the main goal for developmental planning groups of city or region. Minimum width of around 10 mts along the edge of the River must be developed as ecological buffers like a Riparian Edge which would assist in restoring the aquatic and geo-morphological processes (Figure 10.3) This would provide continuous corridors and habitat for flora and fauna. Buffer is expected to provide other benefits such as water quality improvement of point or diffuse sources of pollution, stream bank and erosion protection from the hydrological impacts. This would additionally provide socio-economic benefits in the form of opportunities for	1) Revised Draft Development Plan of Nashik City has been submitted to the Govt. for approval Blue Lines and Red Lines have been shown for Godawari River, Nasardi River, Waghadi River & Waldevi River in Revised Development Plan of Nashik, submitted to the GOM for approval. Following provisions have been made in Revised Development Plan for various river banks flowing through Nashik City. For Godavari River, Goda Park upto 18m width & adjoining parallel road upto 18.00m width have been earmarked on the Banks of the river as per site conditions. In some stretches, additional Green Belt is also earmarked as per site conditions to

		environmental education/awareness. The visual enhancement of waterway would increase the property values of adjoining development. Pedestrian pathways planned herein for maintenance access may be created out of natural of biodegradable materials ensuring that they are largely permeable.	create buffer zone. For Nasardi River, parallel roads upto 15.00m width on the banks of the river have been shown as per site conditions. For Waldevi River, Green Belt has been shown on the banks of the river as per site conditions. In addition, parallel road upto 18.00m has been proposed as per site conditions. Goda Park, Geen Belt, Recreation zone, Roads, Pathways, jogging tracks, Cycle Tracks etc are proposed parallel to the river. This will provide an access to the river bank, and prevent encroachment and unauthorized development. While developing such public amenities, as far as possible, eco friendly/ permeable materials will be used. This will help the citizens to connect with nature. 2) Construction within flood line of river Godavari, Waghadi, Nasardi and Waldevi i) Area between the river bank and blue flood line (Flood line towards the river bank) shall be prohibited zone for any construction except parking, garden, open space, cremation and burial ground, public toilet or like uses, Public amenity as shown in Development plan of Nashik, etc provided the land is feasible for utilization in the green belt areas as per revised development plan. Provided further that development and redevelopment of the existing properties within river bank and blue flood line, in core area, marked on development plan, may be permitted at a height of 0.45 m. above red flood line level. Provided further that

			development of property falling within the river bank and blue flood line, in non-core area, shall be allowed to be developed subject to flood protection measures to be undertaken by the owner to the satisfaction of Municipal Commissioner in consultation with Irrigation Department for the area where final layouts or building permissions have been granted (approved), before the finalization of Red and Blue lines, ii) Area between blue flood line and red flood line shall be restrictive zone for the purposes of construction. The construction within this area may be permitted at a height of 0.45 m. above the red flood line level. iii) If the area between the river bank and blue flood line or red flood line forms the part of the entire plot in developable zone i.e. residential, commercial, public-semi-public, industrial, future urbanizable zone, then, FSI of this part of land may be allowed to be utilized on remaining land. iv) The blue and red flood line shown on the development plan shall stand modified as and when it is modified by the Irrigation Department. (Page 26 of published DCPR.) **Reason:** 1) Human Settlements have been formed & have been evolved over thousands of years, in the area around river banks. It has become part & parcel of ecosystem developed over the years.

			The human settlements have accustomed themselves to the surrounding on the river bank. & cannot be ignored & vacated on account of flood. 2) If we are prohibiting the construction in the area between the riverbank and the blue flood line, then it will have adverse effect on the plots in existing layout. Nashik Municipal Corporation already sanctioned the subdivision of land, layouts and building permissions. All these owners will seek compensation and it will be difficult for NMC to give such compensation. Now if we permit the construction as specified in the draft DCPR then it will be on stilt (above 0.45M above red flood line) and with flood protection measures. This will allow the development as well as flood to flow below the building i.e. through stilt. Also cycle track/ jogging track will be allowed to be constructed with permeable material. No hard flooring of any kind will be allowed. We need to allow these provisions so as to enhance and motivate human activities for natural co-existence. This will also disallow encroachments.
3	10.4.3	**100 Year Flood Fringe Area.** Land adjacent to streams is usually sought after by developers for high-density developments or business developments. In order to gain more valuable land for development it is common practice to modify the floodplain by filling it up, thereby either creating artificially steep stream	**WRD has defined Blue Line as 25 years flood and Red Line as 100 Years Flood.** **No 50 Year Flood Line is defined by WRD.** **Following remarks are related to area between Blue and Red Line.**

		banks of highly erodible material or finally converting the natural stream into a drainage channel. **Prohibitions.** • The Flood fringe area should not be modified to increase the development area. • No backfilling should be allowed in the Flood fringe area and/or 1:50- year flood line. • No concrete channeling of rivers should be permitted merely to accommodate a development proposal. • Increased property rights of existing owners to the remaining area that could be developed should be investigated. • Engineering efforts to reduce flooding- such as levees, concrete channels, damming and piping should not be allowed. • High rise, high density residential development or commercial or industrial development is not to be permitted. • Multiple ownership for land resulting in plot sub-divisioning is to be avoided • Urban Agriculture plots, the use of pesticides is to be banned in this region.	i) These activities in the area between Blue Line and Red Line will be carried out as per the guidelines of the Water Resources Dept. Also, such other activities as permitted in the Revised Development Plan/ Development Control Rules prepared under the M.R.T.P Act 1966. Such activities are mentioned in Regulation 11.3 of Revised DCPR (Development Control and Draft Promotion Rules). Submitted to GOM for approval. ii) However, after comprehensive study and opinion from experts in Environment Dept., necessary users may be permitted and required modification can be made in Development Control and Promotion Regulations for Nashik Municipal Corporation.
		Recommended Development Approach 1. O mt to 10 mts from the flood fringe line : The land may be developed for Urban agriculture; Urban forestry; soft landscaped public garden and the like (Figure 10.4) 2. Cycling tracks & pedestrian pathways as access ways must be permeable allowing water infiltration for ground aquifer re-charge.	1) Blue Lines and Red Lines have been shown for Godawari River, Nasardi River, Waghadi River & Waldevi River in Revised Development Plan of Nashik, submitted to the GOM for approval. Following provisions have been made in Revised Development Plan for various river banks flowing through Nashik City. For Godavari River, Goda Park upto 18m width & adjoining parallel

		3. Identified groundwater recharge zones should preferably not be developed, or be appropriately developed to allow for the infiltration of water. 4. Any natural steep susceptible to landslide must be form stabilized or terraced using eco-engineering techniques. Concretizing is not to be allowed. 5. Areas with potential subsidence due to undermining or reworked ground must be avoided for sitting the structures 6. The most suitable terrain condition for urban development is surface gradient with slope less than 12 degrees. This can be developed with less effect on erosion. Areas with a high erosion potential should be developed at lower densities, with more permeable surfaces. 7. A plotted development would be permissible, no hard division of land with compound walls would be permissible 8. The layout plan should make provision for an appropriate level of on – site sanitation treatment system 9. Single houses and low density residential development may be permitted provided the development impact is estimated not to increase the water level more than 1 fit 300 mm above the base flood elevation level. The impact assessment is to take into account the cumulative impact of the built structures as well as roads and / or any even other landscaped	road upto 18.00m width have been earmarked on the Banks of the river as per site conditions. In some stretches, additional Green Belt is also earmarked as per site conditions to create buffer zone. For Nasardi River, parallel roads upto 15.00m width on the banks of the river have been shown as per site conditions. For Waldevi River, Green Belt has been shown on the banks of the river as per site conditions. In addition, parallel road upto 18.00m has been proposed as per site conditions. 2) This green belt will be used for plantation and Jogging / cycle tracks. Agriculture, river front development, etc. are also proposed. This will help protect the erosion of river banks. While developing cycle tracks and pedestrian pathways, as far as possible, eco friendly and permeable materials will be used. 3) Agreeable as proposed. 4) Agreeable as proposed. 5) Before undertaking such works, sub soil investigation will be done. 6) Agreeable as proposed. 7) Agreeable as proposed. It is likely to help in easy passage of flood water. 8) Agreed. This will be observed during sanction of layouts in line with DCPR. 9), 10), 12) and 13): As per Regulation 11.3, Clause i) and ii), of the DCPR, mentioned against 10.4.3 above.

		impermeable ground cover like paving. 10. Buildings must be located above the appropriate flood level on the upper extremities of the property and must front or provide views into the watercourse to ensure adequate visual surveillance and integration of the system into the fabric of the development and the City as a whole (Figure 10.5) 11. Where maintenance access is required for the River front, this must also be incorporated in the Sale Contract of the Owner. 12. All built structures if unavoidable must be on stilts allowing free flow of water below and around the structures. The structures should be designed along the Flood protection guidelines. 13. Perimeter fencing & landscape features must be visually permeable from ground level allowing the free flow of water and movement of aquatic fauna in flood events. (e.g. Storm water drainage; fish ladder & palisade fencing) (Figure 10.6). 14. For Floodplains with base flood elevations being provided, but no defined floodway: When the flood hazard map designates base flood elevations (100-year flood heights) but no floodway is delineated, the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated floodplain development, must demonstrate it would not increase the water surface elevation of the 100-year flood more than one foot (300 mm) at any	11) Legal opinion needs to be sought. 14) This can be achieved when Regulation 11.3 would be properly Implemented. **Note -** The issue of Development approach is sensitive and also pertains with Environment, Geological, Irrigation, Town Planning and Revenue Dept. Hence after comprehensive study and opinion from experts, Guidelines regarding development approach may be finalized and then required modification can be made in Draft Development Control and Promotion Regulations for Nashik Municipal Corporation.

		location.	
4	10.4.4	**Development Beyond the 100 year River Floodplain** **Prevention of Ground Water Aquifer Pollution** The following activities can pollute the groundwater and special precautionary measures should be taken with regard to their location : o landfills discharge leachate that may contain organic compounds (residential garbage) or trace elements like zinc, chormium and lead (industrial landfills); o some urban storm water runoff infiltrates the water table and contaminates the groundwater; o spills and leakages of petroleum products (petrol and diesel storage tanks) are known sources of groundwater and soild pollution;	Govt order under section 154 of MRTP 1966 dated 15 Jan 2016 – Provisions for Grey Water use is as follows. **A. TYPES OF WASTE WATER** 1) Black Water : It means waste water from W.C. urinals and M.S.W 2) Grey Water : It means waste water from bathrooms, sinks and wash areas 3) Apart from residential waste water, Waste water generated from industrial, medical, commercial usage shall also be treated as per guidelines given by the Pollution Control Board. **B. APPLICABILITY** The regulations shall be applicable to all developments/ redevelopments, part developments on plots having an area of 4,000 sq.m. or more as well those mentioned under (C-2) to (C-6) shall have the provision for treatment, recycling and reuse of waste water. The applicant shall along with his application for obtaining necessary layout approval/building permission shall submit a plan showing the location of waste water treatment plant, furnishing details of calculations, references, implementation,, etc. This plan shall accompany with the applicant's commitment to monitor the system periodically from the date of occupation of the

			respective building. **C. REGULATIONS** <u>(C-1) For layout approval/building permission</u> I. In case of residential layouts, area admeasuring 4000 sq.m. (1 acre) or more, in addition to the open space prescribed in the bye-laws, a separate space for waste water treatment & recycling plant should be earmarked in the layout. II. The recycled water shall be used for gardening, car washing, toilet flushing, irrigation, etc. and in no case for drinking, bathing, washing utensils, clothes. etc. III. On the layout plan, all chambers, plumbing lines which are a part of waste water treatment should be marked an different color while submitting the layout for approval to the concerned Municipal Corporation/Council/Approving authority. IV. Only provision for basic civil work and required machinery will be proposed by the concerned Municipal Corporation/Council. Other than this provision for additional machinery, pipes, tanks, landscape should be provided by owner/developer at his own cost. V. A clause must be included by the owner/developer in the purchase agreement that the purchaser, owner of the premised/organization or society of the purchasers shall ensure that. a. The recycled water is tested every six months either in Municipal Laboratory or in the laboratory approved by

			Municipal Corporation or by State Government and the result of which shall be made accessible to the competent Authority/EHO of the respective Ward Office. b. Any recommendation from testing laboratory for any form of corrective measures that are needed to be adopted shall be compiled, Copy of any such recommendation and necessary action taken shall also be sent by the testing laboratories to the Competent Authority/EHO of respective wards. **(C-2) Group Housing/Apartment Building** i. In case of group housing if the built-up area is 2000sq.m. or above or if consumption of water is 20,000 Lit/day or more, ir if a multi-storied building which has 50 tenements or more, then waste water treatment and recycling plant as mentioned in (C-1) should be constructed. **(C-3) Educational, Industrial, Commercial, Government, Semi-Government organization, hotels, lodging, etc.** i. For all buildings in this category having a build-up area of 1500 sq.m. or more and if water consumption is 20,000 Lit/day or more, then provision for waste water treatment and recycling plant as mentioned in (C-1) is mandatory. **(C-4) Hospitals** i. All hospitals having 40 or more beds, must provide a waste water treatment and recycling plant as mentioned in (C-1)

			(C-5) Vehicle Servicing Garages i. All vehicles servicing garages shall ensure that the waste water generated through washing of vehicles is treated and recycled back for the same use as mentioned in (C-1). **(C-6) Other hazardous uses** i. All other establishments/buildings where chances of waste water generated containing harmful chemicals, toxins are likely and where such water cannot be directly led into municipal sewers, the concerned competent authority may direct the owners, users of such establishments, buildings to treat their waste water as per the directions laid in (C-1). **D. PENALTY** I.Any owner/developer/organization/society violating the provisions of these bye-laws, shall be fined Rs.2500/- on the day of detection and if the violation continues, than shall be fined Rs.100 for every day as concrete action after written notice from the concerned competent authority. II. If the results of test as mentioned in (C-1 v.a.b.) are not satisfactory, then the concerned owner/developer/ organization / society shall be charged a penalty of Rs. 300/- per day till the necessary preventive action taken and disconnection of water connection also.
		Treated City sewer soak away drain fields may	The treated wastewater from the STP's is discharged into the river for

		be located at a minimum distance 10 mts to 15 mts from the floodplain. **(Figure 10.7)**	further agricultural reuse & also to maintain environmental flow.
		Temporary Septic Tank; treated intermittent sewer manhole location may be permitted at a minimum distance of 10 mts from the flood fringe line as delineated on the Flood Hazard Map of the area **(Figure 10.8)** Nashik Municipal Corporation should upgrade and maintain all the septic tanks and only overflows should go to the sewer system. IIT Bombay design of upgraded septic tank called PSRT should be used for the whole catchment area of Godavari river basin in Nashik region. Whereas, for conventional wastewater treatment plan a buffer of 30 mts is to be maintained from the flood fringe line or a 10 year recurrent flood line.	**WRD has defined Blue Line as 25 years flood and Red Line as 100 Years Flood. The Intercepting sewer network has been laid along the river.** While approving the building plans, the Septic tank and soak pits are made mandatory. The outlet of the septic tank / soak pit is connected to the sewer network. Accordingly, the property owners maintain and upgrade the septic tanks as the need arises. For conventional wastewater treatment plant, a buffer of 30 mts can be observed as per availability of land and site conditions. However, Public Amenity will be developed as per provisions shown in the Revised Developed Plan. The use of I.I.T. Bombay PSRT will depend on the cost of the same & fund availability.
		Ground water extraction: Bore wells and wells ought to be planned at minimum separation distance of 200 mts from River edge.	As per N.O.C. from GSDA.
		Liquid effluent discharge is to be located 50 mts away from wells & bore wells supplying water for domestic use and 500 mts away from the flood fringe line.	Agreeable as proposed. w.r.t. future prospective development. However for the facilities proposed in Revised Development Plan, the effluent discharge will be as per site conditions.
		Solid and animal waste landfill sites are to be located beyond 500 mts of flood fringe line.	Agreeable as proposed. w.r.t. future prospective development
		Roads and parking lots be provided with bioswales and rain gardens.	Agreed.
		Combined sewer + storm water systems with poor construction and maintenance of sewers result in storm water runoff infiltrating the System	Agreeable as proposed. However, there is a limitation of separate storm water & sewer line in gaothan area / slum area due to limited road width.

		during rain events. This overloads the System, with resultant overflow of sewerage effluent into the land potential “flooding” of the wastewater treatment works by excessive inflow. It is recommended that there must be separate storm water and sewer line; however there is a need to study the whole storm and sewer network integration through proper simulation and modeling for future development.	
		Treated Wastewater Discharge Into River 3D Modeling carried out for determining the average velocity of river flow across the stream section shows that velocity of flow is highest at top. Hence, the outfall line of discharge be above surface water level thus avoiding stagnation of pollutants in the stream stretch. Disposal line should not be near the bank of river.	Agreeable as proposed. New facilities to be developed as per site conditions / engineering constraints.
		Groundwater Aquifer Recharge It is recommended that contemporary approach towards Water Sensitive Urban Design be adopted for all development beyond floodplain level. This would hugely decrease loads on the floodplains and the River inturn.	Provision in DCPR has been made for Rainwater harvesting & recycle / reuse of grey water which will take care of this suggestion.
		Recommended Land-uses, Setbacks and Separation Distances Setback distances are provided from water bodies (both above and below ground) to prevent pollution Buffer distances for waste landfill operations are provided to prevent problems of litter, water pollution Buffers or separation distances are not an alternative to source control and cleaner production methods. They are means of reducing the effects of residual emissions The distances quoted in the document should not be adopted as	DP and DCPR for the Nashik Municipal Corporation area have already been prepared under the provisions of MRTP Act 1966, and submitted to the Govt. for approval. The Revised Development Plan of Nashik Municipal Corporation has been submitted u/s 30 of Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966 for sanction to the State Government. The Green Belt upto 18.0m width for Godavari River, upto 15.0m width for Nasardi and

		absolute criteria, but rather as indicative distances which may be adjusted having regard to specific site circumstances. NMC should form a committee to define the control regulations for the Nashik region which shall help in overall preservation of the whole region.	Waldevi Rivers is proposed along the river banks.This belt shall be used for plantation, jogging/cycle track, recreation, etc. which will protect the erosion of the river banks and also enhance the environment (As mentioned in chapter 10, Para 10.8.7 of Draft Development Plan report of Revised Development Plan.) In Draft Development Control and Promotion Regulations for Revised Development Plan of Nashik Regulation for Development in Flood line is proposed. However, after comprehensive study and opinion from experts in Environment Dept., necessary users may be permitted and required modification can be made in Development Control and Promotion Regulation for Nashik Municipal Corporation. River Godavari flowing through Nashik city is having length of 19km. only. However, the length of Godawari passing through Maharashtra is 850km & the entire length of Godawari River upto Rajmundri is around 1500kms. Therefore, expert committee to define regulations for Maharashtra state area needs to be formed.