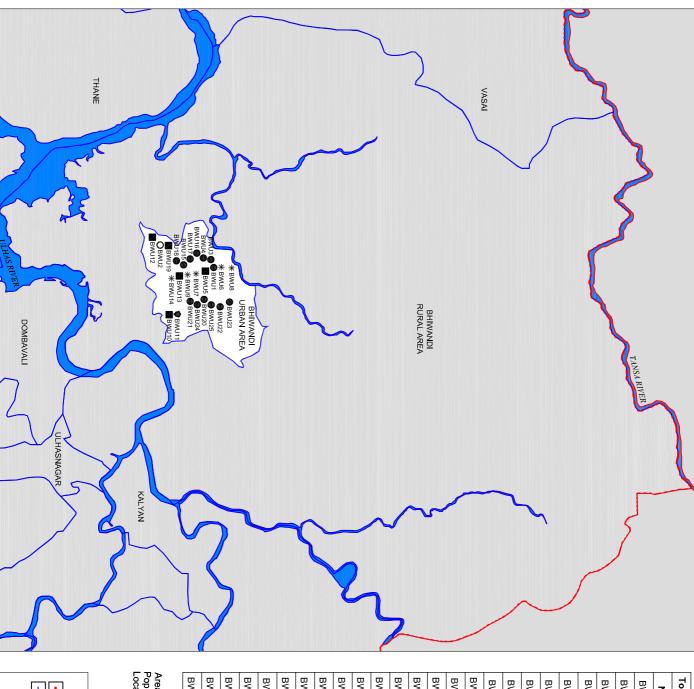
LISTING & DOCUMENTATION OF HERITAGE SITES IN THANE DISTRICT

URBAN AREAS

INDEX

No.	Name of structure	Grade
EHSIL: BHIWAN	DI	
BWU1	Karve Wada	IIA
BWU2	Dudh Bawdi	IIA
BWU3	Joglekar Wada	III
BWU4	Suresh Ghanwatkar's Wada	III
BWU5	Ghanwatkar Datta Mandir	III
BWU6	Bhiwandi Post Office	III
BWU7	Dagadi Shala	III
BWU8	Tilak Mandir	III
BWU9	Municipal Hospital	III
BWU10	Shiv Mandir, Dindigad	I
BWU11	Aquaduct, Dindigad	I
BWU12	Deewanshah Dargah	IIB
BWU13	Islamabad Masjid	III
BWU14	Sakina Preprimary School	III
BWU15	Saudagar Mohalla-Building No.1	III
BWU16	Khatimiti Manzil/ Mastim Manzil	III
BWU17	Diwan Mahal	III
BWU18	Hamid Patel Manzil	IIA
BWU19	Jama Masjid	IIB
BWU20	Abdul Malik Building	IIA
BWU21	Abdul Raza Kuwari Building	IIA
BWU22	Kuwari Building	IIA
BWU23	Mohammed Rafi Building	III
BWU24	Mustafa Manzil	IIA
BWU25	Bara Handi House	III
HSIL: BADLAF	PUR URBAN	
BU1	Chaphekar Wada	T III
BU2	Sharik Gore's Residence	III
BU3	Mumtaz Yusuf Residence	III
BU4	Ismail Kuhari Residence	III
BU5	Zahid Kuhari Residence	III
BU6	Masood Abdul Kuhari Residence	III
BU8	Badlapur Gaon Lake	IIE
HSIL: NAVI MU	•	,
NM1	Belapur Fort	ı
NM2	Khokad Talav	IIE
NM3	Rabale Talav	IIE
NM4	Swa. Rajeevji Gandhi Talav (Gothivali Talav)	IIE

No.	Name of structure	Grade
NM5	Ghansoli Talav	IIE
NM6	Pali Talav (Ghansoli Talav-2)	IIE
NM7	Koparkhairne Talav	IIE
NM8	Khairne Talav	IIE
NM9	Agroli Talav	IIE
NM13	Vashi Talav	IIE
NM14	Hanuman Mandir Talav - Turbhe Talav	IIE
NM15	Chincholi Talav	IIE
NM16	Asha Thakur Talav (Shankar Talav)	IIE
NM17	Nageshwar Talav	IIE
NM18	Sri Amruteshwar Talav & Well	IIE
NM19	Dahisar Talav	IIE
NM20	Ilthan Dam	IE
NM21	Belapur Watch Tower	IIA
TEHSIL: AMBER	NATH URBAN	
AU1	Shiv Mandir	
AU2	The Methodist Church	IIB
AU3	Mahatma Gandhi School & Tai Kolkar Junior College	III
AU4	Chikhloli Dam	IE
AU5	Great Indian Peninsular Tank (GIP Tank)	IE
AU6	Vadavali Lake	IIE
AU7	Javasai Village Lake (Lake near Ayyappa Temple)	IIE
AU8	Chinchpada Lake	IIE
TEHSIL: DOMBI\		
D1	Vaklan Talav & Well	IE .
D2	Bhopar Talav	IIE
D3	Gaodevi Mandir Talav	IIE
D4	Chole Gaon Talav	IIE
	HAYANDER URBAN	
MB1	Rock Formations, Uttan	l I
MB3	Light House	IIB
MB4	Margali Talav	IE
MB5	Our Lady of Bethlehem Church	IIB
MB8	Keshav Srushti Talav	IIE
MB9	Morva Talav	IIE
MB11	St. Joseph Talao / Moha Talao, Uttan	IIE
MB12	Dongri Talao	IIE
MB13	Golconda Talao, Dongri	IIE
MB14	Nagla Fort	ı
MB16	Rock Formations, Chowk	<u>'</u>
MB17	Dharavi Fort	i



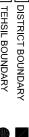
Гotal No.	of Heritage structures in Bhiwandi-Nizampur: 25
No	Name of site
BWU1	Karve Wada
BWU2	Dudh Bawdi
вшиз	Joglekar Wada
BWU4	Suresh Ghanwatkar's Wada
BWU5	Ghanwatkar Dutta Mandir
BWU6	Bhiwandi Post Office
BWU7	Dagadi Shala
8UW8	Tilak Mandir
BWU9	Municipal Hospital
3WU10	Shiv Mandir, Dindigad
3WU11	Aquaduct, Dindigad
3WU12	Deewanshah Dargah
3WU13	Islamabad Masjid
3WU14	Sakina Preprimary School
3WU15	Saudagar Mohalla Building No.1
3WU16	Khatimiti Manzil/ Mastim Manzil
3WU17	Diwan Mahal
3WU18	Hamid Patel manzil
3WU19	Jama Masjid
3WU20	Abdul Malik Building
3WU21	Abdul Raza Kuwari Building
3WU22	Kuwari Building
3WU23	Mohammed Rafi Building
3WU24	Mustafa Manzil
3WU25	Bara Handi House

Area : 28 Sq. km.
Population : 5,98,741 (2001 Census)
Local Authority : Bhiwandi-Nizampur Municipal Council



LEGEND

INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL TEHSIL BOUNDARY





RELIGIOUS RESIDENTIAL

WELL/BAWDI/KUND

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Karve Wada

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Karve Wada
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Bhiwandi
	City	Bhiwandi
	Ward	Not known
	Village	Not applicable
	Identification	BWU1
1.03	Internal Reference Number	
1.04	CS No	1477
1.05	Street Name 1	No specific road name (Brahmin Alley area)
1.06	Street Name 2	NIL
1.07	Area / Locality	Brahmin Alley
	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	421302
1.10	Current Owner	Dattatraya Keshav Karve
1.11	Type of Owner	Private
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Owner occupied
1.13	Current Use	Residence
1.14	Type of Use	Residential
1.15	Age	Around 125 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Not known
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 250 sq.mt
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	IIA
1.20	Brief Detail	This magnificent Wada with 32 rooms is situated in the heart of Bhiwandi town. It is around 200 years old. Visited by Lokmanya Tilak, the Wada boasts of well maintained timber construction and of many artifacts of heritage value.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-04-07

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	1882-1886
	Extensions/ Modifications in	Not specified
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Not specified
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Karlekar Wada
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Residential

		Initially the Wada belonged to Karlekar family. It was sold to Karve family in 1880. The front part is 215 years old. The other half is 115 years old. Lokmanya Tilak had visited this Wada on 10th March 1818 for the propagation of Home Rule League.
		This magnificent Wada with 32 rooms, is situated in the heart of Bhiwandi town and is around 200 yrs old. As per vocal information, the front part of the house facing the road was initially used as a brothel as can be seen from the vertical narrow windows with carved balusters on the facade. Later in the 19th century, the wada was constructed behind the front structure by creating a courtyard within. Visited by Lokmanya Tilak, the wada boasts of well maintained timber construction and of many artifacts of heritage value. In the past, many famous singers have held their concerts in the wada. Ganeshotsav festival is one of the festivals which has been celebrated in the wada since its inception. The festival happens on a large scale and this tradition is still continued.
		A huge magnificent Wada situated in the heart of the city of Bhiwandi. It is divided into 3 parts. The front part with G + 1 structure which is still untouched and is 215 years old. There is a big open-to-sky courtyard between the two structures. The third part is the residential Wada which is 115 years old. This Wada has a typical Maharashtra house planning. The front part of the house has a semi covered verandah which is called as 'oti'; the middle part is the 'majhghar' i.e. the living room of today. At the left hand side of the majhghar is the 'devghar' i.e. the worshipping area and the 'swayampakghar'.i.e. the kitchen with other functional rooms completing the rectangular form of the wada.the functions of the rooms have been changed according to the need as well as use. The delivery room has been converted into kitchen. At the end is the magchi oti i.e. the backyard with a big open space with well on its right hand side and cowsheds behind it. The house has in all 7 staircases with straight flight .the front part of the house been initially used as a brothel. The house had a separate entry for servants. There are no tenants in the house. There are 32 rooms to the house. Only 3 elderly pesons currently reside in this huge beautiful Wada. Many musical concerts have taken place in this house. The Wada has a Mangalore tile roof with wooden truss. It has a plinth of 0.3m high. Initially it was 0.9m high but since the adjoining road has been re-done and raised, some of the steps have gone below the earth.
	Townscape Significance	In the heart of the city lies this magnificent huge Wada with residential buildings around.
2.10	Other Significance	Intrinsic: The windows have beautifully carved balusters .the jharokhas have been carved out from wood with delicate detailing.
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(his),A(cul),B(per),B(des),C(she),D(bio)
	Recommended Grade	IIA

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	12m (approx.)		
3.02	No. of Floors	G+ 2		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Load bearing structure	Not major threat	-
3.04	Plinth	0.3m high black basalt stone plinth	Good (well maintained. No cracks or settlements found).	Minor Repair
3.05	Walls	Walls made up of brick and mortar (portland cement).load bearing 2 ft. deep thick walls at ground level and 14" thick walls at first floor level.	Good (well maintained. No cracks or settlements found).	Good
3.06	Floors	Shahabad tiles in the front semi covered verandah .i.e. oti and china mosaic tiles in rest of the places.timber flooring are provided with wooden rafters and boardings.	Good (well maintained with china mosaic and Shahabad tiles).	Good
3.07	Stairs	There are in all 7 staircases in the house. All of them with straight flight wooden staircase with simple railings.	Fair	Minor Repair
3.08	Openings	Full height wooden railings .window openings at first floor level. Double shutter 8 paneled heavy door at ground floor level.	Good (well ventilated and lighted).	Good
3.09	Roof	Mangalore tile sloping roof structure.	Good (no leakage found).	Good
3.10	Articulation	Decoratively carved niches and jharokhas in each room. Jharokhas made of wooden carvings with thick wooden frames around.	Good (well maintained).	Good

3.11	Finishes	Internally replastered and repainted. All the wooden columns, doors, windows repolished and varnished, externally repainted. The wooden members used in the house have 2 coats of double boiled lincet oil applied at every 2 years.	Good (well maintained).	Good
3.12	Furniture	Devghar, old frame of Ganpati's painting, and many of the furniture like tables, chairs, cupboards and old double shutter 8 panelled door.	Good (well maintained)	Good
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	2m high stone wall compound wall on three sides of the house.	Good	Good
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Open courtyard in front of house and open backyard at the back with well besides it.	Good	-
3.15	Lighting	Natural and artificial lighting.	Good natural and artificial lighting	Good
3.16	Ventilation	Natural and artificial ventilation.	Good natural and artificial ventilation	Good
3.17	Electricity	Torrent.	Good	Good
3.18	Water Supply	Bhiwandi Nizampur Municipal Corporation	Good	Good
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Self sufficient and also artificial drainage provided.	Good	Good
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not provided	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	The front part unchanged. Half of the other part was demolished in 1882. A few rooms were added internally at the first floor level by making partition walls. The Wada is internally replastered and repainted and repainted externally. The original cow dung and mud flooring has been replaced with Shahabad and mosaic tiles.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The overall maintenance is good.		
3 23	Overall Condition	Good		_

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	There are no major threats to the Wada as it is maintained well by the owners. But there are certain areas in the Wada which need proper restoration measures.
4.03	Additional Notes	Guidelines for Interventions: A family residence has many layers of memories associated with different spaces inside and outside the house. All historical documents with respect to the construction of the houses, ownerships as well as archival material like photographs, paintings and artifacts should be systematically noted and preserved by the owners or by the local museums. This archival material, along with the structure itself, forms part of the familial cultural heritage. However the increasing need for extra space, extra amenities, concerns of security and improved services compel the residents to undertake changes, including structural changes. While the requirements need to be addressed, the changes should not be done indiscriminately. They should be undertaken under the guidance of a conservation architect and a structural engineer. Restoration of carved stones, carved wood or plaster moulding should be undertaken only with the help of skilled artisans. As far as possible no original material or fabric should be removed unless the damage is irreparable. Any additions of walls, changing finishing materials should respect the existing materials and integrate harmoniously with the whole and be as close as possible to the original. The wooden railings, trellis work, if damaged, should be replaced by the same material. The old work and finishes which are undamaged should not be tampered with. Only parts that are structurally damaged should be restored. These interventions must be documented in written records. It is recommended that at the entrance gate abutting the road, a board/plaque may be installed narrating the historical significance of the house.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Draft of The Maharashtra Heritage Conservation Bill 2002 Guidelines for Conservation : A Technical Manual, Bernard Feilden, INTACH1989, Delhi
	WebSites	NIL
	Persons	Dr. Dawood Dalvi, Historian

Images

Site No.: BWU1 Photographs:



Side elevation of Karve Wada



Photo of Lokmanya Tilak's visit



Internal staircase



Name: Karve Wada

View of the courtyard



Backyard



Verandah



Living room



Decorative jali



Window on the first floor

SITE NO:BWU1 NAME: KARVE WADA



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Dudh Bawdi

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Dudh Bawdi
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Bhiwandi
	City	Bhiwandi
	Ward	Not Known
	Village	Not applicable
	Identification	BWU2
1.03	Internal Reference Number	None
1.04	CS No	None
1.05	Street Name 1	Bhiwandi Main Road
1.06	Street Name 2	No name
1.07	Area / Locality	Bhiwandi
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	421302
1.10	Current Owner	Bhiwandi Nizampur City Municipal Corporation
1.11	Type of Owner	Local Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	not occupied
1.13	Current Use	Not in use
1.14	Type of Use	Not applicable
1.15	Age	Approx. 250 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Not defined
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 25 sq.mt
1.18	Condition of building	Major Repair
1.19	Grade	IIA
1.20	Brief Detail	This bawdi is on one of the main roads of Bhiwandi and is surrounded by Handloom Mills. It was built as an offering to Deewanshah, the chief religious adviser to the Nizam. It is constructed of black basalt stone with steps leading down.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-04-16

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	18th Century
	Extensions/ Modifications in	Not known
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Not known
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Dudh Bawdi
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	It was filled with milk as an offering to Deewanshah.

1		This Bawdi was built in the 18th Century by the disciples of Deewanshah who was the chief religious adviser of the Nizam. The locals say that the Bawdi used to be filled with milk, as an offering to Deewanshah. Hence it is named 'Dudh Bawdi'. There is an inscription in Devanagiri script inside it, on one of the walls. This is one of the few stone inscriptions found in Bhiwandi.
2.07	Cultural Significance	In the times of Deewanshah, the bawdi was filled with milk by his disciples, as an offering to the religious leader.
1	Significance	Constructed in black basalt stone, it is located on a main road. There is a stone plaque with inscription in Devanagiri script on one of its walls. There are also stone steps leading down to the water. Locals say that it was originally built on a large platform about 25 m X 25 m in size. But later the platform was covered over and today only the opening is to be seen. It is currently used for dumping garbage.
	Townscape Significance	The Bawdi is situated in Bhiwandi on main access road. Handloom Mills are to be seen in the surrounding area.
2.10	Other Significance	The Bawdi has a plaque with inscription in Devanagiri script on the inner side of one of the walls. It is of Environmental value since it is a potential source f water.
2.11	Value Classification	A(his),E
1	Recommended Grade	IIA

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Not applicable		
3.02	No. of Floors	Not applicable		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	Stone masonry walls	Not maintained at all	Major Repair
3.06	Floors	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.07	Stairs	Stone steps	Not maintained	Major Repair
3.08	Openings	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.09	Roof	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	No transformation in the structure is observed.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The Bawdi lies absolutely neglected and is currently used for dumping garbage.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Major Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	There is no major threat to the structure but the bawdi is not maintained and is lying in absolute neglect.
4.03	Guidelines for Intervention: The bawdi should be cleared of weeds and other wild vegetation. The water inlets and channels feeding it should be cleaned so that the well is once more revived. 5 m all around the bawdi should be kept free of an construction. Structural repairs should be carried out, if required. But the work should not be undertaken in an indiscriminate manner. The repair/restoration work should be undertaken under the guidance of a local historian, a conservation architect and a structural engineer experienced in carrying out repairs of such historic structures. These interventions must be documented in written records. It is recommended that a board/plaque be installed near the bawdi, narrating its historical significance.	
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Draft of The Maharashtra heritage Conservation Bill 2002 Guidelines for Conservation: A Technical Manual, Bernard Feilden, INTACH1989, Delhi
	WebSites	Nil
	Persons	Dr. Dawood Dalvi, Historian

Images

Site No. BWU2 Name: Dudh Bawdi

Photographs





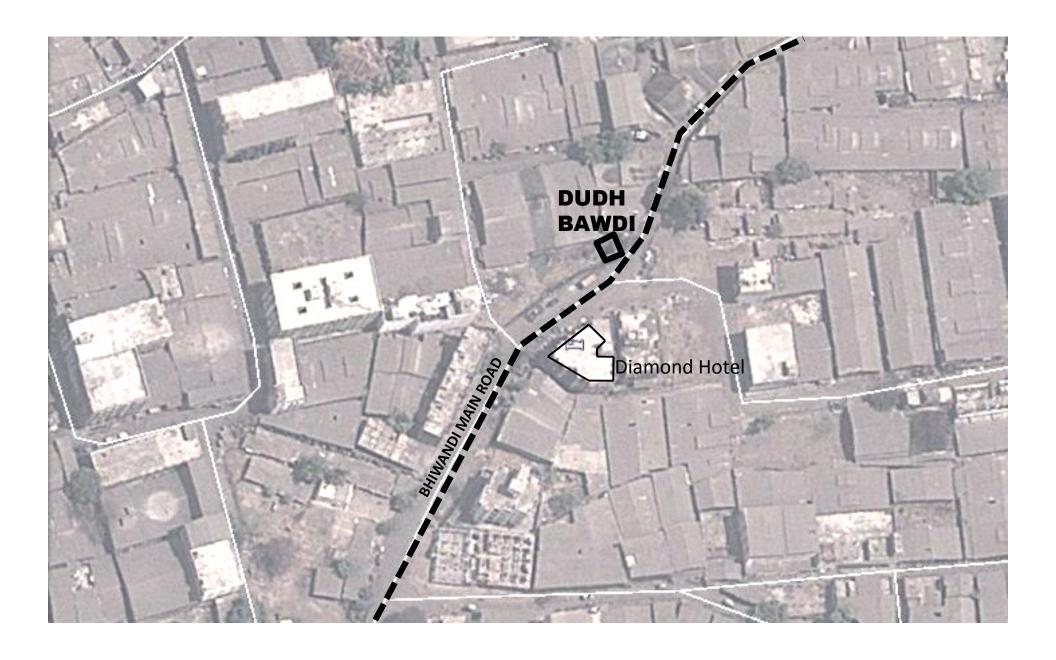


Dudh Bawdi & surroundings



Garbage dumping in and around the bawdi

SITE NO:BWU2 NAME: DUDH BAWDI



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Joglekar Wada

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Joglekar Wada
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Bhiwandi
	City	Bhiwandi
	Ward	Not known
	Village	Not applicable
	Identification	BWU3
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	1088 / 89
1.05	Street Name 1	Brahmin Alley, Bhiwandi
1.06	Street Name 2	NIL
1.07	Area / Locality	Brahmin Alley
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Ghanwatkar Dutta Mandir
1.09	Pin Code	421302
1.10	Current Owner	Joglekar family
1.11	Type of Owner	Private
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Owner occupied
1.13	Current Use	Residence
1.14	Type of Use	Residential
1.15	Age	Around 100 years
	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Not known
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Not known
1.18	Condition of building	Major Repair
1.19	Grade	III
1.20	Brief Detail	This Wada is situated at a very prime location and is surrounded by roads on 3 sides. The structure is situated in the residential area of Brahmin Alley.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-05-21

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	19th century
1	Extensions/ Modifications in	Not known
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Not Known
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Bhatt Wada
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Residence

2.06	Historical Significance	The structure is situated in the residential area of Brahmin alley. Earlier the Wada was owned by Bhatt family and was later bought by Joglekar family.
2.07	Cultural Significance	Nil
2.08	Architectural Significance	It is a G+1 structure. It has 0.6m high black basalt stone plinth and 450 - 600 deep thick black basalt stone walls. It is a load bearing structure. Brick masonry is seen at first floor level. There is timber flooring with rafters and battens and rough finished tiling with cement screed. There is a straight flight wooden staircase with simple wooden railings and balusters. There are full height windows with flat lintels and with wooden shutters at first floor level. A few windows have been sealed with roughly placed bricks for internal partitions. The wada has a Mangalore tile hip sloping roof.
2.09	Townscape Significance	Situated at a very prime location surrounded by roads on three sides of the structure.
2.10	Other Significance	Nil
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(his),B(per),C(she)
2.12	Recommended Grade	m ·

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	9m approx.		
3.02	No. of Floors	G+1		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Load bearing structure with stone masonry on ground floor and brick masonry on first floor	Poor- cracks are seen	Major Repair
3.04	Plinth	0.6m high black basalt stone plinth	Poor (cracks and settlements observed)	Major Repair
3.05	Walls	450 - 600mm deep thick black basalt stone walls. Load bearing structure. Brick wall at first floor level.	Poor (dirty and rough finishing)	Major Repair
3.06	Floors	Timber flooring with rafters and battens. Rough finished tiling with cement screed.	Poor (not well maintained)	Major Repair
3.07	Stairs	Straight flight wooden staircase with simple wooden railings and balusters.	Fair (repainted)	Minor Repair
3.08	Openings	Flat lintels with full height window openings with wooden shutters at 1st floor level. Few windows have been sealed with roughly placed bricks for internal partitions. Rectangular window frames with glass shutter openings at ground floor level.	Poor (few openings have been sealed)	Major Repair
3.09	Roof	Mangalore tile hip sloping roof.	Fair (no broken tiles observed)	-
3.10	Articulation	Decorative jalis openings carved out of stone.	Fair	Minor Repair
3.11	Finishes	Externally repainted and internally replastered and repainted.	Fair (repainted and plastered internally).	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	Not much of heritage importance	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	Brick compound wall of 2m height is provided at the backyard of the Wada.	Poor	Major Repair
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Residential buildings around.	Not applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	Natural and artificial lighting provided.	Poor natural and fair artificial lighting provided.	Major Repair
3.16	Ventilation	Poor - fair natural and artificial ventilation provided	Poor natural and fair artificial ventilation provided	Major Repair
3.17	Electricity	Torrent Power	Improper wiring	Major Repair
3.18	Water Supply	M.C.G.M	Not maintained properly	Major Repair

	Plumbing & Drainage	Natural and artificial drainage provided.	Fair natural and artificial drainage provided.	Minor Repair
	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not provided	Not applicable	-
	Incongruent Transformation	There is no transformation in the main structure. The Wada has been internally repainted and replastered. It has been externally repainted.		
	Overall Maintenance Status	The overall maintenance is poor.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Major Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	This structure has no major threats. But it is not very well maintained.
4.03	Additional Notes	Guidelines for Interventions A family residence has many layers of memories associated with different spaces inside and outside the house. All historical documents with respect to the construction of the houses, ownerships as well as archival material like photographs, paintings and artifacts should be systematically noted and preserved by the owners or by the local museums. This archival material, along with the structure itself, forms part of the familial cultural heritage. However the increasing need for extra space, extra amenities, concerns of security and improved services compel the residents to undertake changes, including structural changes. While the requirements need to be addressed, the changes should not be done indiscriminately. They should be undertaken under the guidance of a conservation architect and a structural engineer. Restoration of carved stones, carved wood or plaster moulding should be undertaken only with the help of skilled artisans. As far as possible no original material or fabric should be removed unless the damage is irreparable. Any additions of walls, changing finishing materials should respect the existing materials and integrate harmoniously with the whole and be as close as possible to the original. The wooden railings, trellis work, if damaged, should be replaced by the same material. The old work and finishes which are undamaged should not be tampered with. Only parts that are structurally damaged should be restored. These interventions must be documented in written records. It is recommended that at the entrance gate abutting the road, a board/plaque may be installed narrating the historical significance of the house.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Draft of The Maharashtra Heritage Conservation Bill 2002 Guidelines for Conservation : A Technical Manual, Bernard Feilden, INTACH1989, Delhi
	WebSites	NIL
	Persons	Dr. Dawood Dalvi, historian

Images

Site No.: BWU3 Name: Joglekar Wada

Photographs:



Front view of the Wada



Backyard of the Wada



A door to the Wada



A first floor window now blocked



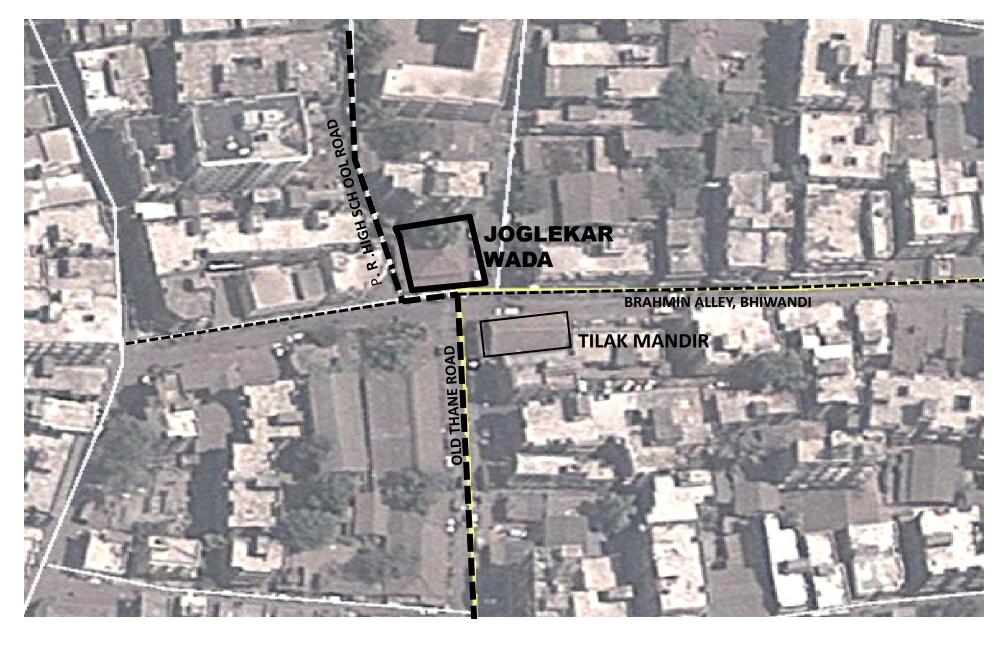
An idol in the Wada



Interior of a room in the Wada

SITE NO: BWU3

NAME -JOGLEKAR WADA, BHIWANDI



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Suresh Ghanwatkar's Wada

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Suresh Ghanwatkar's Wada
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Bhiwandi
	City	Bhiwandi
	Ward	Not Known
	Village	Not applicable
	Identification	BWU4
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	1394
1.05	Street Name 1	Gopal - Krishna Temple Lane
1.06	Street Name 2	NIL
1.07	Area / Locality	Brahmin Alley
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Ghanwatkar Datta Mandir
1.09	Pin Code	421302
1.10	Current Owner	Suresh Keshav Ghanwatkar
1.11	Type of Owner	Private
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Owner occupied
1.13	Current Use	Residence
1.14	Type of Use	Residential
1.15	Age	Around 150 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Not defined
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Not known
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	ш
1.20	Brief Detail	This Wada is situated near the main bazaar peth lane of Bhiwandi. The Wada is surrounded by concrete residential buildings all around. Although some rooms have been converted into areas with western lifestyles, certain other parts of the house such as the diwankhana, the devghar etc. still retain their traditional touch.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-04-14

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	19th century
	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Keshav Ghanwatkar's Wada
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Residence

1	Historical Significance	The Wada was constructed in mid 19th century. It exemplifies the architectural style of the residences of the period. The Wada is constructed in brick masonry with the structural system in woodwork.
	Cultural Significance	Nil
1	Architectural Significance	The Wada constructed in mid 19th century exemplifies the architectural style of the residences of the period. The ground floor is constructed in stone masonry and the first floor is constructed in brick masonry. Wooden doors and windows and wooden decorative brackets represent typical features of this Wada.
	Townscape Significance	This Wada is situated near the main bazaar peth lane of Bhiwandi. It is surrounded by concrete residential buildings.
2.10	Other Significance	Nil
	Value Classification	A(arc),A(his),B(per),C(she)
1	Recommended Grade	m e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	9m (approx.)		
3.02	No. of Floors	G+1		_
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Load bearing structure with ground floor in stone masonry and first floor in brick masonry	Fair	Minor Repair
3.04	Plinth	0.45m high black basalt stone plinth	Fair (few cracks and settlements found)	Minor Repair
3.05	Walls	450 - 600 mm deep thick black basalt stone walls	Fairly maintained internally. Dampness has been observed on the external walls.	Major Repair
3.06	Floors	Stone flooring on ground floor and in the front court. The first floor has wooden flooring	Flooring has been replaced with china mosaic tiles.	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	The house has two wooden simple straight flight wooden staircases with simple handrail and balusters	Fair (the wooden staircase has been repainted)	Minor Repair
3.08	Openings	There are full height double shutter wooden windows with 0.3m high wooden railings at first floor level. Rectangular window frames with glass shutter openings at ground floor level	Fair (few windows glass shutters have been broken)	Minor Repair
3.09	Roof	Mangalore tile wooden sloping gable roof with wooden truss for support	Fair (few broken tiles and rough finished wooden members)	Minor Repair
3.10	Articulation	Decorative brackets and highly decorative cornice band capital	Brackets repainted and	Minor Repair
3.11	Finishes	Repainted and replastered internally. The columns, doors and window frames repainted	Building replastered and repainted	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	Nothing of heritage value	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	2m high 230mm thick exposed brick wall compound wall provided on three sides of the building	Fair	Minor Repair
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Surrounded by residential buildings all around and open space with garden at the backyard	Fairly maintained	Major Repair
3.15	Lighting	Natural and artificial lighting	Good natural and artificial lighting.	Good
3.16	Ventilation	Natural and artificial ventilation	Good natural and artificial ventilation.	Good
3.17	Electricity	Torrent Power	Wiring needs to be planned properly	Minor Repair
3.18	Water Supply	M.C.G.M. and the Wada have its own well too.	Fair	Minor Repair
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Artificial drainage provided	Fairly maintained	Minor Repair
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not provided	Not applicable	-

3.21 Incongruent Transformation There is no transformation in the basic form. However, certain changes have been carried out: A false ceiling has been proving wall has been built in the 'oti' to create a small office. Bedrooms have been dividually partition walls.		However, certain changes have been carried out: A false ceiling has been provided in the 'padvi'. A partition wall has been built in the 'oti' to create a small office. Bedrooms have been divided into smaller rooms by
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The Wada has a fair degree of maintenance.
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None				
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	There are no major threats to the Wada. There are no significant transformations and the overall maintenance is fair.				
4.03	Additional Notes	As an example of the 'wada' typology, the strcture should be delineated and protected. Guidelines for Interventions A family residence has many layers of memories associated with different spaces inside and outside the house. All historical documents with respect to the construction of the houses, ownerships as well as archival material like photographs, paintings and artifacts should be systematically noted and preserved by the owners or by the local museums. This archival material, along with the structure itself, forms part of the familial cultural heritage. However the increasing need for extra space, extra amenities, concerns of security and improved services compel the residents to undertake changes, including structural changes. While the requirements need to be addressed, the changes should not be done indiscriminately. They should be undertaken under the guidance of a conservation architect and a structural engineer. Restoration of carved stones, carved wood or plaster moulding should be undertaken only with the help of skilled artisans. As far as possible no original material or fabric should be removed unless the damage is irreparable. Any additions of walls, changing finishing materials should respect the existing materials and integrate harmoniously with the whole and be as close as possible to the original. The wooden railings, trellis work, if damaged, should be replaced by the same material. The old work and finishes which are undamaged should not be tampered with. Only parts that are structurally damaged should be restored. These interventions must be documented in written records. It is recommended that at the entrance gate abutting the road, a board/plaque may be installed narrating the historical significance of the house.				
4.04	References					
	Books/Documents	Draft of The Maharashtra Heritage Conservation Bill 2002 Guidelines for Conservation: A Technical Manual, Bernard Feilden, INTACH1989, Delhi				
	WebSites	NIL				
	Persons	Dr. Dawood Dalvi, historian				

Images

Site No.: BWU4 Photographs:



Front part of the wada



Inside the courtyard



Terrace

Name: Suresh Ghanwatkars Wada



Roadside view of the wada



Inside the living room



Window above the cornice

Site No.: BWU4 Name: Suresh Ghanwatkars Wada

Photographs:



Decorative wooden brackets



Entrance door



Column capital

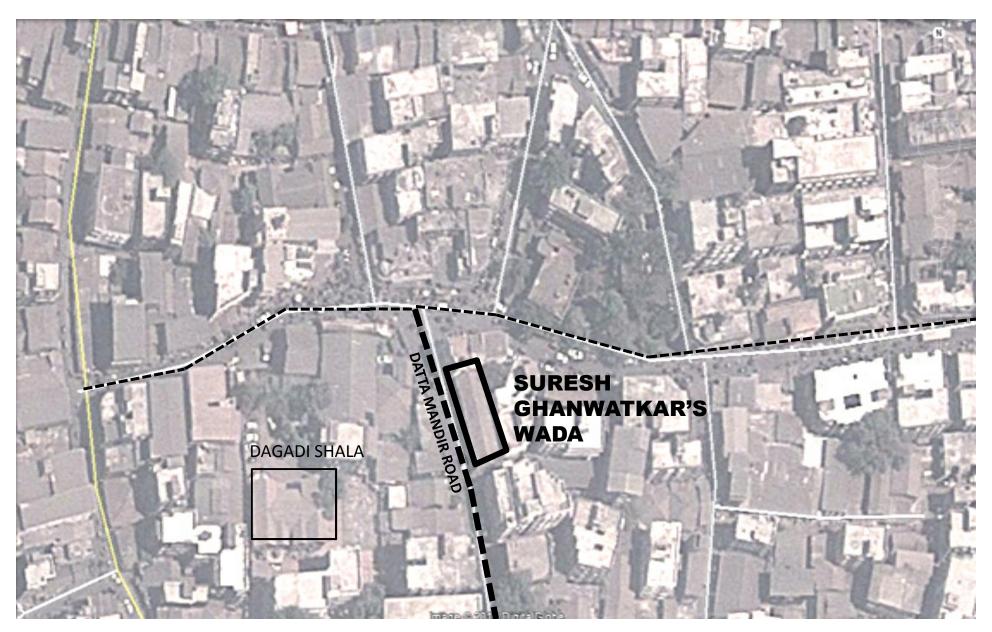


Corner brackets

SITE NO:BWU4

NAME: SURESH GHANWATKAR'S

WADA



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Ghanwatkar Datta Mandir

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Ghanwatkar Datta Mandir
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Bhiwandi
	City	Bhiwandi
	Ward	Not Known
	Village	Not applicable
	Identification	BWU5
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	1402
1.05	Street Name 1	Datta Mandir Road
1.06	Street Name 2	Brahmin Alley road
1.07	Area / Locality	Brahmin alley
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Bhiwandi Post Office
1.09	Pin Code	421302
1.10	Current Owner	Ghanwatkar Trust
1.11	Type of Owner	Trust
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Religious building
1.13	Current Use	Temple
1.14	Type of Use	-
1.15	Age	Around 104 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Not defined
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 70 sq.mt
1.18	Condition of building	Major Repair
1.19	Grade	ш
1.20	Brief Detail	Initially this $G+1$ structure was a residential Wada of Kanade family which was later bought by Ghanwatkar family and converted into Datta Mandir. The temple has a Mangalore tile sloping gable roof which also covers the dome shaped Shikhara constructed in brick masonry. The Sabhamandapa, with its double height and wooden railings at the first floor level impart a scale typically found in vernacular temples.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-04-15

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	1906
1	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Ghanwatkar Datta Mandir

2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Residential Wada of Kanade family			
2.06	Historical Significance	nis temple initially was a Wada belonging to Kanade family. Ghanwatkar family purchased this Wada and inverted it into a Datta Mandir. The idol of God Datta found in this temple is very rare. There are only two ich idols in entire Maharashtra - one in Bhiwandi and the other in Karanj.			
2.07	Cultural Significance	temple is used for celebration of various festivals by the people in the surrounding area.			
Kanade family. Ghanwatkar family then purchased this Wada and made a Datta Mandir here. To G+1 structure with Mangalore tile roofing for the Sabhamandapa. It has a dome shaped Shikhat constructed in brick. The roofing above the Sabhamandapa has flat exposed wooden boardings. Sabhamandapa has double height and wooden railings provided at the first floor level. A 1m wide with timber flooring is present at the first floor level. The temple is rectangular in plan. At its entrance the temple has no plinth. But black basalt stone plinth 0.75m high is provided at level. Antarala is the space for Pradakshina between the Sabhamandapa and Garbhagriha. The Chantarala is the space for Pradakshina between the Sabhamandapa and Garbhagriha. The Chantarala is the centre. It rests on a stone platform raised 0.9m above the floor, with edges and decorative forms. The temple has a Mangalore tile sloping gable roof which also cover the shikhara. The Shikhara has no decorative forms or articulation on it. On the first floor level resides a Maharashtrian family. They have a separate access through a st		At its entrance the temple has no plinth. But black basalt stone plinth 0.75m high is provided at the Antarala level. Antarala is the space for Pradakshina between the Sabhamandapa and Garbhagriha. The Garbhagriha has the idol of 'Datta' in the centre. It rests on a stone platform raised 0.9m above the floor, with corbelled edges and decorative forms. The temple has a Mangalore tile sloping gable roof which also covers the			
2.09	Townscape Significance	It is situated in the narrow lane of Gopal Krishna temple. This temple lies unnoticed between the residential structures.			
2.10	Other Significance Circular columns with flutings and fillets with highly decoratively carved flower patterned base resting on square articulated stone column base. The capital is highly carved cornice corbelled supporting the roof of Antarala. The capital has decorative flower patterned forms above the flutings.				
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(cul),B(des)			
2.12	Recommended Grade	ш			

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	8m (approx.)			
3.02	No. of Floors	G+1			
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition	
3.03	Structural System	Load bearing structure with composite materials; stone, bricks and wood	No apparent threats observed	Good	
3.04	Plinth	The plinth of the temple is only 0.15 m high. But the Antarala and Sabhamandapa is 0.75 m high black basalt stone plinth.	Good, no cracks or settlements found on it)	Good	
3.05	Walls	The walls are 230mm thick brick walls Replastered and repainted internally and repainted externally. Internal walls are good. External walls have cracks on the paint.		Minor Repair	
3.06	Floors	The flooring at the outer rectangular band is of rough tiles and the internal rectangle has marble flooring.	Well maintained marble flooring.	Good	
3.07	Stairs	The temple has straight flight simple wooden staircase with simple wooden railing. It has access from the main road.	Poor (the treads have cracks and are broken from the joists with the stringer).	Major Repair	
3.08	Openings	There are only parapet height walls around the Garbhagriha with multifoliated arched openings. The temple shares a common wall with another Gopal Krishna Mandir right beside the temple. The wall has circular columns and metal sliding folding grills on it. The main front entrance has parapet height brick walls with metal rods jali above it in wooden frames.	Poor, few of the openings have been sealed and the side walls have buildings placed beside them without any gap.	Major Repair	
3.09	Roof	It has a mangalore tiled gabled roof with wooden rafters and battens.	Poor, broken tiles found, tiles above the shikhara are not found.	Major Repair	

3.10	Articulation	The circular columns at the Antarala are highly decorative with flutings and fillets with decorative capital and base. The columns in the sabhamnadapa in comparison with that of Antarala are less articulated. There is multifoliated arches at the entrance of Antarala. The arches have highly decorative and carved forms on them.	Painted	Good
3.11	Finishes	The temple is internally replastered and repainted. Externally repainted.	Well maintained by repainting internally	Good
3.12	Furniture	Nothing of heritage value	Not applicable	_
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	Not provided	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape There are built residential buildings on all sides of the temple.		Poor	Major Repair
3.15	Lighting	Natural and artificial lighting.	Poor natural and artificial lighting.	Major Repair
3.16	Ventilation	Natural and artificial ventilation.	Poor -natural and artificial ventilation.	Major Repair
3.17	Electricity	Torrent	Unplanned wiring	Major Repair
3.18	Water Supply	M.C.G.M.	Fair	Minor Repair
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Artificial drainage provided at the backyard of the building.	Fair	Minor Repair
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not provided Not applicable		-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Columns and walls are repainted. Internally flooring is replaced with marble.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	Overall maintenance status is poor. The structure needs proper intervention.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Major Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None	
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The overall maintenance is poor. The woodwork needs attention and repairs. The structure is painted regularly as a part of maintenance which is not sufficient. Incongruent materials like oil paint are used which should be discouraged.	
4.03 Additional Notes The structure should be delineated and protected. Guidelines for Interventions: In religious structures, external spaces, internal spaces and the courtyard space between the of the collective social heritage. They are public environments and hence need to be constated one of the common interventions for religious structures, which are regularly used for work paint over the original masonry of the exterior and the interior of the building. This should avoided. Restoration of carved stones, carved wood or plaster moulding should be undertal artisans are available. Otherwise, restoration works are to be discouraged. As far as possible material or fabric should be removed unless the damage is irreparable. The old work should with. Only parts that are structurally damaged should be restored but under the guidance of Conservation Authority/State department of Archeology. However, the new interventions a distinguishable when observed closely so as not to falsify the archeological or historical events.			
4.04	References		
	Books/Documents		
	Guidelines for Conservation : A Technical Manual, Bernard Feilden, INTACH1989, Delhi		
	WebSites	Nil	
	Persons	Dr.Dawood Dalvi, Historian	

Images

Site No.: BWU5 Name: Ghnawatkar Datta Mandir

Photographs:



Sabhamandapa



Decorative eaves board



Balcony railing



Roadside view of the temple



Inside Sabhamandapa



Idol

Site No.: BWU5 Name: Ghnawatkar Datta Mandir

Photographs:



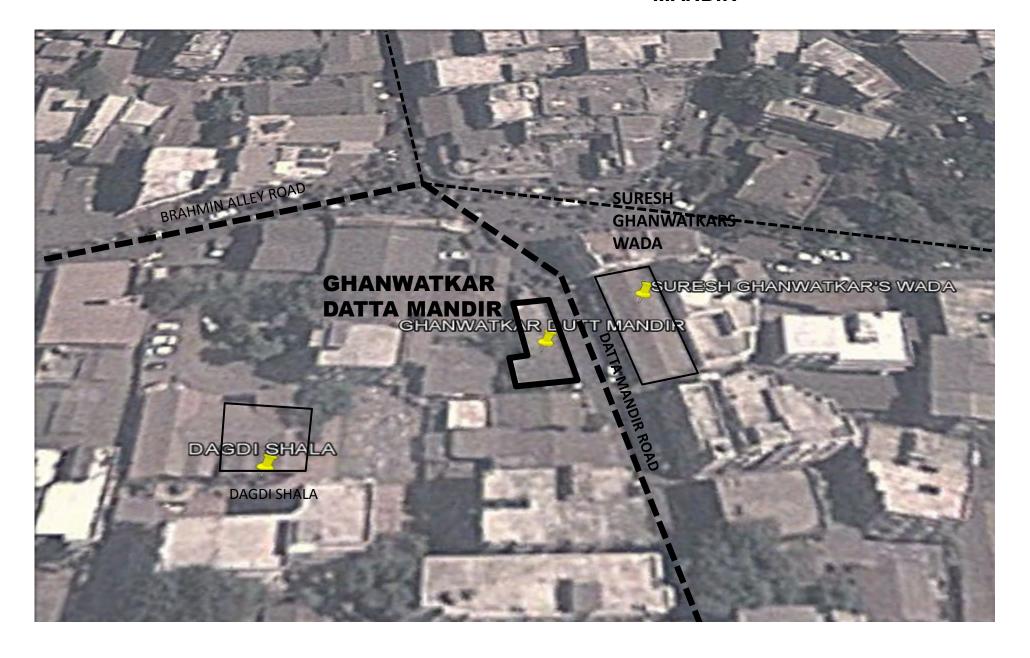
Inside Sabhamandapa



One of the niches

SITE NO:BWU5

NAME: GHANWATKAR DATTA MANDIR



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Bhiwandi Post Office

BASIC DETAIL

1 1	D	DI: I'D LOW
	Premise Name	Bhiwandi Post Office
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Bhiwandi
	City	Bhiwandi
	Ward	Not Known
	Village	Not applicable
	Identification	BWU6
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	1197
1.05	Street Name 1	Post Office Road
1.06	Street Name 2	Brahmin Alley
1.07	Area / Locality	Brahmin Alley
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Tilak Mandir
1.09	Pin Code	421302
1.10	Current Owner	Government Authority
1.11	Type of Owner	Central Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Office
1.13	Current Use	Used as Post Office
1.14	Type of Use	Commercial
1.15	Age	Approxiamtely 133 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Not defined
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approxiamtely 250 sq.mt
1.18	Condition of building	Major Repair
1.19	Grade	ш
1.20	Brief Detail	The Post Office is located at a prime location on the main road. This ground storied vernacular structure has an interesting urban response in terms of its linear character to the road. The central verandah with simple railing which is set in between two symmetrically located enclosed rooms on either ends, and the sloping roof expanse, imparts an appropriate architectural scale to this building. Hipped roof provided with skylights at regular intervals add to its character.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-04-15

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	1877
	Extensions/ Modifications in	1893
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Not known

2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Bhiwandi prison
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Prison
2.06	Historical Significance	The building was a prison during British period. It was later converted into a non-delivery post office space. Currently it is functioning as main post office area.
2.07	Cultural Significance	Nil
	Significance	Rectangular in plan, the post office is divided into two parts, front semi-enclosed verandah and the internal space. The post office was used as a prison in the time of the British, as is evident from the openings. The doors and windows have thick iron bars provided within the frame. There are two main areas of the Post Office. The first is the letters and parcel delivery room and the other area is the space for various counters. There is a hipped Mangalore tile roof with skylights at intervals for better ventilation and lighting. There is a large open space provided at the back of the Post Office. The wall towards the backyard is provided with iron bars with arrow-heads.
2.09	Townscape Significance	It is situated on the main road of Brahmin alley with access roads on both the sides. The Post Office is surrounded by residential buildings.
2.10	Other Significance	Nil
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),B(per),B(uu)
	Recommended Grade	III

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	4.5m (approximately)		
3.02	No. of Floors	Ground floor		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Load bearing structure built in basalt stone	No apparent threats	Good
3.04	Plinth	0.9m high black basalt stone plinth, the plinth has been externally plastered and painted.	Few cracks observed in the plaster	Minor Repair
3.05	Walls	450 mm thick black basalt stone walls. The walls have been replastered and repainted internally, repainted externally.	Few cracks observed	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	It is a ground floor structure. Initially it had mud and cow dung flooring which have been replaced by china mosaic tiles all over.	Replaced with mosaic tiles, fairly maintained	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	No staircase, ground floor structure	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	It has flat as well as semi circular arched openings with rectangular double shutter wooden windows and frames. All the windows have thick iron bars vertically placed within the frame at equal distance forming the protection grill for the same.	Good (fairly maintained with repainting the windows).	Minor Repair
3.09	Roof	It has Mangalore tile wooden roofing with wooden boarding, king post truss, and wooden columns for support. The sloping roof has skylights provided with opaque glass for protection.	Poor (broken and cracked boarding and tiles found. Leakage observed during rainy season).	Major Repair
3.10	Articulation	No such articulation of heritage value found.	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Internally replastered and repainted. Externally repainted.	Fair	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	Old timber cupboard	Fairly maintained	Good
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	No compound wall provided.	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Open space at the backyard which has roads on the two sides of the building and surrounded by residential buildings around it.	Poorly maintained courtyard	-
3.15	Lighting	Natural and artificial lighting provided	Good natural and artificial lighting provided	Good
3.16	Ventilation	Natural and artificial ventilation provided.	Good natural and artificial ventilation provided.	Good

3.17	Electricity	Torrent	Wiring needs to be inspected	Minor Repair
3.18	Water Supply	M.C.G.M.	Fair	Minor Repair
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Artificial drainage provided.	Fair artificial drainage provided.	Minor Repair
	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not provided	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	A new treasure room has been made with grilled walls and a few partitions for efficient working. The structure is repainted and replastered internally and externally.		
	Overall Maintenance Status	The overall maintenance is poor, the building needs a regular maintenance.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Major Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None	
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	There are no major threats to the building.But it needs regular maintenance.	
4.03	Guidelines for Interventions The public building is associated with local history and with important personalities in political and culture fields. The built structure may or may not have a strong aesthetical value but needs to be preserved in its original visual character. However there may be additional needs of the users and visitors with respect to extra amenities, improved services, structural repair, etc. These should be addressed but the work should be undertaken in an indiscriminate manner. The repair/restoration work should be undertaken under the guidance of a local historian, a conservation architect and a structural engineer experienced in carrying our repairs of such historic structures. The historical and socio-cultural significance of the public building should be narrated on a plaque/board erected at the entrance, which would increase public consciousness towards the history of the town.		
4.04	References		
	Books/Documents	Gazetteers of the Bombay Presidency: Thana Places of Interest, Volume XIV Draft of The Maharashtra heritage Conservation Bill 2002 Guidelines for Conservation: A Technical Manual, Bernard Feilden, INTACH1989, Delhi	
	WebSites	http://www.maharashtra.gov.in/pdf/gazeetter_reprint/Thane-III/home.html	
	Persons	Dr.Dawood Dalvi, historian	

Images

Site No.: BWU6 Name: Bhiwandi Post Office

Photographs:



Front side of the post office



Front of the post office



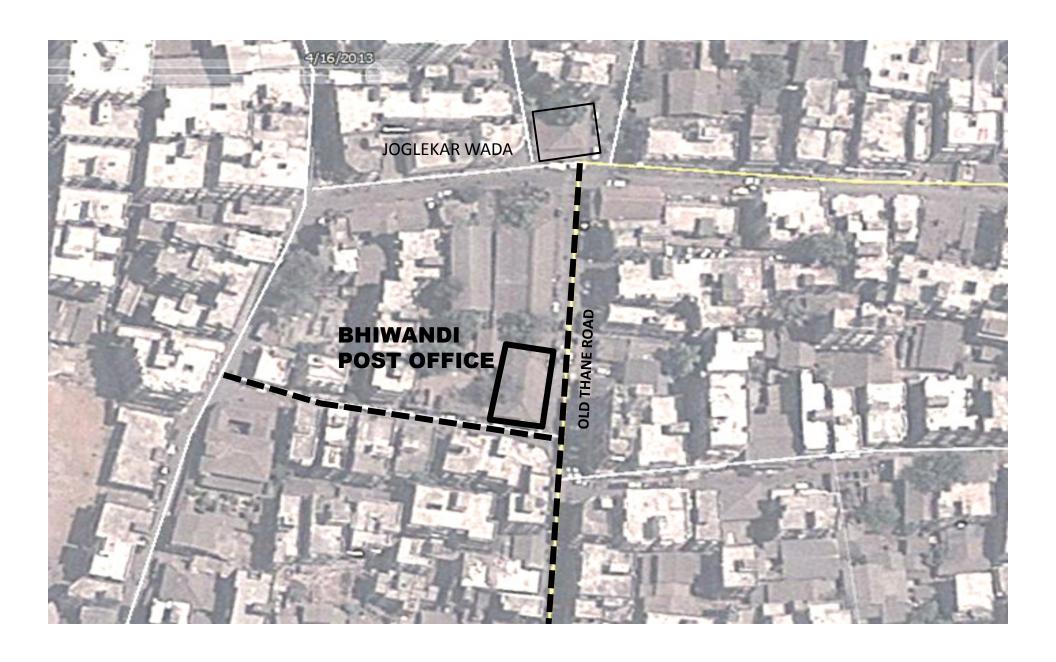
Rearside of the building



Inside the building



Verandah



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Dagadi Shala

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Dagadi Shala
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Bhiwandi
	City	Bhiwandi
	Ward	Not known
	Village	Not applicable
	Identification	BWU7
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	2298
1.05	Street Name 1	No specific road name (Mandai area)
1.06	Street Name 2	No name
1.07	Area / Locality	Mandai Area
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	421302
1.10	Current Owner	Government (undertaken by Bhiwandi Nizampur Mahanagarpalika)
1.11	Type of Owner	Local Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Education Institute
1.13	Current Use	School
1.14	Type of Use	Institutional
1.15	Age	Around 114 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Not defined
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 500 sq.mt
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	ш
1.20	Brief Detail	In the middle of the city lies this large, symmetrically designed $G+1$ structure, built in black basalt stone. It was originally used as a prison. The double height semi circular arched openings impart an imposing character to the building. It has two open well wooden staircases. The cornice band accentuates the scale.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-04-07

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	1895-1896
	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Bhiwandi School
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Prison, School

2.06	Historical Significance	It was a prison in the British era. It was later converted into a school. The building is constructed of stone masonry in typical colonial style.
2.07	Cultural Significance	Nil
2.08	Architectural Significance	In the middle of the city lies this magnificent G+1 structure called Dagadi shala (Dagadi school). It is named 'Dagadi' because of the thick black basalt stone walls. It has a Mangalore tile sloping roof with wooden members. It is a load bearing structure with timber flooring. There are semi circular arched door openings for doors and windows. Two open well staircases provide access to the upper floor. The ground floor has Shahabad tile flooring and first floor has china mosaic tile flooring.
2.09	Townscape Significance	Located at the main rickshaw junction of Bhiwandi .i.e. mandai with front open ground and open space available around it within the stone walled compound wall. It is surrounded by residential buildings around and famous Ambedkar library on its left hand side.
2.10	Other Significance	Nil
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(his),A(cul),B(per)
2.12	Recommended Grade	m e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	8m (approx.)		
3.02	No. of Floors	G+1		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Load bearing structure in basalt stone.	No apparent threats.	Good
3.04	Plinth	0.75m high black basalt stone plinth.	Good (no cracks or settlements found).	Good
3.05	Walls	600 mm deep thick black basalt stone load bearing walls on ground as well as on first floor level.	Good (no cracks or dampness found).	Good
3.06	Floors	Timber flooring with wooden rafters and boardings. Shahabad tiles at ground floor level and mosaic tiles at first floor level.	Carpet in deteriorated condition and rough cement flooring found	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	It has 2 open well wooden staircases with simple wooden railing.	Poor -treads are deteriorated through time and not well maintained	Major Repair
3.08	Openings	Semi circular arched window and door openings. All the doors and windows have wooden ventilator above it.	Fair (some of the openings have been sealed).	Minor Repair
3.09	Roof	Mangalore tiled sloping roof	No broken tiles found.	Good
3.10	Articulation	No great articulation of heritage importance found.	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Repainted externally and replastered & painted internally.	Poor (whole external elevation has been repainted).	Major Repair
3.12	Furniture	Nothing much of heritage value.	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	2m high stone walls of plinth ht. with brick walls above.	Fair	Minor Repair
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Open ground in front of the building and new school building under construction at its back.	Not applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	Natural and artificial lighting.	Fair natural and artificial lighting.	Good
3.16	Ventilation	Natural and artificial ventilation.	Fair natural and artificial ventilation.	Good
3.17	Electricity	Torrent	Wiring to be checked	Minor Repair
3.18	Water Supply	BMC	Fair	Minor Repair
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Artificial drainage provided.	Fair	Minor Repair
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not provided	Not applicable	-

	Incongruent Transformation	The structure has been repainted externally and re-plastered and repainted internally.
	Overall Maintenance Status	The overall maintenance status is fair.
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None	
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	Certain adhoc constructions are taking place to the rear of the building. These constructions do not match the style of the original building and are thus spoiling the entire appearance of Dagadi Shala. It is necessary to discourage and curb such practices.	
4.03	Guidelines for Interventions: A public building is associated with local history and with important personalities in political and cultural fields. The built structure may or may not have a strong aesthetical value but needs to be preserved in its original visual character. However new needs of the users and the visitors can be accommodated with respect to extra amenities, improved services, including structural repairs. These may be addressed but work should not be undertaken in an indiscriminate manner. The repair / restoration work should be undertaken under the guidance of a local historian, a conservation architect and a structural engineer experienced in carrying repairs of such historic structures. The open landscape surrounding the structure should be designed and maintained well. It may be equipped with appropriate seating, pathways and garbage bins. The historical and socio-cultural significance of the institutional building narrated on a plaque/board erected at the entrance would increase the public consciousness towards the history of the town.		
4.04	References		
	Books/Documents	Draft of The Maharashtra heritage Conservation Bill 2002	
		Guidelines for Conservation: A Technical Manual, Bernard Feilden, INTACH1989, Delhi	
	WebSites	Nil	
	Persons	Dr. Dawood Dalvi, Historian	

Images

Site No.: BWU7 Name: Dagdi Shala

Photographs:



Entrance to the building



Front courtyard



Side elevation of the building

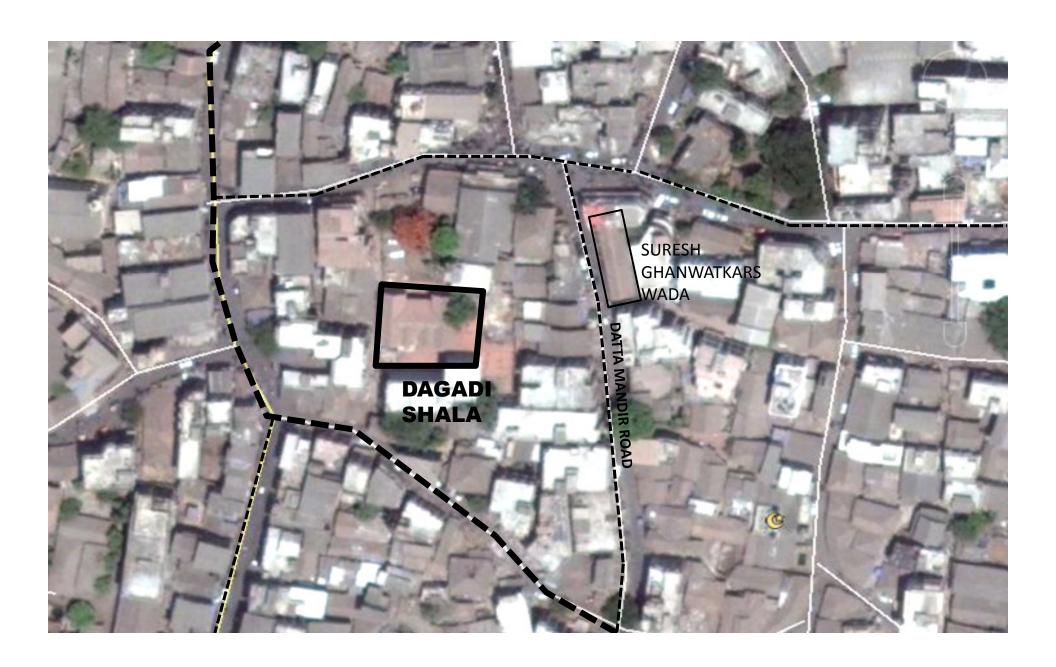


Rear side of the building



Front courtyard

SITE NO:BWU7 NAME:DAGADI SHALA



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Tilak Mandir

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Tilak Mandir
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Bhiwandi
	City	Bhiwandi
	Ward	Not Known
	Village	Not applicable
	Identification	BWU8
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	1200
1.05	Street Name 1	Brahmin Alley
1.06	Street Name 2	None
1.07	Area / Locality	Brahmin Alley
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Bhiwandi Post Office
1.09	Pin Code	421302
1.10	Current Owner	Private Trust
1.11	Type of Owner	Trust
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Social gathering space
1.13	Current Use	Used for social works and gatherings by the community.
1.14	Type of Use	Social activities
1.15	Age	Around 100 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Not defined
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 200 sq.mt
1.18	Condition of building	Major Repair
1.19	Grade	ш
1.20	Brief Detail	This is a commemorative structure dedicated to Lokmanya Tilak since the site was used by him for political meetings. Built in the early 20th century, the structure shows a blend of vernacular and colonial influence. The front facade is adorned by masonry semicircular arched openings and with balusters on the first floor. It has a Mangalore-tiled, split-level, pitched roof supported with Queen post truss. Wooden straight flight staircase leads from ground to first floor.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-04-14

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Early 19th century
2.01	Биші ш	Early 19th Century
		None
	Modifications in	
	Extensions/ Modifications	None
	Details	

2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Tilak mandir
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Used for social works and gatherings by the community
2.06	Historical Significance	Lokmanya Tilak had conducted a public gathering on the very spot where the building stands today. He died shortly after the present structure was constructed. It was hence dedicated to the memory of Tilak and the name Tilak Mandir was given to the structure. It was built in the early 19th century. It was used for various social gatherings and meetings by national leaders.
2.07	Cultural Significance	The building is used for social gatherings and other social activities.
2.08		The structure is G+1 storied with Mangalore tile gable sloping roof. The building is rectangular in plan and has a 0.75m high plinth of black basalt stone. It is a load bearing structure with 600mm thick walls on ground as well as on the first floor. The ground floor is inaccessible at present. The first floor level has segmental arched window openings. The windows on the first floor are full height with four shutter openings and metal railing supported with wooden frame from inside. The exterior wall on ground level is painted with pictures. Internally the structure has a queen post truss. It has a straight flight wooden staircase. The structure is surrounded by good old wadas and newly built G+3 residential buildings.
2.09	Townscape Significance	It is situated at the node of Tilak chowk in Brahmin Alley. It has two main roads passing along the edges of the building.
2.10	Other Significance	The railings of the wooden staircase are articulated in a decorative form. No other intrinsic values of heritage importance found.
2.11	Value Classification	A(his),B(des),C(she),D(bio)
2.12	Recommended Grade	III

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	8m (approx.)		
3.02	No. of Floors	G+1		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Load bearing structures built in basalt stone	No apparent threat	Good
3.04	Plinth	0.75m high black basalt stone plinth	Fair, no cracks but dampness observed	Minor Repair
3.05	Walls	600 mm deep thick black basalt stone walls externally repainted and internally replastered and repainted.	Fair, no cracks observed	Good
3.06	Floors	Rough tiles with cement mortar flooring.	Poor, cement cracks and rough finishing observed	Major Repair
3.07	Stairs	Straight flight simple wooden staircase with decorative balusters and simple handrail.	Poor, finishing is lost, flooring is slippery	Major Repair
3.08	Openings	Full height 4 shuttered wooden windows provided at first floor level with segmental arched openings.	Good	Good
3.09	Roof	Mangalore tile sloping roof with queen post truss	Good, no broken tiles or leakage observed	Good
3.10	Articulation	Decoratively carved articulated wooden railings	Fair, well maintained with painting	Good
3.11	Finishes	Externally repainted. Internally replastered and repainted	Fair, well maintained with painting	Good
3.12	Furniture	No movable furniture of heritage value but paintings of important personalities and Goddess Saraswati	Fairly maintained	Good
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	No compound wall	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Roads on 2 sides of the structure. Low height residential buildings around.	Not applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	Natural and artificial lighting	Good natural and artificial lighting.	Good
3.16	Ventilation	Natural and artificial ventilation.	Good natural and artificial ventilation.	Good
3.17	Electricity	Torrent Power	Fair	Minor Repair

3.18	Water Supply	No water connection observed.	Not applicable	-
	Plumbing & Drainage	No proper drainage provided.	Drainage to be worked out properly	Minor Repair
	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not provided	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	there is no transformation in basic form of structure. The building has been externally repainted and internally re-plastered and repainted.		
	Overall Maintenance Status	The overall maintenance is poor. The building needs regular maintenance.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Major Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None	
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The structure is poorly maintained. Areas such as flooring need proper intervention. Incongruent materials are used for flooring.	
4.03	Additional Notes	Detailed inspection is needed to know the problems in the structure.	
		Guidelines for Interventions The public building is associated with a local history and with the important personalities in the political and cultural fields. The built structure may or may not have a strong aesthetical value but needs to be preserved in its original visual character. However new needs of the users and the visitors can be accommodated with respect to extra amenities, improved services, including structural repairs. There may be addressed but work should not be undertaken in an indiscriminate manner. The repair/resoration work should be undertaken under the guidance of a local historian, a conservation architect and a structural engineer experienced in carrying repairs of such historic structures. The open landscape surrounding the structure should be designed and maintained well. It may be equipped with appropriate seating, pathways and garbage bins. The historical and socio cultural significance of the institutional building should be narrated on a plaque/board erected at the entrance would increase the public consciousness towards the history of the town.	
4.04	References		
	Books/Documents	Draft of The Maharashtra heritage Conservation Bill 2002	
		Guidelines for Conservation: A Technical Manual, Bernard Feilden, INTACH1989, Delhi	
	WebSites	Nil	
	Persons	Dr. Dawood Dalvi, Historian	

Images

Site No.: BWU8 Name: Tilak Mandir

Photographs:



Front of the building



Side elevation



Inside the building



Side entrance

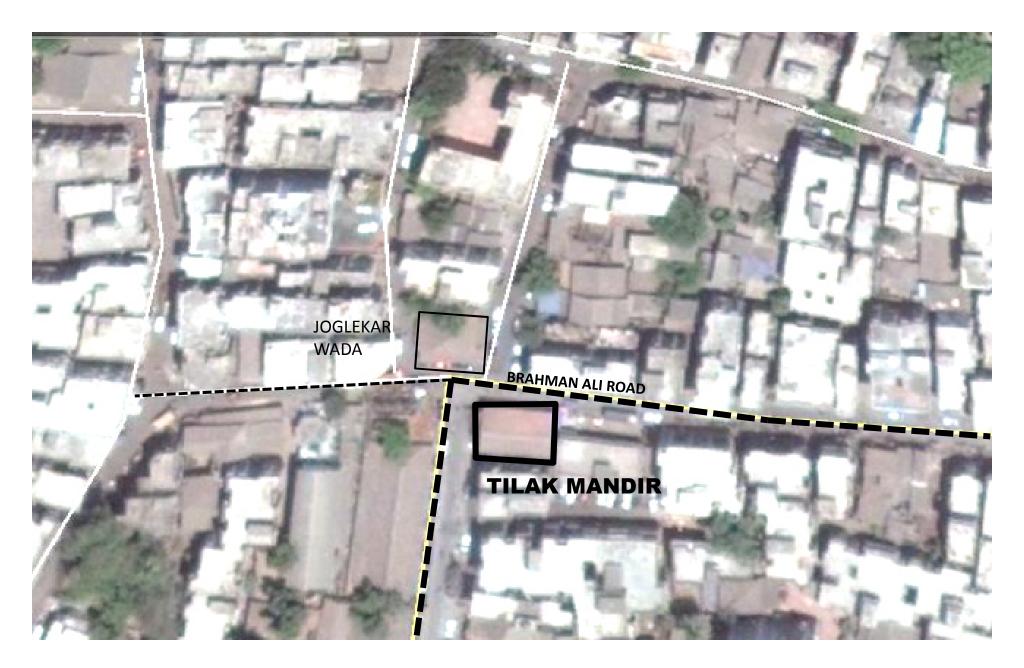


Side entrance



Window on first floor

SITE NO:BWU8 NAME:TILAK MANDIR



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Municipal Hospital

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Municipal Hospital
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Bhiwandi
	City	Bhiwandi
	Ward	Not Known
	Village	Not applicable
	Identification	BWU9
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	1789
1.05	Street Name 1	Mandai Road, Bhiwandi
1.06	Street Name 2	No name
1.07	Area / Locality	Mandai Area
	Nearby landmark if any	Bhiwandi Post Office
1.09	Pin Code	421302
1.10	Current Owner	Local Authority
1.11	Type of Owner	Local Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	not occupied
1.13	Current Use	Not in use
1.14	Type of Use	Not in use
1.15	Age	Approx.100 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Not known
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Not known
1.18	Condition of building	Major Repair
1.19	Grade	III
1.20	Brief Detail	This G+1 storey hospital was the first hospital in Bhiwandi. At present it is in a poorly maintained state. The massive structure is enhanced by tall arched openings of the varandahs located on the front and on the rear. Built in black basalt stone but painted subsequently, it has a Mangalore tile sloping roof. Internally the structure is in a failrly good state. There is a big courtyard to the rear of the building. The courtyard is surrounded by cottages and a post-mortem room, all of which are now in a dilapidated condition.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-04-19

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Early 20th century
	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None

2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Bai Goolbai Petit Charitable Dispensary
	Earlier Use(s)	Hospital
	Historical Significance The hospital was built by a private trust for the people of Bhiwandi. It was the first hospital in Bhiwandi. Initially it was run by Bai Goolbai Petit Charitable Trust. Later on it was transferred to Government authority.	
	Cultural Significance	Nil
	Architectural Significance	This G+1 storey hospital is 70 years old and was the first hospital in Bhiwandi. Manglore tile sloping roof structure has semi-circular arches for the front and rear corridors. Built in black basalt stone, it is painted externally. Internally the structure is in a fairly good state. Currently all the rooms not are being used. There is a big courtyard at the back of the building. The courtyard is surrounded by cottages and a postmortem room, all of which are now in a dilapidated condition. Windows on the ground floor have semi-circular arches.
	Townscape Significance	Situated in the middle of a crowded market place in Bhiwandi surrounded by roads on three sides.
2.10	Other Significance	Nil
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(his)
2.12	Recommended Grade	

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	9m approx.		
3.02	No. of Floors	G+1		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Load bearing structure by using stone, bricks and wood.	Fair	Minor Repair
3.04	Plinth	1.0 m high black basalt stone plinth.	Fair (few cracks or settlements observed)	Minor Repair
3.05	Walls	Walls made in stone 18" thick rubble masonry, internal walls in brick 12" thick	Fair (few cracks observed in the plaster)	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	The flooring is in stone tiles in verandah and front open space. Internal flooring is in ceramic tiles for ground floor, while first floor is in wooden flooring.	Fair (some parts of the coba tiles have been replaced by mosaic tiles)	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	Spiral staircase in wooden treads and risers with twisted balusters and handrail carved with motifs in wood.	Poor (decay or damage found)	Major Repair
3.08	Openings	Windows in internal parts of structure are 3 ft.high with wooden shutters. The ground floor has semicircular arches.	Fair	Minor Repair
3.09	Roof	Composite sloping roofing with dormer window on one side constructed in wood and covered with Mangalore tiles.	Poor (Broken tiles observed)	Major Repair
3.10	Articulation	The external front façade around the window openings shows semicircular arches.	Poor	Major Repair
3.11	Finishes	External façade is plastered with motifs carved in stone or plaster.	Poor (Visible damage observed like plaster removed at some places)	Major Repair
3.12	Furniture	Nothing much of heritage value	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	2 m high compound wall.	Not well maintained	Major Repair
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Nice forecourt for sitting and waiting, with a semi covered verandah as a threshold space.	Not well maintained	Major Repair
3.15	Lighting	Fair amount of natural lighting on ground. Balcony above provides good lighting on above floor.	Fair amount of natural lighting on ground. Balcony above provides good lighting on above floor.	Minor Repair

3.16	Ventilation	Fair ventilation due to full size window openings.	Fair ventilation due to full size window openings.	Minor Repair
3.17	Electricity	Torrent Power	Wiring not maintained properly	Minor Repair
3.18	Water Supply	Bhiwandi Nizampur Municipal Corporation	Fair	Minor Repair
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Drainage on back side of structure. Poor maintenance	Poor	Major Repair
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not provided	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	No major changes seen in the form. Only the original Mangalore tiles have been replaced by AC sheets. Currently only a part of the structure is used and maintained. Rear and side facades are in very poor condition. The building is internally replastered and painted.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	Overall maintenance status is poor.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Major Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None	
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The maintenance is poor. There are parts of the building which are in a dilapidated condition. These parts need urgent attention.	
4.03	Additional Notes	Detailed inspection is necessary before undertaking any repair work. Guidelines for Interventions A public building is associated with local history and with important personalities in political and cultural fields. The built structure may or may not have a strong aesthetical value but needs to be preserved in its original visual character. However new needs of the users and the visitors can be accommodated with respect to extra amenities, improved services, including structural repairs. These may be addressed but work should not be undertaken in an indiscriminate manner. The repair / restoration work should be undertaken under the guidance of a local historian, a conservation architect and a structural engineer experienced in carrying repairs of such historic structures. The open landscape surrounding the structure should be designed and maintained well. It may be equipped with appropriate seating, pathways and garbage bins. The historical and socio-cultural significance of the institutional building narrated on a plaque/board erected at the entrance would increase the public consciousness towards the history of the town.	
4.04	References		
	Books/Documents	Draft of The Maharashtra heritage Conservation Bill 2002	
		Guidelines for Conservation : A Technical Manual, Bernard Feilden, INTACH1989, Delhi	
	WebSites	Nil	
	Persons	Dr. Dawood Dalvi, historian	

Images

Site No.: BWU9 Photographs:



Rear view



Verandah



Exterior of the building

Name: Municipal Hospital



Plaque showing year of establishment

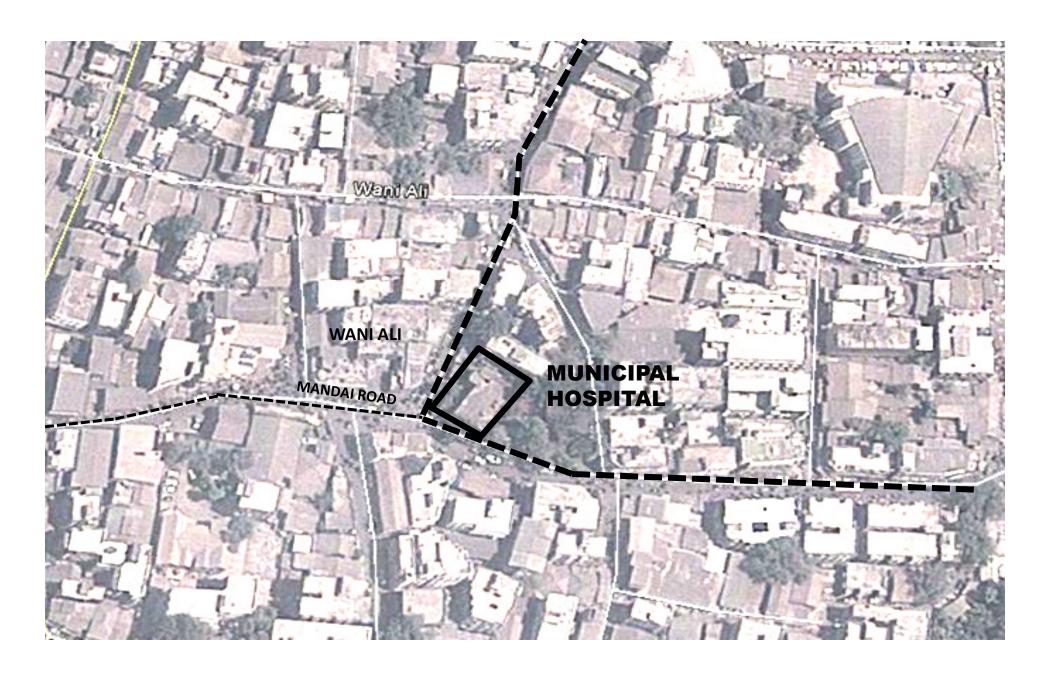


Exterior of the building



Exterior of the building

SITE NO:BWU9 NAME: MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Shiv Mandir, Dindigad

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Shiv Mandir, Dindigad
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Bhiwandi
	City	Bhiwandi
	Ward	Not Known
	Village	Not applicable
	Identification	BWU10
	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	Not known
1.05	Street Name 1	Bhiwandi Main Road
1.06	Street Name 2	Not applicable
1.07	Area / Locality	Dindigad Fort
	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	421302
1.10	Current Owner	Local Authority
1.11	Type of Owner	Local Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	not occupied
1.13	Current Use	Not in use
1.14	Type of Use	-
1.15	Age	Around 900 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Not defined
	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Not known
	Condition of building	Ruin
1.19	Grade	I
1.20	Brief Detail	This Shiv Mandir was discovered only a few years ago. It stands on a dressed stone plinth. The roof and walls have already collapsed. A water cistern is located on one side of the temple. The temple ruins are scattered in the vicinity. Idols carved out of stone are seen lying outside the temple. The temple is in existence since Shilahar period.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-05-18

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	10th / 12th century
	Extensions/ Modifications in	Not known
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Not known
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Shiv Mandir, Dindigad

2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Temple
1	Historical Significance	The temple is said to have existed since Shilahar period. Shilahar rule started in North Konkan after the rule of the Satvahanas. The dynasty was responsible for social, political and economic fabric. 'Shristhanak' or 'Thane' became capital. Temple architecture flourished during this period.
2.07	Cultural Significance	The temple was used as a worship place.
2.08	Architectural Significance	Not much remains of the structure of the temple except ruins. The temple might have had just a garbhagriha with the Shiv Ling in it. The temple ruins are scattered in the vicinity.
2.09	Townscape Significance	Nil
2.10	Other Significance	Archaeological value
2.11	Value Classification	A(chae),A(his),A(cul),B(per)
2.12	Recommended Grade	I

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Not Applicable		
3.02	No. of Floors	Ground floor		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Load bearing structure in stone	Ruins; Not applicable	Ruin
3.04	Plinth	Stone plinth	In ruinous condition	Ruin
3.05	Walls	Stone walls	In ruinous condition	Ruin
3.06	Floors	Stone flooring	In ruinous condition	Ruin
3.07	Stairs	No stairs	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	Not known	In ruinous condition	Ruin
3.09	Roof	Roof might have been of stone	The roof has collapsed long back	Ruin
3.10	Articulation	Not much of articulation is seen on the remains that are found	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	None	Not applicable	-
3.12	Furniture	None	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	None	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Temple is surrounded by trees on all sides	Good amount of vegetation but not maintained properly	Major Repair
3.15	Lighting	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	Water cistern near the temple	In ruinous condition	Ruin
	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	No transformation observed.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	Maintenance of the temple is poor.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Ruin		

4.01	D P Remarks	None
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The Mandir is in poor condition. It may collapse completely if it is not cared for. There is a major threat of vandalism. There is no proper buffer zone around. Remains of the temple may still be found in the vicinity. There is need for an urgent and appropriate intervention.
4.03	Additional Notes	The structure and 100 m around it should be delineated as a Heritage site and protected. Guidelines for Interventions: This site is one of the sites of archaeological and historical importance. The objective is to preserve them in the existing state. The interventions are mainly to prevent further decays and damages. They need to be carefully undertaken strictly under the guidance of State Department of Archaeology, Maharashtra. The current state of Ancient buildings and Ruins may suggest at first a renewal, but it should not be undertaken without the advice of the State Archaeology experts. It is important to know that the historical value is gone when their authenticity is destroyed. A high fencing should be immediately erected to include all the scattered remains so as to prevent any pilferage. The objective should be to preserve the ruins and not to revive them. Broken or half decayed original work is of infinitely more value than the artificially restored work. The remains and scattered parts of the structure, including loose stones should be protected, preserved and searched for in the nearby residences or common open spaces. The residents need to be informed about the importance of preservation of the ruins. Further, these loose remains should be immediately numbered and documented till they go in the possession of the Heritage Conservation Authority/State Archaeological Department. The historical and archaeological significance of the sites narrated on a plaque/board erected at the fencing /entrance gate would increase the public consciousness towards preservation of the remains.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Draft of The Maharashtra heritage Conservation Bill 2002 Guidelines for Conservation: A Technical Manual, Bernard Feilden, INTACH1989, Delhi The Ancient Monument and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act (Ammendment and Validation) Act 2010
	WebSites	Nil
	Persons	Dr. Dawood Dalvi, Historian

Images

Site No.: BWU10 Photographs:



Kund near the temple



Exterior of the temple



Excavated figurine

Name: Shiv Mandir, Dindigad



Nandi outside the temple



Inside the temple



Excavated material nearby

SITE NO: BWU10 NAME: SHIV MANDIR, DINDIGAD



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Aquaduct, Dindigad

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Aquaduct, Dindigad
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Bhiwandi
	City	Thane
	Ward	Not known
	Village	Not applicable
	Identification	BWU11
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	Not known
1.05	Street Name 1	Bhiwandi Main Road
1.06	Street Name 2	NIL
1.07	Area / Locality	Outskirts of Bhiwandi area
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	421302
1.10	Current Owner	Bhiwandi Municipal Corporation
1.11	Type of Owner	Local Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Aquaduct
1.13	Current Use	Not in use
1.14	Type of Use	Not in use
1.15	Age	Approx. 200 years old
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Not defined
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Not known
1.18	Condition of building	Major Repair
1.19	Grade	I
1.20	Brief Detail	This aquaduct built in black basalt stone is of technological importance. Approximately 3 m wide and 2 m in depth, it is not in use and is in a very dilapidated condition.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-04-16

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	19th century
	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Aquaduct, Dindigad
2.05	Farlier Use(s)	Water supply

1	Historical Significance	Aquaducts were used as an efficient means of transportation of water. This aquaduct is a rare example of an almost extinct typology of structures. This is one of the first water pipe lines in Thane district. Water from the this pipeline was used for drinking.
	Cultural Significance	Nil
1	Architectural Significance	This water pipe line, built in black basalt stone, is an architectural masterpiece. Approximately 3 m wide and 2 m in depth, this pipe line used to supply water to Thane. Now it is not in use and is in a very dilapidated condition. It runs all around the sides of Fort Dindi.
	Townscape Significance	It is situated on the outskirts of Bhiwandi on the Fort Dindi.
2.10	Other Significance	This built form is important for its unique use and as a rare example of technology used for transporting water in this period.
2.11	Value Classification	B(per),B(uu),H(tec)
	Recommended Grade	I

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	12m(approx.)		
3.02	No. of Floors	Not applicable		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Load bearing structure built in stones and brick	Not maintained properly	Major Repair
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	Black basalt stone walls	In poor condition, broken in few places	Major Repair
3.06	Floors	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.07	Stairs	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.09	Roof	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	None		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The maintenance is very poor.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Major Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The aquaduct is not maintained and is in a very bad condition. It may cease to exist if not maintained. This feature is now almost extinct and needs to be protected for its historical importance.
4.03	Additional Notes	The aquaduct is an example of a rare typology, an example of the technology of the period and is important for its unique use. Ideally, a buffer zone of at least 100 m on all sides should be provided. The masonry of the aquaduct should to be restored under the guidance of a conservation architect and a structural engineer. All weeds and wild vegetation should be removed. The historical and socio cultural significance of the aquaduct should be narrated on a plaque / board erected near it, which would increase public consciousness towards its history and that of the town.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Nil
	WebSites	Nil
	Persons	Dr. Dawood Dalvi, historian

Images

Site No.: BWU11 Name: Aquaduct, Dindigad

Photographs:



Aquaduct with the arches



View from a distance showing broken area



Close up of the deteriorated area



View from a distance



Close up of the duct

SITE NO: BWU11 NAME-AQUADUCT, DINDIGAD



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Deewan Shah Dargah, Gauripada

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Deewan Shah Dargah, Gauripada
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Bhiwandi
	City	Thane
	Ward	Not known
	Village	Not applicable
	Identification	BWU12
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	None
1.05	Street Name 1	Dargah Road, Gauripada
1.06	Street Name 2	No name
1.07	Area / Locality	Gauripada, Bhiwandi
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Jama Masjid
1.09	Pin Code	421302
1.10	Current Owner	Masjid Trust
1.11	Type of Owner	Trust
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Religious Structure
1.13	Current Use	Used for worshipping
	Type of Use	Religious
1.15	-	Approx. 350 years old
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Not defined
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Not known
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	IIB
1.20	Brief Detail	Deewanshah Dargah is the oldest Dargah in Bhiwandi. Approximately 350 years old, the Dargah was built in the time of Aadilshah.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-05-17

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	17th century
1	Extensions/ Modifications in	Not known
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Not known
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Not known
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Religious

2.06	Historical Significance	Deewanshah Dargah is the oldest Dargah in Bhiwandi. Approximately 350 years old, the Dargah was built in the time of Aadilshah. It is very well known in the Muslim community of Mumbai and adjoining areas.	
2.07	Cultural Significance	Jsed for the religious celebrations by the local people.	
2.08	Architectural Significance	The dargah is an ornamental structure of grand scale and good in proportions and detailing. The façade is characterized by richly carved motifs and brackets. The openings including the main gate have multifoliated arches. Cornice bands run at the roof level. Columns are fluted and have ornamental capitals. The Dargah has 4 minarets on front and rear facades and 3 minarets on the sides. It has plenty of open space in front. There is a lake behind the Dargah. Along with a water body, rows of taps have been arranged neatly along the compound wall in the semi covered courtyard for ablution. Columns have been replastered and adorned with motifs for the capital and brackets (non structural). The ornamentation has been restored in a manner to look decorative yet subtle to the eye.	
2.09	Townscape Significance	Large structure situated on a corner plot, adjoined by a street on one side and a huge lake on the other side. The dome of the Dargah dominates the skyline of the street.	
2.10	Other Significance	The Masjid is about 350 years old, hence very well known not only in the surrounding residential area, but also in the Muslim Community in Mumbai. Many members of the elite section of the society visit it often to offer their prayers.	
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(his),A(cul),B(per),B(des),J	
2.12	Recommended Grade	IIB	

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	5m (approx.)		
3.02	No. of Floors	Ground floor		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Load bearing structure using stone and bricks	No apparent threats	Good
3.04	Plinth	0.75 m high black basalt stone plinth	In good condition. No cracks observed. Plinth covered in Marble tiles recently.	Good
3.05	Walls	Walls made up of stone, rubble masonry 18" thick on ground floor.	In good condition. No cracks or plants seen on external or internal walls.	Good
3.06	Floors	Originally ground floor had stone tiles for flooring, now replaced by modern tiles with black bordering in certain areas.	In good condition. No sagging or moisture observed on any floors. Use of different tiles for different areas such as anti skid tiles for washing/ wet areas.	Good
3.07	Stairs	Small stone staircase adjacent to compound wall leading to minaret of adhan.	None	-
3.08	Openings	Dargah has large multifoliated arch openings from all four sides. Has rectangular door openings.	In good condition. Outlining motifs recently remade in plaster and painted with oil paints.	Good
3.09	Roof	Dargah has dome shaped roofing.	In good condition. Treated for leakage at certain intervals and no leakages seen.	Good
3.10	Articulation	The domes above the Dargah are painted beautifully in white color with decorative motifs in green. These makes the Dargah easily traceable in the skyline of the area.	Fairly maintained	Good
3.11	Finishes	Replastered and repainted internally & externally.	Fair	Good
3.12	Furniture	Not much of heritage value	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	1 m high compound wall on the back side. From front it doesn't have compound wall. Entrance decorated in ornamentation in plaster and huge gates with decorative motifs.	In good condition	Minor Repair
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	The structure has a decent amount of landscaped area around it and small gardens with fruit and flowering trees and shrubs on two sides. Has a lake on its rear side.	In good condition	-
3.15	Lighting	Natural and artificial	Good amount of natural light.	Good
3.16	Ventilation	Natural and artificial	Good amount of natural ventilation.	Good

3.17	Electricity	Torrent power	Fairly maintained	Minor Repair
3.18	Water Supply	Bhiwandi Nizampur City Municipal Corporation	Well maintained	Good
	Plumbing & Drainage	Well maintained Drainage system, water from washing utilized for garden and landscape areas.	No signs of water logging seen in or around structure.	Good
	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not provided	Not applicable	-
3.21		No major changes seen in form. On the ground floor, the original stone flooring is replaced by new marble / vitrified tiles. The structure is replastered and repainted internally and externally.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	Overall maintenance of the Dargah is good.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None	
	Overall Problems & Threats	There are no major threats to the building. It is maintained on a regular basis. But there is threat of use of incongruent materials for the repair works.	
4.03	Additional Notes	This 17th century Dargah is important for its architectural and design values, its historical and cultural significance to the people in the area. The Dargah along with its plot should be delineated as a Heritage site and protected. Guidelines for Interventions In the religious structures, external spaces, internal spaces and the courtyard spaces between the structures are part of the collective social heritage. They are public environments and hence need to be constantly maintained. One of the common interventions for religious structures which are regularly used for worships is to apply paint over the original masonry of the exterior and the interior of the building. This should be strictly avoided. Restoration of carved stones, carved wood or plaster moulding should be undertaken only if skilled artisans are available. Otherwise, restoration works to be discouraged. As far as possible no original material or fabric should be removed unless the damage is irreparable. The old work should not be tampered with. Only parts that are structurally damaged should be restored but under the guidance of the Heritage Conservation Authority/State department of Archeology. However the new interventions should be distinguishable when observed closely so as not to falsify the archeological or historical evidence. These interventions must be documented in written records.	
4.04	References		
	Books/Documents	Draft of The Maharashtra heritage Conservation Bill 2002	
		Guidelines for Conservation: A Technical Manual, Bernard Feilden, INTACH1989, Delhi	
	WebSites	Nil	
	Persons	Dr. Dawood Dalvi, historian	

Images

Site No.: BWU12 Name: Deewanshah Dargah

Photographs:



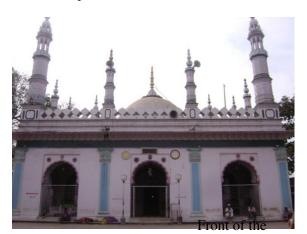
Lake adjacent to the dargah



Front of the dargah



Inside the premises

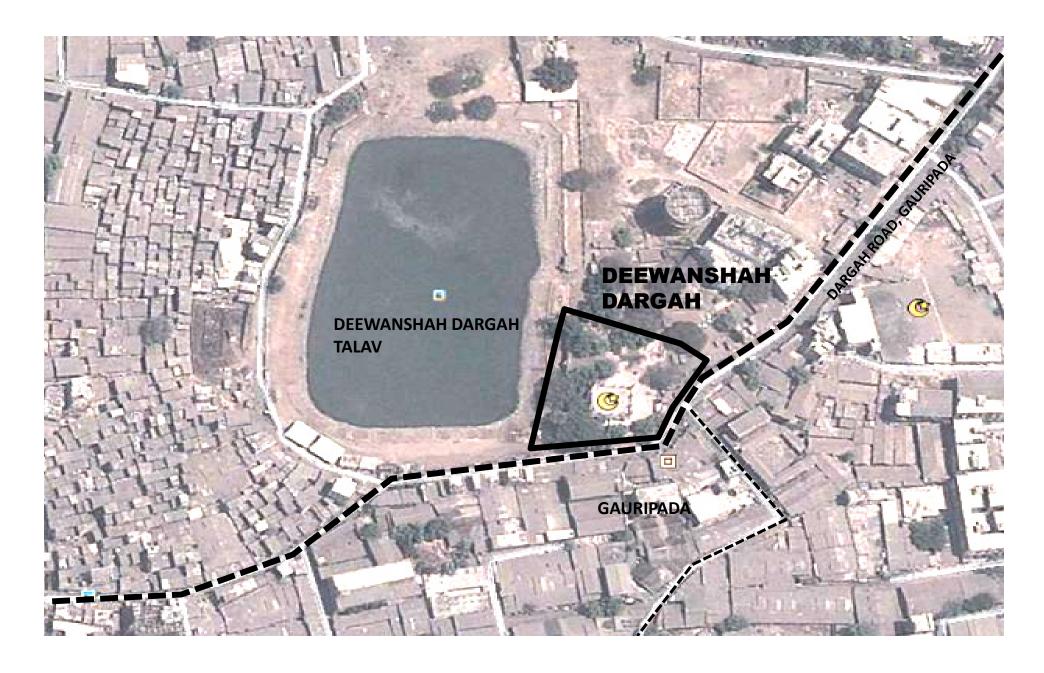


Inside the dargah



View from the courtyard

SITE NO:BWU12 NAME: DEEWANSHAH DARGAH



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Islamabad Masjid

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Islamabad Masjid
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Bhiwandi
	City	Bhiwandi
	Ward	Not Known
	Village	Not applicable
	Identification	BWU13
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	2018
1.05	Street Name 1	Hafsan Alley, Bengalpura
1.06	Street Name 2	Hazrat Pir Ahmed Shah Marg
1.07	Area / Locality	Bengalpura
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	421302
1.10	Current Owner	Islamabad Masjid Trust
1.11	Type of Owner	Trust
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Religious building
1.13	Current Use	Masjid
1.14	Type of Use	Religious
1.15	Age	Approximately 300 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Not defined
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 200 sq.mt
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	ш
1.20		The masjid, said to have been built during the times of Aurangzeb, is situated in a crowded area of Bhiwandi. It has undergone many changes. It has features like a central dome, minarets, moorish arches, brackets, mouldings, inscriptions etc.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-05-06

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Early 18th century
	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Islamabad Masjid, Hafsan alley, Bengalpura
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Masjid

		†
1	Historical Significance	The Masjid is said to date back to Aurangzeb's rule in early 18th century. The ownership was later passed over to a Trust. The Masjid has undergone many changes. It has features like a central dome, minarets, moorish arches, brackets, mouldings, inscriptions etc
2.07	Cultural Significance	The masjid is used for various religious activities and celebrations of festivals.
2.08	Architectural Significance	It is one of the oldest Masjids in Thane district. The Masjid is open from the sides for public access and only the Dargah is covered. A small section of the masjid has a wall around it which has 3 ft. high openings with wooden shutters and iron grills. Apart from that, jali openings have been provided for ventilation in the inner part of the Dargah. A small stone staircase adjacent to the compound wall leads to the minaret of adhan. Only the Dargah area has permanent roofing. The namaaz area for public has a temporary roofing of AC sheets made about 50 years ago. Stone columns with brick layers have been plastered and decorated with multifoliated arches for decorative purpose. The compound wall is in rubble masonry 18 inch thick, with wooden carved doors for entrance on a 0.5 m high plinth.
	Townscape Significance	It is a large structure situated on a corner plot of Hafsan Alley Marg in Bengalpura. It is located next to Sakina Preprimary School. The masjid is well known for its historiy.
2.10	Other Significance	The Masjid is older than any other Masjid in Thane district. Hence it holds higher values of discipline and religion. It also houses a Dargah of an authoritative figure unknown to people today. Since the masjid was designed to cater to a much smaller population of the times when it was built, it does not have enough space to accommodate today's increasing population. During namaaz, people have to use the road facing the Dargah. This leads to blocking of surrounding roads at prayer time.
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(his),A(cul),B(per)
2.12	Recommended Grade	Ш

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	6m (approx.)		
3.02	No. of Floors	Ground floor		_
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Load bearing structure using stone and bricks	No apparent threats	Good
3.04	Plinth	1.5 m high black basalt stone plinth	In good condition. No cracks observed.	Good
3.05	Walls	Walls in stone, 18 inch thick rubble masonry covered in certain places with layers of brick.	In good condition. Replastered and repainted after every 4-5 years.	Good
3.06	Floors	Stone plinth on ground floor covered with carpet in areas of public access	In good condition.	Good
3.07	Stairs	Small stone staircase adjacent to compound wall leading to minaret of adhan.	The staircase is well maintained and is used daily by only one person.	Good
3.08	Openings	The Masjid is open from sides in the areas of public access and only the dargah is covered. A small section of the masjid has a wall around it which has 3 ft. high openings with wooden shutters and iron grills. Apart from that, jali openings have been provided for ventilation in the inner part of the Dargah.	Openings are well maintained. Jali openings have been replaced with precast RCC jalis within the stone openings.	Good
3.09	Roof	Only the Dargah area has permanent roofing. The namaaz area for public has a temporary roofing of AC sheets made about 50 years ago.	Temporary AC sheets roofing to be redone in RCC soon with extension of one floor above	Minor Repair
3.10	Articulation	The domes above the Dargah are painted beautifully in green with decorative motifs in white. These make the Dargah easily traceable in the skyline of the area.	Fairly manitained	Minor Repair
3.11	Finishes	Stone columns with brick layers have been plastered and decorated with multifoliated arches for decorative purpose.	Replastered and painted for maintenance.	Good
3.12	Furniture	Certain furniture items of religious importance.	Fairly maintained	Good
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	Compound wall in stone rubble masonry 18 ft. thick with wooden carved doors for entrance on 0.5 m high plinth.	Fairly maintained	Good

3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Area of public access is semi covered with large open space and seating facilities for huge number of people.	In fair condition	Minor Repair
3.15	Lighting	Natural and artificial lighting.	In good condition. Ample natural and artificial lighting.	Good
3.16	Ventilation	Natural ventilation	In good condition. Ample natural ventilation	Good
3.17	Electricity	Torrent power	Wiring needs to be checked	Minor Repair
3.18	Water Supply	Bhiwandi Nizampur City Municipal Corporation	Fair	Minor Repair
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	The plumbing and drainage pipes are quite old.	In fair condition but to be redone soon.	Major Repair
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not provided	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	No major changes are seen in the form of the structure. The decorative mouldings were redone about 50 years ago, painted and restored. It appears that extension of an additional floor will soon be done in order to accommodate more public. The present temporary cover for access areas will also be made into a permanent RCC slab.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The Masjid has fair maintenance.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good	ood	

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None	
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	Being a religious building which is in use, it is maintained on a regular basis. Some repairs were carried out about 50 years ago. There is threat of use of incongruent materials for repair works.	
4.03	Guidelines for Interventions: In religious structures, external spaces, internal spaces and the courtyard space between the structures are par of the collective social heritage. They are public environments and hence need to be constantly maintained. One of the common interventions for religious structures, which are regularly used for worship, is to apply paint over the original masonry of the exterior and the interior of the building. This should be strictly avoided. Restoration of carved stones, carved wood or plaster moulding should be undertaken only if skilled artisans are available. Otherwise, restoration works are to be discouraged. As far as possible, no original material or fabric should be removed unless the damage is irreparable. The old work should not be tampered with. Only parts that are structurally damaged should be restored but under the guidance of the Heritage Conservation Authority/State department of Archeology. However, the new interventions should be distinguishable when observed closely so as not to falsify the archeological or historical evidence. These interventions must be documented in written records.		
4.04	References		
	Books/Documents	ments Draft of The Maharashtra Heritage Conservation Bill 2002 Guidelines for Conservation: A Technical Manual, Bernard Feilden, INTACH1989, Delhi	
	WebSites	Nil	
	Persons	Dr. Dawood Dalvi, Historian	

Images

Site No.: BWU13 Name: Islamabad Masjid

Photographs:



Entrance to the masjid



Entrance to the masjid



Inside the masjid



Water tank inside the masjid

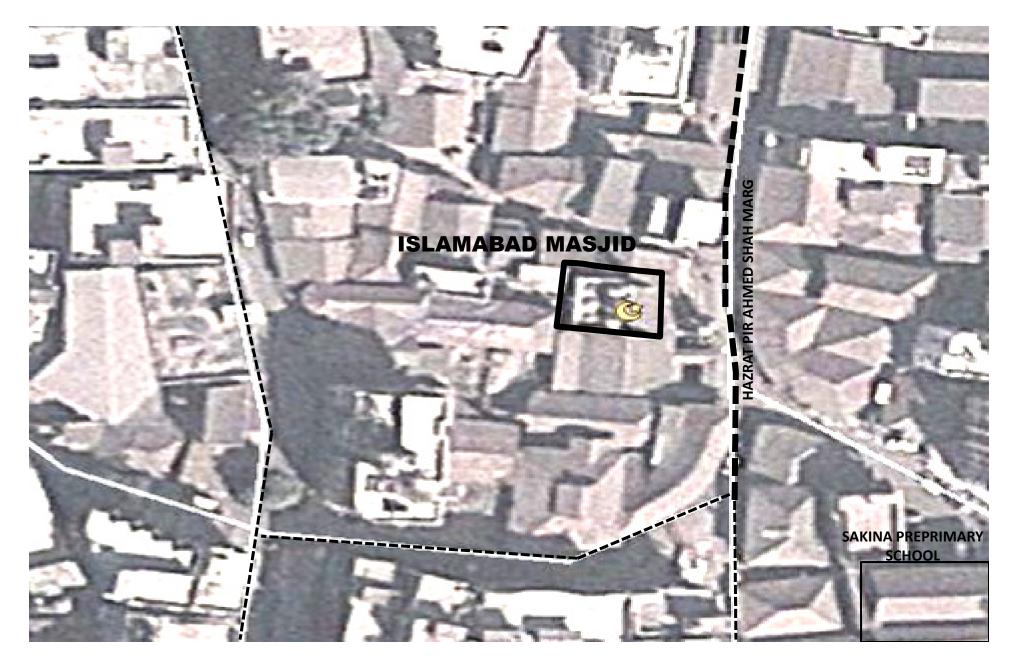


Roadside view of the masjid



Minarets

SITE NO:BWU13 NAME: ISLAMABAD MASJID



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Sakina Preprimary School, Bengalpura

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Sakina Preprimary School, Bengalpura
	District	Thane
1.2	Tehshil	Bhiwandi
	City	Bhiwandi
	Ward	Not Known
	Village Identification	Not applicable BWU14
1.02		Nil
	Number	
1.04	CS No	2040 / 2041
1.05	Street Name 1	49-50, Hazrat Pir Ahmed Shah Marg, Bengalpura
1.06	Street Name 2	Hafsan Alley Marg
1.07	Area / Locality	Bengalpura
	Nearby landmark if any	Islamabad Masjid
1.09	Pin Code	421302
1.10	Current Owner	Bhiwandi Weavers' Association Society
1.11	Type of Owner	Trust
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Educational Institute
1.13	Current Use	School
1.14	Type of Use	Institutional
1.15	Age	Around 60 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Not defined
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 500 sq.mt
	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	ш
1.20	Brief Detail	The structure situated on a corner plot, next to Islamabad Masjid, earlier served the purpose of a handloom mill owned by a prime textile mill owner, Samad Sheikh. Enclosing a courtyard, it has typical features like a linear balcony with intricate railings interspersed with pairs of slender of timber columns and decorative wooden brackets. A straight flight wooden staircase with balustrades and railings is one of the assets of the building.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-05-06

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	20th century
2.02		Not known
	Modifications in	
2.03	Extensions/	Not known
	Modifications	
	Details	

2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Samad Sheikh Power Loom, Bengalpura
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Handloom textile mill
	Historical Significance	The structure earlier served the purpose of a handloom mill and was owned by Samad Sheikh, a textile mill owner. In 1973 he donated the building for a pre-primary school. This is the only school for preprimary children in Samad Nagar area for people who cannot afford the other expensive schools in Bhiwandi.
1	Cultural Significance	Nil
1	Architectural Significance	The structure is situated on a corner plot on Hazrat Pir Ahmed Shah Marg, Bengalpura; next to Islamabad Masjid. It is a typical British colonial structure with projecting balcony on the first floor level. The balcony is supported by decorative wooden brackets. Wooden staircase in straight flight with balustrades and railings redone in wood. Gable end roofing in wooden rafters and battens construction covered with Mangalore tiles. Full size openings in three parts in segmental arched window openings (nonstructural). The shutters are in wood with iron grills.
	Townscape Significance	The structure is situated on a corner plot on Hazrat Pir Ahmed Shah Marg, Bengalpura; next to Islamabad Masjid.
2.10	Other Significance	Balcony on the first floor is supported with decorative wooden brackets. Decorative cornice bands runs at plinth, first floor and at roof level.
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),C(she)
1 '	Recommended Grade	III

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	9m (approx.)		
3.02	No. of Floors	G+1		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Load bearing structure using stone, bricks and wood	No apparent threat	Good
3.04	Plinth	1 m high plinth in Black Basalt stone	Good condition.	Good
3.05	Walls	The original structure was made up of 18 inch thick rubble masonry walls. Certain walls were rebuilt in 1973 in brick when the structure was turned into a school.	In good condition. Plastered and painted as a part of maintenance.	Good
3.06	Floors	The ground floor is covered in ceramic tiles. The first floor is still in wooden construction and will be replaced in RCC soon.	Flooring on the ground floor is in good condition. First floor in wooden to be redone soon.	Major Repair
3.07	Stairs	Wooden staircase in straight flight with balustrades and railings in wood.	Wooden staircase well maintained and redone.	Good
3.08	Openings	Full size openings in three parts in segmental arched window openings (nonstructural). The shutters are in wood with iron grills.	In good condition.	Good
3.09	Roof	Gable end roofing in wooden rafters and battens construction covered in Mangalore tiles.	In good condition. No leakages observed.	Good
3.10	Articulation	Not much articulation on façade. Pilasters seen on some parts of the external façade.	In good condition.	Good
3.11	Finishes	Plastered and oil painted walls, maintained and redone at intervals.	In good condition.	Good
3.12	Furniture	None of heritage value	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	No compound wall	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Large open space in front of building used by adjacent shopkeepers and mill workers for parking.	Fairly maintained	Good
3.15	Lighting	Natural and artificial lighting	Ample amount of natural lighting as school is used only during daytime.	Good
3.16	Ventilation	Full size openings	Sufficient natural ventilation.	Good
3.17	Electricity	Torrent power	Wiring needs maintenance	Minor Repair

3.18	Water Supply	Bhiwandi Nizampur City Municipal Corporation	Fair	Minor Repair
	Plumbing & Drainage	Plumbing and drainage is provided for the toilets needs maintenance	Leakage observed near toilets.	Minor Repair
	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not provided	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	No major changes are observed.		
	Overall Maintenance Status	The school is maintained on a regular basis and the overall maintenance is quite good.		
3.23	Overall Condition	food		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None	
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	There are no major threats to the building. It is maintained on a regular basis. There is threat of use of incongruent materials for repair works.	
4.03	Additional Notes	Guidelines for Interventions A public building is associated with local history and with important personalities in political and cultural fields. The built structure may or may not have a strong aesthetical value but needs to be preserved in its original visual character. However new needs of the users and the visitors can be accommodated with respect to extra amenities, improved services, including structural repairs. These may be addressed but work should not be undertaken in an indiscriminate manner. The repair / restoration work should be undertaken under the guidance of a local historian, a conservation architect and a structural engineer experienced in carrying repairs of such historic structures. The open landscape surrounding the structure should be designed and maintained well. It may be equipped with appropriate seating, pathways and garbage bins. The historical and socio-cultural significance of the institutional building narrated on a plaque/board erected at the entrance would increase the public consciousness towards the history of the town.	
4.04	References		
	Books/Documents	Draft of The Maharashtra heritage Conservation Bill 2002	
		Guidelines for Conservation: A Technical Manual, Bernard Feilden, INTACH1989, Delhi	
	WebSites	Nil	
	Persons	Dr. Dawood Dalvi, historian	

Images

Site No.: BWU14 Name: Sakina Preprimary School

Photographs:



External view of the building



Wooden brackets



External view of the building



Inside the building



External view of the building



Inside the building

SITE NO:BWU14 NAME: SAKINA PREPRIMARY SCHOOL



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Saudagar Mohalla - Building No.1

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Saudagar Mohalla - Building No.1
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Bhiwandi
	City	Bhiwandi
	Ward	Not known
	Village	Not applicable
	Identification	BWU15
	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	Not known
1.05	Street Name 1	Saudagar Mohalla Street
1.06	Street Name 2	No name
1.07	Area / Locality	Saudagar Mohalla
	Nearby landmark if any	Islamabad Masjid
1.09	Pin Code	421302
1.10	Current Owner	Name not known
1.11	Type of Owner	Private
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Owner occupied
1.13	Current Use	Residence, Commercial
1.14	Type of Use	Mixed
1.15	Age	Approx. 100 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Not known
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Not known
	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	III
1.20	Brief Detail	This a large house with simple details and has typical features observed in the other houses of the Muslim traders of Saudagar Mohalla. It is rectangular in plan with black basalt stone plinth and thick stone walls. The prominent entrance verandah on ground floor has semi circular arches and the balcony on first floor has decorative railings.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-04-15

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Late 19th century
	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Not known

2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Residence	
	Historical Significance	Saudagar Mohalla has residences of Muslim trading community. The mohalla came into existence when the Arabs came to Bhiwandi during the Maratha period to sell Persian horses and later settled here by marrying the locals. This house is part of this Mohalla.	
	Cultural Significance	1	
2.08	Architectural Significance	It is a small scale G+1 storey residence with Mangalore tile sloping roof. The house is rectangular in plan and has black basalt stone plinth and 600mm thick stone walls. The building has a prominent entrance verandah on the ground floor. The verandah has semi circular arches. An external wooden simple straight flight staircase leads to the first floor balcony. The balcony on the first floor has decorative railings. The ground floor windows have semi circular arches while windows on the first floor are rectangular in shape. a cornice band seen at the first floor level. There are rectangular wooden columns with decorative capitals. The first floor has wooden flooring supported on wooden columns.	
2.09	Townscape Significance	This ground floor structure with attic is situated on a corner plot with roads on two sides and a semi-open porch with an interesting roof pattern.	
2.10	Other Significance	This is a G+1 floor structure with a very interesting profile of Mangalore tile sloping roof which ends with a wooden facia board. The entrance porch makes it even more interesting. It has features like inbuilt storage and a paneled, pivoted door with architrave.	
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(his)	
2.12	Recommended Grade	III	

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	8m (approx.)		
3.02	No. of Floors	G+1		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Load bearing structure using basalt stone, bricks and timber	No apparent threats	Good
3.04	Plinth	0.6 m high Black basalt stone plinth	In good condition and no cracks observed.	Good
3.05	Walls	Walls made in stone 12" thick rubble masonry, internal walls in brick 12" thick.	In good condition and no cracks observed.	Good
3.06	Floors	First floor has wooden flooring supported on wooden columns.	In good condition. Wooden flooring on 1st floor	Good
3.07	Stairs	External wooden simple straight flight staircase leads to the first floor balcony.	Staircase is in good condition.	Good
3.08	Openings	Ground floor windows have semi circular arches while windows on first floor are rectangular in shape. Wooden window shutters have louvers.	In good condition.	Good
3.09	Roof	Composite Mangalore tile pitched roof with highly carved out wooden fascia board.	In good condition. No leakages observed.	Good
3.10	Articulation	Highly carved out wooden fascia boards runners all along the building except on the roof of porch area where plain fascia board is fixed.	In fair condition	Minor Repair
3.11	Finishes	Externally and internally building has been recently plastered and painted.	Dampness seen at certain places.	-
3.12	Furniture	Nothing of heritage value	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	None	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Small open space in front.	Not applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	Natural and artificial lighting	Fair amount of natural lighting on ground. Window openings above provide good lighting.	Good
3.16	Ventilation	Natural and artificial ventilation	Good ventilation due to full size window openings.	Good

3.17	Electricity	Torrent Power	Poor condition	Major Repair
3.18	Water Supply	Bhiwandi Nizampur City Municipal Corporation	Poor condition	Major Repair
	Plumbing & Drainage	Drainage on back side of structure. Poor maintenance of backside façade.	Poor condition	Major Repair
	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not provided	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	No major changes are seen in the form of the structure. No structural changes have been done till now. Parts of structure have been replastered internally.		
	Overall Maintenance Status	The overall maintenance of the house is fair.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None	
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	There are no major threats to the structure. It is maintained by the owner on a regular basis. But there is threat of use of incongruent materials for repair works.	
4.03	Additional Notes	Guidelines for Interventions A family residence has many layers of memories associated with different spaces inside and outside the house. All historical documents with respect to the construction of the houses, ownerships as well as archival material like photographs, paintings and artifacts should be systematically noted and preserved by the owners or by the local museums. This archival material, along with the structure itself, forms part of the familial cultural heritage. However the increasing need for extra space, extra amenities, concerns of security and improved services compel the residents to undertake changes, including structural changes. While the requirements need to be addressed, the changes should not be done indiscriminately. They should be undertaken under the guidance of a conservation architect and a structural engineer. Restoration of carved stones, carved wood or plaster moulding should be undertaken only with the help of skilled artisans. As far as possible no original material or fabric should be removed unless the damage is irreparable. Any additions of walls, changing finishing materials should respect the existing materials and integrate harmoniously with the whole and be as close as possible to the original. The wooden railings, trellis work, if damaged, should be replaced by the same material. The old work and finishes which are undamaged should not be tampered with. Only parts that are structurally damaged should be restored. These interventions must be documented in written records. It is recommended that at the entrance gate abutting the road, a board/plaque may be installed narrating the historical significance of the house.	
4.04	References		
	Books/Documents	Draft of The Maharashtra Heritage Conservation Bill 2002 Guidelines for Conservation : A Technical Manual, Bernard Feilden, INTACH1989, Delhi	
	WebSites	NIL	
	Persons	Dr. Dawood Dalvi, historian	

Images

Site No.: BWU15 Photographs:

Name: Building No. 1, Saudagar Mohalla



Front of the building



Balcony on first floor



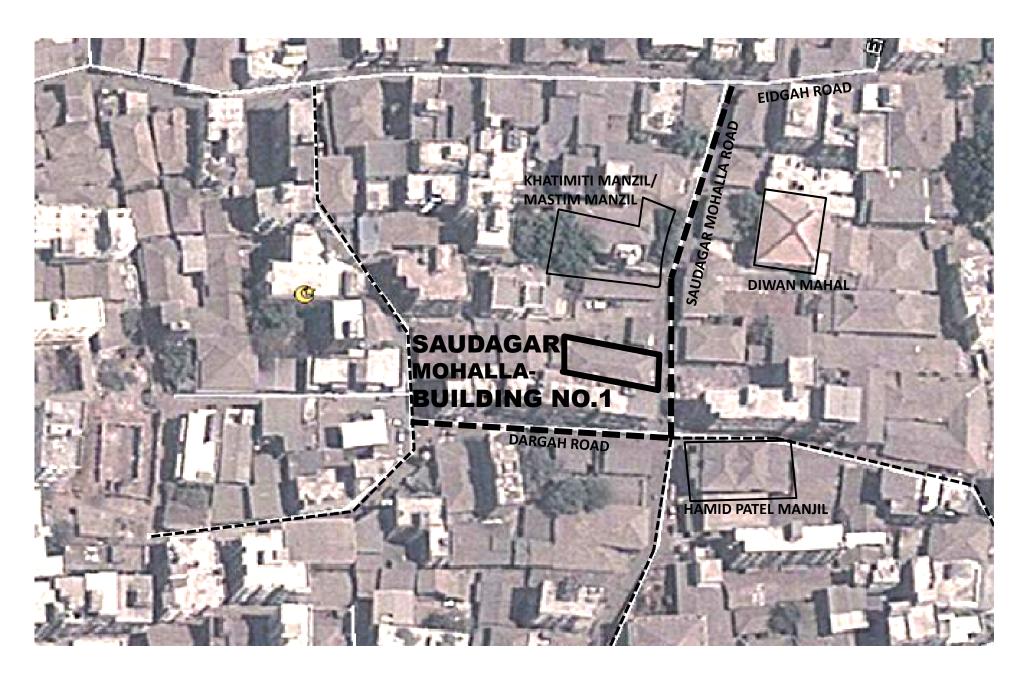
Corner view of the building



Entrance and porch

SITE NO:BWU15

NAME: SAUDAGAR MOHALLA- BUILDING NO.1



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Khatimiti Manzil / Mastim Manzil

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Khatimiti Manzil / Mastim Manzil
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Bhiwandi
	City	Bhiwandi
	Ward	Not known
	Village	Not applicable
	Identification	BWU16
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	2758
1.05	Street Name 1	Saudagar Mohalla Road
1.06	Street Name 2	Dargah Road
1.07	Area / Locality	Bhiwandi
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Islamabad Masjid
1.09	Pin Code	421302
1.10	Current Owner	Name not known
1.11	Type of Owner	Private
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Owner occupied
1.13	Current Use	Residence+Commercial
1.14	Type of Use	Mixed
1.15	Age	More than 100 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Not defined
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 200 sq.mt
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	III
1.20	Brief Detail	This is a rectangular shaped ground storied house with an attic. The building has a 1m high stone plinth and a semi-open veranda with old wooden benches.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-05-05

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	19th century
	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Khatimiti Building, Saudagar Mohalla
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Residence

	Historical Significance	Not much history of the building is known. The building is constructed in line with the architectural style of the surrounding area. It is a load bearing structure with a stone plinth, brick masonry superstructure and wooden structural members.	
1	Cultural Significance	Nil	
	Architectural Significance	This is a rectangular shaped ground floor house with an attic. The building has 1m high stone plinth. There is a semi-open veranda with old wooden benches. The wooden posts rest on stone base and have ornamented wooden capital. All windows on the front façade are of full height with wooden panels and coloured stain glass. An L-shaped straight flight staircase leads to the first floor. The building has a Mangalore tile composite sloping roof resting on exposed unfinished wooden structural system. There is stone flooring on the ground floor and in the front court. The first floor has wooden flooring supported with wooden columns. Pilasters are seen on the external façade.	
1	Townscape Significance Situated in Saudagar Mohalla, it is a small size ground floor structure.		
2.10	Other Significance	It has features like inbuilt storage and paneled entrance door with architrave. There is a highly ornamental cornice on the facade. The building has ornamental timber work.	
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(his),C(she)	
2.12	Recommended Grade	III	

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	6m (Approx.)		
3.02	No. of Floors	G+Attic		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Load bearing structure using stone, bricks and wood	No apparent threat	Good
3.04	Plinth	Black Basalt stone plinth, plastered and covered with stone tiles.	Stone plinth is in good condition, plastered and covered in tiles.	Good
3.05	Walls	Originally 18 inch thick stone walls replaced by 14 inch thick brick walls during maintenance in 1937.	14 inch thick Brick walls rebuilt in 1937, in fair condition, and to be redone soon	Major Repair
3.06	Floors	Stone flooring on ground floor and in the front court. The first floor has wooden flooring and is rarely used.	Stone floor on ground floor and verandah with ceramic tiles in interiors. Wooden flooring of attic to be redone soon.	Major Repair
3.07	Stairs	Staircase to go to attic is in stone with wooden handrails and balusters.	Stone staircase is well maintained.	Good
3.08	Openings	Small size windows, 3ft. high with opening shutters in wood. Only ventilation openings on first floor, with wooden shutters and iron grills.	Windows and shutters in good condition, well maintained and oil painted regularly.	Good
3.09	Roof	Wooden rafters and batten construction with Mangalore tiles redone as per requirement for maintenance.	Mangalore tiles changed at intervals and wooden roofing elements varnished and checked for joints at certain intervals.	Good
3.10	Articulation	Not much articulation	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Replastered, repainted walls and finishing, well maintained.	Fairly maintained	Good
3.12	Furniture	Old wooden trunks (sanduks) in large size of heritage value.	Fairly maintained	Minor Repair
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	2m high compound wall, partially iron grills with iron gate on 1m high plinth.	Fairly maintained	Minor Repair
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Front open space inside compound wall with seating facilities and semi covered verandah facing street.	Fairly maintained	Good
3.15	Lighting	Natural and artificial lighting	Fair amount of artificial lighting, natural lighting is not sufficient due to close proximity of buildings	Minor Repair
3.16	Ventilation	Natural and artificial ventilation	Fair amount of ventilation	Minor Repair

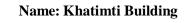
3.17	Electricity	Torrent power	Unplanned wiring	Minor Repair
3.18	Water Supply	Bhiwandi Nizampur City Municipal Corporation	Fair	Minor Repair
	Plumbing & Drainage	Plumbing and drainage pipes are in good condition	Fairly maintained	Minor Repair
	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not provided	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	The external ornamentation is maintained and preserved. The building is internally suitable for dwelling. There are no major changes in form. In 1937 structural walls and columns were redone in brick and RCC respectively due to dilapidation. They are replastered and repainted at certain intervals.		
	Overall Maintenance Status	The building is maintained regularly and the maintenance is fair.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The building is maintained on a regular basis. There is threat of use of incongruent materials for repair works. This should be discouraged.
4.03	Additional Notes	The building is in good condition. The structure and the entire plot should be delineated and protected. Guidelines for Interventions: A family residence has many layers of memories associated with different spaces inside and outside the house. All historical documents with respect to the construction of the houses, ownerships as well as archival material like photographs, paintings and artifacts should be systematically noted and preserved by the owners or by the local museums. These archival material forms along with the structure itself, are part of the familial cultural heritage. However the increasing need for extra space, extra amenities, concerns of security and improved services compel the residents to undertake changes, including structural changes. While the requirements need to be addressed, the changes should not be done indiscriminately. They should be undertaken under the guidance of a conservation architect and structural engineer. Restoration of carved stones, carved wood or plaster moulding should be undertaken only with the help of skilled artisans. As far as possible no original material or fabric should be removed unless the damage is irreparable. Any additions of walls, changing finishing materials should respect the existing materials and integrate harmoniously with the whole and be as close as possible to the original. The wooden railings, trellis work if damaged should be replaced by the same material. The old work and finishes which are undamaged should not be tampered with. Only parts that are structurally damaged should be restored. These interventions must be documented in written records. It is recommended that at the entrance gate abutting the road, a board/plaque may be installed narrating the historical significance of the house.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Draft of The Maharashtra heritage Conservation Bill 2002
		Guidelines for Conservation : A Technical Manual, Bernard Feilden, INTACH1989, Delhi
	WebSites	Nil
	Persons	Dr. Dawood Dalvi, Historian

Images

Site No.: BWU16 Photographs:





Front of the building



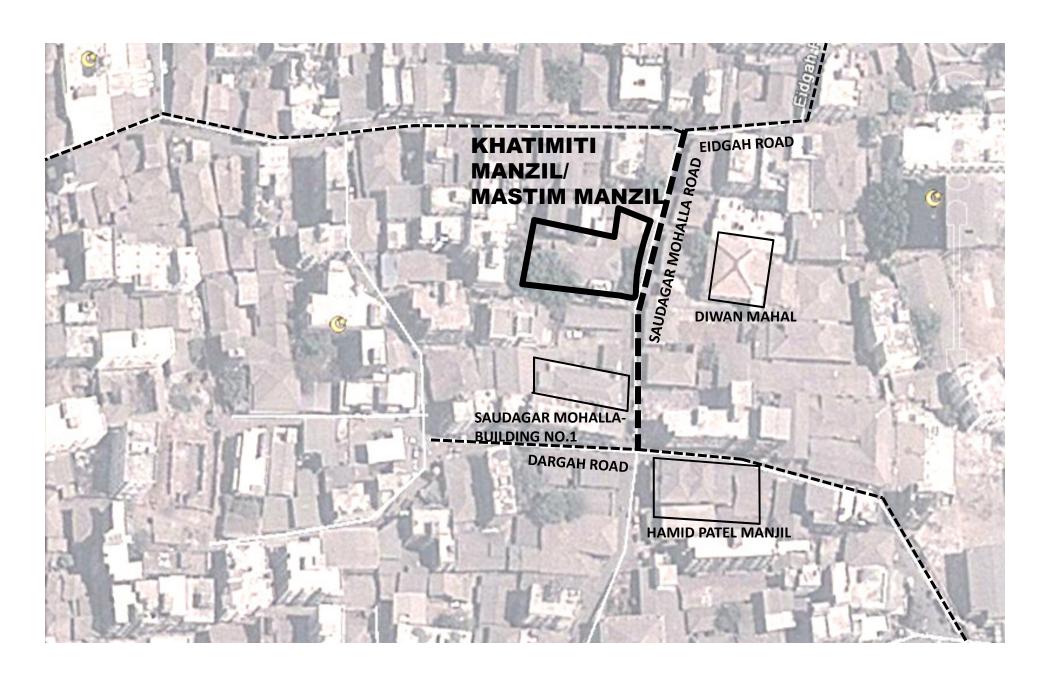
Roadside view of the building



Corner of the building.

SITE NO:BWU16

NAME: KHATIMITI MANZIL/ MASTIM MANZIL



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Diwan Mahal

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Diwan Mahal
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Bhiwandi
	City	Bhiwandi
	Ward	Not known
	Village	Not applicable
	Identification	BWU17
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	2765
1.05	Street Name 1	Saudagar Mohalla Street
1.06	Street Name 2	Not applicable
1.07	Area / Locality	Saudagar Mohalla
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Jama Masjid
1.09	Pin Code	421302
1.10	Current Owner	Name not known
1.11	Type of Owner	Private
1.12	Type of Occupancy	not occupied
1.13	Current Use	Not in use
1.14	Type of Use	Not in use
1.15	Age	Around 100 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Not known
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Not known
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	III
1.20	Brief Detail	This structure has a high stone plinth. Large flight of steps lead to the plinth and the entrance verandah which has large semi circular arched openings. The first floor has a combination of small and full height wooden windows which were earlier decorated with stained glass, railings and frames. A decorative cornice band is seen on the first floor, while ground floor has a plain simple cornice band.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-04-15

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Late 19th century
1	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Diwan Mahal

2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Residence
2.06	Historical Significance	This house is part of Saudagar Mohalla, which has residences of the Muslim trading community. The mohalla came into existence when the Arabs came to Bhiwandi during the Maratha period to sell Persian horses and later settled here by marrying the locals.
2.07	Cultural Significance	Nil
2.08	Architectural Significance	It is a G+1 storied vernacular structure with Mangalore tile sloping roof. It has rough black basalt stone plinth and the walls are of 12" thick bricks. It is a rectangular structure and has a small amount of open space in front. The steps from the road lead to its entrance verandah which has arched openings. The first floor has a combination of small and full height wooden windows, railings and frames. a decorative cornice band is seen on the first floor, while the ground floor has a plain simple cornice band, there are rectangular wooden columns with decorative capitals. The first floor has wooden flooring supported on wooden columns. Currently the building is not in use.
2.09	Townscape Significance	The palatial residential building is situated in Saudaghar Mohalla.
2.10	Other Significance	It has features like inbuilt storage and paneled entrance door with architrave. The façade has a highly ornamental cornice. Pilasters are prominently seen on the external façade.
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(his),C(she)
2.12	Recommended Grade	ш

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	9m (approx.)		
3.02	No. of Floors	G+1		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Load bearing structure using basalt stone, bricks and timber	No apparent threats	Good
3.04	Plinth	1.5 m high Black basalt stone plinth	In good condition and no cracks observed.	Good
3.05	Walls	Walls made in stone 12" thick rubble masonry, internal walls in brick 12" thick.	Walls are redone in brick wherever required internally.	Good
3.06	Floors	The flooring is in stone tiles in verandah and front open space. Internal flooring for ground floor and first floor is in timber	In good condition. Wooden flooring on 1st floor needs repair.	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	Spiral staircase in wooden treads and risers with twisted balusters and handrail carved with motifs in wood.	Spiral staircase is in good condition.	Good
3.08	Openings	Ground and first floor has full height semi circular arch window openings. Wooden window shutters have louvers.	In good condition.	Good
3.09	Roof	Pyramidal sloping roofing constructed in wood and covered with Mangalore tiles.	In good condition. No leakages observed.	Good
3.10	Articulation	The external front façade shows pilasters with carved capitals. Prominent comice band runs at the first floor.	Not well maintained	Major Repair
3.11	Finishes	External façade is plastered with motifs carved in stone or plaster.	Not well maintained	Major Repair
3.12	Furniture	Nothing of heritage value	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	No existing compound wall	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Nice semi covered verandah as a threshold space.	In fair condition	-
3.15	Lighting	Natural lighting and artificial lighting	Fair amount of natural lighting on ground. Window openings above provides good lighting.	Good
3.16	Ventilation	Natural and artificial ventilation	Good natural ventilation due to full size window openings, artificial ventilation not so good.	Minor Repair

3.17	Electricity	Torrent Power	Wiring needs repair	Minor Repair
3.18	Water Supply	Bhiwandi Nizampur City Municipal Corporation	No maintenance	Major Repair
	Plumbing & Drainage	Drainage on back side of structure. Poor maintenance of backside façade. Cracks and plants are seen on façade.	No maintenance	Major Repair
	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not provided	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	No major changes are seen in the form. No structural changes have been done till now. Parts of structure have been replastered internally with incongruent materials.		
	Overall Maintenance Status	Since the structure is not occupied, it is not maintained.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The building lies completely unoccupied due to which it is neglected and not maintained. This will lead to deterioration of the condition of the building.
4.03	Additional Notes	Guidelines for Interventions: A family residence has many layers of memories associated with different spaces inside and outside the house. All historical documents with respect to the construction of the houses, ownerships as well as archival material like photographs, paintings and artifacts should be systematically noted and preserved by the owners or by the local museums. These archival material forms along with the structure itself, are part of the familial cultural heritage. However the increasing need for extra space, extra amenities, concerns of security and improved services compel the residents to undertake changes, including structural changes. While the requirements need to be addressed, the changes should not be done indiscriminately. They should be undertaken under the guidance of a conservation architect and structural engineer. Restoration of carved stones, carved wood or plaster moulding should be undertaken only with the help of skilled artisans. As far as possible no original material or fabric should be removed unless the damage is irreparable. Any additions of walls, changing finishing materials should respect the existing materials and integrate harmoniously with the whole and be as close as possible to the original. The wooden railings, trellis work if damaged should be replaced by the same material. The old work and finishes which are undamaged should not be tampered with. Only parts that are structurally damaged should be restored. These interventions must be documented in written records. It is recommended that at the entrance gate abutting the road, a
4.04	References	board/plaque may be installed narrating the historical significance of the house.
1.04		Dunch of The Mahamahtma haritage Conservation Bill 2002
	Books/Documents	Draft of The Maharashtra heritage Conservation Bill 2002 Guidelines for Conservation: A Technical Manual, Bernard Feilden, INTACH1989, Delhi
	WebSites	Nil
	Persons	Dr.Dawood Dalvi, historian

Images

Site No.: BWU17 Photographs:



Front verandah



Front part of the building



Roadside view of the building

Name: Diwan Mahal

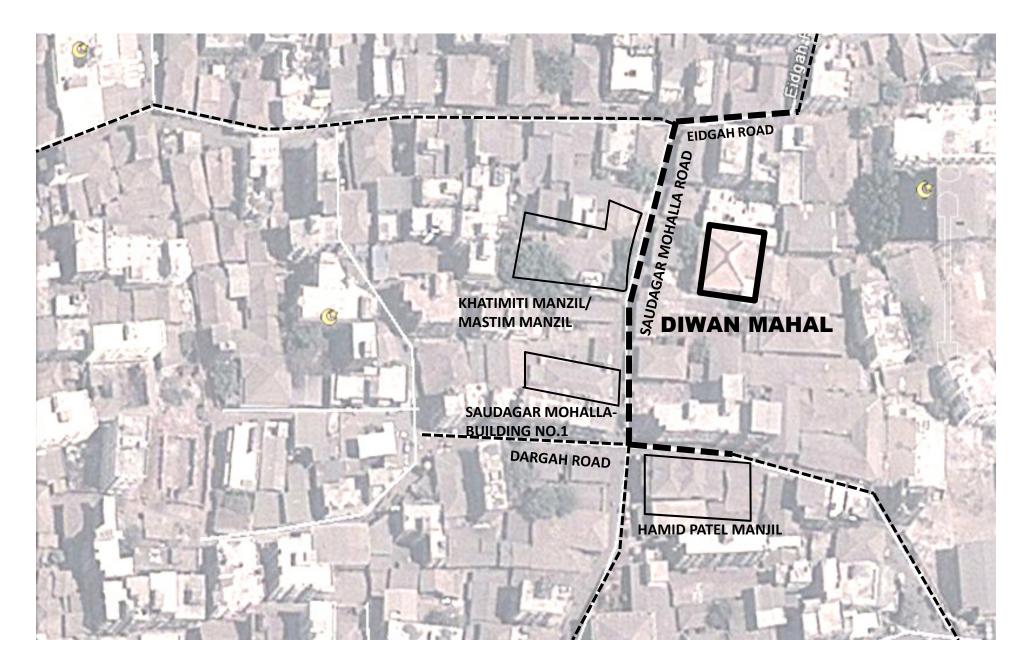


Wooden structural system in the verandah



Window on the first floor

SITE NO:BWU17 NAME:DIWAN MAHAL



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Hamid Patel Manzil

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Hamid Patel Manzil
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Bhiwandi
	City	Bhiwandi
	Ward	Not Known
	Village	Not applicable
	Identification	BWU18
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	Not known
1.05	Street Name 1	Saudagar Mohalla Road
1.06	Street Name 2	Dargah Road
1.07	Area / Locality	Saudagar Mohalla
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Jama Masjid
1.09	Pin Code	421302
1.10	Current Owner	Patel family
1.11	Type of Owner	Private
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Owner occupied
1.13	Current Use	Residence
1.14	Type of Use	Residential
1.15	Age	Approx. 100 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Not defined
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 100 sq.mt
1.18	Condition of building	Major Repair
1.19	Grade	IIA
1.20	Brief Detail	The structure was constructed soon after the nearby Jama Masjid was built. Similar patterns of intricate detailing are seen on the façades of both the structures. This symmetrically designed structure is highlighted with windows in multifoliated pointed arches and intricately carved mouldings around. There are large balconies overlooking the court below, and the hip roof with dormer windows also enhance the architectural character of the building.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-05-05

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	1905 - 1910
	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None

2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Hamid Patel Manzil
	` '	
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Residence
	Historical Significance	The structure is known to be nearly 90 years old and is built on the lines of the Jama Masjid nearby. Hence similar patterns of intricate detailing are seen on façades of both structures. There are certain typical features like the verandah and balcony on the first floor with intricate railing work which belong to the houses of this period.
2.07	Cultural Significance	Nil
2.08	Architectural Significance	It is the only structure in the area that still has intricate and decorative motifs on its external façade and a forecourt that stands out. This is a rectangular shaped building with 1m high ashlar masonry black basalt stone plinth with wooden post and runner frame. The walls are 18" thick rubble masonry and the internal walls in brick are 14" thick. There is a composite Mangalore tile sloping roof with a dormer window on one side. The full size window openings are multifoliated arches and have intricately carved mouldings around. These arches are unique and very rarely to be seen in the surrounding area. This is the only structure in the whole area that has huge balconies overlooking the court below on the front façade. The verandah and the front open space have stone tile flooring. Internal flooring is in ceramic tiles for the ground floor and wooden flooring for first floor. External façade is plastered with motifs carved in stone or plaster.
2.09	Townscape Significance	The palatial residential building is situated next to Jama Masjid, which is a landmark in Bhiwandi.
2.10	Other Significance	There are full size window openings in multifoliated arches and intricately carved mouldings around. These arches are unique and very rarely seen in the buildings in the surrounding area. This is the only structure in the whole area with huge balconies overlooking the court below on the front façade.
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(his),C(she)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IIA

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	9m (approx.)		
3.02	No. of Floors	G+1		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Load bearing structure with use of stone, bricks and wood.	No apparent threat observed	Good
3.04	Plinth	2 m high Black basalt stone plinth	In good condition plastered whenever required.	Good
3.05	Walls	Walls made in stone 18" thick rubble masonry, internal walls in brick 14" thick.	Walls are redone in brick wherever required.	Good
3.06	Floors	The flooring is in stone tiles in verandah and front open space. Internal flooring is in ceramic tiles for ground floor, while first floor is in wooden flooring.	In good condition. Wooden flooring on 1st floor to be redone soon.	Major Repair
3.07	Stairs	Spiral staircase in wooden treads and risers with twisted balusters and handrail carved with motifs in wood.	Spiral staircase is in good condition	Good
3.08	Openings	Windows in internal parts of structure are 3 ft. high with wooden shutters filled with carvings of flowers and leaf motifs. On the ground floor external façade, full size windows, 7ft. high framed in lancet arches are seen. The first floor has semicircular arches (nonstructural) with similar motifs. The ground floor has stained glass panels while first floor has plain or textured glass panels.	In good condition. Broken glass has been replaced keeping in mind the earlier façade.	Good
3.09	Roof	Composite sloping roofing with dormer window on one side constructed in wood and covered with Mangalore tiles.	In good condition. No leakages observed.	Good
3.10	Articulation	The external front façade shows carvings in walls around the window openings, with two different types of arches (nonstructural) seen on one façade, which is rare in the area.	Back and side facades have not been maintained as those parts of structure are not used because of lack of maintenance owing to financial problems.	Major Repair
3.11	Finishes	External façade is plastered with motifs carved in stone or plaster.	Fairly maintained	Good

3.12	Furniture	None of heritage value	Not applicable	_
	Compound/Fence/ Gate	2m high compound wall, with decorative grill painted. Gate on plinth, 1m high from ground level.	Fairly maintained	Good
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Nice forecourt for sitting and waiting, with a semi covered verandah as a threshold space.	Fair condition	Minor Repair
3.15	Lighting	Natural lighting on ground. Balcony above provides lighting on above floor.	Fair amount of natural lighting on ground. Balcony above provides good lighting on above floor.	Good
3.16	Ventilation	Natural ventilation due to full size window openings.	Good ventilation	Good
3.17	Electricity	Torrent Power	Unplanned wiring	Minor Repair
3.18	Water Supply	Bhiwandi Nizampur City Municipal Corporation	In fair condition	Minor Repair
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Drainage on back side of structure.	Not maintained properly	Minor Repair
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not provided	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	No major changes seen in form apart from temporary roof extension of AC sheets in front verandah. Parts of the structure have been replastered internally.		ıh.
	Overall Maintenance Status	Only a part of the structure is used and maintained by the residents. Finishing of the external facade are to be redone soon. Rear and side facades are in poor condition.		
3.23	Overall Condition Major Repair			

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None	
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	Only a part of the structure is used and maintained by the residents. Rear and side facades are in poor condition. The structure needs proper and regular maintenance.	
4.03	Additional Notes	The structure as well as the entire plot needs to be delineated and protected. Guidelines for Interventions A family residence has many layers of memories associated with different spaces inside and outside the house. All historical documents with respect to the construction of the houses, ownerships as well as archival material like photographs, paintings and artifacts should be systematically noted and preserved by the owners or by the local museums. This archival material, along with the structure itself, forms part of the familial cultural heritage. However the increasing need for extra space, extra amenities, concerns of security and improved services compel the residents to undertake changes, including structural changes. While the requirements need to be addressed, the changes should not be done indiscriminately. They should be undertaken under the guidance of a conservation architect and a structural engineer. Restoration of carved stones, carved wood or plaster moulding should be undertaken only with the help of skilled artisans. As far as possible no original material or fabric should be removed unless the damage is irreparable. Any additions of walls, changing finishing materials should respect the existing materials and integrate harmoniously with the whole and be as close as possible to the original. The wooden railings, trellis work, if damaged, should be replaced by the same material. The old work and finishes which are undamaged should not be tampered with. Only parts that are structurally damaged should be restored. These interventions must be documented in written records. It is recommended that at the entrance gate abutting the road, a board/plaque may be installed narrating the historical significance of the house.	
4.04	References		
	Books/Documents	Draft of The Maharashtra heritage Conservation Bill 2002 Guidelines for Conservation : A Technical Manual, Bernard Feilden, INTACH1989, Delhi	
	WebSites	Nil	
	Persons		

Images

Site No.: BWU18 Photographs:



Balcony on the first floor



Roadside view of the building



Internal wooden staircase





Corner view of the house

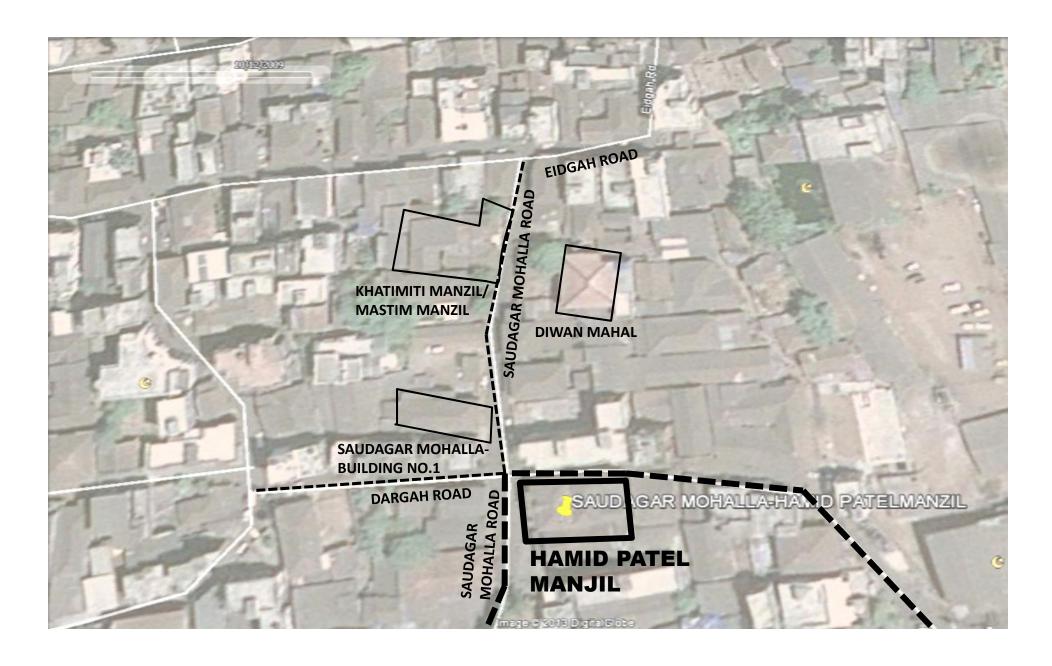


Front verandah



Window with stained glass panels

SITE NO:BWU18 NAME: HAMID PATEL MANJIL



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Jama Masjid, Saudagar Mohalla

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Jama Masjid, Saudagar Mohalla
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Bhiwandi
	City	Bhiwandi
	Ward	Not Known
	Village	Not applicable
	Identification	BWU19
	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	2695
1.05	Street Name 1	Dargah Road
1.06	Street Name 2	Nil
1.07	Area / Locality	Saudagar Mohalla
	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	421302
1.10	Current Owner	Jama Masjid Trust
1.11	Type of Owner	Trust
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Religious building
1.13	Current Use	Masjid
1.14	Type of Use	Religious
1.15		Approximately 200 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Not defined
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 200 sq.mt
	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	IIB
1.20	Brief Detail	Jama Masjid is a prominent structure that stands out in the skyline of the Saudagar Mohalla. The entrance has floral motifs intricately carved in stone. Columns have been replastered and adorned with motifs for the capital and brackets (non structural). The ornamentation has been restored. The first floor has wooden flooring covered with carpets. The window openings are outlined with decorative ornamentation in plaster.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-05-05

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Approximately early 19th century
	Extensions/ Modifications in	Not known
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Not known
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Jama Masjid, Saudagar Mohalla

2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Masjid
2.06	Historical Significance	This is one of the oldest Masjids in Thane district, dating back to 200 years. Hence it is very well known in the Muslim community of Mumbai and adjoining areas. The recent renovation of the Masjid interiors has increased its beauty by restoration of the intricate motifs on the multifoliated arches (non structural).
2.07	Cultural Significance	The mosque is used for various religious activities and also for celebration of festivals.
2.08	Architectural Significance	Jama Masjid stands out exceptionally in the skyline of Saudagar Mohalla along with similar decorative external facades of the surrounding buildings belonging to rich merchants. The recent renovation of the Masjid interiors has increased its beauty by restoration of the intricate motifs on the multifoliated arches (non structural). The entrance is covered in motifs of flowers and leaves intricately carved in stone and redone in plaster wherever required along the compound wall. The internal flooring of public areas look lavish with marble tiles. There are small stubs clad in marble provided for people to sit during washing before prayers. Along with the water body, rows of taps have been arranged neatly along the compound wall in the semi covered courtyard for the same purpose. Columns have been replastered and adorned with motifs for the capital and brackets (non structural). The ornamentation has been restored in a manner to look decorative yet subtle to the eye. The first floor has wooden flooring covered with carpets and windows looking into the gardens all around the structure. The window openings are outlined with decorative ornamentation in plaster. The Masjid provides an ambience of tranquility even in the presence of a large number of people praying together.
2.09	Townscape Significance	This large structure is situated on a corner plot of Saudagar Mohalla, surrounded by streets on three sides. The Mangalore tile sloping roof maintains the language of roofing of structures in the vicinity, with the dome of the Masjid dominating the skyline of the street.
2.10	Other Significance	Nil
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(his),A(cul)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IIB

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	9m (approx.)		
3.02	No. of Floors	G+1		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Load bearing structure	No apparent threats	Good
3.04	Plinth	1 m high black basalt stone plinth	In good condition. No cracks observed. Plinth covered in Marble tiles recently.	Good
3.05	Walls	Walls made up of stone, rubble masonry 18 inch thick on ground floor, and 14 inch thick on first floor level.	In good condition. No cracks or plants seen on external or internal walls.	Good
3.06	Floors	Originally ground floor had stone tiles for flooring, now replaced by Marble tiles with black bordering in certain areas. Stubs of 0.5 m height have been placed in a row around the water body and along taps for washing purpose. These are cladded in black marble from all sides and direct movement around the water body.	In good condition. No sagging or moisture observed on any floors. Use of different tiles for different areas such as anti skid tiles for washing/ wet areas.	Good
3.07	Stairs	Straight flight staircase in stone risers and treads with decorative balustrades and handrails in wood.	In good condition. Balusters and handrails recently varnished and painted for maintenance.	Good
3.08	Openings	Full height 7ft. high windows with wooden shutters in 3 parts for ventilation at different levels. Semi circular arched windows with stained glass panels on ground floor and plain and textured glass panels on first floor.	In good condition. Outlining motifs recently remade in plaster and painted with oil paints.	Good
3.09	Roof	Hip roof with Mangalore tiles placed on sloping roof with wooden rafters and battens.	In good condition. Treated for leakage at certain intervals and no leakages seen.	Good
3.10	Articulation	Subtle decorative motifs on outside of building façade and outlining dome. Interior columns and cornices in decorative mouldings.	Old motifs carved in stone well maintained	Good
3.11	Finishes	Replastered and repainted internally & externally.	Fair	Good
3.12	Furniture	None of heritage value	Not applicable	_

3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	3 m high compound wall 1 m in stone and 2 m above in brick extended recently and rounded at the top. Both entrances decorated in ornamentation in plaster and huge gates built in iron with decorative motifs.	Well maintained	Good
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	The structure has a decent amount of landscaped area around it and small gardens with fruit and flowering trees and shrubs on two sides.	Fair	Good
3.15	Lighting	Natural and artificial	Good amount of natural light.	Good
3.16	Ventilation	Natural and artificial	Good amount of natural ventilation.	Good
3.17	Electricity	Torrent power	Fair	Minor Repair
3.18	Water Supply	Bhiwandi Nizampur City Municipal Corporation	Fair	Minor Repair
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Well maintained Drainage system, water from washing utilized for garden and landscape areas. No signs of water logging seen in or around structure.	Well maintained	Good
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not provided	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	No major changes are seen in the form except that the original outer open space is now covered with temporary AC sheet roofing. On the ground floor, the original stone flooring is replaced by new Marble and / or vitrified tiles. The Masjid is replastered and repainted internally and externally.		
	Overall Maintenance Status	The overall maintenance is good.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	There are no major threats as the building is maintained quite well. But use of incongruent materials for renovation work is a threat, since the building may lose its original character.
4.03	Additional Notes	The structure and its rear space should be delineated and protected. Guidelines for Interventions In religious structures, external spaces, internal spaces and the courtyard space between the structures are part of the collective social heritage. They are public environments and hence need to be constantly maintained. One of the common interventions for religious structures, which are regularly used for worship, is to apply paint over the original masonry of the exterior and the interior of the building. This should be strictly avoided. Restoration of carved stones, carved wood or plaster moulding should be undertaken only if skilled artisans are available. Otherwise, restoration works are to be discouraged. As far as possible, no original material or fabric should be removed unless the damage is irreparable. The old work should not be tampered with. Only parts that are structurally damaged should be restored but under the guidance of the Heritage Conservation Authority/State department of Archeology. However, the new interventions should be distinguishable when observed closely so as not to falsify the archeological or historical evidence. These interventions must be documented in written records.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Draft of The Maharashtra heritage Conservation Bill 2002
		Guidelines for Conservation: A Technical Manual, Bernard Feilden, INTACH1989, Delhi
	WebSites	Nil
	Persons	Dr. Dawood Dalvi, historian

Images

Site No.: BWU19 Photographs:



Roadside view of the Masjid



Windows at first floor level



Prayer hall

Name: Jama Masjid



Prayer hall

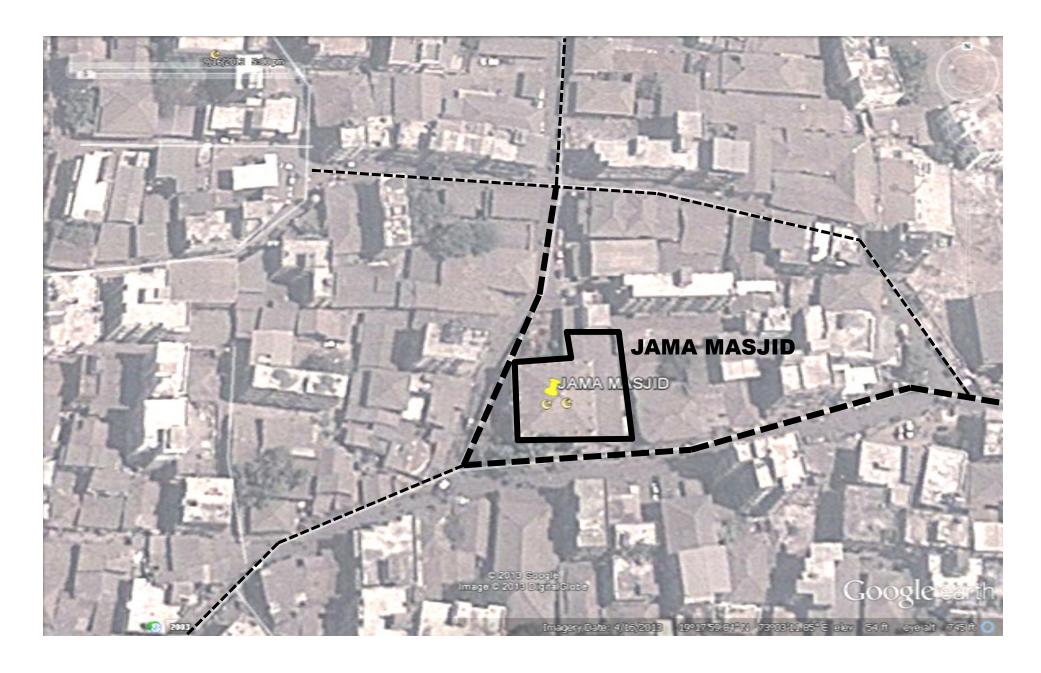


Decorative arches inside



Window with stain glass panels on first floor

SITE NO:BWU19 NAME: JAMA MASJID



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Abdul Malik Building

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Abdul Malik Building
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Bhiwandi
	City	Nizampur
	Ward	Not known
	Village	Not applicable
	Identification	BWU20
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	2573
1.05	Street Name 1	Nizampur Main Road
1.06	Street Name 2	Nil
1.07	Area / Locality	Saudagar Mohalla
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	421302
1.10	Current Owner	Malik family
1.11	Type of Owner	Private
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Owner occupied
1.13	Current Use	Residence
1.14	Type of Use	Residential
1.15	Age	Around 90 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Not defined
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Not known
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	IIA
1.20	Brief Detail	This house in Saudagar Mohalla, although sharing the history and typology with other houses, has a unique architectural merit imparted by its deeply set main wall behind a wide varandah and the detailing of the brackets, niches, plinths etc. This elegant house, the only ground storied house in the area, has a composite structural system and has double brackets at the corner of the covered verandah. The house has an enclosed verandah at the backyard. Internally the house is divided into oti, majhghar and kitchen. Pilasters can be seen on the external walls.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-04-17

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	20th century
	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None

2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Abdul Malik Building	
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Residence	
2.06	Historical Significance	his house is part of Saudagar Mohalla. Saudagar Mohalla has residences of Muslim trading community. Judagar Mohalla came into existence when the Arabs came to Bhiwandi during the Maratha period to sell ersian horses and later settled here by marrying the locals.	
2.07	Cultural Significance	Nil	
2.08	Architectural Significance	This is a square shaped ground storied house. In fact, it is the only building in Saudagar Mohalla which is ground storied. The building has 0.5 m high stone plinth and a semi-open veranda. Circular fluted wooden columns in the verandah have decorative wooden capitals. There are double brackets at the corner of the verandah. Mangalore tile sloping roof has simple facia boards. There are wooden benches in the verandah for sitting. This beautiful house has a composite structural system. Internally the house is divided into oti, majhghar and kitchen. Pilasters can be seen on the external walls. The house has timber double shutter doors and windows. The main door frame has carvings and flutings around it. The backyard has and an enclosed verandah with trees on all sides and small shrubs and planters at the corners.	
2.09	Townscape Significance	This beautiful house is located in the heart of Nizampur, surrounded by residential structures.	
2.10	Other Significance	The brackets supporting the Gothic fluted columns are curved. There are double brackets at the corner columns. The main entrance door frame has carvings and flutings around it. It is the only building in Saudagar Mohalla belonging to ground storied typology.	
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(his),C(she)	
2.12	Recommended Grade	ПА	

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	4.5m		
3.02	No. of Floors	Ground floor		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Load bearing structure using basalt stone, bricks, timber	No apparent threats	Good
3.04	Plinth	Black basalt stone coursed masonry. 0.5m high with exposed stone.	Good (no cracks or settlements observed).	Good
3.05	Walls	Brick walls of 12" thickness. Externally and Internally completely plastered and painted.	Fair (few cracks observed in the plaster).	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	The enclosed verandah has cement flooring while the internal rooms except kitchen has china mosaic tiles on both the levels. Kitchen has cow dung and mud flooring.	Fair (some parts of the coba tiles have been replaced by normal mosaic tiles).	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	None	Not applicable	_
3.08	Openings	Rectangular wooden window openings. Double shutter panel doors and windows in timber. The main door frame has carvings around it.	Fair	Minor Repair
3.09	Roof	Four sided sloping roof with Mangalore tiles and wooden members. At some parts it has unfinished wooden joists and boardings. Simple eaves board at the front facade of the building.	Good (Mangalore tiles well maintained and no broken tiles observed).	Good
3.10	Articulation	Fluted columns and moderately carved brackets. The main entrance door has carvings and flutings made on the main door frame.	Fair	Minor Repair
3.11	Finishes	Externally and internally replastered and repainted.	Fair (no visible damage observed).	Good
3.12	Furniture	Nothing of heritage value	Not applicable	_
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	None	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	None	Not applicable	-

3 15	Lighting	Natural and artificial lighting.	Fair natural and artificial lighting.	Good
	Ventilation	Natural and artificial lighting.	Fair natural and artificial lighting.	Good
3.17	Electricity	Torrent Power	Fair	Minor Repair
3.18	Water Supply	Bhiwandi Nizampur City Municipal Corporation	Fair	Minor Repair
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Fair (new toilets and bathrooms have been added to the house at the backyard with fair enough and approximately natural drainage).	Fair	Good
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not provided	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Toilets and bathrooms have been added in the rear enclosed verandah. n The original flooring is replaced with mosaic tiles and the building has been replastered and repainted externally as well as internally.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The overall maintenance level is fair.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4 01	D P Remarks	None	
	Overall Problems & Threats	There are certain additions to the original structure which are non coherent to the style of the structure. Also, incongruent materials are being used for repair works. These are threats to the structure.	
4.03	Additional Notes	The structure should be delineated and protected. Guidelines for Interventions A family residence has many layers of memories associated with different spaces inside and outside the house. All historical documents with respect to the construction of the houses, ownerships as well as archival material like photographs, paintings and artifacts should be systematically noted and preserved by the owners or by the local museums. This archival material, along with the structure itself, forms part of the familial cultural heritage. However the increasing need for extra space, extra amenities, concerns of security and improved services compel the residents to undertake changes, including structural changes. While the requirements need to be addressed, the changes should not be done indiscriminately. They should be undertaken under the guidance of a conservation architect and a structural engineer. Restoration of carved stones, carved wood or plaster moulding should be undertaken only with the help of skilled artisans. As far as possible no original material or fabric should be removed unless the damage is irreparable. Any additions of walls, changing finishing materials should respect the existing materials and integrate harmoniously with the whole and be as close as possible to the original. The wooden railings, trellis work, if damaged, should be replaced by the same material. The old work and finishes which are undamaged should not be tampered with. Only parts that are structurally damaged should be restored. These interventions must be documented in written records. It is recommended that at the entrance gate abutting the road, a board/plaque may be installed narrating the historical significance of the house.	
4.04	References		
	Books/Documents	Draft of The Maharashtra heritage Conservation Bill 2002	
		Guidelines for Conservation: A Technical Manual, Bernard Feilden, INTACH1989, Delhi	
	WebSites	Nil	
	Persons	Dr.Dawood Dalvi, historian	

Images

Site No.: BWU20 Photographs:



Roadside elevation of the house



Main entrance door



Inside verandah

Name: Abdul Malik Building



Front verandah

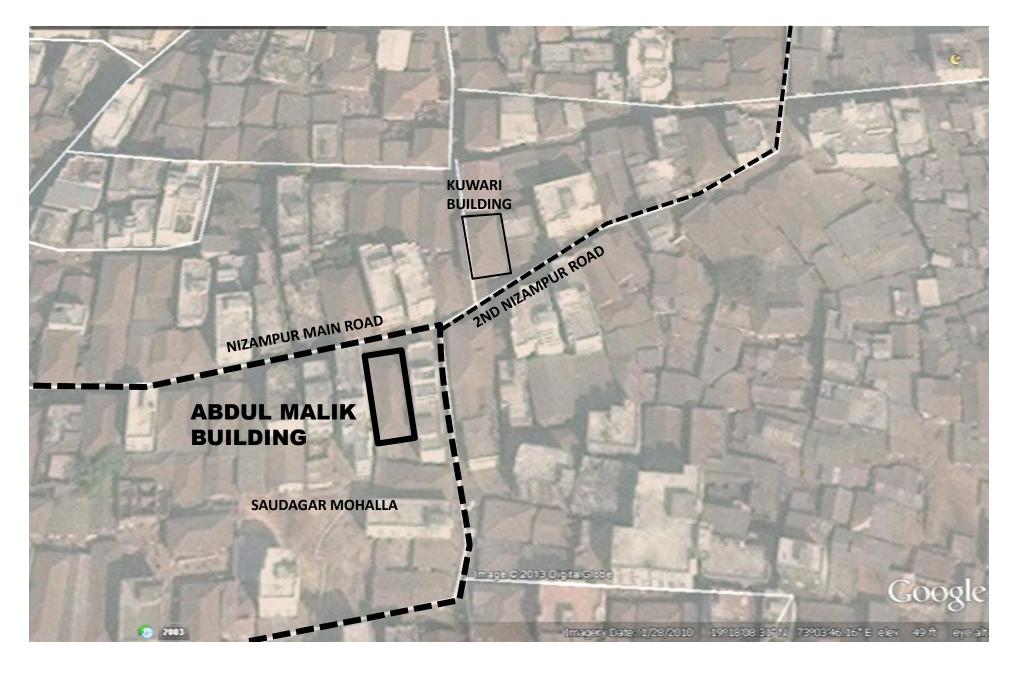


Corner showing pilaster, part of plinth



Close up of the decorative woodwork on main door

SITE NO:BWU20 NAME: ABDUL MALIK BUILDING



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Abdul Raza Kuwari Building

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Abdul Raza Kuwari Building
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Bhiwandi
	City	Nizampur
	Ward	Not known
	Village	Not applicable
	Identification	BWU21
	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	2568
1.05	Street Name 1	Abdul Raza Kuwari Road
1.06	Street Name 2	Nil
1.07	Area / Locality	Nizampur Mohalla
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	
1.10	Current Owner	Kuwari family
1.11	Type of Owner	Private
	** *	Owner occupied
1.13	Current Use	Residence
1.14	Type of Use	Residential
1.15	Age	Around 90 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Not defined
	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Not known
	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	IIA
1.20	Brief Detail	The scale of the building is palatial. The upper floor rooms, without any balconies, are supported on the ground floor verandah. The facade acquires a strong character by dense masonry walls highlighted with a pattern of semi circular arched windows adorned with stained glass and set in rhythmic divisions created with fluted pillasters, decorative comices, and eaves.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-04-16

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Early 20th century
	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Kuwari Building

2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Residence
2.06	Historical Significance	Not much of history of the building is known. The building was built in the early 20th century. It was owned by the British and used as a court building. Later on, the ownership changed and it was transferred to the Kuwari family. Since then it is being used as a residence.
2.07	Cultural Significance	Nil
2.08	Architectural Significance	The palatial residential building is situated in Nizampur has 0.5 m high Black basalt stone plinth. The verandah and front open space has stone flooring. The structure has intricate and decorative motifs on its external façade. A staircase with wooden treads and risers, twisted balusters and handrail in wood carved with motifs leads to the first floor. The ground and first floor windows have semicircular arches. The first floor windows have stained glass panels while ground floor has wooden panels. Sloping roof is constructed in wood and covered with Mangalore tiles. Decorative cornice bands are seen at first floor level. Pilasters with flutings seen on the first floor. Pilasters can be seen on the external walls. Double shutter doors and windows in timber are seen. The main door frame has carvings and flutings around it The backyard has enclosed verandah with trees on all sides and small shrubs and planters at the corners.
2.09	Townscape Significance	This beautiful house is located in the heart of Nizampur, surrounded by residential structures.
2.10	Other Significance	There are decorative cornice bands at first floor level. Pilasters with flutings seen on the first floor. The main entrance door frame has carvings and flutings around it.
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(his),C(she)
2.12	Recommended Grade	ПА

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

	1			
3.01	Height	8m (approx.)		
3.02	No. of Floors	G+1		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Load bearing structure using basalt stone, bricks and timber	No apparent threat	Good
3.04	Plinth	Black basalt stone coursed masonry, 0.5m high with exposed stone.	No cracks or settlements observed	Good
3.05	Walls	Brick walls of 12" thickness. Externally and Internally completely plastered and painted.	Fair, few cracks observed in the plaster.	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	Ground floor has old mosaic tiles and first floor has wooden beams supported with wooden columns.	Fair, some parts of the coba tiles have been replaced by mosaic tiles	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	Staircase in wooden treads and risers with twisted balusters and handrail carved with motifs in wood.	No decay or damage found	Good
3.08	Openings	Full height window openings with semi circular arches for ventilators. Windows have stain glass at some places.	Fair condition	Good
3.09	Roof	Four sided sloping roof with Mangalore tiles and wooden members. At some parts it has unfinished wooden joists and boardings. Simple eaves board at the front facade of the building.	Mangalore tiles well maintained and no broken tiles observed	Good
3.10	Articulation	Decorative cornice bands at first floor level. Pilasters with flutings seen on first floor. The main entrance door frame has carvings and flutings around it.	No visible damage observed	Good
3.11	Finishes	Externally and internally replastered and repainted.	Fair	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	None of heritage value	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	None	Not applicable	_

3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	None	Not applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	Natural and artificial lighting.	Fair natural and artificial lighting.	Good
3.16	Ventilation	Natural and artificial lighting.	Fair natural and artificial lighting.	Good
3.17	Electricity	Torrent Power	Fairly maintained	Good
3.18	Water Supply	Bhiwandi Nizampur City Municipal Corporation	Fairly maintained	Good
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Natural drainage	Fairly maintained	Good
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not provided	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	The existing flooring has been replaced with mosaic tiles and at some places with vitrified tiles. The building is replastered and repainted externally and internally. New toilets and bathrooms have been added to the house at the backyard.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The overall maintenance is fair.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4 01	D P Remarks	None	
	Overall Problems & Threats	The building is fairly maintained by the owners. But the use of incongruent materials for repair works poses a threat to the building. It may affect the longevity of the structure.	
4.03	Additional Notes	The structure should be delineated and protected. Guidelines for Interventions A family residence has many layers of memories associated with different spaces inside and outside the house. All historical documents with respect to the construction of the houses, ownerships as well as archival material like photographs, paintings and artifacts should be systematically noted and preserved by the owners or by the local museums. This archival material, along with the structure itself, forms part of the familial cultural heritage. However the increasing need for extra space, extra amenities, concerns of security and improved services compel the residents to undertake changes, including structural changes. While the requirements need to be addressed, the changes should not be done indiscriminately. They should be undertaken under the guidance of a conservation architect and a structural engineer. Restoration of carved stones, carved wood or plaster moulding should be undertaken only with the help of skilled artisans. As far as possible no original material or fabric should be removed unless the damage is irreparable. Any additions of walls, changing finishing materials should respect the existing materials and integrate harmoniously with the whole and be as close as possible to the original. The wooden railings, trellis work, if damaged, should be replaced by the same material. The old work and finishes which are undamaged should not be tampered with. Only parts that are structurally damaged should be restored. These interventions must be documented in written records. It is recommended that at the entrance gate abutting the road, a board/plaque may be installed narrating the historical significance of the house.	
4.04	References		
	Books/Documents	Draft of The Maharashtra heritage Conservation Bill 2002	
		Guidelines for Conservation: A Technical Manual, Bernard Feilden, INTACH1989, Delhi	
	WebSites	Nil	
	Persons	Dr. Dawood Dalvi, historian	

Images

Site No.: BWU21

Photographs:



View from corner of the street



Windows with tinted glass panes



Window with pilasters on either side

Name: Abdul Raza Kuwari Building



Staircase inside



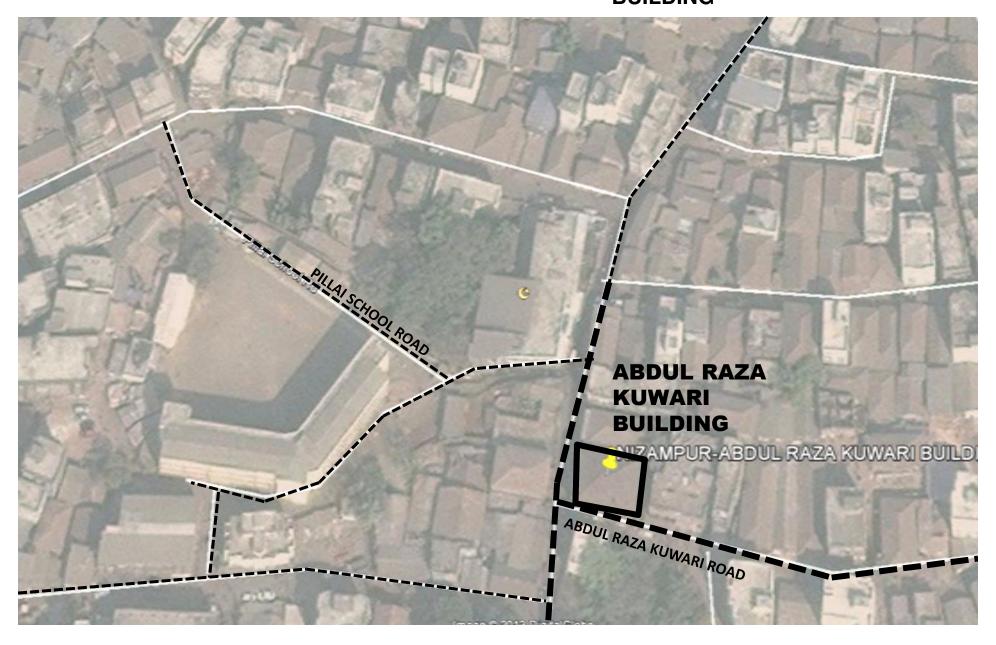
Internal arch now closed



Decorative columns

SITE NO:BWU21

NAME: ABDUL RAZA KUWARI BUILDING



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Kuwari Building

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Kuwari Building
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Bhiwandi
	City	Bhiwandi
	Ward	Not known
	Village	Not applicable
	Identification	BWU22
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	2567
1.05	Street Name 1	2nd Nizampur Road
1.06	Street Name 2	None
1.07	Area / Locality	Nizampur Mohalla
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	421308
1.10	Current Owner	Kuwari Family
1.11	Type of Owner	Private
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Owner occupied
1.13	Current Use	Residential
1.14	Type of Use	Residential
1.15	Age	Approx. 70 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Not defined
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Not known
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	IIA
1.20	Brief Detail	The building is situated at the beginning of 2nd Nizampur Mohalla Road. This G+1 floor house is square in plan. It has a very decorative wooden cornice band at the first floor level. There are fluted circular wooden columns on the ground floor with highly decorative wooden brackets and capitals. Full height arched windows are seen on the first floor.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-05-12

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Early 20th century
	Extensions/ Modifications in	Not known
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Not known
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Kuwari House

2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Residential
	Historical Significance	This house in Nizampura Mohalla, shares the history and typology with the other houses in the vicinity. The façade is divided by pilasters and arched windows. The windows are detailed with coloured glass and are set centrally. Intricately decorated wooden cornice band and brackets display expertise of labour.
	Cultural Significance	Nil
	Architectural Significance	This is G+1 floor house is square in plan. It is situated on a corner plot with road on two sides. It has a semi-open porch. The building has 1m high stone plinth and a semi-open verandah. It has a very decorative wooden cornice band at the first floor level. The circular wooden columns on the ground floor have flutings. These columns are supported have highly decorative wooden brackets and capitals. The Mangalore tile sloping roof has a decorative facia. There are full height arched windows on the first floor. Externally, the structure is in a fair state but internally it is in a totally dilapidated condition.
	Townscape Significance	The building is situated at the beginning of 2nd Nizampura Mohalla.
2.10	Other Significance	The main feature of this building is the front steps known as Chakri Padi, intricately carved in wood. The porch has a painted ceiling and small miniature carved wooden objects as wall hangings.
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(his),C(she)
	Recommended Grade	IIA

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	9 m (approx.)		
3.02	No. of Floors	G+1		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Conditio
3.03	Structural System	Load bearing structure using stone, bricks and wood	No apparent threat	Good
3.04	Plinth	1m high rough black basalt	In good condition. No cracks observed.	Good
3.05	Walls	Walls made up of stone, brick masonry 18" thick on ground floor, and 14" thick on first floor level.	In fair condition, cracks seen on side wall of structure	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	Ground floor has stone tiles for flooring. The upper floor has a wooden slab and mosaic tile flooring	In good condition, no sagging or moisture observed on any floors.	Good
3.07	Stairs	Straight flight staircase in wooden risers and treads with decorative balustrades and handrails in wood.	In good condition. Balusters and handrails recently varnished and painted as a part of maintenance.	Good
3.08	Openings	The windows are full sized in two layers with stained glass on the outside and plain glass frame inside, with an iron grill in between.	In good condition.	Good
3.09	Roof	Hip roof with Mangalore tiles placed on sloping roof with wooden rafters and battens.	In good condition. No leakages seen.	Good
3.10	Articulation	Subtle decorative motifs on outside of building façade and outlining dome. Interior columns and cornices in decorative mouldings.	Fair (old motifs carved in wood well maintained)	Good
3.11	Finishes	Replastered and repainted internally. Exteriors in poor condition.	Fairly maintained from inside, exterior	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	Main entrance framed door is of heritage value.	Well maintained	Minor Repair
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	No compound wall or gate. The porch directly opens on the road.	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	None	Not applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	Natural and artificial lighting	Good amount of natural light.	Good
3.16	Ventilation	Natural and artificial ventilation.	Good amount of natural ventilation.	Good
3.17	Electricity	Torrent power	Wiring not properly done	Major Repair

3.18	Water Supply	Bhiwandi Nizampur City Municipal Corporation	Fair condition	Minor Repair
	Plumbing & Drainage	Well maintained Drainage system.	No signs of water logging seen in or around structure.	Good
	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not provided	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	No major changes are seen in the form or the str The building has been replastered and repainted	No major changes are seen in the form or the structure. The building has been replastered and repainted internally.	
	Overall Maintenance Status	The overall maintenance is good.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None	
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	Although externally the structure looks stable, it needs maintenance internally. Incongruent materials have been used for repair works, which is a threat to the building.	
4.03	Additional Notes		
4.04	References		
	Books/Documents	Draft of The Maharashtra Heritage Conservation Bill 2002 Guidelines for Conservation : A Technical Manual, Bernard Feilden, INTACH1989, Delhi	
	WebSites	NIL	
	Persons	Dr. Dawood Dalvi, historian	

Images

Site No.: BWU22 Photographs:



Roadside view of the house



Front view of the house



Window with pilasters on either side

Name: Kuwari Building



Assembly of decorative wooden column and cornice .

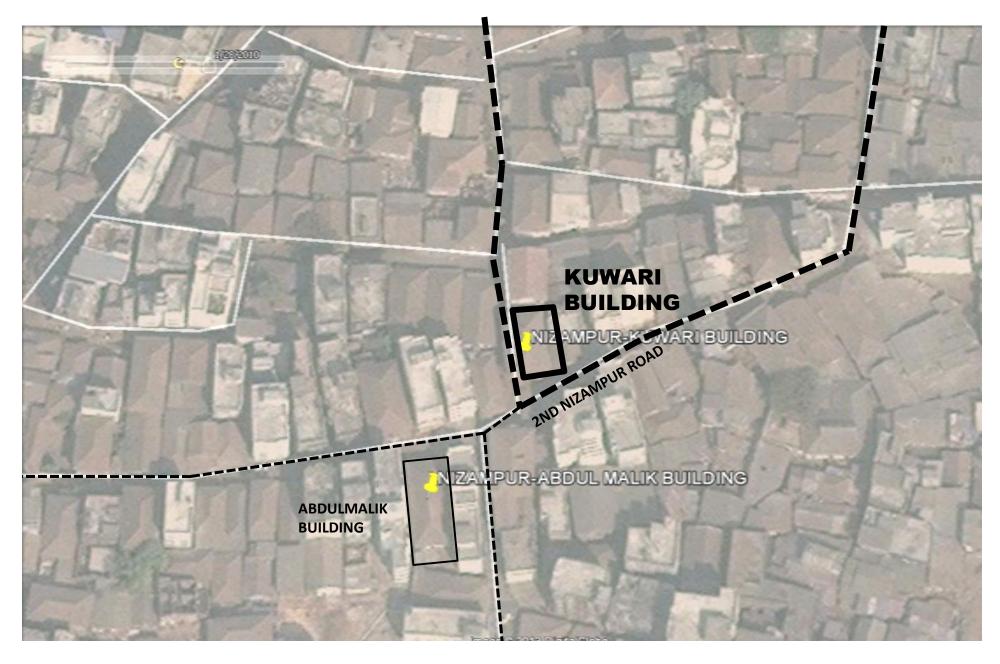


Corner of the building



Painted ceiling in one of the rooms

SITE NO:BWU22 NAME: KUWARI BUILDING



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Mohammed Rafi Building

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Mohammed Rafi Building
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Bhiwandi
	City	Nizampur
	Ward	Not known
	Village	Not applicable
	Identification	BWU23
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	Not known
1.05	Street Name 1	Nizampur, 2nd Mohalla
1.06	Street Name 2	Nil
1.07	Area / Locality	Nizampur Mohalla
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	421308
1.10	Current Owner	Name not known
1.11	Type of Owner	Private
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Owner occupied
1.13	Current Use	Residence
1.14	Type of Use	Residential
1.15	Age	Around 70 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Not defined
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 100 sq.mt
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	ш
1.20	Brief Detail	The building is situated on a corner plot with roads on three sides. It stands out due to its good maintenance as compared to other buildings in the same locality. The building built by Mohammed Rafi Bubere for his family is a two storeyed structure. The exterior has been restored to its intricate designs. The external spiral staircase is the main feature which is rarely seen in Nizampur area.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-05-20

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Early 20th century
1	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Mohammed Rafi Building

2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Residence
1	Historical Significance	The building was built in the early 20th century and has typical colonial features in it. The exact time of construction is not known.
	Cultural Significance	Nil
1	Architectural Significance	Mohammed Rafi building, built by Mohammed Rafi Bubere for his family, is a two storeyed structure standing on a corner plot and accessible by 3 roads. The exterior façade of the structure is filled with decorative features like pilasters, cornice bands and decorative brackets in the front portion of the house.
2.09	Townscape Significance	The building is situated on a corner plot with roads on three sides. It stands out due to its well maintenance as compared to other buildings in the same locality.
2.10	Other Significance	The external spiral staircase is the main feature which is rarely seen in the Nizampur area. Interiors are very well furnished and decorated by the owner.
1	Value Classification	A(arc),A(his),C(she)
2.12	Recommended Grade	ш

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

2 01		0 ()		
	Height	9m (approx.)		
3.02	No. of Floors	G+1	T	1
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Load bearing structure using stone plinth and brick masonry	No threat	Minor Repair
3.04	Plinth	The plinth is in Black Basalt stone and is about 6 feet high.	In good condition plastered whenever required. However only 2 feet high plinth is now above ground level, due to road widening.	Minor Repair
3.05	Walls	The walls are 18" and 24" thick made up of stone, coursed masonry. In certain external areas, the walls were constructed in a cavity wall format with a layer of mud filling in between stone layer.	Walls are plastered, painted and well maintained	Good
3.06	Floors	Access denied	In good condition. False ceiling done on ground floor ceiling. Wooden flooring on 1st floor redone.	Good
3.07	Stairs	Timber staircase, spiral and straight.	Both spiral and straight flight staircase are in good condition.	Good
3.08	Openings	Full height windows	In good condition. Broken glass has been replaced keeping in mind the earlier façade.	Good
3.09	Roof	Mangalore tiled roofing with timber supporting members.	In good condition. No leakages observed.	Good
3.10	Articulation	Decorative brackets, column capitals	The ground floor structure is well maintained and furnished internally and externally. The first floor shall be redone soon.	Minor Repair
3.11	Finishes	Externally and internally plastered.	The ground floor structure is well maintained and furnished internally and externally. The first floor shall be redone soon.	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	Nothing of heritage value	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	None	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	None	Not applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	Natural lighting on ground and first floor. Also artificial lighting is provided	Fair amount of natural lighting on ground. Balcony above provides good lighting on above floor.	Minor Repair
3.16	Ventilation	Natural as well as artificial ventilation	Good ventilation due to full size window openings. Fair artificial ventilation.	Minor Repair

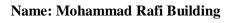
3.17	Electricity	Torrent Power	Unplanned wiring	Minor Repair
3.18	Water Supply	Bhiwandi Nizampur Municipal Corporation	Fairly maintained	Minor Repair
	Plumbing & Drainage	Artificial drainage provided	In fair condition	Minor Repair
	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not provided	Not applicable	-
3.21		No major changes are seen in form. The external façade has been restored sensitively as per the earlier ornamentation.		rlier
	Overall Maintenance Status	The overall maintenance is good.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None	
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	There are no major threats to the building. The repair works that have been carried out earlier follow the same vocabulary as the original. There may be chances of use of incongruent materials in a few places.	
4.03	Additional Notes	Guidelines for Interventions: A family residence has many layers of memories associated with different spaces inside and outside the house. All historical documents with respect to the construction of the houses, ownerships as well as archival material like photographs, paintings and artifacts should be systematically noted and preserved by the owners or by the local museums. This archival material, along with the structure itself, forms part of the familial cultural heritage. However the increasing need for extra space, extra amenities, concerns of security and improved services compel the residents to undertake changes, including structural changes. While the requirements need to be addressed, the changes should not be done indiscriminately. They should be undertaken under the guidance of a conservation architect and a structural engineer. Restoration of carved stones, carved wood or plaster moulding should be undertaken only with the help of	
		skilled artisans. As far as possible no original material or fabric should be removed unless the damage is irreparable. Any additions of walls, changing finishing materials should respect the existing materials and integrate harmoniously with the whole and be as close as possible to the original. The wooden railings, trellis work, if damaged, should be replaced by the same material. The old work and finishes which are undamaged should not be tampered with. Only parts that are structurally damaged should be restored. These interventions must be documented in written records. It is recommended that at the entrance gate abutting the road, a board/plaque may be installed narrating the historical significance of the house.	
4.04	References		
	Books/Documents	Draft of The Maharashtra heritage Conservation Bill 2002	
	WebSites	Guidelines for Conservation: A Technical Manual, Bernard Feilden, INTACH1989, Delhi Nil	
	Persons	Dr. Dawood Dalvi, historian	

Images

Site No.: BWU23 Photographs:





Corner view of the building



Spiral staircase



Column capital in decorative woodwork



Main entrance door

SITE NO:BWU23

NAME-MOHAMMED RAFI BUILDING



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Mustafa Manzil

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Mustafa Manzil
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Bhiwandi
	City	Nizampur
	Ward	Not known
	Village	Not applicable
	Identification	BWU24
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	Not known
1.05	Street Name 1	Nizampur Main Road
1.06	Street Name 2	Nil
1.07	Area / Locality	Nizampur Mohalla
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	421308
1.10	Current Owner	Name Not Known
1.11	Type of Owner	Private
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Owner occupied
1.13	Current Use	Residence
1.14	Type of Use	-
1.15	Age	Around 70 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Not defined
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Not known
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	IIA
1.20	Brief Detail	A very elegant house with intricate detailing, it shares history with other houses in Nizampur Mohalla. The neighbouring house between Mustafa Manzil and Abdul Malik house is reconstructed.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-05-19

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Early 20th century
1	Extensions/ Modifications in	Not known
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Not known
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Mustafa Manzil
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Residence

2.06	Historical Significance	Not much history is known except that it was constructed during the early 20th century and displays typical features like verandah in the front, decorative railing work and balcony on the first floor which depict colonial style of architecture.
2.07	Cultural Significance	Nil
2.08	Architectural Significance	A very elegant house with intricate detailing, it shares the history with other houses in Nizampur Mohalla.
2.09	Townscape Significance	It is located in Nizampur Mohalla along with other similar structures.
2.10	Other Significance	Nil
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(his),C(she)
2.12	Recommended Grade	ПА

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	9m (approx.)		
3.02	No. of Floors	G+1		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Load bearing structure using stone, bricks and wood	No major threats	Minor Repair
3.04	Plinth	Stone plinth around 0.6m high	No major threats	Minor Repair
3.05	Walls	Walls in brick masonry around 450-600mm thick	Minor cracks are seen in a few places	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	Access denied	Not known	_
3.07	Stairs	Access denied	Not known	-
3.08	Openings	Wooden doors and windows. High windows approximately 1.2mx1.8m.	Not well maintained	Minor Repair
3.09	Roof	Mangalore tile roofing	Access denied	-
3.10	Articulation	Decorative railing in the ground floor verandah, decorative jalis on first floor balcony and cornice band at the first floor slab level	Fairly maintained	Minor Repair
3.11	Finishes	Externally and internally replastered and repainted	Fairly maintained	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	Nothing much of heritage value	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	None	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	None	Not applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	Natural and artificial lighting	Access denied	-
3.16	Ventilation	Natural and artificial ventilation	Access denied	-
3.17	Electricity	Torrent Power	Unplanned wiring	Minor Repair
3.18	Water Supply	Bhiwandi Nizampur Municipal Corporation	Fairly maintained	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Natural and artificial drainage provided	Fairly maintained	Minor Repair
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not provided	Not accessible	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	No transformations are observed.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The overall maintenance is fair.		

2 22	Overall Condition	Minor Repair
3.23	Overall Colluition	Willor Repair

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	No major threats are observed, but the building needs proper and regular maintenance which is not observed currently. Also many elements like exposed wiring on the external facade are not only spoiling the look of the building but may also prove to be harmful. These issues need to be dealt with.
4.03	Additional Notes	The structure should be delineated and protected. Guidelines for Interventions A family residence has many layers of memories associated with different spaces inside and outside the house. All historical documents with respect to the construction of the houses, ownerships as well as archival material like photographs, paintings and artifacts should be systematically noted and preserved by the owners or by the local museums. This archival material, along with the structure itself, forms part of the familial cultural heritage. However the increasing need for extra space, extra amenities, concerns of security and improved services compel the residents to undertake changes, including structural changes. While the requirements need to be addressed, the changes should not be done indiscriminately. They should be undertaken under the guidance of a conservation architect and a structural engineer. Restoration of carved stones, carved wood or plaster moulding should be undertaken only with the help of skilled artisans. As far as possible no original material or fabric should be removed unless the damage is irreparable. Any additions of walls, changing finishing materials should respect the existing materials and integrate harmoniously with the whole and be as close as possible to the original. The wooden railings, trellis work, if damaged, should be replaced by the same material. The old work and finishes which are undamaged should not be tampered with. Only parts that are structurally damaged should be restored. These interventions must be documented in written records. It is recommended that at the entrance gate abutting the road, a board/plaque may be installed narrating the historical significance of the house.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Draft of The Maharashtra heritage Conservation Bill 2002
		Guidelines for Conservation: A Technical Manual, Bernard Feilden, INTACH1989, Delhi
	WebSites	Nil
	Persons	Dr. Dawood Dalvi, historian

Images

Site No.: BWU24 Photographs:



Roadside view of the building



Balcony on the first floor with wooden jali work



Name: Mustafa Manzil

Front verandah

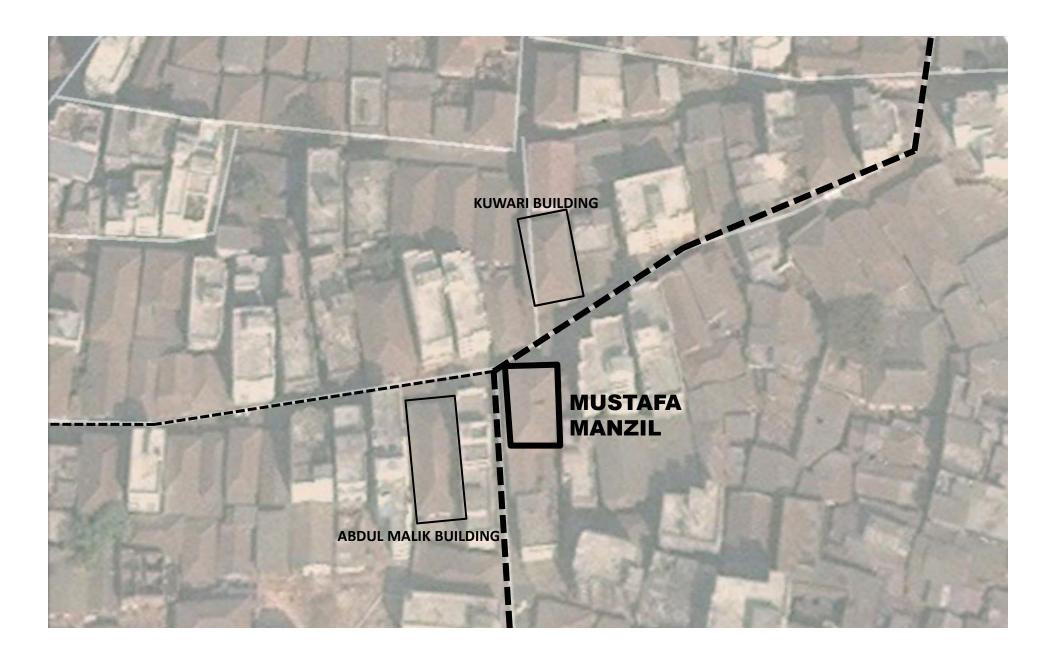


Decorative wrought iron bracket



Window on first floor

SITE NO:BWU24 NAME: MUSTAFA MANZIL



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Bara Handi House

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Bara Handi House
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Bhiwandi
	City	Nizampur
	Ward	Not known
	Village	Not applicable
	Identification	BWU25
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	2712 / 2713
1.05	Street Name 1	Nizampur, 2nd Mohalla
1.06	Street Name 2	Nil
1.07	Area / Locality	Nizampur Mohalla
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	421308
1.10	Current Owner	Name not known
1.11	Type of Owner	Private
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Owner occupied
1.13	Current Use	Residence
1.14	Type of Use	Residential
1.15	Age	Around 70 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Not defined
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Not known
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	ш
1.20	Brief Detail	Bara Handi House displays good scale and proportions in its composition and detailing of architectural elements both on the ground floor verandah and on the upper floor. It is enhanced by the first floor balcony and the gable roof supported by twin columns.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-05-19

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Early 20th century
	Extensions/ Modifications in	Not known
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Not known
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Bara Handi House
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Residence

	Historical Significance	Not much history is known of this building except that it was constructed during early 20th century. It displays typical features like a verandah in the front and a balcony on the first floor, concurrent with colonial style of architecture.
2.07	Cultural Significance	Nil
1	Architectural Significance	It is a simple G+1 structure with typical features like a verandah facing the road with decorative railing and a balcony on the first floor also with a decorative railing. The facade is simple with not many decorative features.
2.09	Townscape Significance	this house lies on the street near similar structures.
2.10	Other Significance	Nil
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(his),C(she)
2.12	Recommended Grade	Ш

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	9m approx.		
3.02	No. of Floors	G+1		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Load bearing structure using stone, bricks and wood	Not much of a threat	Minor Repair
3.04	Plinth	Stone plinth around 0.6m high	Not major threat	Minor Repair
3.05	Walls	Walls in brick masonry around 450-600mm thick on ground floor as well as on first floor	Minor cracks are seen	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	Access denied	Not known	-
3.07	Stairs	Access denied	Not known	-
3.08	Openings	Wooden windows and doors	Glass panels are missing in windows. Not well maintained	Major Repair
3.09	Roof	Mangalore tile roofing	Not known, access denied	-
3.10	Articulation	Decorative railing in the ground floor verandah, decorative eaves board below balcony as well as on roof	Not well maintained	Minor Repair
3.11	Finishes	Externally and internally plasterred and painted	Not well maintained from outside, access denied inside the house	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	Not much of heritage value	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	None	Not applicable	-
	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	None	Not applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	Natural and artificial lighting provided	Not known, access denied	-
3.16	Ventilation	Natural and artificial ventilation provided	Not known, access denied	-
3.17	Electricity	Torrent Power	Unplanned wiring seen	Minor Repair
3.18	Water Supply	Bhiwandi Nizampur Municipal Corporation	Not known, access denied	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Natural and artificial drainage provided	Access denied inside, but not well maintained as seen from the outside of the building	Major Repair
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not provided	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	No transformation is observed.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The overall maintenance is fair.		

3 23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair
3.23	O tot all Collection	ivillioi ixopan

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	There are no major threats observed to the building. The overall maintenance is fair. But there is threat of incongruent materials being used for any further repairs or restoration works.
4.03	Additional Notes	Guidelines for Interventions: A family residence has many layers of memories associated with different spaces inside and outside the house. All historical documents with respect to the construction of the houses, ownerships as well as archival material like photographs, paintings and artifacts should be systematically noted and preserved by the owners or by the local museums. This archival material, along with the structure itself, forms part of the familial cultural heritage. However the increasing need for extra space, extra amenities, concerns of security and improved services compel the residents to undertake changes, including structural changes. While the requirements need to be addressed, the changes should not be done indiscriminately. They should be undertaken under the guidance of a conservation architect and a structural engineer. Restoration of carved stones, carved wood or plaster moulding should be undertaken only with the help of skilled artisans. As far as possible no original material or fabric should be removed unless the damage is irreparable. Any additions of walls, changing finishing materials should respect the existing materials and integrate harmoniously with the whole and be as close as possible to the original. The wooden railings, trellis work, if damaged, should be replaced by the same material. The old work and finishes which are undamaged should not be tampered with. Only parts that are structurally damaged should be restored. These interventions must be documented in written records. It is recommended that at the entrance gate abutting the road, a board/plaque may be installed narrating the historical significance of the house.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Draft of The Maharashtra heritage Conservation Bill 2002
		Guidelines for Conservation: A Technical Manual, Bernard Feilden, INTACH1989, Delhi
	WebSites	Nil
	Persons	Dr. Dawood Dalvi, historian

Images

Site No.: BWU25 Photographs:



Roadside view of the building



Part of roof on the first floor balcony



Decorative railing on first floor

Name: Bara Handi House



Verandah in the front

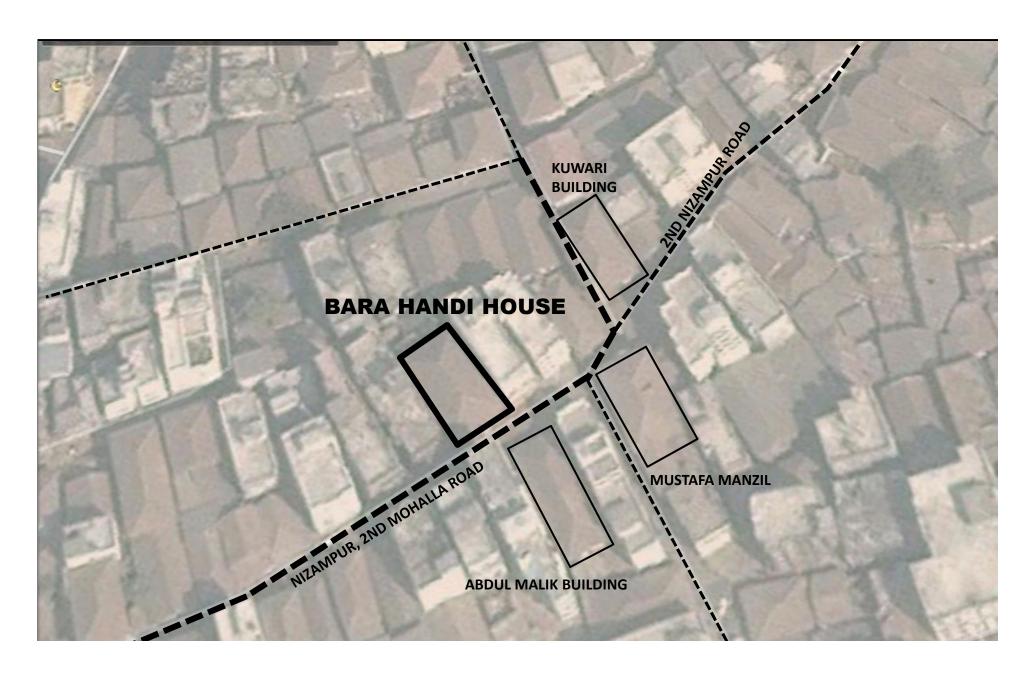


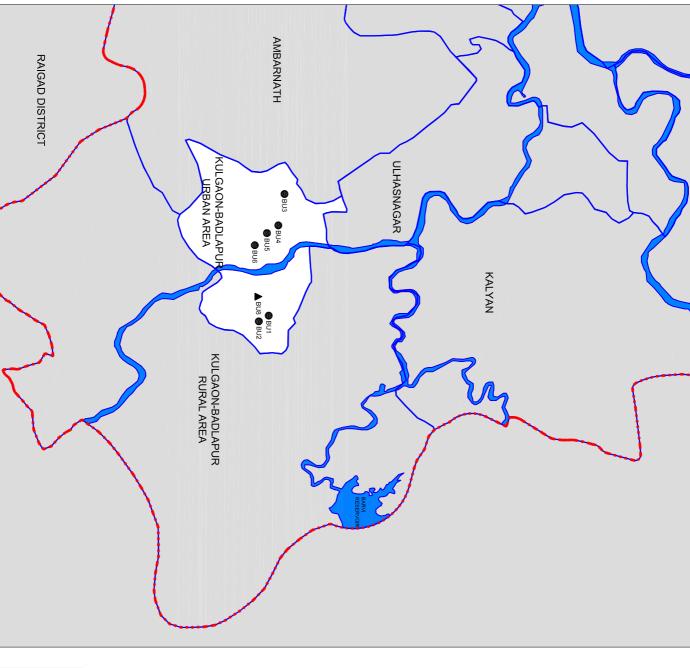
Wooden structural system inside one of the rooms



Bracket supporting balcony on first floor

SITE NO:BWU25 NAME: BARA HANDI HOUSE





Total No. of Heritage structures in Badlapur: 7 BU8 BU6 BU5 BU4 BU3 BU2 BU1 N_O Badlapur Gaon Lake Mumtaz Yusuf Residence Chaphekar Wada Masood Abdul Kuhari Residence Zahid Kuhari Residence Ismail Kuhari Residence Sharik Gore's Residence Name of site

49 Sq km

: 97,948 (2001 Census)

Local Authority : Kulgaon-Badlapur Municipal Council Population





DISTRICT BOUNDARY TEHSIL BOUNDARY

WATER BODY

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Chaphekar Wada

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Chaphekar Wada
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Badlapur
	City	Badlapur
	Ward	Not Known
	Village	Not applicable
	Identification	BU1
	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	Gaothan
1.05	Street Name 1	Badlapur Gaon Road
1.06	Street Name 2	NIL
1.07	Area / Locality	Badlapur Gaon
	Nearby landmark if any	NIL
1.09	Pin Code	421503
1.10	Current Owner	Not known
1.11	Type of Owner	Private
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Owner occupied
1.13	Current Use	Residential & storage
1.14	Type of Use	Residential & storage
1.15	Age	Around 230 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	1000 Sq.m approx.
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	2400 Sq.m approx
	Condition of building	Major Repair
1.19	Grade	ш
1.20	Brief Detail	Built in the 18th century, this is one of the earliest of the typical Wadas in the vicinity. A distinct identity of its usage is a large storage room with four timber partitions. Part of it is in ruins. The Wada needs to be restored urgently. It is a ground and one storied structure belonging to the historical Wada typology. with rooms planned around an internal courtyard accessible from the external verandah. Constructed in timber and brick masonry, the structure is raised on a 1m high plinth.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-05-18

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	1779 AD
	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None

2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Chaphekar Wada
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Residential and Godown
2.06	Historical Significance	During the Peshwa rule, many Brahmin families were allotted land for residence, cultivation and for commercial purposes. Chaphekar family, one of the high ranking families belonging to Chitpawan Brahmin community built this wada in the late 18th century. This 200 yrs old ground and one storied L-shaped wada has typical architectural features like a large internal courtyard, accessed through the entrance and a high plinth with timber super structure.
2.07	Cultural Significance	Nil
2.08	Architectural Significance	It is a ground and one storied structure belonging to the historical Wada typology of Maharashtra. The layout predominantly comprises an arrangement of rooms planned around an internal courtyard, accessible from the external verandah. Constructed in timber and brick masonry, the structure is raised on a 1m high plinth with the main structure divided into residential rooms & a dedicated four partitioned storage area which was used to store grocery during the olden times. The private internal courtyard is approx. 7m X 15m around which the built up areas are arranged in L-shape. The plinth is divided into two parts - 0.5m & 1m, to distinguish the court & the residential part. The attic area is used for grocery storage with timber flooring running all over the built up part of the structure. Well finished timber posts along the periphery have stone base and support the roof. Timber brackets are seen at the end of the timber flooring of the attic.
2.09	Townscape Significance	It is located on a small road which leads to the large courtyard of the Wada.
2.10	Other Significance	Nil
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(his),A(cul),B(per),B(des),C(she),E,J
2.12	Recommended Grade	Ш

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	7.5 m (approx.)		
3.02	No. of Floors	Ground + 1 with Attic		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Timber framing for super structure and brick masonry load bearing.	Dilapidation due to age, Termite invasion	Major Repair
3.04	Plinth	1m high black basalt coursed stone masonry	No threat	Good
3.05	Walls	450mm thick Brick Masonry with timber columns. Walls plastered	Plaster damaged and walls vulnerable to weather	Major Repair
3.06	Floors	Earlier Cow dung now replaced with Kotah stone	Corners damaged	Major Repair
3.07	Stairs	Timber staircase with timber balustrade	Broken at places and balusters eroded and some missing	Major Repair
3.08	Openings	Wooden window openings 0.9m X 1.2m with the steel bars & wooden pivoted doors	Damaged timber members	Major Repair
3.09	Roof	Timber hip roof with timber purlins and rafters	Broken at places leading to leakage, Termite invasion	Major Repair
3.10	Articulation	It is a Wada having sloping roof with only windows on the façade.	The exterior faces are poor in condition now due to chipped off cement plaster.	Major Repair
3.11	Finishes	External and internal walls finished with lime plaster, floors Kotah and Cadappa stone flooring	The external faces are poor in condition now due to chipped off cement plaster.	Major Repair
3.12	Furniture	Few carved chairs and tables	No maintenance, termite invasion	Major Repair
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	Masonry wall along the courtyard and partly the building touches the periphery.	Fairly maintained	Minor Repair
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Internal private courtyard of area 7m X 15m approx	Fairly maintained	Minor Repair
3.15	Lighting	Natural lighting through semi open spaces and windows. Artificial lighting is poor	Fairly maintained	Minor Repair

3.16	Ventilation	Natural ventilation, inadequate artificial ventilation	Artificial ventilation needs improvement	Minor Repair
3.17	Electricity	MSEB	Wiring need to be checked	Minor Repair
3.18	Water Supply	Private well in the compound is the only source	Pollution threat	Minor Repair
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Open Drains	No maintenance	Major Repair
	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	No major transformation is observed.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The overall maintenance is poor.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Major Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None	
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The maintenance is negligible considering the age of the Wada. The original structure is more than 200 years old and is now vulnerable to deterioration due to weather and lack of maintenance.	
4.03	Additional Notes	The structure needs to be restored as per conservation guidelines. Guidelines for Interventions: A family residence has many layers of memories associated with different spaces inside and outside the house. All historical documents with respect to the construction of the houses, ownerships as well as archival material like photographs, paintings and artifacts should be systematically noted and preserved by the owners or by the local museums. These archival material forms along with the structure itself, are part of the familial cultural heritage. However the increasing need for extra space, extra amenities, concerns of security and improved services compel the residents to undertake changes, including structural changes. While the requirements need to be addressed, the changes should not be done indiscriminately. They should be undertaken under the guidance of a conservation architect and structural engineer. Restoration of carved stones, carved wood or plaster moulding should be undertaken only with the help of skilled artisans. As far as possible no original material or fabric should be removed unless the damage is irreparable. Any additions of walls, changing finishing materials should respect the existing materials and integrate harmoniously with the whole and be as close as possible to the original. The wooden railings, trellis work if damaged should be replaced by the same material. The old work and finishes which are undamaged should not be tampered with. Only parts that are structurally damaged should be restored. These interventions must be documented in written records. It is recommended that at the entrance gate abutting the road, a board/plaque may be installed narrating the historical significance of the house.	
4.04	References		
	Books/Documents	Draft of The Maharashtra heritage Conservation Bill 2002 Guidelines for Conservation: A Technical Manual, Bernard Feilden, INTACH1989, Delhi	
	WebSites	Nil	
	Persons	None	

Images

Site No.: BU1 Name: Chaphekar Wada

Photographs:



External view of the Wada



View from the access road



Masonry detail



Old door in the Wada



Wall and roof



Wooden roofing



Existing well

SITE NO:BU1 NAME: CHAPHEKAR WADA



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Sharik Gore's House

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Sharik Gore's House
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Badlapur
	City	Badlapur
	Ward	Not known
	Village	Not applicable
	Identification	BU2
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	Gaothan
1.05	Street Name 1	Kanor Road
1.06	Street Name 2	Kuhari Mohalla Road
	Area / Locality	Kuhari Mohalla
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	421503
1.10	Current Owner	Sharik Gore
1.11	Type of Owner	Private
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Owner occupied
1.13	Current Use	Residence
	Type of Use	Residential
1.15		Around 150 years
	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Not defined
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	180 sqm
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	III
1.20		This L- shaped, ground and one storied house is located at the junction of two streets. The history of the area dates back to mid 19th century when Muslim traders from various regions started settling in the area. It has a Mangalore tile sloping roof with wooden trusses and wooden columns for support. The structure has black basalt stone plinth with wooden post and runner as structural system. The first floor is constructed in well finished and polished wooden joists with polished wooden planks. A decorative cornice band runs at the first floor level. Full height wooden windows have segmental arches over them.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-05-17

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Mid 19th century
	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None

2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Sharik Gore's House
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Residence
1	Historical Significance	Original Badlapur village is an old settlement and has many structures of heritage and cultural value. Traders by occupation, the settlers brought along with them a unique vocabulary of building construction.
1	Cultural Significance	Nil
	Architectural Significance	This is an L-shaped building with 1m black basalt stone plinth. The building has brick walls and wooden structural system with post and runner. The first floor is constructed in well finished and polished wooden joists and bearer with polished wooden planks. THe Mangalore tile roof is supported on finished wooden members. All doors are 60mm thick pivoted doors with 150 mm thick frames.
	Townscape Significance	This is an L- shaped, ground and one storied house located at the junction of two roads.
2.10	Other Significance	It is a G+1 bungalow with composite Mangalore tile sloping roof. It has features like inbuilt storage and panelled entrance door with architrave. The façade has a decorative cornice band.
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(his),C(she)
	Recommended Grade	ш

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	9m (approx.)		
3.02	No. of Floors	G+1		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Load bearing structure using composite materials like basalt stone, bricks and wood.	No apparent threat	Good
3.04	Plinth	Black basalt ashlar masonry plinth.	Good- No cracks or settlement observed	Good
3.05	Walls	350mm thick brick walls plastered and painted internally and externally with wooden post and runner.	Fair, External and internal plaster redone at few places in cement.	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	Ground floor: Kotah stone flooring. First floor: Well finished and polished wooden floor	Fair, in internal area the flooring is not maintained.	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	Straight flight wooden staircase with wooden handrail	Fair	Minor Repair
3.08	Openings	Rectangular openings with wooden frame and shutters with glass panels, ground floor window have rectangular ventilator and first floor windows have fixed arch shaped ventilator with coloured stain glass.	Fair, timber has chipped off at some places and weathered because no chajja is provided.	Major Repair
3.09	Roof	Composite mangalore tile sloping roof covered with wooden planks at the bottom along with highly ornamented fascia board.	Fair	Minor Repair
3.10	Articulation	Building has semi-open veranda with ornamented panel door. At corner of building ornamented wooden column shaft rested on stone base is seen.	Poor	Major Repair
3.11	Finishes	Internally and externally plastered and painted walls and some of the places have been newly plastered. Ornamentation in the plastere is seen.	Poor, building has been replastered in cement which has spoiled the building elevation.	Major Repair
3.12	Furniture	Inbuilt cupboards	Not well maintained	Minor Repair
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	None	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Big open space as a back yard, used for storage and cattleshed.	Fair	Minor Repair
3.15	Lighting	Natural & Artificial lighting	Natural: Fair in internal areas. Artificial: Poor	Minor Repair

3.16	Ventilation	Natural & Artificial ventilation	Natural: Fair Artificial: Poor	Minor Repair
3.17	Electricity	Maharashtra State Electricity Board	Open wiring	Minor Repair
3.18	Water Supply	Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation	Not well maintained	Minor Repair
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Natural slope, rain water gutter on house periphery	Poor- open stoneware pipe	Major Repair
	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not provided	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Externally and internally the building has been replastered in cement.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The overall maintenance of the house is fair. Certain areas in the house need minor repairs and certain other parts require major repairs.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	DDD 1	ls.	
4.01	D P Remarks	None	
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	ncongruent materials are used for repair work. This poses a major threat to the building. Proper maintenance s required, else the building will lose its character.	
4.03	Additional Notes	didelines for Interventions: A family residence has many layers of memories associated with different spaces inside and outside the ouse. All historical documents with respect to the construction of the houses, ownerships as well as archival naterial like photographs, paintings and artifacts should be systematically noted and preserved by the owners in by the local museums. This archival material, along with the structure itself, forms part of the familial ultural heritage. However the increasing need for extra space, extra amenities, concerns of security and interved services compel the residents to undertake changes, including structural changes. While the equirements need to be addressed, the changes should not be done indiscriminately. They should be indertaken under the guidance of a conservation architect and a structural engineer. The storage of the familial structural engineer.	
		irreparable. Any additions of walls, changing finishing materials should respect the existing materials and integrate harmoniously with the whole and be as close as possible to the original. The wooden railings, trellis work, if damaged, should be replaced by the same material. The old work and finishes which are undamaged should not be tampered with. Only parts that are structurally damaged should be restored. These interventions must be documented in written records. It is recommended that at the entrance gate abutting the road, a board/plaque may be installed narrating the historical significance of the house.	
4.04	References		
	Books/Documents	Draft of The Maharashtra Heritage Conservation Bill 2002	
		Guidelines for Conservation: A Technical Manual, Bernard Feilden, INTACH1989, Delhi	
	WebSites	Nil	
	Persons	None	

Images

Site No.: BU2 Photographs



Front elevation of the house



Side view of the house



Wooden paneled door with architrave

Name: Sharik Gore's House



Cornice on front side of the house



Wooden structural system in the verandah



Old wall clock stand in wood

Site No.: BU2 Photographs:



In-built cupboard

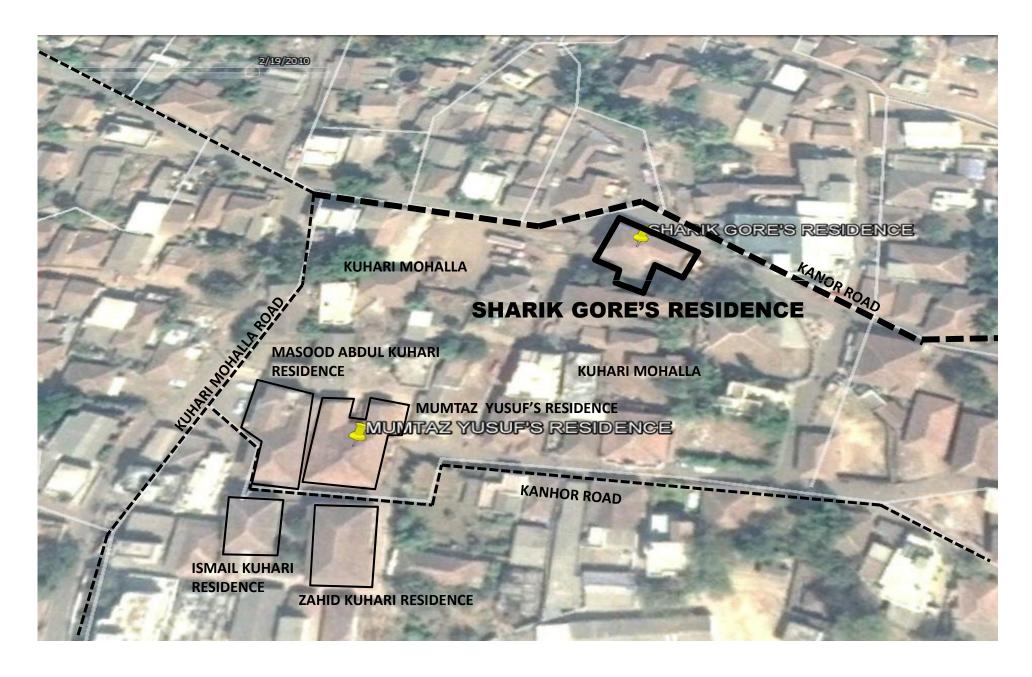


Name: Sharik Gore's House

Window on the first floor above the cornice



Decorative eaves board



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Mumtaz Yusuf House

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Mumtaz Yusuf House
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Badlapur
	City	Badlapur
	Ward	Not known
	Village	Not applicable
	Identification	BU3
	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	Gaothan
1.05	Street Name 1	Kanor Road
1.06	Street Name 2	Kuhari Mohalla Road
1.07	Area / Locality	Kuhari Mohalla
	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	421503
1.10	Current Owner	Safwan Yusuf
1.11	Type of Owner	Private
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Owner occupied
1.13	Current Use	Residence
1.14	Type of Use	Residential
1.15	Age	Around 150 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Not defined
	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	180 sq.m
	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	ш
1.20	Brief Detail	This house is one of the four houses in the area which display a typical character. Open yard and bye-lanes are on all four sides. It is a ground and one storied house with 1 m high ashlar masonry black basalt stone plinth with wooden posts on its external façade, a highly ornamental cornice band and ornamental timber work. Wooden columns have ornamental brackets.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-05-18

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Mid 19th century
1	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Mumtaz Yusuf's Residence

2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Residential
2.06	Historical Significance	Badlapur village is an old settlement and has many structures of heritage and cultural value. Traders by occupation, the settlers brought along with them a unique vocabulary of building construction.
2.07	Cultural Significance	Nil
1	Architectural Significance	This is rectangular shaped building with 1 m high ashlar masonry black basalt stone plinth with wooden post and runner frame and 350mm thk brick walls. All openings are pivoted with heavy duty shutters. Old full height windows adorn the first floor. After division of the house, a staircase has been added to access the first floor. The house has a Mangalore tile hip roof with a projecting lean-to roof to cover the extension. There is provision of in-built storage space in the house.
2.09	Townscape Significance	This house is part of four houses forming a cluster. Open yard and by lanes are on all four sides. It is a small scale ground and one storied house.
2.10	Other Significance	This is a $G+1$ Mangalore tile hip roof structure. It has features like in-built storage and paneled entrance door with architrave. The façade has a ornamental cornice. The building also has ornamental timber work. The terminating end of wooden bearer is ornamented and is projecting out by 600mm, acting as a bracket.
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(his),C(she)
2.12	Recommended Grade	ш

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	9m (approx.)		
3.02	No. of Floors	G+1		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Load bearing structure using basalt stone, bricks and timber	No apparent threat	Good
3.04	Plinth	1m high black basalt ashlar masonry plinth. In one half stone plinth is clearly visible and in other half it has plastered after partition.	Fair, No settlement or cracks observed.	Good
3.05	Walls	450mm thick brick walls plastered and painted internally and externally with wooden post and runner. Columns have stone base and timber shaft.	Fair, Well plastered, painted and maintained.	Good
3.06	Floors	Old Shahabad flooring has been replaced by ceramic tile flooring.	Fair, Old Shahabad tiles have been replaced by ceramic tile flooring.	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	L-shape timber staircase	Fair	Minor Repair
3.08	Openings	All doors are 8 paneled pivoted with 40mm thick shutters and architrave. Ground floor: Teak wood double shutter windows also with coloured stain glass. First floor: Full height windows with half glass panel and half wooden panel with ventilator with glass panel.	Broken shutters on first floor and cracks are observed near corners.	Major Repair
3.09	Roof	Mangalore tile hip roof with finished structural members with teak wood boarding used as finished surface with simple fascia board.	Poor, Sagging members and missing boarding mangalore tiles.	Major Repair
3.10	Articulation	Veranda has ornamented columns and full height windows on upper floor. Lean to roof has been added on extended part of stairs.	Fair	Minor Repair
3.11	Finishes	Plastered and painted walls externally and internally. Ceramic tile flooring laid on Shahabad tile.	Fair	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	None	Not applicable	_
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	None	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Road along with the other building forms a cluster.	Not applicable	-

3.15	Lighting	Natural & Artificial	Natural: Poor in internal areas Artificial: Fair	Minor Repair
3.16	Ventilation	Natural & Artificial	Natural: Fair, as corner plot open on all sides. Artificial: Fair	Minor Repair
3.17	Electricity	Maharashtra State Electricity Board	Fair	Minor Repair
3.18	Water Supply	Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation	Fair	Minor Repair
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Planned drainage uses natural slope.	Fair	Minor Repair
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not provided	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	The house is now divided amongst four brothers; hence a new staircase and an access have been added. The flooring material has been changed. A false ceiling has been added to the kitchen. Steps leading to the ground level are made of granite.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The overall maintenance is good.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None	
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	Repairs to the house have been carried out with incongruent materials, which is a major threat to the building. The division of the house is also detrimental to the original character of the house.	
4.03 Additional Notes Guidelines for Interventions: A family residence has many layers of memories associated with different spaces inside and outside house. All historical documents with respect to the construction of the houses, ownerships as well a material like photographs, paintings and artifacts should be systematically noted and preserved by to or by the local museums. This archival material, along with the structure itself, forms part of the far cultural heritage. However the increasing need for extra space, extra amenities, concerns of security improved services compel the residents to undertake changes, including structural changes. While t requirements need to be addressed, the changes should not be done indiscriminately. They should be undertaken under the guidance of a conservation architect and a structural engineer. Restoration of carved stones, carved wood or plaster moulding should be undertaken only with the		A family residence has many layers of memories associated with different spaces inside and outside the house. All historical documents with respect to the construction of the houses, ownerships as well as archival material like photographs, paintings and artifacts should be systematically noted and preserved by the owners or by the local museums. This archival material, along with the structure itself, forms part of the familial cultural heritage. However the increasing need for extra space, extra amenities, concerns of security and improved services compel the residents to undertake changes, including structural changes. While the requirements need to be addressed, the changes should not be done indiscriminately. They should be	
		integrate harmoniously with the whole and be as close as possible to the original. The wooden railings, trellis work, if damaged, should be replaced by the same material. The old work and finishes which are undamaged should not be tampered with. Only parts that are structurally damaged should be restored. These interventions must be documented in written records. It is recommended that at the entrance gate abutting the road, a board/plaque may be installed narrating the historical significance of the house.	
4.04	References		
	Books/Documents	Draft of The Maharashtra Heritage Conservation Bill 2002	
		Guidelines for Conservation: A Technical Manual, Bernard Feilden, INTACH1989, Delhi	
	WebSites	Nil	
	Persons	None	

Images

Site No.: BU3 Name: Mumtaz Yusuf House

Photographs:



Corner of the house



Corner of the house



Front verandah



Column capital in the verandah



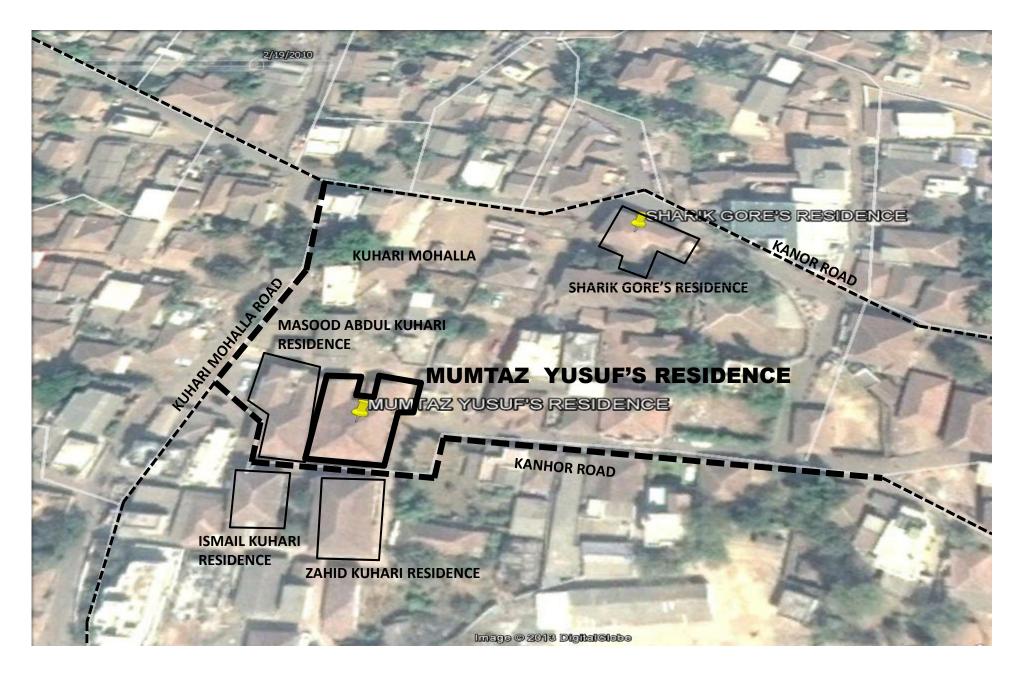
First floor



Corner of the roof

SITE NO:BU3

NAME: MUMTAZ YUSUF'S RESIDENCE



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Ismail Kuhari House

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Ismail Kuhari House
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Badlapur
	City	Badlapur
	Ward	Not Known
	Village	Not applicable
	Identification	BU4
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	Gaothan
1.05	Street Name 1	Kanhor Road
1.06	Street Name 2	Kuhari Mohalla Road
1.07	Area / Locality	Badlapur Gaon
	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	421503
1.10	Current Owner	Ismail Kuhari
1.11	Type of Owner	Private
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Owner occupied
1.13	Current Use	Residence
1.14	Type of Use	Residential
1.15	Age	Around 70 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Not defined
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	180 sq.m
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	ш
1.20	Brief Detail	This house is one of the four houses in the area which display a typical character. It is a U-shape, ground and one storied structure built on 1 m high ashlar masonry black basalt stone plinth with wooden framework and 350 thick brick walls. All openings have pivoted shutters. Full height wooden windows have segmental and semi-circular arches with promimnent key stones. The front facade has timber brackets supported on wooden posts with a lean to roof over it. Mangalore tile composite sloping roof rests on a finished wooden structural system. After the division of the house, a straight flight staircase has been added to access the first floor.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-05-18

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Mid 19th century
	Extensions/ Modifications in	None

	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Kuhari Residence
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Residence
1	Historical Significance	Original Badlapur village is an old settlement and has many structures of heritage and cultural value. Traders by occupation, the settlers brought along with them a unique vocabulary of building construction.
1	Cultural Significance	Nil
1	Architectural Significance	This is a U-shaped ground and one storied structure built on 1 m high ashlar masonry black basalt stone plinth with wooden post and runner frame and 350 thick brick walls. All openings are pivoted with heavy duty shutters. After division of the house, a straight flight staircase has been added to access the first floor. There is a Mangalore tile composite sloping roof resting on finished wooden structural system.
	Townscape Significance	The house is part of four houses forming a cluster with streets and bye-lanes around all houses.
2.10	Other Significance	This house is approx. 150 years old. It is a ground and one storied U-shaped structure with a Mangalore tile composite sloping roof. It has features like inbuilt storage and paneled entrance door with architrave. The façade has a highly ornamental cornice. The building also has ornamental timber work.
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(his),C(she)
2.12	Recommended Grade	III

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	9m (approx.)		
3.02	No. of Floors	G+1		_
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Load bearing structure using stone and bricks	Fair, no settlement is found	Good
3.04	Plinth	1m high black basalt ashlar masonry plinth. In one half stone plinth is clearly visible and in other half it has plastered after partition.	Fair, No settlement or cracks observed.	Minor Repair
3.05	Walls	350mm thick brick walls plastered and painted internally and externally with wooden post and runner.	Fair	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	Ceramic tile in bedroom and Shahabad flooring is done in all other rooms.	Ground floor: Fair First floor: Poor - Broken / missing, sagging boardings.	Major Repair
3.07	Stairs	Straight flight wooden staircase with handrail.	Fair	Minor Repair
3.08	Openings	All doors are 8 paneled pivoted with 40mm thick shutters and architrave. Full height windows with wooden panel and wooden ventilator.	Ground floor: Good First floor: Poor	Major Repair
3.09	Roof	Mangalore tile hip roof with finished structural members with teak wood boarding used as finished surface with simple fascia board.	Poor, Sagging members and missing boarding mangalore tiles.	Major Repair
3.10	Articulation	Semi-open veranda overlooking street with wooden column rested on stone base with ornamented wooden capitol. Full height windows on both floor helps in good ventilation.	Fair	Minor Repair
3.11	Finishes	Plastered and painted walls externally and internally. Ceramic tile flooring laid on Shahabad tile in bedroom and Shahabad ladi in other areas.	Fair	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	Nothing much of heritage value	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	None	Not applicable	-

3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Road along the house	Not applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	Natural & Artificial	Natural: Fair in external rooms and poor in internal areas Artificial: Fair	Minor Repair
3.16	Ventilation	Natural & Artificial	Natural: Fair - cross ventilation because of full height windows. Artificial: Fair	Minor Repair
3.17	Electricity	Maharashtra State Electricity Board	Exposed wiring	Minor Repair
3.18	Water Supply	Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation	Fair	Minor Repair
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Natural slope of terrain used to drain water in open-drains	Open drain	Minor Repair
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not provided	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	The flooring material has been changed (Shahabad flooring is replaced by ceramic tiles).		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The overall maintenance is fair.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None	
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	There are no major threats to the building. But some areas like flooring etc. need to be restored or replaced. Use of incongruent materials may be responsible for the house losing its character.	
4.03	Additional Notes		
4.04	References		
	Books/Documents	Draft of The Maharashtra Heritage Conservation Bill 2002 Guidelines for Conservation: A Technical Manual, Bernard Feilden, INTACH1989, Delhi	
	WebSites	Nil	
	Persons	None	

Images

Site No.: BU4 Photographs:



Roadside view of the house



Wooden sloping roof detail



Wooden column and capital

Name: Ismail Kuhari Residence



Rear side of the house



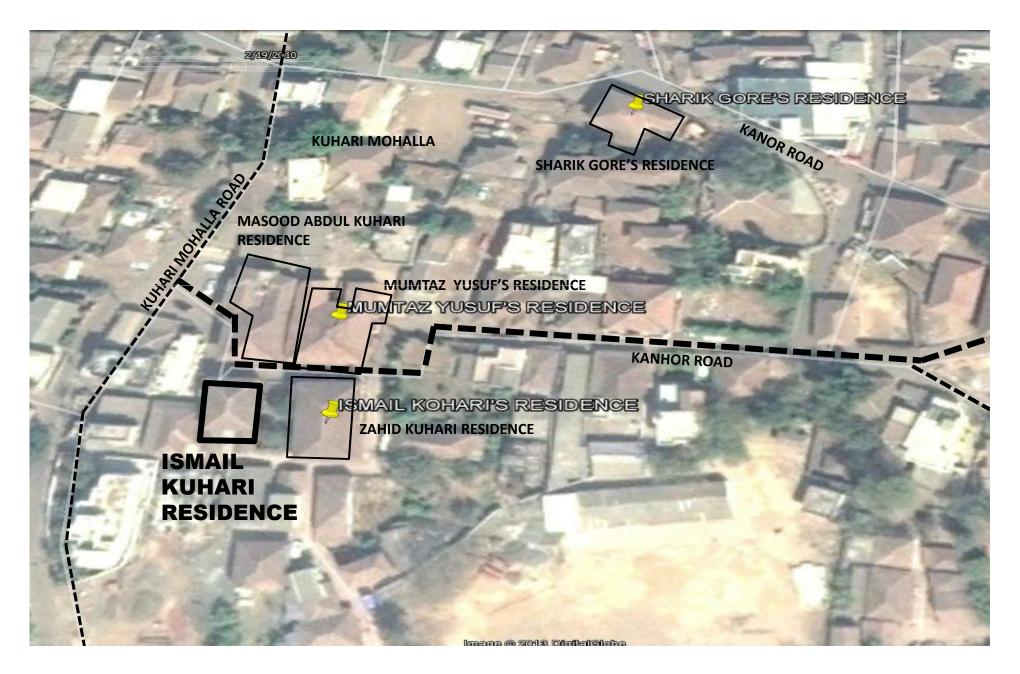
Benches in the verandah



Wooden members of the ceiling

SITE NO:BU4

NAME: ISMAIL KUHARI RESIDENCE



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Zahid Kuhari's Residence

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Zahid Kuhari's Residence
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Badlapur
	City	Badlapur
	Ward	Not known
	Village	Not applicable
	Identification	BU5
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	Gaothan
1.05	Street Name 1	Kanor Road
1.06	Street Name 2	Kuhari Mohalla Road
1.07	Area / Locality	Kuhari Mohalla
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	421503
1.10	Current Owner	Ismail Kuhari
1.11	Type of Owner	Private
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Owner occupied
1.13	Current Use	Residence
1.14	Type of Use	Residential
1.15	Age	Around 150 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Not defined
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 180 sq.m
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	ш
1.20		This house is one of the four houses the area which display a typical character. This ground and one storied structure has a sloping roof with Mangalore tiles. The entrance porch of the house has been converted into bedrooms. Windows on the front façade and on the first floor are of full height. A straight flight wooden staircase leads to the first floor and a new wooden spiral staircase is made to access the attic. Simple rectangular wooden columns have highly ornamental wooden capitals and brackets. Decorative cornice bands run at the ground and first floor levels.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-05-18

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Mid 19th century
	Extensions/ Modifications in	2000
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Not specified

	İ	
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Zahid Kuhari Residence
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Residential
1	Historical Significance	The original Badlapur village is an old settlement and has many structures of heritage and cultural value. Traders by occupation, the settlers brought along with them a unique vocabulary of building construction. This house belongs to the same typology.
	Cultural Significance	Nil
	Architectural Significance	This is a rectangular shaped ground and one storied house with an attic. The entrance porch of the house has been converted into bedrooms after partition. 600mm high ashlar masonry black basalt stone plinth is plastered and painted at some places. The wooden post and runner frame which forms the structural system of the house is also coloured. The walls are 350mm thick brick. All windows on front façade are of full height, and all door openings are pivoted. A straight flight staircase leads to the first floor and a new wooden spiral staircase has been made to access the attic. There is a Mangalore tile composite sloping roof resting on exposed unfinished wooden structural system.
	Townscape Significance	This house is part of four houses in the area which form a cluster. There are streets and bye-lanes around all houses.
2.10	Other Significance	This house is approx. 150 years old. It is a ground and one storied house an with attic and has a Mangalore tile composite sloping roof. It has features like inbuilt storage and panelled, pivoted entrance door with architrave. Wooden columns with ornamental capital rest on stone bases.
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(his),C(she)
2.12	Recommended Grade	III

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	10m (approx.)		
3.02	No. of Floors	G+1+ Attic		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Load bearing structure using basalt stone, bricks and wood	No apparent threats	Good
3.04	Plinth	600mm high black basalt ashlar masonry plinth. The original stone plinth is partly plastered and painted.	No settlement or cracks observed.	Good
3.05	Walls	350mm thick brick walls plastered and painted internally and externally with wooden post and runner and all Internal walls are 200mm thick.	Fair - plastered and painted, well maintained	Good
3.06	Floors	Ground floor: Shahabad flooring. First floor: Ceramic tile flooring is done on wooden planks. Attic: Wooden flooring with broken sagging members.	Ground floor: Fair First floor: Good - ceramic tiles laid on wooden planks Attic: Poor - dislodged and missing planks	Major Repair
3.07	Stairs	Ground floor to first floor: Straight flight wooden staircase with handrail. First floor to attic: New wooden spiral staircase approx. 20 years old.	Well maintained	Good
3.08	Openings	Full height windows on front façade with coloured stain glass on first floor with cast railings fixed from inside. 8 paneled, pivoted entrance door with architrave and in internal areas new doors have been installed.	Good - full height windows	Good
3.09	Roof	Composite Mangalore tile pitched roof with unfinished structural members	Poor: Sagging members and missing boarding mangalore tiles.	Major Repair
3.10	Articulation	Full height windows on front façade and on first floor with coloured stain glass ventilator and window shutters.	Fairly maintained	Good

3.11	Finishes	Plastered and painted walls externally as well as internally. Shahabad flooring on ground floor and ceramic tiles laid on wooden planks on first floor	Fairly maintained	Good
3.12	Furniture	Many inbuilt storage areas, chair, bed and cupboard, etc.	Not maintained properly	Minor Repair
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	None	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Road along with the other building forms a cluster.	Not applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	Natural & Artificial lighting	Natural: Fair- because of full height windows Artificial: Fair	Good
3.16	Ventilation	Natural & Artificial ventilation	Natural: Fair - cross ventilation because of full height windows. Artificial: Fair	Good
3.17	Electricity	Maharashtra State Electricity Board	In fair condition	Minor Repair
3.18	Water Supply	Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation	In fair condition	Minor Repair
	Plumbing & Drainage	Fairly planned drainage	In fair condition	Minor Repair
	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not provided	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	The entrance porch has been converted into room	ns. The flooring material has been changed.	
	Overall Maintenance Status	The overall maintenance appears to be fair. But t restoration work.	he house needs proper interventions in terms of r	epairs and
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The overall maintenance of the house is fair. The only threat is the use of incongruent materials for the repair works carried out in the house.
4.03	Additional Notes	Guidelines for Interventions: A family residence has many layers of memories associated with different spaces inside and outside the house. All historical documents with respect to the construction of the houses, ownerships as well as archival material like photographs, paintings and artifacts should be systematically noted and preserved by the owners or by the local museums. This archival material, along with the structure itself, forms part of the familial cultural heritage. However the increasing need for extra space, extra amenities, concerns of security and improved services compel the residents to undertake changes, including structural changes. While the requirements need to be addressed, the changes should not be done indiscriminately. They should be undertaken under the guidance of a conservation architect and a structural engineer. Restoration of carved stones, carved wood or plaster moulding should be undertaken only with the help of skilled artisans. As far as possible no original material or fabric should be removed unless the damage is irreparable. Any additions of walls, changing finishing materials should respect the existing materials and integrate harmoniously with the whole and be as close as possible to the original. The wooden railings, trellis work, if damaged, should be replaced by the same material. The old work and finishes which are undamaged should not be tampered with. Only parts that are structurally damaged should be restored. These interventions must be documented in written records. It is recommended that at the entrance gate abutting the road, a
4 04	References	board/plaque may be installed narrating the historical significance of the house.
1.04	Books/Documents	Draft of The Maharashtra Heritage Conservation Bill 2002 Guidelines for Conservation: A Technical Manual, Bernard Feilden, INTACH1989, Delhi
	WebSites	Nil
	Persons	None

Images

Site No.: BU5 Name: Zahid Kuhari Residence

Photographs:



Front side of the house



Decorative motif on door



Entrance door



Stained glass fanlight



Stained glass window



Wooden ceiling detail



Detail of corner column

Site No.: BU5 Name: Zahid Kuhari Residence

Photographs:



Internal staircase- old



Internal staircase- new



Column capital



Broken flooring of the mezzanine

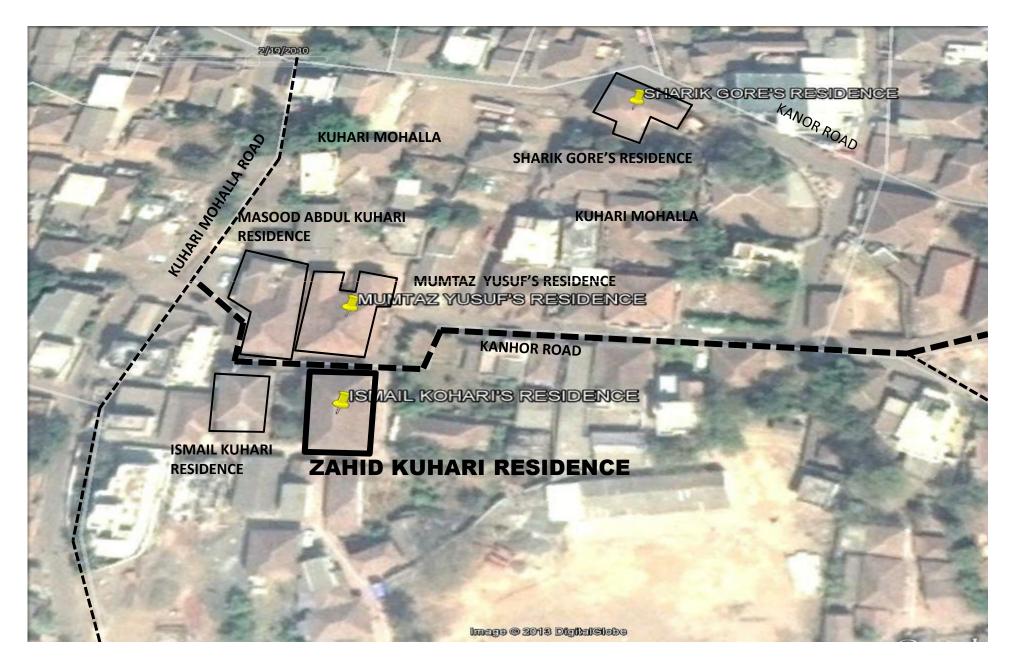


Roof as seen from mezzanine





SITE NO:BU5 NAME: ZAHID KUHARI RESIDENCE



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Masood Abdul Kuhari House

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Masood Abdul Kuhari House
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Badlapur
	City	Badlapur
	Ward	Not known
	Village	Not applicable
	Identification	BU6
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	Gaothan
1.05	Street Name 1	Kanor Road
1.06	Street Name 2	Kuhari Mohalla Road
1.07		Kuhari Mohalla
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	421503
1.10	Current Owner	Masood Abdul Kuhari
1.11	Type of Owner	Private
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Owner occupied
1.13	Current Use	Residence
1.14	Type of Use	Residential
1.15	-	Around 150 years
	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Not defined
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approximatley 200 sq.m
1.18	Condition of building	Major Repair
1.19	Grade	ш
1.20	Brief Detail	This house is one of the four houses in the area which display a typical character. This is a rectangular shaped ground and one storied house with an attic. The building has a 1m high stone plinth and a semi-open veranda with old wooden benches. The wooden posts rest on a stone base and have ornamental wooden capitals. All windows on the front façade are of full height, with wooden panels and stained glass. An L-shaped straight flight staircase leads to the first floor. A Mangalore tile composite sloping roof rests on exposed unfinished wooden structural system.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-05-18

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Mid 19th century
	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None

2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Abdul Kuhari Residence
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Residential
	Historical Significance	The original Badlapur village is an old settlement and has many structures of heritage and cultural value. Traders by occupation, the settlers brought along with them a unique vocabulary of building construction. This house is a part of the settlement.
2.07	Cultural Significance	Nil
2.08	Architectural Significance	This is a rectangular shaped, ground and one storied house with an attic. The building has 1m high stone plinth and a semi-open veranda with old wooden benches. The old wooden posts with ornamental wooden capital rest on stone bases. The house has 350 thick brick walls and a structural system of wooden post and runner, which is coloured. All windows on the front façade are of full height with wooden panels and coloured stain glass. An L-shaped staircase leads to the first floor. The roofing is Mangalore tile composite sloping roof resting on exposed unfinished wooden structural system.
2.09	Townscape Significance	The house is part of four houses forming a cluster. They share a typical character with streets and bye-lanes around all houses.
2.10	Other Significance	This house is approx. 150 years old. It is ground and one storied with an attic and a Mangalore tile composite sloping roof. It has features like in-built storage and paneled, pivoted entrance door with architrave. Wooden columns with ornamental capitals rest on stone bases.
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(his),C(she)
2.12	Recommended Grade	III

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	10m (approx.)		
3.02	No. of Floors	G+1+ Attic		<u> </u>
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Load bearing structure using basalt stone, bricks and wood	No apparent threat	Good
3.04	Plinth	1m high black basalt ashlar masonry plinth. In one half stone plinth.	Fair: No settlement or cracks observed.	Good
3.05	Walls	350mm thick brick walls plastered and painted internally and externally with wooden post and runner. Internal walls 200mm thick.	Fair - plastered and painted, externally one side has been recently plastered.	Good
3.06	Floors	Ground floor: Shahabad flooring. First floor: Shahabad flooring. Attic: Wooden flooring with broken sagging members.	Ground floor: Good - Kotah floor First floor: Fair - cement tiles and kotah ladi Attic: Poor - dislodged and missing planks	Major Repair
3.07	Stairs	Ground floor to first floor: L-shape wooden staircase with handrail. First floor to attic: Timber ladder	Poor - Not maintained	Major Repair
3.08	Openings	Full height windows on front façade with coloured stain glass and timber panel. 8 paneled, pivoted entrance door with architrave.	Fair - full height windows, maintained properly	Minor Repair
3.09	Roof	Composite Mangalore tile pitched roof.	Poor: Sagging members and missing boarding mangalore tiles.	Major Repair
3.10	Articulation	A cornice band runs only on front façade.	Not well maintained	Major Repair
3.11	Finishes	Only ground floor part of front façade and internal area of porch has been painted. Wooden structural members are also painted. On side of the building is recently plastered with cement.	Not well maintained	Major Repair
3.12	Furniture	The entrance porch has old wooden benches as a seating arrangement, many inbuilt storage areas, chair, and cupboard, etc.	Fairly maintained	Minor Repair
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	None	Not applicable	-

3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Road along with the other building forms a cluster.	Not applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	Natural & Artificial lighting	Natural: Fair- because of full height windows Artificial: Fair	Good
3.16	Ventilation	Natural & Artificial ventilation	Natural: Fair - cross ventilation because of full height windows. Artificial: Fair	Good
3.17	Electricity	Maharashtra State Electricity Board	Unplanned wiring	Major Repair
3.18	Water Supply	Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation	Poorly maintained	Major Repair
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Planned drainage lines	Fairly maintained	Minor Repair
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not provided	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	The open terrace area has been enclosed with A.C. sheets and is used as kitchen. On the ground floor new R.C.C. chajjas have been added to windows. Externally one half of the building has been replastered and the ground floor front façade is painted.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The overall maintenance is poor. The building also needs proper intervention.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Major Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None	
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	Only the front facade of the house is kept in its original form. The facade on one side has been re-plastered and hence the original cannot be seen. The building is not maintained properly, due to which it is losing its character.	
4.03	Additional Notes	Guidelines for Interventions: A family residence has many layers of memories associated with different spaces inside and outside the house. All historical documents with respect to the construction of the houses, ownerships as well as archival material like photographs, paintings and artifacts should be systematically noted and preserved by the owners or by the local museums. This archival material, along with the structure itself, forms part of the familial cultural heritage. However the increasing need for extra space, extra amenities, concerns of security and improved services compel the residents to undertake changes, including structural changes. While the requirements need to be addressed, the changes should not be done indiscriminately. They should be undertaken under the guidance of a conservation architect and a structural engineer. Restoration of carved stones, carved wood or plaster moulding should be undertaken only with the help of skilled artisans. As far as possible no original material or fabric should be removed unless the damage is irreparable. Any additions of walls, changing finishing materials should respect the existing materials and integrate harmoniously with the whole and be as close as possible to the original. The wooden railings, trellis work, if damaged, should be replaced by the same material. The old work and finishes which are undamaged should not be tampered with. Only parts that are structurally damaged should be restored. These interventions must be documented in written records. It is recommended that at the entrance gate abutting the road, a board/plaque may be installed narrating the historical significance of the house.	
4.04	References		
	Books/Documents	Draft of The Maharashtra Heritage Conservation Bill 2002	
	WebSites	Guidelines for Conservation : A Technical Manual, Bernard Feilden, INTACH1989, Delhi Nil	
	Persons	None	

Images

Site No.: BU6 Name: Masood Abdul Kuhari House

Photographs:



Approach road to the house



Front side of the house



Side elevation



Stone plinth



Corner view of the house



Wooden chest in the house

Site No.: BU6 Name: Masood Abdul Kuhari House

Photographs:



First floor window



Wooden brackets



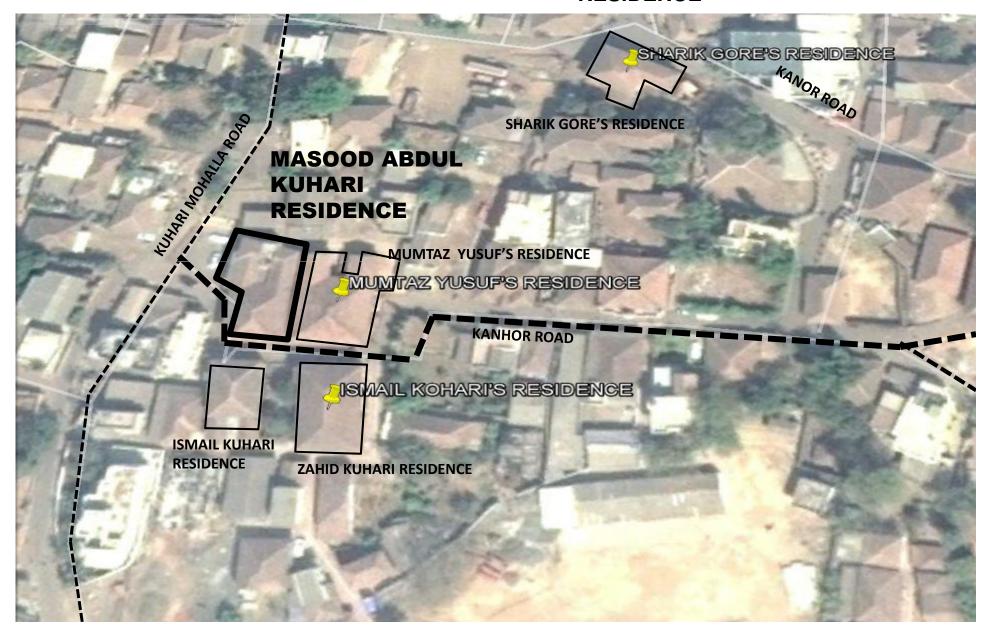
Corner column



Column in verandah

SITE NO:BU6

NAME: MASOOD ABDUL KUHARI RESIDENCE



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Badlapur Gaon lake

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Badlapur Gaon lake
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Badlapur
	City	Badlapur
	Ward	Not Known
	Village	Badlapur Gaon
	Identification	BU8
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	Not known
1.05	Street Name 1	Kulgaon-Badlapur Road
1.06	Street Name 2	Kulgaon-Badlapur Station Road
1.07	Area / Locality	Badlapur Gaon
	Nearby landmark if any	NIL
1.09	Pin Code	421503
1.10	Current Owner	Jagannath Pandav Pisekar
1.11	Type of Owner	Private
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Informal occupation
1.13	Current Use	Fishing, Washing, cattle bathing
1.14	Type of Use	Utility
1.15	Age	More than 100 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 1200 Sqm
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Not applicable
	Condition of building	Major Repair
1.19	Grade	IIE
1.20	Brief Detail	This lake is one of the naturally formed lakes owing to the geographical conditions of the region.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-05-17

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Late 19th century
	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Badlapur Gaon Lake
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Religious activities

1	Historical Significance	Badlapur, Ambernath and nearby belt is blessed with geological depressions and natural catchment areas which form small lakes and dams. Historically, small village settlements have taken form around these sources of water. This lake is one such naturally formed lake.	
1	Cultural Significance	Earlier the lake water was used for religious purposes. Presently the lake water is used by the people for their domestic needs.	
	Architectural Significance	This is a modest scale lake which has a newly constructed stone wall along its circumference. Stone steps ead down to the water. The approximate depth at its centre is 7m. The lake is full of aquatic plants.	
	Townscape Significance	This modest scale lake is located on Kulgaon-Badlapur Road. It has a newly constructed stone masonry wa Small ground storied structures, brick houses and a temple are lined near the lake.	
2.10	Other Significance	The water body is important for its environmental value.	
2.11	Value Classification	E,I(sce),J	
1 '	Recommended Grade	IIE	

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Not applicable		
3.02	No. of Floors	Not applicable		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Not applicable	Not applicable	_
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	_
3.05	Walls	Not applicable	Not applicable	Good
3.06	Floors	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.07	Stairs	Newly constructed stone steps lead to the water.	No threats	Excellent
3.08	Openings	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.09	Roof	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	Not applicable	Not applicable	_
3.11	Finishes	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	Newly constructed stone wall along the periphery.	None	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Ground floor brick houses with sloping roof line the periphery.	No major threats	-
3.15	Lighting	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Plastic and other waste is dumped into the water	body.	
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The overall condition and maintenance level of the lake is poor. Needs urgent attention.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Major Repair		

4.01	D P Remarks	None
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	There is substantial growth of aquatic plants in the lake. Plastic and other waste is being dumped into the lake. This is dangerous since the water is used for drinking by the people of the village. Though there is a boundary wall around the lake, there is no buffer around.
4.03 Additional Notes The condition of the water body is quite bad and needs proper attention. A buffer needs to be p around the water body for better protection of the lake.		
		Guidelines for Interventions: A water body is an important component of natural heritage, often associated with historic periods. Natural resources are limited and are eroded at an alarming rate. The water bodies i) support rich and varied ecosystems including flora and fauna over centuries; ii) they conserve rain water, iii) they are significant nodes for social and cultural gatherings and iv) offer psychological recreation to the residents in the nearby areas. They are of great Environmental value. A buffer zone of 5 m width is suggested to be left clear of any construction activity. However simple seating facility, garbage bins and Nirmalay kalash as well as special tanks for idol immersion can be installed in the buffer zone in order to protect the water body from pollution. The buffer zone should have abundant green cover to minimize evaporation losses.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	NIL
	WebSites	NIL
	Persons	None

Images

No.: BU8 Name: Badlapur Gaon Lake

Photographs:



View of Badlapur lake



Steps leading to water body



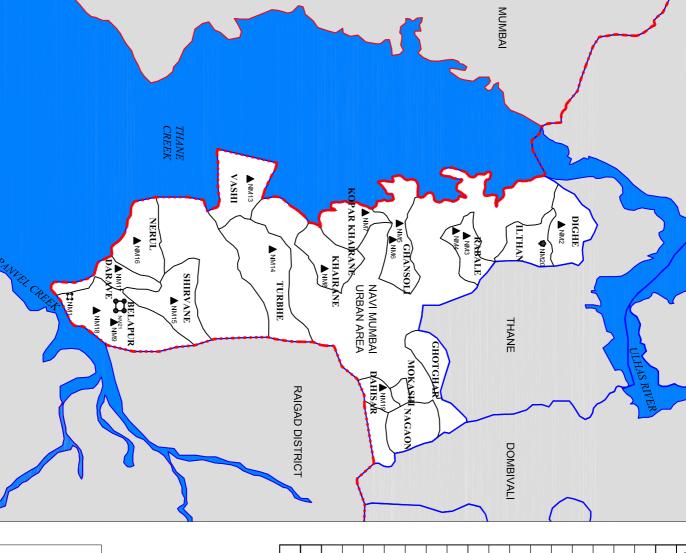
Water body filled with aquatic plants



Immediate surroundings of lake used as dumping area

SITE NO:BU8 NAME: BADLAPUR GAON LAKE





lotal No.	Total No. of Heritage sites in Navi Mumbai: 18
N _O	Name of site
NM1	Belapur Fort
NM2	Khokad talav
NM3	Rabale talav
NM4	Gothivali talav
NM5	Ghansoli talav
NM6	Pali talav: Ghansoli talav-2
NM7	Koparkhaime talav
NM8	Khairne talav
NM9	Agroli talav
NM13	Vashi tTalav
NM14	Hanuman Mandir Talav
NM15	ChincholiTalav
NM16	Kait Asha Bhala Thakur Talav
NM17	Nageshwar Talav
NM18	Sri Amruteshwar Talav & Well
NM19	Dahisar Talav
NM20	llthan Ddam
NM21	Belapur Watch Tower

Area : 163 Sq. km.
Population : 7,04,002 (2001 Census)
Local Authority : Navi Mumbai Municipal Council



FORT WATER BODY

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Belapur Fort

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Belapur Fort
	District	Thane
1.2	Tehshil	Navi Mumbai
		Navi Mumbai
	City Ward	
		Not known
	Village	Not applicable
	Identification	NM1
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	170
1.05	Street Name 1	Panvel - Shilphate Marg
1.06	Street Name 2	Not applicable
1.07	Area / Locality	Belapur gaothan (Kille gaothan)
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	CIDCO Rest House
1.09	Pin Code	400614
1.10	Current Owner	Government Authority
1.11	Type of Owner	State Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Fort
1.13	Current Use	Not in use
1.14	Type of Use	defence
1.15	Age	Approx. 400 years old
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 8000 Sqm
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Not known
1.18	Condition of building	Ruin
1.19	Grade	I
1.20	Brief Detail	The fort is situated on a small hillock on the outskirts of Belapur. It was built by the Portuguese in the latter half of the 16th century. It is surrounded by sea on three sides. It was built mainly for surveillence and defence purpose. Built out of black basalt stone, the Fort today is in a very bad state. Three bastions are still standing at three corners, giving a majestic view of the surroundings. The bastions are approx. 40 feet high. They have arched openings which are now closed down.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-08-17

HISTORICAL DETAIL

	ı	
2.01	Built in	Latter half of 16th Century
	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Not known

2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Sabej
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Surveillance of Belapur creek
2.06	Historical Significance	Belapur Fort was built by the Portuguese in the latter half of the 16th Century. They named it 'Sabej'. Its location was very strategic. On the one hand, it was near Belapur creek. On the other hand, it was on the route connecting Mumbai with the Deccan plateau. It is said that it had 5 bastions and 11 cannons. A lake outside the fort supplied water to the fort. The Marathas took over this lake in their battle to capture the fort. In April 1737 Belapur Fort fell into the hands of the Marathas.
2.07	Cultural Significance	Nil
2.08	Architectural Significance	Built out of black basalt stone, the Fort is now in very bad state. Three Bastions are still standing at the three corners of the Fort, giving a majestic view of the surroundings. The bastions are approximately 40 feet high. They have arched openings which are now closed down.
2.09	Townscape Significance	The Fort today is situated on a small hillock on the outskirts of Belapur. When the Portuguese built it, its location was ideal for surveillance with the Belapur creek on three sides. Besides, it was on the route connecting Mumbai with the Deccan plateau.
2.10	Other Significance	Nil
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(chae),A(his)
2.12	Recommended Grade	I

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	13.5m (approx.)		
3.02	No. of Floors	Not applicable		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Load bearing composite walls using basalt stone and bricks	In a poor state	Major Repair
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	Composite masonry of basalt stone and bricks	In a poor condition	Major Repair
3.06	Floors	Basalt stone slabs in many places, also coba in a few places	In a poor condition	Major Repair
3.07	Stairs	Basalt stone steps	In a poor condition	Major Repair
3.08	Openings	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.09	Roof	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Natural slope	Not maintained	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	No transformations are observed.		

	Overall Maintenance Status	The overall maintenance is very poor.
3.23	Overall Condition	Ruin

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	There is a lot of overgrown vegetation on the built form as well as in the premises. They are endangering the built form. However, efforts have been made by CIDCO and by volunteers of some social organisations to clear up a significant part of this growth.
4.03	Additional Notes	The fort is of archaeological significance and is a Grade I Heritage structure. Hence the structure as well as 100 metres all around it should be delineated and protected. Currently, efforts are on to declare it as a State Protected Monument. Guidelines for interventions Forts are of historical importance. The objective is to prevent further decays and damages. Since forts are regularly visited by trekkers and researchers, every part of the fort needs to be checked for structural safety. Any structural repairs should then be carefully undertaken by the State department of Archaeology. It is necessary to provide facilities like drinking water, toilets, lights, resting shelters etc. for visitors to the forts. However new structures should not be conspicuous. The masonry and the finishing materials should respect the existing original materials and integrate harmoniously with the whole. The historical value of the structures will be gone if their authenticity is destroyed. The objective should be to preserve the ruins and not to revive them. Broken or half decayed original work is of infinitely more value than the artificially restored work. The remains and the scattered parts of the structure, including any loose stones should be protected, preserved and searched for in the nearby residences or common open spaces. The loose remains should be immediately numbered and documented till they go in the possession of the Heritage Conservation Authority/State Archaeological Department. The historical and archaeological significance of the fort should be narrated on a board erected at the entrance gate to raise public consciousness towards preservation of the remains.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	'Mumbai Parisaratil Arthat Ekekalchya Firanganatil Kille' by B.V. Kulkarni, Asst. Director, Dept. of Archaeology, Govt. of Maharashtra
	WebSites	Nil
	Persons	Mr. Sadashiv Tetvilkar, local historian

Images

Site No. NM1 Name: Belapur Fort

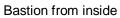
Photographs



Remains of Belapur Fort - Bastion



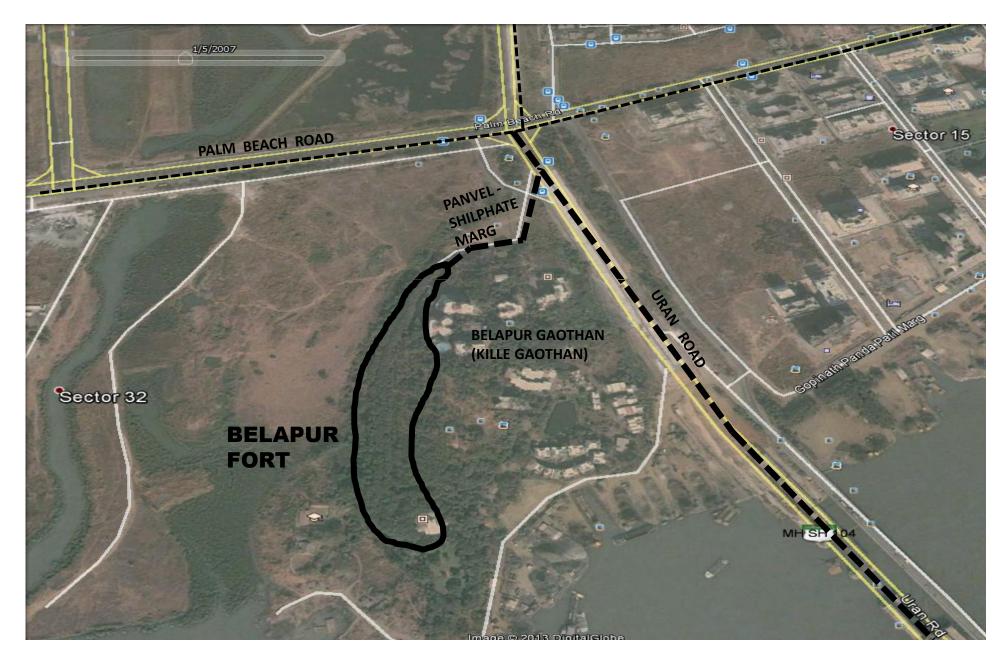






Ruins

SITE NO:NM1 NAME: BELAPUR FORT



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Khokad Talay

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Khokad Talay
	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Navi Mumbai
	City	Not Applicable
	Ward	Not Known
	Village	Dighi
	Identification	NM2
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	None
1.05	Street Name 1	Thane-Vashi Road
1.06	Street Name 2	Vasant Kishan Kohli Marg
1.07	Area / Locality	Sector 1A, Dighi village
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	400708
_	Current Owner	Navi Mumbai Mahanagar Palika
1.11	Type of Owner	Local Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Informal occupation
1.13	Current Use	Washing, cleaning, religious, recreation purposes
	Type of Use	Utility
1.15		Around 100 years
	` • •	9300sqmt
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Not applicable
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	IIE
1.20	Brief Detail	Navi Mumbai has many talavs, around which development has come up. This lake is one of them. Local residents claim that this lake is over a hundred years old.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-10-01

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Early 20th century
1	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Khokad Talav
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Washing, cleaning, religious, recreation purposes

2.06		Navi Mumbai has many lakes around which development has come up. Local residents claim this lake to be over a hundred years old.
2.07	Cultural Significance	The lake is used for domestic as well as religious purposes. It is used for idol immersion. It is important for the people in the village. The lake has socio-cultural significance.
2.08	Significance	It is a medium size natural water-body. It has a 600mm high concrete retaining wall on one side and a natural earth bund on the other half. Divisions have been made in the waterbody to segregate areas for Ganesh-visarjan. The partition is made out of stones without any mortar, compactly packed in a metal mesh. Access steps are nearly 3m wide and are on two sides of the talav. Recreational activities are planned along talav periphery.
	Townscape Significance	The main road flanks the water-body on one side. A narrow promenade runs along the bank with a small children's recreation park and seating. The Mahanagar Palika building faces the water body. A new RCC temple is constructed on its banks.
2.10	Other Significance	The lake is of environmental value
2.11	Value Classification	A(cul),E,I(sce)
1	Recommended Grade	TIE .

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Not applicable		
3.02	No. of Floors	loors Not applicable		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	RCC retaining walls	Fair in condition	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.07	Stairs	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.09	Roof	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	A new RCC temple is situated along the banks.	The temple is fair in condition.	Good
3.15	Lighting	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	No transformations are observed.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The overall condition of the talav is good. It is fairly well maintained so that the water remains usable for the people in the surrounding area.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	There are no apparent threats to the water body. The surrounding area needs to be maintained well so that there is no threat of pollution to the water of the lake. A buffer zone can be developed as per guidelines given in 'Additional Notes'.
4.03	Additional Notes	A water body is an important component of natural heritage, often associated with historic periods. Natural resources are limited and are eroding at an alarming rate. The water bodies i) support rich and varied ecosystems including flora and fauna over centuries; ii) they conserve rain water, iii) they are significant nodes for social and cultural gatherings and iv) offer psychological recreation to the residents in the nearby areas. They are of great Environmental value. Guidelines for Interventions: A buffer zone of 5 m width is suggested to be left clear of any construction activity. Some additional seating facility, garbage bins and Nirmalya kalash as well as special tanks for idol immersion can be installed in the buffer zone in order to protect the water body from pollution. Abundant green cover needs to be provided to minimize evaporation losses.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	NIL
	WebSites	http://www.nmmconline.com
	Persons	None

Images

No.: NM2 Name: Khokad talav

Photographs:



View of Lake Periphery and townscape



Gaumdevi Temple adjoining the talav



The division in talay for Ganesh visarjan

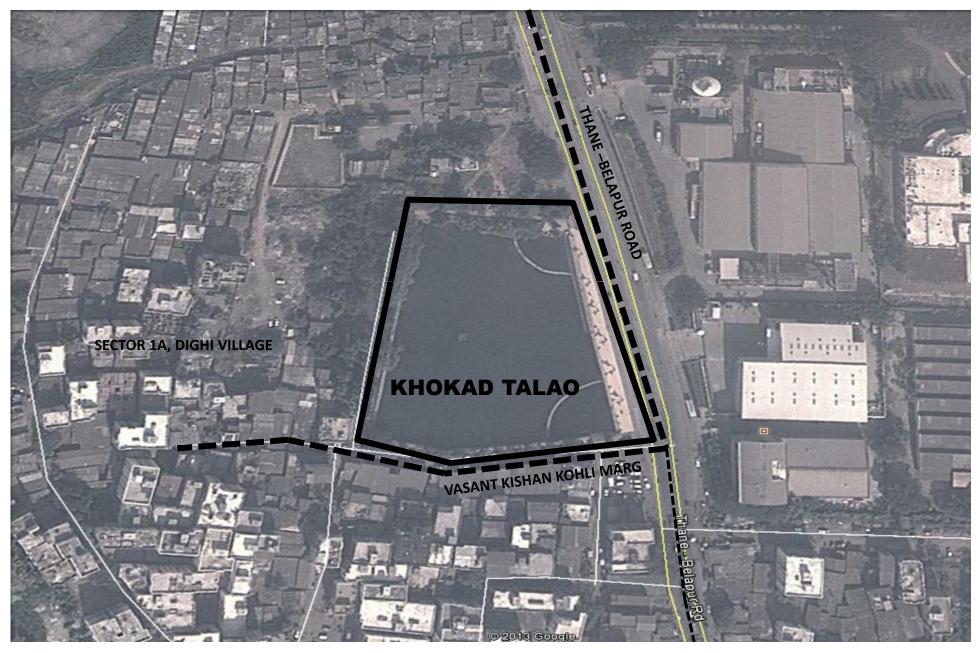


Localites using the talav for swimming



Stone packed in metal jali-boxes for partition

SITE NO:NM2 NAME: KHOKAD TALAV



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Rabale Talav

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Rabale Talav
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Navi Mumbai
	City	Not Applicable
	Ward	Not known
	Village	Ilthan
	Identification	NM3
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	157
1.05	Street Name 1	Thane - Airoli Road
1.06	Street Name 2	Rabale Police Station Road
1.07	Area / Locality	Rabale village
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	400701
1.10	Current Owner	MIDC Planning Authority
1.11	Type of Owner	Local Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Informal occupation
1.13	Current Use	Idol immersion, drinking, washing, cleaning purposes
1.14	Type of Use	Utility
1.15		Not known
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	6072 sq.mt.
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Not applicable
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	IIE
1.20	Brief Detail	Navi Mumbai has many talavs around which development has come up. This talav is one of them.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-10-01

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Not known
	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
1	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Rabale Talav
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Idol immersion, drinking, washing, cleaning purposes

2.06	Historical Significance	Navi Mumbai has many talavs around which the development has come up. This talav is one of them.
		A separate area, semi-circular in shape has been demarcated for idol immersion during festivals. This separation has been made by building a partition of random rubble stones packed together without mortar and covered with metal mesh. The rest of the lake is used for various domestic purposes. The lake is a part of the social as well as cultural activities of the people in the area.
	Significance	It is a large polygonal shaped natural water body. It has stone random rubble masonry wall 1m high and 3m wide. The access steps are seen on three sides. The lake has a semi-circular division to separate an area for Ganesh-visarjan. The division is made of stones without any mortar, compactly packed in a boxing of metal jali. The lake is nearly 20 feet deep. A small shrine is submerged in the talav with only its flag above water. It is worshipped when the water of the lake recedes in summer season.
2.09	Townscape Significance	The polygonal talav is flanked by the main road on one side and local bazaar street on the other side.
2.10	Other Significance	The water body is of environmental value
2.11	Value Classification	A(cul),E,I(sce),J
1	Recommended Grade	IIE

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Not applicable		
3.02	No. of Floors	Not applicable		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	Random rubble stone masonry	Fair condition	-
3.06	Floors	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.07	Stairs	Random rubble stone masonry	Fair condition	-
3.08	Openings	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.09	Roof	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	No transformation is observed.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The overall maintenance is fair. There is need for minor repair works.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None perceived
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	No major threats are obseved.
4.03	Additional Notes	The water body is maintained fairly well. A water body is an important component of natural heritage, often associated with historic periods. Natural resources are limited and are eroding at an alarming rate. The water bodies i) support rich and varied ecosystems including flora and fauna over centuries; ii) they conserve rain water, iii) they are significant nodes for social and cultural gatherings and iv) offer psychological recreation to the residents in the nearby areas. They are of great Environmental value. Guidelines for Interventions: A buffer zone of 5 m width is suggested to be left clear of any construction activity. Some additional seating facility, garbage bins and Nirmalya kalash as well as special tanks for idol immersion can be installed in the buffer zone in order to protect the water body from pollution. Abundant green cover needs to be provided to minimize evaporation losses.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	'Gaotali te Shahartali: Navi Mumbaicha Pravaas' by Datta Parab & Prabhakar Deshpande
	WebSites	http://www.nmmconline.com
	Persons	Nil

Images

No.: NM3 Name: Rabale talav

Photographs:



View of talav periphery and townscape



Talav used for swimming by locals

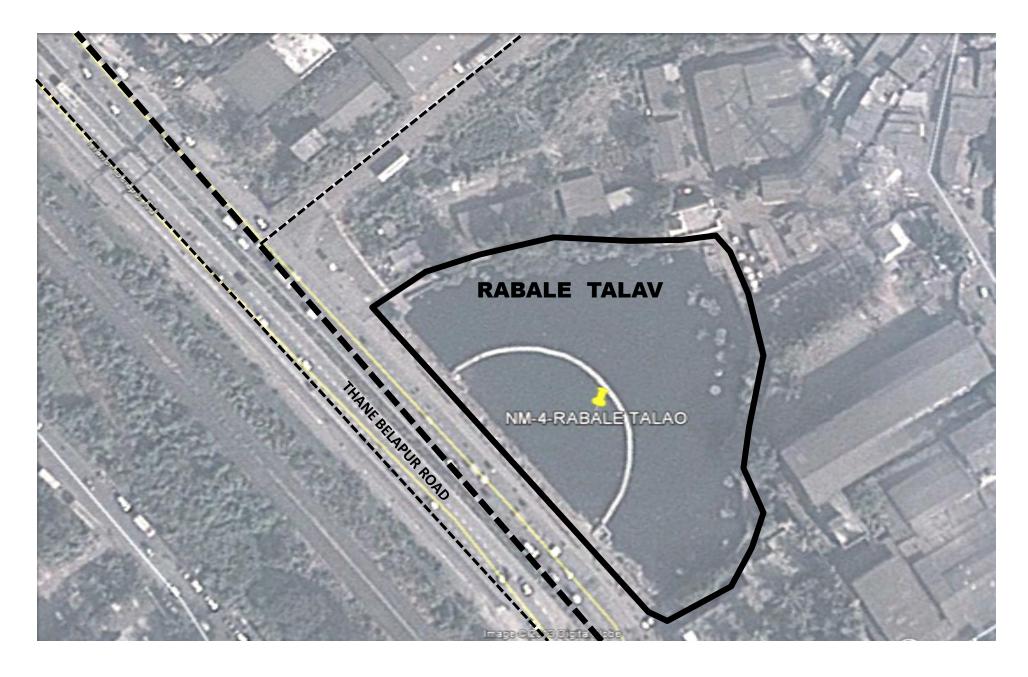


Submerged shrine in the talav



Steps leading to water with the local market behind

SITE NO:NM3 NAME: RABALE TALAV



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Bharatratna Swa. Rajeev Gandhi Talav (Gothivali Talav)

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Bharatratna Swa. Rajeev Gandhi Talav (Gothivali Talav)
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Navi Mumbai
	City	Navi Mumbai
	Ward	Not known
	Village	Gothivali
	Identification	NM4
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	19
1.05	Street Name 1	Rabale Railway Station Road
1.06	Street Name 2	None
1.07	Area / Locality	Rabale, Sector 27
	Nearby landmark if any	NIL
1.09	Pin Code	400701
1.10	Current Owner	Local Authority
1.11	Type of Owner	Local Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Water body
1.13	Current Use	Domestic
1.14	Type of Use	Utility
1.15	Age	Approx. 100 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 2850 Sqm
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Not applicable
	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	IIE
1.20	Brief Detail	Navi Mumbai has many talavs around which the urban development is planned.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-01-17

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	19th century
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	2010
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	A separate area created within the water body for idol immersion.
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Gothivali Talav
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Washing, cleaning, religious purpose, domestic use

	Historical Significance	Navi Mumbai has many talavs around which the urban development is planned. This talav was built as a source of water for the people in the area.	
	Cultural Significance	Part of the lake is divided and dedicated for religious activities like idol immersion during Ganpati festival. The other part is used for various domestic activities.	
1	Architectural Significance	is a natural perennial water body fed by small streams from adjoining hills during monsoon. The natural arth-bund is reinforced by concrete walls in one half of the lake. Divisions have been made in the water ody in order to segregate areas for Ganesh-visarjan and for use as a fishpond. The division is built of stones without any mortar, compactly packed in a boxing of metal jali. Access steps are nearly 3m wide and at two ides of the Talay.	
	Townscape Significance	The lake is located next to Rabale Railway station. Set in a low lying area, the lake is fed by small streams from adjoining hills during monsoon.	
2.10	Other Significance	The water body is important for its environmental value	
2.11	Value Classification	A(cul),E,I(sce)	
	Recommended Grade	IIE	

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Not applicable		
3.02	No. of Floors	Not applicable		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	RCC wall created over the earth bund	In good condition	Good
3.06	Floors	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.07	Stairs	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.09	Roof	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	There are huts encroaching the banks of the talav. A new RCC circular water tank is present on one side.	RCC tank is in fair condition.	Good
3.15	Lighting	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	No transformations are observed.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The overall maintenance of the lake is fair.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

4.01	D P Remarks	None
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The edges are under threat of encroachment.
4.03	Additional Notes	The water body is well maintained by the local authority. It is used by the people in the area for domestic purpose. A water body is an important component of natural heritage, often associated with historic periods. Natural resources are limited and are eroding at an alarming rate. The water bodies i) support rich and varied ecosystems including flora and fauna over centuries; ii) they conserve rain water, iii) they are significant nodes for social and cultural gatherings and iv) offer psychological recreation to the residents in the nearby areas. They are of great Environmental value. Guidelines for Interventions: A buffer zone of 5 m width is suggested to be left clear of any construction activity. However, simple seating facility, garbage bins and Nirmalya kalash as well as special tanks for idol immersions can be installed in the buffer zone in order to protect the water body from pollution. The buffer zone should have abundant green cover to prevent evaporation loss.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	'Gaotali te Shahartali: Navi Mumbaicha Pravaas', by Shri. Dutta Parab & Shri. Prabhakar Deshpande
	WebSites	http://www.nmmconline.com
	Persons	NIL

Images

No.: NM4 Name: Gothivali talav

Photographs:



View of the partition dividing zones for Ganeshvisarjan





Signages by the Navi Mumbai Mahanagar Palika

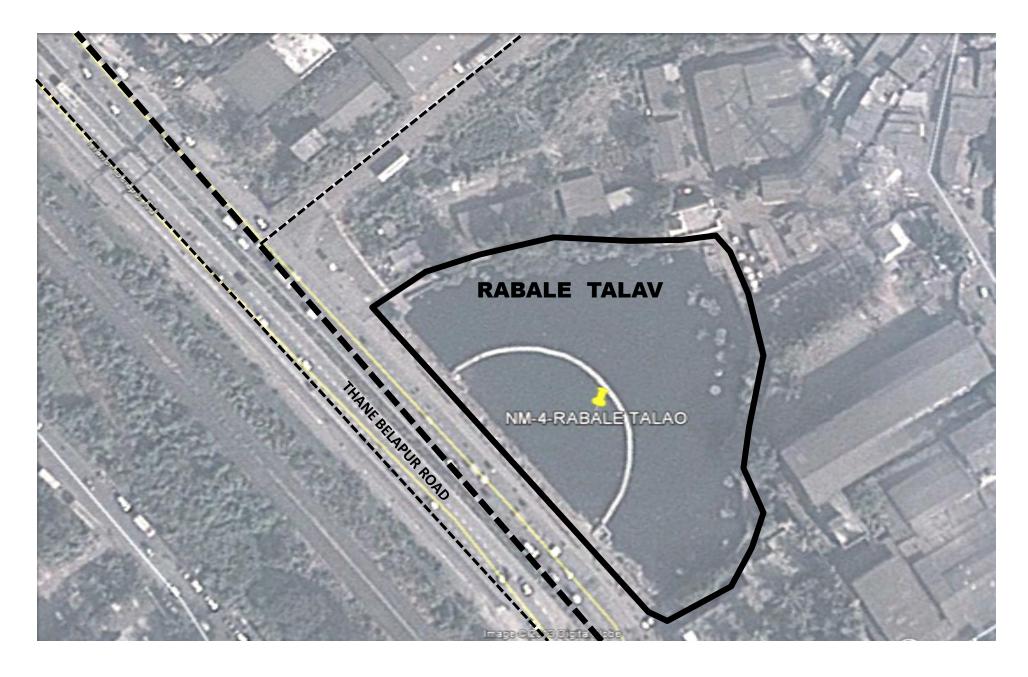


Streams from adjoining hills in monsoon season



Partition of stone packed in metal jali-box

SITE NO:NM3 NAME: RABALE TALAV



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Ghansoli Talav

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Ghansoli Talav
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Navi Mumbai
	City	Not Applicable
	Ward	Not known
	Village	Ghansoli
	Identification	NM5
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	None
1.05	Street Name 1	Ghansoli Village Road
1.06	Street Name 2	Not applicable
1.07	Area / Locality	Sector 21
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	400701
1.10	Current Owner	Navi Mumbai Mahanagar Palika
1.11	Type of Owner	Local Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Informal occupation
1.13	Current Use	Ganeshotsav, washing, cleaning purposes
1.14	Type of Use	Utility
1.15	Age	Not known
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	1152 sq mt
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Not applicable
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	IIE
1.20	Brief Detail	Navi Mumbai has many talavs, around which development has come up. This talav is one of them.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-10-01

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Not known
	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Ghansoli Talav
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Idol immersion, washing, cleaning purposes

1	Historical Significance	Navi Mumbai has many talavs around which the development has come up.
	Cultural Significance	This naturally formed lake is used for both religious purpose such as during Ganeshotsav and also for various domestic purposes like cleaning and washing. It is thus a part of the social and cultural lives of the people.
	Architectural Significance	The lake is a large polygonal shaped natural water body. It has stone random rubble masonry wall 600 mm high and 3m wide with access steps on three sides. The lake has a semi-circular division to separate out an area for Ganesh-visarjan. The division is made of stones without any mortar, compactly packed in a boxing of metal jali. The lake is nearly 20 feet deep. A small flag staff with steps is made in the center of the water body.
	Townscape Significance	The polygonal talav has an 8m wide secondary road all around with residential ground and one storied / ground and two storied houses.
2.10	Other Significance	The lake is of environmental value.
	Value Classification	A(cul),E,I(sce),J
	Recommended Grade	IIE .

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Not applicable		
3.02	No. of Floors	Not applicable		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	Random rubble masonry in stone	Fair condition	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.07	Stairs	Not applicable	Not applicable	Minor Repair
3.08	Openings	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.09	Roof	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	No transformations are observed.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The overall maintenance of the talav is fair.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None perceived
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	No major threats are perceived.
4.03	4.03 Additional Notes The talav is fairly well maintained. It is important for its cultural, scenic and environmental values. A water body is an important component of natural heritage, often associated with historic periods. Notes resources are limited and are eroding at an alarming rate. The water bodies i) support rich and varied ecosystems including flora and fauna over centuries; ii) they conserve rain water, iii) they are significant nodes for social and cultural gatherings and iv) offer psychological recreation to the residents in the rateas. They are of great Environmental value. Guidelines for Interventions: A buffer zone of 5 m width is suggested to be left clear of any construction activity. Some additional facility, garbage bins and Nirmalya kalash as well as special tanks for idol immersion can be installed buffer zone in order to protect the water body from pollution. Abundant green cover needs to be proving in the province of	
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	NIL
	WebSites	http://www.nmmconline.com
	Persons	None

Images

No.: NM5 Name: Ghansoli talav

Photographs:



View of talav surroundings showing newly made partitions of stone packed in metal jali



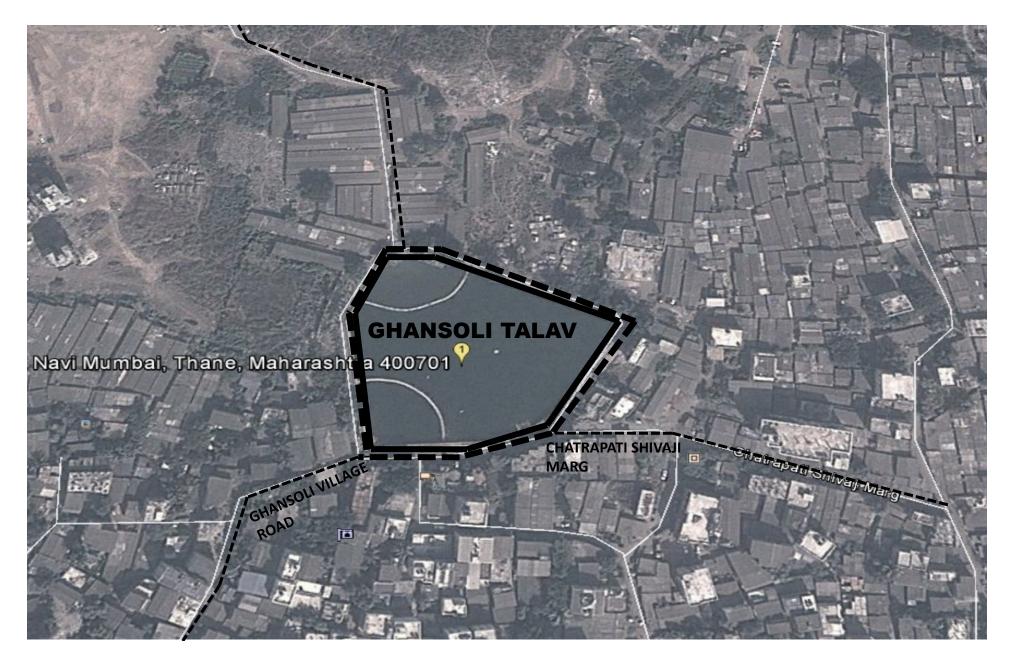


Newly made steps of stone masonry leading to water



Locals swimming in talav

SITE NO:NM5 NAME:GHANSOLI TALAV



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Ghansoli Talav - 2 / Pali Talav

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Ghansoli Talav - 2 / Pali Talav
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Navi Mumbai
	City	Not Applicable
	Ward	Not known
	Village	Ghansoli
	Identification	NM6
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	None
1.05	Street Name 1	Ghansoli Village Road
1.06	Street Name 2	Not applicable
1.07	Area / Locality	Sector 8
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	400701
1.10	Current Owner	Navi Mumbai Mahanagar Palika
1.11	Type of Owner	Local Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Informal occupation
1.13	Current Use	Idol immersion, washing, cleaning, construction purposes
1.14	Type of Use	Utility
1.15		Not known
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	2800 sq mt
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Not applicable
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	IIE
1.20	Brief Detail	Navi Mumbai has many talavs, around which development has come up. This talav is one of them.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-10-01

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Not known
1	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Ghansoli Talav - 2
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Ganeshotsav, washing, cleaning, construction purposes

2.06	Historical Significance	Navi Mumbai has many talavs around which the development has come up. This talav is one of them.
2.07	Cultural Significance	The lake forms a part of daily lives of the people as it is used for both domestic and religious purposes.
2.08	Architectural Significance	It is a large polygonal shaped natural water body with a stone random rubble masonry wall 600 mm high and 3m wide and access steps on two sides. The lake has a well and a square tank within its retaining wall. The talav periphery is lined with stones compacted and placed in a boxing of metal jali. The lake is 15 feet deep in the centre.
2.09	Townscape Significance	This polygonal shaped talav is situated in the heart of Ghansoli village. Once surrounded by open space, there are now new residential towers of ground and seven stories coming up around it.
2.10	Other Significance	The lake is of environmental value
2.11	Value Classification	A(cul),E,I(sce),J
2.12	Recommended Grade	IIE

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Not Applicable		
3.02	No. of Floors	Not Applicable		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.04	Plinth	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.05	Walls	Random rubble stone masonry	Fair condition	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.07	Stairs	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.08	Openings	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.09	Roof	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.12	Furniture	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	No transformations are observed.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The overall maintenance appears to be fair. But there is need for minor repairs.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

4.01	D P Remarks	None perceived	
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	No major threats are observed.	
4.03	Additional Notes	The overall maintenance appears to be fair. There is need for minor repairs. The lake is important for its scenic, cultural and environmental value. A water body is an important component of natural heritage, often associated with historic periods. Natural resources are limited and are eroding at an alarming rate. The water bodies i) support rich and varied ecosystems including flora and fauna over centuries; ii) they conserve rain water, iii) they are significant nodes for social and cultural gatherings and iv) offer psychological recreation to the residents in the nearby areas. They are of great Environmental value. Guidelines for Interventions: A buffer zone of 5 m width is suggested to be left clear of any construction activity. Some additional seating facility, garbage bins and Nirmalya kalash as well as special tanks for idol immersion can be installed in the buffer zone in order to protect the water body from pollution. Abundant green cover needs to be provided to minimize evaporation losses.	
4.04	References		
	Books/Documents	NIL	
	WebSites	http://www.nmmconline.com	
	Persons	None	

Images

No.: NM6 Name: Ghansoli talav-2

Photographs:



Talav & townscape



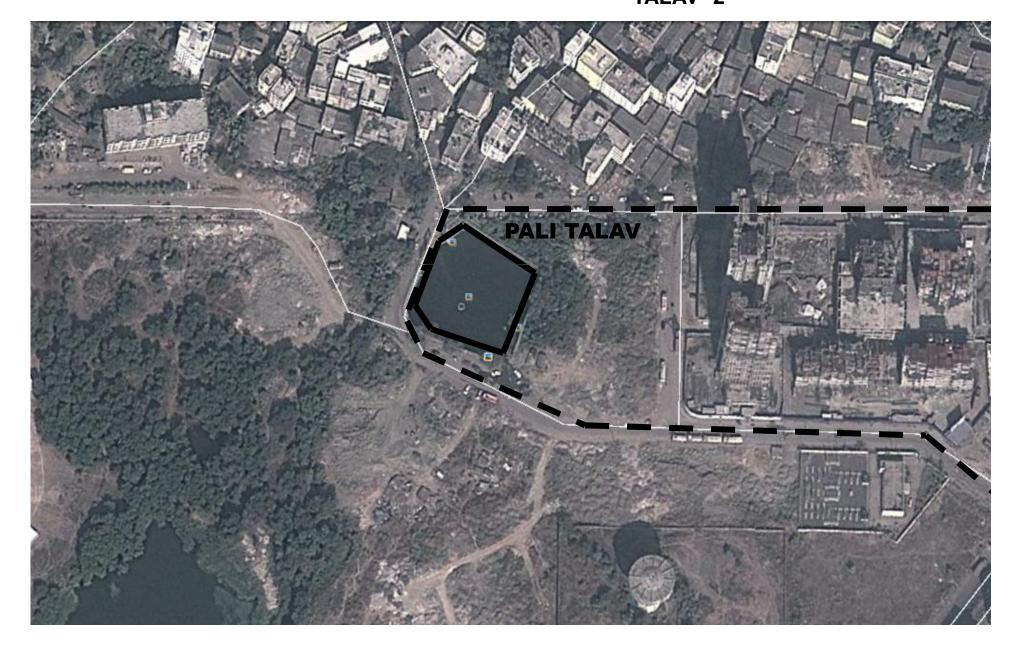
Promenade under construction and newly made steps in stone masonry



Stone packed in metal jail used for reinforcing retaining wall

SITE NO: NM6

NAME: PALI TALAV: GHANSOLI
TALAV -2



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Koparkhairne Talav

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Koparkhairne Talav
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Navi Mumbai
	City	Not Applicable
	Ward	Not known
	Village	Koparkhairne
	Identification	NM7
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	12
1.05	Street Name 1	Koparkhairne Road
1.06	Street Name 2	Sector 19 A
1.07	Area / Locality	Sector 21, Koparkhairne
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	400706
1.10	Current Owner	Navi Mumbai Mahanagar Palika
1.11	Type of Owner	Local Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Informal occupation
1.13	Current Use	Washing, cleaning, domestic use, Recreation purpose
1.14	Type of Use	Mixed
1.15	Age	Not known
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	7000
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	No applicable
1.18	Condition of building	Major Repair
1.19	Grade	IIE
1.20	Brief Detail	This polygonal naturally formed water body was a major source of water supply for the surrounding area and thus has an important place in the cultural life of the people. Currently sewage waste is discharged into the water body along with other five storm water drains. The large waterbody has a random rubble masonry retaining wall. It has a promenade and landscape is being planned alongside.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-08-02

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Not known
1	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Koparkhairne Talav

2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Washing, cleaning, domestic use, recreation purpose
1	Significance	Navi Mumbai has many natural depressions and catchment areas which form lakes. The development has come up around these lakes. The lake is part of the history of the area. The date of construction of the lake is not known. But the lake has served as a major source of water supply for the people over the period.
1	Cultural Significance	Apart from being used for domestic and religious purposes, this lake is also used for recreational purposes, imparting a social as well as cultural value to it.
1	Architectural Significance	The large water body has a random rubble masonry boundary wall. It has a promenade and landscape is being planned alongside. No access steps planned, which will lead to the water body
	Townscape Significance	There is a 2.5m wide gutter running along one of its edges. Sewage waste is discharged into the water body. There are five other storm water drains emptying into this lake.
2.10	Other Significance	Environmental value
	Value Classification	A(cul),E
1	Recommended Grade	IIE

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Not applicable		
	No. of Floors	Not applicable		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	Random rubble masonry wall	Walls are in bad condition	Major Repair
3.06	Floors	Not applicable	Not applicable	_
3.07	Stairs	Not applicable	Not applicable	
3.08	Openings	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.09	Roof	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	_
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	No major transformations are observed.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The overall condition and maintenance of the lake is poor.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Major Repair		

4.01	D P Remarks	None	
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	There is a 2.5m wide gutter running along one of its edges. Sewage waste is discharged into the water body. There are five other storm water drains emptying into this lake. This threatens the quality of water and the aquatic flora and fauna.	
4.03	Guidelines for Interventions A water body is an important component of natural heritage, often associated with historic periods. Nature resources are limited and are eroding at an alarming rate. The water bodies i) support rich and varied ecosystems including flora and fauna over centuries; ii) they conserve rain water, iii) they are significant nodes for social and cultural gatherings and iv) offer psychological recreation to the residents in the nearb areas. They are of great Environmental value. Guidelines for Interventions: A buffer zone of 5 m width is suggested to be left clear of any construction activity. Some additional seat facility, garbage bins and Nirmalya kalash as well as special tanks for idol immersion can be installed in the buffer zone in order to protect the water body from pollution. Abundant green cover needs to be provided minimize evaporation losses.		
4.04	References		
	Books/Documents	'Gaotali te Shahartali: Navi Mumbaicha Pravaas' by Datta Parab & Prabhakar Deshpande	
	WebSites http://www.nmmconline.com		
	Persons	None	

Images

No.: NM7 Name: Koparkhirne talav

Photographs:



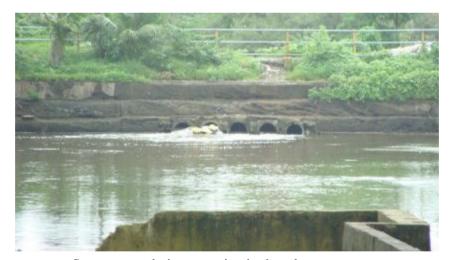
View of the talav periphery with the nallah alongside



Garbage dumps on the bank



Access road on the periphery of the talav



Storm water drains emptying in the talav

SITE NO:NM7 NAME:KOPARKHAIRNE TALAV



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Khairne Talav

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Khairne Talav
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Navi Mumbai
	City	Not applicable
	Ward	Not known
	Village	Khairne
	Identification	NM8
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	None
1.05	Street Name 1	Khairne Gaon Road
1.06	Street Name 2	Sector 11 Road
1.07	Area / Locality	Sector 12-1
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	400703
1.10	Current Owner	Navi Mumbai Mahanagar Palika
1.11	Type of Owner	Local Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Informal occupation
1.13	Current Use	Washing, cleaning, religious purpose, Domestic use
1.14	Type of Use	Mixed
1.15	Age	Approx. 100 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	6400 sq mt
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Not applicable
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	IIE
1.20	Brief Detail	This lake is used for various domestic as well as religious purposes, giving it an important place in the cultural and domestic life of the people.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-08-02

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	19th century
	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Khairne Talav
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Washing, cleaning, religious purpose, Domestic use

	Historical Significance	Navi Mumbai has many talavs, around which the development has come up. This talav is also one of the earlier built lakes which has served various purposes for the people in the surrounding area.
1	Cultural Significance	The lake is used for both domestic as well as religious purposes. Hence this lake has socio-cultural and socio-religious importance in the lives of the people.
1	Architectural Significance	The large water body has a random rubblle masonry boundary wall. There is an iron railing along its periphery. There are concrete access steps 6m wide on three sides of the talav.
	Townscape Significance	There is a promenade along the periphery of the lake. There are residential RCC frame ground and two storied buildings beyond the promenade. A few illegal huts encroach upon the talay periphery.
2.10	Other Significance	It is of environmental value
2.11	Value Classification	A(cul),E,J
	Recommended Grade	IIE

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Not applicable		
3.02	No. of Floors	Not applicable		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	Random rubble masonry wall	Fair in condition	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.07	Stairs	Cement concrete paved steps	The material used is incongruent with the original material of the lake wall. This may prove as a threat.	Minor Repair
3.08	Openings	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.09	Roof	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	Not applicable	Not applicable	=
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Materials like cement and cement concrete are being used for the repair works which are being carried out. Steps to the lake are constructed using cement concrete paving material.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The overall maintenance of the lake is fair. But minor interventions are needed.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

4.01	D P Remarks	None
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The lake is used for domestic purposes and also for cleaning. This may pollute the water, making it unusable over a period of time. The lake requires regular maintenance. A few pockets near the periphery are subjected to garbage dumping.
4.03	Additional Notes A water body is an important component of natural heritage, often associated with historic periods. Na resources are limited and are eroding at an alarming rate. The water bodies i) support rich and varied ecosystems including flora and fauna over centuries; ii) they conserve rain water, iii) they are signific nodes for social and cultural gatherings and iv) offer psychological recreation to the residents in the ne areas. They are of great Environmental value. Guidelines for Interventions: A buffer zone of 5 m width is suggested to be left clear of any construction activity. Some additional s facility, garbage bins and Nirmalya kalash as well as special tanks for idol immersion can be installed buffer zone in order to protect the water body from pollution. Abundant green cover needs to be provided in the provided i	
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	'Gaotali te Shahartali: Navi Mumbaicha Pravaas' by Datta Parab & Prabhakar Deshpande
	WebSites	http://www.nmmconline.com
	Persons	NIL

Images

No.: NM8 Name: Khairne talav

Photographs:



View of lake surroundings



View of lake from adjoining road



Promenade under construction



R.C.C steps to access water



Water edge with metal barricade

SITE NO:NM8 NAME-KHAIRNE TALAV



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Agroli Talav

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Agroli Talav
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Navi Mumbai
	City	Not Applicable
	Ward	Not known
	Village	Belapur
	Identification	NM9
	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	None
1.05	Street Name 1	Sakharam Patil Marg
1.06	Street Name 2	No name
1.07	Area / Locality	Sector 10
	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	400703
1.10	Current Owner	Navi Mumbai Mahanagar Palika
1.11	Type of Owner	Local Govt.
		Informal occupation
1.13	Current Use	Washing, cleaning, religious purposes
1.14	Type of Use	Utility
1.15		Over 100 years
	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Not defined
	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Not applicable
	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	IIE
1.20	Brief Detail	It is a large, natural, perennial waterbody at the base of a hill. The concrete retaining wall has metal jali barricade 1.2m high. Divisions have been made in the water body to segregate areas for idol immersion and for fish. The division is made of stones without any mortar, compactly packed in a boxing of metal jali. No access steps are made.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-10-01

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	19th century
	Extensions/ Modifications in	2010
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Not known
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Agroli Talav

2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Washing, cleaning, religious purposes, domestic use	
2.06	Historical Significance	Navi Mumbai has many talavs, around which the development has come up. This talav is one of them. This talav has served various purposes over a period of time. Not much history of the lake is known but it has served as a major source of water for the people in the area.	
2.07	Cultural Significance	The lake is used for idol immersion every year. Partitions have been constructed in the lake so as to form a separate pool for idol immersion, so that the aquatic life is not disturbed during immersion activities. The lake is socio-culturally significant to the people in the area.	
2.08	Architectural Significance	It is a large and natural perennial water body at the base of hill. The concrete retaining wall has metal	
2.09	Townscape Significance	This polygonal lake is flanked by the main road on one side and trees and vegetation along the remaining periphery.	
2.10	Other Significance	It is of environmental value.	
2.11	Value Classification	A(cul),E,I(sce),J	
2.12	Recommended Grade	IIE	

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Not Applicable		
3.02	No. of Floors	Not Applicable		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.04	Plinth	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.05	Walls	Brick construction with cement plaster on both sides.	Walls are in bad condition	Major Repair
3.06	Floors	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
3.07	Stairs	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.08	Openings	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.09	Roof	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
3.10	Articulation	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.12	Furniture	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	G+1 buildings are seen beyond the trees along the lake periphery.	Fair in condition	Minor Repair
3.15	Lighting	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	No major transformations are observed.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The overall maintenance of the lake is fair. But of	certain parts like walls need repairs.	
2 22	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None	
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	There are no major threats to the lake. But since the lake is used for domestic purposes it needs regular cleaning and maintenance.	
4.03	A water body is an important component of natural heritage, often associated with historic periods. Natural resources are limited and are eroding at an alarming rate. The water bodies i) support rich and varied ecosystems including flora and fauna over centuries; ii) they conserve rain water, iii) they are significant nodes for social and cultural gatherings and iv) offer psychological recreation to the residents in the nearb areas. They are of great Environmental value. Guidelines for Interventions: A buffer zone of 5 m width is suggested to be left clear of any construction activity. Some additional seat facility, garbage bins and Nirmalya kalash as well as special tanks for idol immersion can be installed in the buffer zone in order to protect the water body from pollution. Abundant green cover needs to be provided minimize evaporation losses.		
4.04	References		
	Books/Documents	'Gaotali te Shahartali: Navi Mumbaicha Pravaas' by Datta Parab & Prabhakar Deshpande	
	WebSites	http://www.nmmconline.com	
	Persons	NIL	

Images

No.: NM9 Name: Agroli talav

Photographs:



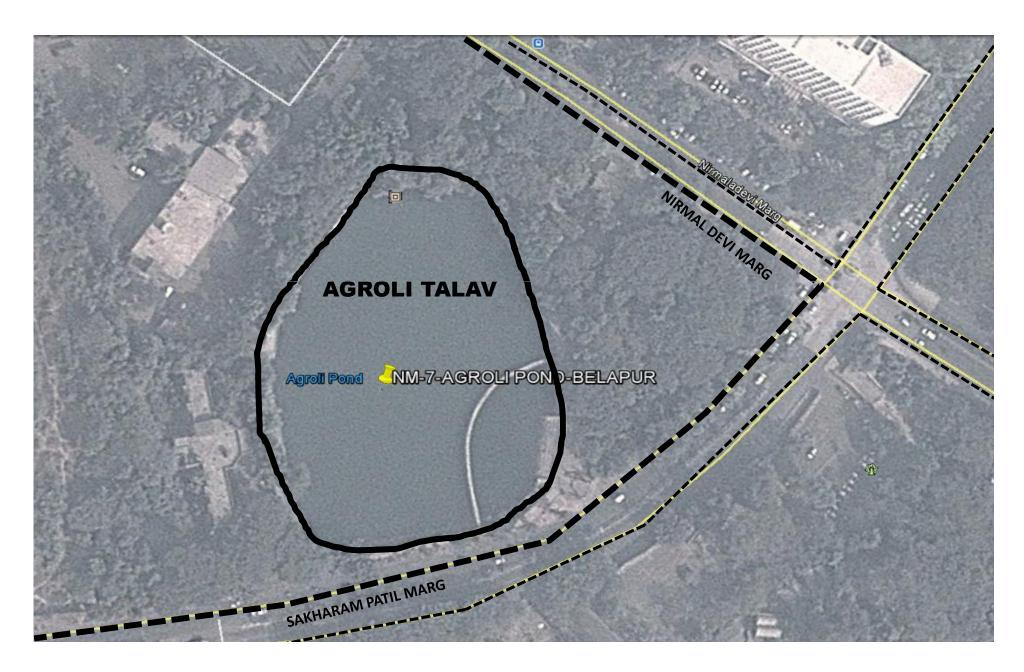
Lake Periphery and surrounding





Newly made concrete periphery wall with metal barricade

SITE NO:NM9 NAME: AGROLI TALAV



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Vashi Talav and well

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Vashi Talav and well
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Navi Mumbai
	City	Not Applicable
	Ward	Not known
	Village	Vashi
	Identification	NM13
	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	None
1.05	Street Name 1	Vashi Road
1.06	Street Name 2	Vashi Sector 6 Road
1.07	Area / Locality	Sector 31
	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	400706
1.10	Current Owner	Navi Mumbai Mahanagar Palika
1.11	Type of Owner	Local Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Informal occupation
1.13	Current Use	Washing, cleaning, religious purpose, Domestic use, swimming
1.14	Type of Use	Mixed
1.15	Age	Approx. 100 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	27160 sq mt
	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Not applicable
	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	IIE
1.20	Brief Detail	The date of construction of the lake is unknown. But based on observation, it appears about 100 years old.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-08-02

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Approx. 19th century
	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Vashi Talav and Well
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Washing, cleaning, religious purpose, swimming

	Historical Significance	The date of the construction of the lake is unknown. But it appears to be about a hundred years old. This lake is used for various purposes by the people in the surrounding area and still being used by the people.
	Cultural Significance	The lake is used for domestic as well as religious purposes. The surrounding area is developed into a recreational space. This lake serves many purposes- domestic as well as religious, for the people in the surrounding area. This has made it socio-culturally important.
	Architectural Significance	The roughly oval shaped water body has a random rubble masonry boundary wall with 3m wide steps leading to the water. Divisions have been made in the water body to segregate areas for Ganesh-visarjan and for fish. The division is made of stones compactly without any mortar, packed in a boxing of metal jali. A banyan tree with a small temple enhances the character of the space. Recreational sheds and a promenade have been designed around the lake.
	Townscape Significance	The lake is situated at corner; it has access road from two sides. On the other side, a new RCC temple complex is under construction. In addition, a well of 2.5 diameter exists on one side.
2.10	Other Significance	The lake is important for its environmental value.
2.11	Value Classification	A(cul),E,J
	Recommended Grade	IIE

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Not applicable		
3.02	No. of Floors	Not applicable		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	Random rubble masonry steps	Fair	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.07	Stairs	Random rubble masonry steps	Fair	Minor Repair
3.08	Openings	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.09	Roof	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Naturally grown shrubs and old banyan trees seen as a part of the immediate context. An under construction temple is seen in the immediate vicinity.	Fair condition	Good
3.15	Lighting	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	No major transformations are observed.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The overall maintenance of the lake is poor.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None Perceived	
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	Debris dumping is seen along the banks of the lake. The lake is also prone to waste dumping along its periphery. This creates unhygienic conditions and threatens the quality of water.	
4.03	Additional Notes	The water body is of cultural and environmental significance. It is used by the people from the surrounding area. Development of a buffer as per guidelines is necessary. A water body is an important component of natural heritage, often associated with historic periods. Natural resources are limited and are eroding at an alarming rate. The water bodies i) support rich and varied ecosystems including flora and fauna over centuries; ii) they conserve rain water, iii) they are significant nodes for social and cultural gatherings and iv) offer psychological recreation to the residents in the nearby areas. They are of great Environmental value. Guidelines for Interventions: A buffer zone of 5 m width is suggested to be left clear of any construction activity. Some additional seating facility, garbage bins and Nirmalya kalash as well as special tanks for idol immersion can be installed in the buffer zone in order to protect the water body from pollution. Abundant green cover needs to be provided to minimize evaporation losses.	
4.04	References		
	Books/Documents	'Gaontali te Shahartali: Navi Mumbaicha Pravaas' by Datta Parab & Prabhakar Deshpande	
	WebSites	www.nmmconline.com	
	Persons	None	

Images

No.: NM13 Name: Vashi talav

Photographs:



View of the talav with the mandir and well



View of the talav with access road



Newly constructed RCC temple near talav

SITE NO:NM13 NAME: VASHI TALAV



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Hanuman Mandir Talav (Turbhe Gaon Talav)

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Hanuman Mandir Talav (Turbhe Gaon Talav)
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Navi Mumbai
	City	Not Applicable
	Ward	Not Known
	Village	Turbhe
	Identification	NM14
	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	296
1.05	Street Name 1	Sector 22 Road
1.06	Street Name 2	Not applicable
1.07	Area / Locality	Plot no. 316
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	400705
1.10	Current Owner	Navi Mumbai Mahanagar Palika
1.11	Type of Owner	Local Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Water body
1.13	Current Use	Washing, cleaning, religious purposes, domestic use
1.14	Type of Use	-
1.15	Age	Approx. 100 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	7385 sq mt
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Not applicable
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	IIE
1.20	Brief Detail	It is a large man made water body. The boundary wall of the lake is constructed in stone and later extended in brick.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-08-02

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	19th century
	Extensions/ Modifications in	Not known
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Not Known
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Turbhe Gaon lake
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Washing, cleaning, religious purpose, Domestic use

	Historical Significance	Navi Mumbai has many talavs around which the development has come up. The lake has been a part of the ives of the people in the area since a long time. It is thus a part of the local history as well.	
	Cultural Significance	Forms a part of the daily lives of the people as it is used for both domestic as well as religious purposes. This makes the lake an important part in the socio- cultural lives of the people in the area.	
	Architectural Significance	It is a large manmade water body. The boundary wall of the lake is constructed in stone and later extended in brick. The railing is only on one side, where there is also a promenade and seating. On the same side there is a well which is made in ashlar stone masonry and is 3m in diameter. There are three accesses to the lake of which one is from the side of the mandir. Divisions have been made in the water body to segregate areas for Ganesh-visarjan and for fish. The division is made of stones without any mortar, compactly packed in a boxing of metal jali.	
	Townscape Significance	The lake is surrounded by road on all sides. There are three temples in the vicinity of the lake. On one side of the lake is a small promenade, where seating has been provided. There are residential buildings on the other side of the road surrounding the lake.	
2.10	Other Significance	The water body is of environmental value.	
1	Value Classification	A(cul),E,I(sce),J	
	Recommended Grade	IIE	

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.03 Structural System Not applicable Not applicable -	3.01	Height	Not applicable		
3.03 Structural System Not applicable Not applicable -	3.02	No. of Floors	Not applicable		
Social Plinth			Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
Stone and brick construction Fair Minor Repair	3.03	Structural System	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
Repair Solution Stairs Not applicable Not applicable	3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.07 Stairs Not applicable Not applicable -3.08 Openings Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable -3.09 Roof Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable -3.10 Articulation Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable -3.11 Finishes Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable -3.12 Furniture Not applicable Not applicable -3.13 Compound/Fence/ Gate Railing on half perimeter Fair Minor Repair Minor Repair	3.05	Walls	Stone and brick construction	Fair	
3.08 Openings Not applicable Not applicable -3.09 Roof Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable -3.10 Articulation Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable -3.11 Finishes Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable -3.12 Furniture Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable -3.13 Compound/Fence/ Gate Railing on half perimeter Fair Minor Repair	3.06	Floors	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.09 Roof Not applicable Not applicable -3.10 Articulation Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable -3.11 Finishes Not applicable Not applicable -3.12 Furniture Not applicable Not applicable -3.13 Compound/Fence/ Gate Railing on half perimeter Fair Minor Repair	3.07	Stairs	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.10 Articulation Not applicable Not applicable - 3.11 Finishes Not applicable Not applicable - 3.12 Furniture Not applicable Not applicable - 3.13 Compound/Fence/ Gate Railing on half perimeter Fair Minor Repair 3.14 Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape Not applicable Not applicable - 3.15 Lighting Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable - 3.16 Ventilation Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable - 3.17 Electricity Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable - 3.18 Water Supply Not applicable Not applicable - 3.19 Plumbing & Drainage Not applicable Not applicable - 3.19 Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc) Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable - 3.21 Incongruent Transformation Transformation No major transformations are observed. The overall maintenance of the lake is fair. Minor repairs and interventions are required.	3.08	Openings	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.11 Finishes Not applicable Not applicable -	3.09	Roof	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.12 Furniture Not applicable Not applicable -	3.10	Articulation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13 Compound/Fence/ Gate Railing on half perimeter Fair Minor Repair	3.11	Finishes	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
Repair Sate Sate	3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
space out buildings / landscape	3.13		Railing on half perimeter	Fair	
3.16 Ventilation Not applicable Not applicable	3.14	/ space /out buildings /		Not applicable	-
3.17 Electricity Not applicable Not applicable - 3.18 Water Supply Not applicable Not applicable - 3.19 Plumbing & Drainage Not applicable Not applicable - 3.20 Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc) Not applicable Not applicable - 3.21 Incongruent Transformation No major transformations are observed. 3.22 Overall Maintenance Status The overall maintenance of the lake is fair. Minor repairs and interventions are required.	3.15	Lighting	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.18 Water Supply	3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.19 Plumbing & Drainage Not applicable Not applicable Solution	3.17	Electricity	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
Drainage T	3.18	Water Supply	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
protection, HVAC, Security etc) 3.21 Incongruent Transformation 3.22 Overall Maintenance Status No major transformations are observed. The overall maintenance of the lake is fair. Minor repairs and interventions are required.	3.19		Not applicable	Not applicable	-
Transformation 3.22 Overall Maintenance Status The overall maintenance of the lake is fair. Minor repairs and interventions are required.	3.20	protection, HVAC,	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
Maintenance Status	3.21		No major transformations are observed.		
3.23 Overall Condition Minor Repair	3.22	Maintenance	The overall maintenance of the lake is fair. Minor repairs and interventions are required.		
5.25 Overall Condition Printed Repair	3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None perceived	
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	There is threat of garbage dumping along the periphery of the lake. This can lead to unhygienic conditions in the vicinity. The water of the lake is used for domestic purposes. This may further pollute the water.	
4.03	Additional Notes A water body is an important component of natural heritage, often associated with historic periods, resources are limited and are eroding at an alarming rate. The water bodies i) support rich and varie ecosystems including flora and fauna over centuries; ii) they conserve rain water, iii) they are sign nodes for social and cultural gatherings and iv) offer psychological recreation to the residents in the areas. They are of great Environmental value. Guidelines for Interventions: A buffer zone of 5 m width is suggested to be left clear of any construction activity. Some addition facility, garbage bins and Nirmalya kalash as well as special tanks for idol immersion can be instal buffer zone in order to protect the water body from pollution. Abundant green cover needs to be priminimize evaporation losses.		
4.04	References		
	Books/Documents	'Gaontali te Shahartali: Navi Mumbai cha Pravaas', Author Dutta Parab & Prabhakar Deshpande	
	WebSites	http://www.nmmconline.com/web/guest/lakes	
_	Persons	None	

Images

No.: NM14 Name: Hamuman Mandir talav (Turbhe talav)

Photographs:



Image showing talav boundary walls around it



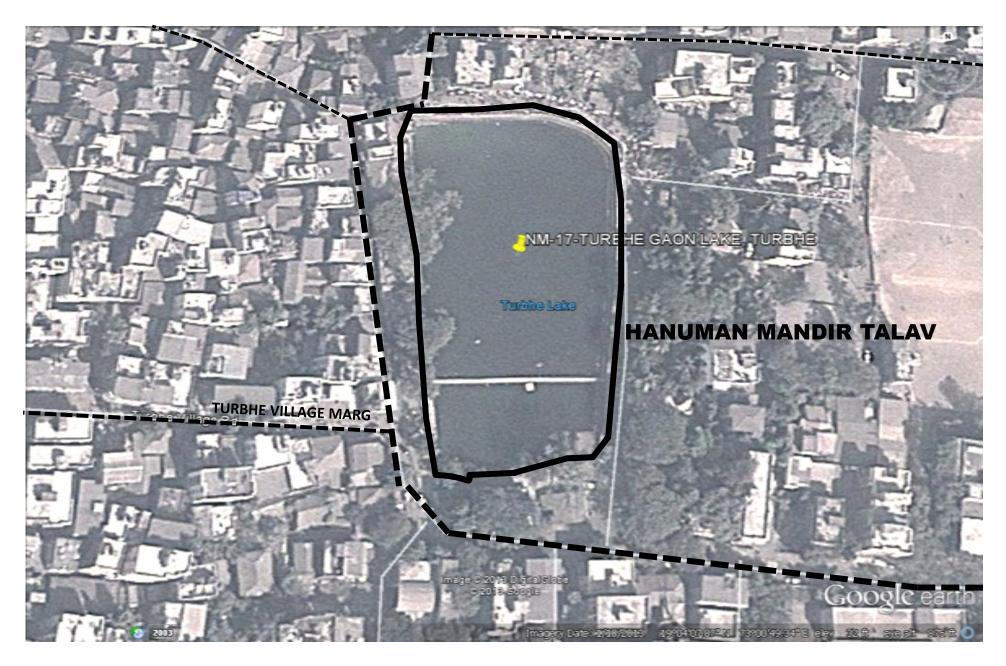
View showing talav with adjoining temple





Adjoining well to talav having ashlar stone masonry wall

SITE NO:NM14 NAME: HANUMAN MANDIR TALAV



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Chincholi Talav

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Chincholi Talav
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Navi Mumbai
	City	Not Applicable
	Ward	Not known
	Village	Shirvane
	Identification	NM15
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	Survey no. 31, Plot no. 08
1.05	Street Name 1	Shirvane Gaon Road
1.06	Street Name 2	NIL
1.07	Area / Locality	Juipada, Sector 24
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	400703
1.10	Current Owner	Navi Mumbai Mahanagar Palika
1.11	Type of Owner	Local Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Not applicable
1.13	Current Use	Washing, cleaning, religious purposes, Domestic use, Work in progress for recreational area, garden and promenade. Proposed boating facilities etc.
1.14	Type of Use	Mixed
1.15	Age	More than 100 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	4680 sq mt
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Not applicable
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	IIE
1.20	Brief Detail	It is a natural perennial water body, polygonal in shape. The boundary wall is made up of random rubble masonry. Divisions have been made in the waterbody to segregate areas for Ganesh visarjan and for fish. The immediate surrounding consists of a promenade, garden area and a sit out for which work is in progress. There is a Ganesh Mandir on one side.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-08-02

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2 01	Built in	19th century
2.01	Dunt III	17th century
2.02	Extensions/	2000
	Modifications in	
2.03	Extensions/	Not known
	Modifications	
	Details	

2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Chincholi Talav
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Washing, cleaning, religious purposes
1	Significance	Navi Mumbai has many talavs around which the development has come up. It has been a part of the history of the area. Detailed history of the talav is not known. But this lake has served as a major source of water supply to the people over the years.
	Cultural Significance	The lake is used for domestic as well as religious purposes. It is being made into a recreational space for the people of the village. The lake is an essential part of the social and cultural lives of the people in the area.
1	Significance	It is a natural perennial water body, polygonal in shape. The boundary wall is made up of random rubble masonry. Divisions have been made in the water body to segregate areas for idol immersion and for fish. The division is made of stones without any mortar, compactly packed in a boxing of metal jali. Access steps, nearly 3m wide are on five sides of the lake.
	Townscape Significance	The immediate surrounding of the lake consists of a promenade, a garden area and a sit out of which work is in progress. There is a Ganesh Mandir on one side.
2.10	Other Significance	This lake is important for its environmental value
	Value Classification	A(cul),E,I(sce),J
	Recommended Grade	IIE

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Not Applicable		
3.02	No. of Floors	Not Applicable		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.04	Plinth	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.05	Walls	Random rubble stone masonry	Fair condition	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.07	Stairs	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.08	Openings	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.09	Roof	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.12	Furniture	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	A promenade with shelters and sheds to sit for the elderly is being constructed along the banks. Landscape with trees and vegetation is also planned.	New construction	-
3.15	Lighting	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
	Plumbing & Drainage	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	There are no significant transformations observe	d.	
	Overall Maintenance Status	The overall maintenance is fair. There is a need for minor repairs to the walls.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	There are no major threats to the Talav.
4.03	4.03 Additional Notes It is necessary to develop the buffer around the lake as per guidelines. A water body is an important component of natural heritage, often associated with historic periods. Na resources are limited and are eroding at an alarming rate. The water bodies i) support rich and varied ecosystems including flora and fauna over centuries; ii) they conserve rain water, iii) they are signific nodes for social and cultural gatherings and iv) offer psychological recreation to the residents in the neares. They are of great Environmental value. Guidelines for Interventions: A buffer zone of 5 m width is suggested to be left clear of any construction activity. Some additional service facility, garbage bins and Nirmalya kalash as well as special tanks for idol immersion can be installed buffer zone in order to protect the water body from pollution. Abundant green cover needs to be proving minimize evaporation losses.	
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	NIL
	WebSites	NIL
	Persons	NIL

Images

No.: NM15 Name: Chincholi talav

Photographs:



View of planned promenade and recreation zone around the talav



View showing recreation zone on periphery

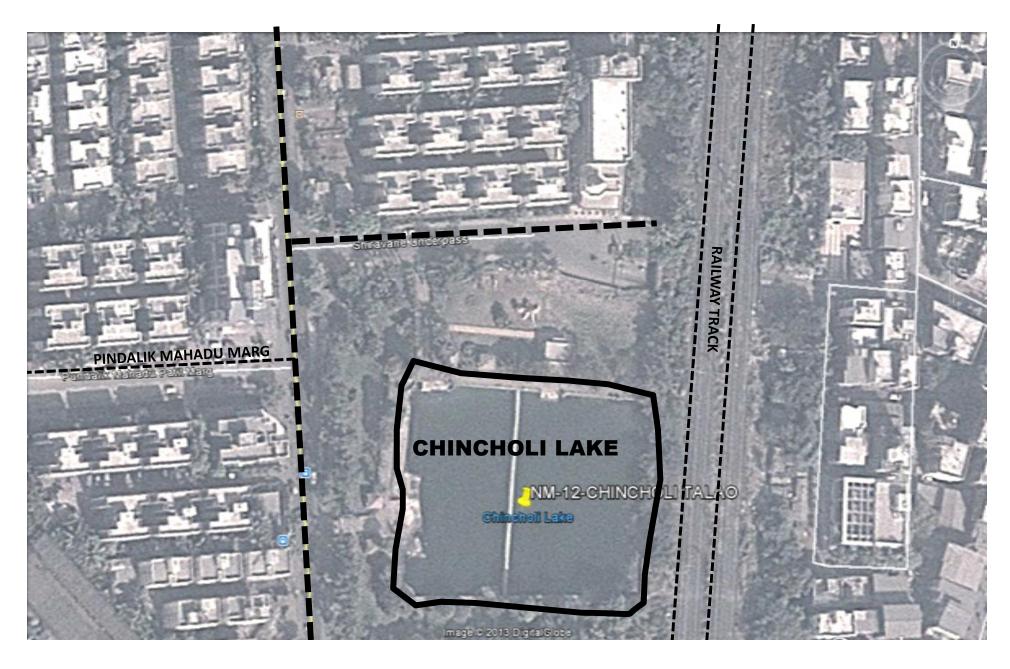


Newly built R.C.C temple in the backdrop



Lack of maintenance and waste strewn around

SITE NO:NM15 NAME:CHINCHOLI LAKE



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Asha Thakur Talav (Shankar Talav)

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Asha Thakur Talav (Shankar Talav)
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Navi Mumbai
	City	Not Applicable
	Ward	Not known
	Village	Nerul
	Identification	NM16
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	None
1.05	Street Name 1	Nerul Village Road
1.06	Street Name 2	Nerul Sector 18 Road
1.07	Area / Locality	Plot no. 75B, Sector 18
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	400706
1.10	Current Owner	Navi Mumbai Mahanagar Palika
1.11	Type of Owner	Local Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Informal occupation
1.13	Current Use	Washing, cleaning, religious purpose, Domestic use
1.14	Type of Use	Mixed
1.15	Age	over 100 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	5494 sq mt
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Not applicable
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	IIE
1.20	Brief Detail	The rectangular shaped waterbody has access road from three sides. It has a random rubble stone masonry boundary wall and 3m wide steps leading to water. Divisions have been made in the water body to segregate areas for Ganesh-visarjan and for fish. Recreational sheds and a promenade have been designed around the lake.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-08-02

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Late 19th century
1	Extensions/ Modifications in	1995, 2003
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	1995- lake extension, 2003- Public Garden developed
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Asha Thakur Talav (Shankar Talav)

2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Washing, cleaning, religious purposes
2.06	Historical Significance	The lake was built in late 19th century as a public utility for the nearby village. This lake has served as a source of water for domestic, religious and other utility purposes.
	Cultural Significance	The lake is used for domestic as well as religious purposes. The surrounding area is developed into a recreational space. This lake serves as a socio-cultural area for the people in the surrounding area.
	Architectural Significance	This rectangular shaped water body has random rubble stone masonry boundary wall with 3m wide steps leading to the water. Divisions have been made in the water body to segregate areas for Ganesh visarjan and for fish. The division is made of stones compactly without any mortar, packed in a boxing of metal jali. Recreational sheds and a promenade have been designed around the lake.
2.09	Townscape Significance	The lake has access road on three sides. It is surrounded by newly constructed G+3 and G+7 buildings.
2.10	Other Significance	The lake is of environmental value.
2.11	Value Classification	A(cul),E,I(sce),J
2.12	Recommended Grade	IIE

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Not Applicable		
3.02	No. of Floors	Not Applicable		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	Random rubble stone masonry	The wall is in fair condition	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.07	Stairs	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.09	Roof	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	Metal fencing	Newly installed fencing	Good
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	No major transformations are observed.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The overall maintenance is fair. There is need for minor repairs to to the wall.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None	
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The lake is used for domestic purposes and also for cattle washing. This poses a threat to the quality of water as all these activities pollute the water.	
4.03		Regular cleaning is essential. A buffer, designed as per guidelines, should be maintained around the water body. A water body is an important component of natural heritage, often associated with historic periods. Natural resources are limited and are eroding at an alarming rate. The water bodies i) support rich and varied ecosystems including flora and fauna over centuries; ii) they conserve rain water, iii) they are significant nodes for social and cultural gatherings and iv) offer psychological recreation to the residents in the nearby areas. They are of great Environmental value. Guidelines for Interventions: A buffer zone of 5 m width is suggested to be left clear of any construction activity. Some additional seating facility, garbage bins and Nirmalya kalash as well as special tanks for idol immersion can be installed in the buffer zone in order to protect the water body from pollution. Abundant green cover needs to be provided to minimize evaporation losses.	
4.04	References		
	Books/Documents	NIL	
	WebSites	NIL	
	Persons	NIL	

Images

No.: NM16 Name: Kait Asha Bhala Thakur talav

Photographs:



View of the lake showing the planned promenade and recreation zone along the edge



Garden stretch and seating adjoining the lake



Main access steps from the road side



Nerul village road – main access



Access steps showing garden beyond

SITE NO:NM16 NAME-ASHA THAKUR TALAV



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Nageshwar Talav

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Nageshwar Talav
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Navi Mumbai
	City	Not applicable
	Ward	Not known
	Village	Darave
	Identification	NM17
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	None
1.05	Street Name 1	Darave Gaon Road
1.06	Street Name 2	Sector 23 Road
1.07	Area / Locality	Sector 23, Darave village
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	400706
1.10	Current Owner	Navi Mumbai Mahanagar Palika
1.11	Type of Owner	Local Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Informal occupation
1.13	Current Use	Washing, cleaning, religious purpose, Domestic use
1.14	Type of Use	Mixed
1.15		Around 100 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	4000 sq mt
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Not applicable
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	IIE
1.20	Brief Detail	Navi Mumbai has many talavs around which development has come up. This talav is one of them.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-08-02

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	19th century
1	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Nageshwar Talav
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Washing, cleaning, religious purpose, Domestic use

1		Navi Mumbai has many talavs around which the development has come up. It has become a part of the history of the area.
1	Cultural Significance	This man-made lake serves various religious as well as domestic activities. The lake has been an important part of the social as well as cultural lives of the people.
	Architectural Significance	It is a large natural polygonal shaped water body with random rubble stone masonry boundary wall. The 0.5m high wall has iron railing above it. The lake has 3 m wide access steps from three sides.
	Townscape Significance	There is a temple adjoining the lake. Modern Residential buildings ranging from ground and three storied to ground and seven storied surround it.
2.10	Other Significance	The lake is important for its environmental value.
	Value Classification	A(cul),E,I(sce),J
	Recommended Grade	IIE

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3 01	Height	Not applicable		
	No. of Floors	Not applicable		
3.02	110.01110015	Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	Random rubble stone masonry	The condition of walls is fair.	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.07	Stairs	Random rubble stone masonry	The condition is fair	Minor Repair
3.08	Openings	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.09	Roof	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	New residential buildings surrounding the water body	New construction	Good
3.15	Lighting	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	Not applicable	Not applicable	_
3.18	Water Supply	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	There are no major transformations observed.		
	Overall Maintenance Status	Overall the lake is fairly well maintained. There is a need to carry out minor repairs.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

4.01	D P Remarks	None
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	No major threats are observed.
4.03		The water body is fairly well maintained. Guidelines for Interventions: A water body is an important component of natural heritage, often associated with historic periods. Natural resources are limited and are eroding at an alarming rate. The water bodies i) support rich and varied ecosystems including flora and fauna over centuries; ii) they conserve rain water, iii) they are significant nodes for social and cultural gatherings and iv) offer psychological recreation to the residents in the nearby areas. They are of great Environmental value. Guidelines for Interventions: A buffer zone of 5 m width is suggested to be left clear of any construction activity. Some additional seating facility, garbage bins and Nirmalya kalash as well as special tanks for idol immersion can be installed in the buffer zone in order to protect the water body from pollution. Abundant green cover needs to be provided to minimize evaporation losses.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	NIL
	WebSites	www.nmmconline.com
	Persons	NIL

Images

No.: NM17 Name: Nageshwar talav

Photographs:



Lake periphery showing the newly built R.C.C temple



Newly built stone masonry steps leading to water

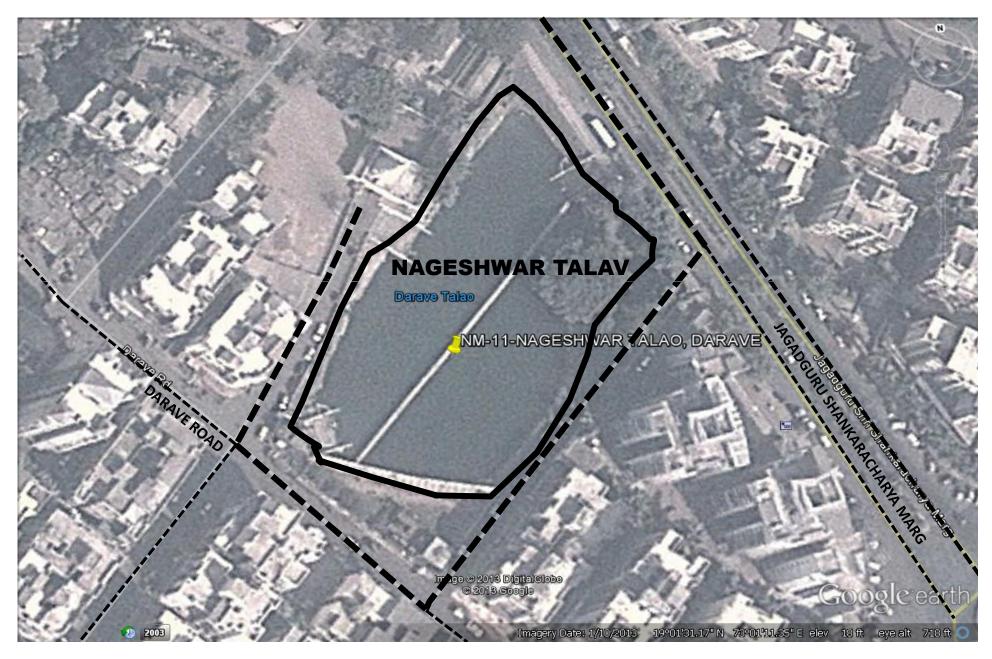


Signage for the talav



View of the new R.C.C temple on talav edge

SITE NO:NM17 NAME: NAGESHWAR TALAV



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Sri Amruteshwar Talay & Well

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Sri Amruteshwar Talav & Well
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Navi Mumbai
	City	Not Applicable
	Ward	Not Known
	Village	Belapur
	Identification	NM18
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	None
1.05	Street Name 1	S.G. Patil Road
1.06	Street Name 2	NIL
1.07	Area / Locality	Sector 20, Shahbad
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	400614
1.10	Current Owner	Navi Mumbai Mahanagar Palika
1.11	Type of Owner	Local Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Informal occupation
1.13	Current Use	Ganeshvisarjan, Washing, cleaning, religious purposes
1.14	Type of Use	Utility
1.15	Age	Around 100 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	13100 sq mt
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Not applicable
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	IIE
1.20	Brief Detail	The polygonal talav has three newly constructed RCC temples along its banks. Divisions have been made in the water body to segregate areas for domestic usage and Ganesh visarjan.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-10-02

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	19th century
	Extensions/ Modifications in	2010
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Not Known
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Sri Amruteshwar Talav
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Idol immersion, washing, cleaning, religious purposes

1	Historical Significance	Sri Amruteshwar Talav has served various purposes for the people over the years. Not much history of this lake is known.	
2.07	Cultural Significance	The lake is used for religious as well as domestic purposes by the people of the surrounding area. The lake is a part of the social and cultural activities of the people in the area.	
2.08	Architectural Significance	A large natural perennial water body with a new boundary constructed out of packed stones in metal jali. Divisions have been made in the water body to segregate areas for Ganesh-visarjan and for fish. The division is made of stones without any mortar, compactly packed in a boxing of metal jali. There are 5m wide access steps on two sides.	
2.09	Townscape Significance	The polygonal talav has a secondary village road along its periphery. An old well exists near one edge and three new temples, constructed out of RCC, are on its banks. A local market is also seen on one side.	
2.10	Other Significance	This is a large lake which is of environmental value	
2.11	Value Classification	A(cul),E,I(sce),J	
2.12	Recommended Grade	IIE	

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Not Applicable		
3.02	No. of Floors	Not Applicable		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	=
3.04	Plinth	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	_
3.05	Walls	Random rubble stone masonry walls	Walls are in fair condition.	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.07	Stairs	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.08	Openings	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.09	Roof	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.12	Furniture	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	New G+2 buildings are being constructed	The buildings are in fair condition	Good
3.15	Lighting	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	No major transformations are observed.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The overall maintenance appears to be fair. M	finor repairs are needed.	
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

4.01	D P Remarks	None
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	No major threats are perceived. But there is threat of pollution due to domestic usage and also due to use for religious purposes.
4.03	Additional Notes	The lake needs to be cleaned at regular intervals. A buffer, designed as per guidelines, needs to be developed around the lake. A water body is an important component of natural heritage, often associated with historic periods. Natural resources are limited and are eroding at an alarming rate. The water bodies i) support rich and varied ecosystems including flora and fauna over centuries; ii) they conserve rain water, iii) they are significant nodes for social and cultural gatherings and iv) offer psychological recreation to the residents in the nearby areas. They are of great Environmental value. Guidelines for Interventions: A buffer zone of 5 m width is suggested to be left clear of any construction activity. Some additional seating facility, garbage bins and Nirmalya kalash as well as special tanks for idol immersion can be installed in the buffer zone in order to protect the water body from pollution. Abundant green cover needs to be provided to minimize evaporation losses.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Inventorisation of Open Spaces and Water Bodies in Greater Mumbai by Adarkar Associates
	WebSites	NIL
	Persons	NIL

Images

No.: NM18 Name: Sri Amruteshwar talav & well

Photographs:



Lake surrounding



New R.C.C temples built around Amriteshwar talav



Signage



Partition of stone packed in metal jali-boxes for Ganesh visarjan

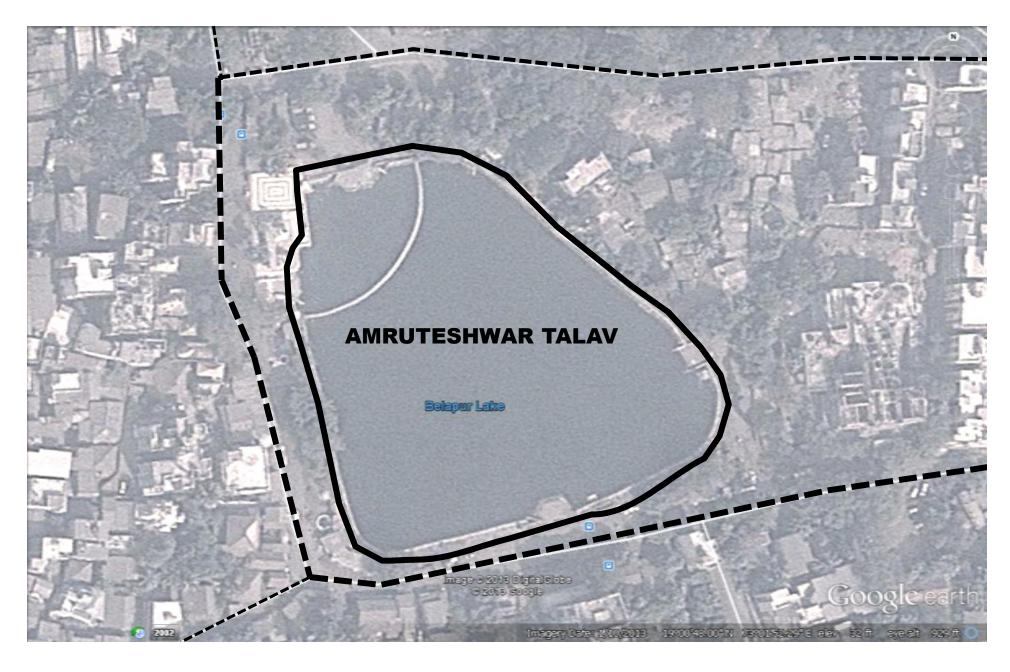


Steps leading to water



Well along talav

SITE NO:NM18 NAME: AMRUTESHWAR TALAV



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Dahisar Talav

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Dahisar Talav
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Navi Mumbai
	City	Dahisar
	Ward	Not known
	Village	Not applicable
	Identification	NM19
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	Not known
1.05	Street Name 1	Dahisar Highway
1.06	Street Name 2	Not known
1.07	Area / Locality	Dahisar
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	400068
1.10	Current Owner	Navi Mumbai Mahanagar Palika
1.11	Type of Owner	Local Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Water body
1.13	Current Use	Washing, cleaning, religious purposes, Domestic use
1.14	Type of Use	Mixed
1.15	Age	Not known
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Not known
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Not applicable
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	IIE
1.20	Brief Detail	This lake is one of the naturally formed lakes owing to the geographical conditions of the region.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-08-03

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Not known
1	Extensions/ Modifications in	Not known
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Dahisar Talav
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Washing, cleaning, religious purpose, domestic use

	Historical Significance	Navi Mumbai has many natural depressions and catchment areas which have formed water bodies. This talav is one such water body. Not much history is known about the lake.
1	Cultural Significance	People use the water for various activities thus making the lake a part of their daily lives.
1	Architectural Significance	Nil
	Townscape Significance	The lake is approached by Dahisar Highway and has an access road on one side and dense vegetation on remaining sides. There are industries near the lake, at some distance from it.
2.10		The lake has vegetation and greenery on all sides. Mountains and hills form a scenic and beautiful backdrop for the lake accentuating its relationship with the landscape. The village is some distance away from the lake and a small pathway connects it to the lake. The lake also has Environmental significance.
2.11	Value Classification	A(cul),E,I(sce)
	Recommended Grade	IIIE

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Not applicable		
3.02	No. of Floors	Not applicable		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Not applicable	Not applicable	
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.06	Floors	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.07	Stairs	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.09	Roof	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Not applicable	Not applicable	_
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	No transformation is observed.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The overall maintenance is fair.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None	
	Overall Problems & Threats	There are industries near the lake, at some distance from it. Pollutants from these nearby industries may contaminate the water in the lake, making it harmful for any use. The lake is not properly protected. There is threat of encroachment along the edges. There is also threat of garbage dumping at the periphery. The lake has wild vegetation and greenery all around it.	
4.03	Guidelines for Interventions: A water body is an important component of natural heritage, often associated with historic periods. Naturesources are limited and are eroded at an alarming rate. The water bodies i) support rich and varied ecosystems including flora and fauna over centuries; ii) they conserve rain water, iii) they are significant nodes for social and cultural gatherings and iv) offer psychological recreation to the residents in the near areas. They have a predominantly Environmental value. Some have embankments and defined by mason dams constructed in a specific technology linked to specific periods. Guidelines for Interventions and important component of natural heritage, often associated with historic periods. Naturesources are limited and varied ecosystems including flora and fauna over centuries; ii) they conserve rain water, iii) they are significant nodes for social and cultural gatherings and iv) offer psychological recreation to the residents in the near areas. They have a predominantly Environmental value. Some have embankments and defined by mason dams constructed in a specific technology linked to specific periods. Guidelines for Interventions: A buffer zone of 5m width is suggested to be left clear of any construction activity. However simple seat facility, garbage bins and Nirmalay kalash and special tanks for idol immersions can be installed in the beautiful zone in order to protect the water body from pollution. The buffer zone should have abundant green covered to the protect the water body from pollution. The buffer zone should have abundant green covered to the protect the water body from pollution.		
4.04	References		
	Books/Documents	'Gaontali te Shahartali: Navi Mumbaicha Pravaas', Dutta Parab & Prabhakar Deshpande, Jaaneev Prakashan, Vashi, Navi Mumbai	
	WebSites	http://www.nmmconline.com	
	Persons	Nil	

Images

No.: NM19 Name: Dahisar talav

Photographs:





Images showing talav and access road

SITE NO: NM19



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Ilthan Dam

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Ilthan Dam
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Navi Mumbai
	City	Not Applicable
	Ward	Not Known
	Village	Ilthan
	Identification	NM20
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	260
1.05	Street Name 1	Thane - Airoli Road
1.06	Street Name 2	Ilthan Village Road
1.07	Area / Locality	Outskirts of Ilthan village
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	400705
1.10	Current Owner	Navi Mumbai Mahanagar Palika
1.11	Type of Owner	Local Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Water body
1.13	Current Use	Drinking, washing, cleaning purposes
1.14	Type of Use	Amenity
1.15	Age	Around 150 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	34716 Sq.m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Not applicable
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	IE .
1.20	Brief Detail	The dam is deep in the village interiors. The reservoir is at the base of the hills. The dam has water supply pipes running along it. Old check-valves and control mechanism made by the British are still in use. The access road to the dam is covered by wild vegetation during monsoon.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-10-01

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	19th Century
	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Ilthan Dam
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Drinking, washing, cleaning purposes

1	Historical Significance	Navi Mumbai and its surrounding areas are blessed with natural depressions and catchment areas. Hence this arge water body was built by the British in the 19th Century.	
	Cultural Significance	Nil	
1	Architectural Significance	han Dam is a large dam constructed out of stone and is fed by many small streams from the adjoining hills. le old check-valves and control mechanism installed by the British are still operational. Water supply lines 00mm in diameter are present. The access road is covered with vegetation during monsoon.	
	Townscape Significance	The Dam is deep in the village interiors. The reservoir is at the base of the hills. The dam (called GIP by ocals) has water supply pipes running along it. The dam has scenic settings with hills as backdrop.	
2.10	Other Significance	he dam and the reservoir are of environmental significance.	
1	Value Classification	B(per),I(sce)	
1	Recommended Grade	IE .	

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	20m (approx.)		
	No. of Floors	Not Applicable		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System			-
	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	Stone masonry	Fair	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.07	Stairs	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.09	Roof	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	No transformations are observed.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The overall maintenance of the lake is fa	ir.	
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

4.01	D P Remarks	None
4.02		There are no major threats observed. But the surrounding area needs to be protected from any kind of pollution, encroachment or misuse.
4.03	Additional Notes This 19th century dam is important for its period of construction and its scenic beauty. Being assigned Grief, the structure and 100 m around it should be delineated and protected. A buffer area, designed along guidelines, needs to be maintained and developed. This will protect it from pollution, encroachment and misuse. Guidelines for Intervention: The dam acts as an embankment to the water body. The masonry and the technology dates back to the colonial period of late 19th to early 20th century. A buffer zone should be left clear of any construction activity. However simple seating facility, garbage to can be installed in the buffer zone in order to protect the surrounding area from pollution. The buffer zone should have abundant green cover to prevent evaporation loss.	
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	NIL
	WebSites	NIL
	Persons	NIL

Images

No.: NM20 Name: Ilthan Dam

Photographs:



View of the reservoir below the dam





Dam wall



View of check valve

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Belapur Watch Tower

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Belapur Watch Tower
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Navi Mumbai
	City	Navi Mumbai
	Ward	Not known
	Village	Not applicable
	Identification	NM21
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	Not known
1.05	Street Name 1	Uran Road
1.06	Street Name 2	Palm Beach Road
1.07	Area / Locality	Sector 32, Kille junction
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	MTDC Guest House
1.09	Pin Code	400614
1.10	Current Owner	State Government
1.11	Type of Owner	State Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	not occupied
1.13	Current Use	Not in use
	Type of Use	Not applicable
	Age	Approx. 400 years
	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Not known
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Not known
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	IIA
1.20	Brief Detail	This Watch Tower is situated at the base of the hillock on which stands Belapur Fort. Built in the late 16th century, it was used mainly for surveillence and defence purpose. Constructed of dressed black basalt stone, the Watch Tower is square in plan and two storied. It has a high plinth with a flight of steps leading to the ground floor from the surrounding ground. Both floors have a room each. There is a large window on the ground floor. All other windows of this tower are small. The tower has been restored by CIDCO in recent times.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-08-17

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	16th Century
	Extensions/ Modifications in	Not applicable
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Not applicable

2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Not known	
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Surveillance, Defence	
2.06	Historical Significance	Belapur Watch Tower was built near the creek by the Portuguese in the late 16th century. It was primarily built for surveillance and hence as additional defence for Belapur Fort which stands on the hillock. There are references of a few more similar towers having been built near the creek and elsewhere in the vicinity for strengthening the surveillance and consequently the defence of Belapur Fort.	
2.07	Cultural Significance	Nil	
2.08	Architectural Significance	This square shaped two-storied watch tower is built of dressed basalt stone. It has one large chamber each on the ground and first floors. The plinth of the tower is significantly raised from the surrounding ground level. several steps lead to the entrance door of the tower. This door is south-facing and oriented towards Belapur Fort. The ground floor of the tower has a large window. All other windows are small and were probably designed for firing cannons. An M.S. spiral staircase connects the two floors. It is not known whether this was originally a part of the watch tower or was added during its repairs and restoration.	
2.09	Townscape Significance	The Watch Tower is situated near the creek, at the foot of a small hillock on the outskirts of Belapur. It faces Belapur Fort which is situated on a hillock on the southern side.	
2.10	Other Significance	It is a very rare example of a square shaped, two-storied watch tower preserved in good condition. It is therefore of great significance archaeologically.	
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(chae),A(his),B(per)	
2.12	Recommended Grade	IIA	

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	13.5 m approx.		
3.02	No. of Floors	2		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Load bearing walls using dressed basalt stone	No major threat	Good
3.04	Plinth	High plinth of black basalt stone	No threats	Good
3.05	Walls	Dressed basalt stone	No threats	Good
3.06	Floors	Basalt stone slabs	No threats	-
3.07	Stairs	Steel spiral staircase (not known if original or added during restoration)	No threats	Good
3.08	Openings	Large window on ground floor and several small openings for firing cannons	No threats	Good
3.09	Roof	'	No threats	Good
3.10	Articulation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Garden developed in the premises	No threat	Good
3.15	Lighting	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	None observed		

	Overall Maintenance Status	The tower has been restored by CIDCO and is well maintained.
3.23	Overall Condition	Good

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None
	Overall Problems & Threats	No perceived threats
4.03	Additional Notes	The Watch Tower has been properly restored by CIDCO and is being well maintained. A garden has been developed nearby and is also well maintained. The tower and the entire site should be delineated and protected.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Mumbai Parisaratil Arthat Ekekalchya Firanganatil Kille, B.V. Kulkarni, Directotate of Archaeology and Museums, Maharashtra
	WebSites	None
	Persons	None

Images

Photographs



External view



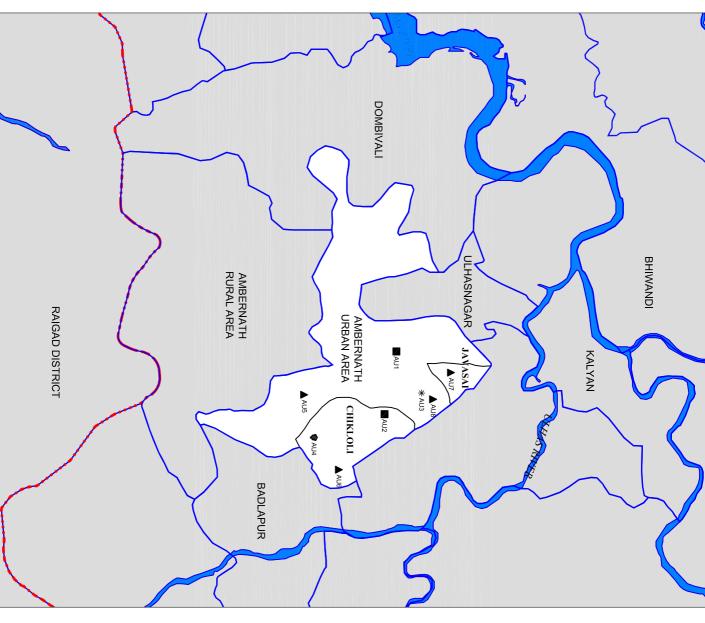
Beautification of the premises



Approach road



Large window on ground floor



No. Shiv Mandir AU2 The Methodist Church
AU1
AU2
*AU3
AU4
AU5
AU6
AU7
AU8

35 Sq km

Area

Population

: 2,03,804 (2001 Census)

Local Authority : Ambernath Municipal Council

* Structure has been deleted after survey by Consultants



Listing & Grading Of Urban Areas of Thane District

WATER BODY

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Ambernath Shiv Mandir

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Ambernath Shiv Mandir
1.2	District	Thane
1.2	Tehshil	Ambernath
	City	Ambernath
	Ward	Not Known
	Village	Not applicable
	Identification	AU1
1.03		Nil
1.04	CS No	892
1.05	Street Name 1	Main Shiv Mandir Road
1.06	Street Name 2	Nil
1.07	Area / Locality	Ambernath city
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	421501
1.10	Current Owner	Archaeological Survey of India
1.11	Type of Owner	Central Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Religious building
1.13	Current Use	Religious
1.14	Type of Use	Religious
1.15	Age	Over 900 years old
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	390 sq mt
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 275
1.18	Condition of building	Major Repair
1.19	Grade	I
1.20	Brief Detail	This large temple is very well known and has been listed as a heritage structure by the Archeological Survey of India. It is one of the oldest temples in the region. Situated towards the centre of Ambernath urban area near Shivganga river, it is surrounded by newly constructed & renovated temples & by a kund. The temple is highly carved internally & externally in black basalt stone. The Shikhara consists of some hidden chambers. It is symmetrical in shape and situated along Shivganga river. Mandapa has three gates facing cardinal directions. Three man-made kunds are present around the temple. The temple is a highly ornamental structure with ample open space around.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-05-15

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Mid 11th century
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	1990, 2008

2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Structural reinforcement in 1990, renovation in 2008
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Shiv Mandir
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Religious
2.06	Historical Significance	The temple around 800 years old. Constructed in basalt, the structure represents typical stylistic features of a 'Yadava' period temple.
2.07	Cultural Significance	The temple has been a part of the setting for around 800 years, thus making it an important part in the social as well as cultural activities of the people.
2.08	Architectural Significance	This is a large highly ornamental symmetrical structure in black basalt stone, situated along Shivganga river. The temple consists of Garbhagriha & Mandapa. Mandapa has 3 gates facing cardinal directions. West side gate is faced by statue of Nandi, fourth gate towards east opens into a narrow stepped passage that leads down to the Grabhagruha, where Shiva-linga is situated at the centre. Shikhara has partly collapsed.
2.09	Townscape Significance	The temple is situated towards the centre of Ambernath urban area. It is surrounded by newly constructed & renovated temples & a kund.
2.10	Other Significance	Three man-made Kunds are present around the temple. The temple once bore a golden Kalasha on the Shikhara which was stolen by invaders. Local myth says that an underground passage approx. 25 kms long runs from the complex to Haji-Malang (not verified). The structure is intricately carved internally & externally. The Shikhara consists of some hidden chambers.
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(chae),A(his),A(cul),B(des),C(she),F,J
2.12	Recommended Grade	I

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	5 m Approx.		
3.02	No. of Floors	1, Ground floor		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Load bearing structure constructed in basalt stone masonry	Not a major threat	Minor Repair
3.04	Plinth	Black basalt stone highly carved masonry	Fair. Some stone ornamentation is cracked and chipped off. Some dilapidated parts of plinth are replaced by R.C.C. and at certain areas cement mortar & lime pointing is done.	Minor Repair
3.05	Walls	Black basalt highly carved internally & externally	The stone walls are internally & externally weathered. Cracks in stones are found on both internal & external surfaces. Leakage spots are found all over internal walls.	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	Black basalt stone flooring	Good. Weathered and smooth surface, some parts filled with newly laid cement for leveling.	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	The fourth opening leading to garbhagriha from Mandapa has coursed stone steps covered with a 3 feet wide stone arched vault.	Steps are in good condition with weathered and smooth surfaces. The steps leading to the garbhagriha are divided by a stainless steel handrail which helps in controlled entry & exit to the Garbhagriha.	Good
3.08	Openings	The structure has openings on 3 cardinal directions for natural light & the opening leading to Garbhagruha from Mandapa. One recently made square shaped (slightly off centered to the shivlinga) opening in R.C.C. slab over broken shikhara is made which serves as the only source of light to the Garbhagriha. Many niches in the walls to keep god idols are present.	The door openings are fair in condition with the recent addition of oil painted hinged wooden doors (previously with pivoted door shutters not present now).	Minor Repair
3.09	Roof	Corbelled stone slabs placed on one another over mandapa. And central corbelled dome is carved internally. Corbelled stone slabs are used for the Shikhara (now half broken). Stone chajjas are present over the entrances to mandapa in three cardinal directions.	Shikhara of the garbhagriha is collapsed. A R.C.C. slab is recently added to the shikhara with a slightly off-centered opening over the shivalinga.	Major Repair

3.10	Articulation	The exterior walls of temple show typical character of Hindu temples. Hindu god idols are carved intricately on the plinth and the upper structure till the kalasha. Highly carved stone pillars, lintels, slabs, domes, ceilings & walls are present. Original stone flooring is maintained.	The elevation & the related features are in poor condition due to weathering and dampness.	Major Repair
3.11	Finishes	The structure is unpolished and unpainted but dressed & carved out of black basalt stone. Recently added lime & cement mortar pointing is observed.	The elevation & the related features are in poor condition due to weathering and dampness.	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	No presence of movable furniture is found.	Not applicable	_
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	The structure has newly constructed random rubble masonry compound wall with presence of Siporex blocks & steel grills to provide additional safe height.	The outbuildings are poor as they are not cleaned & not taken care regularly.	Major Repair
	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Open space (with newly added lawns along the west & north periphery of compound wall) on all sides of the temple structure. Kundas are found on south, south-east & north-east direction. Undulating natural earth form is now artificially paved area around the structure. Shivganga river flows on the east side of the structure.	The outbuildings are poor as they are not cleaned & not taken care regularly.	-
3.15	Lighting	Natural lighting & Artificial lighting	Natural lighting is fair Artificial lighting is poor.	Minor Repair
3.16	Ventilation	Natural ventilation	Natural ventilation is good	Good
3.17	Electricity	MSEB	Poor (hanging electrical cables)	Major Repair
3.18	Water Supply	Drinking water is provided by MIDC & bore well water is used for other cleaning & washing purposes.	Poor (leaking water taps)	Major Repair
	Plumbing & Drainage	The water used for bathing the Shivlinga inside the Garbhagruha is drained out by a small underground channel running towards Shivganga river.	Poor	Major Repair
	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	now covered with stone pavements & lawns. MS angles props are found (especially inside the of domes. Some sculptures are found reconstructed & plant	b the gold kalasha. The existing hard (rock) natured mandapa & many other small areas) to strengthe sted with sand stone, cement mortar & lime. Most a areas the dilapidated plinth areas are repaired with the state of the state	n the bases of the stone
	Overall Maintenance Status	The overall maintenance is poor. There are areas	where major interventions are needed.	
	Overall Condition	Major Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4	4.01	D P Remarks	None
4		& Threats	The maintenance of the temple is very poor. Parts of it are structurally weak and need immediate attention. There is threat of collapse and leakage to the structure. There is also a considerable threat of vandalism on the premises and danger of stealing carved idols.

4.03	Additional Notes	This 800 year old temple is important for its architectural, design, historical and socio-cultural values. It needs to be protected. The structure and 100 m all around it should be delineated as a Heritage site. Guidelines for Interventions This site is one of the sites of archaeological and historical importance. The objective is to preserve them in the existing state. The interventions are mainly to prevent further decays and damages. They need to be carefully undertaken strictly under the guidance of State Department of Archaeology, Maharashtra. The current state of Ancient buildings and Ruins may suggest at first a renewal, but it should not be undertaken without the advice of the State Archaeology experts. It is important to know that the historical value is gone when their authenticity is destroyed. A high fencing should be immediately erected to include all the scattered remains so as to prevent any pilferage. The objective should be to preserve the ruins and not to revive them. Broken or half decayed original work is of infinitely more value than the artificially restored work. The remains and scattered parts of the structure, including loose stones should be protected, preserved and searched for in the nearby residences or common open spaces. The residents need to be informed about the importance of preservation of the ruins. Further, these loose remains should be immediately numbered and documented till they go in the possession of the Heritage Conservation Authority/State Archaeological Department. The historical and archaeological significance of the sites narrated on a plaque/board erected at the fencing /entrance gate would increase the public consciousness towards preservation of the remains.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	The Ancient Monument and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act (Amendment and Validation) Act 2010 Draft of The Maharashtra Heritage Conservation Bill 2002 Guidelines for Conservation: A Technical Manual, Bernard Feilden, INTACH1989, Delhi
	WebSites	Nil
	Persons	None

Images

Site No.: AU1 Name: Shiv Mandir, Ambernath



Temple and it surroundings



Front of the temple



Shikhara



Approach to the temple



Side of the temple



Overall temple view

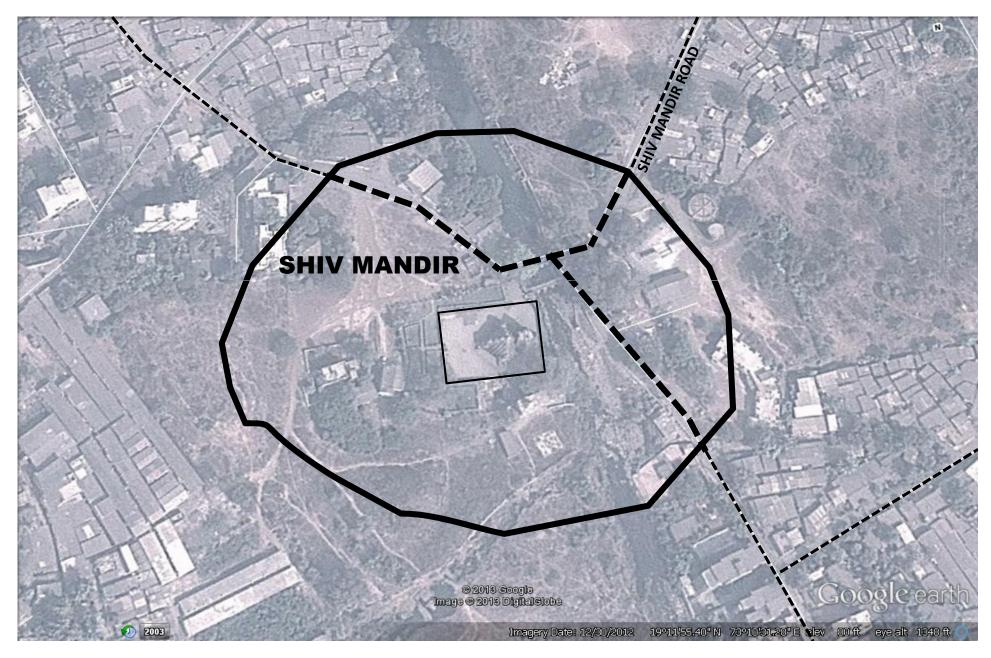


Detailed carvings on the temple



Detailed carvings on the temple

SITE NO:AU1 NAME: SHIV MANDIR



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for The Methodist Church

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	The Methodist Church
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Ambernath
	City	Ambernath
	Ward	Not known
	Village	Not applicable
	Identification	AU2
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	5376, 5377, 5378
1.05	Street Name 1	Kalyan - Badlapur Road
1.06	Street Name 2	Not applicable
1.07	Area / Locality	Ambernath city
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	421501
1.10	Current Owner	Bombay Regional Conference
1.11	Type of Owner	Private
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Religious building
1.13	Current Use	Religious
1.14	Type of Use	Religious
1.15	Age	Approx. 50 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	1900 sq mt
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	350 sq mt
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	IIB
1.20	Brief Detail	This is a quaint stone masonry structure surrounded by open space on all four sides, with a recently added residential quarter for Church Bishop in the complex. The building has stone masonry walls with semicircular arched openings. A queen post timber truss supports the roof. A beautifull rose window with color glass panels is present above the altar of the Church. Church services are held in five languages viz. Marathi, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam & Kannada.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-05-17

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	1957
	Extensions/ Modifications in	1998
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Not known

2.04	Earlier Name(s)	The Methodist Church
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Religious
2.06	Historical Significance	It is one of the oldest churches in Ambernath. Church services are held in 5 languages viz. Marathi, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam & Kannada. Back in 1946, it became clear that with the growing congregation, there was a need for a 'proper' church building. For purchasing a plot for construction of a church, the Collector of Thana was approached. After prolonged correspondence of almost two years, on 15 th May 1948 a plot of 3,333 sq. yards was purchased at the rate of Rs.1 per sq. yard by the then District Superintendent Rev. G. C. Westmo. For this, the local church contributed approximately Rs.1, 000/ A church was then constructed on this. The main architect of the project of building a church on the land was Bishop R.C. Reins of Indiana, USA.
2.07	Cultural Significance	This structure is mainly used for religious activity, thus making it a part of the social and cultural lives of the people.
2.08	Architectural Significance	The beautiful stone building has a 0.5m high stone plinth supporting 450mm thick stone masonry walls with semi-circular arched openings. The windows have timber frame & shutters. It has a queen post timber truss supporting AC sheets. A rose window with stained glass panels is also present above the altar of the church.
2.09	Townscape Significance	The church is located along main Kalyan-Badlapur Road. It is a small stone masonry structure with open space on all four sides. There is a recently added residential quarter for the church bishop.
2.10	Other Significance	The walls are of black basalt stone masonry. The roof is a wooden queen post truss covered by AC sheet. Church services are held in 5 local languages.
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(his),A(cul)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IIB

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	5m (approx.)		
3.02	No. of Floors	Ground floor		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Load bearing structure in stone masonry.	No major threats	Minor Repair
3.04	Plinth	The plinth is 0.5m high of black basalt in random rubble stone masonry.	Fair -no cracks seen, vegetation growth seen	Minor Repair
3.05	Walls	The walls are 450mm thick of black basalt in random rubble stone masonry.	Fair -no cracks seen	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	Kota tile (18" X 18") flooring	Poor -corners of the tile flooring are chipped off in many places	Major Repair
3.07	Stairs	None	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	The window openings are 1m X 1.8m (arch rise is 0.3m) with timber frame & shutters with glass panels. An acrylic chajja has been added over every opening	Fair - Few glass panels are broken	Minor Repair
3.09	Roof	The roof is covered with AC sheets supported on timber queen post truss with timber rafters.	Fair - Roof leaks in monsoon	Minor Repair
3.10	Articulation	A baptism tank is seen on the rear side of the structure. A brick masonry stage is added on the right side of the church. A 2m wide nallah runs through the site. Bridge has been built to cross it.	Fair - worn out external plaster	Minor Repair
3.11	Finishes	The structure has been recently plastered and painted internally and externally.	Fair - worn out external plaster	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	Old prayer benches, an old stand to keep the Bible.	Fair	Minor Repair
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	1.5 m high 350mm thick brick compound wall	Fair	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	The structure is surrounded with open space all around it. A newly added residential quarter is present at the rear side of the structure.	Fair	-

3.15		Natural lighting & artificial lighting	Good natural lighting, Fair artificial lighting	Minor Repair
3.16	Ventilation	Natural ventilation & artificial ventilation	Good natural ventilation, fair artificial ventilation	Minor Repair
3.17	Electricity	Maharashtra State Electricity Board	Poor wiring	Major Repair
3.18	110	Bore well as well as MIDC water is used within the premises.	Poor plumbing lines	Major Repair
3.19		Natural slope used to drain water from site into the drain.	Poor drainage	Major Repair
	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not provided	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	No major transformations observed.		
	Overall Maintenance Status	The overall maintenance is fair. Certain parts of	the building need remedial measures and major re	pair works.
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	There are no major threats to the building. Structurally the building is sound. Use of incongruent materials for restoration and repair works poses a threat to the building.
4.03	The church is of socio-cultural importance. The structure and the entire plot should be delineated and protected. Guidelines for Interventions: In religious structures, external spaces, internal spaces and the courtyard space between the structures are professed the collective social heritage. They are public environments and hence need to be constantly maintained. One of the common interventions for religious structures, which are regularly used for worship, is to apply paint over the original masonry of the exterior and the interior of the building. This should be strictly avoided. Restoration of carved stones, carved wood or plaster moulding should be undertaken only if skiller artisans are available. Otherwise, restoration works are to be discouraged. As far as possible, no original material or fabric should be removed unless the damage is irreparable. The old work should not be tampered with. Only parts that are structurally damaged should be restored but under the guidance of the Heritage Conservation Authority/State department of Archeology. However, the new interventions should be distinguishable when observed closely so as not to falsify the archeological or historical evidence. These interventions must be documented in written records.	
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Draft of The Maharashtra Heritage Conservation Bill 2002 Guidelines for Conservation : A Technical Manual, Bernard Feilden, INTACH1989, Delhi
	WebSites	Nil
	Persons	None

Images

Site No.: AU2 Photographs:



Platform within the premises



Main church building from side



Inside the prayer hall

Name: The Methodist Church



Ancillary building in the premises



Roof of the prayer hall



Bell tower



Church building as seen from the outside



Side view of the building

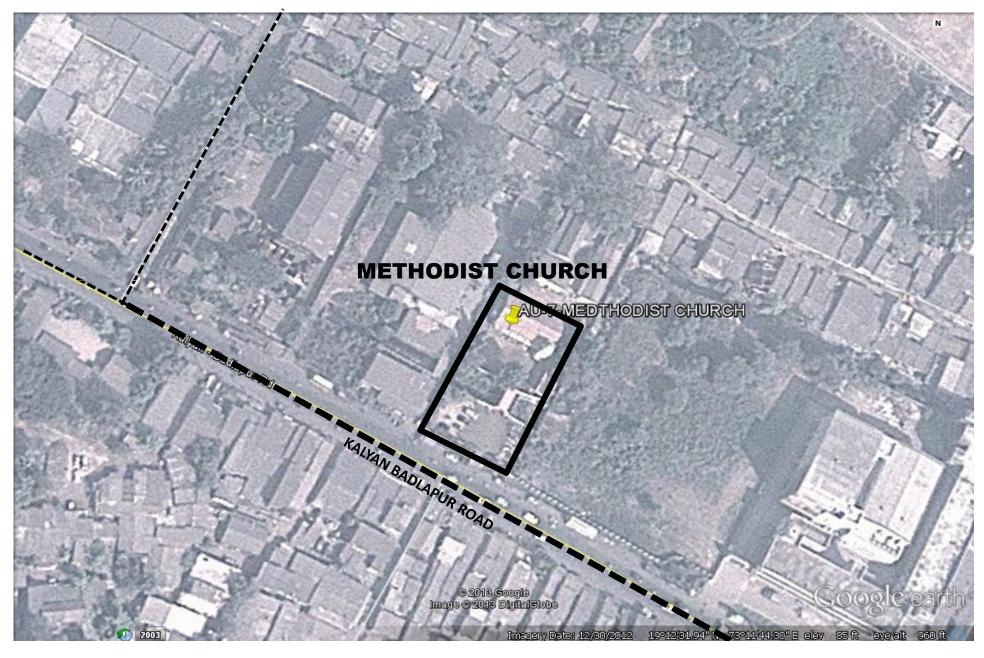


Roadside view of the premises



Inside the prayer hall

SITE NO:AU2 NAME: METHODIST CHURCH



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Mahatma Gandhi School & Tai Kolkar Junior College

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Mahatma Gandhi School & Tai Kolkar Junior College
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Ambernath
	City	Ambernath
	Ward	Not Known
	Village	Not applicable
	Identification	AU3
1.03	Internal Reference Number	
1.04	CS No	1230, 3231
1.05	Street Name 1	Ambernath City Road
1.06	Street Name 2	Nil
1.07	Area / Locality	Ambernath city
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	421501
1.10	Current Owner	Not known
1.11	Type of Owner	Trust
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Educational Institute
1.13	Current Use	Educational Institute
1.14	Type of Use	Educational
1.15	Age	64 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	6532 sq mt
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Not known
1.18	Condition of building	Major Repair
1.19	Grade	ш
1.20	Brief Detail	It is a $G+2$ large scale brick structure with arcades on the façade. A front entrance arched portico projects 1m from the main building line. This portico has two arches at the lower level & three semi circular arches with pillar & column at the upper level. The old structure is a rectangular wing with arcade on two sides. There are classrooms along the periphery and a playground in the front. The building also has a central courtyard. Later addition of a three-storeyed wing forms a court behind the main building.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-05-22

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	1947
	Extensions/ Modifications in	Not known
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Not Known

2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Mahatma Gandhi School & Tai Kolkar Junior College
	Earlier Use(s)	Educational
2.06	Historical Significance	Built in 1947, it established itself as an important education institute of this region. The structure shows traces of Colonial architecture in the form of the arched portico, facade and elements like verandah.
2.07	Cultural Significance	Nil
	Architectural Significance	It is a $G+2$ large scale brick structure with arcades on façade & arched entrance portico projecting 1m from the main building line. The portico has two arches at the lower level & three arches with pillar & column at the upper level. The old structure is a rectangular wing with arcade on two sides. There are classrooms along the periphery and a playground in the front. The building also has a central courtyard. Later addition of a three-storeyed wing forms a court behind the main building.
2.09	Townscape Significance	The building is located in an urban area with commercial activity around it. There is an open playground in front of the building.
2.10	Other Significance	Intrinsic: The Portico has 2 arches on lower level & 3 arches with pillar & column on upper level. Large open front ground.
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(his),B(per),B(uu),J
2.12	Recommended Grade	ш

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	10m (Approx.)		
3.02	No. of Floors	The old building is G + 2 storey building & exte	nded part is G + 2 stories	_
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Load bearing structure	No major threat	Minor Repair
3.04	Plinth	The plinth is 0.5m high constructed in black basalt coursed stone masonry.	The plinth is in good condition.	Good
3.05	Walls	All the building walls are 450mm thick brick walls with lime plastering done, internally & externally	The walls are fairly maintained as old brick construction with chipped off plaster at some places is observed.	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	All classrooms & passage floors are finished with kota stone flooring & R.C.C. flat terrace.	The flooring is poor. In some places, worn out concrete flooring with somewhere broken tiles are observed.	Major Repair
3.07	Stairs	The R.C.C. staircases are supported on arched vault with R.C.C. handrail.	The stairs are poor in condition as concrete treads are worn out.	Major Repair
3.08	Openings	The building has timber frame windows with timber shutters opening inside with original hinges & metal bars for protection.	The windows & doors are poorly maintained as broken shutters with broken ventilator glasses are seen.	Major Repair
3.09	Roof	The old building has R.C.C. flat terrace. Old sloping roof of R.C.C. at the side parts of the building. Newly added AC sheets are seen over certain parts.	The terrace floor is poor in condition as the slab is seen damaged.	Major Repair
3.10	Articulation	The front arched colonnade is present on the elevation of the building with a 1m projecting portico. The portico consists of two arches on ground floor & three arches at the upper level with precast railing. This portico is present at the front centre of the old building. A large playground present in front of the building.	The exterior finishes are poor as worn out external & internal plaster is seen.	Major Repair
3.11	Finishes	Wall plasters are done with lime plaster, externally & internally. All the flooring is done with kota tiles & terrace flooring is finished in P.C.C	The exterior finishes are poor as worn out external & internal plaster is seen	Major Repair
3.12	Furniture	Not surveyed from inside	Not known	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	R.C.C. & stone composite compound wall present all around the plot.	Fair	Minor Repair

3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Open playground present in front of the building.	In good condition, used by the students of the institute for various activities.	Good
3.15	Lighting	Natural and artificial lighting.	The building has good natural and artificial lighting.	Good
3.16	Ventilation	Natural and artificial ventilation	The natural and artificial ventilation is good as wide windows with ventilators & fans are provided.	Good
3.17	Electricity	Maharashtra State Electricity Board	Fairly maintained	Minor Repair
3.18	Water Supply	Water supply is done by Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation.	Fairly maintained	Minor Repair
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	The drainage is seen fairly maintained, open drains are observed in the rear side of the building.	Fairly maintained	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	No information available	No information available	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	A new G + 2 college building is constructed next to the old building as an extension. No changes have been made to the original structure. Addition of AC sheet roofing is seen on some parts of the terrace.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The overall maintenance level is fair. But there a out.	re places where major repair works is needed to b	e carried
3.23	Overall Condition	Major Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None	
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	There are no major threats to the building. Some areas require major repairs. But the overall maintenance level is fair. Incongruent additions such as use of A.C. sheets on the terrace are observed.	
4.03	Additional Notes	Guidelines for Interventions: A public building is associated with local history and with important personalities in political and cultural fields. The built structure may or may not have a strong aesthetical value but needs to be preserved in its original visual character. However new needs of the users and the visitors can be accommodated with respect to extra amenities, improved services, including structural repairs. These may be addressed but work should not be undertaken in an indiscriminate manner. The repair / restoration work should be undertaken under the guidance of a local historian, a conservation architect and a structural engineer experienced in carrying repairs of such historic structures. The open landscape surrounding the structure should be designed and maintained well. It may be equipped with appropriate seating, pathways and garbage bins. The historical and socio-cultural significance of the institutional building narrated on a plaque/board erected at the entrance would increase the public consciousness towards the history of the town.	
4.04	References		
	Books/Documents	Draft of The Maharashtra Heritage Conservation Bill 2002 Guidelines for Conservation: A Technical Manual, Bernard Feilden, INTACH1989, Delhi	
	WebSites	Nil	
	Persons	None	

Images

No.: AU3 Name: Mahatma Gandhi School & Tai Kolekar Jr. College

Photographs:



Front elevation of the school with large play ground in front





Portico of the old building with decorative railing



Name plate of the building



R.C.C. slab damaged and reinforcement visible



Passage with arcade in front as well as rear side of the building on ground floor

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Chikhloli Dam

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Chikhloli Dam
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Ambernath
	City	Ambernath
	Ward	Not Known
	Village	Chikhloli
	Identification	AU4
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	41, 42, 43, 171, 172, 173
1.05	Street Name 1	Chikhloli Dam Road
1.06	Street Name 2	None
1.07	Area / Locality	Near new MIDC area
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	421505
1.10	Current Owner	Irrigation department
1.11	Type of Owner	State Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Open to public
1.13	Current Use	Irrigation, drinking water and for household purposes by local villagers.
1.14	Type of Use	Utility
1.15	Age	Not known
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	322000 sq mt
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Not defined
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	IE .
1.20	Brief Detail	The dam is located on the outskirts of Chickhloli village. The catchment area of the dam has a picturesque setting, situated in a valley surrounded by hills. The old valve mechanism to control water flow exists till date.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-05-16

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Not known
	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Chikhloli Dam
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Irrigation, drinking water and for household purposes by local villagers.

1	Historical Significance	The dam was constructed as a source of water for the people in the surrounding area. Ambernath and nearby belt is blessed with geological depressions and natural catchment areas which form small lakes and dams. Historically, small village settlements have taken form around these source of water.
2.07	Cultural Significance	Nil
2.08	Architectural Significance	It is bound by a dam wall made of stone rubble and mud embankment and serves as a connection pathway from one side to another. A check valve mechanism exists on a pier along the wall of this dam. Water outflow channels to distribute to nearby areas are also present. The other edges of the dam are surrounded by natural terrain.
2.09	Townscape Significance	The dam is set in natural and scenic catchment areas of the surrounding hilly terrain.
2.10	Other Significance	Environmental value
2.11	Value Classification	B(per),E,H(tec),I(sce),J
2.12	Recommended Grade	IE .

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Not known		
3.02	No. of Floors	Not applicable		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Not known	Not known	-
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	Basalt stone surfaced mud embankment is constructed as the dam wall.	Good	Good
3.06	Floors	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.07	Stairs	None	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.09	Roof	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	No transformation observed.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The overall maintenance is fair. There are certain areas which need minor repairs.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	There are no major threats observed. But the surrounding area needs to be protected from any kind of pollution, encroachment or misuse.
4.03	The dam acts as an embankment to the water body. The masonry and the technology dates back to the colonial period of late 19th to early 20th century. It is also important for its scenic and environmental value The structure and 100 m around it should be delineated and protected. Guidelines for Interventions: The buffer zone should be left clear of any construction activity. However simple seating facility, garbage bins can be installed in the buffer zone in order to protect the surrounding area from pollution. The buffer zone should have abundant green cover to prevent evaporation loss.	
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Nil
	WebSites	Nil
	Persons	None

Images

No.: AU4 Name: Chikhloli Dam

Photographs:



Image showing dam and lake



View of lake





Approach road to the dam



Well with old Valve control mechanism

SITE NO:AU4 NAME: CHIKHLOLI DAM



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Great Indian Peninsular Tank (GIP Tank) and Dam

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Great Indian Peninsular Tank (GIP Tank) and Dam
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Ambernath
	City	Ambernath
	Ward	Not known
	Village	Ambernath
	Identification	AU5
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	Not known
1.05	Street Name 1	Anand Nagar Road
1.06	Street Name 2	Not applicable
1.07	Area / Locality	Near Chikhloli village
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	421501
1.10	Current Owner	Government owned
1.11	Type of Owner	Central Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Water body
1.13	Current Use	Irrigation, drinking, cattle bathing and washing purposes
1.14	Type of Use	Utility
1.15	Age	More than 100 years
	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 30700 Sqm
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Not known
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	IE
1.20	Brief Detail	The check-dam was built by the British to tap water from the perennial river locally known as Shiv-Ganga. It is set in very scenic surroundings.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-05-15

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	18th Century
	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Great Indian Peninsular Tank (GIP Tank)
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Water transported to the railways via a pipeline which still exists

	Historical Significance	The check-dam was built by the British to tap water from the perennial river locally known as Shiv-Ganga. Indian Railways used the natural terrain to direct water to car-sheds and yards for washing and maintenance. This practice was discontinued 20 years back before railway minister Lalu Prasad Yadav restarted the practice.
	Cultural Significance	The tank serves as a main source of water supply for the villagers for various daily tasks. It also serves as a source of water for religious purposes.
	Architectural Significance	The dam wall is of stone masonry 2.5m wide. The old valve mechanism to control water flow exists in the check-dam wall, though currently they remain defunct. The river has created a scenic setting with hills and vegetation around it.
	Townscape Significance	Visual catchments of this perennial river (called Shiv-Ganga locally) include stone check-dam built by the British.
2.10	Other Significance	The water body is important for its environmental value.
	Value Classification	B(per),E,H(tec),I(sce),J
	Recommended Grade	IE

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Not applicable		
3.02	No. of Floors	Not applicable		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Load bearing construction for the dam	No major threats	Good
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	2.5 meter thick load bearing basalt stone wall.	Not very well maintained; has plant growth which is a threat to the wall.	Major Repair
3.06	Floors	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.07	Stairs	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.09	Roof	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Adjoining settlement includes cattle sheds and houses along with factories on one side along the check-dam. Open land abounds both river banks. Seasonal farming also happens on riverbank.	The settlement may form as a threat in the form of encroachment.	-
3.15	Lighting	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	None observed.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	It is not very well maintained.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	Illegal de-silting from the river takes place. Water tankers illegally fill up water. There is a threat of encroachment from the surrounding settlement.
4.03	Additional Notes	Railways used the water for washing in car-sheds and railway yards. Water is also used for activities of Ambernath Shiv Mandir which is a historic site nearby. The dam wall is a stone masonry 2.5m wide check-dam made by the British. Old valve mechanism to control water flow exists in the check-dam wall, though currently it remains defunct. This tank and dam is recommended to be listed as a Grade I Heritage Site. Hence the structure as well as 100 m all around should be delineated and protected.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents Gazetteers of the Bombay Presidency: Thana Places of Interest, Volume XIV	
	WebSites http://www.maharashtra.gov.in/pdf/gazeetter_reprint/Thane-III/home.html	
	Persons None	

Images

No.: AU5 Name: GIP Tank

Photographs:



View of from Dam



View of lake



Stone well constructed at dam



Old valve control mechanism

NAME: GREAT INDIAN PENINSULAR TANK



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Vadavali Lake

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Vadavali Lake
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Ambernath
	City	Ambernath
	Ward	Not Known
	Village	Vadavali
	Identification	AU6
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	Not known
1.05	Street Name 1	Ambernath Badlapur Road
1.06	Street Name 2	Vadavali Village Road
1.07	Area / Locality	Vadavali
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	421501
1.10	Current Owner	Public
1.11	Type of Owner	Local Govt.
	Type of Occupancy	Water body
1.13	Current Use	Fishing, cleaning purposes
	Type of Use	Utility
1.15	-	Not known
	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 250 Sqm
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Not applicable
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	IIE
1.20	Brief Detail	This lake is one of the naturally formed lakes in the area, formed due to the geographical condition of the region.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-05-17

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Not known
	Extensions/ Modifications in	Not applicable
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Vadavali Lake
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Fishing

1	Historical Significance	Ambernath and nearby belt is blessed with geological depressions and natural catchment areas which form small lakes and dams. Historically, small village settlements have taken form around these sources of water. This lake is one of the naturally formed lakes owing to the geographical condition of the region. Not much history is known about the lake.
1	Cultural Significance	The lake has become an important place for fishing and cleaning purposes in spite of being on the outskirts of the village.
	Architectural Significance	This is a large natural lake with a natural bund present. In summer the water is usually 5m deep at the middle of the lake. Almost 65% of the water surface is covered with water hyacinths. A temple and seating areas have been newly constructed along the subsidiary road.
	Townscape Significance	The lake is located on the outskirts of Vadavali village. Natural landscape, village houses, and a newly constructed temple form the lake's periphery.
2.10	Other Significance	It has a high Environmental value. Water body supports lot of flora, fauna and migratory birds. It is in a picturesque setting on the outskirts of the village.
2.11	Value Classification	A(cul),E,I(sce),J
2.12	Recommended Grade	IIE

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Not applicable		
3.02	No. of Floors	Not applicable		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.06	Floors	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.07	Stairs	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.09	Roof	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	None	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Road and open fields with a few village houses in the immediate vicinity.	None	-
3.15	Lighting	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	None observed.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The lake has fair maintenance.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None	
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	Water pollution and growth of water hyacinth is a major threat to the quality of water. Encroachment is also observed along the periphery.	
4.03	Additional Notes	A few benches have been provided along the periphery of the lake to facilitate seating. But apart from this there is no maintenance of the lake. Guidelines for Interventions A water body is an important component of natural heritage, often associated with historic periods. Natural resources are limited and are eroded at an alarming rate. The water bodies i) support rich and varied ecosystems including flora and fauna over centuries; ii) they conserve rain water, iii) they are significant nodes for social and cultural gatherings and iv) offer psychological recreation to the residents in the nearby areas. They are of great Environmental value. Guidelines for Interventions: A buffer zone of 10 m width is suggested to be left clear of any construction activity. However simple seating facility, garbage bins and Nirmalay kalash as well as special tanks for idol immersions can be installed in the buffer zone in order to protect the water body from pollution. Abundant green cover should be provided in the buffer zone to minimize evaporation losses.	
4.04	References		
	Books/Documents	NIL	
	WebSites	NIL	
	Persons	None	

Images

No.: AU6 Name: Vadavali Lake

Photographs:



Panoramic view of the lake and its context



View of lake showing the growth of lotus flower and surrounding developments



Vegetation growth in the lake

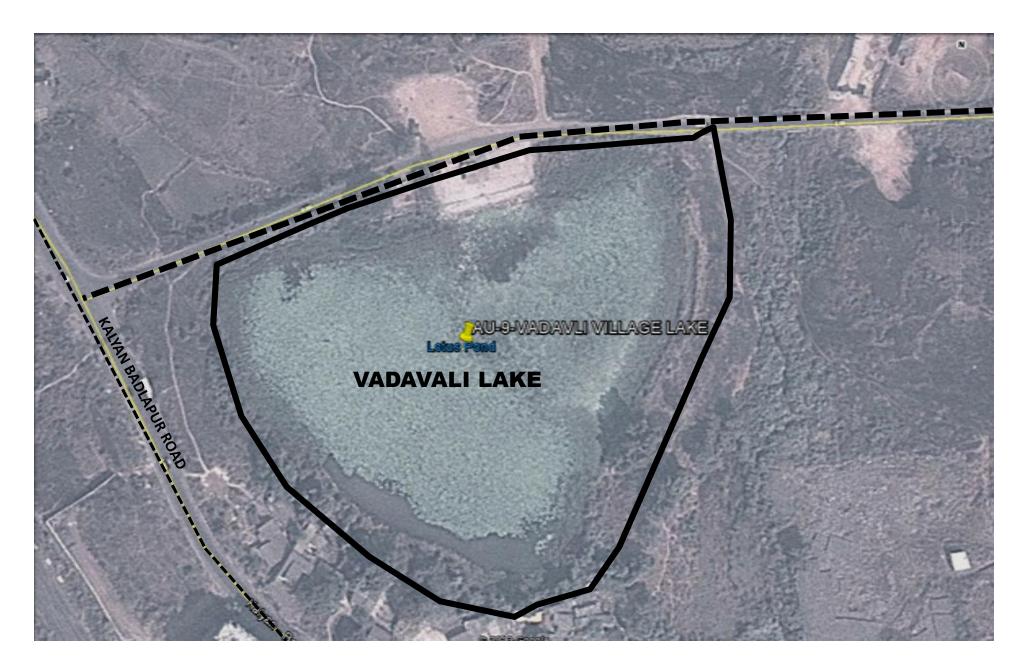


Recently made public space near the temple on the bank of the lake



Sitting spaces created at the bank of the lake

SITE NO:AU6 NAME: VADAVALI LAKE



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Javasai Lake (next to Ayyappa Temple)

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Javasai Lake (next to Ayyappa Temple)
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Ambernath
	City	Ambernath
	Ward	Not Known
	Village	Javasai
	Identification	AU7
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	8, 9, 83
1.05	Street Name 1	Ordnance Factory Road
1.06	Street Name 2	Not applicable
1.07	Area / Locality	Javasai village
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	421501
1.10	Current Owner	Local Authority
1.11	Type of Owner	Local Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Water body
1.13	Current Use	Public, cattle washing & other domestic purposes and fishing
1.14	Type of Use	Utility
1.15	Age	Not Known
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 675 Sqm
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Not applicable
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	IIE
1.20	Brief Detail	It is an oval lake formed in the valley surrounded by hills on three sides.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-05-16

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Not known
	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Javasai Village Lake
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Cattle washing & other domestic purposes, fishing

1	Historical Significance	It is an oval lake formed in the valley surrounded by hills on three sides. The British Government constructed a dam and created a catchment to collect the rain water run off. This lake became a major source of water supply for the Ordinance factory & residential colony and also for the nearby village.	
	Cultural Significance	he lake is used by the people of the surrounding village for their domestic needs. This lake is used for shing which is a daily activity of the villagers.	
1	Architectural Significance	It is an oval lake formed in the valley surrounded by hills on three sides. A 10m high rubble wall in stone and mud forms the dam wall. There is no vehicular access to the water body.	
	Townscape Significance	It is located in the valley depression. It has scenic hills around with the dam wall on one side. A newly constructed Ayyapa temple stands on a hillock on one side, overlooking the lake.	
2.10	Other Significance	The water body is important for its environmental value.	
1	Value Classification	A(cul),E,I(sce)	
1	Recommended Grade	IIE	

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Not applicable		
3.02 No. of Floors Not applicable				
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Not applicable	Not applicable	Minor Repair
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	Not applicable	Not applicable	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.07	Stairs	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.09	Roof	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	The lake is bound by a 10 m high rubble wall of the Dam on one side and the natural steep slope of the hill on the other sides.	No major threats	Minor Repair
	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	There is an Ayyappa temple on the Ayyappagiri hill top on one side. The rest of the surrounding area is vacant and almost barren.	None	-
3.15	Lighting	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	Not applicable	Not applicable	Good
	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	Good
	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	The natural water body formed in the valley was small which was enlarged by constructing a dam.		
	Overall Maintenance Status	Overall maintenance level is fair.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None
	Overall Problems & Threats	Garbage dumping near the lake and cattle washing causes contamination of water. This is a major threat since the water is used for domestic purposes.
4.03	Additional Notes	A water body is an important component of natural heritage, often associated with historic periods. Natural resources are limited and are eroded at an alarming rate. The water bodies i) support rich and varied ecosystems including flora and fauna over centuries; ii) they conserve rain water, iii) they are significant nodes for social and cultural gatherings and iv) offer psychological recreation to the residents in the nearby areas. They are of great Environmental value. Guidelines for Interventions A buffer zone of 10 m width is suggested to be left clear of any construction activity. However simple seating facility and garbage bins can be installed in the buffer zone in order to protect the water body from pollution. Abundant green cover needs to be created in the buffer zone to minimize evaporation losses.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	NIL
	WebSites	NIL
	Persons	None

Images

No.: AU7 Name: Javasai Lake

Photographs:



View of entire lake and its surroundings from the Ayyappa temple on the hill top. (dam on the right end)

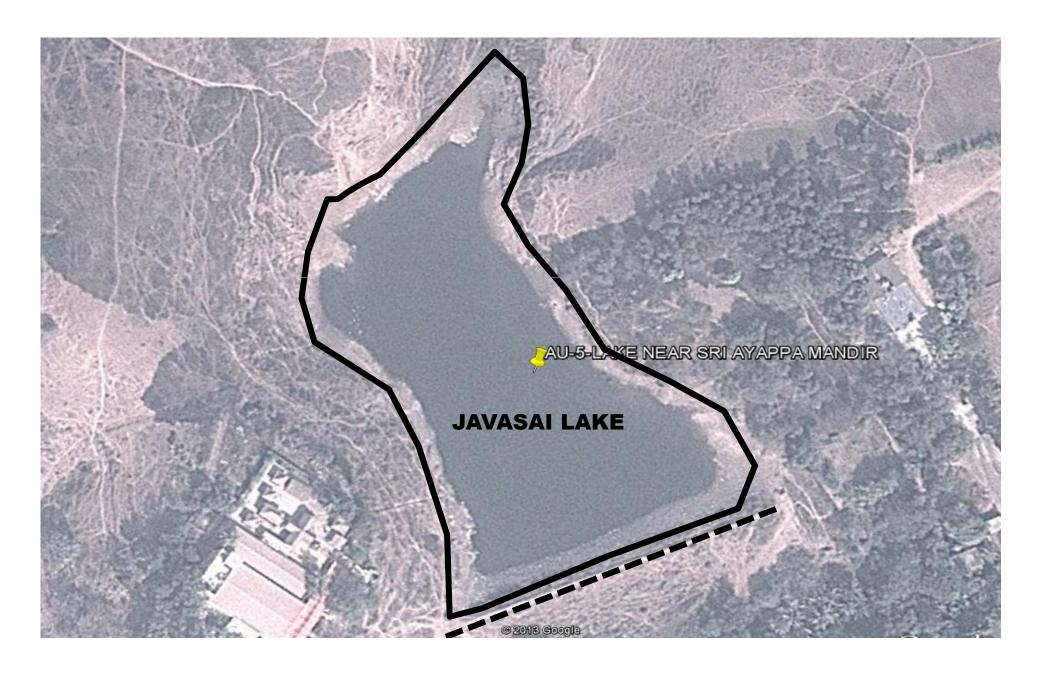


View of lake from end of the dam. Water polluted with plastic bags and garbage



View of lake and cattle washing. (Ayyappa temple on hill top on the left end)

SITE NO:AU7 NAME: JAVASAI LAKE



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Chinchpada Lake (Khadan Lake)

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Chinchpada Lake (Khadan Lake)
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Ambernath
	City	Ambernath
	Ward	Not Known
	Village	Chinchpada
	Identification	AU8
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	9147
1.05	Street Name 1	Chinchpada Village Road
1.06	Street Name 2	Not applicable
1.07	Area / Locality	Chinchpada Village
	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	421501
	Current Owner	Local Authority
1.11	Type of Owner	Local Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Water body
1.13	Current Use	Fishing, washing, bathing, cleaning purposes
1.14	Type of Use	Utility
1.15	Age	More than 50 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 780 Sqm
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Not applicable
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	IIE
1.20	Brief Detail	Stone mining in the area created a depression in the land, in which water collected gradually and formed this lake. A new temple stands on the banks
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-05-18

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Mid 20th Century
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Chinchpada Lake
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Water supply

	Historical Significance	Stone mining in the area created a depression in land which gathered water gradually and formed this lake. This lake has been used by the people in the surrounding area as a major source of water supply.
1	Cultural Significance	The people use the lake as a source of water supply for the daily activities and thus it forms a major part of the daily lives of the villagers in the surrounding village.
	Architectural Significance	Irregular amoebic shape bounded on all sides by rocky formations.
	Townscape Significance	It is an amoeboid shaped water-body set within natural bund, rock lining. A new temple stands on its banks. The area around is quite barren, except for some trees near the temple.
2.10	Other Significance	The water body is important for its environmental value.
2.11	Value Classification	A(cul),E,I(sce)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IIE

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Not applicable		
3.02	No. of Floors	Not applicable		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Not applicable	Not applicable	
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	_
3.05	Walls	Not applicable	Not applicable	=
3.06	Floors	Not applicable	Not applicable	_
3.07	Stairs	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	Not applicable	Not applicable	_
3.09	Roof	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	None	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	A temple and some trees are on the banks. The rest of the surrounding is vacant & barren.	No major threats	-
3.15	Lighting	Not applicable	Not applicable	_
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	None observed.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The overall maintenance is poor.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None
4.02	Overall Problems	There is no proper maintenance of the lake. The water gets contaminated because of garbage dumping on the
		banks. This pollutes the water. It is dangerous since water tankers use the lake as a source of water.

4.03	Additional Notes	The lake water should be cleaned periodically and the lake surroundings maintained properly. A water body is an important component of natural heritage, often associated with historic periods. Natural resources are limited and are eroded at an alarming rate. The water bodies i) support rich and varied ecosystems including flora and fauna over centuries; ii) they conserve rain water, iii) they are significant nodes for social and cultural gatherings and iv) offer psychological recreation to the residents in the nearby areas. They are of great Environmental value. Guidelines for Interventions: A buffer zone of 10 m width is suggested to be left clear of any construction activity. Simple seating facility and garbage bins can be installed in the buffer zone in order to protect the water body from pollution. Plenty of green cover needs to be created in the buffer zone to minimize evaporation losses.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Inventorisation of Open Spaces and Water Bodies In Greater Mumbai for MMR - EIS, MMRDA, by Adarkar Associates, Mumbai
	WebSites	NIL
	Persons	None

Images

No.: AU8 Name: Chinchpada Lake

Photographs:





Lake, its bund and adjoining temple



Water tankers fill dirty water from this lake



Cattle grazing at the lake

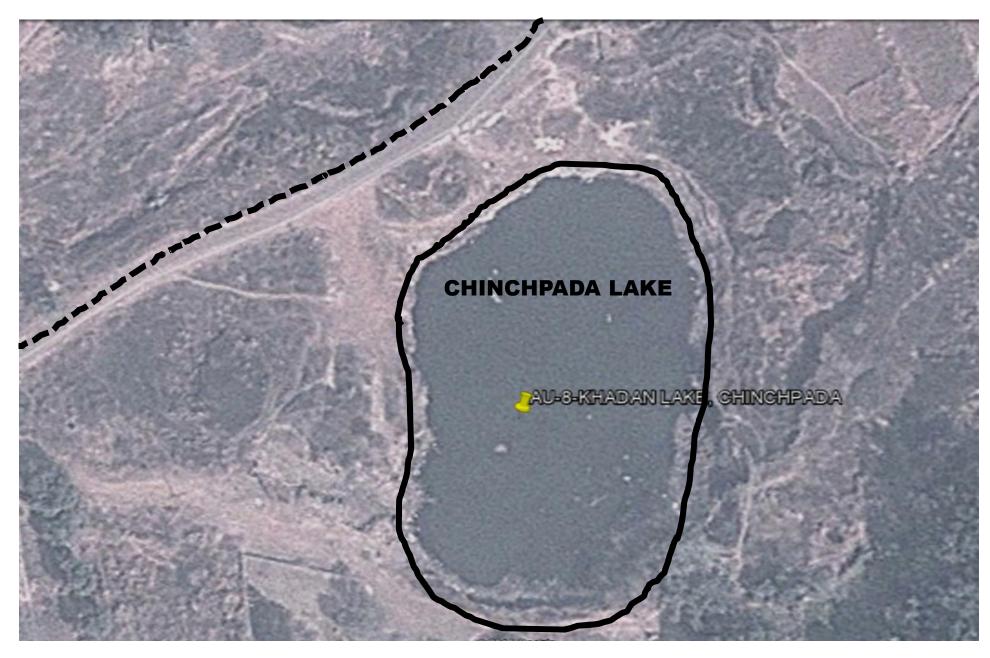


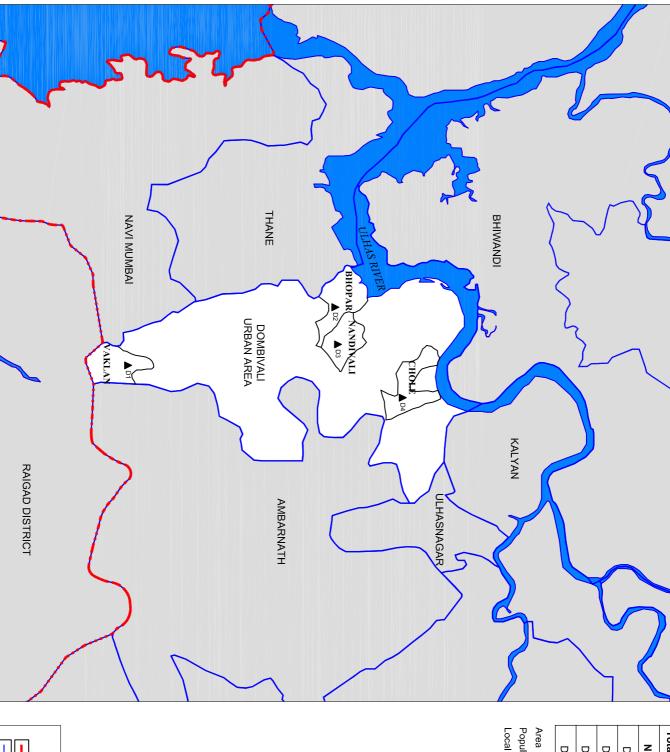
View of entire lake and its context



View of the lake and adjoining hills, and the vegetation

SITE NO:AU8 NAME: CHINCHPADA LAKE





Total No.	Total No. of heritage structures in Dombivali: 4
No	Name of site
D1	Vaklan Talao and Well
D2	Bhopar Talao
D3	Gaodevi Mandir Talao
D4	Chole Gaon Talao

137 Sq km

Population : 11,93,512 (2001 Census)
Local Authority : Kalyan Dombivali
Municipal Corporation



DISTRICT BOUNDARY WATER BODY TEHSIL BOUNDARY

Listing & Grading Of Urban Areas of Thane District

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Vaklan Talav & Well

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Vaklan Talav & Well
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Dombivali
	City	Not applicable
	Ward	Not known
	Village	Vaklan
	Identification	D1
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	Not known
1.05	Street Name 1	Vaklan Village Road
1.06	Street Name 2	Nil
1.07	Area / Locality	Vaklan village
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	421201
1.10	Current Owner	Kalyan Dombivali Municipal Corporation (KDMC)
1.11	Type of Owner	Local Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Water body
1.13	Current Use	Washing, cleaning and recreational
1.14	Type of Use	Mixed
1.15	Age	20 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Not known
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Not applicable
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	IE .
1.20	Brief Detail	The lake is set amidst fields and has a 1m high railing along one side. The remaining sides of the lake are surrounded by fields. A well is located on the road and was built in 1990. It is 4.5m in diameter and is made up of ashlar masonry stone walls.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-07-31

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	1990
	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Vaklan Talav and well
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Washing, cleaning and recreational

2.06	Historical Significance	Dombivali and nearby belt is historically blessed with geological depressions and natural catchment areas which form small lakes and dams. Historically, small villages and settlements have taken form around these sources of water. This talav is one such water body that is formed due to the geological conditions of the area. It is formed in the late 20th century.
2.07	Cultural Significance	People in the vicinity use the water for daily usage and also for recreational purposes. This gives the lake an important place in the daily lives of the people.
2.08	Architectural Significance	It is an irregular shaped water body and is large in size. On one side of the lake is the access road, and there is a 1m high railing along this side. All remaining sides of the lake are surrounded by fields. A well is located on the road and was built in 1990. It is 4.5m wide in diameter and is made up of ashlar masonry stone walls.
2.09	Townscape Significance	The lake is set amidst fields.
2.10	Other Significance	It is a large lake with considerable open space around. The lake is important for its environmental value.
2.11	Value Classification	A(cul),E,I(sce),J
2.12	Recommended Grade	E

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Not Applicable		
3.02	No. of Floors	Not Applicable		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.04	Plinth	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.05	Walls	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.06	Floors	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.07	Stairs	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.08	Openings	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.09	Roof	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.12	Furniture	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	No transformations are observed.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The overall maintenance of the lake is good.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None
4.02	& Threats	The lake is used for domestic purposes and is therefore prone to accumulation of dirt. This pollutes the water and may create unhygienic conditions in the long run. This is a major threat. The lake edge is not protected properly due to which the lake is under the threat of encroachments along its periphery.
4.03		A water body is an important component of natural heritage, often associated with historic periods. Natural resources are limited and are eroding at an alarming rate. The water bodies i) support rich and varied ecosystems including flora and fauna over centuries; ii) they conserve rain water, iii) they are significant nodes for social and cultural gatherings and iv) offer psychological recreation to the residents in the nearby areas. They are of great Environmental value. Guidelines for Interventions: A buffer zone of 5 m width is suggested to be left clear of any construction activity. Some additional seating facility, garbage bins and Nirmalya kalash as well as special tanks for idol immersion can be installed in the buffer zone in order to protect the water body from pollution. Abundant green cover needs to be provided to minimize evaporation losses.
4.04	References	
		Draft of The Maharashtra Heritage Conservation Bill 2002 Guidelines for Conservation: A Technical Manual, Bernard Feilden, INTACH1989, Delhi
	WebSites	Nil
	Persons	None

Images









No.: D1 Name: Vaklan talav & well

Photographs:



View of Lake



View of lake from the well side



View of the well

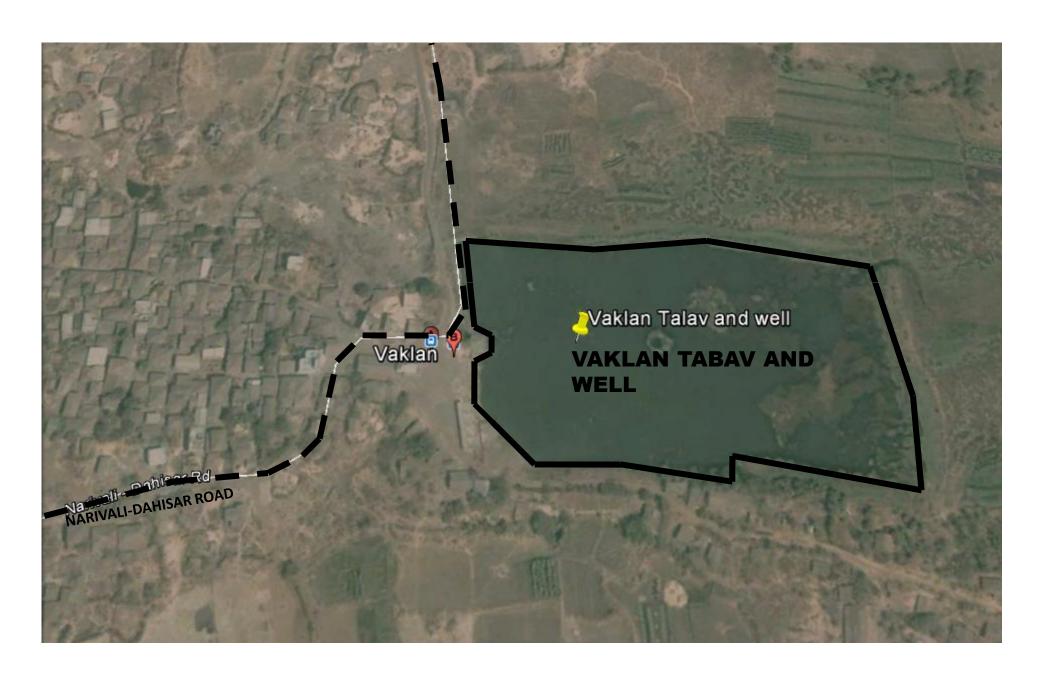


Date Engraved Marble tablet fixed onto the well



Newly built temple and water tank seen as a part of the immediate context

SITE NO: D1 NAME: VAKLAN TALAV AND WELL



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Bhopar Talav

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Bhopar Talav
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Dombivali
	City	Dombivali
	Ward	Not known
	Village	Bhopar
	Identification	D2
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	Not known
1.05	Street Name 1	Bhopar Village Road
1.06	Street Name 2	NIL
1.07	Area / Locality	Bhopar village
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	NIL
1.09	Pin Code	421201
1.10	Current Owner	Not known
1.11	Type of Owner	Not known
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Water body
1.13	Current Use	Household activities such as washing, cleaning and bathing
1.14	Type of Use	Utility
1.15	Age	Not known
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 3700 Sqm
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Not applicable
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	IIE
1.20	Brief Detail	This lake is one of the naturally formed water bodies in the region owing to the geographical conditions.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-01-08

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Not known
	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Bhopar talav
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Washing, cleaning purpose

1	Historical Significance	Dombivali and nearby belt is historically blessed with geological depressions and natural catchment areas which form small lakes and dams. Historically, small village settlements have taken form around these sources of water. This lake is one of the naturally formed water bodies in the region owing to the geographical conditions. Not much history is known about the lake.
2.07	Cultural Significance	This natural lake is used mainly for domestic purposes, thus making it an integral part of the lives of the people. The people in the surrounding area use the lake as a place for social, religious and cultural activities.
1	Architectural Significance	The lake is a natural one and is irregular shape. It has no wall or boundary built around it. The lake is surrounded by open space on all sides. There is an RCC temple (re-built in 2008) atop a hill, very close to the lake. The lake has scenic beauty as it is surrounded by greenery and vegetation.
2.09	Townscape Significance	The lake has a hilly terrain on one side and open space on other three sides. An RCC temple is built atop a hill which is at a little distance from the lake.
2.10	Other Significance	The lake is important for its environmental value
2.11	Value Classification	A(cul),E,I(sce)
1	Recommended Grade	TIE .

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Not applicable		
3.02	No. of Floors	Not pplicable		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.06	Floors	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.07	Stairs	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.09	Roof	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Temple rebuilt in RCC atop a hill which is at a little distance from the lake.	No threat	Good
3.15	Lighting	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	No transformation is observed.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The overall maintenance is fair.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	As the lake has no built edge or bund walls, the silt deposits are decreasing the depth of the lake. This proves to be a major threat to its very existence as it may lead to filling up of the lake.
4.03	The lake edges need to be protected to prevent further silt deposits from the periphery of the lake. The lake needs regular cleaning and maintenance. A water body is an important component of natural heritage, often associated with historic periods. Natura resources are limited and are eroded at an alarming rate. The water bodies i) support rich and varied ecosystems including flora and fauna over centuries; ii) they conserve rain water, iii) they are significant nodes for social and cultural gatherings and iv) offer psychological recreation to the residents in the nearby areas. They are of great Environmental value. Guidelines for Interventions: A buffer zone of 5 m width is suggested to be left clear of any construction activity. However simple seating facility and garbage bins can be installed in the buffer zone in order to protect the water body from pollution of the buffer zone should have abundant green cover to prevent evaporation loss.	
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Nil
	WebSites	Nil
	Persons	None

Images





No.: D2 Name: Bhopar talav

Photographs:





Views of the lake



View of the lake from the hill, where temple is located





View of Ganesh mandir which is atop a hill

SITE NO:D2 NAME: BHOPAR TALAV



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Gaodevi Mandir Talav

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Gaodevi Mandir Talav
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Dombivali
	City	Dombivali
	Ward	Not known
	Village	Nandivali
	Identification	D3
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	Not known
1.05	Street Name 1	Nandivali Gaodevi Mandir Road
1.06	Street Name 2	Not applicable
1.07	Area / Locality	Nandivali village
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	421201
1.10	Current Owner	Local Authority
1.11	Type of Owner	Local Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Water body
1.13	Current Use	Religious activities related to temple and recreational
1.14	Type of Use	Domestic, Religious
1.15		Around 20 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 550 approx.Sqm
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Not applicable
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	IIE
1.20	Brief Detail	This lake is a one of the naturally formed water bodies in the region owing to the geographical conditions.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-01-08

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	1993
	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Gaodevi Mandir Talav
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Idol immersion and recreational

2.06	Historical Significance	Dombivali and nearby belt is historically blessed with geological depressions. Historically small village settlements have taken form around these sources of water. This lake is one of the naturally formed water bodies in the region owing to the geographical conditions. This lake is very recent in its formation.
2.07	Cultural Significance	This manmade lake is used mainly for religious activities like idol immersion during Ganpati festival. It is also an important recreational area.
1	Architectural Significance	The lake is manmade and is of a trapezoidal shape with distance between parallel sides approximately 30m and maximum perpendicular distance is 18m. The lake has a maximum depth of 20 feet. It is bordered by a 600mm high brick wall, plastered internally and externally. There are steps leading into the lake which are in line with the temple, showing the relationship between the lake and temple.
	Townscape Significance	There is an access road along the periphery of the talav. A temple is located on its banks. The surrounding area is predominantly residential with low rise houses having sloping roofs with Mangalore tiles. Some ground and 3 storied buildings are also seen.
2.10	Other Significance	The water body is important for its environmental value
2.11	Value Classification	A(cul),E,I(sce),J
1	Recommended Grade	IIE

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Not applicable		
3.02	No. of Floors	Not applicable		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	Brick masonry wall with both side plaster	Not a major threat	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.07	Stairs	Not applicable	Not applicable	_
3.08	Openings	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.09	Roof	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	A road, temple and low rise residential structures in the immediate surrounding. Sparse vegetation.	No major threats	-
3.15	Lighting	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	No transformations were observed.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The overall maintenance of the lake is fair.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None
4.02		There is no major threat to the lake as it is maintained quite well. But there is a lot of hard surface in the immediate surrounding and sparse vegetation. This may add to evaporation losses.
4.03	A water body is an important component of natural heritage, often associated with historic periods. Nature resources are limited and are eroding at an alarming rate. The water bodies i) support rich and varied ecosystems including flora and fauna over centuries; ii) they conserve rain water, iii) they are significan nodes for social and cultural gatherings and iv) offer psychological recreation to the residents in the near areas. They are of great Environmental value. Guidelines for Interventions: The already existing buffer zone needs to be left clear of any construction activity. Some additional sear facility, garbage bins and Nirmalya kalash as well as special tanks for idol immersion can be installed in buffer zone in order to protect the water body from pollution. Abundant green cover needs to be provided minimize evaporation losses.	
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Nil
	WebSites	Nil
	Persons	None

Images

No.: D3 Name: Gaodevi Mandir talav

Photographs:



View of lake showing lake boundaries and surrounding context



View of lake showing newly built temple on left and adjoining streets / street furniture



The Newly constructed Ganesh temple built in 1993



Part of context showing recent mangalore tiled houses



View of part of the context showing modern R.C.C buildings and provisional stores

SITE NO:D3 NAME: GAODEVI MANDIR TALAV



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Chole Gaon Talay

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Chole Gaon Talay
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Dombivali
	City	Dombivali
	Ward	Not known
	Village	Chole Gaon
	Identification	D4
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	Not known
1.05	Street Name 1	Thakurli Village Road
1.06	Street Name 2	Chole Village Road
1.07	Area / Locality	Chole village
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	421201
1.10	Current Owner	Temple trust (Chole Gaon-Shiv Mandir)
1.11	Type of Owner	Local Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Water body
1.13	Current Use	Ganesh visarjan and recreational
1.14	Type of Use	Mixed
1.15	Age	22 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 500 Sqm
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Not applicable
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	IIE
1.20	Brief Detail	This lake is one of the naturally formed water bodies in the region owing to the geographical conditions.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-01-08

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	1988
	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Chole Gaon Talay
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Idol immersion, recreational

2.06	Historical Significance	Dombivali and nearby belt is blessed with geological depressions which were converted into tanks and water bodies. Historically, small village settlements have taken form around these sources of water. This lake is one of the naturally formed water bodies in the region owing to the geographical conditions.
2.07	Cultural Significance	It is used for idol immersion during Ganpati festival. The lake forms a recreational space for the people, thus making it an important part of the lives of the people.
2.08	Architectural Significance	The lake is man-made and oval in shape with maximum diameter 25m and minimum diameter 18m. It is bordered by a 1m high brick wall, plastered internally and externally. There are steps leading into the lake which are in line with the temple showing the relationship between the lake and temple.
2.09	Townscape Significance	The lake is fronted by Thakurli Village Road, and is adjoined by a newly constructed temple.
2.10	Other Significance	The water body is important for its environmental value.
2.11	Value Classification	A(cul),E,J
2.12	Recommended Grade	TIE .

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3 01	Height	Not applicable		
	No. of Floors	Not applicable		
3.02	1100 01 1 10015	Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	Not applicable	Not applicable	Good
3.06	Floors	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.07	Stairs	Not applicable	Not applicable	_
3.08	Openings	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.09	Roof	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	There is a masonry wall, plastered and painted along the periphery of the water body.	None	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	A peripheral access road and a newly constructed temple, some trees and a few village houses are seen in the immediate surroundings.	No major threats	Good
3.15	Lighting	Not applicable	Not applicable	
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	No incongruent transformation is observed.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The overall maintenance appears to be poor.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

4.01	D P Remarks	None
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	Religious waste is dumped in the water during Ganpati festival. This deteriorates the water quality and is a major threat to the water body. The maintenance level is quite poor, and areas need to be segregated for idol immersion and recreation.
4.03	Additional Notes	The area surrounding the water body needs proper cleaning to make it conducive for recreation. A water body is an important component of natural heritage, often associated with historic periods. Natural resources are limited and are eroded at an alarming rate. The water bodies i) support rich and varied ecosystems including flora and fauna over centuries; ii) they conserve rain water, iii) they are significant nodes for social and cultural gatherings and iv) offer psychological recreation to the residents in the nearby areas. They are of great Environmental value. Guidelines for Interventions: A buffer zone of 5 m width is suggested to be left clear of any construction activity. However simple seating facility, garbage bins and Nirmalay kalash as well as special tanks for idol immersions can be installed in the buffer zone in order to protect the water body from pollution. The buffer zone should have abundant green cover to prevent evaporation loss.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	None
	WebSites	None
	Persons	None

Images

No.: D4 Name: Chole Gaon talay

Photographs:



Secondary access on the right hand side, adjoining road and trees on the periphery



View of lake showing access on left hand side



Newly constructed temple

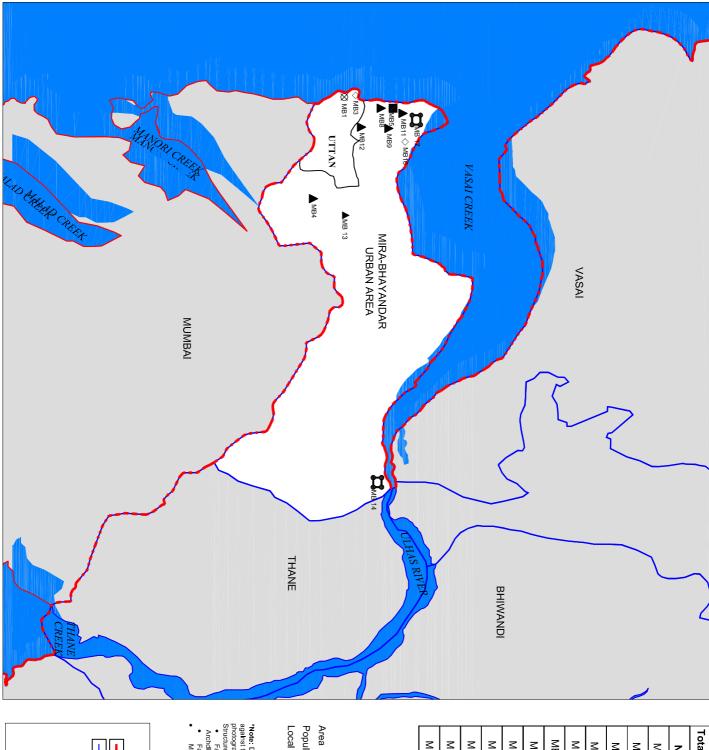


View of the lake

SITE NO:D4 NAME: CHOLE GAON TALAV



MIRA-BHAYANDAR - URBAN



Total No. o	Total No. of heritage structures in Mira-Bhayandar: 12
No.	Name of site
MB1	Rock Formations, Uttan
SBW	Light House
MB4	Margali Talao
MB5	Our Lady of Bethlehem Church
MB8	Keshav Srushti Talav
MB9	Morva Talav
MB11	St. Joseph Talav/Moha Talav, Uttan
MB12	Dongri Talav
MB13	Golconda Talav
MB14	Nagla Fort
MB16	Rock Formation, Chowk
MB17	Dharan Fort

Population

5,20,388 (2001 Census)

89 Sq km

Local Authority : Mira - Bhayandar Municipal Corporation (B class Municipal Council)

*Note: Due to ongoing agitation of the local community against the government with respect to SEZ access and photography is defined at present.

Structures are identified on the basis of information given by

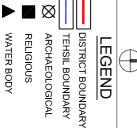
Father Warner of Mt. Carmel Church: Co-coordinator,

Anatherope Carteston Commenture.

Archdlocesan Herltage Committee.

• Father Alwyn (Gorai)

Ms. Leordes, Dharavl Bet Bachao Samlil



Listing & Grading Of Urban Areas of Thane District

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Rock formations, Uttan

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Rock formations, Uttan
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Mira Bhayandar
	City	Uttan
	Ward	Not known
	Village	Not applicable
	Identification	MB1
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	Not known
1.05	Street Name 1	No name
1.06	Street Name 2	No name
1.07	Area / Locality	Uttan village
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	401106
1.10	Current Owner	State Government
1.11	Type of Owner	State Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Geological formations
1.13	Current Use	None
	Type of Use	NIL
1.15		Not known
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Not defined
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Not applicable
1.18	Condition of building	Major Repair
1.19	Grade	I
1.20	Brief Detail	These rock formations are believed to have existed form prehistoric times. These are geological formations which stretch along the coast line.
1.21	Date of Recording	2011-06-14

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Not known
	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Rock formation
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Nil

1	Historical Significance	The rock formations are believed to have been existing form prehistoric times.
	Cultural Significance	Nil
1	Architectural Significance	Nil
	Townscape Significance	Nil
2.10		Geological Significance These are prehistoric volcanic rock formations, technically described as products of contrasting mingling magmas widespread in volcanoes and intrusions. Basalt Tryphyte mingling and hybridization is found in Gorai, Manori and Uttan in Deccan Trap.
1	Value Classification	B(per)
1	Recommended Grade	I

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Not Applicable		
3.02	No. of Floors	Not applicable		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.04	Plinth	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.05	Walls	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.06	Floors	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.07	Stairs	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.08	Openings	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.09	Roof	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.12	Furniture	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Not Applicable		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	None		
3.23	Overall Condition	Major Repair		

4.01	D P Remarks	None	
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The overall maintenance is poor. The surrounding area is also not maintained which eventually affects the rock formations.	
4.03	Additional Notes	Guidelines for Interventions: This site is one of the sites of archaeological and historical importance. The objective is to preserve the features in the existing state. The interventions, if any, should be mainly to prevent further decays and damages. They need to be carefully undertaken strictly under the guidance of State department of Archaeology, Maharashtra. It is important to know that the historical value is gone when the authenticity is destroyed. A high fencing should be immediately erected to include all the important areas. The residents need to be informed about the importance of preservation of the features. The historical and archaeological significance of the sites should be narrated on a plaque/board erected at the fencing /entrance gate. This would increase public consciousness towards preservation of the remains / features. All the archaeological sites and remains should be under the ownership of the State Government, and therefore the expertise and funding is expected to come from the Government. It will be the duty of the Local Authorities of the respective Tehsil to inform the State department of Archaeology about the exact locations and condition of the sites/remains.	
4.04	References		
	Books/Documents	The Ancient Monument and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act (Ammendment and Validation) Act 2010 Draft of The Maharashtra heritage Conservation Bill 2002	
		Guidelines for Conservation: A Technical Manual, Bernard Feilden, INTACH1989, Delhi	
	WebSites	Nil	
	Persons	None	

Images



Image Title: Rock formations
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: D:IndrayaniMMRHCSAfter 24 Nov 2011Photos for
Presentation

Photographs:



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Light House, Uttan

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Light House, Uttan
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Mira Bhayander
	City	Not applicable
	Ward	Not known
	Village	Uttan
	Identification	MB3
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	Not known
1.05	Street Name 1	Uttan Road
1.06	Street Name 2	Not applicable
1.07	Area / Locality	Uttan village
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	401106
1.10	Current Owner	State Government
1.11	Type of Owner	State Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Light House
1.13	Current Use	Light House
	Type of Use	Light house
1.15		Around 60 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Not defined
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	100 sq.mt
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	IIB
1.20	Brief Detail	The light house is situated on a hillock sloping towards Vasai creek. Originally built during colonial rule, the construction of the present lighthouse was taken up and completed in 1958-60.
1.21	Date of Recording	2012-06-02

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	1958-60
	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Uttan Lighthouse
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Lighthouse

1	Historical Significance	The light house is situated on a steep hillock sloping towards Vasai creek. Originally built during colonial rule, the construction of the present lighthouse was taken up and completed in 1958-60.	
	Cultural Significance	Nil	
	Architectural Significance	The lighthouse is square shaped streuture built in stone masonry. It was completed in the year 1960. Brightly painted in red and white, it forms a landmark in the area.	
	Townscape Significance	The light house is situated on a steep hillock sloping towards Vasai creek.	
2.10	Other Significance	Nil	
	Value Classification	A(arc),B(per),I(sce),J	
	Recommended Grade	IIB	

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

2.01	TT-1-1-4	16()		
	Height	16m (approx.) G+3		
3.02	No. of Floors		Th. 1.1. (77)	G 1141
2.00	G 10 .	Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
	Structural System	Load bearing structure	No apparent threat	Good
	Plinth	Basalt stone plinth	Fairly maintained	Good
	Walls	Basalt stone masonry	Fairly maintained	Good
	Floors	Access denied		-
3.07	Stairs	Access denied		-
3.08	Openings	Wooden framed doors and windows	Fairly maintained	Good
3.09	Roof	Access denied		-
3.10	Articulation	No articulation	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Externally painted	In good condition	Good
3.12	Furniture	Access denied		-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	None	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Open space around	Not applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	Access denied		-
3.16	Ventilation	Natural ventilation, access denied inside the building	Fair natural ventilation	-
3.17	Electricity	Access denied		-
3.18	Water Supply	Access denied		-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Access denied		-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Access denied		-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	No transformations are observed.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The overall maintenance is good.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

4.01	D P Remarks	None	
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The structure is well maintained and there are no major threats. The only threat that may arise in future is the use of incongruent materials for repair works.	
4.03	Additional Notes The structure should be delineated and protected. Guidelines for Interventions The public building is associated with a local history and with the important personalities in the politic cultural fields. The built structure may or may not have a strong aesthetical value but needs to be prese its original visual character. However new needs of the users and the visitors can be accommodated wirespect to extra amenities, improved services, including structural repairs. There may be addressed but should not be undertaken in an indiscriminate manner. The repair/resoration work should be undertake under the guidance of a local historican, a conservation architect and a structural engineer experienced in carrying repairs of such historic structures. The open landscape surrounding the structure should be designed and maintained well. It may be equip with appropriate seating, pathways and garbage bins. The historical and socio cultural significance of the institutional building should be narrated on a plaque/board erected at the entrance would increase the pronsciousness towards the history of the town.		
4.04	References		
	Books/Documents	Nil	
	WebSites	http://www.dgllnoida.gov.in/mumbai/UTTAN.html	
	Persons	None	

Site No. MB3 Name: Light House



View from the approach road



External view of Light House



Light House and adjoining building

SITE NO:MB3 NAME:LIGHT HOUSE



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Margali Talav

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Margali Talav
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Mira Bhayander
	City	Not applicable
	Ward	Not known
	Village	Uttan
	Identification	MB4
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	Not known
1.05	Street Name 1	Uttan Road
1.06	Street Name 2	Not applicable
1.07	Area / Locality	Uttan
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Maharashtra Judicial Academy
1.09	Pin Code	
1.10	Current Owner	Not known
1.11	Type of Owner	Not known
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Water Body
1.13	Current Use	Irrigation, fishing
1.14	Type of Use	Mixed
1.15	Age	Not known
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Not known
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Not applicable
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	IE .
1.20		This large lake is accessible from Uttan Road. It is one of the many lakes in the area which is used for irrigation and fishing related activities. The Maharashtra Judicial Academy is located on the banks of the lake.
1.21	Date of Recording	2011-11-04

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Not applicable. It is a natural lake.
	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Not applicable
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Margali Talav
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Irrigation, Supply of drinking water

1	Historical Significance	Not known
	Cultural Significance	The lake has been used for irrigation and fishing activities. It forms a part of the life of the people in the area.
1-11-	Architectural Significance	None
	Townscape Significance	It is located on the main Uttan Road, on the boundary of Greater Mumbai and Mira Bhayander taluka.
2.10	Other Significance	None
	Value Classification	E,I(sce)
	Recommended Grade	IE .

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Not applicable		
3.02	No. of Floors	Not applicable		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.06	Floors	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.07	Stairs	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.09	Roof	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	There is dense vegetation in the surrounding area.	None	-
3.15	Lighting	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	None		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The overall maintenance appears to be good.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None
4.02	Overall Problems	
	& Threats	

4.03	Additional Notes	A water body is an important component of natural heritage, often associated with historic periods. Natural resources are limited and are eroding at an alarming rate. The water bodies i) support rich and varied ecosystems including flora and fauna over centuries; ii) they conserve rain water, iii) they are significant nodes for social and cultural gatherings and iv) offer psychological recreation to the residents in the nearby areas. They are of great Environmental value. Guidelines for Interventions: A buffer zone of 10 m width is suggested to be left clear of any construction activity. Some additional seating facility, garbage bins and Nirmalya kalash as well as special tanks for idol immersion can be installed in the buffer zone in order to protect the water body from pollution. Abundant green cover needs to be provided to minimize evaporation losses.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	 Draft Development Plan for Manori Gorai Uttan Notified Area 2022 for MMRDA by HCPDPM, Ahmedabad. Inventorisation of Open Spaces and Water Bodies of Greater Mumbai for MMR-HCS by Adarkar Associates, Mumbai.
	WebSites	None
	Persons	None

Site No. MB4 Name: Margali Talav





Views of Margali Talav from the periphery



Maharashtra Judicial Academy buildings in the vicinity

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Our Lady of Bethlehem Church

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Our Lady of Bethlehem Church
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Mira Bhayander
	City	Not applicable
	Ward	Not known
	Village	Dongri
	Identification	MB5
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	Not known
1.05	Street Name 1	Uttan Road
1.06	Street Name 2	Not applicable
1.07	Area / Locality	Dongri village
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	401106
1.10	Current Owner	Not known
1.11	Type of Owner	Trust
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Church
1.13	Current Use	Around 400 years
	Type of Use	-
1.15	-	Around 400 years
		Not defined
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Not known
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	IIB
1.20	Brief Detail	Our Lady of Bethlehem Church stands on the hill of Imitri or Ermitri- the hill of Hermitage. It is above the village of Taroudi. The founder of the Church, built around 1613 or a few years earlier, was Fr Francisco.
1.21	Date of Recording	2012-06-02

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Around 1613
1	Extensions/ Modifications in	Not known
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Not known
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Our Lady Of Bethlehem Church
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Church

2.06	Historical Significance	Our Lady of Bethlehem Church stands on the hill of Imitri or Ermitri- the hill of Hermitage. It is above the village of Taroudi. The founder of the Church, built around 1613 or a few years earlier, was Fr Fransisco. The Jesuits bought the village of Dongri in 1613 and erected a Hermitage on the hill. As per the Plaque in the church, the church was renovated in 1916, during the Vicarship of Rev Fr Pascoal Collaco. The church survived during the conquest by the Marathas.
2.07	Cultural Significance	The church has been used by the people in Dongri for religious ceremonies. It has served as a main religious structure over the period.
2.08	Architectural Significance	The Church of Our Lady of Bethlehem is a large size church with an imposing gable façade which still retains a historical character. The articulation on the façade reveals a well balanced set of typical gable features. The upper part is stepped in the combination of concave and convex curves, with steps between them and segmental apex which carries a Cross. The stepped portion is highlighted with crown motifs. On the two ends are large Bells, accentuated by flanking pilasters stretching upto the ground. The doorway at the centre of the façade is accentuated by another pair of pilasters. Behind the gable façade is the structure, with a long Mangalore tile sloping roof supported by wooden trusses and masonry buttresses. The church was able to hold a congregation of 900 persons. The altar and the seating have ornamental character of heritage importance. The large open court in the front also acts as a congregation space.
2.09	Townscape Significance	Our Lady of Bethlehem Church stands on the hill of Imitri or Ermitri- the hill of Hermitage. It is above the village of Taroudi.
2.10	Other Significance	Nil
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(cul),B(per),I(sce)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IIB

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	8m (approx.)		
3.02	No. of Floors	Ground Floor		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Load bearing structure	No apparent threat	Good
3.04	Plinth	Built in basalt stone	Fair condition	Minor Repair
3.05	Walls	Built in brick masonry	Fair condition	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	Access denied		-
3.07	Stairs	Access denied		-
3.08	Openings	Timber framed windows and doors	Fairly maintained	Minor Repair
3.09	Roof	Manglore tiled Sloping roof supported by wooden trusses and masonry buttresses	Fairly maintained	Minor Repair
3.10	Articulation	The façade reveals a well balanced set of typical gable features. The upper part is stepped in the combination of concave and convex curves, with steps between them and segmental apex which carries a Cross.	Fairly maintained	Minor Repair
3.11	Finishes	Externally plastered and painted. Access denied inside the building	Fair condition on the outside	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	Access denied		-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	Nil		-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Nil		-
3.15	Lighting	Natural & Artificial lighting	Access denied	-
3.16	Ventilation	Natural ventilation	Fair condition	Minor Repair
3.17	Electricity	Access denied		-
3.18	Water Supply	Access denied		-

	Plumbing & Drainage	Access denied		-
	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not provided	Not applicable	-
	Incongruent Transformation	Externally no major transformations are observed	1.	
	Overall Maintenance Status	The overall maintenance of the church is fair.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None
	Overall Problems & Threats	There are no major threats to the church building. The only threat is the use of incongruent materials for the repairs and restoration works that are carried out from time to time.
4.03	The 17th century church as well as the entire plot on which it stands should be delineated and protected. Guidelines for Interventions In the religious structures, external spaces, internal spaces and the courtyard spaces between the structure are part of the collective social heritage. They are public environments and hence need to be constantly maintained. One of the common interventions for religious structures which are regularly used for worsh is to apply paint over the original masonry of the exterior and the interior of the building. This should be strictly avoided. Restoration of carved stones, carved wood or plaster moulding should be undertaken on skilled artisans are available. Otherwise, restoration works to be discouraged. As far as possible no origin material or fabric should be removed unless the damage is irreparable. The old work should not be tampo with. Only parts that are structurally damaged should be restored but under the guidance of the Heritage Conservation Authority/State department of Archeology. However the new interventions should be distinguishable when observed closely so as not to falsify the archeological or historical evidence. These interventions must be documented in written records.	
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	NIL
	WebSites http://www.hpip.org/Default/en/Homepage/Entry?a=1519 http://catholicchurches.in/directory/mumbai-churches/our-lady-of-bethlehem-church-dongri.htm http://wikimapia.org/11813096/our-lady-of-betlehem	
	Persons	None

Name: Our Lady of Bethlehem Church



Truss supporting the Roof



Interior of the Church



Church Facade

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Keshav Srushti Talav

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Keshav Srushti Talav
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Mira Bhayender
	City	Not applicable
	Ward	None
	Village	Uttan
	Identification	MB8
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	130 pt, 300 pt
1.05	Street Name 1	No street; only pedestrian trail.
1.06	Street Name 2	Not applicable
1.07	Area / Locality	Uttan village
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Keshav Srishti Campus
1.09	Pin Code	401106
1.10	Current Owner	Government
1.11	Type of Owner	State Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Not known
1.13	Current Use	Domestic use
1.14	Type of Use	Not applicable
1.15	Age	Not known
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 34000 Sqm
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Not applicable
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	IIE
1.20	Brief Detail	Keshav Srushti Talav in Uttan village is actually a group of 3 talavs to the north of Keshav Srishti Campus. There is no direct access road to it. It can be accessed by pedestrian trails from Bhoot Bangla junction. The lakes are formed due to abandoned quarries. They are filled with water all year round. There is dense vegetation, plantation and cultivation in the surrounding. There are no buildings in the immediate vicinity.
1.21	Date of Recording	2013-06-13

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Not known
	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Not applicable
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Keshav Srushti Talav

2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Water supply
1	Historical Significance	Keshav Srishti Talavs, a group of 3 talavs, was formed due to abandoned quarries. The monsoon water flows down the nearby hillocks and ridges and fills up the lakes.
	Cultural Significance	None
1	Architectural Significance	None
	Townscape Significance	The area has a number of hillocks and ridges running north-south, separated by fertile plains. The water flows down the hill slopes during monsoon and collects in the water bodies.
2.10	Other Significance	Keshav Srishti Talav has water all year round. The lake water is used for domestic purposes.
	Value Classification	E,I(sce)
1	Recommended Grade	IIE

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Not applicable		
	No. of Floors	Not applicable		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.06	Floors	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.07	Stairs	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.09	Roof	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	There is considerable open area around the lake. This area has dense vegetation, plantations and cultivation.	There is no apparent threat since entry to this area is restricted.	-
3.15	Lighting	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	None observed.		
	Overall Maintenance Status	The overall maintenance appears to be good.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

4.01	D P Remarks	None
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	There appear to be no threats to the water body.
4.03	Additional Notes	These 3 lakes have water all year round. The dense vegetation in the vicinity reduces losses due to evaporation. A water body is an important component of natural heritage, often associated with historic periods. Natural resources are limited and are eroding at an alarming rate. The water bodies i) support rich and varied ecosystems including flora and fauna over centuries; ii) they conserve rain water, iii) they are significant nodes for social and cultural gatherings and iv) offer psychological recreation to the residents in the nearby areas. They are of great Environmental value. Guidelines for Interventions: A buffer zone of 10 m width is suggested to be left clear of any construction activity. Some additional seating facility, garbage bins and Nirmalya kalash as well as special tanks for idol immersion can be installed in the buffer zone in order to protect the water body from pollution. Abundant green cover needs to be provided to minimize evaporation losses.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Draft Development Plan for Gorai Manori Uttan Notified Area 2002, MMRDA Inventorisation of Open Spaces and Water Bodies in Greater Mumbai, MMRDA
	WebSites	Nil
	Persons	Mr. Sagar Yeole, Administrator, Uttan Krishi Sanshodhan Sanstha



One Talav from Keshav Srushti group

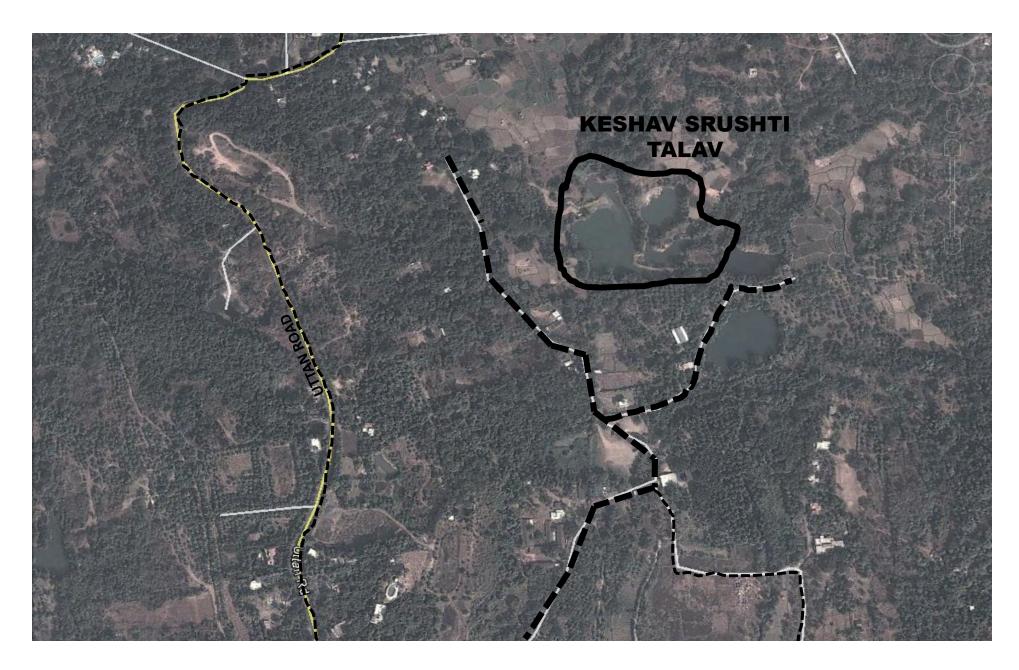


Second Talav from Keshav Srushti group



Third Talav from Keshav Srushti group

SITE NO:MB8 NAME: KESHAV SRUSHTI TALAV



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Morva Talay

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Morva Talav
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Mira Bhayander
	City	Not applicable
	Ward	Not known
	Village	Morva
	Identification	MB9
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	2 pt, 3 pt, 4 pt, 11 pt, 14 pt
1.05	Street Name 1	Off Bhayander Gorai Road
1.06	Street Name 2	Not applicable
1.07	Area / Locality	Morav Gaothan
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	401101
1.10	Current Owner	Private- name not known
1.11	Type of Owner	Private
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Water Body
1.13	Current Use	Recreation
1.14	Type of Use	Recreation
1.15	Age	Not known
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 3700 Sqm
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Not applicable
1.18	Condition of building	-
1.19	Grade	IIE
1.20	Brief Detail	Morva Talav, in Morva Gaothan, is located off Bhayander Gorai Road. It is a circular water body with an access road running all around. There is a low wall with a railing along the periphery. A garden with children's play equipment has been developed in the adjacent area. There is also a walking track. There are low rise residential buildings and a temple in the vicinity.
1.21	Date of Recording	2013-06-13

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Not known
1	Extensions/ Modifications in	Not known
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Not known
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Morva Talav

2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Recreation
1	Historical Significance	None
	Cultural Significance	None
1	Architectural Significance	None
	Townscape Significance	None
2.10	Other Significance	The water body is important for its environmental value.
1	Value Classification	E
	Recommended Grade	IIE

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Not applicable		
3.02	No. of Floors	Not applicable		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.06	Floors	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.07	Stairs	Not applicable	Not applicable	_
3.08	Openings	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.09	Roof	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.10	Articulation			-
3.11	Finishes	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	Masonry wall with metal fencing on top.	None perceived	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Garden developed in the immediate surrounding. Road and low rise residential buildings in the vicinity.	None percieved	-
3.15	Lighting	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	
3.17	Electricity	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	No incongruent transformation is observed.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The overall maintenance is fair.		
3.23	Overall Condition	-		

4.01	D P Remarks	None
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The overall maintenance of the talav is fair. But in places refuse is seen thrown in the lake water. This pollutes the water of the lake. The railing along the periphery is used for drying clothes by the people in the vicinity.
4.03	Additional Notes	The area surrounding the talav must be kept clean and properly maintained to prevent pollution of lake water and misuse of the buffer developed around it. The water body and 10 m all around should be delineated for protection. A water body is an important component of natural heritage, often associated with historic periods. Natural resources are limited and are eroding at an alarming rate. The water bodies i) support rich and varied ecosystems including flora and fauna over centuries; ii) they conserve rain water, iii) they are significant nodes for social and cultural gatherings and iv) offer psychological recreation to the residents in the nearby areas. They have a predominantly Environmental value.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Draft Development Plan for Manori Gorai Uttan Notified Area 2022, MMRDA Inventorisation of Open Spaces and Water Bodies in Greater Mumbai, MMRDA
	WebSites	Nil
	Persons	Nil

Site No. MB9 Name: Morva Talav



Approach to Morva Talav





Water Body and its surrounding





Garden with play area and walking track on the banks of the Talav

SITE NO:MB9 NAME: MORVA TALAV



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for St. Joseph Talay / Moha Talay

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	St. Joseph Talav / Moha Talav
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Mira Bhayander
	City	Not applicable
	Ward	Not known
	Village	Uttan
	Identification	MB11
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	14 pt, 51 pt.
1.05	Street Name 1	Church Road - off Uttan Road
1.06	Street Name 2	Not applicable
1.07	Area / Locality	Uttan village
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	St. Joseph High School
1.09	Pin Code	401106
1.10	Current Owner	Government
1.11	Type of Owner	State Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	-
1.13	Current Use	Recreation
1.14	Type of Use	Recreation
1.15	Age	Not known
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 1300 Sqm
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Not applicable
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	IIE
1.20	Brief Detail	This is a circular lake situated adjacent to St. Joseph High School. There is a masonry wall with metal railing on top along the periphery. The surrounding area has been developed as a garden with shrubs, trees and a paved pathway and children's play equipment. There is a well within the talav and a good amount of aquatic growth is also observed in the talav.
1.21	Date of Recording	2013-06-13

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Not known
1	Extensions/ Modifications in	2006
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Surrounding area developed as a park
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Moha Talav

2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Recreation
	Historical Significance	There is no particular history for this talav.
	Cultural Significance	Nil
1	Architectural Significance	None
	Townscape Significance	None
2.10	Other Significance	The water body is important for its environmental value.
1	Value Classification	E
1	Recommended Grade	IIE

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Not applicable		
3.02	No. of Floors	Not applicable		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.06	Floors	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.07	Stairs	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.09	Roof	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	Masonry wall with metal fence on top	None perceived	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	A garden developed as a buffer. Road, school building and low rise residences in immediate vicinity. Plenty of greenery.	None perceived	-
3.15	Lighting	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	There appears to be no incongruent transformat	ion.	
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The overall maintenance of the talav is fair.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

4.01	D P Remarks	None	
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	Although the surrounding area has been developed as a garden and the lake protected by a wall and fencing, the water quality is poor. There is a lot of growth of aquatic plants in the talay.	
4.03	Guidelines for Interventions: The water body needs to be cleaned periodically. All inflow channels should be unclogged to ensure ingree of fresh water. Adequate garbage bins need to be provided in the immediate vicinity to prevent dumping or refuse. A buffer of 10 m all around should be kept free of any construction. A water body is an important component of natural heritage, often associated with historic periods. Nature resources are limited and are eroding at an alarming rate. The water bodies i) support rich and varied ecosystems including flora and fauna over centuries; ii) they conserve rain water, iii) they are significant nodes for social and cultural gatherings and iv) offer psychological recreation to the residents in the nearbareas. They are of great Environmental value.		
4.04	References		
	Books/Documents	Draft Development Plan for Manori Gorai Uttan Notified Area 2022 for MMRDA by HCPDPM, Ahmedabad. Inventorisation of Open Spaces and Water Bodies of Greater Mumbai for MMR-HCS by Adarkar Associates, Mumbai.	
	WebSites	Nil	
	Persons	Nil	



Panoramic view of the lake and well



Approach road and school nearby



Shrubs along the periphery



Surrounding developed as a garden



Growth of aquatic plants in the lake

SITE NO:MB11 NAME: ST.JOSEPH'S TALAV / MOHA TALAV



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Dongri Talav

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Dongri Talav
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Mira Bhayander
	City	Not applicable
	Ward	Not known
	Village	Dongri
	Identification	MB12
	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	79
1.05	Street Name 1	Dongri - Manori Road
1.06	Street Name 2	Road connecting Dongri Naka and Tarodi gaothan
1.07	Area / Locality	Dongri village
	Nearby landmark if any	Our Lady of Bethlehem Church
1.09	Pin Code	401606
1.10	Current Owner	Government
1.11	Type of Owner	State Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Water Body
1.13	Current Use	Water used for irrigation
1.14	Type of Use	Irrigation
1.15	Age	Not known
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 1000 Sqm
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Not applicable
	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	IIE
1.20	Brief Detail	Dongri Talav is located on Dongri - Manori Road behind Our Lady of Bethlehem Church. It is in gaothan area, in natural surroundings. There is dense vegetation and cultivation in the vicinity. There is a low bund wall along the edge abutting the approach road.
1.21	Date of Recording	2013-06-13

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Not known
	Extensions/ Modifications in	None observed
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Not applicable
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Dongri Talav
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Irrigation

1	Historical Significance	There is no particular history for this water body.
	Cultural Significance	None
	Architectural Significance	None
	Townscape Significance	None
2.10	Other Significance	The water body is important for its environmental value.
	Value Classification	E,I(sce)
	Recommended Grade	IIE

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Not applicable		
3.02	No. of Floors	Not applicable		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Not applicable	Not applicable	_
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	_
3.05	Walls	Not applicable	Not applicable	_
3.06	Floors	Not applicable	Not applicable	_
3.07	Stairs	Not applicable	Not applicable	_
3.08	Openings	Not applicable	Not applicable	_
3.09	Roof	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	A low bund wall on road side, natural edge elsewhere.	None perceived	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	There is a road and dense vegetation in the surrounding. Very little built form in the vicinity.	None perceived.	-
3.15	Lighting	Not applicable	Not applicable	_
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	_
3.17	Electricity	Not applicable	Not applicable	_
3.18	Water Supply	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	None apparent.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The talav is maintained quite well.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None
	Overall Problems & Threats	There are no apparent threats to the talav.

4.03	Additional Notes	A water body is an important component of natural heritage, often associated with historic periods. Natural resources are limited and are eroding at an alarming rate. The water bodies i) support rich and varied ecosystems including flora and fauna over centuries; ii) they conserve rain water, iii) they are significant nodes for social and cultural gatherings and iv) offer psychological recreation to the residents in the nearby areas. They are of great Environmental value. Guidelines for Interventions: A buffer zone of 10 m width is suggested to be left clear of any construction activity. Some additional seating facility, garbage bins and Nirmalya kalash as well as special tanks for idol immersion can be installed in the buffer zone in order to protect the water body from pollution. Abundant green cover needs to be provided to minimize evaporation losses.	
4.04	References		
	Books/Documents	 Draft Development Plan for Manori Gorai Uttan Notified Area 2022 for MMRDA by HCPDPM, Ahmedabad. Inventorisation of Open Spaces and Water Bodies of Greater Mumbai for MMR-HCS by Adarkar Associates, Mumbai. 	
	WebSites	Nil	
	Persons	Nil	

Site No. MB12 Name: Dongri Talav







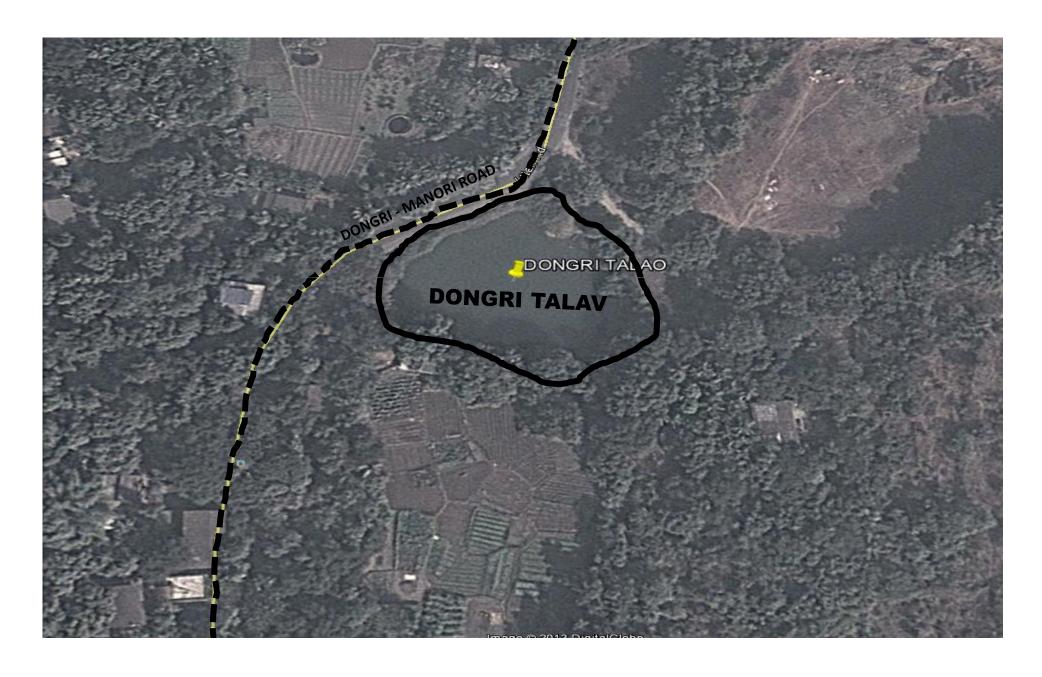
Low bund wall





Dense vegetation in the vicinity

SITE NO:MB12 NAME: DONGRI TALAV



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Golconda Talav

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Golconda Talay
	District	Thane
1.2	Tehshil	Mira Bhavander
	City	Not applicable
	•	Not known
	Village	Dongri
	Identification	MB13
1.03		Nil
1.04	CS No	37 pt, 38 pt, 45 pt, 46 pt, 47 pt
1.05	Street Name 1	Off Uttan Road
1.06	Street Name 2	Not applicable
1.07	Area / Locality	Dongri village
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	401606
1.10	Current Owner	Partly private & partly Govt.
1.11	Type of Owner	Private & Government
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Water Body
1.13	Current Use	Agriculture, Domestic purposes
1.14	Type of Use	Domestic
1.15	Age	Not known
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 11000 Sqm
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Not applicable
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	IIE
1.20	Brief Detail	Golconda Talav is located on a road off Uttan Road in the village of Dongri. It is an elongated talav with a well near the road end. There is a wall constructed along the edge which abuts the road. The rest of the lake has a natural edge. The lake is filled with water during the monsoon season. Its water is used for agriculture and for domestic purposes/
1.21	Date of Recording	2013-06-13

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Not Known
1	Extensions/ Modifications in	Not applicable
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	No modifications known
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Golconda Talav

2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Agriculture, Domestic use
	Historical Significance	There is no particular history for the talav.
	Cultural Significance	None
1	Architectural Significance	None
2.09	Townscape Significance	None
2.10	Other Significance	The lake has been used by the locals for generations to meet their agricultural and domestic needs. Therefore this lake and many others in the area are an important part of their everyday life.
2.11	Value Classification	E,I(sce)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IIE

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

2.01	Height	Not applicable		
	No. of Floors	Not applicable Not applicable		
3.02	No. 01 F 100F8		Problem/Threat	C 444
2.02	G4	Description		Condition
	Structural System	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
	Walls	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
	Floors	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
	Stairs	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
	Openings	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.09	Roof	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	There is a wall along the edge abutting the access road. The rest of the periphery has a natural edge.	None	-
	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	There is dense vegetation and cultivation fields in the surroundings.	None	-
3.15	Lighting	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	_
3.17	Electricity	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	None observed		
	Overall Maintenance Status	The maintenance appears to be good.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

4.01	D P Remarks	None
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	There are no perceived threats to the water body. The local residents are conscious about not polluting the lake water.
resources are limited and are eroding at an alarming rate. The water bodies i) support rich and varied ecosystems including flora and fauna over centuries; ii) they conserve rain water, iii) they are significant nodes for social and cultural gatherings and iv) offer psychological recreation to the residents in the rareas. They are of great Environmental value. Guidelines for Interventions: A buffer zone of 10 m width is suggested to be left clear of any construction activity. Some additions facility, garbage bins and Nirmalya kalash as well as special tanks for idol immersion can be installed buffer zone in order to protect the water body from pollution. The abundant green cover in the vicini		A water body is an important component of natural heritage, often associated with historic periods. Natural resources are limited and are eroding at an alarming rate. The water bodies i) support rich and varied ecosystems including flora and fauna over centuries; ii) they conserve rain water, iii) they are significant nodes for social and cultural gatherings and iv) offer psychological recreation to the residents in the nearby areas. They are of great Environmental value. Guidelines for Interventions: A buffer zone of 10 m width is suggested to be left clear of any construction activity. Some additional seating facility, garbage bins and Nirmalya kalash as well as special tanks for idol immersion can be installed in the buffer zone in order to protect the water body from pollution. The abundant green cover in the vicinity needs to be protected to minimize evaporation losses.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Nil
	WebSites	Nil
	Persons	Nil

Images

Photographs



Panoramic view of Golconda Talav and approach road



Wall along side abutting the approach road



Dense vegetation in the surrounding

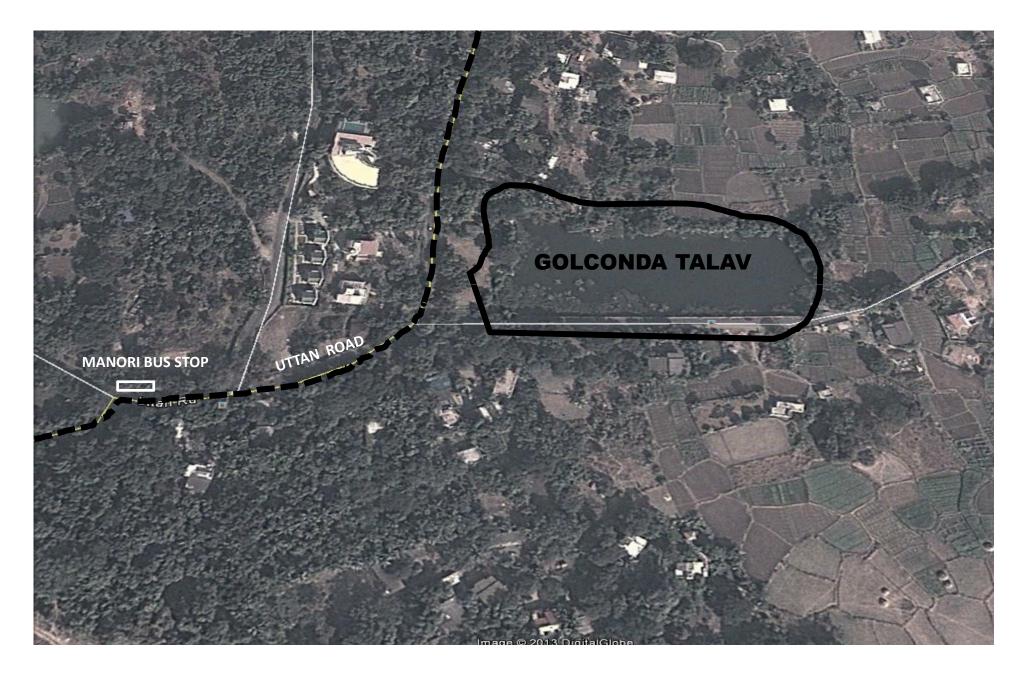


Well near the water body



Surrounding area

SITE NO: MB13 NAME: GOLCONDA TALAV



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Nagla Fort

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Nagla Fort
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	1MB
	City	Not applicable
	Ward	Not applicable
	Village	Nagale
	Identification	MB14
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	Not known
1.05	Street Name 1	Off Ghodbunder Road
1.06	Street Name 2	Not applicable
1.07	Area / Locality	Nagla Bunder
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Nagla Church
1.09	Pin Code	401208
1.10	Current Owner	Not known
1.11	Type of Owner	Not applicable
1.12	Type of Occupancy	not occupied
1.13	Current Use	None
1.14	Type of Use	Not applicable
1.15	Age	Approx. 300 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Not defined
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Not applicable
1.18	Condition of building	Ruin
1.19	Grade	I
1.20	Brief Detail	Ruins of fort / watch tower are seen. The remains of a bastion are also found. There is random vegetation growing over the built form. Roots of trees are seen protruding from it.
1.21	Date of Recording	2013-05-15

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	16th Century
1	Extensions/ Modifications in	Not known
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Not known
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Not known
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Defence

2.06	Historical Significance	Nagale and Ghodbunder were important ports in the times of the Portuguese. Nagale Fort was built by the Portuguese in the 16th Century to maintain vigilance over the Vasai creek. A fort was also built at Gaimukh for the same purpose. No remains of Gaimukh Fort are found today. But there are several remains of Nagale Fort in the form of parts of the fort wall as well as a bastion.
2.07	Cultural Significance	Nil
2.08	Architectural Significance	Random rubble masonry of the bastion and the other structures indicates that the structure was a Watch Tower. The structures today are in ruins and only their remains are to be seen.
2.09	Townscape Significance	The structure is located on a hillock overlooking the extension of Vasai creek.
2.10	Other Significance	Nil
2.11	Value Classification	A(chae),A(his),A(cul),E
2.12	Recommended Grade	I

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3 01	Height	Not applicable		
	No. of Floors	Not applicable		
-		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Not applicable	Not applicable	_
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	_
3.05	Walls	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.06	Floors	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.07	Stairs	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.09	Roof	Not applicable	Not applicable	_
3.10	Articulation	Not applicable	Not applicable	_
3.11	Finishes	Not applicable	Not applicable	_
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	Not applicable	Not applicable	
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	_
3.17	Electricity	Not applicable	Not applicable	_
3.18	Water Supply	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Not applicable		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	No maintenance		
3.23	Overall Condition	Ruin		

4.01	D P Remarks	None
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The Fort is in ruins and the remains lie completely neglected. The vegetation, especially roots of trees are further damaging the remains of the built form. Extensive quarrying is carried out in the vicinity. This is a great threat to the remains of the fort.
4.03	Forts are of archaeological significance. Hence the remains of fort and 100 m all around should be delin as a Heritage site and protected. The wild vegetation and roots of trees should be carefully removed with endangering the remains of the built form. The remains and the scattered parts of the structures, includin loose stones, if any, should be protected, preserved and searched for in the nearby areas. The loose remains should be immediately numbered and documented till they go in the possession of the Heritage Conserved Authority / State Archaeological Department. The historical and archaeological significance of the fort should be narrated on a board erected at the entrance gate to raise public consciousness towards preservation of the remains.	
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	None
	WebSites	None
	Persons	None

Images

Site No.: MB14 Name: Nagla Fort

Photographs



Overgrown vegetation on the ruins



Remnants of bastions



Ruins of Fort Wall



Ruins

SITE NO: MB14 NAME: NAGLA FORT



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Rock Formations, Chowk

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Rock Formations, Chowk
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Mira Bhayander
	City	Not applicable
	Ward	Not known
	Village	Chowk
	Identification	MB16
1.03	Internal Reference Number	None
1.04	CS No	Not known
1.05	Street Name 1	Not known
1.06	Street Name 2	Not applicable
1.07	Area / Locality	aaaa
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	401603
1.10	Current Owner	Not known
1.11	Type of Owner	-
1.12	Type of Occupancy	-
1.13	Current Use	Not applicable
1.14	Type of Use	Not known
1.15	Age	Not known
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Not defined
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Not applicable
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	I
1.20	Brief Detail	These are basaltic columnar rock formations.
1.21	Date of Recording	2013-06-30

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Not applicable
	Extensions/ Modifications in	Not applicable
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Not applicable
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Not applicable
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Not applicable

1	Historical Significance	None
1	Cultural Significance	None
	Architectural Significance	None
	Townscape Significance	They lie along the coast.
2.10	Other Significance	The rocks are of geological importance
1	Value Classification	B(per)
	Recommended Grade	I

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Not applicable		
3.02	No. of Floors	Not applicable		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.06	Floors	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.07	Stairs	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.09	Roof	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape			-
3.15	Lighting	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	None observed		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	Not applicable		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None
4.02	Overall Problems	Roots of trees are seen protruding from the rock surface. These roots along with other vegetation seen on the
	& Threats	rocks are a threat to the existence of these rock formations.

4.03	Additional Notes	Guidelines for Interventions: This site is one of the sites of archaeological and historical importance. The objective is to preserve the features in the existing state. The interventions, if any, should be mainly to prevent further decays and damages. They need to be carefully undertaken strictly under the guidance of State department of Archaeology, Maharashtra. It is important to know that the historical value is gone when the authenticity is destroyed. A high fencing should be immediately erected to include all the important areas. The residents need to be informed about the importance of preservation of the features. The historical and archaeological significance of the sites should be narrated on a plaque/board erected at the fencing /entrance gate. This would increase public consciousness towards preservation of the remains / features. All the archaeological sites and remains should be under the ownership of the State Government, and therefore the expertise and funding is expected to come from the Government. It will be the duty of the Local Authorities of the respective Tehsil to inform the State department of Archaeology about the exact locations and condition of the sites/remains.	
4.04	References		
	Books/Documents	The Ancient Monument and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act (Ammendment and Validation) Act 2010	
		Draft of The Maharashtra heritage Conservation Bill 2002	
		Guidelines for Conservation: A Technical Manual, Bernard Feilden, INTACH1989, Delhi	
	WebSites	None	
	Persons	None	

Images

Site No. MB16

Rock Formation, Chowk

Photographs



Columnar Rock Formation

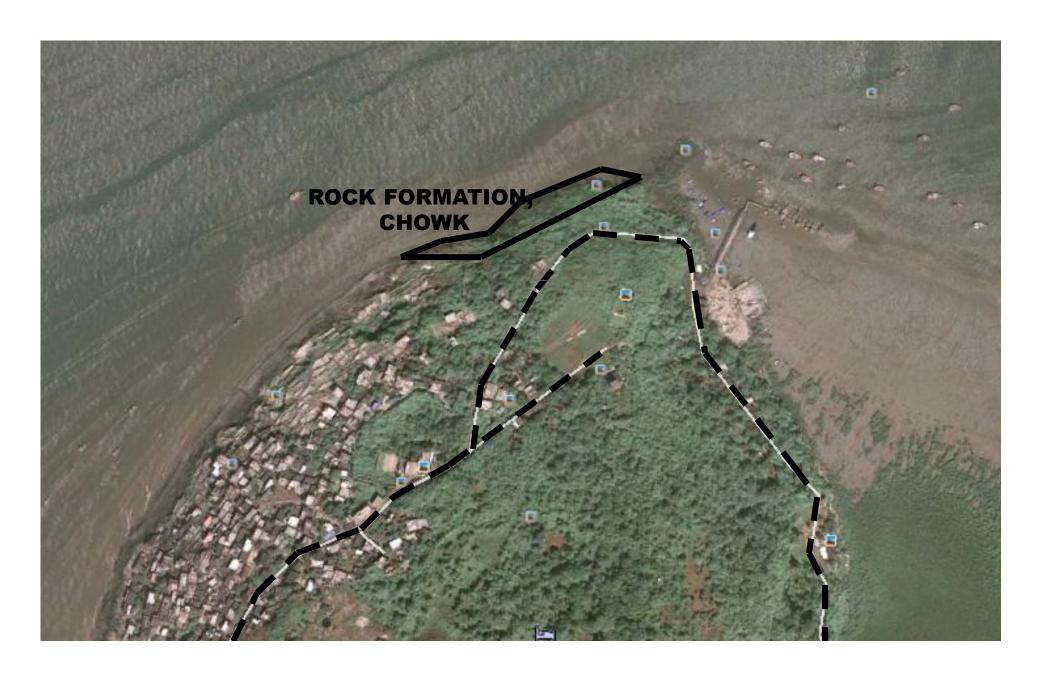


Vegetation growing on the rock formations



Columnar Rock Formation

SITE NO: MB 16 NAME: ROCK FORMATION, CHOWK



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Dharavi Fort

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Dharavi Fort
1.2	District	Thane
	Tehshil	Mira Bhayender
	City	Not applicable
	Ward	Not applicable
	Village	Chowk
	Identification	MB17
1.03	Internal Reference Number	Nil
1.04	CS No	Not known
1.05	Street Name 1	Not applicable
1.06	Street Name 2	Not applicable
1.07	Area / Locality	Northern tip of Chowk Village
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	401107
1.10	Current Owner	Not known
1.11	Type of Owner	Not known
1.12	Type of Occupancy	not occupied
1.13	Current Use	None
1.14	Type of Use	Not applicable
1.15	Age	Approx. 250 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Not known
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Not known
1.18	Condition of building	Ruin
1.19	Grade	I
1.20	Brief Detail	Dharavi Fort is in ruins. The ruins indicate that it was constructed of dressed stones. There is dense natural vegetation in the surroundings.
1.21	Date of Recording	2013-07-04

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	18th Century
1	Extensions/ Modifications in	Not applicable
	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Not applicable
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Dharavi Fort
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Defence

2.06		When the Portuguese took over this part of North Konkan, they built a large fort at Vasai. They realized the importance of Dharavi and built a military post here. Due to the strategic location of Dharavi vis-à-vis Vasai and its military importance, the capture of Dharavi Fort was absolutely inevitable to the Marathas in their battle for Vasai Fort. Military aid and essential supplies were transported to Vasai Fort from Dharavi and other places through the Vasai creek. Hence the Marathas, under Chimaji Appa's leadership, decided to conquer Dharavi Fort prior to capturing Vasai Fort. In March - April 1739 Dharavi fell into the hands of the Marathas.
1	Cultural Significance	None
1	Architectural Significance	The ruins indicate that the structure was built of large dressed stones. There is no indication of there having been a well in the fort premises
	Townscape Significance	The fort was strategically located near the mouth of the creek which separated Vasai, a very important port during Portuguese rule, from the Salsette island. Dharavi being located exactly opposite Vasai, it was possible to keep vigilance over Vasai Fort.
2.10	Other Significance	Nil
2.11	Value Classification	A(chae),A(his),A(cul),E
2.12	Recommended Grade	I

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Not applicable		
3.02	No. of Floors	Not applicable		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	Dressed stone masonry	Not applicable	-
3.06	Floors	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.07	Stairs	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.09	Roof	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate		Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Dense natural vegetation in the surrounding.	Not applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	Well outside Fort premises	Not applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Not applicable		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	None		
3.23	Overall Condition	Ruin		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	None
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	Overgrown vegetation is a threat to the remains of this fort.
4.03	Additional Notes	The fort is of archaeological significance and is a Grade I Heritage structure. Hence the structure as well as 100 metres all around it should be delineated. Forts are of historical importance. The objective is to prevent further decays and damages. Since forts are regularly visited by trekkers and researchers, every part of the fort needs to be checked for structural safety. Any structural repairs should then be carefully undertaken by the State department of Archaeology. It is necessary to provide facilities like drinking water, toilets, lights, resting shelters etc. for visitors to the forts. However new structures should not be conspicuous. The masonry and the finishing materials should respect the existing original materials and integrate harmoniously with the whole. The historical value of the structures will be gone if their authenticity is destroyed. The objective should be to preserve the ruins and not to revive them. Broken or half decayed original work is of infinitely more value than the artificially restored work. The remains and the scattered parts of the structure, including any loose stones should be protected, preserved and searched for in the nearby residences or common open spaces. The loose remains should be immediately numbered and documented till they go in the possession of the Heritage Conservation Authority/State Archaeological Department. The historical and archaeological significance of the fort should be narrated on a board erected at a strategic place to raise public consciousness towards preservation of the remains.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	'Mumbai Parisaratil Arthat Ekekalchya Firanganatil Kille', B.V. Kulkarni, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Maharashtra
	WebSites	None
	Persons	Shridatta Raut, author of the book 'Vasai Talukyache Durgavaibhav'

Images

Site No. MB17 Name: Dharavi Fort

Photographs



Ruins of Fort wall



Opening for firing cannon



Window



Ruins of old houses in the Fort premises