

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 004-A-Awas-01-Nagoba Mandir

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	004-A-Awas-01-Nagoba Mandir
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Alibag
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Awas
	Identification	004 A Awas 01 Nagoba Mandir
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-AI-NA-NA-Aw-004-A-Awas-01-Nagoba_Mandir
1.04	CS No	ENL
1.05	Street Name 1	Awas village street leading to the beach
1.06	Street Name 2	NA
1.07	Area / Locality	Awas
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	402205
1.10	Current Owner	Trust
1.11	Type of Owner	Trust
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Community ownership
1.13	Current Use	Worship
1.14	Type of Use	Religious
1.15	Age	Approximately 120 years old
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	1400 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	120 sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	IIB
1.20	Brief Detail	<p>The Nagoba Mandir is an example of traditional regional architecture. It is dedicated to 'Nagoba' - Serpent Deity. The Mandir is one of the religious places that reflect respect given to nature and wild life in Hindu religion. Very few of such places are in existence today.</p> <p>The Mandir structure reflects traditional function of religious places as village centres. It comprises of wada style single storey structure. The main shrine is situated in sabhagruha itself. The Mandir has typical features of wada architecture such as symmetrical planning, stone walls, Mangalore tiled slopping roof, viewing gallery, clear storey, wooden staircase etc.</p>
1.21	Date of Recording	2009-11-13

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	The Nagoba Mandir may have been built in the late 19th Century and may be contemporary of Vakratunda Mandir in the northern part of Awas village. It may have been built in the post-Peshwa period during British Rule.
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2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	Modifications in the 20th century.
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Modifications such as change of floor finishes, painting of walls internally and externally, painting of decorative elements; installation of electrical fixtures, installing M.S. grills in openings were carried out as per prevailing trends.
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Nagoba mandir
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Worship, religious congregations and community space
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>The trend of patronizing construction of elaborate religious projects was curtailed with the decline of Peshwa regime in the early 19th century. Religious structures built during Peshwa period were built as per the norms of the Deccan architecture style. Post Peshwa period, trend of domestic styled religious architecture emerged in the late 19th and early 20th century. Simplicity and modesty are characteristics of religious structures built during this period.</p> <p>Significance of simplicity can be seen in domestic architecture style with use of local materials, less exuberance / intricacy and small scale structures.</p> <p>Nagoba Mandir in Awas is one of such religious structures built during British rule, when availability of resources and specialised skills was limited. Hence, the structure is built in regional domestic style of architecture.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>Religious buildings (mandirs, masjid, synagogue etc.) are important socio-cultural institutions in the Indian Subcontinent.</p> <p>The Nagoba Mandir was constructed during British rule (from early 19th to mid 20th century) which experienced political instability, restrictions on socio-cultural activities and lack of encouragement. However in this period of suppression, these domestic style religious places provided spaces for cultural interaction and sustenance of folk arts such as kirtan, gondhal, dashavatar etc.</p> <p>During the independence struggle, many of such religious places acted as centres for social and political awareness and mass movement.</p> <p>The Mandir today acts as one of the active religious centres in Awas village. Traditional festivals such as Mahashivratri are actively celebrated by the village community in this Mandir.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>The Mandir adheres to the simplicity of traditional architecture. One of the main characteristics of such domestic style religious structures is that there is no segregation of sabhamandap and garbhagruha. Idols are placed in a small shrine which is located in the western half of the sabhamandap. Even though constructed in regional domestic style, glimpses of traditional Deccan temple architecture can be seen in decorative elements. Architectural spaces created in religious structures such as Nagoba Mandir reflect prevalent traditions and social framework.</p> <p>Nagoba Mandir is a load bearing ground-storey structure with a sloping roof supported by a wooden frame. (Photo no. 002, 003, 004)</p> <p>The Mandir is rectangular in shape and is placed eccentrically on the extreme west of the rectangular open plot. The plot measures approximately 70 m in length along the east-west direction and 20 m wide along the north-south direction. Its plinth measures approx. 12 m in length along the east-west direction and 10 m wide along the north-south direction. The Mandir is at approximately 50 m distance from the road junction with a large front open space on its east. The southern side-open space along the building is about 10 m wide and the rear-side open space is about 8 m wide. It shares its boundary with residential plots along its south and west end. The road leading to the beach abuts the Mandir on its north.</p> <p>These side open spaces are crucial during festivals and other community activities. They are paved with interlocking cement concrete blocks. (photo no. 004)</p> <p>The Mandir has a pyramidal sloping roof with a clerestory and is about 7.0 m high from the surrounding ground level.</p> <p>The interior is a simple colonnaded sabhamandap with a viewing gallery from the attic above. It is well lit and ventilated by large windows and the clerestory roof / ventilators in the roof, unlike most of the older temples. The mandir is accessed mainly from its eastern entrance placed centrally on the east face of the building. It also has secondary entrances on the other sides. The upgraded internal finishes although aesthetically incongruous suggest that the mandir is well maintained.</p> <p>A small raised platform placed at the far western corner of the sabhamandap houses the nagoba deities. A small wooden chhatra covers this platform. This forms the open altar of the mandir and measures about 2.0 m x 1.0 m and 1.6 m in height. This chhatra is probably a later addition. (photo no. 009 and 010)</p> <p>The viewing gallery above the centre of the sabhamandap is about 3.0 m above the floor. (photo no. 012). A straight flight wooden staircase located next to the altar provides access to the viewing gallery above and is 0.75 m wide. The clerestory above has a continuous band of ventilators between the two roofs which provides light and ventilation.</p>

2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location : 72°52'12.51" E, 18°45'54.81" N</p> <p>Awas is a typical coastal village located 16 km north of Alibag, on the Alibag-Mandwa road. It is off the main Pen-Wadakhil-Alibag road NH 4B by 12 km from / via Karle khind. The terrain is primarily flat consisting of numerous wadis. The traditional occupation of its residents is horticulture and fishing. The region is rich in natural vegetation and plantations of coconut, betelnut and mango trees. The calm nonchalant lifestyle remains a marked character of this picturesque village.</p> <p>A large number of seaside properties are now owned by the non-residents from Mumbai and other cities. Large population is adapting for tourism based occupation, thus adding to the floating population especially on weekends and holidays. This shift has affected the townscape and its scale due to unplanned infrastructure and built development which is not sensitive to traditional architecture and may change the visual character of the village over a period of time.</p> <p>The Mandir is situated in Awas gaon near the junction of four roads. The road leading east from the junction links this part of the village to Alibag-Mandwa road. The north-south road forms an internal road within the village. The street heading west of this junction leads to the beach and is named Kakasaheb Sapre Marg. The Mandir is located at approximately 100.00 m to the west of this junction on its southwestern quadrant and is accessed from Kakasaheb Sapre Marg. Close to the Nagoba mandir is the Hanuman Mandir situated on the northwestern quadrant of this junction.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>A (cul) - The worship place as a tangible architectural link between the human community and the natural world as a part of our culture.</p> <p>Importance of the natural environment and its role in human sustenance was always known to various cultures. Its protection and conservation was carried through various religious and cultural interpretations. In the Indian way of life, one of these traditions was by way of constructing shrines dedicated to various natural elements thus ensuring their protection through reverence.</p> <p>The concept of revering natural elements as gods has vanished in modern times. Moreover such existing temples / shrines are being lost to the rapid modernisation / urbanisation process. Hence the Nagoba mandir becomes very important as one of the few surviving examples of earlier nature conservation strategies. This tangible architectural footprint is an important link in the nature conservation process and needs to be preserved.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(cul)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IIB

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Approximately 6.00 m		
3.02	No. of Floors	Single storey with clearstorey which consists of viewing gallery.		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	The Mandir is constructed as load bearing structure in coursed, roughly dressed black basalt stone ashlar masonry.	The stone masonry of the Mandir is intact but is painted with multiple layers of incongruous oil paint. Oil paint is harmful for breathing and natural aging of the stone masonry.	Good
3.04	Plinth	The plinth is constructed in coursed dressed basalt stone masonry and is at a uniform height of 0.30 m above the surrounding ground level.	Surround ground is paved with concrete paver blocks which partially hide the original stone plinth.	Minor Repair
3.05	Walls	The walls of the Mandir are constructed in ashlar masonry. Coursed, dressed black basalt stone masonry has roughly dressed stones on external side and fine dressed stones on internal side.	Internally and externally walls are painted with abominable shades of paint which hide original stone finishes.	Good

3.06	Floors	<p>The mandir flooring has an assortment of material finishes and patterns. The central portion of the sabhamandap has a diagonal grid of marble tiles with black granite inlays at the junctions. The area beyond this is finished in marble mosaic tiles in gray cement. The altar platform is in dark Baroda green marble. (photo no. 008, 009, 010)</p> <p>Originally it may have been a traditional floor of compacted earth finished with a layer of cattle dung slurry.</p> <p>The upper attic is made of wooden boards as flooring.</p>	<p>Flooring of the Mandir is overall in good condition.</p> <p>Flooring of viewing gallery is not well-maintained and has deteriorated over the period.</p>	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	A straight flight wooden staircase located next to the altar provides access to the viewing gallery above and is 0.75 m wide. It ascends an internal height of 3.0 m. (photo no 011)	The staircase is structurally sound. However, it is painted with various sheds of oil paint. These colors look incongruous in the serene environment of the Mandir.	Good
3.08	Openings	<p>Doors: Main Door: The main door is constructed in solid teak wood planks. It is a 0.9 m wide hand carved double shuttered door. It can be observed that details were executed meticulously. Each shutter has three 15 cm wide planks that are braced together with solid wooden rails. For each shutter, three rails are placed at interval of about 35 cm from each other. Top rails, bottom rails, mid rails and stiles are all carved in the same manner and are of the same size. The chamfered ledges, rounded corners and traditional fixings such as metal knockers, pegs, and bolts enhance the look of this rustic door. Shutters are fixed to the solid wooden frames flanked by wooden jambs. This wooden main door is protected by M.S. grill double shuttered door.</p> <p>Subsidiary Doors: North and South walls of the Mandir have subsidiary doors. These are 0.9 m wide simple wooden panel doors.</p> <p>Windows: Windows are of similar construction with MS round bars as grill built into the frame. These window openings are enclosed with wooden panels similar to that of subsidiary doors. (Photo no. 006)</p> <p>Ventilators: The attic has a continuous strip of ventilator split into sub rectangular sections. A simple grill made of square teak wood bars is set in the frame. The ventilators have no shutters. (Photo no. 014)</p>	<p>The opening is enclosed with double shutter M.S. grill door. It looks incongruous with the main wooden door and traditional stone façades of the Mandir.</p> <p>All wooden doors and windows of the Mandir are structurally in good condition but are painted with abominable sheds of oil paint. Regular maintenance is lacking.</p>	Good
3.09	Roof	The Mandir is covered with a square hip roof also known as a 'pyramid roof'. This Mangalore tiled roof is supported by wooden trusses. It is a low roof split into two parts. The section between two parts forms clear storey which allows light and ventilation to the Mandir. Rafters of this roof rest on load bearing walls of the Mandir. Overhang of these rafters is covered with a simple fascia board.	Roof of the Mandir is in stable condition but is in need of regular maintenance. Few roof tiles and ridge tiles are broken. The fascia board is painted with abominable shed of oil paint which looks incongruous with traditional Mangalore tiled roof.	Minor Repair
3.10	Articulation	<p>The Mandir has simple articulation features such as: Wooden Devhara, Devalis (niches), lamps, Decorative brackets in teak wood, Viewing gallery, etc.</p> <p>The viewing gallery has a teakwood railing made of simple posts, balustrades and handrail. (photo no. 015)</p>	All such articulation is painted with multiple layers of oil paint which looks inappropriate.	Minor Repair

3.11	Finishes	Original walls are exposed roughly dressed coursed black basalt stone masonry. Presently these walls are regularly painted. The wood work is painted with oil paint. These finishes and maintenance indicate the importance of the Mandir in the village.	The original visual character of the Mandir has been altered significantly by applications of modern finishes.	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	The Mandir has articles required in religious structures such as bells, donation box.	These articles need regular maintenance.	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	None	Not Applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	A deep maal is located in front of the main entrance door. It is approximately 3 m high. Mandir premises are rich in greenery which forms integral part of the temple. A Peepal tree with a black basalt stone paar stands close to the Mandir and is situated on the northeastern quadrant of the junction. The paar has intricately carved stone lining which now remains in a state of ruins. (photo no. 016)	The deepmaal is heavily plastered and painted. Overall stone masonry of deepmaal is in fair condition. The stone plinth of the deepmaal is partially covered due to increased ground level.	Minor Repair
3.15	Lighting	Natural as well as artificial lighting inside the Mandir.	None	Good
3.16	Ventilation	Natural	None	Good
3.17	Electricity	MSEB	None	Good
3.18	Water Supply	None	Not Applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	None	Not Applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	Not Applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Various improvisations are done in original interiors of the Mandir as per requisites of modern times. For example, electrical installations, change in floor finishes, application of oil paint, installation of safety door etc. Eventhough these look incongruous with original fabric of the Mandir, such improvisations are also a sign of continued significance of this Mandir in Awas village.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	Overall maintenance status of the Mandir is good. However, overenthusiastic and excessive improvisations can be detrimental to the original fabric and ambience of the Mandir.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: RTZ
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The street which leads to the beach abuts the mandir from its north hence it may be affected by road widening. The mandir is within the Gaothan limits and the redevelopment pressure will be high as tourism grows. The structure is within 500.00 m distance from the beach and thus comes within the CRZ.
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Kolaba District Gazetteer
	WebSites	http://www.maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/KOLABA/places_Avas.html
	Persons	Jayant Rane, Sawant and local residents of Awas.



Google Location Map



001 East view of the Mandir from the street



002 East view



003 North East view



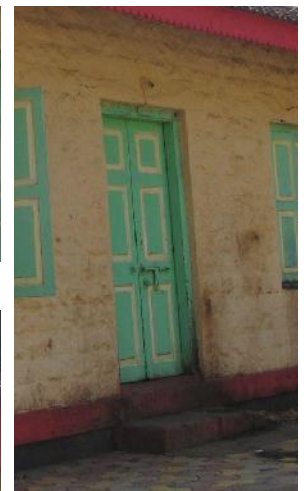
004 South East view



005 Typical wooden window with double shutter



006 Ornamental eaves board



007 Typical wooden door with double shutter



008 Interior view showing wooden posts and beams in the sabhamandap



009 Interior view showing the staircase and the wooden shrine



010 Wooden shrine



011 Internal Staircase leading to the viewing gallery



012 View of the shrine and the sabhamandap from the attic



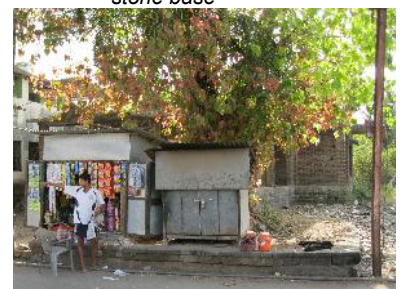
013 Wooden post with the stone base



014 View of the attic and the viewing gallery



015 Viewing gallery railing in the attic



016 Square shaped stone paar around Peepal tree

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 004-A-Awas-04-Vakratunda Mandir Complex

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	004-A-Awas-04-Vakratunda Mandir Complex
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Alibag
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Awas
	Identification	NA
1.03	Internal Reference Number	
1.04	CS No	1490
1.05	Street Name 1	Awas village street leading to the beach
1.06	Street Name 2	NA
1.07	Area / Locality	Awas gaathan
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	NA
1.09	Pin Code	402205
1.10	Current Owner	Trust
1.11	Type of Owner	Trust
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Informal occupation
1.13	Current Use	Worship
1.14	Type of Use	Religious
1.15	Age	Approximately 110 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 600 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 240 sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	IIB
1.20	Brief Detail	<p>Vakratunda Mandir Complex is an example of traditional religious places in Raigad region. The main Ganesh Mandir in the complex is an example of traditional regional architecture. The Mandir complex reflects traditional approach of using religious places as village centres. Very few of such places are in existence today.</p> <p>The Vakratunda Mandir complex comprises of various elements arranged linearly on the east-west axis. These elements include a Wada style Mandir, a deepmaal, a Peepal paar, a Tulsi vrundavan and two stepped-wells. The by-lane cuts the complex into two halves on its east and west. The eastern half has one of the stepped-wells and all other elements are in the western half.</p>
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-05-14

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	The Vakratunda Mandir may have been built in the late 19th century and may be contemporary to Nagoba Mandir in the southern part of Awas village. It may have been built in the post-Peshwa period during British rule.
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2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	Modifications in 20th century.
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Modifications such as change of floor finishes, painting of walls internally and externally, painting of decorative elements; installation of electrical fixtures, installing M.S. grills in openings etc. have been carried out as per prevailing trends.
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Vakratunda Mandir
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Worship, religious congregations and community space.
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>The trend of patronizing construction of elaborate religious projects was curtailed with the decline of Peshwa regime in the early 19th century. Religious structures built during Peshwa period were built as per the norms of the Deccan architecture style. Post Peshwa period, trend of domestic styled religious architecture emerged in the late 19th and early 20th century. Simplicity and modesty are characteristics of religious structures built during this period.</p> <p>Significance of simplicity can be seen in domestic architecture style with use of local materials, less exuberance / intricacy and small scale structures.</p> <p>Vakratunda Mandir Complex in Awas is one of such religious enclaves developed during British rule when availability of resources and skills were limited. Hence the structure is built in regional domestic style of architecture.</p> <p>As per legends and oral history the place dates back to ancient times. It is said that reference of Awas village can be found in Skanda Puran - the ancient Hindu text. According to the legend the idol of Vakratunda was found near the sea shore which was then consecrated by local communities.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>The Mandir today acts as one of the active religious centres in Awas village. Traditional festivals such as Mahashivratri are actively celebrated by the village community in this Mandir.</p> <p>Religious buildings (Mandirs, masjid, synagogue etc.) are important socio-cultural institutions in Indian Subcontinent. Vakratunda Mandir Complex may have been developed during the British rule (from early 19th to mid 20th century) which experienced political instability and thus restrictions on socio-cultural activities and lack of encouragements.</p> <p>However in this period of suppression, these domestic style religious places provided spaces for cultural interaction and sustenance of folk arts such as kirtan, gondhal, dashavatar etc.</p> <p>During the independence struggle, many of such religious places acted as centres for social and political awareness and mass movement.</p> <p>The Mandir Complex today acts as one of the active religious centers in Awas village. Traditional festivals such as Ganeshotsav, Maghi Ganesh Chaturthi, Chaitra gauri etc. are actively celebrated by the village community in this Mandir.</p>

2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>Various elements in Vakratunad Mandir Complex i.e. the Mandir, deepmaal, Peepal paar, Tulsi vrundavan and two stepped wells are arranged linearly on the east-west axis.</p> <p>Vakratunda Mandir adheres to the simplicity of traditional architecture. It comprises of wada style single-storey structure. The main shrine is situated in sabhamandap itself. The Mandir has typical features of wada architecture such as symmetrical planning, stone walls, Mangalore tiled slopping roof, viewing gallery, clearstorey, wooden staircase etc. Even though constructed in regional domestic style, glimpses of traditional Deccan temple architecture can be seen in decorative elements. Architectural spaces created in religious structures such as Vakratunda Mandir reflect prevalent traditions and social framework. The Mandir is a load bearing ground floor structure with a sloping roof supported by a wooden frame. Mangalore tiled slopping roof Mandirs are characteristic of the coastal region.</p> <p>It includes garbhagruha with shikhara and the sabhamandap. This is a single storey structure with a hipped roof and a clerestory which forms the main body of the Mandir. It is a discreet, well proportioned structure. The built form is unimposing with modest size and scale which blends with its surroundings. (Photo no. 001, 002, 003, 004)</p> <p>The main structure is rectangular in plan measuring about 12 m x 20 m and faces the east on its shorter end. It has an internal viewing gallery as a mezzanine floor 3.50 m above the floor level. The ridge is at about 5.50 m above the sabhamandap floor level. (Photo no. 005, 006, 007)</p> <p>The sabhamandap has an internal wooden frame supporting the mezzanine floor and the sloping roof above. The ground floor columns and brackets supporting the beams have intricate carvings. They provide an interesting character to the sabhamandap. The other wooden structural members are plain with simple structural detailing. The mezzanine balcony has a teakwood railing, with simple square balustrades supporting a handrail.</p> <p>The garbhagruha is the original built form of the Mandir and is located at the far western end of the sabhamandap. It is square in plan with a tiered pyramidal shikhara. It measures approx. 3.50 m x 3.50 m in plan and about 4.50 m high at its apex from the floor. (Photo no. 005, 006)</p> <p>A three tiered deepmaal located just outside the Mandir entrance is about 3.0 m in height with a diameter of 0.45 m. It has small niches in its middle tier. Next to this is a Peepal paar with a dressed black basalt stone lining. It measures about 3.0 m x 3.0 m and 0.30 m in height. (Photo no. 001)</p> <p>An octagonal Tulsi vrundavan is located outside the western face of the Mandir. Although in a state of neglect it gives a glimpse of its original character. It has two tiers. Each face of the octagon on each tier has a niche for oil lamps. The vrundavan measures about 1.0 m in diameter and 0.80 m in height. (photo no. 018)</p> <p>A stepped well is located just beyond this Tulsi vrundavan and forms the farthest element of the complex on its west. Although it is plastered in cement it retains its original character. (Photo no. 026, 029)</p> <p>The stepped well located at the far eastern fringe of the Mandir complex across the by-lane has lost its character due to the filling up of its steps. (Photo no. 027, 028)</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location : 72°52'12.51" E, 18°45'54.81" N</p> <p>Awas is a typical coastal village located 16 km to the north of Alibag, on the Alibag-Mandwa road. It is off the main Pen-Wadakhal-Alibag road NH 4B by 12 km from / via Karle khind. The terrain is primarily flat consisting of numerous wadis. The traditional occupation of its residents is horticulture and fishing. The region is rich in natural vegetation and plantations of coconut, betel nut and mango trees. The calm nonchalant lifestyle remains a marked character of this picturesque village.</p> <p>A large number of seaside properties are now owned by the non-residents from Mumbai and other cities. Large population is adapting for tourism based occupation, thus adding to the floating population especially on weekends and holidays. This shift has affected the townscape and its scale due to unplanned infrastructure and built development which is not sensitive to traditional architecture and may change the visual character of the village over a period of time.</p> <p>The vakratunda Mandir Complex is situated in Awas gaathan. The road travels from the junction near the Nagoba Mandir (which is listed as a part of this survey) and proceeds north to Sasawane village. After travelling for about 500 m on the road from the Nagoba Mandir junction, there is a natural bend on the road leading to the right. A by-lane branches off to the south just before the bend providing access to the Vakratunda Mandir and the few houses located around it.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>A (arc) - Fairly well preserved example of the traditional style of temple construction in the coastal region</p> <p>A (cul) - A simple garbhagruha is untouched by years of socio- cultural evolution and forms an integral part of the local culture.</p> <p>The Mandir is a fairly well preserved example of the traditional style of temple construction. The intricately carved wooden columns and brackets suggest some external influence on the architectural detailing.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(cul)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IIB

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Approximately 6.0 m		
3.02	No. of Floors	Single storey with clear storey which consists of viewing gallery.		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	<p>The garbhagruha of the Mandir is a load bearing structure constructed in stone masonry.</p> <p>The sabhamandap is composite structure. Its structural system consists of wooden beams and posts along with 0.45 m thick load bearing walls.</p>	<p>Structural system of the Garbhagruha appears to be in stable condition. However, evaluation of structural system is difficult due to multiple layers of paint and tile cladding.</p> <p>Timber structural system of sabhamandap shows signs of aging but is in stable condition. Timber posts above the viewing gallery are slightly buckling.</p>	Good
3.04	Plinth	The plinth is constructed in stone masonry and is at a uniform height of 0.30 m above the surrounding ground level.	Ground surrounding the Mandir is finished with concrete coba which partially hides the original stone plinth.	Minor Repair
3.05	Walls	<p>The main structure enclosing the garbhagruha is a load bearing structure of brick walls in cement mortar, finished on both sides with cement plaster and painted regularly.</p> <p>The garbhagruha is constructed in coursed rubble masonry. It is finished on both sides with cement plaster and is painted regularly.</p> <p>The deepamala and Tulsi vrundavan are probably constructed in bricks and finished with lime plaster.</p> <p>The eastern stepped well has exposed black basalt stone lining constructed in tiers. The lower tiers are in coursed black basalt stone masonry. The upper part of the wall is a recent addition in random rubble masonry. The western stepped well is probably of similar construction although now finished in cement plaster.</p>	<p>Internally and externally walls of the sabhamandap and garbhagruha are painted with abominable shades of paint which hide original stone finishes.</p> <p>Deepmaal is painted with multiple layers of paint. Moss growth can be observed under mouldings of the deepmaal.</p> <p>Tulsi vrundawan is in dilapidated condition and needs immediate attention. It is surrounded by waste and debris. Ficus growth is also causing distress in walls of the vrundawan.</p> <p>The step wells have been repaired with concrete. Poor workmanship and use of incongruent materials interfere with serene environment of religious enclave.</p>	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	The sabhamandap has a flooring of polished Kota stone with a few inlayed marble bands. Originally it may have been a traditional floor of hand compacted earth finished with a layer of cattle dung slurry. The mezzanine has teakwood flooring. The garbhagruha has polished Kota stone flooring.	None	Good
3.07	Stairs	A straight flight MS staircase now replaces the original wooden staircase providing access to the viewing gallery above. It is 0.60 m wide and ascends an internal height of 3.50 m	Staircase needs regular maintenance.	-

3.08	Openings	<p>The entrance door to the sabhamandap has an intricately carved door frame. It has two wooden shutters.</p> <p>Two rectangular window openings on either side of the entrance are a recent addition. They have no frame or shutters but M S grill.</p> <p>Externally these window openings have an arch in stucco work/ cement plaster. (Photo no. 002, 013, 014, 016)</p> <p>The other window openings are of variable sizes with typical traditional construction detailing. They have a wooden frame with M S grill as a later addition. A few of them have wooden shutters.</p> <p>The garbhagruha has only one narrow entrance door on its east. A wooden door is a later addition. The door frame has a carved architrave at top and a single wooden panel shutter. The upper panel has vertical metal bars acting as a security grill. (photo no. 005 and 006)</p>	Wooden doors and windows are in good condition but are painted with abominable oil paint. Regular maintenance is lacking.	Minor Repair
3.09	Roof	<p>The sabhamandap has a hipped roof with a clerestory. It is made of a wooden frame and is covered with Manglore tiles. The clerestory has a ventilator running continuously along the periphery of the building.</p> <p>The pyramidal shikhara over the garbhagruha is constructed in black basalt stone slabs with corbelling technique and covered externally with cement plaster. It has four distinct tiers capped by amalaka pyramid and apex with metal shikhara.</p> <p>Internally the dome has concentric ribs running from the base of the corbelled stones and culminating at the apex.</p>	Roof of the main structure is in stable condition but may not have been cleaned for many years. Moss and lichen growth can be observed at few places. Few of the ridge tiles are broken.	Good
3.10	Articulation	<p>The Mandir has simple articulation features such as:</p> <p>Stone moulding for garbhagruha roof, Devalis (niches), lamps, fluted wooden columns, Decorative brackets in teak wood, Viewing gallery, etc.</p> <p>The viewing gallery has a teak wood railing made of simple posts, balustrades and handrail.</p>	All such articulation features are painted with multiple layers of oil paint which affects its intricacy.	Minor Repair
3.11	Finishes	<p>Original walls are of exposed dressed stone masonry.</p> <p>Presently they are regularly painted. The wood work has also been painted with oil paint.</p>	The original visual character of the Mandir has been altered significantly by applications of modern finishes.	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	<p>The Mandir has traditional articles required in religious structures such as bells, abhishek patra, paat, donation box.</p> <p>On the mezzanine of the Mandir and also in complex premises there are some abandoned old articles such as brass lamp, ghangala (traditional vessel for water storage), drum etc.</p>	These old objects should be regularly cleaned and maintained. Many abandoned objects may be repaired and stored in better condition.	Major Repair
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	<p>The mandir complex does not have a compound wall or fencing which defines its boundary.</p> <p>The eastern half with the stepped well has a low plinth and demarcating boundary wall. A few steps and an opening in the low brick wall act as entry point for this half of the plot. Besides this whole area is raised above the road level by 0.30 m. A separate fence of MS pipes set in brick piers is placed along the rim of the stepped well. The western stepped well has a low wall 0.45 m in height running all around its periphery.</p>	None	Good

3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	A deepmaal is located in front of the main entrance door. It is approximately 3.0 m high.	The deepmaal is heavily plastered and painted. The stone masonry of deepmaal is in intact condition. The stone plinth of the deepmaal is partially covered due to increased ground level. Moss growth can also be observed under the moulding of the deepmaal.	Minor Repair
3.15	Lighting	Natural, artificial light inside mandir	None	Good
3.16	Ventilation	Natural	None	Good
3.17	Electricity	MSEB	None	Good
3.18	Water Supply	None	Not Applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	None	Not Applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Various improvisations are done in original interiors of the Mandir as per requisites of modern times. For example, electrical installations, change in floor finishes, application of oil paint, installation of safety door etc. Even though these look incongruent with original fabric of the Mandir, such improvisations are also a sign of continued significance of this Mandir in Awas village.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	Overall maintenance status of the Mandir is good. The viewing gallery and the complex are in need of regular maintenance. However, overenthusiastic and excessive improvisations can be detrimental to the original fabric and ambience of the Mandir.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: RTZ
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The complex is situated near main road in Awas village, may be affected during road widening. The mandir is within Gaothan limits and hence the redevelopment pressure will be high as tourism grows.
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	None
	WebSites	None
	Persons	Arvind Gopal Mahinkar, local resident was interviewed.

Images



Image of 004-A-Awas-04-Vakratunda Mandir Complex-011-
external view Garbhagriha shikhara of Type Front-View



Image of 004-A-Awas-04-Vakratunda Mandir Complex-008-
View of Sabhamandap and Garbhagriha B of Type Front-View



Image of 004-A-Awas-04-Vakratunda Mandir Complex-013-View of sabhamandapa of Type Front-View

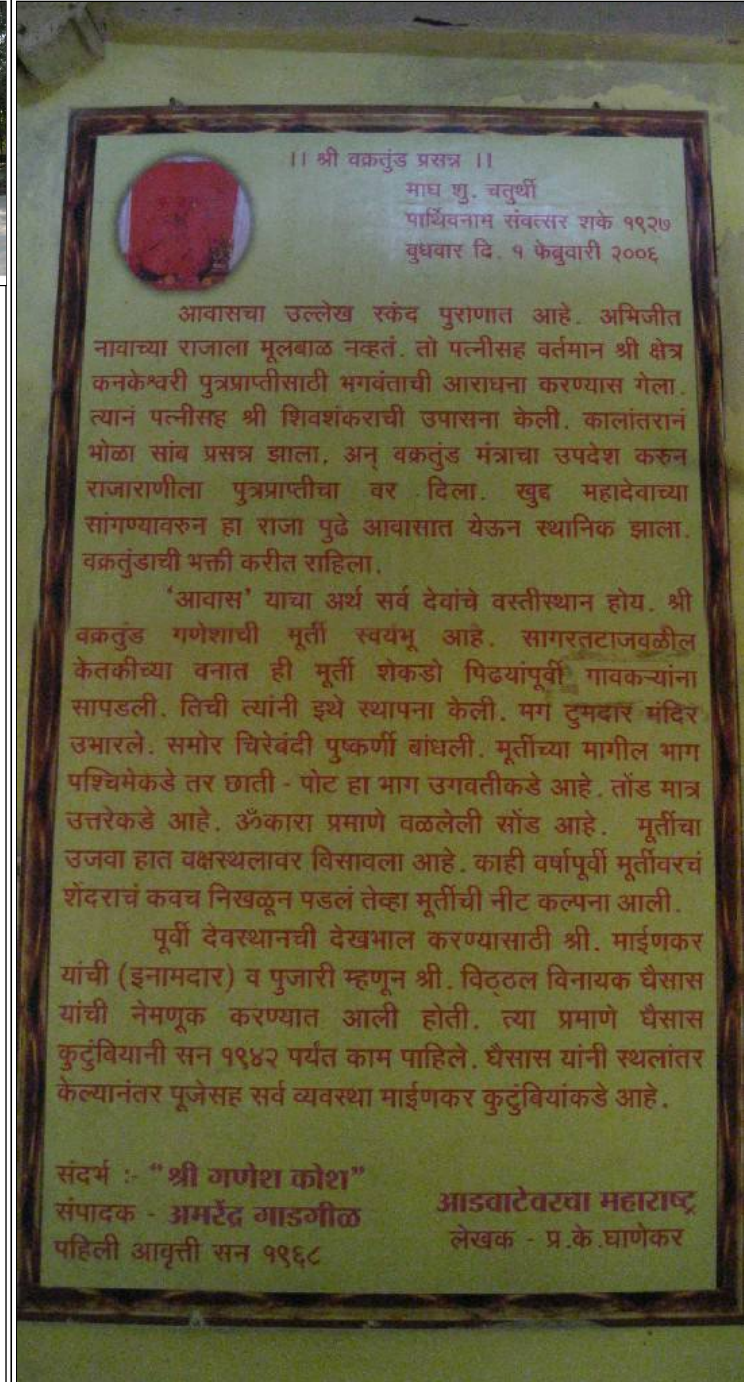


Image of 004-A-Awas-04-Vakratunda Mandir Complex-002-Street View B Vakratunda Mandir Awas of Type Front-View





Google Location Map



001 North East view of the Mandir complex



002 South East view of Vakratunda Mandir



003 North East view of Vakratunda Mandir



004 South West view of Vakratunda Mandir



005 East view the garbhagruha



006 Interior view of the sabhamandap



007 Viewing gallery and the clerestory opening in the roof



008 Pyramidal shikhar of the garbhagruha



009 Interior view of the garbhagruha shikhar



010 Information plaque depicting history of the Mandir



011a Ornamental capital and bracket of the wooden column



011b Ornamental column base of the wooden column



012 Fluted wooden column and the sabhamandap



013 External view of the entrance door



014 Double shuttered entrance door



015 Window opening on East wall of the Mandir



016 Intricately carved wooden architrave of the entrance door



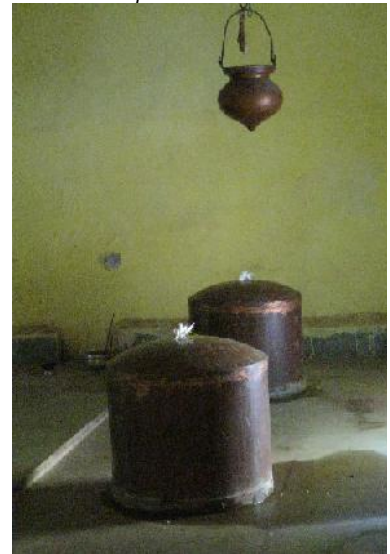
017 Number plate



018 Octagonal Tulsi vrundavan



019 Metal oil lamp holder



020 Copper Shivlings (Salunkha)



021 Palki in the attic



022 Nagara in the attic



023 Bell



024 View from Eastern Step well



025 Eastern Step well



026 Western step well



027 Eastern step well – Interior view 1



028 Eastern step well – Interior view 2



029 Western step well – Interior view

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 004-A-Awas-05-Khambaleshwar Water Tank

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	004-A-Awas-05-Khambaleshwar Water Tank
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Alibag
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Awas
	Identification	004 A Awas 05 Khambaleshwar Water Tank
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-NA-AI-NA-Aw-004 A Awas 05 Khambaleshwar water tank
1.04	CS No	NA
1.05	Street Name 1	One of the roads connecting Awas gaothan with Alibag - Mandava road
1.06	Street Name 2	NA
1.07	Area / Locality	Outskirts of the Awas gaothan , near the Khambaleshwar Mandir.
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Khambaleshwar Mandir
1.09	Pin Code	402205
1.10	Current Owner	Collector, Raigad District
1.11	Type of Owner	Local Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	NA
1.13	Current Use	Water Tank used for domestic and cultural use.
1.14	Type of Use	Recreational, religious and domestic
1.15	Age	Approximately 150 Years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	14400 sq m (18000 sq m including green periphery)
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	14400 sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	IE
1.20	Brief Detail	This natural water body is roughly oval in shape with its longer axis almost in northwest - southeast direction. It is located on the eastern periphery of Awas gaothan.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-05-14

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	The tank was built sometime in the 19th century.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	20th century
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Original area of the water tank is unaltered but the bund wall was added on its northern and western periphery.
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Khambaleshwar water tank
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Religious and Cultural water body

2.06	Historical Significance	<p>Raigad district, within and beyond MMR boundaries has a large number of water bodies - lakes, ponds, tanks, wells and step-wells.</p> <p>It seems that the rainwater and surface water conservation has been a tradition of this region. This could be due to low groundwater availability or salinity concerns in the coastal villages and swift run-off during the monsoon months due to steep terrain. This trend of preserving natural water bodies and constructing new ones seems to have originated during the Peshwa period as part of socio-political responsibilities. Later this trend continued during the British rule and almost vanished post-Independence.</p> <p>Considering global concern for water today these water bodies have significant role and need to be protected and revived. The Khambaleshwar water tank is an integral part of this water conservation legacy of Raigad district and is an important natural heritage.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>The water bodies were mostly associated with religious and cultural places. They were an integral part of the rituals, traditions and folklore. These water bodies were also witness to social change through history.</p> <p>Customs and stories make it sacrosanct, thus maintaining a tangible link between the community and the natural world around it.</p> <p>These water tanks were created as complementary source to the existing wells supplying fresh water. Most of these water bodies are natural with green surroundings and support the indigenous flora - fauna. They play an important role in nature conservation, forming an integral part of the rural ecosystem and hence are of socio-cultural importance. They are also one of the scenic places in villages and have high recreation value through generations.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>During 16th century and even before that main occupation of the majority of population was farming and these farms were spread around the main village. The Maratha rulers encouraged digging of wells and also sponsored the creation of public water bodies and reservoirs. These were called in Marathi as 'Gav Tale' or village tanks. Examples of such village tanks and ponds are found in majority of villages in the Konkan belt.</p> <p>Khambaleshwar water tank is a similar water body on the outskirts of Awas gaathan. This natural water body is approximately oval in shape with its longer axis almost in north - south direction. It measures approx. 180 m long x 80 m wide and about 5 m deep. A random rubble wall partly demarcates the water tank boundary on its north and its west. The boundaries merge with the surrounding ground level towards its east and south.</p> <p>The Khambaleshwar Mandir and the deepmaal are located towards the northern side of the tank and cover an area of approx 40 m (along the threshold of the northern bank) x 20 m. Some village lanes starting from the road circumvent the Mandir, the deepmaal and the tank and lead to satellite village settlements located to the south of the water tank. The ghat (steps) provides access to the water. Two lanes that abut the water tank on its east and west are about 5 m wide with the peripheral patch of greenery. The vehicular access leads to the tank on its east.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location : 72°52'21.04" E, 18°45'49.33" N.</p> <p>Awass is a typical coastal village located 16 km to the north of Alibag on the Alibag - Mandava road. It is off the main Pen - Wadkhali - Alibag road NH 4B about 12 km from / via Karle khind. The terrain is primarily flat consisting of numerous wadis. The traditional occupation of its residents is horticulture and fishing. The region is rich in natural vegetation and plantations of coconut, betelnut and mango trees. The calm nonchalant lifestyle remains a marked character of this picturesque village.</p> <p>A large number of seaside properties are now owned by the non-residents from Mumbai and other cities. Large population is moving towards tourism as occupation thus adding to the floating population especially on weekends and holidays. This shift has affected the townscape and its scale due to unplanned infrastructure and built development which is not sensitive to traditional architecture and may change the visual character of the village over a period of time.</p> <p>The water tank is located just on the eastern periphery of Awass gaathan. A road leads east from a junction in Awass gaathan (near Nagoba mandir, also listed as a part of this survey) and heads towards Alibag - Mandava road. It has a bridge over a small seasonal stream before heading to east. The water tank is located 100 m to the south of this bridge.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>The tank is an example of traditional water conservation strategy. It is an important element of service infrastructure for the community. The natural terrestrial and aquatic flora and fauna provides value additions to its heritage character. Such waterbodies help conservation of biodiversity in the region.</p> <p>The water tanks are rainwater catchments and help in maintaining the ground water table and recharging of the village wells. They help in improvement of micro-climate of the region and help peripheral agriculture / horticulture.</p> <p>I (sce), Natural Heritage - A natural water body fed with live springs and surrounded by indigenous vegetation add to the natural beauty of the place creating a distinct waterfront area for cultural activity and recreation.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	I(sce)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IE

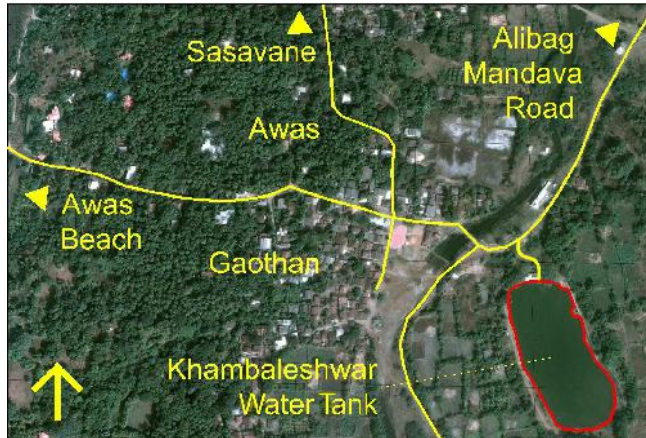
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Approx. 5 m deep		
3.02	No. of Floors	Not applicable		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Embankment wall is in load bearing black basalt stone masonry.	The stone masonry is intact.	Minor Repair
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	A random rubble wall partly demarcates the water tank boundary on its north and west.	The stone masonry is intact.	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	Embankment wall is in exposed black basalt stone masonry.	The stone surface has weathered due to lack of maintenance.	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Khambaleshwar Mandir is on its northern bank. A well on its eastern bank constructed in dressed black basalt stone masonry. The lake is surrounded by good natural vegetation.	The old Mandir has been recently renovated and has idols of possible archeological importance. The tank and Mandir together have a sacred identity for the village and hence the tank is protected till now. But it may get filled up in future under the development pressure.	Minor Repair
3.15	Lighting	None	None	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	None	None	-
3.18	Water Supply	A natural water body fed with live springs and rainwater collected during the monsoon.	If not maintained the excessive weed growth could destroy the water body. The water can get contaminated due to lack of regular cleaning and maintenance.	Minor Repair
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 some modifications done to the ghat, Khambaleshwar Mandir and the bund wall but no incongruous transformations are done.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The tank and its surroundings are fairly maintained.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: RTZ
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	Two small village lanes abut the tank on its east and west leading to settlements on its south; hence it may be affected by road widening. The tank is regularly used for cleaning activities (washing clothes, vehicles, etc) and religious activities (Idol immersion etc.) thus causing pollution within the aquatic ecosystem and the surrounding natural vegetation.
4.03	Additional Notes	Large number of villages listed in MMR Alibag region for this heritage survey have fresh water bodies. Most of them are natural with a green periphery forming an integral part of the rural ecosystem.

4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	None
	WebSites	None
	Persons	None



Google Location Map



001 View of the tank and Khambaleshwar Mandir



002 View of Eastern bank



003 South view of the tank



004 View of Western bank



005 View of the tank from Khambaleshwar Mandir

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 006-A-Bamanoli-01-Khadtal Bridge

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	006-A-Bamanoli-01-Khadtal Bridge
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Alibag
	City	
	Ward	NA
	Village	Bamnoli
	Identification	006 A Bamanoli 01 Khadtal Bridge
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-NA-AI-NA-Ba-006 A Bamanoli 01 Khadtal Bridge
1.04	CS No	NA
1.05	Street Name 1	A part of the Alibag - Mandwa - Rewas road at village Bamnoli
1.06	Street Name 2	NA
1.07	Area / Locality	Bamnoli village
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	NA
1.09	Pin Code	402201
1.10	Current Owner	PWD
1.11	Type of Owner	Local Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	NA
1.13	Current Use	In use for pedestrian & vehicular traffic
1.14	Type of Use	Amenity
1.15	Age	171 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 300 Sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	III
1.20	Brief Detail	The bridge is an arched structure constructed in dressed black basalt stone masonry over the Khadtal river. It is a twin carriageway over five arched spans.
1.21	Date of Recording	2009-11-13

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Khadtal bridge was built in 1840
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	Floor
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Surface layer of RCC slab added
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Khadtal bridge
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	In use for pedestrian & vehicular traffic

2.06	Historical Significance	<p>Waterways was a chief mode of transport facilitating trade before the development of internal infrastructure like roads and bridges. Every region had multiple ports / jetties setup at navigationally strategic and suitable locations to contribute to this trade.</p> <p>Rewas on the mouth of the pier on the Amba creek was an important intermediate port between Mumbai and Dharamtar / Nagothane. Before the opening of the Karle khind and direct ferry services between Alibag and Mumbai, Rewas was the only trade link for Alibag to other destinations. Alibag was directly connected to Rewas by a road which crossed two non perennial rivers which were difficult to ford in monsoon. One river was at Village Bamnoli and the other at Chondi near Thal. Bridges were built at both these places to keep the lines of communication open throughout the year.</p> <p>Khadtal bridge is one of the surviving and still-in-use bridges at village Bamnoli.</p> <p>Public works saw a major development upsurge during the British rule. Bridge construction being a major component of such public utility constructions went through technological advancement.</p> <p>Though not of major historical significance Khadtal bridge is a fairly good example of stone masonry bridges built during the colonial rule and hence is a prominent historical footprint in the architectural history of this region..</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>Rewas was an important port for trade / communication on the mouth of Amba river during the early 19th century. Alibag and Rewas were linked by a 32 km road. Khadtal bridge and the bridge in Bamansure village were a part of this road which facilitated all year round traffic.</p> <p>Road networks and the bridges along these roads were developed to facilitate the maritime trade in the coastal region. They had a very strong sociocultural relevance in the colonial times and still are an integral part of communication network.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>Load bearing stone masonry bridges built during the colonial rule are good examples civil works. These were built mainly over rivers which were cutting through the road network developed during the British rule. Generally these carriageways were supported by load bearing stone masonry piers or series of stone masonry arches.</p> <p>The Khadtal bridge is an arched structure constructed in dressed black basalt stone masonry over the Khadtal river. It is a twin carriageway over five arched spans. The bridge measures 37.50 m and each arched span is 7.50 m. The carriageway is approximately 6.0 m wide. The road above has a low (approx.1.0 m) plastered brick masonry parapet on both the sides.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location : 72°52'45.54" E, 18°40'19.20" N</p> <p>Bamnoli village is a typical coastal village located just on the northern outskirts of Alibag city on Alibag - Mandwa road. It is off the main Pen - Wadakhil - Alibag road NH 4B by 4 km.</p> <p>The terrain is primarily flat consisting of numerous wadis and a koliwada. The traditional occupation of its residents is horticulture and fishing. The region is green with natural vegetation and plantations of coconut, betelnut and mango trees. A calm unhurried lifestyle remains a marked character of this picturesque village which attracts many.</p> <p>Bamnoli's proximity to the developing city like Alibag has started changing its demographic and built character. Already a large number of seaside properties are bought by non-residents - from Mumbai and other cities. Additionally various developers are initiating residential complexes in the region.</p> <p>The village is on the threshold of urbanization. This shift has affected the townscape and its scale due to unplanned infrastructure and built development which is not sensitive to traditional architecture and may change the visual character of the village over a period of time.</p> <p>The bridge is located to the south of Bamnoli village, where the Khadtal river passes between the administrative borders of Varsoli and Bamnoli village. It is a part of the road connecting Alibag to Mandwa.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	C (seh) - A part of the old trade route between Alibag and Rewas
2.11	Value Classification	C(she)
2.12	Recommended Grade	III

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Approx. 5.0 m from the river bed		
3.02	No. of Floors	N.A.		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition

3.03	Structural System	The bridge is a Load bearing structure constructed with segmental stone arches supported over stone piers.	The bridge shows a signs of aging but is in a stable condition.	Minor Repair
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	The bridge is constructed as a load bearing structure having piers and arches in exposed dressed black basalt stone masonry. The external surface of the arches is finished in cement plaster as a band in elevation.	The stone masonry is intact but has weathered over the period. Minor Ficus plant growth is seen in the stone masonry joints at few places. Salt formation is also visible in many parts of the wall.	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	The bridge top above the arches is filled with basalt stone masonry over which an RCC slab is laid which is finished with asphalt	Regular asphaltting is done.	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	The bridge has five arched openings.	The arch openings are structurally intact. But the stone masonry of the arch and piers has weathered considerably.	Minor Repair
3.09	Roof	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Exposed dressed black basalt stone masonry.	The stone masonry has weathered considerably.	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	None	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	None	Not applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	None	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	None	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)	None	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Form: Unaltered original form Structure: Surface layer of RCC slab is a later addition.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The bridge is fairly maintained.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Green Zone-G1
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The bridge is on the main road connecting Alibag and Mandwa. It carries heavy traffic. Many of such masonry bridges are being replaced with new RCC bridges. It is likely that this bridge will also face a similar fate.
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Gazette reference: http://raigad.nic.in/DG/1883/appendix_r.html#4 http://raigad.nic.in/DG/1883/trade_routes.html#5
	WebSites	http://raigad.nic.in/DG/1883/appendix_r.html#4 http://raigad.nic.in/DG/1883/trade_routes.html#5
	Persons	None

Images

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 006-A-Bamanoli-01-Khadtal Bridge

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	006-A-Bamanoli-01-Khadtal Bridge
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Alibag
	City	
	Ward	NA
	Village	Bamnoli
	Identification	006 A Bamanoli 01 Khadtal Bridge
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-NA-AI-NA-Ba-006 A Bamanoli 01 Khadtal Bridge
1.04	CS No	NA
1.05	Street Name 1	A part of the Alibag - Mandwa - Rewas road at village Bamnoli
1.06	Street Name 2	NA
1.07	Area / Locality	Bamnoli village
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	NA
1.09	Pin Code	402201
1.10	Current Owner	PWD
1.11	Type of Owner	Local Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	NA
1.13	Current Use	In use for pedestrian & vehicular traffic
1.14	Type of Use	Amenity
1.15	Age	171 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 300 Sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	III
1.20	Brief Detail	The bridge is an arched structure constructed in dressed black basalt stone masonry over the Khadtal river. It is a twin carriageway over five arched spans.
1.21	Date of Recording	2009-11-13

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Khadtal bridge was built in 1840
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	Floor
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Surface layer of RCC slab added
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Khadtal bridge
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	In use for pedestrian & vehicular traffic

2.06	Historical Significance	<p>Waterways was a chief mode of transport facilitating trade before the development of internal infrastructure like roads and bridges. Every region had multiple ports / jetties setup at navigationally strategic and suitable locations to contribute to this trade.</p> <p>Rewas on the mouth of the pier on the Amba creek was an important intermediate port between Mumbai and Dharamtar / Nagothane. Before the opening of the Karle khind and direct ferry services between Alibag and Mumbai, Rewas was the only trade link for Alibag to other destinations. Alibag was directly connected to Rewas by a road which crossed two non perennial rivers which were difficult to ford in monsoon. One river was at Village Bamnoli and the other at Chondi near Thal. Bridges were built at both these places to keep the lines of communication open throughout the year.</p> <p>Khadtal bridge is one of the surviving and still-in-use bridges at village Bamnoli.</p> <p>Public works saw a major development upsurge during the British rule. Bridge construction being a major component of such public utility constructions went through technological advancement.</p> <p>Though not of major historical significance Khadtal bridge is a fairly good example of stone masonry bridges built during the colonial rule and hence is a prominent historical footprint in the architectural history of this region..</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>Rewas was an important port for trade / communication on the mouth of Amba river during the early 19th century. Alibag and Rewas were linked by a 32 km road. Khadtal bridge and the bridge in Bamansure village were a part of this road which facilitated all year round traffic.</p> <p>Road networks and the bridges along these roads were developed to facilitate the maritime trade in the coastal region. They had a very strong sociocultural relevance in the colonial times and still are an integral part of communication network.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>Load bearing stone masonry bridges built during the colonial rule are good examples civil works. These were built mainly over rivers which were cutting through the road network developed during the British rule. Generally these carriageways were supported by load bearing stone masonry piers or series of stone masonry arches.</p> <p>The Khadtal bridge is an arched structure constructed in dressed black basalt stone masonry over the Khadtal river. It is a twin carriageway over five arched spans. The bridge measures 37.50 m and each arched span is 7.50 m. The carriageway is approximately 6.0 m wide. The road above has a low (approx.1.0 m) plastered brick masonry parapet on both the sides.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location : 72°52'45.54" E, 18°40'19.20" N</p> <p>Bamnoli village is a typical coastal village located just on the northern outskirts of Alibag city on Alibag - Mandwa road. It is off the main Pen - Wadakhil - Alibag road NH 4B by 4 km.</p> <p>The terrain is primarily flat consisting of numerous wadis and a koliwada. The traditional occupation of its residents is horticulture and fishing. The region is green with natural vegetation and plantations of coconut, betelnut and mango trees. A calm unhurried lifestyle remains a marked character of this picturesque village which attracts many.</p> <p>Bamnoli's proximity to the developing city like Alibag has started changing its demographic and built character. Already a large number of seaside properties are bought by non-residents - from Mumbai and other cities. Additionally various developers are initiating residential complexes in the region.</p> <p>The village is on the threshold of urbanization. This shift has affected the townscape and its scale due to unplanned infrastructure and built development which is not sensitive to traditional architecture and may change the visual character of the village over a period of time.</p> <p>The bridge is located to the south of Bamnoli village, where the Khadtal river passes between the administrative borders of Varsoli and Bamnoli village. It is a part of the road connecting Alibag to Mandwa.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	C (seh) - A part of the old trade route between Alibag and Rewas
2.11	Value Classification	C(she)
2.12	Recommended Grade	III

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Approx. 5.0 m from the river bed		
3.02	No. of Floors	N.A.		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition

3.03	Structural System	The bridge is a Load bearing structure constructed with segmental stone arches supported over stone piers.	The bridge shows a signs of aging but is in a stable condition.	Minor Repair
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	The bridge is constructed as a load bearing structure having piers and arches in exposed dressed black basalt stone masonry. The external surface of the arches is finished in cement plaster as a band in elevation.	The stone masonry is intact but has weathered over the period. Minor Ficus plant growth is seen in the stone masonry joints at few places. Salt formation is also visible in many parts of the wall.	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	The bridge top above the arches is filled with basalt stone masonry over which an RCC slab is laid which is finished with asphalt	Regular asphalting is done.	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	The bridge has five arched openings.	The arch openings are structurally intact. But the stone masonry of the arch and piers has weathered considerably.	Minor Repair
3.09	Roof	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Exposed dressed black basalt stone masonry.	The stone masonry has weathered considerably.	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	None	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	None	Not applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	None	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	None	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)	None	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Form: Unaltered original form Structure: Surface layer of RCC slab is a later addition.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The bridge is fairly maintained.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Green Zone-G1
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The bridge is on the main road connecting Alibag and Mandwa. It carries heavy traffic. Many of such masonry bridges are being replaced with new RCC bridges. It is likely that this bridge will also face a similar fate.
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Gazette reference: http://raigad.nic.in/DG/1883/appendix_r.html#4 http://raigad.nic.in/DG/1883/trade_routes.html#5
	WebSites	http://raigad.nic.in/DG/1883/appendix_r.html#4 http://raigad.nic.in/DG/1883/trade_routes.html#5
	Persons	None

Images

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 016-A-Chari-03-Patil House

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	016-A-Chari-03-Patil House
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Alibag
	City	
	Ward	
	Village	Chari
	Identification	016AChari03
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Al-Ch-016AChari03
1.04	CS No	3
1.05	Street Name 1	Main village street
1.06	Street Name 2	NA
1.07	Area / Locality	Chari village
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	402108
1.10	Current Owner	Freehold
1.11	Type of Owner	Private
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Owner occupied
1.13	Current Use	Occupied as a private residence owned by a joint family.
1.14	Type of Use	Residential
1.15	Age	100 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 40,000 Sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 324 Sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Major Repair
1.19	Grade	III
1.20	Brief Detail	<p>This residential building adheres to the simplicity of traditional coastal architecture.</p> <p>It is a discreet, well proportioned ground + one upper storied building with central pyramidal sloping roof above the upper floor and lean to roof on the verandas on the ground floor. The size and scale of the building is bigger than the average traditional residential house in the village, yet blends with its natural surroundings. It has its distinct identity due to its upper floor. Locally such a house is termed as madiche ghar (two storied house). (photo no. 001, 002, 003, 004 and 005)</p>
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-05-13

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Built around mid-19th century
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	Additions to the main structure in the 20th century.

2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	A shop has been added to the southeast corner of the premises touching the existing building. Some service spaces such as bathrooms / wash area have been added at ground floor on the east face of the building.
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Patkar House (Savkar house)
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Private residence
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>The Wada architecture in Maharashtra is a distinctive style for residential architecture & lifestyle of the upper class. The style is an amalgamation of architectural features from Mughal, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Persian mansions which evolved during Peshwa period (1740-1850) and was in practice till late 19th century. Even residences built in the early 20th century reflect the wada architecture though not in its pure form.</p> <p>Local materials, construction techniques & occupation based improvisations saw a distinct climate-responsive domestic or residential architecture style unique to the bio-geographical regions of Maharashtra. Patil house is among such examples which showcases blend of various influences blended with practical requisites.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>The traditional residential enclaves such as Haveli, Wada or similar houses are important socio-cultural units in Indian subcontinent. They reflect social fabric of the community. These are examples of the 18th century houses whose planning reflects domestic life, family structure and social life of the people of bygone era.</p> <p>This house is a typical design of an affluent class / Savkar. residence. It is a part of the neighborhood of savkar and brahmin community. Post the Tenancy Act (kul kayada) many savkars lost their properties to their local tenants. This Patil house which was earlier owned by a savkar is one of the few survivors of that period which marks the important period of socio- economic transition in India.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>A regional domestic style of wada architecture in Konkan region typically consists of a large main structure of one or two storey with group of rooms arranged around central living room called maajghar; front and rear lowered aisles known as padavi; adjacent set of rooms that included kitchen, storage, maternity room, devghar etc. The main structure would be surrounded by prominent entrance gate, cattle shed, servant's quarters, granary and a personal religious place such as tulsi vrundawan.</p> <p>Patil house is one of such examples. However it is a local version of this style which adheres to the simplicity of traditional coastal architecture.</p> <p>It is a discreet, well proportioned ground + one upper storied building. It is a load bearing structure with central pyramidal sloping roof above the upper floor and lean to roof on the verandahs on the ground floor. The size and scale of the building is bigger than the average traditional residential house in the village, yet blends with its natural surroundings. It has its distinct identity due to its upper floor. Locally such a house is termed as madiche ghar (two storied house). (photo no. 001, 002, 003, 004 and 005)</p> <p>These type of houses are bigger and more expensive and generally owned by affluent individuals known as savkars (landlord / kul). Hence 'madiche ghar' is symbolically associated with the affluent class.</p> <p>The plan is simple. The ground and the upper floor have central rooms around which verandas or balconies are arranged with grilles or large windows.</p> <p>The central square on the ground floor acts as the formal living room. The surrounding verandahs acted as extensions to this core with interconnecting doors or openings. The main formal entrance is from the verandah facing the street thus acting as an entrance verandah. The verandas on the sides act as extensions / passages or sometimes as semi-enclosed ancillary rooms such as a home-office or store. The verandah at the extreme end is used as a kitchen and for other services. The central room on the upper floor acts as a private room with verandahs / balconies around it.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location : 72°58'16.58" E, 18°42'00.99" N</p> <p>Chari is an inland village centrally located in the MMR of Alibag taluka. It is off the Pen-Wadakhal - Alibag road NH 4B by 2 km from the junction west of Pezari village. Pezari village is 14 km from Alibag on NH 4B. The terrain is primarily flat consisting of numerous wadis or settlements surrounded by agricultural land.</p> <p>Paddy cultivation is the traditional occupation of this village. Located away from the coast and primarily of agricultural nature, this village is not affected by external influences. However the village population has increased exponentially which has lead to redevelopment of residences at a scale which is not appropriate to traditional architecture and may change the visual character of the village over a period of time.</p> <p>Patil house is located on a village street 500 meters off the road from Pezari near Ram Mandir. The house has its own wadi admeasuring approximately 200 m x 200 m. The house is located in the gaathan area amidst a neighbourhood of Brahmin community approx 5.0 m away from the existing street boundary. The street is about 4.0 m wide and leads from the northern part of the village to its southern satellite settlements.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>A (arc) - Madiche ghar, the house with an upper floor, is an almost well preserved example of traditional architecture of the affluent class.</p> <p>C (seh) - The Patil house which was earlier owned by a savkar is one of the few survivors of an important socio-economic period in India.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),C(she)
2.12	Recommended Grade	III

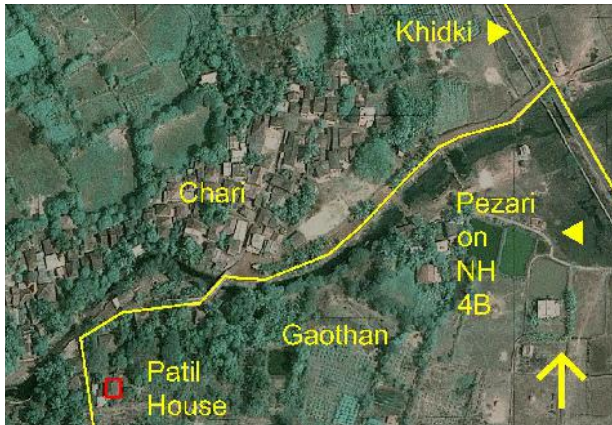
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Approx. 8 m till the ridge.		
3.02	No. of Floors	ground+1 upper storey		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	The house (18 m x 18 m in plan) is a composite structure with wooden post and beam frame and load bearing walls. The wooden posts are embedded in black basalt stone chairs which form part of the plinth.	The house shows signs of aging but is in a stable condition.	Minor Repair
3.04	Plinth	The plinth is made of dressed black basalt stone masonry and is approx. 0.75 m in height.	The stone plinth and top moulding show signs of aging but are in intact condition.	Minor Repair
3.05	Walls	The walls are in load bearing brick masonry finished with lime plaster both internally and externally.	The joints between masonry wall and wooden posts are opened up at few places. External plaster on the walls has stripped off due to weathering at many places thus exposing the brick masonry. Rising dampness is observed in the masonry at the plinth level.	Major Repair
3.06	Floors	The ground floor is finished in IPS on the consolidated earthen base. The first floor has wooden boarding over wooden joists and beams finished with IPS.	Due to lack of regular maintenance, flooring has cracked and chipped off at several places. Wooden ceiling of the ground floor is sagging due weight of the first floor flooring.	Major Repair
3.07	Stairs	A straight flight wooden staircase located to the north of the building connects the entrance verandah on the ground floor to the verandah on the first floor. The staircase has wooden treads and risers and a carved handrail supported on wooden posts. Carved wooden newel posts decorate both the ends of the staircase. The staircase climbs internal height of about 4 m. (photo no.012, 016).	It is in fairly good condition but lacks regular maintenance.	Good
3.08	Openings	The large external openings to the verandahs and balconies have vertical wrought iron bars embedded within the wooden frame. The whole house has a large number of doors, windows and grills, facilitating natural light and ventilation. All the door frames are in teakwood. Most of them have wooden double panel shutters. The internal doors have similar design except that they have large ventilators above with vertical wrought iron bars embedded in their wooden frames. Window sizes vary but have similar design. (photo no.015) The French windows on the first floor are one of the distinctive features of this house. These windows are large and about 1.8 m in height. The window has a wooden frame split in two parts by a mullion in between. Both the halves have individual double shutters and a grill is located within the frame of the lower opening. Internally these window openings have a semi circular arch built into the walls. (photo no.013, 015)	The teak wood doors and windows are structurally in good condition but are painted with abominable oil paint. Regular maintenance is lacking. Many of the wrought iron bars of the windows are rusted.	Major Repair

3.09	Roof	The roof has wooden trusses and is covered with Mangalore tiles. A central pyramidal roof covers the first floor, whereas the verandahs on the ground floor have simple lean to roof with wide overhangs over the external walls. A simple wooden fascia runs along the periphery of the roof.	Roof of the main house is in stable condition but has not been cleaned and repaired for many years. Moss and lichen growth was observed on lower ends of the ridges. The fascia board has weathered considerably and is broken at many places.	Major Repair
3.10	Articulation	The external wall face is decorated with columns in stucco with simple detailing influenced by colonial style of architecture. (photo no.001) Internal face of the walls have niches placed at regular intervals. The paint-work of interiors on the first floor is worth noticing because of its decorative style. (photo no. 009, 010, 011, 013)	Due to inadequate maintenance and also due to misuse the elegant features are deteriorating and may vanish over the period.	Major Repair
3.11	Finishes	Walls: Lime plaster with paint. Flooring: IPS Doors + Windows: Teakwood oil painted	Traditional finishes such as lime plaster, wooden polishing and cow dung flooring are totally replaced by cement plaster, oil paint and IPS flooring. But these finishes also have deteriorated.	Major Repair
3.12	Furniture	Nothing of significance.	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	The whole property is demarcated by a simple brick compound wall finished in cement plaster and paint.	The compound wall is stable but lacks maintenance.	Minor Repair
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	None	Not applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	Natural / Artificial	None	Good
3.16	Ventilation	Natural / Artificial	Few of the ventilator openings are either blocked or not used regularly.	Minor Repair
3.17	Electricity	MSEB	None	Good
3.18	Water Supply	The house has a private well.	Supply lines are in need of regular maintenance.	Minor Repair
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Satisfactory	None	Good
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	<p>Form: The original form of the building is maintained except a few additions and alterations.</p> <p>A shop has been added to the southeast corner of the premises touching the existing building. Some service spaces such as bathrooms / wash area have been added on the ground floor on the east face of the building.</p> <p>Structure: The original structure remains unaltered externally but has undergone many internal addition and alterations to suit the user's needs.</p> <p>Articulation & Finishes: The floor which was originally hand compacted earth finished with a cattle dung slurry is now changed to IPS.</p>		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The house is structurally stable and its overall maintenance needs attention.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Major Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Green Zone-G2
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The village street abuts the Patil house premises on its west which may be affected by road widening
4.03	Additional Notes	This house is partially closed due to family disputes. Hence entry to the central core and many rooms was not available and interior details could not be recorded.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	None
	WebSites	None
	Persons	Mahadev Sakharam Patil, resident of the house was interviewed.



Google Location Map



001 Street view- North West corner of Patil house



002 Street view- South West corner of the house



003 West verandah at the ground floor



004 North East corner view



005 East view



006 Entrance door in the verandah



007 Verandah grill



008 Interior view of the entrance verandah



009 Staircase corridor on the first floor



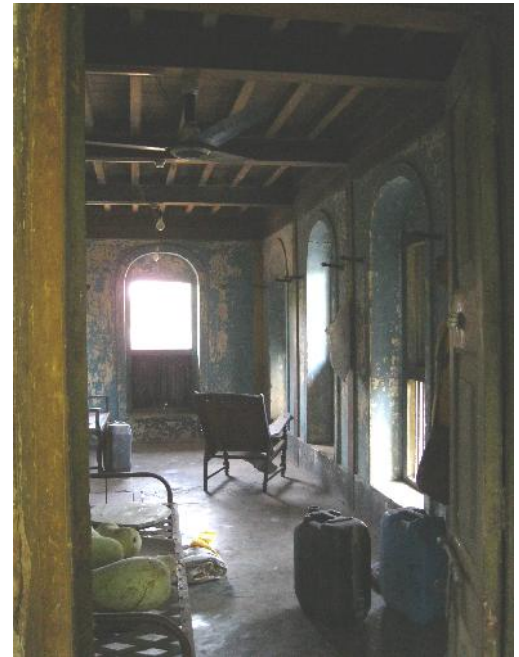
010 Window and konada (niche) in the West side wall of the first floor verandah with the painted ornamental motifs



011 Painted motif band on the first floor verandah walls



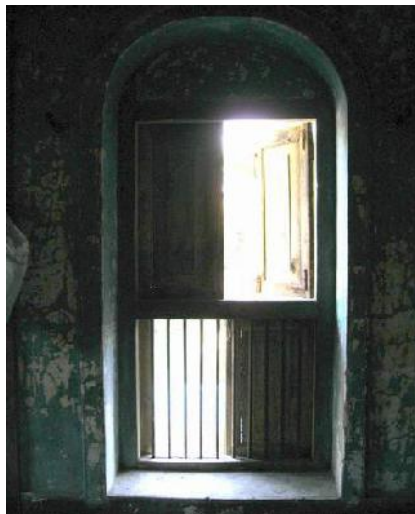
012 Internal staircase with the wooden railing and ornate newel post



013 West verandah on the first floor- Internal view "A"



014 Typical wooden door with double shutter and ventilator above



015 Typical window in first floor verandah



016 Wooden staircase view from the ground floor

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 022-A-Dhokawade-01-Dhokawade Water Tank

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	022-A-Dhokawade-01-Dhokawade Water Tank
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehshil	Alibag
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Dhokawade
	Identification	022 A Dhokawade 01 Dhokawade Water Tank
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Al-Dh-022_A_Dhokawade_01_Dhokawade_Tank
1.04	CS No	NA
1.05	Street Name 1	Alibag Mandava road
1.06	Street Name 2	Road leading to village Dhokawade
1.07	Area / Locality	Dhokawade village
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Mandava jetty
1.09	Pin Code	402205
1.10	Current Owner	Grampanchayat
1.11	Type of Owner	Local Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	NA
1.13	Current Use	Water body used for domestic and cultural use
1.14	Type of Use	Recreational, religious and domestic.
1.15	Age	Not known
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	36000 sq m (44000 sq m inclusive of peripheral road and green belt.
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	36000 sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	IE
1.20	Brief Detail	This natural water body is roughly rectangular in shape. It has a peripheral road all around with a dense green belt.
1.21	Date of Recording	2009-11-13

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Not known
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	20th century
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	The form of tank is unaltered but at some places chain-link fencing has been added above embankment wall.
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Not known
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Religious and Cultural water body.

2.06	Historical Significance	<p>Raigad district, within and beyond MMR boundaries, has a large number of water bodies - lakes, ponds, tanks, wells and step-wells. It seems that the rainwater and surface water conservation has been the tradition of this region. This could be due to low groundwater availability or salinity concerns in the coastal villages and swift run-off during the monsoon months due to steep terrain.</p> <p>This trend of preserving natural water bodies and constructing new ones seems to have originated during the Peshwa period as part of socio-political responsibilities. Later this trend continued during the British rule and almost vanished post-Independence.</p> <p>Considering the global water shortage and struggles of today, these water bodies need to be protected and revived. The Dhokawade tank is an integral part of this water conservation legacy of Raigad district and an important natural heritage which deserves conservation.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>The water bodies were mostly associated with religious and cultural buildings. They were an integral part of the rituals, traditions and folklore. These water bodies were also witness to social change through history.</p> <p>Customs and stories make it sacrosanct, thus maintaining a tangible link between the community and the natural world around it.</p> <p>These water tanks were created as complementary source to the existing wells supplying fresh water. Most of these water bodies are natural with green surroundings and support the indigenous flora - fauna. They play an important role in nature conservation and hence are of socio-cultural importance. They are also one of the scenic places in villages and have high recreation value through generations.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>During the 16th century the main occupation of the majority population was farming and these farms were spread around the main village. The Maratha rulers encouraged digging of wells and also sponsored the creation of public water bodies and reservoirs. These were called in Marathi as 'Gav Tale'. Examples of such village tanks and ponds are found in majority of the villages in the Konkan belt.</p> <p>Dhokawade water tank is a similar water body on the outskirts of Dhokawade village. It is a natural water body, roughly rectangular in shape. It admeasures approx. 200 m x 180 m and is about 6 m deep. (refer photo no. 001, 005, 006)</p> <p>The tank embankment is protected by a stone bund wall. It has a peripheral road all around with a dense green belt of approx. 10 m width (refer photo no. 002 and 003)</p> <p>The surrounding trees add to the scenic beauty of the tank thus creating serene environment. The tank and neighbouring Goteswar Mandir together create a sacred identity for the village.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location : 72°53'06.76" E, 18°46'09.69" N</p> <p>Dhokawade is a small village located in the interiors of the northern fringes of the MMR of Alibag. It is off the Alibag - Mandawa road by approximately 1 km to the west of Mandawa jetty. It is approximately 4 km south of Mandawa jetty which is directly connected to Mumbai harbour.</p> <p>The terrain is primarily flat and the village is surrounded by agricultural land. The village has a lot of natural vegetation. The village is formed of many scattered settlements and the traditional occupation of its residents is agriculture, horticulture and fishing. A calm and nonchalant lifestyle is the characteristic of this village.</p> <p>Although away from the coast its proximity to Mandawa and a picturesque coastal village like Sasavane has attracted many city dwellers. A large number of village properties are owned by non-residents from Mumbai and other cities who maintain these properties as farm houses. The village population has increased exponentially which has led to the redevelopment of residences to the scale not appropriate to the traditional architecture and therefore may change the visual character of the village and its natural greenery over a period of time.</p> <p>The water tank is located on the northern outskirts of the village. It is mostly surrounded by agricultural land on all the sides. A few residential plots have also sprung up along some parts of the periphery across the road. The Goteswar Mandir is on its northern periphery. (refer photo no. 004)</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>I (sce), Natural Heritage - A natural water body fed with live springs and surrounded by indigenous vegetation add to the natural beauty of the place creating a distinct waterfront area for cultural activity and recreation.</p> <p>The tank is an example of traditional water conservation strategy. It is an important element of service infrastructure for the community. The natural terrestrial and aquatic flora and fauna provides value additions to its heritage character. Such water bodies help conservation of biodiversity in the region.</p> <p>Water tanks are rain water catchments and help in maintaining the ground water table and recharging of village wells. They help in improvement of micro climate of the region and help peripheral agriculture / horticulture.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	I(sce)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IE

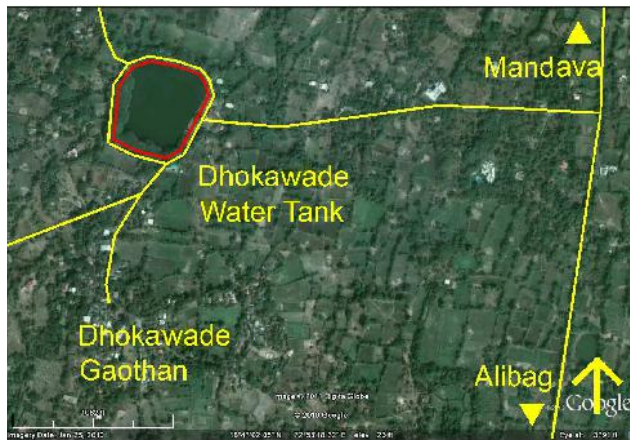
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Approximately 6 m deep		
3.02	No. of Floors	Not applicable		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Embankment wall is in load bearing black basalt stone.	The stone masonry is intact.	Good
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	The tank has peripheral retaining walls in coursed, dressed black basalt stone masonry.	The stone masonry is intact.	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	The peripheral road acts as a boundary of the tank.	Area of the tank may be affected by road widening.	Good
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	A recently renovated Goteswar Mandir abuts the tank on its north. The lake is surrounded by dense natural vegetation.	The tank and Mandir together have a sacred identity for the village and hence the tank is spared from the reclamation. It may get filled in future under the development pressure.	Good
3.15	Lighting	None	None	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	None	None	-
3.18	Water Supply	A natural water body fed with live springs and rainwater collected during the rainy season.	If not maintained regularly the excessive weed growth could affect the water body. The water may get contaminated due to lack of regular cleaning and maintenance.	Minor Repair
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	At some places chain-link fencing has been added above the embankment wall.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The tank is fairly maintained.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: RTZ
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	A peripheral road marks the boundary of the tank. This road is a part of the road linking the village to main Alibag - Mandawa road and also to Sasavane village and the tank may be affected by road widening. The tank is regularly used for cleaning (washing clothes, vehicles, etc) and religious activities (Idol immersion) which pollute the tank and its aquatic and surrounding terrestrial ecosystems.
4.03	Additional Notes	Large number of the villages listed in the MMR Alibag region for this heritage survey have fresh water bodies. Most of them are natural with green periphery forming an integral part of the rural ecosystem.
4.04	References	

	Books/Documents	None
	WebSites	None
	Persons	None



Google Location Map



001 General view of the tank



002 Peripheral road along Western bank



003 Peripheral road along Southern bank



004 Goteswar Mandir



005 View of the lake looking towards North



006 View of the lake looking towards South

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 032-A-Hashiware-01-Navigation Beacon

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	032-A-Hashiware-01-Navigation Beacon
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Alibag
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Hashiware
	Identification	032 A Hashiware 01 Navigation Beacon
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-AI-NA-NA-Ha-032_A_Hashiware_01_Navigation_Beacon
1.04	CS No	292
1.05	Street Name 1	Dirt track from Hashiware village
1.06	Street Name 2	None
1.07	Area / Locality	Hillock to the west of Hashiware village. This hillock forms the northeastern flank of the Kankeshwar range of hills.
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	402201
1.10	Current Owner	Maharashtra Maritime Board
1.11	Type of Owner	State Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	NA
1.13	Current Use	None
1.14	Type of Use	Utility
1.15	Age	Approximately 200 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	20 sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	I
1.20	Brief Detail	The tower is located at the top of the hillock and rises sharply above the surrounding dense scrub vegetation. (photo no.001) The tower is reminiscent of maritime architecture (like a light house) in Alibag region.
1.21	Date of Recording	2009-11-13

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	The Navigation Beacon was built in the 18th century.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None

2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Hashiware Navigation Beacon
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Navigation beacon
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>Waterways was a chief mode of transport facilitating trade before the development of internal infrastructure like roads and bridges. The maritime trade was highly active in this region during the early 18th century. The navigation between the sea and the creeks / rivers was difficult in early days. These navigation beacons were constructed to assist / guide navigation.</p> <p>The naval beacon at Hashiware was constructed to guide the vessels navigating between the ocean and Dharamtar / Amba river.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	The beacon was developed to facilitate the maritime trade in this coastal region. In the times when no other modes of communication were available, these navigational beacons must have had a very strong socio-cultural relevance.
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>The tower is reminiscent of maritime architecture. The tower although placed on a relatively small hillock, it is strategically located so that it is distinctly visible from the sea, across the harbour and the surrounding region. The top of the tower commands excellent view in all directions e.g. Gharapuri, Karanje, Rewas and Uran to the north, Dharamtar creek / Amba river and Karnala fort to the east, Kankeshwar to the south, Mandwa to the nNorthwest.</p> <p>The tower is a simple cylindrical load bearing structure constructed in black basalt stone masonry with an outer diameter of about 4 m, inner diameter of 3 m and the height of approximately 15 m.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location : 72°56'06.49" E, 18°46'13.03" N</p> <p>Hashiware is a small village located along the coast on the northeastern fringe of Alibag taluka of MMR. It is off the main Pen - Wadkhal - Alibag road NH4B by 8.5 km via Karle khind. The terrain is primarily flat with agricultural land to its north and south and marshy land to its east. The traditional occupation of its residents is agriculture and fishing.</p> <p>A calm unhurried lifestyle remains a marked character of this village. Located in a relatively remote region of Alibag taluka it does not attract tourists or city dwellers. However the village population has increased exponentially which has led to redevelopment which is not appropriate to traditional architecture and may change the visual character of the village over a period of time.</p> <p>The navigation beacon is located on a hillock to the west of Hashiware village. This hillock forms the northeastern flank of the Kankeshwar range of hills. It is accessed only by a foot track starting at the northern outskirts of the village leading westwards through scrub vegetation. A stretch of about 3 km with gradual ascend leads to the top of the hillock where this beacon tower is located. It is at a height of about 180 m above MSL.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>The Beacon is now abandoned as its original use is defunct. However it is an important link in the history of navigation and also the economic history of the surrounding region. The structure definitely needs preservation maybe through re-use, so that it is not totally lost to the future generations.</p> <p>A similar naval beacon exists near Mandwa jetty which would guide the vessels navigating through Dharamtar / Amba river.</p> <p>A (his) - A navigation beacon for guiding vessels especially during the day time. The beacon guided not only the large vessels, but also small boats supporting the fishing occupation of the region.</p> <p>C (seh) - An important part of maritime trade and history. The beacons have become redundant as far as their original usage but are important milestones in socioeconomic history.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(his),C(she)
2.12	Recommended Grade	I

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Approx. 15 m		
3.02	No. of Floors	NA		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	The tower is constructed as a load bearing structure with roughly dressed ashlar masonry.	The tower shows a signs of aging but is in a stable condition.	Good
3.04	Plinth	The tower beacon has a circular plinth of black basalt stone 0.15 m high above the surrounding ground level.	Vegetation growth surrounding the plinth is harmful for the structure.	Good

3.05	Walls	The entire tower is in exposed dressed ashlar masonry. The tower is hollow from within and the wall thickness is about 0.50 m. The top has a projected rim in stone.	Minor Ficus plant growth is seen near the joint of the rim and wall of the tower. Salt formation is also visible in many parts of the wall.	Good
3.06	Floors	The floor at the base of the tower was probably made up of cobbled black basalt stones (photo no.007)	Original flooring is not visible currently because it is covered with sand.	Major Repair
3.07	Stairs	Cast iron rungs are embedded on the inner face of the tower which act as a ladder leading to the top of the tower. (photo no.003, 004)	Cast iron rungs are in corroded condition.	Minor Repair
3.08	Openings	The tower is accessed by a single rectangular opening placed at a height of about 2 m from the surrounding ground level. It is approached by cast iron rungs embedded on the outer face of the wall.	None	Good
3.09	Roof	The tower is an open to sky structure and has no roof (Photo no.004)	Not applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	None	There is no significant articulation. However the tower culminates into a rim. It is made up of simple stone moulding.	-
3.11	Finishes	Walls - Roughly dressed ashlar masonry	Walls have white oil paint stains on the exterior. The stone masonry has weathered considerably.	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	None	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	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	None	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	None	Not applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	None	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Form: Original form unaltered Structure: Original structure unaltered		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The tower is in abandoned state.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	Green Zone-G2
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The structure is located on a hillock away from any immediate human settlement. Private properties around it will soon be developed which may affect its access and whose built forms may be contradictory to the visual form of the tower.
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	E-edition Kolaba district 2006- http://www.maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/KOLABA/home.html
	WebSites	None
	Persons	None



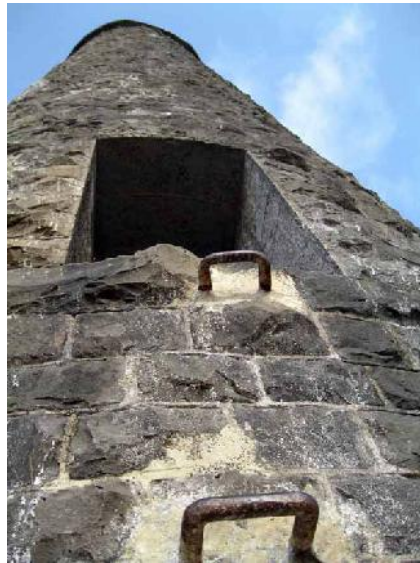
Google Location Map



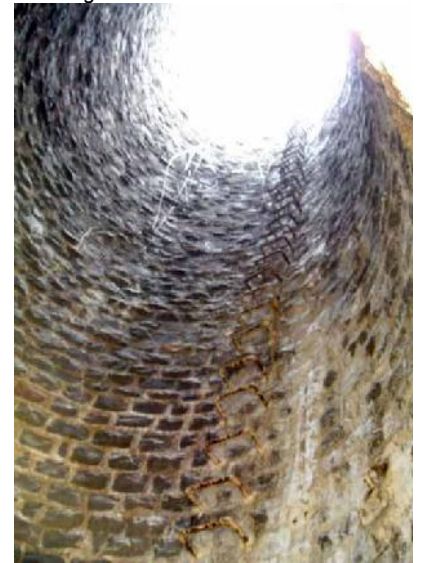
001 North West view of Navigation beacon from foothills



002 Exterior view of the tower



003 Access to the opening



004 Internal view



005 Tower entrance and the surrounding terrain



006 Rim of the tower



007 Internal floor



008 View towards North East (Mandwa and Arabian sea beyond)



009 Rewas and Karanja hill



010 Hashiware village



011 Kankeshwar hills

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 032-A-Hashiware-02-Hashiware Water Tank

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	032-A-Hashiware-02-Hashiware Water Tank
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Alibag
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Hashiware
	Identification	032 A Hashiware 02 Hashiware Water Tank
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-AI-NA-NA-Ha-032_A_Hashiware_02_Water_Tank
1.04	CS No	292
1.05	Street Name 1	Rewas - Karle Khind road
1.06	Street Name 2	None
1.07	Area / Locality	Hashiware Village
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	402201
1.10	Current Owner	Grampanchayat
1.11	Type of Owner	Local Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	NA
1.13	Current Use	Water body used for domestic and cultural use
1.14	Type of Use	Recreational and domestic
1.15	Age	NA
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	4000 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	4000 sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	IE
1.20	Brief Detail	<p>Hashiware water tank is a natural water body on the western outskirts of Hashiware village. It is roughly pentagonal in shape.</p> <p>The tank embankment is protected by a bund wall. A well is located on its southern fringe and its eastern periphery is lined with large trees.</p>
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-05-13

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Not known
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	Periphery and western boundary.
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	A bund wall added all along its periphery without any alterations in the form of the lake. Ghat is constructed along its western boundary abutting the road (refer photo no. 005 and 006)

2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Hashiware Tank
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	In use as domestic and recreational water body
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>Raigad district, within and beyond MMR boundaries, has a large number of water bodies - lakes, ponds, tanks and wells - step wells. It seems rainwater and surface water conservation through collection has been a tradition of this region. This could be possibly due to low ground-water availability or salinity concerns in the coastal villages. This trend of preserving natural water bodies and constructing new ones seems to have originated during the Peshwa period as part of socio-political responsibilities and patronage. Later this trend seems to have continued during the British rule and died during the Independence struggle.</p> <p>Considering the water shortage and struggles of today, these water bodies need to be protected and revived. The Hashiware water tank is an integral part of this water conservation legacy of Raigad district and an important natural heritage and hence deserves conservation.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>The water bodies were mostly associated with religious and cultural buildings. They were an integral part of the rituals, traditions and folklore. These water bodies were also witness to social change through history.</p> <p>Customs and stories make it sacrosanct, thus maintaining a tangible link between the community and the natural world around it.</p> <p>These water tanks were created as complementary source to the existing wells supplying fresh water. Most of these water bodies are natural with green surroundings and support the indigenous flora - fauna. They play an important role in nature conservation, forming an integral part of the rural ecosystem and hence are of socio-cultural importance. They are also one of the scenic places in the villages and have high recreation value through generations.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>During 16th century and even before that, main occupation of the majority population was farming and these farms were spread around the main village. The Maratha rulers encouraged digging of wells as well as funded such public water tanks and reservoirs. These were called in Marathi as 'Gav Tale'. Many times, the local Jahgirdar also built large water bodies for the use of the villages. Examples of such village tanks, lakes and ponds are found in majority of villages situated in the Konkan belt.</p> <p>Hashiware water tank is a similar water body on the outskirts of Hashiware village. This natural water body is roughly pentagonal in shape. It admeasures approx. 80 m x 60 m across its center and is about 3 to 4 m deep. (refer photo no. 001 and 002) The tank embankment is protected by a bund wall. A circular well in the stone masonry is located on southern fringe of the tank. The well is in regular use by the villagers for water (refer photo no. 004). A newly constructed ghat steps down to the tank from its West side.</p> <p>Dense natural vegetation surrounds the tank creating a serene ambiance.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location : 72°56'33.36" E, 18°46'06.34" N</p> <p>Hashiware is a small village located along the coast on the North-East fringes of MMR Alibag region. It is off the main Pen - Wadakhil - Alibag road NH 4B and 8.5 km away via Karle khind. The Amba river is about 3.5 km from Hashiware village.</p> <p>It is located between the foothills of the Kankeshwar range of hills at its West and Rewas mangroves near the mouth of the Amba river on its East. The terrain is primarily flat but with a diverse combination of the land. Agricultural land is located towards its North and South whereas marshy land is to its East. The traditional occupation of its residents is agriculture and fishing.</p> <p>The calm and nonchalant lifestyle remains a marked character of this village. Being located in a relatively remote location of Alibag taluka, it does not attract tourists or city dwellers. However the village population has increased exponentially which has led to redevelopment of residences at a scale. The development is not sensitive to or not in keeping with to traditional architecture therefore, the visual character of the village may change over a period of time.</p> <p>The water tank is located on the North- West outskirts of the village. It is situated at the junction of the Rewas - Karle khind road and the road leading into Hashiware village. It is surrounded by residential plots on all the sides.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>The tank is an example of traditional water conservation strategy. It is an important element of service infrastructure for the community. The natural terrestrial and aquatic flora-fauna provides value additions to its heritage character. Such waterbodies help conservation of biodiversity in the region.</p> <p>The water tanks are rain water catchments and help in maintaining the ground water table and recharging of the village wells. They help in improvement of micro climate of the region and help peripheral agriculture / horticulture.</p> <p>I (sce), Natural Heritage - A natural water body fed with live springs and surrounded by indigenous vegetation add to the natural beauty of the place creating a distinct waterfront area for cultural activity and recreation.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	I(sce)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IE

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Approx. 5 to 6 m deep		
3.02	No. of Floors	Not applicable		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Embankment wall is in load bearing black basalt stone.	The stone masonry is intact but has weathered over the period.	Minor Repair
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	The tank has peripheral retaining walls in coursed and dressed black basalt stone masonry.	The stone masonry is intact but has weathered over the period.	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.07	Stairs	New ghat has been constructed on western side of the tank. Nine steps have been constructed on southern side of the tank.	Ghat and steps have been constructed in later period without taking into consideration traditional water tank architecture.	Good
3.08	Openings	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.09	Roof	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Embankment wall is in black basalt stone masonry.	The stone surface has weathered due to lack of maintenance.	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	The peripheral bund wall in random rubble stone masonry acts as its boundary.	The stone masonry wall is intact. Plastered top of the wall is not maintained.	Minor Repair
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	A well on its southern fringe is constructed out of dressed black basalt stone and is in regular use by the villagers for water (refer photo no. 004) Large trees are located on its eastern periphery along the road leading into the village (refer photo no. 003)	The tank can get filled up in future under the development pressure.	Good
3.15	Lighting	None	None	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	None	None	-
3.18	Water Supply	A natural water body fed with live springs and rainwater collected during the rainy season.	If not maintained the excessive weed growth could kill the water body. The water can get contaminated due to lack of regular cleaning and maintenance.	Minor Repair
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Ghat has been constructed along its western boundary abutting the road (refer photo no. 005 and 006)		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The tank is fairly maintained.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Green Zone-G2
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4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	<p>The main Rewas - Karle khind road abuts the tank on its West, and the tank may be affected by road widening</p> <p>The tank is regularly used for cleaning (washing clothes, vehicles, etc) and religious activities (Idol immersion) which pollute the tank and its aquatic and surrounding terrestrial ecosystems.</p>
4.03	Additional Notes	Large number of the villages listed in the MMR Alibag region for this heritage survey have fresh water bodies. Most of them are natural with green periphery forming an integral part of the rural ecosystem.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	None
	WebSites	None
	Persons	None



Google Location Map



001 West view from the road



002 Panoramic view of the tank



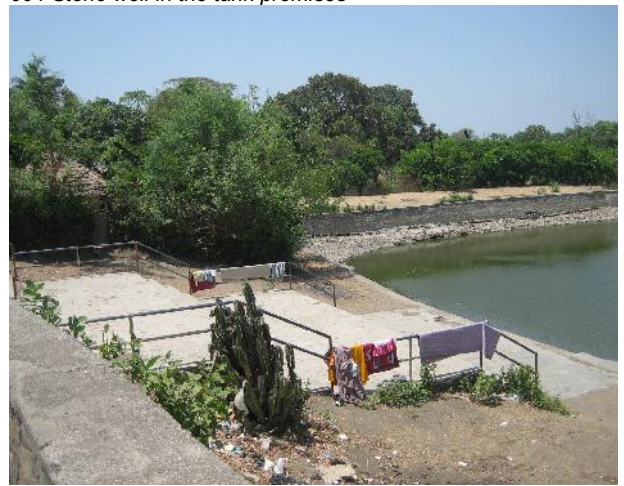
003 Big tree on its Eastern bank



004 Stone well in the tank premises



005 Rewas Karle khind road on West of the tank



006 Newly constructed ghat on West bank of the tank

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 035-A-Kankeshwar-01-Kankeshwar Mandir and Devrai Precinct

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	035-A-Kankeshwar-01-Kankeshwar Mandir and Devrai Precinct
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Alibag
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Mapgaon
	Identification	035 A Kankeshwar 01 Kankeshwar Mandir and Devrai Precinct
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-AI-NA-NA-Ma-035_A_Kankeshwar_01_Kankeshwar_Mandir_Complex_and_Devrai_Precinct
1.04	CS No	1/1
1.05	Street Name 1	Foot track from village Mapgaon
1.06	Street Name 2	Foot tracks from other villages at the foothills of the Kankeshwar range
1.07	Area / Locality	Kankeshwar hill range
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	402201
1.10	Current Owner	Kankeshwar Devasthan Trust, Forest Department
1.11	Type of Owner	Trust
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Owner occupied
1.13	Current Use	Worship, Tourism, Ecology
1.14	Type of Use	Religious
1.15	Age	Various structures ranging from 900 to 300 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Complex + Devrai 21 sq km
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 1 sq km (includes pathway, main complex and satellite locations)
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	Precinct
1.20	Brief Detail	<p>Kankeshwar Mandir Complex including Kankeshwar Devrai is one of the finest examples of religious complexes in Kokan region. The main Mandir is one of the oldest examples of the true and developed Bhumija form of Architecture. Ancillary shrines, water bodies, pathways are integral part of this ancient sacred grove (Devrai).</p> <p>The main Kanakeshwar Mandir forms the centre of the Devrai. Ancillary shrines and water bodies are situated in the vicinity of this Mandir.</p> <p>The main Mandir complex comprises of the main Kankeshwar Shiv Mandir, a central octagonal kalyani (pushkarini), Kundeshwar Mandir, Mankeshwar mandir, Rameshwar Mandir, Vishnu Mandir and four smaller subsidiary shrines in the vicinity of the kalyani / pushkarini. Other sacred places such as Bramhakunda, Gomukh, Paleshwar Mandir are located in the Devrai, along the pathway leading to the main complex.</p>
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-12-02

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	The structures in the precinct were built in the period starting from the 11th century to the 18th century.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	20th century: Ancillary spaces and fencing around the Pushkarni.
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	A sabhamandap has been added to the main mandir. A protective wired fence has been added around the periphery of the octagonal lake.
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Kankeshwar Mandir Complex and Devrai (Sacred grove)
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Worship, Ecology
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>This is the only religious complex in the entire Raigad MMR in Hemadpanthi / Chalukya style of temple architecture.</p> <p>Devrai (sacred groves) have existed in India from time immemorial densely wooded areas venerated on religious grounds. Most sacred groves harbored perennial water source and hence formed the vital support system of many villages and also wildlife. The age-old system of every village having a temple, a tank and associated sacred grove explains the ancient method of water, soil and nature conservation. Such groves are associated with a "presiding deity".</p> <p>Kankeshwar hill is a Devrai with Knakeshwar(Shiva) being the presiding deity. It is one of the few remaining sacred groves and one of its kind in Alibag region.</p> <p>Kankeshwar Precinct is a unique historical landmark which has retained its socio-cultural importance throughout history and is a popular religious destination.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>Local art forms and folk traditions are associated with the deities of sacred groves and are an important cultural aspect closely associated with sacred traditions.</p> <p>Kankeshwar is a popular religious destination. Every year a fair is held here on Kartik Poornima. The fair is attended by a large number of villagers from the vicinity and whole Alibag region.</p>

2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>The precinct comprises of devrai (sacred grove), the Kankeshwar Shiv Mandir complex and its immediate surroundings.</p> <p>The Mandir complex comprises of the following elements</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kankeshwar Shiv mandir 2. A central octagonal kalyani / pushkarini 3. Four smaller subsidiary shrines in the vicinity of the kalyani / pushkarini: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Kundeshwar mandir b. Mankeshwar mandir c. Rameshwar mandir d. Vishnu mandir <p>This complex has three satellite locations / structures</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bhrama kund, a square kalyani / pushkarni next to the Hanuman mandir 2. A Gomukh which marks the water tank around a natural spring. 3. Paleshwar mandir <p>The Kankeshwar Mandir complex is located in the kankeshwar devrai having dense natural vegetation with dominant tree being Mango. The dense vegetation covers the mandir complex from direct view. The Mandir complex is located in a large open ground within this devrai. The paved path leads into this premises from its southeast. A natural depression at the centre of this ground forms the kalyani abutting the main kankeshwar Mandir on its west. Both of these elements form the focal point of the complex. Rest of the shrines are spread around the periphery of the kalyani along with other residential / administrative structures. The shrines are small ground-storey structures while the other structures are G / G+1 storey with sloping roofs.</p> <p>The central octagonal kalyani / pushkarini is fairly large in relation to the main mandir or the surrounding structures but proportionate to the space. It admeasures approx. 25 m in diameter and is about 12 m deep. It has a walkway around it. Steps lead into the kalyani from various points from its periphery.</p> <p>The main Kankeshwar Mandir is in Hemadpanthi / Chalukya style. It is a well proportioned, multi faceted structure. It has carved sculptures and ornate architectural and sculptural detailing in black basalt stone. It is star-shaped in plan and measures 10 m x 10 m. The Mandir reaches a height of approximately 15 m above its surrounding ground. The Mandir has a single large garbhagruha housing a shivling. It is accessed by a narrow entrance on its west.</p> <p>The Kundeshwar Mandir is a small shrine located on the northern side of the main mandir. It is a compact structure built in carved black basalt stone, although modest in comparison to the main mandir. It has a square garbhagruha with a porch / Nandi mandap on its east. The garbhagruha is square with a tiered pyramidal shikhara. It measures approx. 4 m x 4 m and about 6.50 m high at its apex from the floor. It houses a shivling and has a singular entrance on its east. The mandir has a tiered pyramidal shikhara in dressed black basalt masonry. The porch / nandi mandap is a compact structure approximately (2 m x 2 m in plan). It has two columns at the corner supporting a separate tiered pyramidal shikhara. The Nandi stands in the center almost covering the garbhagruha doorway.</p> <p>The Mankeshwar Mandir is similar to the Kundeshwar Mandir and is located to the southeast of the kalyani / pushkarini, near the entrance to the mandir complex.</p> <p>The Rameshwar Mandir is another shrine dedicated to Shiva. It is austere and without any ornamentation. It lacks the intricacy of the smaller shrines or the main Mandir largely due to the laterite stone used for its construction. It consists of a single square garbhagruha measuring 5 m X 5 m with a single entrance from the west. The Mandir has a simple pyramidal shikhara.</p> <p>The Vishnu Mandir is a replica of the Rameshwar Mandir. It is located to the north of the octagonal kalyani / pushkarini.</p> <p>Bhrama Kund is a square kalyani located next to the Hanuman Mandir. It is situated 300 m southeast of the Mandir complex and lies to the east of the paved path leading to the mandir complex within the Kankeshwar devrai. It is a fairly large structure completely surrounded by vegetation. A compound wall separates it from the surrounding vegetation. Twin entrance arches on the western boundary wall lead into the kalyani premises. The other faces have singular arches at their centres from which steps descend into the kalyani. The kalyani is built entirely in laterite stone and measures approximately 15 m x 15 m square. It descends to a depth of approximately 4 m.</p> <p>A paved path leads to the north of the mandir complex from Vishnu Mandir passing through devrai. At a distance of about 200 m lies the Gomukh. It is a rectangular water tank / cistern built around a natural spring. A stone Gomukh marks the entry point of the spring water into the tank.</p> <p>The Paleshwar Mandir is a small shrine located approximately 300 m away to the southeast of the mandir complex. It lies on the paved path leading to the mandir complex surrounded by devrai. It is austere, without any ornamentation and well proportioned. The Mandir consists of a single square garbhagruha (4 m x 4 m in plan) with a single entrance from the east. It is constructed in laterite stone.</p>
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2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location: 72°55'06.36" E, 18°44'33.07" N</p> <p>Kankeshwar is an isolated hill range located centrally in the MMR Alibag. It runs along the north - south axis dividing the region in two parts on its east and west. This hill is accessible from the villages at its foothills, although its primary access is from the village Mapgaon at its southern foot. This village is off the Pen - Alibag NH 4b by 7 km via Karle khind. The Kankeshwar mandir complex is situated at the highest point of this hill range and reaches an elevation of approximately 320 m above MSL offering a panoramic view of the surrounding region. The nearest coast / beach is at Kihim, approximately 9 km to its west. The terrain is hilly and covered with dense natural vegetation supporting good biodiversity. The total area covered by the hill range is approximately 3 km along the east - west axis and 7 km along the north - south axis, covering an area of approximately 21 Sq Km.</p> <p>The villages surrounding the Kankeshwar hill range have a primarily flat terrain surrounded by agricultural land. Paddy cultivation is the traditional occupation of its residents. Overall the region is green with natural vegetation and plantations of horticultural vegetation. A calm unhurried lifestyle remains a marked character of these picturesque villages.</p> <p>A large number of properties are now owned by the non-residents from Mumbai and other cities who develop their properties as public beach resorts / private villas with horticultural gardens. Tourism is rapidly becoming a growing industry. Besides this quite a few number of medium to large scale industries have emerged in the surrounding areas. The nearest large scale industry is a fertiliser factory setup by Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers (RCF) on the northeastern outskirts of village Thal in 1984. Thal is located at approximately 10 km to the south east of Kankeshwar.</p> <p>All of these factors have provided an alternative more lucrative means of livelihood. Most of the village population has increased exponentially which has lead to redevelopment of residences at a scale which is not appropriate to traditional architecture and has started rapidly changing the visual character of the most of the villages.</p> <p>Although Kankeshwar is a secluded hill range it is surrounded by the region rapidly undergoing transformation. The temple complex is approached only by foot tracks. The main formal foot track starts from the village Mapgaon at its southern foot. A southern saddle / ridge of the hill range ascends gradually to the top over a distance of about 2 km reaching its max. elevation of 340 m above MSL. Approximately 750 steps have been built along the saddle / ridge which lead from the foothill to the top passing through the devrai (sacred grove). This path takes approximately 1 hour to reach the top.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>The Kankeshwar Devrai (sacred grove) is an independent hill range off the Arabian coast and emerging high amidst a relatively flat landscape thus making it ecologically and geologically important. It may also be the reason why it was identified as a sacred grove and worshipped through centuries.</p> <p>A (arc) - A good example of Hemadpanthi style of architecture. The complex consists of a number of mandirs and associated built elements atop the Kankeshwar hill and sacred groove.</p> <p>A (cul) A (his) - The mandir complex dates back to the 11th century and subsequent maintenance and additions are seen throughout the ages till the Peshwas and the Angres.</p> <p>I (sce), Natural Heritage - This hill is centrally located in the MMR Alibag and has good natural vistas over the surrounding region. Apart from its religious qualities it has potential for ecotourism as well due to its devrai.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(his),A(cul),I(sce)
2.12	Recommended Grade	Precinct

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

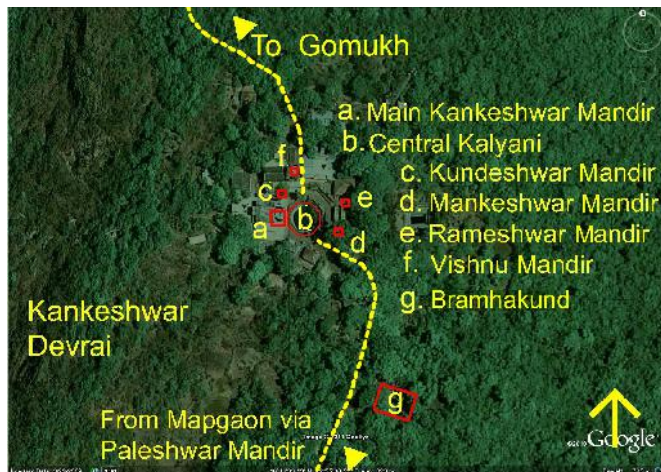
3.01	Height	Kankeshwar Devrai: Between 30 m and 340 m above MSL.		
3.02	No. of Floors	NA		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.04	Plinth	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.05	Walls	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-

3.06	Floors	The stepped pathway from the Mapgaon village to the Kanakeshwar Mandir Complex is paved with roughly dressed laterite and black basalt boulders. The pathway is approximately 4 to 5 m wide. It is protected by 0.6 m high parapet wall. The main complex is predominantly stone paved.	None	Good
3.07	Stairs	The stepped pathway has 750 stone steps. Risers are of varying height from 0.1 to 0.18 m. These steps have broad treads of varying width from 0.4 to 2 m. This is due to changing contours of the Devrai.	None	Good
3.08	Openings	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.09	Roof	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Minor Repair
3.11	Finishes	Stones used for paving are roughly dressed.	None	Good
3.12	Furniture	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	The Devrai does not have a compound wall or fencing to defines its boundary. There are free standing entrance gateways along the stepped pathway which lead towards Kankeshwar Mandir Complex.	The gateways are contemporary additions and are not well maintained. These concrete structures look alien in serene and natural environment of the Devrai.	Major Repair
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	Natural/ MSEB	None	Good
3.16	Ventilation	Natural / Artificial inside the Kankeshwar Mandir	None	Good
3.17	Electricity	MSEB	None	Good
3.18	Water Supply	Natural water tanks and wells.	Due to lack of maintenance few of these water bodies have become stagnant. Problems such as weed growth, foul odors, unpleasant tastes and clogging are causing degradation of these natural water bodies.	Minor Repair
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Natural	the precinct does not have properly planned drainage and waste management facility. Hence, human waste and garbage is disposed off in the Devrai itself. This practice is causing environmental hazards for the complex and surrounding region.	Major Repair
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	Not Applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Overall characteristic of the Devrai is unaltered. However, various additions and transformations have been carried out in the Mandir Complex. Some of these additions such as entrance gateways, built-in street furniture, application of oil paint, signage plaques, electrical installations, protective wire fence look incongruous in natural environment. These improvisations are done in the Mandir Complex are as per requisites of modern times.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The stepped pathway and various religious structures in the Devrai are maintained by the Mandir Trust. These are satisfactorily maintained in order to preserve their significance for pilgrims.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Forest Zone
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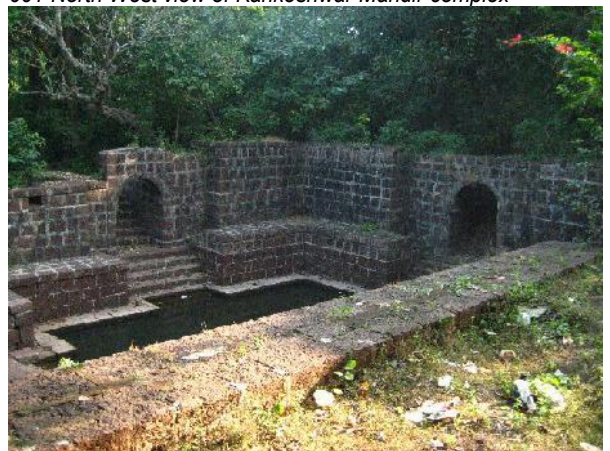
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The villages around the kankeshwar hill are rapidly undergoing the process of transformation to urbanisation and change in lifestyle. The traditional sensitivity for the protection of the devrai is lost and heavy deforestation along the foothills and heavy land encroachment are visible inspite of the hill being protected under forest zone. All of these factors have already affected the ecosystem of this isolated hill range. The modern approach towards temple restoration is likely to change the original character of the monuments. Excessive tourism may also destroy the serenity of the space.
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Book reference:Kankeshwar Devasathan Gazette reference: Kolaba District Gazetteer
	WebSites	http://maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/KOLABA/places_Kanakeshvar%20Hill.html
	Persons	None



001 North West view of Kankeshwar Mandir complex



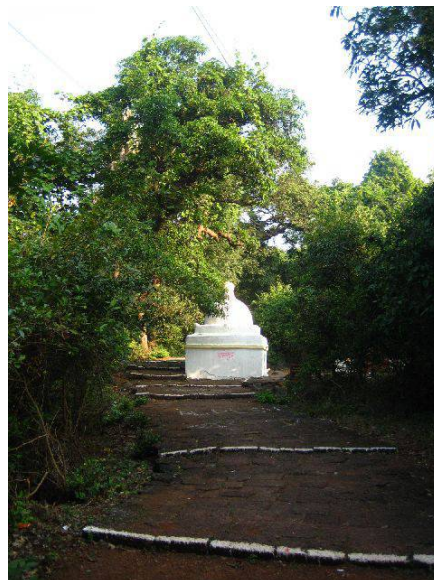
002 Kankeshwar Devrai-View of North Eastern flank of the hill range



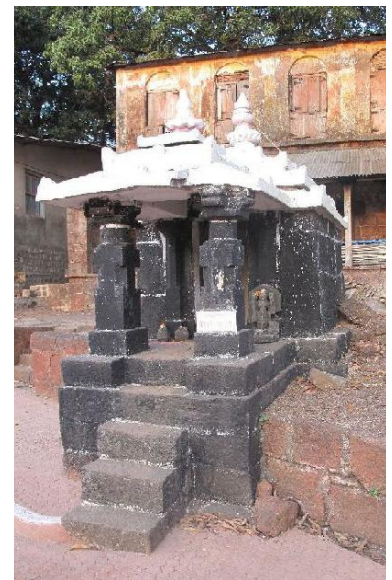
003 Bramhakund



004 Rameshwar Mandir



005 Paleswar Mandir



006 Mankeshwar Mandir



007 Start point of the stone paved stepped foot track leading to the precinct



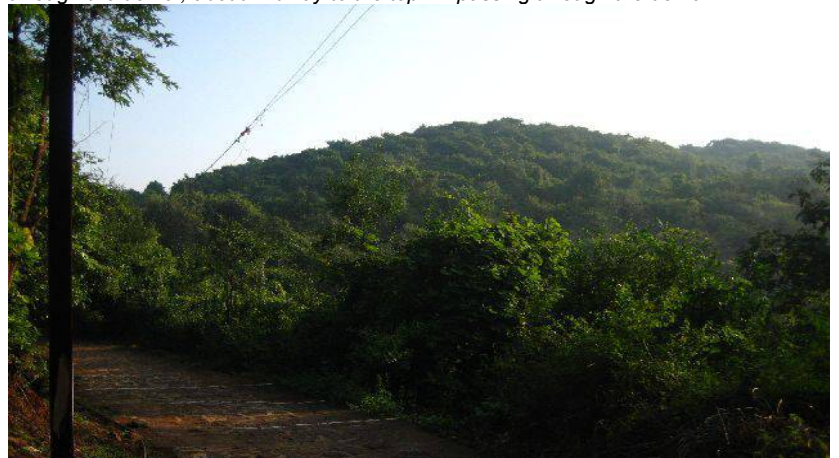
008 Stone paved stepped foot track passing through the devrai, about midway to the top



009 Upper part of the foot track passing through the devrai



010 View from the foot track looking to South



011 Devrai extending on Eastern flanks of the hill range



012 Tree in the devrai



013 Tomb stones at start of the foot track



014 Foot prints carved on the stone surface of the tomb stones



015 Trees within the devrai view "A"



016 Trees within the devrai view "B"

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 035-A-Kankeshwar-01a-Main Kankeshwar Mandir

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	035-A-Kankeshwar-01a-Main Kankeshwar Mandir
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Alibag
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Mapgaon
	Identification	035 A Kankeshwar 01a Main Kankeshwar mandir
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-AI-NA-NA-Ma-035_A_Kabkeshwar_01a_Main_Kankeshwar_mandir
1.04	CS No	1/1
1.05	Street Name 1	Foot track from village Mapgaon
1.06	Street Name 2	Foot tracks from other villages at the foothill of the Kankeshwar hill range
1.07	Area / Locality	Kankeshwar hill range
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	402201
1.10	Current Owner	Kankeshwar Devasthan Trust
1.11	Type of Owner	Trust
1.12	Type of Occupancy	-
1.13	Current Use	Worship, Nature conservation, Tourism
1.14	Type of Use	Religious
1.15	Age	approx 800 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 100 Sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	I
1.20	Brief Detail	It is the main Mandir in the precinct dedicated to the presiding deity Kankeshwar (Shiva). The structure is a blend of Chalukyan and Hemadpanthi styles.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-12-02

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	The Mandir dates back to the 11th century. Further additions were made in the 18th century and thereafter.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	20th century
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	A sabhamandap has been added to the main mandir
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Kankeshwar Mandir
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Worship

2.06	Historical Significance	<p>The Kankeshwar Mandir complex dates back to the 11th century.</p> <p>The ancient temple is said to be built during the regime of Raja Ramdeorai yadav.</p> <p>This is the only religious structure in the entire Raigad MMR region which designed in Hemadpanthi/Chalukyan style.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	Throughout history it has retained its socio -cultural importance and is a popular religious destination.
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>The main Kankeshwar Mandir is in Hemadpanthi/ Chalukya style It is a well proportioned, multi faceted structure. It has carved sculptures and ornate architectural and sculptural detailing in black basalt stone. It is star shaped in plan and admeasures 10 m x 10 m. The Mandir reaches a height of approximately 15 m above its surrounding ground. The Mandir has a single large garbhagruha housing a shivling. It is accessed by a narrow entrance on its west.</p> <p>The black basalt stone shrine and white-washed spire are built in the richly carved many-cornered Calukyan and Hemadpanti styles. There are three main faces, to the east, north and south, each face enriched with image niches. In the centre of the north. east and south faces, a broad horizontal stone panel is occupied with image niches, and a third image niche occupies the face of the spire above. Between each of the three main faces the wall is built in five corners, the two corners nearest the image niches being shallow and the three others deep.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location: 72°55'06.36" E, 18°44'33.07" N</p> <p>Kankeshwar is an isolated hill range located centrally in the Alibag MMR. It runs along the north - south axis dividing the region in two parts on its east and west. This hill is accessible from the villages at its foothills, although its primary access is from the village Mapgaon at its southern foot. This village is off the Pen - Alibag NH 4b by 7 km via Karle khind. The Kankeshwar mandir complex is situated at the highest point of this hill range and reaches an elevation of approximately 320m above MSL offering a panoramic view of the surrounding region. The nearest coast / beach is at Kihim, approximately 9 km to its west. The terrain is hilly and covered with dense natural vegetation supporting good biodiversity. The total area covered by the hill range is approximately 3 km along the east - west axis and 7 km along the north - south axis, covering an area of approximately 21 Sq Km.</p> <p>The villages surrounding the Kankeshwar hill range have a primarily flat terrain surrounded by agricultural land. Paddy cultivation is the traditional occupation of its residents. Overall the region is green with natural vegetation and plantations horticultural vegetation. A calm unhurried lifestyle remains a marked character of these picturesque villages.</p> <p>A large number of properties are now owned by the non-residents from Mumbai and other cities who develop their properties as public beach resorts / private villas with horticultural gardens. Tourism is rapidly becoming a growing industry. Besides this quite a few number of medium to large scale industries have emerged in the surrounding areas. The nearest large scale industry is a fertiliser factory setup by Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers (RCF) on the north eastern outskirts of village Thal in 1984. Thal is located at approximately 10kms to the south east of Kankeshwar.</p> <p>All of these factors have provided an alternative more lucrative means of livelihood. Most of the village population has increased exponentially which has lead to redevelopment of residences at a scale which is not appropriate to traditional architecture and has started rapidly changing the visual character of the most of the villages.</p> <p>Although Kankeshwar is a secluded hill range it is surrounded by the region rapidly undergoing transformation. The temple complex is approached only by foot tracks. The main formal foot track starts from the village Mapgaon at its southern foot. A southern saddle / ridge of the hill range ascends gradually to the top over a distance of about 2 km reaching its max elevation of 340 M above MSL. Approximately 650 steps have been built along the saddle / ridge which lead from the foothill to the top passing through the devrai (sacred grove). This path takes approximately 1 hour to reach the top.</p> <p>The Mandir forms the nucleus of the complex and is amongst the most prominent structures.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>A (arc) - A good example of Hemadpanthi/ Chalukyan style of architecture. The complex consists of a number of Mandirs and associated built elements atop the Kankeshwar hill and devrai (sacred grove).</p> <p>A (his) - The Mandir complex dates back to the 11th century and subsequent maintenance and additions are seen throughout the ages till the Peshwas and the Angres.</p> <p>A (cul) - The Mandir complex is of cultural significance in Alibag region and a popular religious destination.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(his),A(cul)
2.12	Recommended Grade	I

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	approx 15 m till the shikhara		
3.02	No. of Floors	Single storey structure		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Load bearing structure is in the star or many-pointed Chalukyan style	The structure is stable but shows signs of aging and at some places displacement in the masonry is observed.	Minor Repair
3.04	Plinth	Kankeshwar Mandir has a high plinth of about 2 m accessed by steps above the surrounding level. It is ornately carved in black basalt stone. The garbhagruha interior has a sunken floor. The original steps have now been hidden due to the later addition of the sabhamandap. (Refer photo no. 006)	The plinth is intact but the external oil paint is causing adverse effects.	Minor Repair
3.05	Walls	The walls of the Kankeshwar Mandir are constructed in finely dressed blocks of black basalt stone. They are multi faceted and have fine carvings, sculptures and ornamentation in stone. The faces are exposed. The Mandir wall measures approximately 6 m in height. (Refer photo no.005, 006, 007)	The stone masonry has weathered considerably. Due to enamel paint the natural breathing of the stone is obstructed which can lead to internal deterioration of the masonry.	Major Repair
3.06	Floors	The original flooring of the garbhagruha of the Kankeshwar Mandir has now been changed to Italian marble flooring with miscellaneous stone inlay work. (refer photo no.013, 014)	Nothing remains of the original stone flooring.	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	None	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	The garbhagruha entrance door has intricate carvings and an elaborately carved architrave and a threshold. (Refer photo no.009, 010, 011)	Painted with incongruent shades of oil paint which has deteriorated the stone as well as the articulation.	-
3.09	Roof	Kankeshwar Mandir has an elaborate shikhar (refer photo no. 001, 003). The main central shikhara is buttressed by multiple projected shikharas. The main as well as the secondary shikaras give it a multi faceted look each finely carved in black basalt stone. Stone sculptures housed in intricately carved niches add to the visual delight of architectural detailing. An intricately carved amalaka caps the shikhara crowned by a metal kalash. The shikhar measures approximately 9 m in height from the wall of the Mandir to the kalash.	Shikhar is white washed. But the masonry shows signs of distress.	Minor Repair
3.10	Articulation	The main Kankeshwar Mandir has intricate carvings and sculptures both inside and outside (Refer photo no.001, 005, 006, 007)	Incongruent oil paint has affected the intricacy of the stone carvings.	Major Repair
3.11	Finishes	As mentioned above	The stone finishes has weathered considerably..	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	The main Mandir has an elegant well proportioned deepmaal to the west of the main Mandir, just outside the entrance to the sabhamandap (Refer photo no.004). Although now entirely plastered it is built in dressed carved black basalt stone masonry. It is octagonal in plan and tapers towards the top. It is raised on a high base and its shaft is split into three tiers by cornices in plaster. Each face on every tier has centrally placed niche and carved stone brackets for oil lamps.	The original stone masonry is cement plastered,thus losing its originality.	Minor Repair
3.15	Lighting	Natural/ artificial	None	-
3.16	Ventilation	Natural/ Artificial inside the Kankeshwar Mandir	None	-
3.17	Electricity	Provided by MSEB	None	-
3.18	Water Supply	Natural	None	-

3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Provided	Satisfactory	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	<p>Form: Original form unaltered. A sabhamandap has been added to the main mandir which is incongruous and insensitive to the aesthetics of the original built form.</p> <p>Structure : Original structure is unaltered.</p> <p>Articulation & Finishes: The finishes and articulation are affected by the addition of layers of paint which is insensitive to the aesthetics of the original built form.</p>		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The Mandir structure is in need of sensitive restoration.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Forest Zone
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The villages around the kankeshwar hill are rapidly undergoing a process of transformation to urbanisation and change in lifestyle. The traditional sensitivity for the protection of the devrai is lost and heavy deforestation along the foothills and heavy land encroachment are visible inspite of the hill here marked under forest zone. All of these factors have already affected the ecosystem of this isolated hill range. The modern approach towards temple restoration is likely to change the original character of the monuments. Excessive tourism may also destroy the serenity of the space.
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Book reference:Kankeshwar Devasathan Gazette reference: Kolaba District Gazetteer
	WebSites	http://maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/KOLABA/places_Kanakeshvar%20Hill.html
	Persons	None



Google location map



001 Kankeshwar Mandir view of Southern facade



002 Kankeshwar Mandir complex panoramic view looking to West



003 Kankeshwar Mandir view from North East



004 Deepmaal outside the entrance of the Mandir



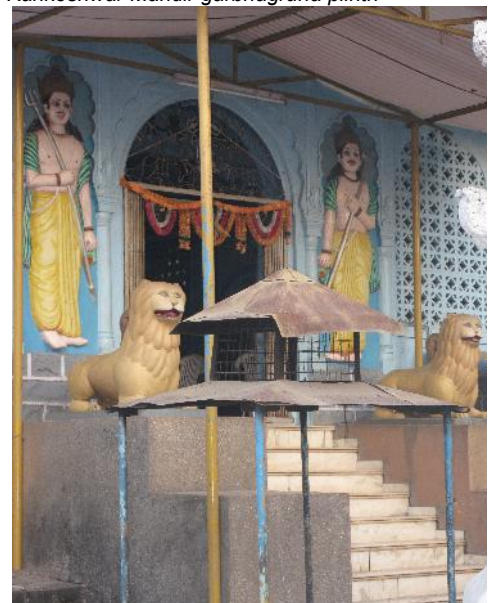
005 Detail of the Mandir façade with decorative niches



006 Detail of Kankeshwar Mandir garbhagruha plinth



007 Detail of Kankeshwar Mandir facade



008 Main entrance of Kankeshwar Mandir



009 Sculptures on the architrave base of the garbhagruha entrance



010 Entrance door architrave of the garbhagruha



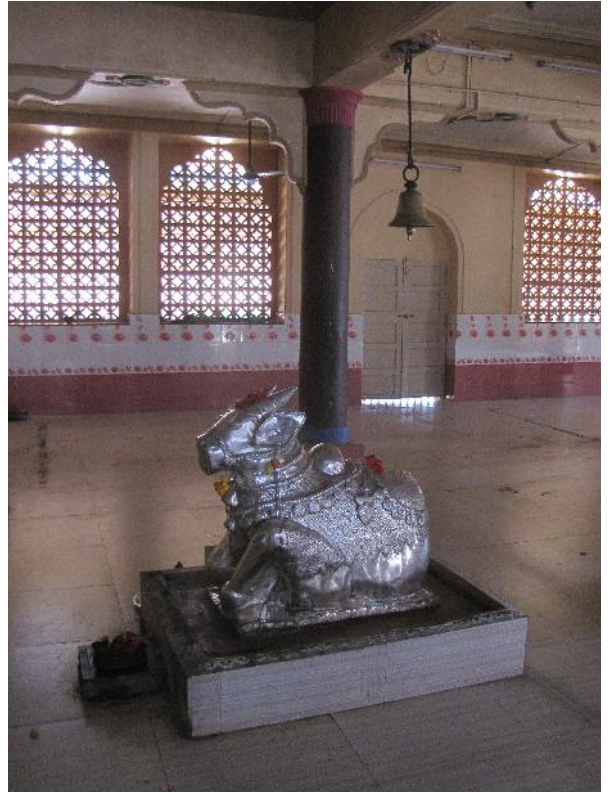
011 Entrance threshold of the garbhagruha



012 Detail of the decorative false ceiling



013 Shivling



014 Nandi idol in the sabhamandap

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 035-A-Kankeshwar-01b-Central Octagonal Kalyani

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	035-A-Kankeshwar-01b-Central Octagonal Kalyani
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Alibag
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Mapgaon
	Identification	035 A Kankeshwar 01b Central Octagonal Kalyani
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-AI-NA-NA-Ma-035_A_Kabkeshwar_01b_Central_Octagonal_Kalyani
1.04	CS No	1/1
1.05	Street Name 1	Foot track from village Mapgaon
1.06	Street Name 2	Foot tracks from other villages at the foothill of the Kankeshwar hill range
1.07	Area / Locality	Kankeshwar hill range
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	402201
1.10	Current Owner	Kankeshwar Devasthan Trust, forest Department
1.11	Type of Owner	Trust
1.12	Type of Occupancy	-
1.13	Current Use	Worship, Nature conservation, tourism
1.14	Type of Use	Religious
1.15	Age	Approximatly 300 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 450 Sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	I
1.20	Brief Detail	Octagonal stepped Pushkarini / Kalyani located centrally in the Kankeshwar precinct.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-12-02

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Not known
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	20th century
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	A protective wired fence has been added around the periphery of the octagonal lake
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Pushkairni or Pokhran
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Religious

2.06	Historical Significance	<p>Pushkarini (kalyani) are Temple tanks built as part of the temple complex in Indian temples.</p> <p>The octagonal Kalyani at Kankeshwar is an integral part of this historical precinct.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>Water bodies were mostly associated with religious and cultural buildings. They were an integral part of the rituals, traditions and folklore.</p> <p>Customs and stories make it sacrosanct, thus maintaining a tangible link between the community and the natural world around it.</p> <p>The pushkarini at Kankeshwar is a major source of water in the precinct and has immense cultural significance.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>The central octagonal kalyani / pushkarini is fairly large in relation to the main mandir or the surrounding structures but proportionate to the space. It measures approx. 25 m in diameter and is about 12 m deep. It has a walkway around it. Steps lead into the kalyani from various points from its periphery.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location: 72°55'06.36" E, 18°44'33.07" N</p> <p>Kankeshwar is an isolated hill range located centrally in the Alibag MMR. It runs along the north - south axis dividing the region in two parts on its east and west. This hill is accessible from the villages at its foothills, although its primary access is from the village Mapgaon at its southern foot. This village is off the Pen - Alibag NH 4b by 7 km via Karle khind. The Kankeshwar mandir complex is situated at the highest point of this hill range and reaches an elevation of approximately 320m above MSL offering a panoramic view of the surrounding region. The nearest coast / beach is at Kihim, approximately 9 km to its west. The terrain is hilly and covered with dense natural vegetation supporting good biodiversity. The total area covered by the hill range is approximately 3 km along the east - west axis and 7 km along the north - south axis, covering an area of approximately 21 Sq Km.</p> <p>The villages surrounding the Kankeshwar hill range have a primarily flat terrain surrounded by agricultural land. Paddy cultivation is the traditional occupation of its residents. Overall the region is green with natural vegetation and plantations horticultural vegetation. A calm unhurried lifestyle remains a marked character of these picturesque villages.</p> <p>A large number of properties are now owned by the non-residents from Mumbai and other cities who develop their properties as public beach resorts / private villas with horticultural gardens. Tourism is rapidly becoming a growing industry. Besides this quite a few number of medium to large scale industries have emerged in the surrounding areas. The nearest large scale industry is a fertiliser factory setup by Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers (RCF) on the north eastern outskirts of village Thal in 1984. Thal is located at approximately 10kms to the south east of Kankeshwar.</p> <p>All of these factors have provided an alternative more lucrative means of livelihood. Most of the village population has increased exponentially which has lead to redevelopment of residences at a scale which is not appropriate to traditional architecture and has started rapidly changing the visual character of the most of the villages.</p> <p>Although Kankeshwar is a secluded hill range it is surrounded by the region rapidly undergoing transformation. The temple complex is approached only by foot tracks. The main formal foot track starts from the village Mapgaon at its southern foot. A southern saddle / ridge of the hill range ascends gradually to the top over a distance of about 2 km reaching its max elevation of 340 m above MSL. Approximately 650 steps have been built along the saddle / ridge which lead from the foothill to the top passing through the devrai (sacred grove). This path takes approximately 1 hour to reach the top.</p> <p>The central Octagonal kalyani abuts the main Kankeshwar mandir from the east and is amongst the most prominent structures in the complex</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>A (arc) - A good example of a fairly large octagonal stepped Kalyani</p> <p>A (cul) - It forms an integral part of the mandir complex.</p> <p>A ((his) - Integral part of this historical precinct.</p> <p>I (sce) - A very interesting feature of the complex, set amidst the devrai, it has potential for eco tourism.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(his),A(cul),I(sce)
2.12	Recommended Grade	I

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	NA		
3.02	No. of Floors	approx G - 3 Floors below ground		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	The natural water source is reformed into an octagonal shape by constructing an embankment wall which steps down in load bearing laterite stone to retain the water.	The stone masonry is intact but has weathered over the period.	Minor Repair
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	The octagonal lake's retaining walls are in exposed dressed laterite stone masonry constructed in four projected tiers. The upper most tier is octagonal while the lower ones are circular. The upper and the lowest tier measure about 1.5 m in height whereas the middle tiers are about 0.75 m in height. Each tier has an average projection of about 0.50 m. (Refer photo no.003, 004)	The stone masonry is intact but has weathered over the period.	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.07	Stairs	The octagonal kalyani has simple series of steps, designed as straight flights or some following the geometry of the octagon leading to the water below. (Refer photo no.001, 003, 004, 005). They are in exposed dressed laterite blocks. Some parts of the steps have now been plastered.	The stone surface of the steps has weathered over the period of time.	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	Dressed laterite stone	The stone surface has weathered considerably.	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	A protective wired fence has been added around the periphery of the octagonal lake	The fence is incongruent to the architectural ambience of the precinct.	Minor Repair
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	Natural springs in the kalyani	None	Good
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Form: Original form unaltered Structure : Original structure is unaltered. Articulation & Finishes: NA		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The Pushkarini is fairly maintained and needs to be conserved		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Forest Zone
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4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The villages around the kankeshwar hill are rapidly undergoing a process of transformation to urbanisation and change in lifestyle. The traditional sensitivity for the protection of the devrai is lost and heavy deforestation along the foothills and heavy land encroachment are visible inspite of the hill here marked under forest zone. All of these factors have already affected the ecosystem of this isolated hill range. The modern approach towards temple restoration is likely to change the original character of the monuments. Excessive tourism may also destroy the serenity of the space.
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Book reference:Kankeshwar Devasathan Gazette reference: Kolaba District Gazetteer
	WebSites	http://maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/KOLABA/places_Kanakeshvar%20Hill.html
	Persons	None



Google location map



001 Interior view of the octagonal Kalyani



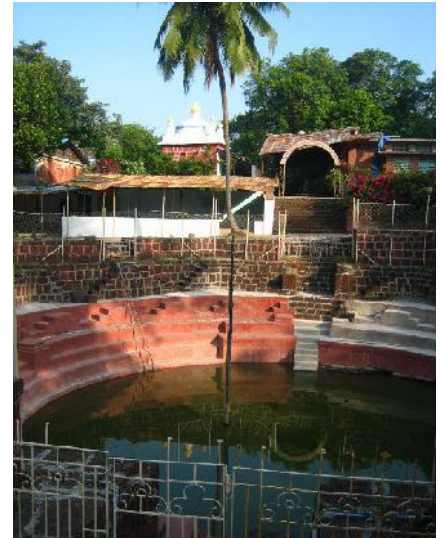
002 Panoramic view of Kankeshwar Mandir complex showing the centrally located Kalyani



003 View of the octagonal Kalyani from East



004 View of the octagonal Kalyani with Kankeshwar Mandir in backdrop



005 View of the octagonal Kalyani from its South

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 035-A-Kankeshwar-01c-Kundeshwar Mandir

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	035-A-Kankeshwar-01c-Kundeshwar Mandir
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Alibag
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Mapgaon
	Identification	035 A Kankeshwar 01c Kundeshwar Mandir
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-AI-NA-NA-Ma-035_A_Kankeshwar_01c_Kundeshwar_Mandir
1.04	CS No	1/1
1.05	Street Name 1	Foot track from village Mapgaon
1.06	Street Name 2	Foot tracks from other villages at the foothill of the Kankeshwar hill range
1.07	Area / Locality	Kankeshwar hill range
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	402201
1.10	Current Owner	Kankeshwar Devasthan Trust & Forest Department
1.11	Type of Owner	Trust
1.12	Type of Occupancy	-
1.13	Current Use	Worship, Nature conservation, Tourism
1.14	Type of Use	-
1.15	Age	Not known
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 21 Sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	IIA
1.20	Brief Detail	Subsidiary shrine within the Kankeshwar precinct.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-12-02

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Not known
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Kundeshwar mandir
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Worship

2.06	Historical Significance	Religious complexes have many subsidiary shrines which are gradually added to the main temple. Kundeshwar is one of such subsidiary shrines in the Kankeshwar precinct. Hence it is an integral part of this historical landmark.
2.07	Cultural Significance	The Mandir is a fairly well preserved example of the traditional style of temple construction. The cultural significance of the Mandir makes it necessary to preserve it.
2.08	Architectural Significance	The Kundeshwar Mandir is a small shrine located on the northern side of the main mandir. It is a compact structure built in carved black basalt stone, although modest in comparison to the main mandir. It has a square garbhagruha with a porch / Nandi mandap on its east. The garbhagruha is square with a tiered pyramidal shikhara. It measures approx. 4 m x 4 m and about 6.50 m high at its apex from the floor. It houses a shivling and has a singular entrance on its east. The Mandir has a tiered pyramidal shikhara in dressed black basalt masonry. The porch / Nandi mandap is a compact structure approximately 2 m square. It has two columns at the corner supporting a separate tiered pyramidal shikhara. The Nandi idol stands in the center almost covering the garbhagruha doorway.
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location: 72°55'06.36" E, 18°44'33.07" N</p> <p>Kankeshwar is an isolated hill range located centrally in the Alibag MMR. It runs along the north - south axis dividing the region in two parts on its east and west. This hill is accessible from the villages at its foothills, although its primary access is from the village Mapgaon at its southern foot. This village is off the Pen - Alibag NH 4b by 7 km via Karle khind. The Kankeshwar mandir complex is situated at the highest point of this hill range and reaches an elevation of approximately 320m above MSL offering a panoramic view of the surrounding region. The nearest coast / beach is at Kihim, approximately 9 km to its west. The terrain is hilly and covered with dense natural vegetation supporting good biodiversity. The total area covered by the hill range is approximately 3 km along the east - west axis and 7 km along the north - south axis, covering an area of approximately 21 Sq Km.</p> <p>The villages surrounding the Kankeshwar hill range have a primarily flat terrain surrounded by agricultural land. Paddy cultivation is the traditional occupation of its residents. Overall the region is green with natural vegetation and plantations horticultural vegetation. A calm unhurried lifestyle remains a marked character of these picturesque villages.</p> <p>A large number of properties are now owned by the non-residents from Mumbai and other cities who develop their properties as public beach resorts / private villas with horticultural gardens. Tourism is rapidly becoming a growing industry. Besides this quite a few number of medium to large scale industries have emerged in the surrounding areas. The nearest large scale industry is a fertiliser factory setup by Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers (RCF) on the north eastern outskirts of village Thal in 1984. Thal is located at approximately 10kms to the south east of Kankeshwar.</p> <p>All of these factors have provided an alternative more lucrative means of livelihood. Most of the village population has increased exponentially which has lead to redevelopment of residences at a scale which is not appropriate to traditional architecture and has started rapidly changing the visual character of the most of the villages.</p> <p>Although Kankeshwar is a secluded hill range it is surrounded by the region rapidly undergoing transformation. The temple complex is approached only by foot tracks. The main formal foot track starts from the village Mapgaon at its southern foot. A southern saddle / ridge of the hill range ascends gradually to the top over a distance of about 2 km reaching its max elevation of 340 m above MSL. Approximately 650 steps have been built along the saddle / ridge which lead from the foothill to the top passing through the devrai (sacred grove). This path takes approximately 1 hour to reach the top.</p> <p>The Kundeshwar Mandir is a small shrine located on the northern side of the main Kankeshwar mandir.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>A (arc) - A simple shrine maintaining its original form and character;</p> <p>A (cul) - It is active in worship and forms an integral part of the mandir complex.</p> <p>A ((his) - Integral part of this historical precinct.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(his),A(cul)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IIA

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	approx 8 m		
3.02	No. of Floors	Single storey structure		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition

3.03	Structural System	Load bearing stone masonry	The structure is intact.	Good
3.04	Plinth	The Kundeshwar Mandir has a finely carved plinth in black basalt stone about 0.75 m above the surrounding ground. Its porch is of similar construction although at 0.60 m above the surrounding level. The plinth has an external protruding band about 0.30 m wide which runs all along the periphery merging into the porch floor on its east. (Refer photo no.003, 005)	The stone plinth is intact but has aged with time.	Good
3.05	Walls	The walls of the Kundeshwar and the are in dressed black basalt stone masonry. They are unplastered and devoid of any ornamentation or architectural detailing (Refer photo no.002, 003). They measure about 2 m in height.	The walls are stable.	Good
3.06	Floors	The Kundeshwar mandir has flooring of dressed black basalt stone blocks. The original flooring remains unaltered.	The floor has weathered over the years.	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	Stone steps	None	Good
3.08	Openings	A single entrance leads into the garbhagruha. Rest of the faces are devoid of any openings.	None	Good
3.09	Roof	Kundeshwar Mandir has a pyramidal shikhar constructed by corbelling black basalt stone slabs separated with horizontal tiers and with decorative horn like motifs at the corner and the centre of each tier. The shikhar is capped by an intricately carved stone amalaka crowned by a simple carved stone kalash. (Refer photo no.004)	The load bearing shikhara shows signs of distress but is overall is intact.	Minor Repair
3.10	Articulation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Dressed black basalt stone	The stone surface has weathered considerably.	Minor Repair
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	Natural/ artificial	None	-
3.16	Ventilation	Natural/ Artificial	None	-
3.17	Electricity	Provided by MSEB	None	-
3.18	Water Supply	Nearby Pushkarni	None	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Form: Original form unaltered Structure : Original structure is unaltered. Articulation & Finishes: NA		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The Mandir is fairly maintained.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Forest Zone
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4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The villages around the kankeshwar hill are rapidly undergoing a process of transformation to urbanisation and change in lifestyle. The traditional sensitivity for the protection of the devrai is lost and heavy deforestation along the foothills and heavy land encroachment are visible inspite of the hill here marked under forest zone. All of these factors have already affected the ecosystem of this isolated hill range. The modern approach towards temple restoration is likely to change the original character of the monuments. Excessive tourism may also destroy the serenity of the space.
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Book reference:Kankeshwar Devasathan Gazette reference: Kolaba District Gazetteer
	WebSites	http://maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/KOLABA/places_Kanakeshvar%20Hill.html
	Persons	None

Images



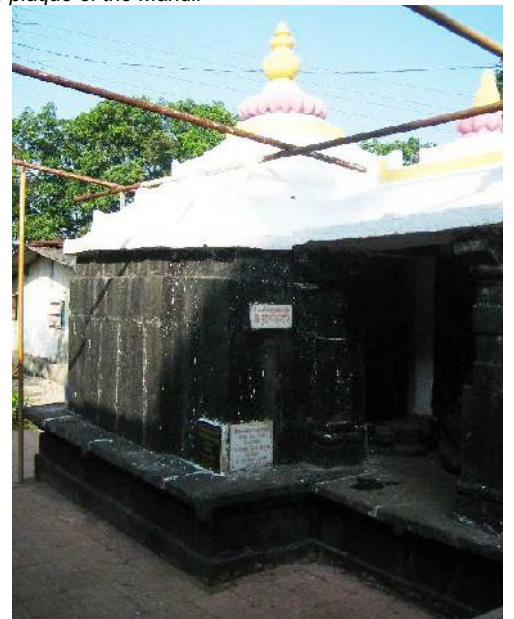
Google location map



001 Name plaque of the Mandir



002 View of Kundeshwar Mandir from West



003 South Eastern view of Kundeshwar Mandir



004 View of the garbhagruha shikhar



005 Nandi in the entrance porch

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 035-A-Kankeshwar-01d-Mankeshwar Mandir

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	035-A-Kankeshwar-01d-Mankeshwar Mandir
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Alibag
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Mapgaon
	Identification	035 A Kankeshwar 01d Mankeshwar Mandir
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-AI-NA-NA-Ma-035_A_Kankeshwar_01d_Mankeshwar_Mandir
1.04	CS No	1/1
1.05	Street Name 1	Foot track from village Mapgaon
1.06	Street Name 2	Foot tracks from other villages at the foothill of the Kankeshwar hill range
1.07	Area / Locality	Kankeshwar hill range
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	402201
1.10	Current Owner	Kankeshwar Devasthan Trust
1.11	Type of Owner	Trust
1.12	Type of Occupancy	-
1.13	Current Use	Worship
1.14	Type of Use	Religious
1.15	Age	Not known
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 21 Sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	IIA
1.20	Brief Detail	Subsidiary shrine within the Kankeshwar precinct.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-12-02

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Not known
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	NA
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Worship

2.06	Historical Significance	Religious complexes have many subsidiary shrines which are gradually added to the main temple. Mankeshwar is one of such subsidiary shrines in the Kankeshwar precinct. Hence it is an integral part of this historical landmark.
2.07	Cultural Significance	The Mandir is a fairly well preserved example of the traditional style of temple construction. The cultural significance of the Mandir makes it necessary to preserve it.
2.08	Architectural Significance	The Mankeshwar Mandir is a compact structure built in carved black basalt stone although modest in comparison to the main mandir. It has a square garbhagruha with a porch on its east. The garbhagruha is square with a tiered pyramidal shikhara. It measures approx. 4 m x 4 m and about 6.50 m high at its apex from the floor. It houses a shivling and has a singular entrance on its east. The mandir has a tiered pyramidal shikhara in dressed black basalt masonry. The porch is a compact structure approximately 2 m square. It has two columns at the corner supporting a separate tiered pyramidal shikhara.
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location: 72°55'06.36" E, 18°44'33.07" N</p> <p>Kankeshwar is an isolated hill range located centrally in the Alibag MMR. It runs along the north - south axis dividing the region in two parts on its east and west. This hill is accessible from the villages at its foothills, although its primary access is from the village Mapgaon at its southern foot. This village is off the Pen - Alibag NH 4b by 7 km via Karle khind. The Kankeshwar mandir complex is situated at the highest point of this hill range and reaches an elevation of approximately 320 m above MSL offering a panoramic view of the surrounding region. The nearest coast / beach is at Kihim, approximately 9 km to its west. The terrain is hilly and covered with dense natural vegetation supporting good biodiversity. The total area covered by the hill range is approximately 3 km along the east - west axis and 7 km along the north - south axis, covering an area of approximately 21 Sq Km.</p> <p>The villages surrounding the Kankeshwar hill range have a primarily flat terrain surrounded by agricultural land. Paddy cultivation is the traditional occupation of its residents. Overall the region is green with natural vegetation and plantations horticultural vegetation. A calm unhurried lifestyle remains a marked character of these picturesque villages.</p> <p>A large number of properties are now owned by the non-residents from Mumbai and other cities who develop their properties as public beach resorts / private villas with horticultural gardens. Tourism is rapidly becoming a growing industry. Besides this quite a few number of medium to large scale industries have emerged in the surrounding areas. The nearest large scale industry is a fertiliser factory setup by Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers (RCF) on the north eastern outskirts of village Thal in 1984. Thal is located at approximately 10kms to the south east of Kankeshwar.</p> <p>All of these factors have provided an alternative more lucrative means of livelihood. Most of the village population has increased exponentially which has lead to redevelopment of residences at a scale which is not appropriate to traditional architecture and has started rapidly changing the visual character of the most of the villages.</p> <p>Although Kankeshwar is a secluded hill range it is surrounded by the region rapidly undergoing transformation. The temple complex is approached only by foot tracks. The main formal foot track starts from the village Mapgaon at its southern foot. A southern saddle / ridge of the hill range ascends gradually to the top over a distance of about 2 km reaching its max elevation of 340 m above MSL. Approximately 650 steps have been built along the saddle / ridge which lead from the foothill to the top passing through the devrai (sacred grove). This path takes approximately 1 hour to reach the top.</p> <p>The Mankeshwar Mandir is a small subsidiary shrine located southeast of the kalyani / pushkarni, near the entrance to the mandir complex.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>A (arc) - A simple shrine maintaining its original form and character;</p> <p>A (cul) - It is active in worship and forms an integral part of the mandir complex.</p> <p>A ((his) - Integral part of this historical precinct.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(his),A(cul)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IIA

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	approx 8 m		
3.02	No. of Floors	Ground storey sturcture		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Load bearing structure	The structure is intact.	Good

3.04	Plinth	The Mankeshwar Mandir has a finely carved plinth in black basalt stone about 0.75 m above the surrounding ground. Its porch is of similar construction although at 0.60 m above the surrounding level. The plinth has an external protruding band about 0.30 m wide which runs all along the periphery merging into the porch floor on its east. (Refer photo no.002)	The stone plinth is intact but has aged with time.	Good
3.05	Walls	The walls of the Mankeshwar Mandir and the are in dressed black basalt stone masonry. They are unplastered and devoid of any ornamentation or architectural detailing (Refer photo no.004, 005). They measure about 2 m in height.	The walls are stable.	Good
3.06	Floors	Mankeshwar Mandir has flooring of dressed black basalt stone blocks. The original flooring remains unaltered.	The floor has weathered over the years.	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	Stone masonry steps	None	Good
3.08	Openings	A single entrance leads into the garbhagruha. Rest of the faces are devoid of any openings.	None	Good
3.09	Roof	Mankeshwar Mandir has a pyramidal shikhar constructed by corbelling black basalt stone slabs separated with horizontal tiers and with decorative horn like motifs at the corner and the centre of each tier. The shikhar is capped by an intricately carved stone amalaka crowned by a simple carved stone kalash.(Refer photo no.002, 005)	The load bearing shikhara shows signs of distress.	Minor Repair
3.10	Articulation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Dressed black basalt stone	The stone surface has weathered considerably.	Minor Repair
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	Natural/ artificial	None	-
3.16	Ventilation	Natural	None	-
3.17	Electricity	Provided by MSEB	None	-
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	Form: Original form unaltered Structure : Original structure is unaltered. Articulation & Finishes: NA		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The Mandir is fairly maintained.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

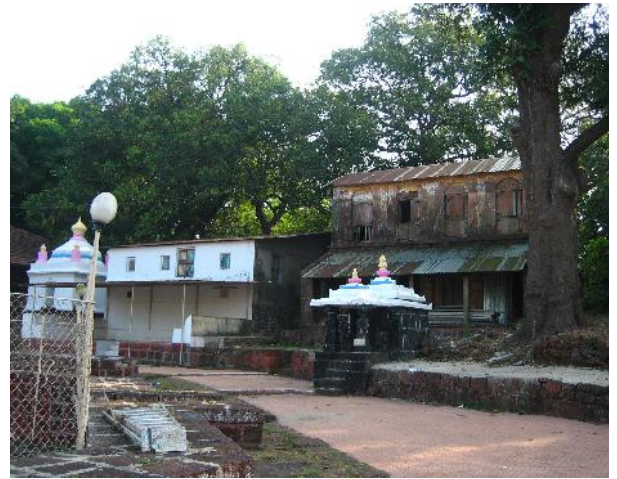
RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Forest Zone
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The villages around the kankeshwar hill are rapidly undergoing a process of transformation to urbanisation and change in lifestyle. The traditional sensitivity for the protection of the devrai is lost and heavy deforestation along the foothills and heavy land encroachment are visible inspite of the hill here marked under forest zone. All of these factors have already affected the ecosystem of this isolated hill range. The modern approach towards temple restoration is likely to change the original character of the monuments. Excessive tourism may also destroy the serenity of the space.

4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Book reference:Kankeshwar Devasathan Gazette reference: Kolaba District Gazetteer
	WebSites	http://maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/KOLABA/places_Kanakeshvar%20Hill.html
	Persons	None



Google location map



001 View of the Mandir from South West showing surrounding structures



002 South West view of the Mandir



003 West view of the Mandir



004 View of the entrance porch



005 View of Mankeshwar Mandir from North

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 035-A-Kankeshwar-01e-Rameshwar Mandir

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	035-A-Kankeshwar-01e-Rameshwar Mandir
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Alibag
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Mapgaon
	Identification	035 A Kankeshwar 01e Rameshwar Mandir
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-AI-NA-NA-Ma-035_A_Kankeshwar_01e_Rameshwar_Mandir
1.04	CS No	1/1
1.05	Street Name 1	Foot track from village Mapgaon
1.06	Street Name 2	Foot tracks from other villages at the foothill of the Kankeshwar hill range
1.07	Area / Locality	Kankeshwar hill range
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	402201
1.10	Current Owner	Kankeshwar Devasthan Trust, Forest Department
1.11	Type of Owner	Trust
1.12	Type of Occupancy	-
1.13	Current Use	Worship
1.14	Type of Use	Religious
1.15	Age	Not known
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 25 Sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	IIA
1.20	Brief Detail	Subsidiary shrine within the Kankeshwar precinct.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-12-02

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Not known
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	NA
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	NA
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	NA
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Worship

2.06	Historical Significance	Religious complexes have many subsidiary shrines which are gradually added to the main temple. Rameshwar is one of such subsidiary shrines in the Kankeshwar precinct. Hence it is an integral part of this historical landmark.
2.07	Cultural Significance	The Mandir is a fairly well preserved example of the traditional style of temple construction. The cultural significance of the Mandir makes it necessary to preserve it.
2.08	Architectural Significance	The Rameshwar Mandir is a small subsidiary shrine. It is austere and without any ornamentation. It lacks the intricacy of the smaller shrines or the main mandir largely due to the laterite stone used for its construction. It consists of a single square garbhagruha measuring 5 m with a single entrance from the west. The Mandir has a simple pyramidal shikhar.
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location: 72°55'06.36" E, 18°44'33.07" N</p> <p>Kankeshwar is an isolated hill range located centrally in the Alibag MMR. It runs along the north - south axis dividing the region in two parts on its east and west. This hill is accessible from the villages at its foothills, although its primary access is from the village Mapgaon at its southern foot. This village is off the Pen - Alibag NH 4b by 7 km via Karle khind. The Kankeshwar mandir complex is situated at the highest point of this hill range and reaches an elevation of approximately 320m above MSL offering a panoramic view of the surrounding region. The nearest coast / beach is at Kihim, approximately 9 km to its west. The terrain is hilly and covered with dense natural vegetation supporting good biodiversity. The total area covered by the hill range is approximately 3 km along the east - west axis and 7 km along the north - south axis, covering an area of approximately 21 Sq Km.</p> <p>The villages surrounding the Kankeshwar hill range have a primarily flat terrain surrounded by agricultural land. Paddy cultivation is the traditional occupation of its residents. Overall the region is green with natural vegetation and plantations horticultural vegetation. A calm unhurried lifestyle remains a marked character of these picturesque villages.</p> <p>A large number of properties are now owned by the non-residents from Mumbai and other cities who develop their properties as public beach resorts / private villas with horticultural gardens. Tourism is rapidly becoming a growing industry. Besides this quite a few number of medium to large scale industries have emerged in the surrounding areas. The nearest large scale industry is a fertiliser factory setup by Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers (RCF) on the north eastern outskirts of village Thal in 1984. Thal is located at approximately 10kms to the south east of Kankeshwar.</p> <p>All of these factors have provided an alternative more lucrative means of livelihood. Most of the village population has increased exponentially which has lead to redevelopment of residences at a scale which is not appropriate to traditional architecture and has started rapidly changing the visual character of the most of the villages.</p> <p>Although Kankeshwar is a secluded hill range it is surrounded by the region rapidly undergoing transformation. The temple complex is approached only by foot tracks. The main formal foot track starts from the village Mapgaon at its southern foot. A southern saddle / ridge of the hill range ascends gradually to the top over a distance of about 2 km reaching its max elevation of 340 m above MSL. Approximately 650 steps have been built along the saddle / ridge which lead from the foothill to the top passing through the devrai (sacred grove). This path takes approximately 1 hour to reach the top.</p> <p>The Rameshwar mandir a small subsidiary shrine located north east of the kalyani / pushkarni.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>A (arc) - A simple shrine maintaining its original form and character;</p> <p>A (cul) - It is active in worship and forms an integral part of the mandir complex.</p> <p>A ((his) - Integral part of this historical precinct.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(his),A(cul)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IIA

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	approx 8 m		
3.02	No. of Floors	Ground floor structure		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Load bearing structure	The structure is intact.	Good

3.04	Plinth	Rameshwar Mandir has a simple plinth band projected from the main building constructed in laterite stone. It is 0.45 m above its surrounding ground level and accessed by simple steps in laterite blocks.	The stone plinth is intact but has aged with time.	Good
3.05	Walls	Rameshwar Mandir has plain walls in laterite, lime plastered on both sides. They measure about 2.50 m in height (Refer photo no.002, 003, 004)..	The walls are stable.	Good
3.06	Floors	The original flooring of the Rameshwar Mandir has now been changed to IPS floor.	Nothing of the original flooring remains.	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	Laterite stone steps	None	-
3.08	Openings	Rameshwar Mandir has simple narrow entrance openings without any ornamentation.	None	-
3.09	Roof	Rameshwar Mandir has a shikhar constructed by corbelling laterite stone blocks, finished with lime plaster on both sides. The shikhar is shaped externally as a tapering octagon crowned by amalaka. Small shikharas supported by short pillars are located at the corners of the roof. The shikhar measures about 1.75 m in height. (Refer photo no.002, 003).	The lime plastered shikhar is painted with incongruent paint shades.	Minor Repair
3.10	Articulation	None	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Lime plastered walls	Painted with incongruent paint shades.	Minor Repair
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	Natural/ artificial	None	-
3.16	Ventilation	Natural	None	-
3.17	Electricity	Provided by MSEB	None	-
3.18	Water Supply	Natural	None	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Form: Original form unaltered Structure: Original structure is unaltered. Articulation & Finishes: NA		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The Mandir is fairly maintained.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Forest Zone
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The villages around the kankeshwar hill are rapidly undergoing a process of transformation to urbanisation and change in lifestyle. The traditional sensitivity for the protection of the devrai is lost and heavy deforestation along the foothills and heavy land encroachment are visible inspite of the hill here marked under forest zone. All of these factors have already affected the ecosystem of this isolated hill range. The modern approach towards temple restoration is likely to change the original character of the monuments. Excessive tourism may also destroy the serenity of the space.
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	

	Books/Documents	Book reference:Kankeshwar Devasathan Gazette reference: Kolaba District Gazetteer
	WebSites	http://maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/KOLABA/places_Kanakeshvar%20Hill.html
	Persons	None



Google location map



001 Rameshwar Mandir view with surrounding structures



002 West view of Rameshwar Mandir



003 South West view of Rameshwar Mandir



004 Interior view of the dome

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 035-A-Kankeshwar-01f-Vishnu Mandir

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	035-A-Kankeshwar-01f-Vishnu Mandir
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Alibag
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Mapgaon
	Identification	035 A Kankeshwar 01f Vishnu Mandir
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-AI-NA-NA-Ma-035_A_Kankeshwar_01f_Vishnu_Mandir
1.04	CS No	1/1
1.05	Street Name 1	Foot track from village Mapgaon
1.06	Street Name 2	Foot tracks from other villages at the foothill of the Kankeshwar hill range
1.07	Area / Locality	Kankeshwar hill range
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	402201
1.10	Current Owner	Kankeshwar Devasthan Trust, Forest Department
1.11	Type of Owner	Trust
1.12	Type of Occupancy	-
1.13	Current Use	Worship
1.14	Type of Use	Religious
1.15	Age	Not known
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 21 Sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	IIA
1.20	Brief Detail	Subsidiary shrine within the Kankeshwar precinct.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-12-02

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Not known
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	NA
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Worship

2.06	Historical Significance	Religious complexes have many subsidiary shrines which are gradually added to the main temple. Vishnu Mandir is one of such subsidiary shrines in the Kankeshwar precinct. Hence it is an integral part of this historical landmark.
2.07	Cultural Significance	The Mandir is a fairly well preserved example of the traditional style of temple construction. The cultural significance of the Mandir makes it necessary to preserve it.
2.08	Architectural Significance	The Vishnu Mandir is austere and without any ornamentation. It lacks the intricacy of the smaller shrines or the main Mandir largely due to the laterite stone used for its construction. It consists of a single square garbhagruha admeasuring 5 m with a single entrance from the west. The Mandir has a simple pyramidal shikhara.
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location: 72°55'06.36" E, 18°44'33.07" N</p> <p>Kankeshwar is an isolated hill range located centrally in the Alibag MMR. It runs along the north - south axis dividing the region in two parts on its east and west. This hill is accessible from the villages at its foothills, although its primary access is from the village Mapgaon at its southern foot. This village is off the Pen - Alibag NH 4b by 7 km via Karle khind. The Kankeshwar Mandir complex is situated at the highest point of this hill range and reaches an elevation of approximately 320 m above MSL offering a panoramic view of the surrounding region. The nearest coast / beach is at Kihim, approximately 9 km to its west. The terrain is hilly and covered with dense natural vegetation supporting good biodiversity. The total area covered by the hill range is approximately 3 km along the east - west axis and 7 km along the north - south axis, covering an area of approximately 21 Sq Km.</p> <p>The villages surrounding the Kankeshwar hill range have a primarily flat terrain surrounded by agricultural land. Paddy cultivation is the traditional occupation of its residents. Overall the region is green with natural vegetation and plantations horticultural vegetation. A calm unhurried lifestyle remains a marked character of these picturesque villages.</p> <p>A large number of properties are now owned by the non-residents from Mumbai and other cities who develop their properties as public beach resorts / private villas with horticultural gardens. Tourism is rapidly becoming a growing industry. Besides this quite a few number of medium to large scale industries have emerged in the surrounding areas. The nearest large scale industry is a fertiliser factory setup by Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers (RCF) on the north eastern outskirts of village Thal in 1984. Thal is located at approximately 10kms to the south east of Kankeshwar.</p> <p>All of these factors have provided an alternative more lucrative means of livelihood. Most of the village population has increased exponentially which has lead to redevelopment of residences at a scale which is not appropriate to traditional architecture and has started rapidly changing the visual character of the most of the villages.</p> <p>Although Kankeshwar is a secluded hill range it is surrounded by the region rapidly undergoing transformation. The temple complex is approached only by foot tracks. The main formal foot track starts from the village Mapgaon at its southern foot. A southern saddle / ridge of the hill range ascends gradually to the top over a distance of about 2 km reaching its max elevation of 340 M above MSL. Approximately 650 steps have been built along the saddle / ridge which lead from the foothill to the top passing through the devrai (sacred grove). This path takes approximately 1 hour to reach the top.</p> <p>The Vishnu Mandir is located to the north of the octagonal kalyani / pushkarni.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>A (arc) - A simple shrine maintaining its original form and character;</p> <p>A (cul) - It is active in worship and forms an integral part of the mandir complex.</p> <p>A ((his) - Integral part of this historical precinct.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(his),A(cul)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IIA

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	approx 10 m		
3.02	No. of Floors	Ground floor strcuture		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Load bearing structure	The structure is intact.	Good

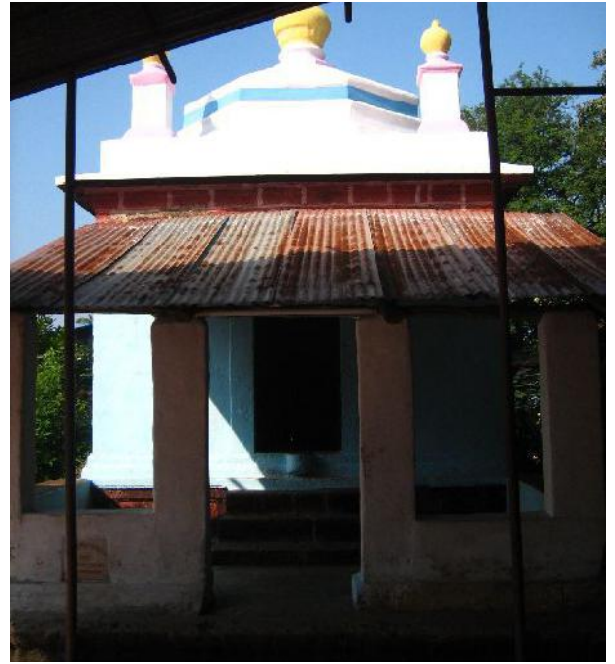
3.04	Plinth	Vishnu Mandir has a simple plinth band projected from the main building constructed in laterite stone. It is 0.45 m above its surrounding ground level and accessed by simple steps in laterite blocks.	The stone plinth is intact but has aged with time.	-
3.05	Walls	Vishnu Mandir has plain walls in laterite, lime plastered on both sides, although most of its faces are left exposed (Refer photo no.002).	The walls are stable.	Good
3.06	Floors	The original flooring of the Vishnu Mandir has now been changed to IPS floor.	Nothing of the original flooring remains.	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	Stone masonry steps	None	Good
3.08	Openings	Vishnu Mandir has simple narrow entrance openings without any ornamentation.	None	Good
3.09	Roof	Vishnu Mandir has a shikhara constructed by corbelling laterite stone blocks, finished with lime plaster on both sides. The shikhara is shaped externally as a tapering octagon crowned by amalaka. Small shikharas supported by short pillars are located at the corners of the roof. The shikhara measures about 1.75 m in height (Refer photo no.001, 002).	The lime plastered shikhara is painted with incongruent paint shades.	Minor Repair
3.10	Articulation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Exposed laterite masonry Lime plastered walls.	Painted over with incongruent paint shades.	Minor Repair
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	Natural/ artificial	None	-
3.16	Ventilation	Natural	None	-
3.17	Electricity	Provided by MSEB	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	Natural	None	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Natural	None	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Form: Original form unaltered Structure: Original structure is unaltered. Articulation & Finishes: NA		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The Mandir is fairly maintained.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Forest Zone
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The villages around the kankeshwar hill are rapidly undergoing a process of transformation to urbanisation and change in lifestyle. The traditional sensitivity for the protection of the devrai is lost and heavy deforestation along the foothills and heavy land encroachment are visible inspite of the hill here marked under forest zone. All of these factors have already affected the ecosystem of this isolated hill range. The modern approach towards temple restoration is likely to change the original character of the monuments. Excessive tourism may also destroy the serenity of the space.
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	

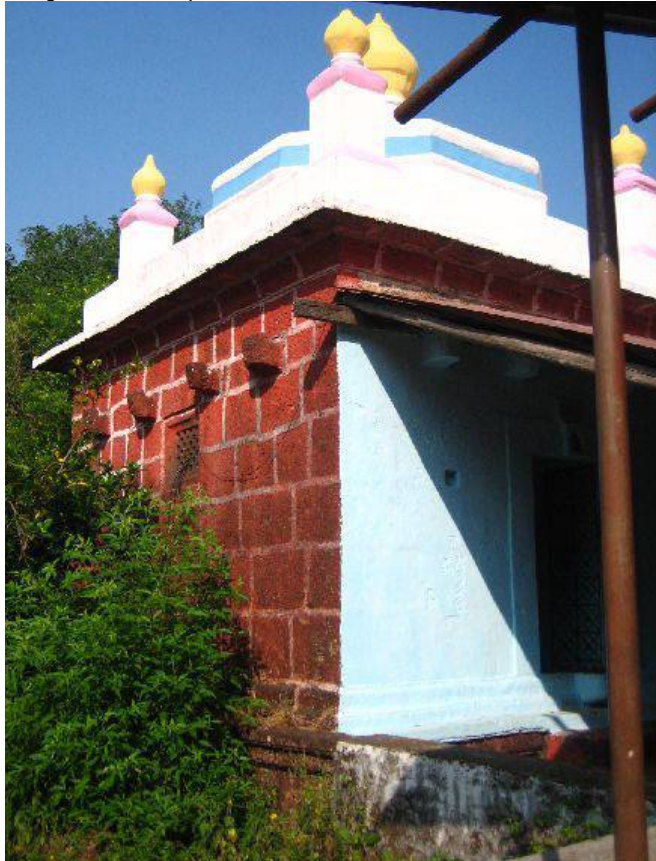
	Books/Documents	Book reference:Kankeshwar Devasathan Gazette reference: Kolaba District Gazetteer
	WebSites	http://maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/KOLABA/places_Kanakeshvar%20Hill.html
	Persons	None

Images



001 East view of Vishnu Mandir

Google location map



002 South East view of Vishnu Mandir



003 Main deity idol

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 035-A-Kankeshwar-01g-Bramhakund

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	035-A-Kankeshwar-01g-Bramhakund
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Alibag
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Mapgaon
	Identification	035 A Kankeshwar 01g Bramhakund
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-AI-NA-NA-Ma-035_A_Kankeshwar_01g_Ramkund
1.04	CS No	1/1
1.05	Street Name 1	Foot track from village Mapgaon
1.06	Street Name 2	Foot tracks from other villages at the foothill of the Kankeshwar hill range
1.07	Area / Locality	Kankeshwar hill range
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	402201
1.10	Current Owner	Kankeshwar Devasthan Trust, Forest Department
1.11	Type of Owner	Trust
1.12	Type of Occupancy	-
1.13	Current Use	Worship
1.14	Type of Use	Religious
1.15	Age	Not known
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 400 Sq m with periphery
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Same as above
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	IIA
1.20	Brief Detail	A stone masonry large water tank (pushkarini) within the Kankeshwar devrai.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-12-02

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Not known
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	NA
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	NA
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Not known
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Worship

2.06	Historical Significance	<p>Pushkarini or kund are Temple tanks built as part of the temple complex in Indian temples.</p> <p>The Bhrama kund at Kankeshwar Devrai is an integral part of this historical precinct.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>Water bodies were mostly associated with religious and cultural buildings. They were an integral part of the rituals, traditions and folklore. Customs and stories make it sacrosanct, thus maintaining a tangible link between the community and the natural world around it.</p> <p>These water tanks are strategically located to benefit from natural fresh water springs/ catchment areas. These not only provide water for the Kankeshwar complex but also help in improvement of micro climate of the region.</p> <p>The Bhrama kund amidst the devrai and Mandir complex creates a sacred identity for the Kankeshwar precinct.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>Bhrama Kund is a fairly large square Pushkarini completely surrounded by vegetation separated by a compound wall. Twin entrance arches on the western boundary wall lead into the kalyani premises. The other faces have singular arches at their centres from which steps descend into the kalyani. The Pushkarni is built entirely in laterite stone and admeasures approximately 15 m x 15 m square. It descends to a depth of approximately 4 m</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location: 72°55'06.36" E, 18°44'33.07" N</p> <p>Kankeshwar is an isolated hill range located centrally in the Alibag MMR. It runs along the north - south axis dividing the region in two parts on its east and west. This hill is accessible from the villages at its foothills, although its primary access is from the village Mapgaon at its southern foot. This village is off the Pen - Alibag NH 4b by 7 km via Karle khind. The Kankeshwar mandir complex is situated at the highest point of this hill range and reaches an elevation of approximately 320m above MSL offering a panoramic view of the surrounding region. The nearest coast / beach is at Kihim, approximately 9 km to its west. The terrain is hilly and covered with dense natural vegetation supporting good biodiversity. The total area covered by the hill range is approximately 3 km along the east - west axis and 7 km along the north - south axis, covering an area of approximately 21 Sq Km.</p> <p>The villages surrounding the Kankeshwar hill range have a primarily flat terrain surrounded by agricultural land. Paddy cultivation is the traditional occupation of its residents. Overall the region is green with natural vegetation and plantations horticultural vegetation. A calm unhurried lifestyle remains a marked character of these picturesque villages.</p> <p>A large number of properties are now owned by the non-residents from Mumbai and other cities who develop their properties as public beach resorts / private villas with horticultural gardens. Tourism is rapidly becoming a growing industry. Besides this quite a few number of medium to large scale industries have emerged in the surrounding areas. The nearest large scale industry is a fertiliser factory setup by Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers (RCF) on the north eastern outskirts of village Thal in 1984. Thal is located at approximately 10kms to the south east of Kankeshwar.</p> <p>All of these factors have provided an alternative more lucrative means of livelihood. Most of the village population has increased exponentially which has lead to redevelopment of residences at a scale which is not appropriate to traditional architecture and has started rapidly changing the visual character of the most of the villages.</p> <p>Although Kankeshwar is a secluded hill range it is surrounded by the region rapidly undergoing transformation. The temple complex is approached only by foot tracks. The main formal foot track starts from the village Mapgaon at its southern foot. A southern saddle / ridge of the hill range ascends gradually to the top over a distance of about 2 km reaching its max elevation of 340 m above MSL. Approximately 650 steps have been built along the saddle / ridge which lead from the foothill to the top passing through the devrai (sacred grove). This path takes approximately 1 hour to reach the top.</p> <p>Bhrama Kund is a square Pushkarini located next to the Hanuman Mandir. It is situated 300 m southeast of the mandir complex and lies to the east of the paved path leading to the mandir complex within the Kankeshwar devrai.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>A (arc) - A good example of a fairly large water tank</p> <p>A (cul) - It forms an integral part of the mandir complex</p> <p>A ((his) - Integral part of the historical precinct</p> <p>I (sce) - A very interesting feature of the complex, set amidst the devrai, it has potential for eco tourism.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(his),A(cul),I(sce)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IIA

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Approx 2 m below surrounding ground level.		
3.02	No. of Floors	G-1 floor		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	The natural water source is reformed into an square enclosure by constructing a embankment wall which steps down in load bearing laterite stone to retain the water.	The stone masonry is intact but has weathered over the period.	Good
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	The Bhrama Kund is constructed entirely in exposed dressed laterite stone blocks (refer photo no.002, 003). It has a peripheral compound wall of approximately 2 m height (refer photo no. 001). The kund wall has two projected tiers which continue as steps running along the inner periphery of the kund. Both the tiers are approximately 0.75 m in height. The upper tier has a curb of about 0.45 m which visually enhances its height.	The laterite walls show signs of aging but are overall stable.	Good
3.06	Floors	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.07	Stairs	The laterite stone steps run continuously along the inner periphery of the kund after descending two tiers.	The stone surface of the steps has weathered over the period of time.	Good
3.08	Openings	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.09	Roof	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	None	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Exposed laterite stone	The stone surface has weathered considerably.	Minor Repair
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	Natural Natural springs in the kund	None	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Form: Original form unaltered Structure : Original structure is unaltered. Articulation & Finishes: NA		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The Kund is fairly maintained and needs to be conserved		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Forest Zone
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4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The villages around the kankeshwar hill are rapidly undergoing a process of transformation to urbanisation and change in lifestyle. The traditional sensitivity for the protection of the devrai is lost and heavy deforestation along the foothills and heavy land encroachment are visible inspite of the hill here marked under forest zone. All of these factors have already affected the ecosystem of this isolated hill range. The modern approach towards temple restoration is likely to change the original character of the monuments. Excessive tourism may also destroy the serenity of the space.
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Book reference:Kankeshwar Devasathan Gazette reference: Kolaba District Gazetteer
	WebSites	http://maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/KOLABA/places_Kanakeshvar%20Hill.html
	Persons	None



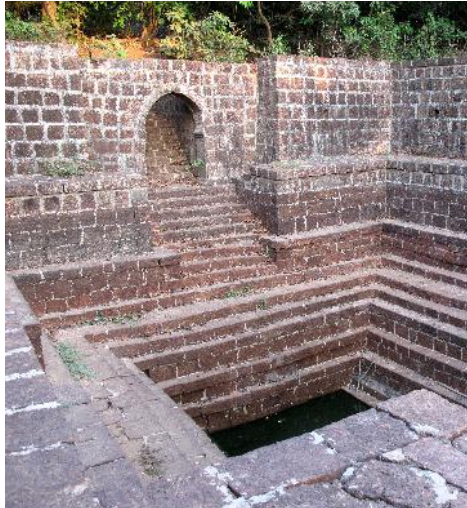
Google location map



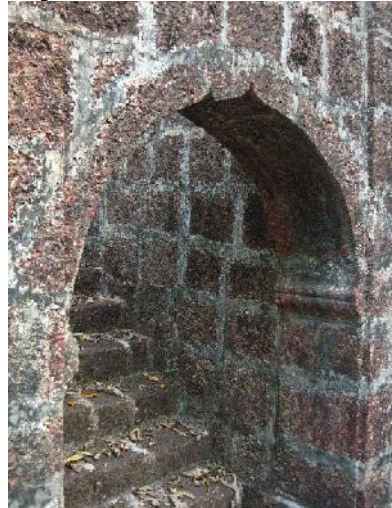
001 Boundary wall of Bramhakund



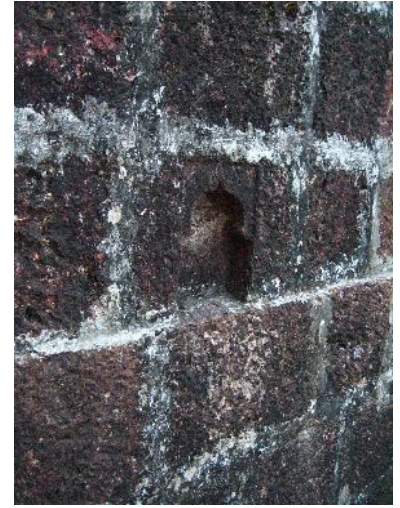
002 Southern view of Bramhakund and the surrounding devrai



003 Interior view of Bramhakund



004 Arched opening of Bramhakund



005 Niche in the periphery wall

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 035-A-Kankeshwar-01h-Gomukh

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	035-A-Kankeshwar-01h-Gomukh
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Alibag
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Mapgaon
	Identification	035 A Kankeshwar 01h Gomukh
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-AI-NA-NA-Ma-035_A_Kankeshwar_01h_Gomukh
1.04	CS No	1/1
1.05	Street Name 1	Foot track from village Mapgaon
1.06	Street Name 2	Foot tracks from other villages at the foothill of the Kankeshwar hill range
1.07	Area / Locality	Kankeshwar hill range
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	402201
1.10	Current Owner	Kankeshwar Devasthan Trust, Forest Department
1.11	Type of Owner	Trust
1.12	Type of Occupancy	NA
1.13	Current Use	Worship
1.14	Type of Use	Religious
1.15	Age	Not known
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 300 Sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	IIA
1.20	Brief Detail	A water inlet through Gomukh (Cowhead sculpture) into the tank built around a natural spring in Kankeshwar devrai.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-12-02

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Not known
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Goumukh
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Worship

2.06	Historical Significance	<p>Pushkarini or kund are Temple tanks or reservoirs built as part of the temple complex in Indian temples.</p> <p>The gomukh at Kankeshwar Devrai is an integral part of this historical precinct.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>Water bodies were mostly associated with religious and cultural buildings. They were an integral part of the rituals, traditions and folklore. Customs and stories make it sacrosanct, thus maintaining a tangible link between the community and the natural world around it.</p> <p>These water tanks are strategically located to benefit from natural fresh water springs/ catchment areas. These not only provide water for the Kankeshwar complex but also help in improvement of micro climate of the region.</p> <p>The Gomukh amidst the devrai creates a sacred identity for the Kankeshwar precinct.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>The gomukh is a rectangular water tank / cistern built around a natural spring. A stone Gomukh marks the entry point of the spring water into the tank.</p> <p>The tank measures approximately 8 m wide x 4 m in depth. It is constructed entirely in laterite stone blocks. A paved area abuts its western edge.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location: 72°55'06.36" E, 18°44'33.07" N</p> <p>Kankeshwar is an isolated hill range located centrally in the Alibag MMR. It runs along the north - south axis dividing the region in two parts on its east and west. This hill is accessible from the villages at its foothills, although its primary access is from the village Mapgaon at its southern foot. This village is off the Pen - Alibag NH 4b by 7 km via Karle khind. The Kankeshwar Mandir complex is situated at the highest point of this hill range and reaches an elevation of approximately 320m above MSL offering a panoramic view of the surrounding region. The nearest coast / beach is at Kihim, approximately 9 km to its west. The terrain is hilly and covered with dense natural vegetation supporting good biodiversity. The total area covered by the hill range is approximately 3 km along the east - west axis and 7 km along the north - south axis, covering an area of approximately 21 Sq Km.</p> <p>The villages surrounding the Kankeshwar hill range have a primarily flat terrain surrounded by agricultural land. Paddy cultivation is the traditional occupation of its residents. Overall the region is green with natural vegetation and plantations horticultural vegetation. A calm unhurried lifestyle remains a marked character of these picturesque villages.</p> <p>A large number of properties are now owned by the non-residents from Mumbai and other cities who develop their properties as public beach resorts / private villas with horticultural gardens. Tourism is rapidly becoming a growing industry. Besides this quite a few number of medium to large scale industries have emerged in the surrounding areas. The nearest large scale industry is a fertiliser factory setup by Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers (RCF) on the north eastern outskirts of village Thal in 1984. Thal is located at approximately 10kms to the south east of Kankeshwar.</p> <p>All of these factors have provided an alternative more lucrative means of livelihood. Most of the village population has increased exponentially which has lead to redevelopment of residences at a scale which is not appropriate to traditional architecture and has started rapidly changing the visual character of the most of the villages.</p> <p>Although Kankeshwar is a secluded hill range it is surrounded by the region rapidly undergoing transformation. The temple complex is approached only by foot tracks. The main formal foot track starts from the village Mapgaon at its southern foot. A southern saddle / ridge of the hill range ascends gradually to the top over a distance of about 2 km reaching its max elevation of 340 M above MSL. Approximately 650 steps have been built along the saddle / ridge which lead from the foothill to the top passing through the devrai (sacred grove). This path takes approximately 1 hour to reach the top.</p> <p>A paved path leads to the north of the mandir complex from the Vishnu Mandir passing through devrai. At a distance of about 200 m lies the Gomukh.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>A (arc) - A good example of a water tank</p> <p>A (cul) - It forms an integral part of the mandir complex</p> <p>A ((his) - Integral part of the historical precinct</p> <p>I (sce) - A very interesting feature of the complex, set amidst the devrai, it has potential for eco tourism.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(his),A(cul),I(sce)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IIA

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Approx 2 m below surrounding ground level		
3.02	No. of Floors	NA		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	The natural water source is reformed into an square enclosure by constructing a embankment wall in load bearing laterite stone to retain the water.	The stone masonry is intact but has weathered over the period.	Good
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	The Gomukh water cistern consists of the main kund and peripheral curbs (refer photo no.001, 002,004). The main kund has a tiered retaining wall on the slopes from three sides. A low wall marks its western boundary. An open paved area on its western bank acts as the congregation /holding space with a small wall with built-in ledges. Exposed dressed laterite stone blocks are used to construct this tank. The kund measures about 10 m in length along the north - south axis and about 5 m along the east - west axis. The holding space measures approximately 10 m x 7m	The laterite walls show signs of aging but are overall stable.	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	Exposed laterite stone	The stone surface has weathered considerably.	Minor Repair
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	Natural	None	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Form: Original form unaltered Structure : Original structure is unaltered. Articulation & Finishes: NA		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	Not applicable		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Forest Zone
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4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The villages around the kankeshwar hill are rapidly undergoing a process of transformation to urbanisation and change in lifestyle. The traditional sensitivity for the protection of the devrai is lost and heavy deforestation along the foothills and heavy land encroachment are visible inspite of the hill here marked under forest zone. All of these factors have already affected the ecosystem of this isolated hill range. The modern approach towards temple restoration is likely to change the original character of the monuments. Excessive tourism may also destroy the serenity of the space.
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Book reference:Kankeshwar Devasathan Gazette reference: Kolaba District Gazetteer
	WebSites	http://maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/KOLABA/places_Kanakeshvar%20Hill.html
	Persons	None



Google location map



001 Gomukh kund



002 Gomukh kund amidst the surrounding devrai



003 Gomukh



004 Holding area in front of the Gomukh



005 Laterite flooring of holding area near the Gomukh

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 035-A-Kankeshwar-01i-Paleshwar Mandir

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	035-A-Kankeshwar-01i-Paleshwar Mandir
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Alibag
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Mapgaon
	Identification	035 A Kankeshwar 01i Paleshwar Mandir
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-AI-NA-NA-Ma-035_A_Kankeshwar_01i_Paleshwar_Mandir
1.04	CS No	1/1
1.05	Street Name 1	Foot track from village Mapgaon
1.06	Street Name 2	Foot tracks from other villages at the foothill of the Kankeshwar hill range
1.07	Area / Locality	Kankeshwar hill range
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	402201
1.10	Current Owner	Kankeshwar Devasthan Trust, Forest Department
1.11	Type of Owner	Trust
1.12	Type of Occupancy	-
1.13	Current Use	Worship
1.14	Type of Use	Religious
1.15	Age	Not known
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 25 Sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	IIA
1.20	Brief Detail	Subsidiary shrine within the Kankeshwar precinct.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-12-02

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Not known
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	NA
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	NA
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	NA
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Worship

2.06	Historical Significance	Religious complexes have many subsidiary shrines which are gradually added to the main temple or in its vicinity. Paleshwar is one of such subsidiary shrines in the Kankeshwar precinct. Hence it is an integral part of this historical landmark.
2.07	Cultural Significance	The mandir is a fairly well preserved example of the traditional style of temple construction. The cultural significance of the mandir makes it necessary to preserve it.
2.08	Architectural Significance	The mandir is austere structure without any ornamentation yet well proportioned. The mandir consists of a single square domed garbhagruha admeasuring 4 m with a single entrance from the east. It is constructed in laterite stone covered with smooth plaster.
2.09	Townscape Significance	Location: 72°55'06.36" E, 18°44'33.07" N Kankeshwar is an isolated hill range located centrally in the Alibag MMR. It runs along the north - south axis dividing the region in two parts on its east and west. This hill is accessible from the villages at its foothills, although its primary access is from the village Mapgaon at its southern foot. This village is off the Pen - Alibag NH 4b by 7 km via Karle khind. The Kankeshwar mandir complex is situated at the highest point of this hill range and reaches an elevation of approximately 320m above MSL offering a panoramic view of the surrounding region. The nearest coast / beach is at Kihim, approximately 9 km to its west. The terrain is hilly and covered with dense natural vegetation supporting good biodiversity. The total area covered by the hill range is approximately 3 km along the east - west axis and 7 km along the north - south axis, covering an area of approximately 21 Sq Km. The villages surrounding the Kankeshwar hill range have a primarily flat terrain surrounded by agricultural land. Paddy cultivation is the traditional occupation of its residents. Overall the region is green with natural vegetation and plantations horticultural vegetation. A calm unhurried lifestyle remains a marked character of these picturesque villages. A large number of properties are now owned by the non-residents from Mumbai and other cities who develop their properties as public beach resorts / private villas with horticultural gardens. Tourism is rapidly becoming a growing industry. Besides this quite a few number of medium to large scale industries have emerged in the surrounding areas. The nearest large scale industry is a fertiliser factory setup by Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers (RCF) on the north eastern outskirts of village Thal in 1984. Thal is located at approximately 10kms to the south east of Kankeshwar. All of these factors have provided an alternative more lucrative means of livelihood. Most of the village population has increased exponentially which has lead to redevelopment of residences at a scale which is not appropriate to traditional architecture and has started rapidly changing the visual character of the most of the villages. Although Kankeshwar is a secluded hill range it is surrounded by the region rapidly undergoing transformation. The temple complex is approached only by foot tracks. The main formal foot track starts from the village Mapgaon at its southern foot. A southern saddle / ridge of the hill range ascends gradually to the top over a distance of about 2 km reaching its max elevation of 340 M above MSL. Approximately 650 steps have been built along the saddle / ridge which lead from the foothill to the top passing through the devrai (sacred grove). This path takes approximately 1 hour to reach the top. The Paleshwar Mandir is a small shrine located approximately 300 m away to the southeast of the mandir complex. It lies on the paved path leading to the mandir complex surrounded by devrai.
2.10	Other Significance	A (arc) - A simple shrine maintaining its original form and character; A (cul) - It is active in worship and forms an integral part of the mandir complex A ((his) - Integral part of this historical precinct.
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(his),A(cul)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IIA

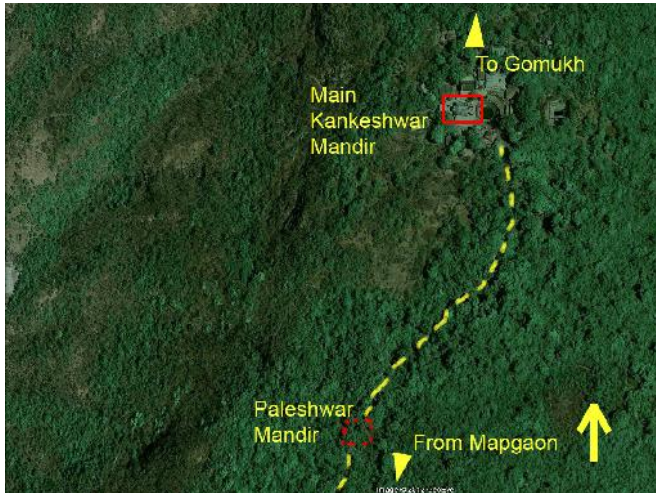
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	approx 8 m		
3.02	No. of Floors	Ground floor stucture		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Load bearing structure	The structure is intact.	Good
3.04	Plinth	The plinth of the Paleshwar Mandir is just 0.15 m above its immediate ground level. It is in dressed laterite stone.	The stone plinth is intact but has aged with time.	Good

3.05	Walls	Paleshwar mandir has plain walls in laterite, lime plastered on both sides. (Refer photo no.003). They measure about 2.50 m in height.	The walls are stable.	Good
3.06	Floors	The original flooring of the Paleshwar Mandir has now been changed to IPS floor.	Nothing of the original flooring remains	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	None	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	Paleshwar Mandir has simple narrow entrance openings without any ornamentation.	None	Good
3.09	Roof	The Paleshwar Mandir has semi circular domed shikhara constructed by corbelling laterite stone blocks, finished with lime plaster on both sides of similar (refer photo no.003)	The load bearing shikhara shows signs of distress but is overall is intact.	Minor Repair
3.10	Articulation	None	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Lime plastered walls	Painted over with incongruent paint shades.	Minor Repair
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	Natural/ Artificial	None	-
3.16	Ventilation	Natural	None	-
3.17	Electricity	Provided by MSEB	None	-
3.18	Water Supply	None	None	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	None	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Form: Original form unaltered Structure : Original structure is unaltered. Articulation & Finishes: NA		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The Mandir is fairly maintained.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

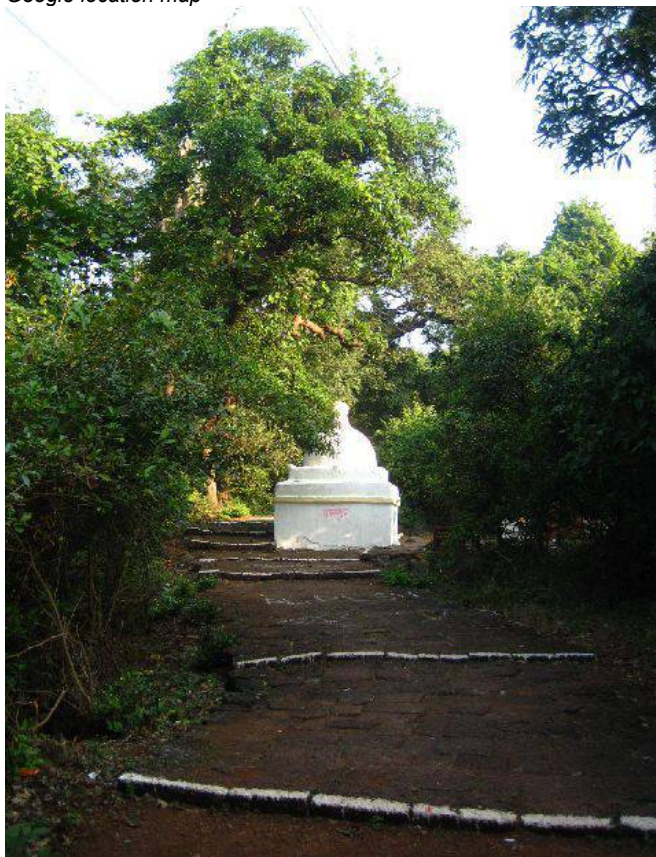
4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Forest Zone
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The villages around the kankeshwar hill are rapidly undergoing a process of transformation to urbanisation and change in lifestyle. The traditional sensitivity for the protection of the devrai is lost and heavy deforestation along the foothills and heavy land encroachment are visible inspite of the hill here marked under forest zone. All of these factors have already affected the ecosystem of this isolated hill range. The modern approach towards temple restoration is likely to change the original character of the monuments. Excessive tourism may also destroy the serenity of the space.
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Book reference:Kankeshwar Devasathan Gazette reference: Kolaba District Gazetteer
	WebSites	http://maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/KOLABA/places_Kanakeshvar%20Hill.html
	Persons	None



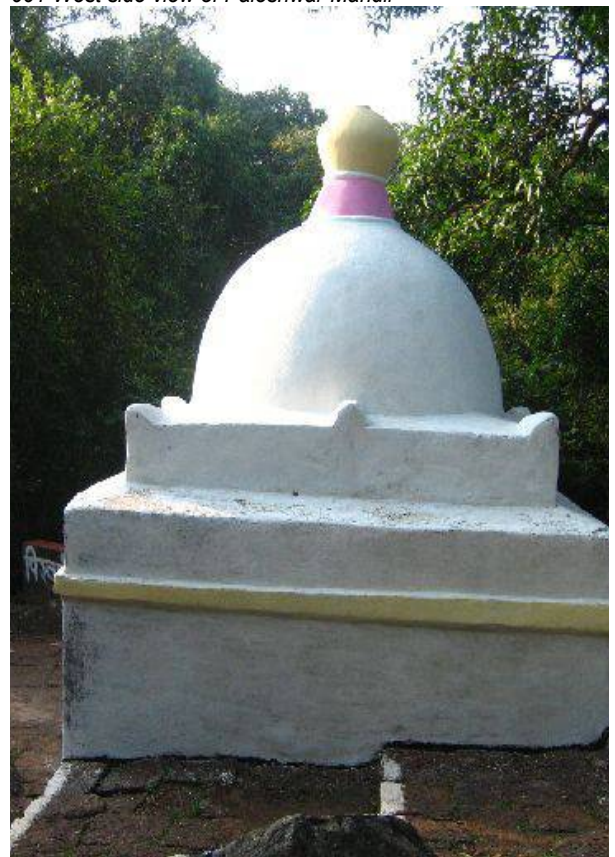
Google location map



001 West side view of Paleshwar Mandir



002 Paleshwar Mandir amidst the surrounding devrai



003 North view of Paleshwar Mandir

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for A-01-Alibag Fort Complex

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	A-01-Alibag Fort Complex
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehshil	Alibag
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Varasoli
	Identification	A 01 Alibag Fort Complex
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-AI-NA-NA-NA-039_A_Alibag_01_Alibag_fort_complex
1.04	CS No	NA
1.05	Street Name 1	Foot track across the Alibag beach
1.06	Street Name 2	Sea route
1.07	Area / Locality	Southwest of Alibag town, about 1.5 km from the shore in the sea.
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Alibag beach
1.09	Pin Code	402201
1.10	Current Owner	ASI, Mumbai circle
1.11	Type of Owner	Central Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	The fort has few houses of original residents living there for generations.
1.13	Current Use	Historical landmark and tourist destination
1.14	Type of Use	Mixed
1.15	Age	Approximately 350 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 40,000 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	approximately 20,000 sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Ruin
1.19	Grade	I
1.20	Brief Detail	<p>Alibag Fort is built on a rocky island called Mouje Navghar near Alibag beach. This low-rise island is approximately 270 m from north to south and about 100 m from east to west. The massive fortification walls are in black basalt masonry. The unique character of Alibag fort is that it can be categorised as mixed type of fort. It is a sea fort during high tide and land fort during low tide. Its main entrance gate is on the northeast and the fort is accessible through a 1 km long land strip from main Alibag beach during the low tide.</p> <p>Alibag fort - formally known as Kulaba - was built by Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and was a stronghold of the Marathas. It is famous for numerous battles fought between Siddis, Marathas, British and the Portuguese.</p>
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-05-18

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	During the period of 21 March 1680 to June 1681, Kulaba fort was built on rocky island of Mouje Navghar. Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj commissioned the construction of this fort to fight mighty naval powers of the Siddis of Janjira and the British of Mumbai.
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2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	20th century, 21st century
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Construction of ASI site office, restoration of Ganapati Mandir and water bodies.
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Kulaba fort
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Sea fort, defence
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>Related to Shivaji Maharaj and Kanhoji Angre, Kulaba fort was one of the forts which was chosen by Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj for creating a strong Maratha Naval defence. In the 17th century, Kulaba fort continued to be the principal stronghold of the Maratha fleet. In 1713 under the treaty with Peshawa Balaji Visvanath, Kulaba with several other forts was given to Angre. It gradually was lapsed to the British in 1840, on the death of Kanhoji II without legitimate heirs.</p> <p>This fort is famous for many battles, between the Siddis and Kanhoji Angre, the British and the Portuguese.</p> <p>The fort used to govern the Ashtagaar region. Ashtagaar is a traditional town planing system which means group of eight Agaars or villages (Revas creek formed the northern border of this Ashtagaar and southern border is the Revdanda creek. Choul, Akshi, Nagav, Alibag(shri bag), Sakhar, Thal, Awas and Kihim are the villages forming this Ashtagaar).</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>Of all the Indian rulers only Shivaji with his characteristic statesmanlike prudence, had realised the importance of naval power to defend the integrity of the country and also promote material prosperity, export and import through protected sea ports. Obviously in the context of Konkan geopolitics, sea-forts enjoyed far more importance. These Naval strongholds used to control trade and commerce and protect the coastline from surrounding British, Siddis and other foreign forces.</p> <p>Kulaba fort used to govern the Ashtagaar region. Ashtagaar is a traditional town planning system which means group of eight Agaars or villages (Revas creek formed the northern border of this Ashtagaar and southern border is the Revdanda creek. Choul, Akshi, Nagav, Alibag or shri bag, Sakhar, Thal, Awas and Kihim are the villages forming this Ashtagaar).</p> <p>Raghoji Angre built a beautiful Mandir of Sri Ganesh inside Kulaba fort in 1759. The right-inclined trunk deity is revered by the locals and annually on the auspicious day of Maghi Chaturthi of Hindu calendar a grand festival is organized. The inner garbhagruha (sanctum sanctorum) includes images of Shri Ashtabhuj Devi, Shiv, Vishnu, Surya. The pantheon lends it the name 'Shri Ganesh Panchayatan'.</p> <p>Today the fort is an important historical landmark and tourist destination. The sea fort has interesting features like tunnels, sweet-water well etc. It is already a favoured location for recreation and has a high potential for ecotourism.</p>

2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>It is a low rocky island fort, approx. 270 m from north to south and about 100 m from east to west. (photo no.001, 002, 003)</p> <p>The massive fortification walls about average 9.0 m high constructed in black basalt masonry are broken at places. The fort has two gates, the main gate in the northeast and a small gate in the south. The Ganapati Mandir and Maruti Mandir are the tallest structures on the fort. The terrain inside the fort is undulating / rocky with very few patches of natural vegetation and a few scattered coconut palms. (photo no.008, 026)</p> <p>Sarjakot is an extended bastion on the north of the main fort which was built later as an additional protection to the main fort and also to confront any possible attack from Hirakot on the shore. Sarjakot is connected to the main fort by a causeway constructed with stone boulders. (photo no.024, 025). Another causeway fortified with stone boulders is located on the south side outside Yeshwantdari bastion.</p> <p>The fortification walls consist of randomly coursed masonry made of big blocks of rough black basalt stone with massive semi-circular bastions projecting out from the wall at strategic locations along the periphery of the wall. There are four bastions on each corner of the fort, three on northern side, one on south, one on east and five on west. (photo no. 001, 005, 027). Starting from north west corner and going clockwise these bastions have following names: Golandaj, Darukhana buruj, Peer, Surya, Nagarkhana buruj, Madicha buruj, Bhavani, Naal, Yeshwantdari, Hanumant, Manochand, ganesh, Ghanchakra, Fhatte, Darya.</p> <p>The technique applied for the fortification wall construction is based on arrangement of interlocking roughly dressed stones without use of any mortar. This technology was an innovative experiment in the Maratha fort architecture. There are written records of other bastion names such as Chowky haveli, Sev, Masali, Shah, Gambhir, Thorla Ram and Sondhaka. However it is hard to identify these bastions in the present ruined condition of the fort. The main gateway known as Maha Darvaja with a pointed arch and two flanking bastions is at the northeast corner of the main fort and is completely dilapidated today. (photo no.004, 006). This is a double door-way. The outer door-way has a pointed arch. There is a three-cornered space inside which leads to a less impressive gate way. Two small shrines called Padmavati's shrine and Bhavani's shrine are located near the inner gate. There are two major ruins on the fort. The first on the south is known as the Nam Saheb's wada named after Laksmibai or Nani Saheb, the widow of the great Kanhoji Angre. The adjoining one is the ruined palace of the Angres. It was known as the Thorla wada built in 1816. There is a step-well (Pushkarini) in the palace enclosure. (photo.011, 012). To the south of the palace entered by a brick gateway, is a stone masonry reservoir. Opposite the reservoir in a walled enclosure is the Ganapati Mandir which is built in the traditional Deccan temple architecture style. It is known as the Ganapati Panchayatan. (photo no.009,010). It was built by the elder Raghuj (1759-1793). Next to Ganapati Mandir is the Mahadev Mandir and to the north is Maruti Mandir. Further south is the Yashavant Gate with a pointed arch and side recesses. In addition to the buildings mentioned above there are other ruins such as the sadar or court where the chief held his office and a small palace known as the karkun mandali wada for the use of court officers and clerks when they went on duty to the fort.</p> <p>Other prominent structures are Manik Chavdi, Bhavani mandir, Andhar Bav, Bapdev mandir, Kanoba mandir, Mahadev mandir, tomb of Muhammadin saint.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location: 72°51'51.05" E, 18°38'01.82" N</p> <p>Alibag is a major coastal town and the headquarters of the Raigad district.</p> <p>To the southwest of Alibag town, about 1.5 km from the shore, is the low fortified fort of Kulaba commonly known as Alibag fort today. Its main entrance is towards Northeast facing the Alibaug beach. The fort provides views of the twin island forts of Khanderi and Underi in the north and Alibag town and Sagargad in the east. Fort Korlai can be seen in the south.</p> <p>The Kulaba or Alibag fort is accessible through a 1 km long land strip from the main beach during the low tide, whereas water transport like boats etc. have to be used during the high tide (photo no.003).</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>Local history references mention that the name was originated by a fusion of two sanskrit words namely Kula and Aap.</p> <p>A(arc): A good example of sea fort architecture in MMR.</p> <p>A(his): Related to Maratha sea fort architecture.</p> <p>B(per): Example of medieval sea fort building.</p> <p>D(bio): Related to great historical personalities such as Shivaji Maharaj and Kanhoji Angre. .</p> <p>I(sce) Natural heritage: This is an important sea island very close to the coast with not only good natural vistas but also ecologically and geologically important.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(his),B(per),D(bio),I(sce)
2.12	Recommended Grade	I

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Fort walls - approximately 10m		
3.02	No. of Floors	None		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Load bearing fortification wall construction is based on arrangement of interlocking roughly dressed stones without use of any mortar.	Structural system of the fortification wall is giving away due to aging. The difficulties are faced during repair works as original construction techniques / skills are lost.	Major Repair
3.04	Plinth	Natural rock for the fortification. The other structures have plinths in dressed black basalt masonry with lime mortar. A few structures have high plinth.	There is small dislodging and displacement in plinths of some of the structures.	Major Repair
3.05	Walls	Coursed black basalt stone masonry with dry joints for the fortification. The other structures are in dressed black basalt masonry with lime mortar, some of them plastered.	Fortification walls and walls of existing structures are in ruined condition. Stones are dislodging and excessive salt formation is damaging existing ruins.	Ruin
3.06	Floors	Originally, structures and open pathways were stone paved.	Open pathways are covered with silt and mud. Repairs with cement have damaged original paving pattern and stones.	Major Repair
3.07	Stairs	Fortification wall is provided with staircases at regular intervals. These are stone stairs leading from ground level to top of the fortification wall.	Few staircases are now in dilapidated condition and hence inaccessible.	Major Repair
3.08	Openings	Surviving structures such as Ganapati Mandir and other contemporary structures are provided with traditional windows and door openings.	Stone trellis work of windows and traditional wooden doors needs to be maintained regularly to avoid further deterioration.	Minor Repair
3.09	Roof	Ganapati Panchayatan Mandir constructed during Peshwa period has corbelled stone shikhar. Mandirs which were constructed during 19th and 20th century are covered with manglore tiled sloping roofs.	Except the roof of Ganapati Panchayatan Mandir and few other Mandirs, roofs of other structures are in ruins or non-existent.	-
3.10	Articulation	Traditional auspicious motifs can be seen on Mandir facades and on entrance gateways.	Articulation needs effective protection from harsh sea wind and needs regular maintenance.	Major Repair
3.11	Finishes	Fortification with rough dressed stones. Other structures with finely dressed stone and lime plaster.	Quality and texture of finishes have deteriorated due to lack of regular maintenance.	Major Repair
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	The fortification walls act as a peripheral compound wall for the fort premises. There are two entrances to the forts. The main gateway known as Maha Darvaja with a pointed arch and two flanking bastions is at the northeast corner of the fort. On the south wall is secondary smaller entrance known as the Yashavant Gate with a pointed arch and side recesses.	Both the gates are in a dilapidated condition.	Major Repair
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Mandir premises are embellished with stone deepmaal, kund and vahan mandap.	Elements in Mandir premises are painted with multiple layers of oil paint which is harmful for its stones surfaces.	Minor Repair
3.15	Lighting	Natural	None	Good
3.16	Ventilation	Natural	None	Good
3.17	Electricity	The Fort is not yet provided with electrical supply.	None	-
3.18	Water Supply	Water tanks and wells with Natural springs.	natural water bodies in the fort are not regularly cleaned and maintained. Hence, few of them are stagnant. Silt deposition will be harmful for natural water springs.	Minor Repair
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	NA	NA	-

3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	NA	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Few improvisations are done to original interiors of Mandir and other existing structures as per current requisites for tourism etc. e.g. change in floor finishes, application of oil paint, installation of safety door etc. These are done inappropriately with lack of sensitivity to the original character of the fort.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The fort is not very well maintained. Ganapati Panchayatan Mandir is fairly maintained and has been recently restored. Individual elements and features in fort premises need effective protection and regular maintenance.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Ruin		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse:Coastal Wet Land		
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The important historic monument may be destroyed due to negligence and lack of maintenance / protection. Natural calamities like cyclones, tsunamis etc. may affect the structure. Uncontrolled tourism will also destroy the monument and island environment.		
4.03	Additional Notes	None		
4.04	References			
	Books/Documents	Gazette reference: Kolaba District Gazetteer Shivaji the last fort architect (author-Ramesh Desai) Books:Eka divsachya sahali, Jaladurganchya sahasat (author-P.K. Ghanekar) Shivaji and the facets of Maratha culture Marg Publications		
	WebSites	http://www.maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/KOLABA/places_Alibag.html http://www.maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/KOLABA/places_Forts.html		
	Persons	NA		

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for A-01-Alibag Fort Complex

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	A-01-Alibag Fort Complex
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehshil	Alibag
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Varasoli
	Identification	A 01 Alibag Fort Complex
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-AI-NA-NA-NA-039_A_Alibag_01_Alibag_fort_complex
1.04	CS No	NA
1.05	Street Name 1	Foot track across the Alibag beach
1.06	Street Name 2	Sea route
1.07	Area / Locality	Southwest of Alibag town, about 1.5 km from the shore in the sea.
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Alibag beach
1.09	Pin Code	402201
1.10	Current Owner	ASI, Mumbai circle
1.11	Type of Owner	Central Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	The fort has few houses of original residents living there for generations.
1.13	Current Use	Historical landmark and tourist destination
1.14	Type of Use	Mixed
1.15	Age	Approximately 350 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 40,000 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	approximately 20,000 sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Ruin
1.19	Grade	I
1.20	Brief Detail	<p>Alibag Fort is built on a rocky island called Mouje Navghar near Alibag beach. This low-rise island is approximately 270 m from north to south and about 100 m from east to west. The massive fortification walls are in black basalt masonry. The unique character of Alibag fort is that it can be categorised as mixed type of fort. It is a sea fort during high tide and land fort during low tide. Its main entrance gate is on the northeast and the fort is accessible through a 1 km long land strip from main Alibag beach during the low tide.</p> <p>Alibag fort - formally known as Kulaba - was built by Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and was a stronghold of the Marathas. It is famous for numerous battles fought between Siddis, Marathas, British and the Portuguese.</p>
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-05-18

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	During the period of 21 March 1680 to June 1681, Kulaba fort was built on rocky island of Mouje Navghar. Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj commissioned the construction of this fort to fight mighty naval powers of the Siddis of Janjira and the British of Mumbai.
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2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	20th century, 21st century
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Construction of ASI site office, restoration of Ganapati Mandir and water bodies.
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Kulaba fort
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Sea fort, defence
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>Related to Shivaji Maharaj and Kanhoji Angre, Kulaba fort was one of the forts which was chosen by Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj for creating a strong Maratha Naval defence. In the 17th century, Kulaba fort continued to be the principal stronghold of the Maratha fleet. In 1713 under the treaty with Peshawa Balaji Visvanath, Kulaba with several other forts was given to Angre. It gradually was lapsed to the British in 1840, on the death of Kanhoji II without legitimate heirs.</p> <p>This fort is famous for many battles, between the Siddis and Kanhoji Angre, the British and the Portuguese.</p> <p>The fort used to govern the Ashtagaar region. Ashtagaar is a traditional town planing system which means group of eight Agaars or villages (Revas creek formed the northern border of this Ashtagaar and southern border is the Revdanda creek. Choul, Akshi, Nagav, Alibag(shri bag), Sakhar, Thal, Awas and Kihim are the villages forming this Ashtagaar).</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>Of all the Indian rulers only Shivaji with his characteristic statesmanlike prudence, had realised the importance of naval power to defend the integrity of the country and also promote material prosperity, export and import through protected sea ports. Obviously in the context of Konkan geopolitics, sea-forts enjoyed far more importance. These Naval strongholds used to control trade and commerce and protect the coastline from surrounding British, Siddis and other foreign forces.</p> <p>Kulaba fort used to govern the Ashtagaar region. Ashtagaar is a traditional town planning system which means group of eight Agaars or villages (Revas creek formed the northern border of this Ashtagaar and southern border is the Revdanda creek. Choul, Akshi, Nagav, Alibag or shri bag, Sakhar, Thal, Awas and Kihim are the villages forming this Ashtagaar).</p> <p>Raghoji Angre built a beautiful Mandir of Sri Ganesh inside Kulaba fort in 1759. The right-inclined trunk deity is revered by the locals and annually on the auspicious day of Maghi Chaturthi of Hindu calendar a grand festival is organized. The inner garbhagruha (sanctum sanctorum) includes images of Shri Ashtabhuj Devi, Shiv, Vishnu, Surya. The pantheon lends it the name 'Shri Ganesh Panchayatan'.</p> <p>Today the fort is an important historical landmark and tourist destination. The sea fort has interesting features like tunnels, sweet-water well etc. It is already a favoured location for recreation and has a high potential for ecotourism.</p>

2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>It is a low rocky island fort, approx. 270 m from north to south and about 100 m from east to west. (photo no.001, 002, 003)</p> <p>The massive fortification walls about average 9.0 m high constructed in black basalt masonry are broken at places. The fort has two gates, the main gate in the northeast and a small gate in the south. The Ganapati Mandir and Maruti Mandir are the tallest structures on the fort. The terrain inside the fort is undulating / rocky with very few patches of natural vegetation and a few scattered coconut palms. (photo no.008, 026)</p> <p>Sarjakot is an extended bastion on the north of the main fort which was built later as an additional protection to the main fort and also to confront any possible attack from Hirakot on the shore. Sarjakot is connected to the main fort by a causeway constructed with stone boulders. (photo no.024, 025). Another causeway fortified with stone boulders is located on the south side outside Yeshwantdari bastion.</p> <p>The fortification walls consist of randomly coursed masonry made of big blocks of rough black basalt stone with massive semi-circular bastions projecting out from the wall at strategic locations along the periphery of the wall. There are four bastions on each corner of the fort, three on northern side, one on south, one on east and five on west. (photo no. 001, 005, 027). Starting from north west corner and going clockwise these bastions have following names: Golandaj, Darukhana buruj, Peer, Surya, Nagarkhana buruj, Madicha buruj, Bhavani, Naal, Yeshwantdari, Hanumant, Manochand, ganesh, Ghanchakra, Fhatte, Darya.</p> <p>The technique applied for the fortification wall construction is based on arrangement of interlocking roughly dressed stones without use of any mortar. This technology was an innovative experiment in the Maratha fort architecture. There are written records of other bastion names such as Chowky haveli, Sev, Masali, Shah, Gambhir, Thorla Ram and Sondhaka. However it is hard to identify these bastions in the present ruined condition of the fort. The main gateway known as Maha Darvaja with a pointed arch and two flanking bastions is at the northeast corner of the main fort and is completely dilapidated today. (photo no.004, 006). This is a double door-way. The outer door-way has a pointed arch. There is a three-cornered space inside which leads to a less impressive gate way. Two small shrines called Padmavati's shrine and Bhavani's shrine are located near the inner gate. There are two major ruins on the fort. The first on the south is known as the Nam Saheb's wada named after Laksmibai or Nani Saheb, the widow of the great Kanhoji Angre. The adjoining one is the ruined palace of the Angres. It was known as the Thorla wada built in 1816. There is a step-well (Pushkarini) in the palace enclosure. (photo.011, 012). To the south of the palace entered by a brick gateway, is a stone masonry reservoir. Opposite the reservoir in a walled enclosure is the Ganapati Mandir which is built in the traditional Deccan temple architecture style. It is known as the Ganapati Panchayatan. (photo no.009,010). It was built by the elder Raghuj (1759-1793). Next to Ganapati Mandir is the Mahadev Mandir and to the north is Maruti Mandir. Further south is the Yashavant Gate with a pointed arch and side recesses. In addition to the buildings mentioned above there are other ruins such as the sadar or court where the chief held his office and a small palace known as the karkun mandali wada for the use of court officers and clerks when they went on duty to the fort.</p> <p>Other prominent structures are Manik Chavdi, Bhavani mandir, Andhar Bav, Bapdev mandir, Kanoba mandir, Mahadev mandir, tomb of Muhammadin saint.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location: 72°51'51.05" E, 18°38'01.82" N</p> <p>Alibag is a major coastal town and the headquarters of the Raigad district.</p> <p>To the southwest of Alibag town, about 1.5 km from the shore, is the low fortified fort of Kulaba commonly known as Alibag fort today. Its main entrance is towards Northeast facing the Alibaug beach. The fort provides views of the twin island forts of Khanderi and Underi in the north and Alibag town and Sagargad in the east. Fort Korlai can be seen in the south.</p> <p>The Kulaba or Alibag fort is accessible through a 1 km long land strip from the main beach during the low tide, whereas water transport like boats etc. have to be used during the high tide (photo no.003).</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>Local history references mention that the name was originated by a fusion of two sanskrit words namely Kula and Aap.</p> <p>A(arc): A good example of sea fort architecture in MMR.</p> <p>A(his): Related to Maratha sea fort architecture.</p> <p>B(per): Example of medieval sea fort building.</p> <p>D(bio): Related to great historical personalities such as Shivaji Maharaj and Kanhoji Angre. .</p> <p>I(sce) Natural heritage: This is an important sea island very close to the coast with not only good natural vistas but also ecologically and geologically important.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(his),B(per),D(bio),I(sce)
2.12	Recommended Grade	I

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Fort walls - approximately 10m		
3.02	No. of Floors	None		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Load bearing fortification wall construction is based on arrangement of interlocking roughly dressed stones without use of any mortar.	Structural system of the fortification wall is giving away due to aging. The difficulties are faced during repair works as original construction techniques / skills are lost.	Major Repair
3.04	Plinth	Natural rock for the fortification. The other structures have plinths in dressed black basalt masonry with lime mortar. A few structures have high plinth.	There is small dislodging and displacement in plinths of some of the structures.	Major Repair
3.05	Walls	Coursed black basalt stone masonry with dry joints for the fortification. The other structures are in dressed black basalt masonry with lime mortar, some of them plastered.	Fortification walls and walls of existing structures are in ruined condition. Stones are dislodging and excessive salt formation is damaging existing ruins.	Ruin
3.06	Floors	Originally, structures and open pathways were stone paved.	Open pathways are covered with silt and mud. Repairs with cement have damaged original paving pattern and stones.	Major Repair
3.07	Stairs	Fortification wall is provided with staircases at regular intervals. These are stone stairs leading from ground level to top of the fortification wall.	Few staircases are now in dilapidated condition and hence inaccessible.	Major Repair
3.08	Openings	Surviving structures such as Ganapati Mandir and other contemporary structures are provided with traditional windows and door openings.	Stone trellis work of windows and traditional wooden doors needs to be maintained regularly to avoid further deterioration.	Minor Repair
3.09	Roof	Ganapati Panchayatan Mandir constructed during Peshwa period has corbelled stone shikhar. Mandirs which were constructed during 19th and 20th century are covered with manglore tiled sloping roofs.	Except the roof of Ganapati Panchayatan Mandir and few other Mandirs, roofs of other structures are in ruins or non-existent.	-
3.10	Articulation	Traditional auspicious motifs can be seen on Mandir facades and on entrance gateways.	Articulation needs effective protection from harsh sea wind and needs regular maintenance.	Major Repair
3.11	Finishes	Fortification with rough dressed stones. Other structures with finely dressed stone and lime plaster.	Quality and texture of finishes have deteriorated due to lack of regular maintenance.	Major Repair
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	The fortification walls act as a peripheral compound wall for the fort premises. There are two entrances to the forts. The main gateway known as Maha Darvaja with a pointed arch and two flanking bastions is at the northeast corner of the fort. On the south wall is secondary smaller entrance known as the Yashavant Gate with a pointed arch and side recesses.	Both the gates are in a dilapidated condition.	Major Repair
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Mandir premises are embellished with stone deepmaal, kund and vahan mandap.	Elements in Mandir premises are painted with multiple layers of oil paint which is harmful for its stones surfaces.	Minor Repair
3.15	Lighting	Natural	None	Good
3.16	Ventilation	Natural	None	Good
3.17	Electricity	The Fort is not yet provided with electrical supply.	None	-
3.18	Water Supply	Water tanks and wells with Natural springs.	natural water bodies in the fort are not regularly cleaned and maintained. Hence, few of them are stagnant. Silt deposition will be harmful for natural water springs.	Minor Repair
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	NA	NA	-

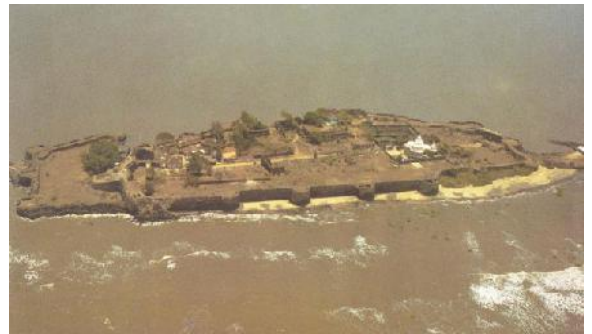
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	NA	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Few improvisations are done to original interiors of Mandir and other existing structures as per current requisites for tourism etc. e.g. change in floor finishes, application of oil paint, installation of safety door etc. These are done inappropriately with lack of sensitivity to the original character of the fort.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The fort is not very well maintained. Ganapati Panchayatan Mandir is fairly maintained and has been recently restored. Individual elements and features in fort premises need effective protection and regular maintenance.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Ruin		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse:Coastal Wet Land		
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The important historic monument may be destroyed due to negligence and lack of maintenance / protection. Natural calamities like cyclones, tsunamis etc. may affect the structure. Uncontrolled tourism will also destroy the monument and island environment.		
4.03	Additional Notes	None		
4.04	References			
	Books/Documents	Gazette reference: Kolaba District Gazetteer Shivaji the last fort architect (author-Ramesh Desai) Books:Eka divsachya sahali, Jaladurganchya sahasat (author-P.K. Ghanekar) Shivaji and the facets of Maratha culture Marg Publications		
	WebSites	http://www.maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/KOLABA/places_Alibag.html http://www.maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/KOLABA/places_Forts.html		
	Persons	NA		



Google location map



001 Aerial view of Alibag (Kolaba) Fort



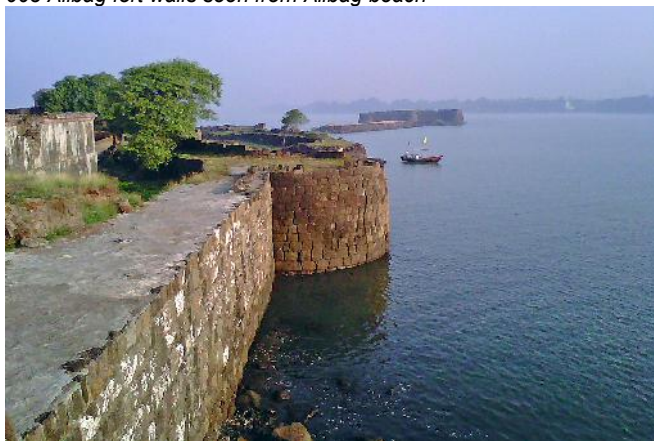
002 Fort viewed from the sea



003 Alibag fort walls seen from Alibag beach



004 The fort entrance- Main gateway(Mahadarwaza)



005 Fort walls and the bastions



006 Landing near the fort entrance



007 Fort walls and the Mandir inside the fort



008 Ruins inside the fort



009 Mandir shikhars



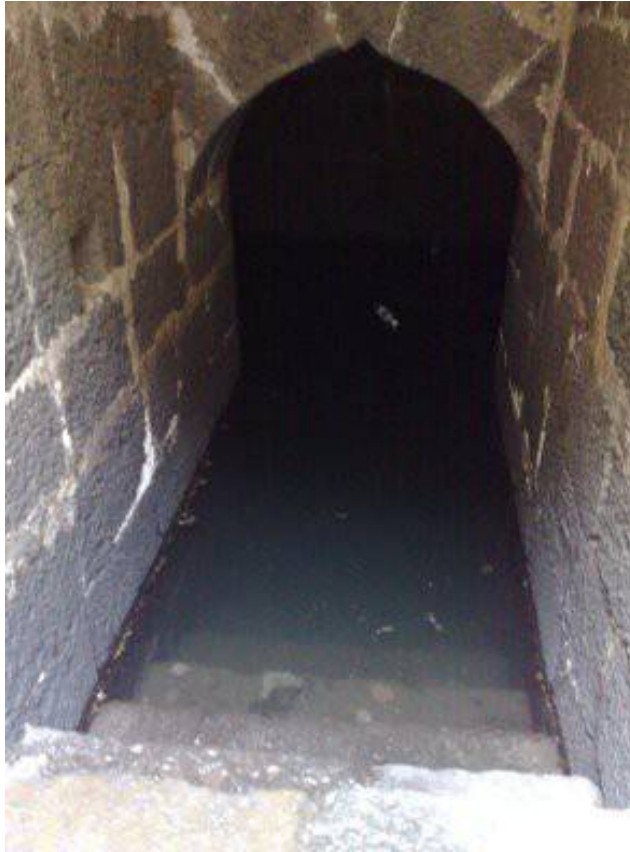
010 Ganesh Mandir



011 Water reservoir



012 Stepped Water tank or Pokhran



013 Steps leading to arched tunnel



014 Tunnel inside the fort



015 Tunnel entrance



016 Ruins of the structure and raised plinth



017 Ruins of the bastion



018 Ruins of a palatial structure in the fort



019 Decorative niches inside the ruined structure



020 Stone well



021 Inside the stone well



022 Small opening inside the walls



023 Stone arched tunnel



024 Sarjakot viewed from Alibag fort



025 Aerial view of Alibag fort and Sarjekot



026 Panoramic view of Alibag fort from inside



027 Archival Photo of Alibag (Kolaba) fort- 1855



028 View of the main entrance to the Mandir



029 North view of Ganesh Mandir



030 Detail of the main entrance wall and bastion junction



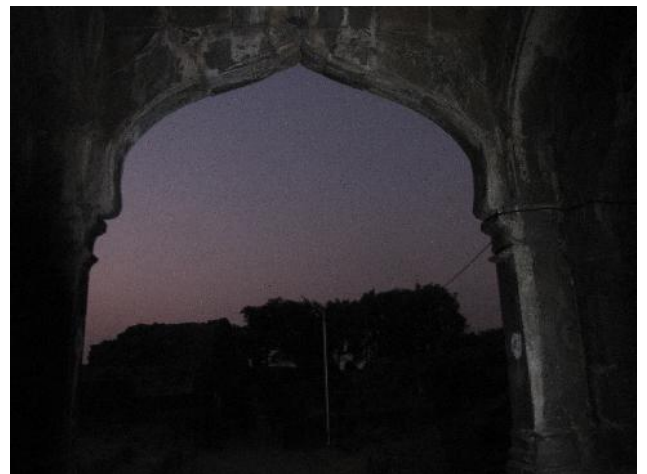
031 Stone Tulsi vrundavan



032 Deepamaal



033 Ruins of Kanhoji Angre's memorial



034 Stone arch

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 039-A-Khanderi-01-Khanderi Island Fort Complex

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	039-A-Khanderi-01-Khanderi Island Fort Complex
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Alibag
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Thal
	Identification	039 A Khanderi 01 Khanderi Island Fort Complex
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-NA-NA-NA-NA-039_A_Khanderi_01_Khanderi_island_fort_complex
1.04	CS No	NA
1.05	Street Name 1	NA
1.06	Street Name 2	NA
1.07	Area / Locality	Khanderi island
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	402201
1.10	Current Owner	Mumbai Port Trust
1.11	Type of Owner	Central and State Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Security and maintenance staff of the light house.
1.13	Current Use	Light house and tourist destination
1.14	Type of Use	Mixed
1.15	Age	Approximately 350 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 80,000 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 20,000 sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Ruin
1.19	Grade	I
1.20	Brief Detail	<p>Khanderi is a fortified hillock island in the Arabian sea. It is located approx.4.5 km in the sea to the west of Thal beach. It can be approached only by the sea route. (photo no.001, 002).</p> <p>These twin island forts are located strategically in the vicinity of the entrance to the Mumbai harbour. These islands of Khanderi and Underi served as landmarks for ships entering Mumbai harbour.</p> <p>These fortified islands formed the major fortification along the Mumbai coast. Khanderi was built by Chatrapati Shivaji in 1660 to keep check on the Siddis of Murud-Janjira fort. Most of the fort is still intact the most prominent structure is a lighthouse built in 1837.</p>
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-05-14

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	The Fort is built in 1679 A.D. and Lighthouse was built in 1867 A.D.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	NA
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	NA
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Khanderi (Kennery) Island Fort
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Sea fort
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>Khanderi island fort highlighted the naval war potential of the Marathas under Shivaji's rule due to the historic battles of Khanderi-Underi fought amongst the British, Siddis and Marathas. These naval battles also established the strength of Maratha navy for the first time in the Indian naval history.</p> <p>The fort guards the mouth of the creek and during the Maratha regime, looked after the trade and commerce by providing protection from surrounding British, Siddi and other foreign forces.</p> <p>In about 1769, Chatrapati Shivaji started to fortify the island to fight the British navy stronghold at Bombay and Siddi rulers of Murud-Janjira. Since then It was a stronghold of the Maratha Navy in the medieval times and continued till the Peshwa regime.</p> <p>Khanoji Angre created a base on the Khanderi and Underi islands off the coast of Mumbai, and attempted to levy tax on every merchant vessel entering the harbour</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>Related to maritime history of Marathas and British.</p> <p>The Vetali deity shrine on Khanderi is worshipped by the Koli community from nearby Koliwad in the Ashtagaar. A festival is dedicated to this deity which is celebrated annually. (Ashtagaar is a traditional town planning system which means group of eight Agars or villages. Revas creek formed the northern border of this Ashtagaar and southern border is the Revdanda creek. Choul, Akshi, Nagav, Alibag (Shri Bag), Sakhar, Thal, Awas and Kihim are the villages forming this Ashtagaar.)</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>The fortified walls of average 9 m height are in coursed roughly dressed black basalt stone masonry with circular bastions projecting out from the wall at strategic locations. (photo no.004, 005, 006, 007).</p> <p>The terrain inside the fort is undulating and rocky with patches of dense vegetation on its north and south sides.</p> <p>The light house was built in 1867, It is constructed in roughly dressed black basalt stone masonry and stands on the highest part of the island in southern part of the fort. It is an octagonal tower approx. 25 m high with an adjoining flat-roofed rectangular structure approx 9 m x 30 m. (photo no.003, 010, 011).</p> <p>A high flag-staff stands at the northeast of the light tower. A water reservoir constructed in black basalt stone masonry is located on the southwest corner of the fort. (photo no.008, 009).</p> <p>A small shrine dedicated to the Vetali deity and a Peer are worshipped by the local fishermen. The Fort has old cannons which were strategically placed on the bastions when the fort was active as a naval stronghold. (Photo no.007,012,013).</p> <p>The fort is accessed through natural harbour on northeast part of the fort where now the jetty is constructed. There is a stone masonry navigational beacon located in the sea on the east of Khanderi island.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location; 72°48'49.09" E, 18°42'16.43" N</p> <p>Khanderi is an island in the Arabian sea. It is located approx.4.5 km to the west of Thal beach. It can be approached only by the sea route. (photo no.001, 002).</p> <p>It is located strategically in the vicinity of the entrance to the Mumbai harbour. The fortified island, which covers an area of about 80,000 sq m, is larger and considerably higher than the neighbouring Underi fort. The northern end of the island is lower than the southern. Land in the fort rises to the lighthouse cliff on the south. The walls and fortifications are regular and better organised for naval defence purpose. The fort is constructed on basaltic rock island as the base and irregular borders could be seen around the fort. (photo no.003, 004).</p> <p>The rocky terrain surrounding the Khanderi Island and rough sea proved to be a natural defence from large ships entering the Khanderi harbour.</p>

2.10	Other Significance	<p>The sea island is an extension of a hillock of the Sahyadri Range, thus becoming an important ecological site. Its strategic location along the coast made it important in terms of defence and navigation.</p> <p>A(arc): A good example of sea fort architecture in MMR.</p> <p>A(his): Related to maritime history of Marathas and British.</p> <p>B(per): Example of medieval sea fort architecture.</p> <p>I(sce) Natural heritage: This is an important sea island very close to the coast with ecologically and geologically important features. It is already a favoured location for recreation and has a high potential for ecotourism.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(his),B(per),I(sce)
2.12	Recommended Grade	I

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Walls are of average 6 m ht		
3.02	No. of Floors	NA		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	<p>The island fort has load bearing fortification wall.</p> <p>The lighthouse is a load bearing stone masonry tower which is octagonal in plan.</p>	<p>Fortification wall is deteriorating due to aging.</p> <p>The lighthouse stone masonry tower is stable and intact.</p>	Ruin
3.04	Plinth	Natural rock for the fortification. The other structures have plinths in dressed black basalt masonry with lime mortar.	There is stone dislodging and displacement in plinths.	Ruin
3.05	Walls	<p>The fortification wall is in uncoursed roughly dressed black basalt stone masonry.</p> <p>The light house is in coursed roughly dressed black basalt stone masonry.</p>	Fortification walls are in ruined condition. Stones are dislodging and excessive salt formation is damaging existing ruins.	Ruin
3.06	Floors	Stone paving and natural ground	Repairs with cement works have damaged original paving pattern and stones.	Ruin
3.07	Stairs	Fortification walls are provided with flight of stone steps at regular intervals. These are stone stairs leading from ground level to top of the fortification wall.	Most of the stairs are now in dilapidated condition and hence inaccessible.	Ruin
3.08	Openings	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.09	Roof	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	None	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	<p>Fortification with rough dressed stones.</p> <p>Light house with dressed stone and lime plaster.</p>	Quality and texture of finishes of the fort walls have deteriorated due to lack of maintenance.	Major Repair
3.12	Furniture	None	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	Stone masonry arched gateways	In dilapidated condition	Ruin
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	Natural	None	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	MSEB	None	-
3.18	Water Supply	Natural springs on the island	None	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-

3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Form :Unaltered form of the island and fortification Structure :Unaltered but ruined		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The important historic monument may be destroyed due to negligence and lack of maintenance / protection.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Ruin		

RELEVANT DETAILS

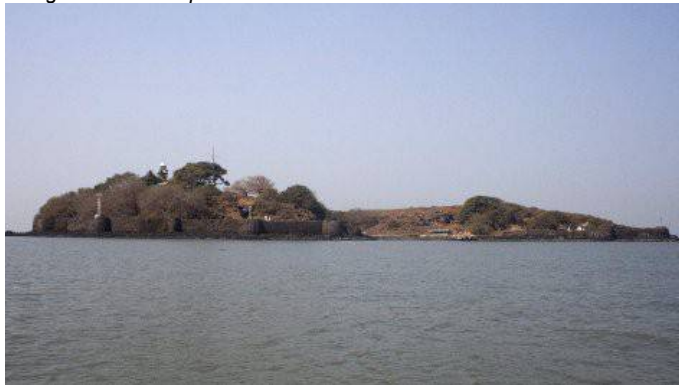
4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Coastal Wetland
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The important historic monument may be destroyed due to negligence and lack of maintenance / protection. The natural calamities like cyclones, tsunamis etc. may affect the structure. Uncontrolled tourism will also destroy the monument and island environment.
4.03	Additional Notes	
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Gazette reference: Kolaba District Gazetteer http://www.maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/KOLABA/places_Khanderi.html Jaladurganchya sahasat(author-P.K.Ghanekar) Ek Divasachya sahi-P K Ghanekar
	WebSites	http://www.dglnoida.gov.in/mumbai/KANHOJI.html Tourist details of Alibaug: http://aroundalibag.com/
	Persons	Mr Angre, descendent of Kanhoji Angre



Google location map



001 Aerial view of Khanderi island fort



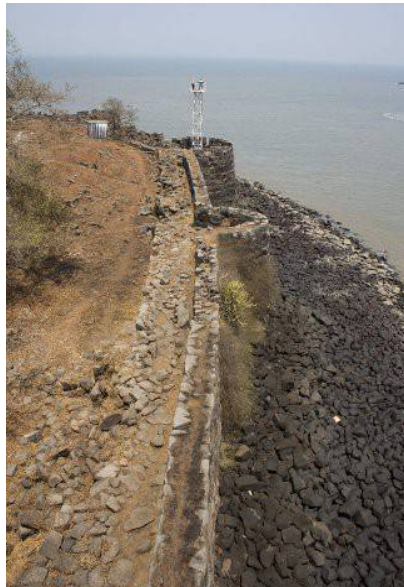
002 Khanderi island fort viewed from the sea



003 Entrance to Khanderi island



004 Stone embankment and the fortification



005 Fortification wall and bastions



006 The fortification wall



007 Canon on the fort



008 The water reservoir



009 The stone well



010 South West view of the light house



011 West view of the light house



012 Bastion with canons



013 Canons strategically placed on bastions overlooking the sea

039-A-Khanderi-02-Khanderi Island Fort Complex

Plate C



014 Navigation beacon on East side of the island



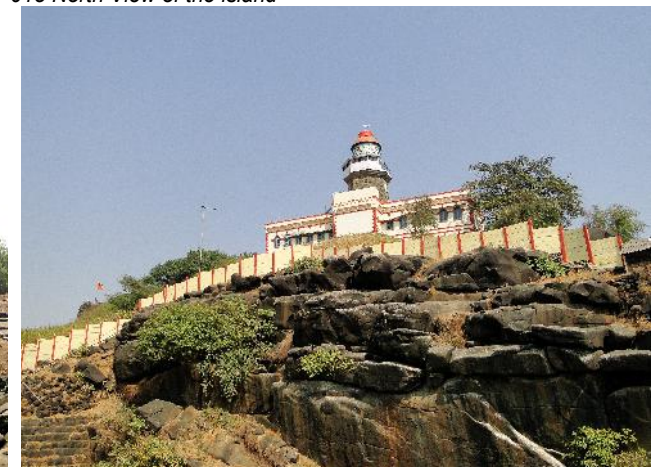
008 The fortification wall



015 North View of the island



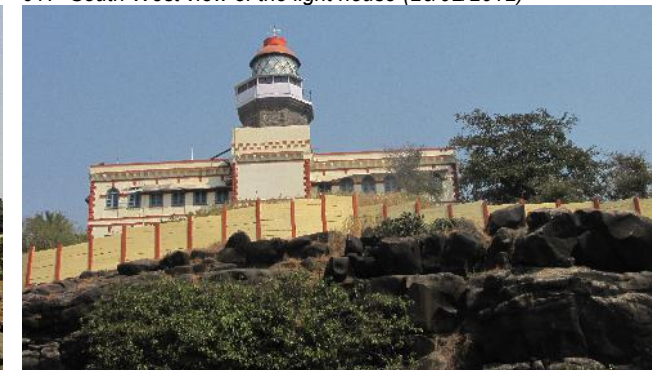
016 South View of the island



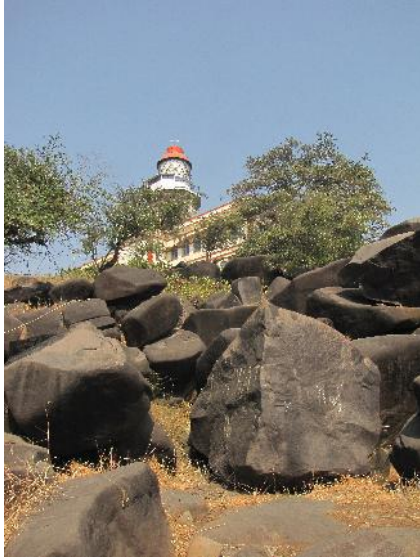
017 South West view of the light house (26/02/2012)



018 West view of the light house (26/02/2012)



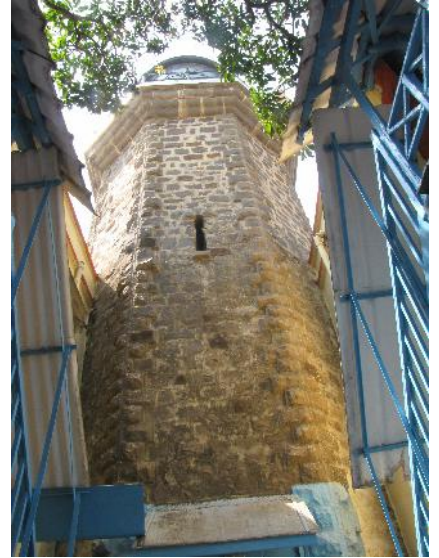
019 West façade of the light house (26/02/2012)



020 South West view of the light house
(26/02/2012)



021 Exterior view of the lantern room and
the gallery



022 East view of the octagonal tower built
in stone masonry



023 North East view of the lighthouse



024 Northern approach road to the lighthouse



025 View of the Eastern wooden gallery of the lighthouse

039-A-Khanderi-02-Khanderi Island Fort Complex

Plate E



026 View of the gallery of lantern room



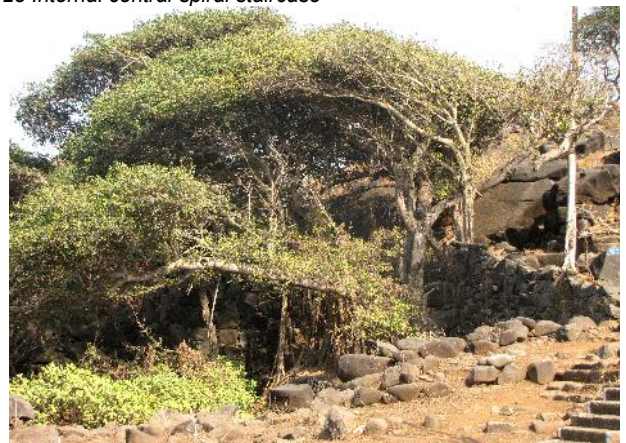
027 Construction plaque in lantern gallery



028 Internal central spiral staircase



029 Bastion with canon (26/02/2012)



030 Ruins in dense vegetation

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 039-A-Khanderi-02-Underi Island Fort Complex

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	039-A-Khanderi-02-Underi Island Fort Complex
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Alibag
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Thal
	Identification	039 A Khanderi 02 Underi Island Fort Complex
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-NA-NA-NA-NA-039_A_Khanderi_02_Underi_Island_Fort_Complex
1.04	CS No	NA
1.05	Street Name 1	NA
1.06	Street Name 2	NA
1.07	Area / Locality	Underi Island
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Thal beach
1.09	Pin Code	402201
1.10	Current Owner	Mumbai Port Trust, State dept of Archeology (Mah)
1.11	Type of Owner	State Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	not occupied
1.13	Current Use	Historical landmark, Tourist destination
1.14	Type of Use	Tourist activity
1.15	Age	Approx 330 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 25,000 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 7500 sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Ruin
1.19	Grade	I
1.20	Brief Detail	<p>Underi is an island in the Arabian sea located approx. 2 km to the West of Thal beach. It can be approached only by the sea route.</p> <p>Underi is a small island fort located between Khanderi island and Thal beach. (photo 002). It is located to the East of Khanderi by about 2.5 km. These twin island forts are located strategically in the vicinity of the entrance to the Mumbai harbour. These islands of Khanderi and Underi served as one of the landmarks for ships entering Mumbai harbour. Underi is smaller than Khanderi. It was built by the Siddis of Murud Janjira in 1680.</p> <p>The fort stretches from north to south. The fort is constructed on basaltic rock island as the base and irregular borders could be seen around the fort.</p>
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-05-14

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Fort was built in 1680 A.D.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	NA
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	NA
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Underi Island Fort
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Sea fort
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>Underi fort was constructed by the Siddi rulers of Muruid Janjira to create a counter check on the neighbouring Khanderi fort.</p> <p>The battle of Khanderi - Underi highlighted the naval war potential of Marathas under Chatrapati Shivaji's rule. The historic battles of Khanderi amongst the British, Siddis and Marathas established the strength of Maratha navy for the first time.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>Related to maritime history of Marathas and British.</p> <p>The island may be a breeding space of marine life and birds since it is secluded and secure.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>The fortified walls of average 9 m height are made of coursed roughly dressed black basalt stone masonry with semi-circular bastions projecting out from the wall at strategic locations. (photo no.001, 005). The terrain inside the fort is undulating and rocky with very few patches of natural vegetation.</p> <p>The ruined fortification walls are the only substantial remains on the island. (Photo no.006, 007). Old canons are found on the bastions. (Photo no.005).</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location: 72°50'31.62" E, 18°42'24.30" N</p> <p>Underi is an island in the Arabian sea located approx. 2 km to the west of Thal beach. It can be approached only by the sea route.</p> <p>Underi is located between Khanderi island and Thal beach. (photo 002). It is located to the east of Khanderi by about 2.5 km. These twin island forts are located strategically in the vicinity of the entrance to the Mumbai harbour. The fortified island covers an area of about 25,000 sq m is relatively smaller than the neighbouring Khanderi fort. The fort stretches from north to south and is rectangular in plan. The fort is constructed on basaltic rock island as the base and irregular borders could be seen around the fort. (photo no.001, 003).</p> <p>The rocky terrain surrounding the Khanderi Island and rough sea proved to be a natural defense from large ships entering the Khanderi-Underi harbour.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>A(arc): one of the few examples of sea fort architecture in MMR.</p> <p>A(his): Related to Maritime history of Marathas and the British.</p> <p>B(per): Example of medieval sea fort architecture.</p> <p>I(sce) Natural heritage - This is an important sea island very close to the coast with ecologically and geologically important features. It is already a favoured location for recreation and has a high potential for ecotourism.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(his),B(per),I(sce)
2.12	Recommended Grade	I

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	The fortified walls are of average 6.0 m height		
3.02	No. of Floors	NA		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	The island fort has Load bearing fortification wall.	The fortification wall is deteriorating due to aging.	Ruin
3.04	Plinth	Natural rock for the fortification. The other structures have plinths in dressed black basalt masonry with lime mortar.	There is stone dislodging and displacement in plinths.	Major Repair

3.05	Walls	The fortification wall is in uncoursed roughly dressed black basalt stone masonry.	Fortification walls are in ruined condition. Stones are dislodging and excessive salt formation is damaging existing ruins.	Ruin
3.06	Floors	Stone paving and natural ground	In dilapidated condition	Ruin
3.07	Stairs	Fortification walls are provided with flight of stone steps at regular intervals. These are stone stairs leading from ground level to top of the fortification wall.	Most of the stairs are now in dilapidated condition and hence inaccessible.	Ruin
3.08	Openings	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.09	Roof	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Fortification with rough dressed stones.	Quality and texture of finishes have deteriorated due to lack of maintenance.	Major Repair
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	Form :Unaltered form of the island and fortification Structure :Unaltered but ruined		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	Poor, partly ruined		
3.23	Overall Condition	Ruin		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Coastal Wetland
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The important historic monument may be destroyed due to negligence and lack of maintenance / protection. The natural calamities like cyclones, tsunamis etc. may affect the structure. Uncontrolled tourism will also destroy the monument and island environment.
4.03	Additional Notes	Underi is also referred to as Hundry, Ondra, Hunarey and Henery in the past. The earliest known mention of Underi is by Fryer in 1674, who calls it Hunarey. The island was fortified by Siddi Kasim in 1680, and remained in his hands till the end of the seventeenth century. For nearly three quarters of the century, a period during which its sister-fort Khanderi changed hands more than once, almost nothing is recorded of Underi. In 1761, Raghuji Angre won it after a severe struggle, and presented it to the Peshwa. Gradually it came under the British rule by 1800.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Gazette reference: Kolaba District Gazetteer http://www.maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/KOLABA/places_Underi.html Ek Divsachya Sahili-PK Ghanekar Maharashtra Darshan-GN Dandekar
	WebSites	Tourist details of Alibaug: http://aroundalibag.com/
	Persons	Mr Angre, descendent of Kanhoji Angre



Google Location Map



001 Aerial view of Underi island fort



002 Underi island fort viewed from the sea



003 Entrance to Underi island fort



004 Arched entrance



005 Canons on the fort walls overlooking the sea



006 View of Khanderi island fort from Underi island fort



007 Canon on the fort walls

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 043-A-Kihim-02-House No.223 of Kihim Grampanchayat

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	043-A-Kihim-02-House No.223 of Kihim Grampanchayat
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Alibag
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Kihim
	Identification	043 A Kihim 02 House No 223 of Kihim Grampanchayat
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Al-NA-NA-Ki-043_A_Kihim_02_House_No_223_of_Kihim_Grampanchayat
1.04	CS No	NA
1.05	Street Name 1	NA
1.06	Street Name 2	NA
1.07	Area / Locality	Kihim gaathan
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Amruteshwar Mandir, Kihim
1.09	Pin Code	402206
1.10	Current Owner	Private, freehold
1.11	Type of Owner	Private
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Owner occupied
1.13	Current Use	Occasionally occupied as a private residence
1.14	Type of Use	Residential
1.15	Age	Approximately 100 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 400 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 400 sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	III
1.20	Brief Detail	<p>This residential building in Kihim village reflects the traditional regional architecture in Raigad district, but has a distinct identity due to its ornate architectural elements & motifs. Some of these motifs indicate that the house was constructed by a Bene Israeli. (Refer photo no. 001, 002, 003, 004, 005).</p> <p>It is a discreet, well proportioned ground + one upper storey building with central pyramidal sloping roof above the upper floor. Locally such a house is termed as madiche ghar (two storeyed house).</p>
1.21	Date of Recording	2009-11-13

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	The house was built in early 20th century.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	NA

2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	NA
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Not known
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Private residence
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>The Wada architecture evolved during the Peshwa regime influenced the domestic architecture in Maharashtra till the late 19th century. It was a distinctive style for residential architecture & lifestyle of the upper class. Gradually till the 20th century its pure form was less in practice and only elements of this architectural style were used. Local materials, construction techniques & occupation-based improvisations saw a distinct climate responsive domestic or regional residential architecture style unique to the bio-geographical regions of Maharashtra.</p> <p>This house in Kihim village is one such example which showcases blend of various influences blended with practical requisites. The features show strong European influence blended with traditional regional elements.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	The traditional residential enclaves such as Haveli, Wada or similar houses are important socio-cultural units in Indian subcontinent. They reflect social fabric of the community. These are examples of 18th-19th century houses whose planning reflects domestic life, family structure and social life of the people of bygone era.
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>A regional domestic style of wada architecture in Konkan region typically consists of a large main structure of one or two storey with group of rooms arranged around central living room. A major addition to this domestic architecture style is the upper storey and balcony. Later in the 19th and early 20th century European elements like decorative cast iron brackets, fluted columns of classical orders, cast iron railings etc were added. Thus a unique fusion style seems to have derived which was used mainly by the affluent class.</p> <p>This residential building in Kihim village adheres to a similar fusion style. It retains the simplicity of traditional coastal architecture but showcases articulate ornamentation in the architectural elements like the doors, windows, columns etc. (Refer photo no. 001, 002, 003, 004, 005)</p> <p>It is a discreet, well proportioned ground + one upper storeyed load bearing structure with central pyramidal sloping roof above the upper floor. The size and scale of the building is bigger than the average traditional residential house in the village yet blends with its surroundings. It has its distinct identity due to its ornamentation and upper floor. Locally such a house is termed as madiche ghar (two storeyed house), generally owned by affluent individuals known as savkars (landlord / money lender).</p> <p>The plan is simple. The ground and the upper floor have central rooms around which verandahs / balconies or rooms are arranged. The verandah and the balcony on its south give it a distinct character. (refer photo no. 002, 004). The entrance verandah placed centrally on the ground floor's southern face abuts the street leading to the beach.</p> <p>It has intricate decorations on its columns, window and door frames, grills and brackets. The ornate architectural elements are a unique blend of regional and European styles e.g. the columns are of Composite order (combination of the Ionic and Corinthian orders) but the ornamentation is of traditional regional style. The cast iron brackets depict the David's star which indicates that the house may have been constructed by a Bene Israeli. (refer photo no. 006, 007, 008, 009, 011, 012, 013, 016)</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location : 72°51'59.56" E, 18°43'38.72" N</p> <p>Kihim is a typical coastal village located 12 km to the north of Alibag on the Alibag - Mandwa road.</p> <p>The terrain is primarily flat consisting of numerous wadis. The traditional occupation of its residents is agriculture, horticulture and fishing. The region is green with natural vegetation and plantations of coconut, betelnut and mango trees.. A calm unhurried lifestyle remains a marked character of this picturesque village which attracts many tourists.</p> <p>A large number of seaside properties are now owned by the non-residents from Mumbai and other cities. Large population is moving towards tourism as occupation, thus adding to the floating population especially on weekends and holidays. This shift has affected the townscape and its scale due to unplanned infrastructure and built development which is not sensitive to traditional architecture and may change the visual character of the village over a period of time.</p> <p>The house is situated in its own wadi in Kihim gaathan surrounded by other wadis. It is located on a ' T ' junction of two internal village streets. The main street leads to the beach starting from the Hanuman Mandir in the gaathan. Approx 100 M before the beach, a by lane branches out to the north. The house is located on the south-eastern quadrant of this ' T ' junction. The entrance to the house is from the main street. It is across Amruteshwar Mandir [which is also listed as part of this survey].</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>This house is a typical design of affluent class / Savkar residences.</p> <p>Although this building is an example of typical domestic architecture, its distinct architectural details makes it stand apart from the other houses in the village. The house probably belonged to a Bene Israeli family, local entrepreneur / trader.</p> <p>A (arc) - Madhiche ghar, the house with an upper floor, is an almost well preserved example of traditional architecture of affluent class.</p>

2.11	Value Classification	A(arc)
2.12	Recommended Grade	III

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Approximately 8 m till the ridge.		
3.02	No. of Floors	Ground+1 upper storey		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	The house (20 m x 20 m in plan) is a composite structure with a wooden post and beam frame and load bearing walls.	The house shows signs of aging but is in a stable condition.	Minor Repair
3.04	Plinth	The plinth is in dressed black basalt stone masonry and is approx. 0.50 m in height.	The stone plinth and top moulding show signs of aging but are in intact condition.	Minor Repair
3.05	Walls	The house is a composite structure having teakwood post and beam framework and load bearing brick walls finished with lime plaster on both sides.	The walls appear to be stable, however, aging, moss formation and salt formation indicate internal damage to the walls. Rising damp is observed in the masonry above the plinth level. The joints between masonry wall and wooden posts are opened up at few places. External plaster on the walls has stripped off due to weathering at many places.	Major Repair
3.06	Floors	The ground floor verandah is finished in dressed black basalt stone on the consolidated base. The first floor has teakwood boarding floor over teakwood framework of joists and beams. (refer photo no. 007, 014, 017)	Due to lack of maintenance, flooring has cracked and chipped off at several places. Wooden ceiling of ground floor is sagging at a few places. This may be due weight of the first floor flooring.	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	Not known	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	The whole house has a large number of teakwood doors and windows facilitating natural light and ventilation. The entrance door frame is in teakwood with intricately carved architrave / moulding. It has double teakwood panel shutters. (refer photo no. 008) Window sizes vary but have identical design. Vertical wrought iron bars embedded within the wooden frame act as grills. (refer photo no. 009, 012)	The teakwood doors and windows are structurally in good condition but oil paint has peeled off. Regular maintenance is lacking. Many of the wrought iron bars of the windows are rusted.	Minor Repair
3.09	Roof	The house has a central pyramidal roof with Mangalore tiles over teakwood framework over the first floor. An intricately carved wooden fascia runs along the periphery of the roof at the eaves level. Simple lean to roof with wide overhangs from the external wall covers the rooms / veranda on the ground floor.	Roof of the main house is in stable condition but has not been cleaned and repaired for many years. The fascia board has weathered considerably and is missing at many places.	Major Repair
3.10	Articulation	The entrance verandah on the ground floor has intricately carved teakwood columns. (Refer photo no. 006, 007, 013, 016) Wrought iron brackets include motif of star of David. (refer photo no. 011)	Due to neglect and lack of maintenance these elegant features have deteriorated considerably and may vanish over the period.	Minor Repair
3.11	Finishes	Walls: Lime plaster with paint Flooring: Dressed black basalt stone floor on ground floor and teakwood boarding on the upper floor. Doors + Windows: Teakwood, painted	All the finishes have weathered and deteriorated considerably due to neglect.	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	None	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	None	-
3.16	Ventilation	Natural and artificial	None	-
3.17	Electricity	MSEB	None	-
3.18	Water Supply	Not known	Not applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not known	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Form: Original form unaltered Structure: Original structure unaltered Articulation & Finishes:Unaltered		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The house is in a fair condition but is not in regular use. Hence it is in a state of neglect.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Land use: RTZ
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The main street which leads to the beach abuts the house from its South hence it may be affected by road widening. The house is within the gaothan and may be affected by redevelopment of the region. The structure is within 500 m from the beach and comes under the CRZ.
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	None
	WebSites	The International Network for Traditional Building, Architecture & Urbanism (INTBAU): http://www.intbau.org/india/Downloads/indiantraditions/S_Dalvi.pdf
	Persons	None



Google Location Map



001 Street view- South East corner



002 Street view- South West corner



003 View of North East corner



004 South view of the entrance verandah



005 South view



006 Wooden fluted column in the entrance verandah



007 Entrance verandah



008 Entrance door with the decorative wooden architrave



009 Typical teakwood window with double shutter and decorative wooden moulding along the frame



010 Iron rods embedded in the window frame



011 Metal bracket with the Star of David motif



012 Ornate wooden moulding strip of the window



013 Verandah column capital



014 Wooden boarding below the balcony



015 Balcony railing



016 Verandah column base



017 Decorative wooden brackets supporting the beam

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 043-A-Kihim-03-Amruteshwar Mandir

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	043-A-Kihim-03-Amruteshwar Mandir
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Alibag
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Kihim
	Identification	043 A Kihim 03 Amruteshwar Mandir
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Al-NA-NA-Ki-043_A_Kihim_03_Amruteshwar_Mandir
1.04	CS No	NA
1.05	Street Name 1	Kihim village street leading to the beach
1.06	Street Name 2	By-lane off the main street leading to the beach
1.07	Area / Locality	Kihim gaathan
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	House no.223 of the Kihim Grampanchayat
1.09	Pin Code	402206
1.10	Current Owner	Grampanchayat, Kihim
1.11	Type of Owner	Local Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Community ownership
1.13	Current Use	Worship
1.14	Type of Use	Religious
1.15	Age	Approximately 200 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 165 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 165 sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Major Repair
1.19	Grade	III
1.20	Brief Detail	This mandir is simple and appears like domestic architecture. (refer photo no. 001). The main structure is rectangular with sloping gable roof and includes the shrine within. This is a single storey structure constructed in brick masonry finished with cement plaster and acts as the sabhamandap. An entrance verandah to the west with a hipped, lean to roof provides the traditional look.
1.21	Date of Recording	2009-11-13

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	The Amruteshwar Mandir may have been built in the period between late 17th century and late 18th century.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	Modifications done during the early 20th century.
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Modifications such as change of floor finishes, painting of walls internally and externally; installation of electrical fixtures, installing M.S. grills in openings were carried out as per prevailing trends.
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Amruteshwar Mandir

2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Worship
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>In the declining phase of the Peshwa regime in the late 18th century, trend of patronizing construction of elaborate religious projects was curtailed. Religious structures built during Peshwa period were built as per norms of Deccan architectural style. But later this was limited only to the Garbhagruha shrines. Trend of domestic styled religious architecture started emerging in the late 18th century which continued in the early 20th century. Simplicity and modesty are characteristics of religious structures built during this period.</p> <p>These structures showcased simple domestic architectural style, use of locally available material, less exuberance and intricacy and smaller scale structures.</p> <p>Amruteshwar Mandir is one of such religious structures built during this phase and is built in regional domestic style of architecture.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>Religious buildings (Mandirs, Masjid etc.) are important socio-cultural institutions in the Indian Subcontinent. These domestic religious places provided spaces for cultural interaction, sustenance of religious folk art such as kirtan, gondhal, dashavatar etc.</p> <p>The Mandir today is one of the active religious centers in Kihim village and hence needs to be preserved and restored.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>The Mandir adheres to the simplicity of traditional architecture. One of the main characteristics of such domestic style religious structures is that, there is no segregation of sabhamandap and garbhagruha. Idols are placed in a small shrine which is located in the western or eastern half of the sabhamandap. Even though constructed in regional domestic style, glimpses of traditional Deccan temple architecture can be seen in decorative elements.</p> <p>This mandir is simple and the external enveloping structure adheres to the regional domestic architecture. (refer photo no. 001). This main structure is rectangular with sloping gable roof and includes the shrine within. It is a single storey structure constructed in brick masonry finished with cement plaster and acts as the sabhamandap. It has a entrance verandah to the west with a hipped, lean to roof which adds to the traditional look. The main structure covers a plinth area of 11 m x 15 m.</p> <p>The shrine / garbhagruha is located at the eastern end of the sabhamandap with a narrow space for pradakshina (circumambulation) around it. (refer photo no. 002 and 003). It is square in shape with a pyramidal shikhara and a small entrance on its west. It has remained unaltered. Originally the structure may have been lime plastered, but presently the uncoursed stone masonry is exposed. It measures 3 m x 3 m in plan and its shikhara measures about 4 m in height from the floor of the sabhamandap. The shrine houses a Shivling placed at its centre. (refer photo no. 009). The shikhara above is constructed in basalt stone with corbelling method and finished with lime plaster from outside. Externally the shikhara has three distinct tiers with decorative motifs at the corner of each tier. (refer photo no. 006). The shrine has a west-facing entrance door and two windows on north,south side walls. The entrance is flanked with square wall niches which may have had idols in them.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location : 72°51'59.21" E, 18°43'38.72" N</p> <p>Kihim is a typical coastal village located 12 kms to the north of Alibag on the Alibag - Mandwa road.</p> <p>The terrain is primarily flat consisting of numerous wadis. The traditional occupation of its residents is horticulture and fishing. The region is green with natural vegetation and plantations of coconut, betelnut and mango trees. A calm unhurried lifestyle remains a marked character of this picturesque village which attracts many.</p> <p>A large number of seaside properties are now owned by the non-residents - from Mumbai and other cities. Large population is moving towards tourism as occupation, thus adding to the floating population especially on weekends and holidays. This shift has affected the townscape and its scale due to unplanned infrastructure and built development which is not sensitive to traditional architecture and may change the visual character of the village over a period of time.</p> <p>The mandir is situated in Kihim gaothan surrounded by wadis. It is located on a 'T' junction of two village streets. The main street leads to the beach starting from the Hanuman Mandir in the gaothan area. Approx 100 m before the beach, a by-lane branches off to the north. The mandir is located on the north eastern quadrant of this 'T' junction. The entrance to the temple is from this by lane. It is across house no.223 of the Kihim Grampanchayat [which is also listed as part of this survey].</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>The mandir has a simple and domestic look which makes it blend with its surroundings. Its serendipitous character is revealed when you enter the temple. The internal shrine / garbhagruha is a simple original structure which has remained unaltered till date. All the surrounding temples / shrines have been morphed in an insensitive way, but this has maintained its original character.</p> <p>A (cul) - A simple shrine maintaining its original form and character. It is active in worship and forms an integral part of the local culture.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(cul)
2.12	Recommended Grade	III

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Approximately 5 to 6 m		
3.02	No. of Floors	Single storey structure		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	<p>The main sabhamandap structure (11 m x 15 m) is a load bearing structure with a post and beam wooden frame work supporting the sloping roof. (refer photo no. 001)</p> <p>The garbhagruha is a load bearing square shaped shrine (3 m x 3 m in plan) constructed in uncoursed black basalt stone masonry.</p>	The complete structure is in a dilapidated condition.	Major Repair
3.04	Plinth	The sabhamandap plinth is in random rubble masonry, finished with cement plaster. It is + 0.90 m from the entrance veranda and + 1.20 m above street level. The shrine's plinth is now covered and is in level with the sabhamandap floor.	Stone masonry of the plinth shows signs of aging. Dislodging of stones is observed at few places.	Major Repair
3.05	Walls	(refer photo no. 001, 002 and 003) The entrance verandah and the sabhamandap have load bearing walls and piers made out of brick and finished with cement plaster. The shrine is in black basalt coursed rubble masonry and is left exposed.	<p>Walls of the sabhamandap are considerably damaged due to water ingress and rising damp. Extensive moss and algae formation have defiled the wall surface.</p> <p>Lime plaster on the stone walls of garbhagruha is almost completely stripped off, exposing the stone masonry. But the walls appear to be in intact condition, however aging, moss formation, water retention and salt formation indicate internal damage to the walls.</p>	Major Repair
3.06	Floors	The entrance verandah is finished in an IPS flooring whereas the sabhamandap has a traditional floor of hand-compacted earth finished with cattle dung slurry. The shrine may have had similar traditional floor but now is replaced with IPS	<p>Flooring of garbhagruha has weathered extensively.</p> <p>Sabhamandap flooring lacks maintenance. It is cracked at several places exposing rammed soil of the plinth.</p>	Major Repair
3.07	Stairs	None	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	<p>The entrance door to the sabhamandap has a simple wooden frame, with double lockable shutters made out of wooden planks. Windows in the external walls are of similar design with wooden grill built into the frame.</p> <p>The shrine has a narrow opening with a wooden frame added later. (refer photo no. 008). Its frame is in wood, windows on its north and south face also are with wooden frames but have wooden grill as a part of the frame. (refer photo no.007)</p>	The wooden frames of doors and windows are in deteriorated condition. Regular maintenance is lacking.	Major Repair
3.09	Roof	<p>The entrance verandah has a hipped, lean to roof which meets the gable wall of the sabhamandap. It is constructed in wood and covered with Mangalore tiles. The sabhamandap has a gable roof with a wooden frame covered with Mangalore tiles. (refer photo no. 001).</p> <p>The pyramidal shikhara of the shrine is constructed by corbelling black basalt stone slabs covered externally with lime plaster. It has three horizontal tiers. (refer photo no. 004, 005 and 006) with decorative motifs at the corner of each tier</p>	Roof of the Mandir is in stable condition but is in need of maintenance. The wooden framework needs anti-termite treatment. Few roof tiles and ridge tiles are broken. The fascia board is missing.	Minor Repair
3.10	Articulation	None	Not applicable	-

3.11	Finishes	The garbhagruha walls are in black basalt stone masonry which were lime plastered originally.	The lime plaster has been totally stripped off, exposing the stone masonry.	Major Repair
3.12	Furniture	Idols in the Mandir vicinity of possible archaeological importance. (refer photo no. 010)	Need to be preserved.	Ruin
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	None	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	None	Not applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	Natural, artificial light inside garbhagruha	None	-
3.16	Ventilation	Natural	None	-
3.17	Electricity	MSEB	None	-
3.18	Water Supply	None	Not applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	None	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Form :Shrine - Unaltered original form Structure: Shrine - Unaltered original structure, except addition of IPS flooring		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The Mandir is in a neglected state.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Major Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: RTZ
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	<p>The main street which leads to the beach abuts the mandir from its south hence it may be affected during road widening. A stepped-well now across the main street leading to the beach had its entrance steps starting near the temple entrance. The steps were filled up during the construction of the street, although the well was saved. The entrance from the steps is still visible. (refer photo no. 011 and 012)</p> <p>The mandir is within the Gaothan limits and hence the redevelopment pressure will be high as the tourism grows.</p> <p>The structure is within 500 m from the beach and thus comes within the CRZ.</p>
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	None
	WebSites	None
	Persons	Shri Rajesh Sawant, local resident of Kihim was interviewed.



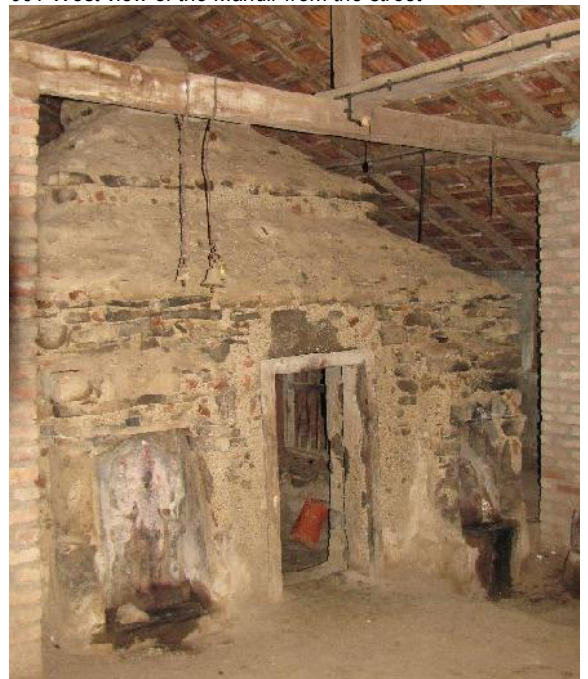
Google Location Map



001 West view of the Mandir from the street



002 View of the shrine enclosed by the external envelope/sabhamandap



003 West view of the garbhagruha



004 Shikhara interior view of the stone corbelling



005 Shikhar above the garbhagruha



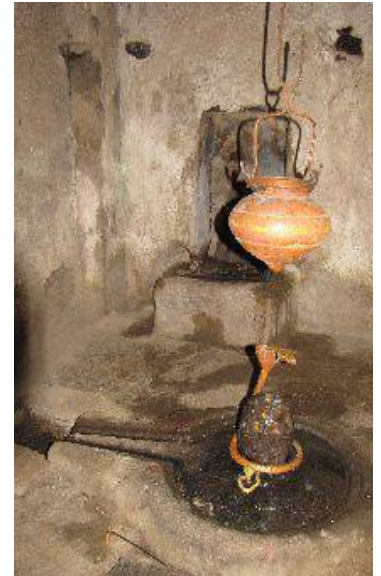
006 View of the pyramidal shikhar with manglore tiled wooden roof above



007 Garbhagruha window



008 West entrance of the garbhagruha



009 Shivling within the garbhagruha



010 Idols within the Mandir



011 Step well near Amruteshwar Mandir



012 Blocked entrance of the step well

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 043-A-Kihim-09-Kihim Water Tank

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	043-A-Kihim-09-Kihim Water Tank
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Alibag
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Kihim
	Identification	043 A Kihim 09 Kihim Water Tank
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Al-NA-NA-Ki-043_A_Kihim_09_Kihim_Water_Tank
1.04	CS No	1062
1.05	Street Name 1	Kihim village main road leading from Kihim junction on Alibag - Mandava road to Kihim village.
1.06	Street Name 2	NA
1.07	Area / Locality	Western outskirts of Kihim gaathan
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Bhileshwar Mandir
1.09	Pin Code	402206
1.10	Current Owner	Collector, Raigad District
1.11	Type of Owner	Local Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	NA
1.13	Current Use	Water tank for domestic and cultural use
1.14	Type of Use	Recreational, religious and domestic
1.15	Age	Not known
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 26,000 sq m (30,000 sq m inclusive of surrounding green periphery)
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 26,000 sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	IE
1.20	Brief Detail	This natural water body is polygonal in shape and is located on the western outskirts of Kihim gaathan. It has dense vegetation all along its periphery.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-05-14

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Not known
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	Western periphery of the tank
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	A small ghat with steps leading from the Mandir to the water on its western bank have been added later.
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Kihim water tank
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Religious and Cultural water body.

2.06	Historical Significance	<p>llection has been a tradition of this region. This could possibly be due to low groundwater availability or salinity coRaigad district, within and beyond MMR boundaries, has a large number of water bodies - lakes, ponds, tanks, wells and step-wells. It seems that the rainwater and surface water conservation has been the tradition of this region. This could be due to low groundwater availability or salinity concerns in the coastal villages and swift run-off during the monsoon months due to steep terrain.</p> <p>This trend of preserving natural water bodies and constructing new ones seems to have originated during the Peshwa period as part of socio-political responsibilities. Later this trend continued during the British rule and almost vanished post-Independence.</p> <p>Considering the global water shortage and struggles of today, these water storage bodies need to be protected and revived. Thus the Kihim water tank is an integral part of this water conservation legacy and an important natural heritage of Raigad district and hence deserves conservation.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>The water bodies were mostly associated with religious and cultural buildings. They were an integral part of the rituals, traditions and folklore. These water bodies were also witness to social change through history.</p> <p>Customs and stories make it sacrosanct, thus maintaining a tangible link between the community and the natural world around it.</p> <p>These water tanks were created as complementary source to the existing wells supplying fresh water. Most of these water bodies are natural with green surroundings and support the indigenous flora - fauna. They play an important role in nature conservation, forming an integral part of the rural ecosystem and hence are of socio-cultural importance. They are also one of the scenic places in the villages and have high recreation value through generations.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>During the 16th century main occupation of the majority population was farming and these farms were spread around the main village. The Maratha rulers encouraged digging of wells and also funded for creating public water bodies and reservoirs. These were called in Marathi as 'Gav Tale'. Examples of such village lakes and ponds are found in many villages in the Konkan belt.</p> <p>Kihim water tank is a similar water body on the western outskirts of Kihim gaathan. This natural water body is polygonal in shape. It measures approx. 180 m in diameter and about 5 m deep. Bhileshwar Mandir is on its western banks. The Mandir adheres to the simplicity of the regional domestic architecture prevalent in the Konkan region. A circular well constructed with dressed black basalt stone masonry is situated on north side of the Mandir. The dense vegetation all along its periphery adds to the scenic beauty of the tank thus creating a serene environment. The tank and neighbouring Bhileshwar Mandir together create a sacred identity for the village.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location : 72°52'11.83" E, 18°43'43.80" N</p> <p>Kihim is a typical coastal village located 16 km to the north of Alibag on Alibag - Mandava road. It is off the main Pen - Wadkhal - Alibag road NH 4B by 12 km from / via Karle khind. The terrain is primarily flat consisting of numerous wadis. The traditional occupation of its residents is horticulture and fishing. The region is green with natural vegetation and plantations of coconut, betelnut and mango trees. A calm and nonchalant lifestyle remains a marked character of this picturesque village which attracts many.</p> <p>A large number of seaside properties are now owned by non-residents - from Mumbai and other cities. Large population is moving towards tourism as occupation, thus adding to the floating population especially on weekends and holidays. This shift has affected the townscape and its scale due to unplanned infrastructure and the built development which is not sensitive to the traditional architecture and may change the visual character of the village over a period of time.</p> <p>The water tank is located on the western outskirts of Kihim gaathan. It lies to the South of the main road linking Kihim village to Kihim village junction on Alibag - Mandava road next to Bhileshwar Mandir. It is located amidst a mix of small agricultural and residential plots. The area around it is slowly developing as a satellite development of main Kihim gaathan.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>I (sce), Natural Heritage - A natural water body fed with live springs and surrounded by indigenous vegetation add to the natural beauty of the place creating a distinct waterfront area for cultural activity and recreation.</p> <p>The tank is an example of traditional water conservation strategy. It is important element of service infrastructure for the community. The natural terrestrial and aquatic flora and fauna provide value additions to its heritage character. Such waterbodies help conservation of biodiversity in the region.</p> <p>Water tanks are rain water catchments and help in maintaining the ground water table and recharging of village wells. They help in improvement of micro-climate of the region and help peripheral agriculture / horticulture.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	I(sce)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IE

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Approx. 5 m deep		
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	A small stepped-ghat in front of the Mandir abuts the tank.	The ghat is intact.	Good
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	None	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Bhileshwar Mandir is on its western banks. A well on its eastern bank. The lake is surrounded by good natural vegetation.	Both the Mandir and the ghat are fairly maintained and together have a sacred identity for the village. The well is used by the villagers. The tank may get filled up in future under the development pressure.	Good
3.15	Lighting	None	None	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	None	None	-
3.18	Water Supply	A natural water body fed with live springs and rainwater during the rainy season.	If not maintained the excessive weed growth could kill the water body. The water can get contaminated due to lack of regular cleaning and maintenance.	Minor Repair
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Ghat leading from the Mandir to the water on its western bank has been added later.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The tank and its surroundings are fairly maintained.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: RTZ
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The main road linking Kihim village to the Alibag - Mandava road abuts the tank on its North, hence the tank may be affected by road widening. The tank is regularly used for cleaning activities (washing clothes, vehicles, etc) and religious activities (Idol immersion) thus causing pollution within the aquatic ecosystem and also in the surrounding natural vegetation.
4.03	Additional Notes	Large number of the villages listed in the MMR Alibag region for this heritage survey have fresh water bodies. Most of them are natural with green periphery forming an integral part of the rural ecosystem.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	None

	WebSites	None
	Persons	None



Google Location Map



001 Tank view with Bhileshwar Mandir



002 Natural vegetation around the tank



003 Tree shaded pathway around the tank



004 Panoramic view of the tank

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 044-A-Kolgaon-01-Navigation Beacon

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	044-A-Kolgaon-01-Navigation Beacon
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehshil	Alibag
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Kolgaon
	Identification	044 A Kolgaon 01 Navigation Beacon
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Al-NA-NA-Ko-044_A_Kolgaon_01_Navigation_Beacon
1.04	CS No	128
1.05	Street Name 1	Foot track from the Mandwa jetty road.
1.06	Street Name 2	None
1.07	Area / Locality	North of Kolgaon village outside the gaathan limits.
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	402206
1.10	Current Owner	Maharashtra Maritime Board
1.11	Type of Owner	State Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	NA
1.13	Current Use	None
1.14	Type of Use	Utility
1.15	Age	Approximately 200 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	20 Sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	I
1.20	Brief Detail	The simple cylindrical tower is reminiscent of maritime architecture (like a light house) located at a strategic location on top of a hillock.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-05-14

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	It was built during the 18th century.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	NA
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Mandwa Navigation Beacon
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Navigation beacon

2.06	Historical Significance	<p>Waterways was a chief mode of transport facilitating trade before the development of internal infrastructure like roads and bridges. The maritime trade was highly active in this region during the early 18th century. The navigation between the sea and the creeks / rivers was difficult in early days. These navigation beacons were constructed to assist / guide navigation.</p> <p>Although placed on a relatively small hillock it is located strategically such that it is distinctly visible from the open sea, across the harbour and the surrounding region. The top of the tower commands an excellent view in all directions. Alibag fort, Khanderi Underi to the south, Elephanta, Karanje and Uran to the north, Dharamtar creek, Rewas, Hashiware tower beacon, Kankeshwar, Karnala fort to the southeast. (photo no. 010 and 011).</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	The beacon was developed to facilitate the maritime trade in this coastal region. In the times when no other modes of communication were available, these navigational beacons must have had a very strong socio-cultural relevance.
2.08	Architectural Significance	The tower is located at the top of the hillock and rises sharply above the surrounding dense scrub vegetation. (photo no.001 and 002). The tower is reminiscent of maritime architecture (like a light house). It is a simple cylindrical load bearing structure constructed in black basalt stone masonry with an outer diameter of about 4 m. It is hollow from within with an inner diameter of 3 m and the height of approximately 10 m. (photo no.003). The top edge of the tower has a projected stone rim. A cast iron railing is erected above this rim. (photo no 005).
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location : 72°52'56.07" E, 18°48'03.86" N</p> <p>Kolgaon is a small village located along the coast on the northern fringes of the MMR Alibag. It is off the Alibag - Mandwa road by approximately 1.5 km to the west of Mandwa jetty. The coast is about 800 m to the northwest of the village.</p> <p>The terrain is primarily flat with the exception of a small hillock located beyond the gaathan limits towards its north. Although the village is surrounded by agricultural land there are patches of natural vegetation spread around the vicinity of the village. The village is a small settlement and the traditional occupation is paddy cultivation, horticulture and fishing. A calm unhurried lifestyle has been a characteristic of this village.</p> <p>Mandwa jetty connects Mumbai, Uran, Rewas and Gharapuri island etc. by ferries plying across the harbour. This has attracted many tourists. A large number of seaside properties are now owned by non-residents from Mumbai and other nearby cities. Large population in the area is moving towards tourism as occupation, thus adding to the floating population especially on weekends and holidays. This shift has affected the townscape and its scale due to unplanned infrastructure and built development which is not sensitive to traditional architecture and may change the visual character of the village over a period of time.</p> <p>The navigation beacon is located on the hillock on the north of Kolgaon village outside the gaathan limits. It is accessed by a foot track from a bifurcation on the Mandwa jetty road. This bifurcation is located about 600 m from the Mandwa jetty. The foot track heads west through scrub vegetation and skirting private properties. A gradual ascend of about 2 kms takes one to the top of the hillock where this beacon tower is located. The hillock top is about 20.0 m above MSL</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>The Beacon is now abandoned as its original use is defunct. However it is an important link in the history of navigation and also the economic history of the surrounding region. The structure definitely needs preservation maybe through re-use, so that it is not totally lost to the future generations.</p> <p>A similar navigation beacon exists at Hashiware which would guide the vessels navigating through Dharamtar / Amba river.</p> <p>A (his) - A navigation beacon for guiding vessels especially during the day time. The beacon guided not only the large vessels, but also small boats supporting the fishing occupation of the region.</p> <p>C (seh) - An important part of maritime trade and history. The beacons have become redundant as far as their original usage but are important milestones in socioeconomic history.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(his),C(she)
2.12	Recommended Grade	I

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Approximately 10 m		
3.02	No. of Floors	NA		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition

3.03	Structural System	The tower is constructed as a load bearing structure with roughly dressed ashlar masonry.	The tower shows a signs of aging but is in a stable condition.	Good
3.04	Plinth	The tower beacon has a circular plinth of black basalt stone 0.15 m high above the surrounding ground level.	Vegetation growth surrounding the plinth is harmful for the structure.	Minor Repair
3.05	Walls	The entire tower is in exposed dressed black basalt stone masonry. The tower is hollow from within and the wall thickness is about 0.50 m. (photo no.004).	Salt formation is visible in many parts of the wall.	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	The floor at the base of the tower is in cobbled black basalt stones.	The stone flooring shows signs of aging.	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	Cast iron rungs are embedded on the inner face of the tower which act as a ladder leading to the top of the tower.	Cast iron rungs are in corroded condition.	Minor Repair
3.08	Openings	The tower is accessed by a narrow arched opening located at the base of the tower. A wrought iron gate acts as an access door. (photo no.004 and 006) Four circular openings facing four different directions are placed approximately at the centre of the tower walls. Each circular opening is lined with a circular frame of finely dressed black basalt stone. (photo no.003 and 009)	The wrought iron gate is in corroded condition.	Minor Repair
3.09	Roof	The tower is an open to sky structure and has no roof.	Not applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	None	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Walls are in roughly dressed black basalt masonry. Floor is in cobbled black basalt stones.	The wall is painted both externally and internally with white paint.	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	None	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	None	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Some stones with inscriptions are scattered in the vicinity of this tower which could be of archaeological importance.	These may get stolen or vandalized. They need to be protected or shifted to nearby museums.	Ruin
3.15	Lighting	Natural	None	-
3.16	Ventilation	Natural	None	-
3.17	Electricity	None	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	None	Not applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	None	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Form :Original form unaltered Structure:Original structure unaltered		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The tower is in abandoned state.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: RTZ
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4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	<p>Although the structure is located on a hillock away from any immediate human settlement a direct access to it has already been diverted due to boundaries constructed around private properties. If the traditional / natural foot track access to it is not clearly demarcated and protected the access to the tower could be lost.</p> <p>The properties around it are developed as private bungalows and resorts whose built forms are contradictory to the visual form of the tower</p> <p>The structure is within 500 m from the beach and thus comes under the CRZ</p>
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Gazette reference: Kolaba District Gazetteer
	WebSites	http://maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/KOLABA/places_Mandva.html
	Persons	None



Google Location Map



001 View from Mandava



002 Foot track leading to the tower



003 External view of the tower



004 Arched entrance at the base



005 Tower stone rim with the railing



006 Wrought iron gate at the entrance



007 Rungs inside the wall



008 Interior view through the shaft



009 Circular window opening



010 South Eastern view from the tower



011 South Western view from the tower

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 067-A-Nevedar Navagaon-01-Bene Israeli Cemetery

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	067-A-Nevedar Navagaon-01-Bene Israeli Cemetery
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Alibag
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Navagaon
	Identification	067 A Nevedar Navagaon 01 Bene Israeli Cemetery
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Al-NA-NA-Na-067_A_Nevedar_Navagaon_01_Bene_Israeli_Cemetery
1.04	CS No	49
1.05	Street Name 1	The main road connecting Navagaon village to Kihim village running parallel to the beach
1.06	Street Name 2	None
1.07	Area / Locality	Navagaon koli wada
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	402207
1.10	Current Owner	Grampanchayat / Bene Israeli Community
1.11	Type of Owner	Trust
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Owner occupied
1.13	Current Use	In use by the Bene Israeli community for burial
1.14	Type of Use	Religious
1.15	Age	Not known
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 25,000 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.18	Condition of building	Major Repair
1.19	Grade	IIB
1.20	Brief Detail	This Bene Israeli cemetery is roughly a rectangular plot of land admeasuring approximately 100 m x 250 m with its longer end parallel to the beach. It has many old graves and is still in use by the Bene Israeli community.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-05-14

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Not known
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	Compound wall.
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	The Jerusalem gate and the community memorial are later additions.
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Navagaon Bene Israeli Jewish cemetery
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Used by the Bene Israeli community for burial.

2.06	Historical Significance	<p>Oral community history mentions that this was the site where the ancestors of the Bene Israelis were ship-wrecked on the shores of Navagaon beach 2000 years ago. The dead were buried here and the survivors settled here integrating with the locals yet maintaining their distinct communal identity.</p> <p>The memorial although added later is a homage to the Bene Israeli community of India who have now mostly migrated to Israel.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	This is an important landmark property which presents a glimpse of our social history. The Bene Israeli community believes that their ancestors were ship-wrecked on the shores of Navagaon beach. The dead were buried here and the survivors settled here forming the Bene Israeli community.
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>This cemetery is located on a quiet, isolated stretch of road between Navagaon and Kihim. Fairly large trees and shrubs cover the periphery of its premises merging with its green surroundings.</p> <p>Apart from the graves there are only two structures in the premises. Both of these have been added later. One is an entrance gate to the premises known as the Jerusalem gate. The other structure is a memorial to the Bene Israeli community.</p> <p>This cemetery is roughly a rectangular plot of land admeasuring approximately 100 m x 250 m with its longer end parallel to the beach. The entry to the premises is through an arched gate located at the center of the plot on its eastern boundary on the main road. This arched gate is known as the Jerusalem gate (photo no. 001) and is a later addition. The older graves are located in the center of the plot while the recent ones occupy the southern quarter of the premises. The tomb stone plaques and the inscriptions vary in material and language</p> <p>A tall concrete memorial with a star shaped plan exists in the center of the northern quarter of the premises. A brief history of the Bene Israeli community is inscribed on stone plaques embedded into the concrete walls of the memorial (photo no. 007, 008, 009, 010)</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location : 72°50'51.86" E, 18°42'48.13" N</p> <p>Navagaon is a typical coastal village located 8 km to the north of Alibag on the Alibag - Mandwa road. It is off the main Pen - Wadakhil - Alibag road NH 4B by 8 km via Alibag city or alternatively 9 km via Karle khind on NH 4B.</p> <p>The terrain is primarily flat consisting of a koliwada and a few wadis. The traditional occupation of its residents is fishing and horticulture. The region is green with natural vegetation and plantations of coconut, betelnut and mango trees. A calm unhurried lifestyle remains a marked character of this picturesque village which attracts many.</p> <p>A few seaside properties are owned by non-residents from Mumbai and other nearby cities. In 1985 a fertilizer factory was setup by Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers (RCF) on the north eastern outskirts of village Thal. Although Thal is located 1km to the south of Navagaon village the factory premises extend northwards up to about 300 m from the eastern outskirts of Navagaon village. Subsequently a large number of its workers have settled in a semi-urban colony located in this space between the factory's western edge and Navagaon village.</p> <p>All of these factors have affected the local population / culture of Navagaon village This shift has affected the townscape and its scale due to unplanned infrastructure and built development which is not sensitive to traditional architecture and may change the visual character of the village over a period of time.</p> <p>Kihim is located 2 km to the north of Navagaon village connected by a road which runs parallel to the beach. This Bene Israeli cemetery is located on the way to Kihim from Navagaon. The cemetery is located to the west of this road at about 1 km from Navagaon koli wada which is the centre of Navagaon village..</p>
2.10	Other Significance	C (seh): This cemetery belongs to the Bene Israeli community which many centuries ago migrated here. They amalgamated with the natives yet retained their own religious and cultural identity. They were predominantly into the profession of 'oil extraction'. They retained their dietary restrictions and the practices of circumcision and the observation of the Sabbath on Saturdays (Shanivar). Hence the community is also known as the 'shanvaar telis'. Although a majority of them have now migrated to Israel a handful of the families still live here. The community has made a significant contribution in social, economic and cultural spheres of society.
2.11	Value Classification	C(she)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IIB

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

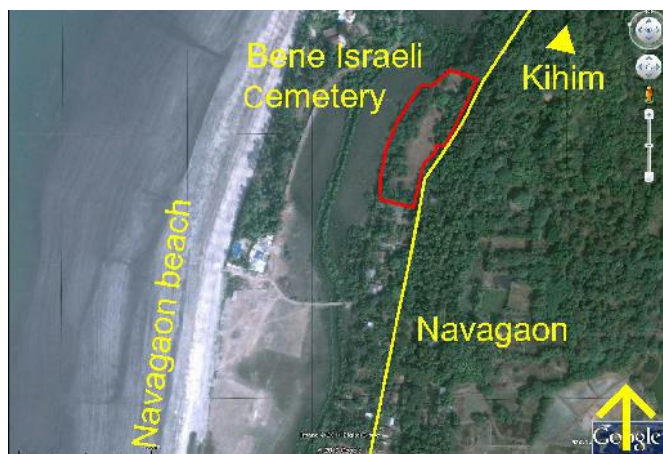
3.01	Height	NA		
3.02	No. of Floors	NA		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Conditions

3.03	Structural System	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	None	Not applicable	-
3.06	Floors	Natural ground.	Natural ground in the cemetery is undulating at many places and wild weeds have grown all over the natural ground due to lack of maintenance.	Major Repair
3.07	Stairs	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.09	Roof	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	None	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	The cemetery has a compound wall approx. 5 m high and constructed in random rubble stone masonry. The cemetery has only one entry which is an arched gateway known as the Jerusalem gate.	The compound wall is dilapidated at many places especially along the road. The plastered gateway is intact and stable in condition.	Major Repair
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	The tomb stones and memorial plaques in the cemetery. There are a few trees in the cemetery premises.	The tomb stones, plaques are in a state of neglect. The trees appear to have grown naturally. No proper care seems to be taken of the natural vegetation.	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	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Form :The original plot boundaries remain protected without any alterations.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The cemetery premises is in a neglected state.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Major Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: RTZ
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The cemetery is within 500 m from the beach and is under the CRZ. The cemetery is located on the outskirts of Navagaon and Kihim villages. It is an unsecured property and possibility of encroachment persists due to appreciation of land value and excessive demand. The majority of the Bene Israelis have now migrated to Israel and at present the community is represented by very few people who may not be able to protect the property.
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Gazette reference: Kolaba District Gazetteer, 1883, Chapter 3, Population. Notes on the Bene Israeli community

	WebSites	<p>Bene Israelis of Konkan (a Bene Israeli community web site)</p> <p>Bene Israelis of India, http://aaronsoolomon.tripod.com/Bene.htm</p> <p>Kolaba District Gazetteer http://www.maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/KOLABA/places_Kihim.html</p> <p>The Bene Israel of India: some studies by Benjamin J. Israel, 1984 - 248 pages, Orient Longman http://books.google.co.in/books?id=dar3Wt2gJM0C&pg=PA139&lpg=PA139&dq=dushmi+panvel&source=bl&ots=Dq_PIMpp_S&sig=IC9bLdmljeaKwNsta3liVD0TTOY&hl=en&ei=f5MOS6iCN4Hm7AP15ejYBQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CA4Q6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=dushmi%20panvel&f=false</p> <p>Israel government official website, Ministry of Foreign Affairs http://mumbai.mfa.gov.il/mfm/web/main/Print.asp?DocumentID=123576</p>
	Persons	None



Google Location Map



001 "Jerusalem gate"- Entrance to the cemetery



002 Southern quarter view "A"



003 Southern quarter view "B"



004 Plaque on Jerusalem gate



005 Plaque at the entrance



006 Northern quarter and the memorial



007 Memorial



008 Memorial plaque face 'A'



009 Closer view of a typical tomb with the information plaque



010 Memorial plaque with the star of David inscription



011 Closer view of the memorial plaque



012 A typical tomb in Southern quarter



013 Tomb stones in Southern quarter

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 072-A-Poynad-01-Hessed-El Synagogue

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	072-A-Poynad-01-Hessed-El Synagogue
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Alibag
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Poynad
	Identification	072 A Poynad 01 Hessed El Synagogue
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Al-NA-NA-Po-072_A_Poynad_01_Hessed_El_Synagogue
1.04	CS No	Gaothan
1.05	Street Name 1	Internal village street
1.06	Street Name 2	None
1.07	Area / Locality	Poynad gaothan
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	402108
1.10	Current Owner	Community
1.11	Type of Owner	Trust
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Owner occupied
1.13	Current Use	Worship
1.14	Type of Use	Religious
1.15	Age	Founded 145 years ago and inaugurated 78 years ago.
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 100 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 60 sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	III
1.20	Brief Detail	<p>This religious structure is one of the few remaining synagogues of the Bene Israeli community in Alibag region.</p> <p>It adheres to traditional regional architecture prevalent in the coastal villages of Alibag. The synagogue structure also reflects traditional approach towards usage of religious places as community centres. It is a single storey structure, rectangular in shape with a pyramidal roof incorporating an entrance verandah to its east.</p>
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-05-12

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Founded in 1866 as per the community website, whereas the present structure inaugurated in 1933 as per the plaque in the synagogue. (photo no. 012)
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	1933

2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	The structure was rebuilt
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Hessed-El Synagogue
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Worship
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>The Jews of India waited centuries to build their first synagogues, praying in temporary structures or private houses. The buildings that were eventually built vary greatly in their scale, style, and visual orientation.</p> <p>Synagogues used by the Bene Israel Jews who settled in Mumbai, Ahmedabad, and Pune during the late 18th to early 19th century tend to be smaller compared to those built by the Baghdadi Jews which were grand and built in various western styles using fine materials and elaborate detail.</p> <p>Since the Bene Israel Jews were by far the largest of the three groups of Indian Jews, they built the most synagogues. The first dates from 1796 in Mumbai. This building, Shaar Ha Rahamim, was rebuilt in the mid-19th century. At one time more than a dozen synagogues existed in this region where these small coastal communities of Jews lived (Pen, Alibag, Panvel and Mhasala) but today many are closed or marginally operating due to the much dwindled Jewish population.</p> <p>Official records show that there are 11 Synagogues in Mumbai and 15 outside Mumbai (with a majority of them in Raigad district, especially along the coast).</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>Poynad like the rest of Alibag had considerable population of the Bene Israeli community before they migrated to Israel after the Second World War. Poynad's Bene Israeli community is now represented only by one individual. The community has managed to maintain and keep this synagogue in use. Quiet a few such synagogues in smaller villages spread within Alibag taluka have now closed.</p> <p>As compared to the other synagogues of the region the Hessed-El Synagogue may seem insignificant but it does give a rough idea towards the modest population of Bene Isreals Poynad once harboured as compared to the singular Bene Israeli resident as of today. Although small and apparently insignificant this structure presents a glimpse of our socio-cultural history.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>The architecture of most Bene Israel synagogues is rarely stylistically pure and hence hard to define or label. A few, particularly those built by the Bene Israel Jews in the coastal Konkan Region of Maharashtra during the 19th century, are interesting blending of colonial influences, local building traditions, and Jewish liturgical requirements.</p> <p>Hessed-El synagogue is similarly constructed in simple traditional coastal architectural style. It is a load bearing ground floor structure with a sloping roof supported on teakwood framework covered with Mangalore tiles.</p> <p>The synagogue is rectangular in shape with a pyramidal roof incorporating an entrance verandah to its east. It is located in an undefined square plot measuring approx. 10.0 m x 10.0 m abutting the internal village street on its west. (refer photo no. 001, 002, 003)</p> <p>The interior is simple with the altar wall at the west. (refer photo no. 007, 008)</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location : 72°59'34.60" E, 18°40'59.67" N</p> <p>Poynad village is located on the eastern outskirts of Alibag taluka within MMR. It is on the main Pen - Wadakhil - Alibag road NH 4B, around 19.0 km from Alibag city.</p> <p>Apart from a small hillock located on the southern outskirts of the village, the terrain is primarily flat. The village is fairly large with many dense settlements with sparse patches of natural vegetation. Agricultural land surrounds the village on all sides.</p> <p>Paddy cultivation and fishing are the traditional occupation of this village. Now many large and small scale industries are operational in the surrounding areas which provide an alternate means of livelihood to local people. The village population has increased exponentially which has led to redevelopment which is not in keeping with the traditional architecture and has altered the visual character of the village.</p> <p>The synagogue is located in the southern sector of Poynad gaon, 450 m away from the main NH4B accessed directly from an internal village street. The synagogue is located on a gradually sloping plot amidst a residential neighbourhood called 'Chavarkar Ali'</p>
2.10	Other Significance	C (she): This synagogue belongs to the Bene Israeli community which many centuries ago migrated in these coastal villages of Maharashtra. They amalgamated with the natives yet retained their own religious and cultural identity. The community was predominantly into the profession of 'oil extraction'. They retained their dietary restrictions and the practices of circumcision and the observation of the Sabbath on Saturdays (Shanivar). Hence the community is also known as the 'shanvaar telis'. Although a majority of them have now migrated to Israel a handful of the families still live here. The community has made a significant contribution in social, economic and cultural spheres of society.
2.11	Value Classification	C(she)
2.12	Recommended Grade	III

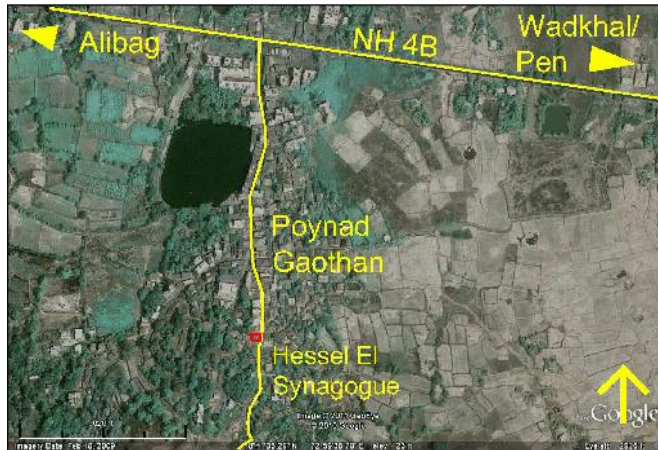
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	approximatly 6 m		
3.02	No. of Floors	Single storey structure		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	The synagogue is a Load bearing structure constructed in cement plastered brick masonry.	The structure is intact and well maintained.	Good
3.04	Plinth	The synagogue plinth is in coursed black basalt stone masonry and is 1 m above the street level. (refer photo no. 001, 002 and 004)	The plinth is stable but increase in surrounding road level is partially covering the plinth, thus decreasing its height.	Minor Repair
3.05	Walls	The synagogue has brick load bearing walls and piers which are finished with cement plaster and paint	the walls are intact, well painted regularly both internally and externally.	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	The entrance verandah and the synagogue have the flooring of Shahbad tiles. (refer photo no. 007, 008)	The flooring has chipped off at few places and has aged with time. It lacks regular maintenance.	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	None	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	The entrance door to the synagogue has a simple teakwood frame, with double lockable teakwood panel shutters. It is finished in paint.(refer photo no. 005). Windows and ventilators are of similar design with round wrought iron bars embedded into the frame acting as security grilles. (refer photo no. 006)	The teakwood doors, windows, ventilators are in good condition.	Minor Repair
3.09	Roof	The synagogue has a simple pyramidal roof supported by a teakwood king post truss and teakwood framework which is externally covered with Mangalore tiles. (refer photo no. 009)	The roof framework is in good condition.	Minor Repair
3.10	Articulation	None	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Plinth - Exposed basalt stone masonry Walls - Cement plastered and painted. Floor - Shahabad tiles Doors & windows - TW, painted.	None	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	Lot of old wooden furniture which includes benches, chairs, tables etc.	The furniture is not properly maintained and is haphazardly placed in the synagogue.	Minor Repair
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	None	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	None	Not applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	Natural, artificial lighting inside structure.	The synagogue is both naurally and artificially well illuminated throughout the day due to the doors, windows and electric lights.	Good
3.16	Ventilation	Natural	Though the structure has good natural ventilation due to the doors and windows, it lacks any alternative mode of ventilation such as electric fans.	Minor Repair
3.17	Electricity	MSEB	The structure has bear minimum electrification.	Minor Repair
3.18	Water Supply	None	Not applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	None	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	Not applicable	-

3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Form:Unaltered Structure : Rebuilt in 1933
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	Overall the synagogue is well maintained and in active use.
3.23	Overall Condition	Good

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Urbanisable Zone-U1
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The synagogue is located in unsecured premises which is in the heart of Poynad gaathan and may succumb under the pressure of redevelopment. Threat of encroachment persists due to excessive demand for land. The Bene Israeli community is shrinking and may not be able to maintain and protect the property.
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Gazette reference: Kolaba District Gazetteer, 1883, Chapter 3, Population, pg 86.reference of general features of all synagogues of the area
	WebSites	Bene Israelis of India, http://aaronsofmon.tripod.com/Bene.htm The Bene Israel of India: some studies by Benjamin J. Israel, 1984 - 248 pages, Orient Longman http://books.google.co.in/books?id=dar3Wt2gJM0C&pg=PA139&lpg=PA139&dq=dushmi+panvel&source=bl&ots=Dq_PIMpp_S&sig=IC9bLdmljeaKwNsta3liVD0TTOY&hl=en&ei=f5MOS6iCN4Hm7AP15ejYBQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CA4Q6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=dushmi%20panvel&f=false Israel government official website, Ministry of Foreign Affairs http://mumbai.mfa.gov.il/mfm/web/main/Print.asp?DocumentID=123576
	Persons	Moses Navgaonkar, a local Bene Israeli resident of Poynad was interviewed.



Google Location Map



001 East entrance view



002 South East View



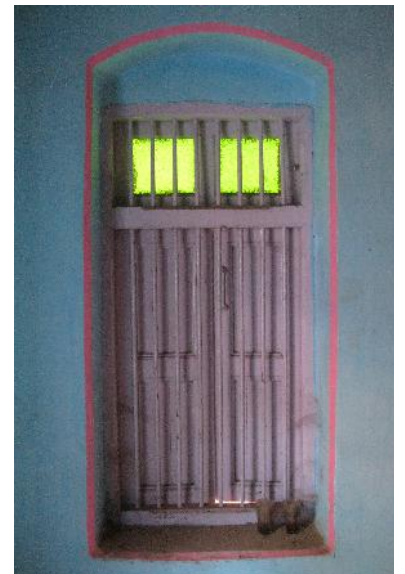
003 West View



004 Verandah overlooking the street



005 Typical wooden entrance door with double shutter



006 Typical wooden window with double shutter, ventilator and arched lintel



007 Prayer hall view looking towards the entrance



008 Prayer hall interior view with the teakwood furniture



009 King Post Truss



010 Prayer hall religious plaque



011 Signage above the entrance door



012 Donor's plaque

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 072-A-Poynad-03-Poynad Water Tank

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	072-A-Poynad-03-Poynad Water Tank
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehshil	Alibag
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Poynad
	Identification	072 A Poynad 03 Poynad Water Tank
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Al-NA-NA-Po-072_A_Poynad_03_Poynad_Tank
1.04	CS No	NA
1.05	Street Name 1	Main road leading through Poynad village
1.06	Street Name 2	None
1.07	Area / Locality	Poynad gaathan
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	402108
1.10	Current Owner	Grampanchayat
1.11	Type of Owner	Local Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	NA
1.13	Current Use	Water Tank for domestic and cultural use.
1.14	Type of Use	Recreational, religious and domestic
1.15	Age	Not known
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approx 19600 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approx 19600 sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	IE
1.20	Brief Detail	This roughly square shaped natural water body is located in the heart of Poynad gaathan.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-05-12

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Not known
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	Periphery
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Bund wall added all along its periphery without altering its original form. Recreational area with precast benches have been created on the eastern bank.
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Poynad Tank
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Religious and cultural water body.

2.06	Historical Significance	<p>Raigad district, within and beyond MMR boundaries, has a large number of water bodies - lakes, ponds, tanks, wells and step-wells.</p> <p>It seems that the rainwater and surface water conservation has been a tradition of this region. This could be due to low groundwater availability or salinity concerns in the coastal villages and swift run-off during the monsoon months due to steep terrain. This trend of preserving natural water bodies and constructing new ones seems to have originated during the Peshwa period as part of socio-political responsibilities. Later this trend continued during the British rule and almost vanished post-Independence.</p> <p>Considering the global water shortage and struggles of today, these water bodies need to be protected and revived. Thus Poynad Water Tank is an integral part of this water conservation legacy of Raigad district and an important natural heritage and hence deserves conservation.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>The water bodies were mostly associated with religious and cultural buildings. They were an integral part of the rituals, traditions and folklore. These water bodies were also witness to social change through history.</p> <p>Customs and stories make it sacrosanct, thus maintaining a tangible link between the community and the natural world around it.</p> <p>These water tanks were created as complementary source to the existing wells supplying fresh water. Most of these water bodies are natural with green surroundings and support the indigenous flora - fauna. They play an important role in nature conservation and hence are of socio-cultural importance. They are also one of the scenic places in villages and have high recreation value through generations.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>During 16th century main occupation of the majority population was farming and these farms were spread around the main village. The Maratha rulers encouraged digging of wells at their lands and also funded for creating public water bodies and reservoirs. These were called in Marathi as 'Gav Tale'. Examples of such village lakes and ponds are found in majority of villages in the Konkan belt.</p> <p>Poynad water tank is a similar water body located in Poynad gaon. This natural water body is roughly square in shape. It measures approx. 140 m x 138 m and is about 3 m deep.</p> <p>The tank embankment is protected by the bund wall. An old circular stone well is located on its eastern banks. Recently a few pre-cast benches have been installed on the eastern banks with some recreational space near the tank.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location : 72°59'32.54" E, 18°41'06.52" N</p> <p>Poynad village is located on the eastern outskirts of Alibag taluka within MMR. It is on main Pen - Wadakhali - Alibag road NH 4B, around 19 km from Alibag city.</p> <p>Apart from a small hillock located on the southern outskirts of the village the terrain is primarily flat. The village is fairly large with dense settlements and sparse patches of natural vegetation. Agricultural land surrounds the village on all sides.</p> <p>Paddy cultivation and fishing is the traditional occupation of this village. Now many large and small scale industries have emerged in the surrounding areas which provide an alternate means of livelihood for local people. The village population has increased exponentially which has led to redevelopment of residences at a scale which is not sensitive to traditional architecture and has altered the visual character of the village.</p> <p>The tank is located in the gaon and is just off the main market street. A mix of small residential cum commercial structures abuts it on its east, north, partially from the south. Agricultural land abuts it on the other peripheral areas.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>I (s), Natural Heritage - A natural water body fed with live springs and surrounded by indigenous vegetation add to the natural beauty of the place creating a distinct waterfront area for cultural activity and recreation.</p> <p>The tank is an example of traditional water conservation strategy. It is an important element of service infrastructure for the community. The natural terrestrial and aquatic flora and fauna provides value additions to its heritage character. Such waterbodies help conservation of biodiversity in the region.</p> <p>The water tanks are rain water catchments and help in maintaining the ground water table and recharging of the village wells. They help in improvement of micro climate of the region and help peripheral agriculture / horticulture.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	I(s)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IE

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Approx. 3 m deep		
3.02	No. of Floors	Not applicable		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	The tank has new plastered retaining wall.	The wall is intact.	Good
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	New bund wall has been constructed around the tank.	The wall is intact.	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	The embankment wall is recently plastered.	Plaster is intact.	Good
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	The bund wall acts as a boundary of the tank.	The wall is maintained regularly.	Minor Repair
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	An old well in dressed black basalt stone masonry and recently created seating area with precast benches are located on the eastern bank. The lake is surrounded by natural vegetation.	The stone masonry of the well has weathered over the period. The tank may get filled up in future under the development pressure.	Minor Repair
3.15	Lighting	None	None	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	None	None	-
3.18	Water Supply	A natural water body fed with live springs and rainwater collected during the rainy season.	If not maintained the excessive weed growth could kill the water body. The water can get contaminated due to lack of regular cleaning and maintenance. The water can get contaminated due to lack of regular cleaning and maintenance..	Minor Repair
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	A bund wall has been added all along its periphery. Seating area has been created using pre-cast benches on the eastern bank.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The The tank and its surroundings are fairly maintained.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Urbanisable Zone-U1
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	Unsecured premises. Since the tank is located in the heart of the gaathan redevelopment pressure on it is high and possibility of encroachment persists. The tank is regularly used for cleaning (washing clothes, vehicles, etc) and religious activities (Idol immersion) which pollute the tank and harm its aquatic and surrounding terrestrial ecosystems.
4.03	Additional Notes	Large number of the villages listed in the MMR Alibag region for this heritage survey have fresh water bodies. Most of them are natural with green periphery forming an integral part of the rural ecosystem.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Gazette reference: Kolaba District Gazetteer, 1883, Chapter XIII, Sub Divisions, pg 240, 241, Alibag, Water sources
	WebSites	None
	Persons	None



Google Location Map



001 Black basalt stone well in the vicinity of the tank



002 Panoramic View of the tank

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 078-A-Rewas-02-Rewas Mangroves

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	078-A-Rewas-02-Rewas Mangroves
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehshil	Alibag
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Rewas
	Identification	078 A Rewas 02 Rewas Mangroves
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-AI-NA-NA-Re-078_A_Rewas_02_Rewas_Mangroves
1.04	CS No	NA
1.05	Street Name 1	NA
1.06	Street Name 2	NA
1.07	Area / Locality	Between the foothills of the Kankeshwar range of hills on its west and the Rewas mangroves on its east near the mouth of the Amba river.
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Rewas jetty
1.09	Pin Code	402201
1.10	Current Owner	Government-Collector, Raigad District, Forest Department
1.11	Type of Owner	State Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	not occupied
1.13	Current Use	Natural element, Ecology
1.14	Type of Use	-
1.15	Age	NA
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	60 sq km
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	IE
1.20	Brief Detail	<p>This is a large contiguous belt of mangroves at the mouth of the Amba river within the region of Pen, Uran and Alibag.</p> <p>The mangroves as a part of the esturine ecosystem shelter marine and freshwater fauna, resident and migratory water birds and protect the banks from soil erosion.</p>
1.21	Date of Recording	2009-11-13

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Natural ecosystem evolving over many years.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	Form
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Degradation due to increased activities in the creek

2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Rewas mangroves
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Natural element
2.06	Historical Significance	Mangrove forests have evolved as unique estuarine ecosystem over thousands of year. The mangrove ecosystems have protected and conserved unique marine and freshwater aquatic fauna. They have conserved the creek / river banks from erosion, protected adjoining terrestrial regions from salination. They have provided shelter to resident and migratory birds. Rewas Mangroves are ancient and have survived (though shrunk) in spite of development pressures in the region. The ecosystem has helped the livelihood of the local people from the surrounding region.
2.07	Cultural Significance	The large contiguous mangrove forests / estuarine ecosystem is rich in biodiversity. This large forest protects the land edge and purifies water and air. Mangrove ecosystems have tremendous aesthetic value and are places for multiple passive users.
2.08	Architectural Significance	Rewas mangroves are a part of large delta of the rivers Amba, Bhogeshwari, Patalganga, Karanja. This is a large contiguous estuarine ecosystem. Mangroves play an important ecological role as a transitory stage between the ocean and freshwater rivers. They support unique biodiversity comprising marine, freshwater aquatic and terrestrial organisms. They attract migratory birds during winter months and provide shelter for nesting birds. Mangroves provide buffer and protect the land edges from erosion due to large waves etc.
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location : 72°56'54.51" E, 18°48'26.26" N</p> <p>Rewas is a small village located along the coast on the north eastern fringes of the MMR Alibag region. It is off the main Pen - Wadakhil - Alibag road NH 4B by 9.5 kms via Karle khind.</p> <p>Geographically located between the foothills of the Kankeshwar range of hills on its west and the Rewas mangroves on its east near the mouth of the Amba river. The terrain is primarily flat with agricultural land on its north and south and marshy land on its east. The traditional occupation of its residents is agriculture and fishing.</p> <p>A calm unhurried lifestyle remains a marked character of this village. Being in a relatively remote location of Alibag taluka it does not attract tourists or city dwellers. However the village population has increased exponentially which has led to redevelopment of residences at a scale which is not sensitive to traditional architecture and may change the visual character of the village over a period of time.</p> <p>The mangroves lie at the mouth of various rivers draining into the Karanja creek. These rivers are Amba, Bhogeshwari, Patalganga and Karanja.</p> <p>The mangroves on the western banks of Amba river cover an area of 28 sq. km. from the Rewas jetty to the village Mankule. The eastern bank of Amba covers an area of approximately 8 Sq Km where it also meets the Bhogeshwari river. This area falls in the Pen MMR and is a part of Vithalwadi and Mothebhal village on the northwest.</p> <p>Another large patch of mangroves is located at the mouth of Patalganga river and covers an area of approximately 10 sq km. It is a part of the island village of Dadar located in Pen MMR.</p> <p>The mangroves located to the west of village Aware of the Uran MMR cover an area of 14 Sq Km. Located to the west of Aware village they are part of land between the Karanja creek and the Patalganga river.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>I (sce); Natural heritage</p> <p>This is a large contiguous belt of mangroves at the mouth of the Amba river within the region of Pen, Uran and Alibag. Its is ecologically and environmentally important wetland habitat considering the surrounding urban development. This region has a high potential for ecotourism.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	I(sce)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IE

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	NA		
3.02	No. of Floors	NA		
		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	Flat marshland	None	-
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	Form :Degradation due to increased activities in the creek.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	This wetland habitat is fairly maintained. Degradation due to increased activities in the creek		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Coastal Wetland and / RTZ
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	Protected due to CRZ rules. The mangrove forests which are unique natural heritage are severely affected due to large scale development in the region, massive reclamation and pollution.
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Gazette reference: Kolaba District Gazetteer, 1883, Chapter I, Description, Rivers, pg 6 to 11 References on rivers of the region and surrounding area and course
	WebSites	None
	Persons	None



Google Location Map



001 Mangroves around Rewas Jetty



002 Mangroves at North of Rewas Jetty



003 Mangroves at South of Rewas Jetty

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 080-A-Sagargad-01-Sagargad

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	080-A-Sagargad-01-Sagargad
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Alibag
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	In the vicinity of Khandale and Vadavali villages
	Identification	080 A Sagargad 01 Sagargad
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Al-NA-NA-vi-080_A_Sagargad_01_Sagargad
1.04	CS No	25, 26
1.05	Street Name 1	Trek route from Khandale village at the foothills of Sagargad fort.
1.06	Street Name 2	Trek route from Vaghede village and Bail khind.
1.07	Area / Locality	approx. 10 km east of Alibag city and west of Dharamtar.
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	NA
1.09	Pin Code	402201
1.10	Current Owner	ASI, Aurangabad circle
1.11	Type of Owner	State Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	not occupied
1.13	Current Use	Historical landmark, trekking and tourist destination
1.14	Type of Use	Mixed
1.15	Age	Approximately 250 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 14 hectares
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.18	Condition of building	Ruin
1.19	Grade	I
1.20	Brief Detail	<p>Sagargad also known as Khed durg lies in Alibag Region. The fort was a prominent hill fort since the medieval times guarding major towns and ports such as Alibag and Dharamtar on the Konkan coastline. This fort is easily identified by Vanartok pinnacle which stands adjacent to the fort.</p> <p>It is one of the many forts built to guard the ancient trade routes connecting the ports like Dharamtar to the hinterlands.</p>
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-05-30

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	It was built between 1757 to 1760.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	NA
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	NA

2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Sagargad or Khed durg
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Hill fort
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>Not much is known about the history of this fort except that it was one of those given by Chatrapati Shivaji to the Mughals under the treaty of Purandar. Sagargad was perhaps never a place of consequence except under the Angres. In 1713 it was one of the sixteen fortified posts that were given to Kanhoji Angre by Peshwa Balaji Visvanath and in 1740 Sambhaji Angre is said to have taken Sagargad from his half-brother Manaji.</p> <p>The hill forts of Sahyadri are good examples of defence architecture. These forts are historically important as they formed a network of check posts along the ancient trade routes connecting Konkan and Desh and also North India. Further with changing political patrons, these hills were fortified and converted into forts which represented the power of various ruling dynasties from Satvahans, Deccan sultanates to Marathas and British.</p> <p>Sagargad is one of the many forts built to guard the ancient trade routes connecting the ports like Dharamtar to the hinterlands.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>These hill tops of strategic locations and peculiar natural rock formations are unique geological features and hence important natural history sites along with the supporting natural forests.</p> <p>This hill fort is centrally located in the Alibag taluka and has good natural vistas over the surrounding region. It has immense potential for ecotourism.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>Sagargad lies in the Alibag Region. It can be seen from the Alibag - Pen road and is identified by Vanartok pinnacle which stands adjacent to the fort. The way to the Sagargad hills from Alibag lies northeast along the Dharamtar high road to Khandale village. From Khandala a track runs southeast up the valley of the Dhondane river through dense forest. (Photo no.006, 007). The valley ends eastward in a horse-shoe curve. At the head of the valley and to the right of the spur there is a sheer cliff, over which the Dhondane river dashes in lofty but slender waterfall in the rainy season. (Photo no.004). The path winds up an easy ascent, to the brow of the spur, leading to the north of a Mahadev Mandir (photo no.012). From here the path continues with a considerable upwards slope. The hill top is bare, except a few scattered trees and patches of shrubs. After about another 500 m Sagargad fort lies opposite on its nearly isolated spur at 400 m height and about 800 m long and 200 m broad. In-between lies the deep richly wooded ravine of Andarjod. Across the ravine the sheer cliffs rise high which form the west and south faces of Sagargad fort. Towards the northwest, the steep earthen slopes are protected by a double line of fortification wall. Within the inner walls rises the rounded hill top, a house in the centre, the old citadel further to the south and at the end of the spur a bluff cliff. In front there is a high isolated rock ending in the sharp-cut pinnacle known as the Vanar Tok . (Photo no.002).</p> <p>To the left of the foot track is the Saticha mal where many square or round topped pillar shaped tombs are scattered over the hillside, some of them in the centre of rough masonry plinths. Some are ornamented with a pair of feet or have a niche in the east face with two small rude figures. (photo no.019). Beyond the Sati tombs, the path leads to the north, round the head of the Andarjod ravine, with a panoramic view across the rich rice plain of the bare Chaul range, the windings of Roha creek and the Roha hills.</p> <p>On the left of the very narrow neck joining the main Sagargad range, is the Gangir ravine and beyond it the view of Dharamtar rice fields, the salt swamps, the Nagothana creek, Karanja island, the mountain ranges of Matheran, Prabalgad and the distant Sahyadri hills. From the crest of this narrow pass the path winds east and then southeast up the steep ascent to the main gate. The gateway faces the north and is protected by two strong bastions and a line of embattled walls which stretch east along the northeast of the scarp. The last part of the approach is up a stone paved steep rise in front of the gateway (photo no.013). The masonry of the gate is of blocks of partly dressed stone, some of them of rough red laterite, others of smooth black trap, laid together without mortar. The line of the outer wall runs south to the north end of the western cliff. It then passes northeast and strengthened by two bastions runs north along the upper brow of the hill till it meets the wall to the east of the entrance gate. Inside of the inner gate the path passes to the gate of the citadel in the southeast. Except on the west the citadel is surrounded by a rough masonry wall about 4 m high strengthened by five Bastions. It encloses a space about 70 m from north to south and 35 m from east to west. In the west of the enclosure is a one-storied house. Beyond the citadel on the left is a small round pond and in front a little shrine with a deepmaal, and a small building said to be an old powder magazine. To the east is a small ruined chamber, probably a prison, and near the chamber a watch tower. There are ruins of Hindu shrines and a Muslim tomb. Of the four Hindu shrines, two of Ganapati and Munjoba are to the west, and two of Kherjabai and Vetal are on the southwest. The Fort has water supply in the form of three cisterns, two rock-cut and one built.</p>

2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location: 72°57'33.92" E, 18°39'23.73" N</p> <p>Sagargad fort approx. 10 km east of Alibag city and west of Dharamtar is a fortified hill region about 450 m above MSL.</p> <p>The terrain at its foothills is primarily flat consisting of numerous wadis and farm lands. Villages like Khandale, Vadavali etc are located in the vicinity of the foothills. The traditional occupation of the residents in these villages is farming. The region is green with natural vegetation and farm lands. A calm unhurried lifestyle remains a marked character of the villages in this region.</p> <p>The spur on which Sagargad fort is built holds a central position in the range of hills that forms the backdrop of Alibag taluka. On the east, south, and north it rises steeply from the forests and fields below. To the northwest and west beyond a narrow neck, it has a bare hill top. Its height and its nearness to the sea make it pleasantly cool. There are two main routes to Sagargad fort, from the east and from the west, and two hill-tracks, one from the southwest up the Andarjod ravine to the narrow neck that joins the fort spur and the other from the village of Vadavali in the southeast to the eastern wall of the fort. The road from Dharamtar and Poynad on the east passes through the villages of Ambepur and Vagholi across the slopes of outlying spurs, up the steep, wild, and woody Gangir ravine.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>A (his) - One of many forts built to guard the ancient trade routes connecting the ports like Dharamtar to the hinterlands. Unique example of defence architecture.</p> <p>I(sce) - The fort provides a scenic view of the surrounding region.</p> <p>Natural Heritage - Natural forests in the valley and unique geological features.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(his),I(sce)
2.12	Recommended Grade	I

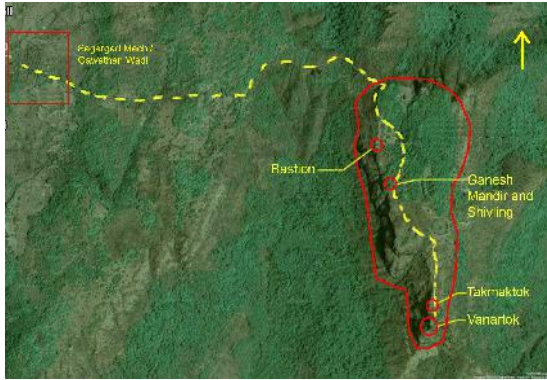
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Approximately 450 m above MSL.		
3.02	No. of Floors	NA		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	The fort walls are load bearing and constructed in roughly dressed black basalt stone masonry. At few places Laterite stone also is used.	The stone masonry has weathered over the period. Formation of algae and moss can be observed on the ruined walls. The walls are covered with Ficus plants and other vegetation growth.	Ruin
3.04	Plinth	Stone plinths for various structures on the fort	The stone plinths are mostly in ruins and heavily covered by vegetation and Ficus plant growth.	Ruin
3.05	Walls	The walls are constructed in randomly coursed, roughly dressed black basalt stone and laterite stone masonry. The stone sizes vary in sizes.	Aging, peeling of surface layer, moss formation, heavy salt formation has deteriorated the walls considerably. At many places the stones have dislodged due to dense Ficus plants and other vegetation growth.	Ruin
3.06	Floors	Stone paving and natural rocky terrain	Only traces of stone paving are visible. It is mostly covered with earth or vegetation.	Ruin
3.07	Stairs	Stone steps leading to the main fort.	These stone steps have weathered considerably.	Ruin
3.08	Openings	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	-
3.09	Roof	No traces of any roofs of the ruined structures.	Not applicable.	Ruin
3.10	Articulation	None	Not applicable.	-
3.11	Finishes	Roughly dressed and undressed stone masonry walls.	Stone walls have weathered considerably.	Ruin
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-

3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	Ruined fortification wall defines the boundaries of the fort. The main north facing entrance gateway has a stone arch and is protected by two strong bastions.	The entrance gateway and fort walls are totally dilapidated due to Ficus plant growth, weathering and dislodging of the stones.	Ruin
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Ruins of walls and plinths of houses,storage units etc.	These ruins are scattered all over the fort.	Ruin
3.15	Lighting	Natural	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Natural	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	None	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	The Fort has water supply in the form of three cisterns, two rock-cut and one built.	The water gets stagnant and contaminated due to lack of maintenance and non-usage.	Ruin
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	None	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Not applicable		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The fort is in a ruined condition.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Ruin		

RELEVANT DETAILS

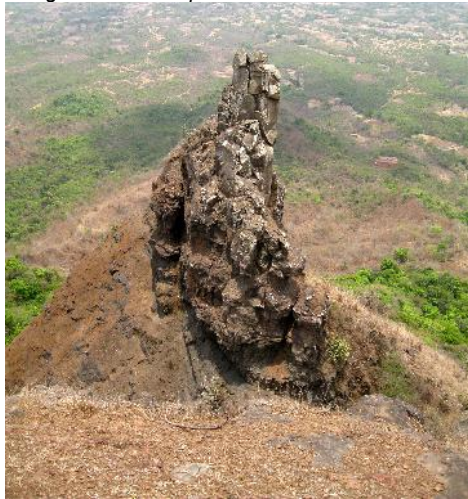
4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Forest zone
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	Unsecured premises (located on the boundary of MMR Alibag) The neglect and lack of maintenance will destroy this historic and natural heritage. The important antique features, including old canons may be lost due to vandalism.
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Gazette reference: Kolaba District Gazetteer Maharashtra Darshan, GN Dandekar Ek Divsachya Sahili-PK Ghanekar
	WebSites	http://www.maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/KOLABA/places_Forts.html http://www.maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/KOLABA/places_Sagargad.html Tourist details of Alibaug: http://aroundalibag.com/
	Persons	None



Google location map



001 Sagargad distant view



002 Vanartok- The pinnacle



003 View of Arabian sea from the fort



004 Dhondane waterfall



005 Closer view of pinnacles Takmak tok and Vanartok



006 Ravines around the fort



007 Dense forest surrounding Sagargad



008 Ruined bastion and the fortification of the citadel on the fort



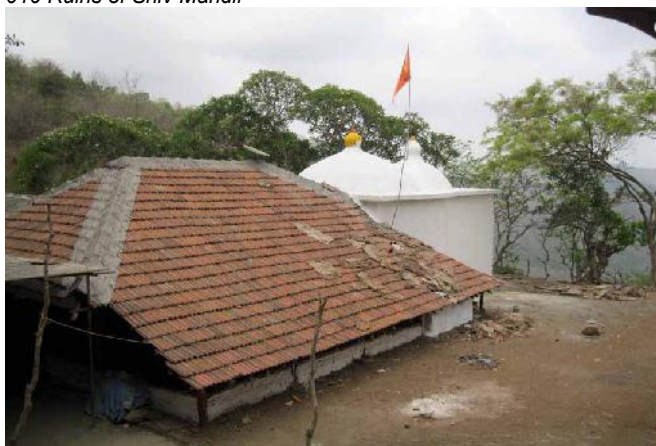
009 Detail of the stone arched window



010 Ruins of Shiv Mandir



011 Virgal (Hero stones)



012 Mahadev Mandir



013 Stone arched entrance gateway



014 Ruins of the stone plinths



015 Ruins of the water reservoir



016 Water cisterns



017 Ruined bastion and the fortification



018 Ruined plinths along the fort periphery



019 Sati tombs



020 Gomukh



021 Nandi idol

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 082-A-Sasavane-01- Sculptor V. P. Karmarkar's House and Museum

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	082-A-Sasavane-01- Sculptor V. P. Karmarkar's House and Museum
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Alibag
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Sasavane
	Identification	082 A Sasavane 01 Sculptor V P Karmarkars House and Museum
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-AI-NA-NA-Sa-082 A Sasavane 01 V P Karmarkars House
1.04	CS No	184
1.05	Street Name 1	From a village street running parallel to Sasavane beach.
1.06	Street Name 2	Another village street running parallel to the Sasavane beach.
1.07	Area / Locality	near Sasavane Koliwada
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	NA
1.09	Pin Code	402206
1.10	Current Owner	
1.11	Type of Owner	Private
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Owner occupied
1.13	Current Use	Residential house and museum.
1.14	Type of Use	Residential
1.15	Age	44 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 3000 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 150 sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	IIB
1.20	Brief Detail	This house was home / studio to the renowned sculptor, late Shri V. P. Karmarkar. The building is a simple G+1 load bearing structure with a sloping roof, influenced by art-deco style of architecture.
1.21	Date of Recording	2009-11-13

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	The house was built in 1967. Formal sculpture Museum was opened in 1986
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	NA
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	NA

2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Sculptor V. P. Karmarkar's House and Studio
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Residential house and studio
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>The house is of historical significance in Sasavne village due to its relation to V.P.Karmarkar.</p> <p>This Art-Deco structure is one of its kind. Its presence in a coastal village like Sasavane is a significant phenomenon. Art-Deco style was mainly popular in urban areas such as Fort area in Mumbai. Hence, Karmarkar House is an example of influence of urban trends in rural areas during the mid 20th century.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>This house studio is now famous for its sculpture museum.</p> <p>Shri Karmarkar predominantly sculpted life sized human sculptures ranging from famous personalities to humble locals. It is the powerful simplicity of these sculptures which gives a very different dimension to this otherwise simple house.</p> <p>The house is now a cultural landmark of Sasavane village.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>This house was home / studio to the renowned sculptor, late Shri V. P. Karmarkar. The building is a simple G+1 load bearing structure with a sloping roof, influenced by art-deco style of architecture. Its plinth measures approx 15 m x 10 m. The whole wadi measures approximately 100 m x 30 m.</p> <p>The house is formed of three bays, the central being the largest and two smaller ones on its either side. The central bay acts as the living room on the ground floor and the studio / museum is on the upper floor. The narrow bay on the west acts as a service area with kitchen, dining etc. The narrow bay on the east acts as an enclosed entrance lobby on the ground floor with two projecting bays on either side. The formal entrance to the building is from this lobby. A continuous veranda on the upper floor acts as an eastern outdoor extension to the studio / museum. (refer photo no. 003, 004, 005). It measures approx. 2 m wide x 12 m in length. An open wooden staircase located on the southeastern side leads the visitor from the secondary entrance on ground floor to the veranda and museum above.</p> <p>The studio / museum is centrally placed and measures about 8 m x 6 m. The roof ridge line runs along the length of the studio and has a gable end at its north. The high ceiling is lined with wooden boarding from within, supported by wooden King post trusses. A part of the gable ended sloping roof is covered with glass tiles. There are large wooden pivoted windows with frosted glass panes, located centrally on the northern wall of the studio. This provides abundant diffused natural light to the studio and display area. (photo no. 014, 016)</p> <p>The house has austere detailing like cornice at the floor level, veranda railings in jalli, projected window sills, etc. Two projecting bay windows symmetrically placed on either side of the entrance create interest on the frontage.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location : 72°52'00.53" E, 18°47'02.71" N</p> <p>Sasavane is a typical coastal village located 20 km to the north of Alibag on the Alibag - Mandwa road. It is off the main Pen - Wadakhil - Alibag road NH 4B by 15 km from / via Karle khind and Kihim.</p> <p>The terrain is primarily flat consisting of numerous wadis. The traditional occupation of its residents is horticulture and fishing. The region is green with natural vegetation and plantations of coconut, betelnut and mango trees. A calm unhurried lifestyle remains a marked character of this picturesque village which attracts many tourists.</p> <p>A large number of seaside properties are now owned by the non-residents - from Mumbai and other cities. Large population is moving towards tourism as occupation, thus adding to the floating population especially on weekends and holidays. This shift has affected the townscape and its scale due to unplanned infrastructure and built development which is not sensitive to traditional architecture and may change the visual character of the village over a period of time.</p> <p>Shri Karmarkar's house is located in its own wadi near Sasavane Koli wada amidst other smaller wadi's and residential bungalow plots. It has an eastern main entrance from a the village street which runs parallel to Sasavane beach. Sasavane's primary school is located across this street and has also been listed as a part of this survey.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>C (seh) Shri Karmarkar's work is a fine confluence of European works of art and sculpture with Indian subjects. His work marks the merger of two different cultures.</p> <p>D (bio) Renowned sculptor Shri V P Karmarkar's house / studio / museum</p>
2.11	Value Classification	C(she),D(bio)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IIB

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Approximately 10 m		
3.02	No. of Floors	Ground + 1 Upper storey		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	The building is a simple G+1 load bearing structure with a sloping roof, influenced by art-deco style of architecture. Its plinth measures approx 15.0m x 10.0m.	The building is well maintained and in a stable condition.	Excellent
3.04	Plinth	The entire plot is flat and raised about +1m above road level. The building plinth is about +0.30 m above its finished ground level and is in finely dressed black basalt stone masonry with a plinth band in plaster (photo no.003)	The stone plinth and the top edge moulding is intact.	Good
3.05	Walls	The load bearing walls of the building are in brick masonry with lime mortar, finished with smooth lime plaster both externally and internally. The building has austere detailing on its walls. A cornice band in plaster runs all along the building periphery at the first floor slab level. The window sills have simple protruding bands. The verandah adjoining the studio has plastered brick piers supporting the wooden frame above. A finely moulded RCC jali connects the RCC handrail between the piers.	The walls are well plastered and painted both externally and internally.	Good
3.06	Floors	The ground floor & first floor has IPS finished flooring in terra cotta colour.	The flooring at both the ground and first floor is fairly maintained. At many places where the IPS finish has been damaged, it has been repaired in patches with grey cement. This can affect the durability of the flooring.	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	An open well teakwood staircase leads the visitors to the studio / museum. The treads and risers have simple mouldings. The staircase railing is square wooden balustrade with simple decoration at the base and handrail. The handrail is continuous with a moulded base and rounded top. Finely carved wooden newel posts of two distinct designs mark the ends of the staircase railings. (photo no. 009, 010)	The teakwood staircase is structurally stable and well maintained.	Good
3.08	Openings	The entire house has a series of doors and windows with ventilators to facilitate natural light and ventilation. All of them are in teakwood. Doors have double Teak Wood panelled shutters. All the doors have horizontal top hung ventilators above them with three square panes in translucent glass. The ventilators have vertical MS bars for security embedded in the frame. (photo no. 012) Windows are similar to doors in proportion and design. All the windows and their ventilators have vertical MS bars embedded in the frame for security. (photo no. 013) The studio / museum's northern wall has four large vertically pivoted windows in teakwood with translucent glass panes.	The teakwood doors, windows, ventilators are structurally in good condition.	Good
3.09	Roof	The building has a sloping gable roof of teakwood frame on King Post trusses and covered on top with Mangalore tiles. The roof has wooden boarding from inside. (photo no. 015) A sloping RCC chajja protects the main entrance door. Glass roofing tiles have been provided in the roof exactly above the northern windows which allows natural light in the studio throughout the day.	Roof of the house is in stable condition.	Good

3.10	Articulation	The house has austere detailing like cornice at the floor level, veranda railings in jalli, projected window sills, etc. Two projecting bay windows symmetrically placed on either side of the entrance create an inviting facade.	Due to proper regular maintenance all the articulation features are still intact.	Good
3.11	Finishes	All the walls are finished with smooth lime plaster on both sides and maintained well by a regular coat of paint. Even the wooden parts of the doors, windows, ventilators, staircase railings, roof boarding, and trusses are well maintained by regular painting.	Due to regular painting of the walls, roof boardings, trusses, wooden staircase windows and doors, they are in a good condition. The wooden staircase may have been originally polished. But now is painted.	Good
3.12	Furniture	Traditional furniture such as solid wood bed, wooden resting chair (aaram khurchi used by V. P. Karmarkar), devara, Dining table etc are preserved by the owners of the House. The walls at some places such as the kitchen and staircase lobby, have inbuilt cupboards for storage which are enclosed by teak wood panelled shutters. The storage place in the staircase lobby intricately carved wooden shutters with wooden and glass panels. The sculptures in the first floor studio are placed over specially designed wooden pedestals.	The furniture is in good state and regularly painted or polished.	Good
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	The wadi has a low compound wall about 1.0 m high in random rubble masonry finished with a coping band. A hedge provides a visual screen	The compound is in stable condition.	Good
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	The open spaces also serve as an outdoor exhibition area. Sculptures sculpted by V. P. Karmarkar are displayed within the building and also in the open spaces around the building. (photo no. 006, 015, 016, 017, 018, 019, 020, 021, 022)	The sculptures are well preserved and regularly painted. But gradually the intricacy and detailing of the sculptures could be hidden in the multiple layers of paint applied.	-
3.15	Lighting	Natural and Artificial	None	Good
3.16	Ventilation	Natural and mechanical	None	Good
3.17	Electricity	MSEB	None	Good
3.18	Water Supply	Well in the house premises. Water supply from the grampanchayat.	None	Good
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Provided	None	Good
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Form: None, original state retained Structure: None, original state retained		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	Overall the house is maintained in a good state.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: RTZ
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The structure is within 500 m from the beach and thus comes under the CRZ
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Information Brochure of Sculptor V.P. Karmarkar house and museum.- Alpa Parichay
	WebSites	None
	Persons	Mrs. Karmarkar (V.P. Karmarkar's daughter in law)



Google Location Map



001 View of Karmarkar house from the street



002 Street View 1



003 Eastern entrance view of the museum premises



004 East view



005 North East corner the bay window



006 Verandah outside the studio with sculptures display at the first floor



007 First floor verandah overlooking the entrance



008 Studio sculpture display on the first floor



009 Internal staircase with the wooden railing, handrail and the ornate newel post



010 Wooden staircase well railing



011 Verandah railing at the first floor



012 Typical wooden entrance door with double shutter



013 Bay windows



014 Typical glazed studio window opening



015 Sculpture display in the first floor studio covered by the sloping roof supported with typical wooden king post trusses



016 Glazed windows and skylight in the roof for studio at the first floor



017 Sculpture of Mahatma Gandhi



018 Shri Karmarkar's painted portrait



019 'Shepherd boy' sculpture near the staircase



020 Outdoor Sculpture of a buffalo in the house premises



021 Sculpture of rural children



022 Sculpture of Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 082-A-Sasavane-05-Primary School

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	082-A-Sasavane-05-Primary School
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Alibag
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Sasavane
	Identification	082 A Sasavane 05 Primary School
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-AI-NA-NA-Sa-082_A_Sasavane_05_Primary_School
1.04	CS No	N/A
1.05	Street Name 1	From a village street running parallel to Sasavane beach
1.06	Street Name 2	NA
1.07	Area / Locality	near Sasavane Koli wada
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	402206
1.10	Current Owner	Zilla Parishad
1.11	Type of Owner	State Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Owner occupied
1.13	Current Use	Primary School
1.14	Type of Use	Institutional
1.15	Age	143 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 6000 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	105 sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	III
1.20	Brief Detail	<p>The building is a simple rectangular ground floor structure, with linearly arranged classrooms sharing a common veranda.</p> <p>The school is an exaple of structures constructed to be used as educational institutions in the rural areas of Raigad as part of the education policy implemented by the British in mid-19th century.</p>
1.21	Date of Recording	2009-11-13

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	The Primary School was built in 1868.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	Approximately in the 20th century
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	A few ancillary structures have been added within the site.

2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Sasavane Zilla Parishad Primary School
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Primary School
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>The 'Woods Despatch of 1854' defined the education policy for the Indian subcontinent. As defined in the despatch ;It rejected the 'filtration theory' and laid stress on mass education, female education and improvement of vernaculars, favoured secularism in education.</p> <p>As a follow up on this policy a number of primary schools were established in the region. The school at Sasavane was established in 1868 was part of this education policy.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	The building is an exapled of structures constructed to be used as educational institutions in the rural areas of Raigad. These structures have been maintained well till date in their original character and are still in use as educational centres. Hence they need to be preserved for their socio-cultural importance.
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>The building is a simple rectangular ground floor structure which adheres to the traditional regional domestic architecture.The building measures approximately 7 m x 15 m in plan with the veranda placed along the south.The longer dimension is along the east west axis and runs perpendicular to the road.</p> <p>The plan is simple, functional and the design merges with the surrounding landscape and architecture. (photo no. 001, 002, 003)</p> <p>A series of classrooms is arranged linearly and connected externally by a continuous verandah.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location : 72°51'59.67" E, 18°47'02.96" N</p> <p>Sasavane is a typical coastal village located 20 kms to the north of Alibag, on Alibag - Mandwa road. It is off the main Pen - Wadakhil - Alibag road NH 4B by 15 km from / via Karle khind and Kihim.</p> <p>The terrain is primarily flat consisting of numerous wadis. The traditional occupation of its residents is horticulture and fishing. The region is green with natural vegetation and plantations of coconut, betelnut and mango trees. A calm unhurried lifestyle remains a marked character of this picturesque village.</p> <p>A large number of seaside properties are now owned by the non-residents - from Mumbai and other cities. Large population is moving towards tourism as occupation, thus adding to the floating population especially on weekends and holidays. This shift has affected the townscape and its scale due to unplanned infrastructure and built development which is not sensitive to traditional architecture and may change the visual character of the village over a period of time.</p> <p>The school is located within its own premises near Sasavane Koli wada amidst other smaller wadis and residential bungalow plots. The plot admeasures approximately 100 m in length and 60 m in width. The main entrance is from the village street running parallel to Sasavane beach. Sculptor V. P. Karmarkar's house and museum is located across this street which also has been listed as a part of this survey.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	C (seh) - One of the oldest schools in the region (almost 140 years old) and forms a vital part of the foundation of formal education in this rural region.
2.11	Value Classification	C(she)
2.12	Recommended Grade	III

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Approximately 5 to 6 m		
3.02	No. of Floors	Single storey structure		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	The school is constructed as load bearing structure in coursed, roughly dressed black basalt stone ashlar masonry.	The stone masonry of the school is intact but has been painted with multiple layers of incongruent distemper paint.	Good
3.04	Plinth	The entire site is elevated approx 1 m above road level. The building plinth is 0.60 m high and is in finely dressed black basalt stone (Photo no. 004 and 007).	The stone masonry of the stone plinth is intact but has been painted with incongruent distemper paint.	Minor Repair
3.05	Walls	This is a load bearing structure in finely dressed black basalt stone masonry. The external face is exposed whereas ithe nternal finish is done in lime plaster which is then finished with a coat of paint. (Photo no. 001 and 002).	Externally wall surfaces are painted with abominable shades of paint which hide original stone finishes.	Minor Repair
		The verandah		

3.06	Floors	The verandah and the classroom flooring is finished with Shahabad tiles. (Photo no. 011 and 012)	Flooring of the school is overall in good condition. But due to lack of maintenance the flooring has cracked and chipped off at several places.	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	None	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	All the doors and windows with ventilators are in teakwood. The doors have teakwood panel shutters. (Photo no. 014). The window shutters are of wooden planks braced by teak wood frame (Photo no. 010). Wrought iron bars are embedded within the frame of the windows and ventilators for security (Photo no. 009, 010).	All wooden doors and windows are in good condition but are painted with abominable shades of oil paint. Regular maintenance is lacking.	Minor Repair
3.09	Roof	The building has a gable sloping roof. A part of the gable roof extends over the verandah as a lean to roof which is supported by wooden posts resting on the stone plinth. This Mangalore tiled roof is supported by wooden King post trusses and rafters. Overhang of these rafters are received in a simple fascia board at the eaves level, running all along the building's periphery. (Photo no. 013).	Roof of the school is in stable condition but is in need of regular maintenance. Few roof tiles and ridge tiles are broken. The fascia board is painted with abominable shade of oil paint which looks incongruent with traditional Mangalore tiled roof.	Minor Repair
3.10	Articulation	None	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Walls - Finely dressed black basalt stone with pointing. Internal Plaster- Lime plaster, covered with paint. Floor - Shahabad stone tiles Doors, windows and ventilators - Oil painted teakwood framed and panelled.	Traditional finishes such as lime plaster, wooden polishing are totally replaced by cement plaster, oil paint. But these finishes also are in need of regular and proper maintenance.	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	Nothing of significance.	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	The entire boundary has a low compound wall about 0.50 m high in random rubble masonry topped with a concrete coping band. A metal chain-link fence supported on MS angles is provided above the low wall. The school premises has a concrete arched entrance gateway made.	The compound wall is stable. The entrance gateway is regularly painted.	Good
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	The plot has good natural vegetation. A hedge of plants along the compound wall acts as a visual screen.	The plantation is regularly maintained.	Good
3.15	Lighting	Natural and Artificial	None	Good
3.16	Ventilation	Natural and mechanical	None	Good
3.17	Electricity	MSEB	None	Good
3.18	Water Supply	Provided by local government and village wells.	None	Good
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Provided	None	Good
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Form :The original school building is unchanged. A few ancillary structures have been added within the site. The new buildings are also ground floor load bearing structures with hipped roof of tiles / AC sheets (Photo no. 015) Structure :Unaltered original structure. Articulation & Finishes:Unaltered		

3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The school is in a good state but can be enhanced more.
3.23	Overall Condition	Good

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: RTZ
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The school building may be affected by road widening The structure is within 500 m from the beach and comes under the CRZ
4.03	Additional Notes	Primary schools at many villages came up between 1856-1860. In 1861, nine more schools opened at Alibag, Mahad, Mangaon, Pen and Roha.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Raigad Zillyacha Itihaas by Arvind Kulkarni. Asiatic Library (M-954.79, Kulk-Raig, 205978)
	WebSites	None
	Persons	None



Google Location Map



001 View from South West corner



002 North View



003 Verandah view from West



004 Verandah steps



006 Verandah view



007 Plot entrance from the road



008 School establishment plaque



009 Typical ventilator



010 Typical teakwood window with double shutter and ventilator above



011 Shahabad tiles flooring in the verandah



012 Classroom view



013 Classroom truss and the sloping roof above



014 Typical teakwood door with double shutter and ventilator above



015 Additional classrooms around the oldest structure (on the right)

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 085-A-Shahbaz-01-Primary School

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	085-A-Shahbaz-01-Primary School
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Alibag
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Shahbaz
	Identification	085 A Shahbaz 01 Primary School
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Al-NA-NA-Sh-085_A_Shahbaz_01_Primary_School
1.04	CS No	Gaothan
1.05	Street Name 1	Shahbaz village street leading to the Shahbaz water tank
1.06	Street Name 2	NA
1.07	Area / Locality	Shahbaz village
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	402201
1.10	Current Owner	Zilla Parishad
1.11	Type of Owner	State Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Owner occupied
1.13	Current Use	Primary School
1.14	Type of Use	Institutional
1.15	Age	146 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 4000 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	105 sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	III
1.20	Brief Detail	<p>One of the oldest schools in the region (almost 140 years old) and forms a vital part of the foundation of formal education in rural areas.</p> <p>The building is a simple rectangular ground floor structure which is typical of traditional coastal architecture. A series of classrooms is arranged linearly and connected externally by a continuous verandah.</p>
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-05-12

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	The primary school was built in 1865.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	In the 20th century
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Extensions are done on eastern face of the main building. Verandah is enclosed by low height brick wall and m.s.grill. Ramps have been added. Two additional buildings and library structures are built in the premises.

2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Shahbaz Zilla Parishad Primary School
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Primary School
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>The 'Woods Despatch of 1854 defined the education policy for the Indian subcontinent. As defined in the despatch, It rejected the 'filtration theory' and laid stress on mass education, female education and improvement of vernaculars, favoured secularism in Education'</p> <p>As a follow up on this policy a number of primary schools were established in the region.</p> <p>The school at Shahbaz was established in 1865 was part of this education policy.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	The building is an example of structures constructed to be used as educational institutions in the rural areas of Raigad. These structures have been maintained well till date in their original character and are still in use as educational centres. Hence they need to be preserved for their socio-cultural importance.
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>The building is a simple rectangular ground floor structure which is typical of traditional coastal architecture. It is simple, functional and the design merges with the surrounding landscape and architecture. (photo no. 001, 002, 003, 004 and 005)</p> <p>A series of classrooms is arranged linearly and connected externally by a continuous veranda.</p> <p>The building measures approximately 7 m x 15 m in plan with the veranda placed along the south. The school is located to the extreme northwest of the premises. The premises admeasure approximately 40 m x 100 m. The longer dimension is along the north - south axis and runs parallel to the road.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location : 73°00'16.68" E, 18°41'37.00" N</p> <p>Shahbaz village is located on the eastern outskirts of Alibag taluka within MMR. It is on the main Pen - Wadakhil Alibag road NH 4B around 20 km east of Alibag city.</p> <p>Apart from the centrally located small hillock the terrain is primarily flat. The village is fairly large with numerous pockets of densely placed settlements with sparse patches of natural vegetation. Agricultural land surrounds the village on all sides.</p> <p>Paddy cultivation and fishing is the traditional occupation of this village. Now many large and small scale industries are operational in the surrounding areas which provide an alternate means of livelihood to local people. The village population has increased exponentially which has led to redevelopment of residences at a scale which is insensitive to traditional architecture and has altered the visual character of the village.</p> <p>The school is located on the north eastern periphery of the gaathan. This part of the gaathan is known as 'Kamalpada' located just below the slopes of the north-eastern flank of the centrally located hillock.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	C (seh) One of the oldest schools in the region (almost 140 years old) and forms a vital part of the foundation of formal education in rural areas.
2.11	Value Classification	C(she)
2.12	Recommended Grade	III

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Approximately 5 to 6 m		
3.02	No. of Floors	Single storey structure		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	The school is constructed as load bearing structure in coursed, roughly dressed black basalt stone ashlar masonry.	The stone masonry of the school is intact but some walls have been painted with multiple layers of incongruent distemper paint.	Good
3.04	Plinth	The entire site is built on low sloping ground whereas the school premise has a levelled ground approximately 1.2 m higher than the road to its east. The building plinth is 0.60 m high and is in dressed black basalt stone masonry. (Photo no. 003 and 005)	The stone masonry of the stone plinth is intact but has been painted with incongruent oil paint.	Minor Repair

3.05	Walls	This is a load bearing structure in finely The walls are in dressed black basalt stone masonry. The external face is exposed whereas internal finish is lime plastered and painted. (Photo no. 002 and 004)	At few places external wall surfaces are painted with abominable shades of paint which hide original stone finishes.	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	The verandah and the classrooms are finished in Shahabad tiles. (photo no. 006)	Flooring of the school is overall in good condition. But due to lack of maintenance flooring has cracked and chipped off at several places.	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	None	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	<p>The school has a series of doors and windows with ventilators to facilitate natural light and ventilation. All of them are in teakwood.</p> <p>The doors have teakwood panel shutters. (Photo no. 007).</p> <p>The window and ventilator shutters are made of wooden planks braced by teakwood frame (Photo no. 008, 009). Wrought iron bars are embedded within the frame of the windows and ventilators for security. (Photo no. 008)</p> <p>The veranda corridor is semi- enclosed by a fabricated M.S grill panels fixed between the wooden posts, over a low parapet wall. there are wooden door openings placed along the length at regular intervals</p>	<p>All wooden doors and windows are in good condition but are painted with abominable shades of oil paint. Regular maintenance is lacking.</p> <p>The verandah grill is a later addition and doesn't match the overall school design. Also the grill is painted with abominable shades of oil paint.</p>	Minor Repair
3.09	Roof	<p>The building has a gable sloping roof. A part of the gable roof extends over the verandah as a lean to roof which is supported by wooden posts resting on the stone plinth.</p> <p>This Mangalore tiled roof is supported by wooden King post trusses and rafters. Overhang of these rafters are received in a simple fascia board at the eaves level, running all along the building's periphery.</p>	Roof of the school is in stable condition but is in need of regular maintenance. Few roof tiles and ridge tiles are broken. The fascia board is painted with abominable shed of oil paint which looks incongruent with traditional Mangalore tiled roof.	Minor Repair
3.10	Articulation	None	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	<p>Walls - Finely dressed black basalt stone with pointing.</p> <p>Internal Plaster- Lime plaster, covered with paint.</p> <p>Floor - Shahabad stone tiles.</p> <p>Doors, windows and ventilators - Oil painted teak wood framed and panelled.</p>	Traditional finishes such as lime plaster, wooden polishing are totally replaced by cement plaster, oil paint. These finishes also are in need of regular and proper maintenance.	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	Nothing of significance.	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	None	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	None	None	-
3.15	Lighting	Natural and Artificial	None	-
3.16	Ventilation	Natural and mechanical	None	-
3.17	Electricity	MSEB	None	-
3.18	Water Supply	Available through Zilla Parishad supply and surrounding drinking water wells.	None	Good
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Provided	None	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	Not applicable	-

3.21	Incongruent Transformation	<p>Form :Original form unaltered. Extensions have been carried out to the eastern face of the main building.</p> <p>Structure :The verandah is now enclosed with a low brick wall and MS grill above. Ramps have been added to aid the physically challenged. (photo no. 003). Two additional buildings have been added to the premises. The building towards the south now houses the public library. This library was established on 3 April 1916.</p> <p>Articulation & Finishes:Verandah enclosed Building extended towards the east</p>
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The school is in a good state, but can be enhanced more.
3.23	Overall Condition	Good

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Green zone-G1
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The school premises is unsecured and faces constant threat such as redevelopment, road widening etc.
4.03	Additional Notes	Primary schools at many villages came up between 1856-1860. In 1861, nine more schools opened at Alibag, Mahad, Mangaon, Pen and Roha.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Raigad Zillyacha Itihaas by Arvind Kulkarni. Asiatic Library (M-954.79, Kulk-Raig, 205978)
	WebSites	None
	Persons	None



Google Location Map



001 View from South East corner



002 North view



003 South view



004 West view



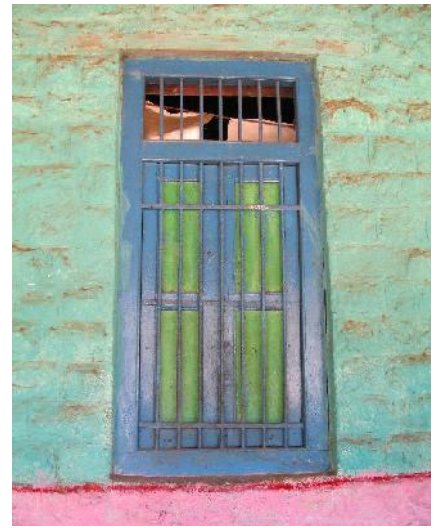
005 East view



006 View of the verandah



007 Typical wooden door detail



008 Typical wooden window detail



009 Windows on North facade



010 Building corner detail



011 School establishment plaque



012 Ventilator detail



013 Library establishment plaque 1916



014 Library, middle extension and the main School building with its Eastern extension

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 085-A-Shahbaz-02-Mandir Precinct

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	085-A-Shahbaz-02-Mandir Precinct
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Alibag
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Shahbaz
	Identification	085 A Shahbaz 02 Mandir Precinct
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Al-NA-NA-Sh-085_A_Shahbaz_02_Mandir_Precinct
1.04	CS No	Gaothan
1.05	Street Name 1	Main village road
1.06	Street Name 2	NA
1.07	Area / Locality	Northeastern periphery of Kamalpada gaothan
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	402201
1.10	Current Owner	Mix of community and private properties
1.11	Type of Owner	Private
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Informal occupation
1.13	Current Use	Worship / Domestic
1.14	Type of Use	Religious
1.15	Age	Not known
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 3 acre
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	Precinct
1.20	Brief Detail	<p>The mandir precinct comprises of nine mandirs, one indoor community space, one outdoor community space and a water tank.</p> <p>Two mandirs out of nine are of heritage value and are listed separately. Laxmi Narayan Mandir is built in the style of traditional coastal architecture, Devi mandir in the Deccan style of architecture.</p> <p>The Mandir precinct is a nucleus of the village community activity.</p> <p>A natural water body fed with live springs and surrounded by indigenous vegetation add to the natural beauty of the place creating a distinct waterfront area for cultural activity and recreation.</p>
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-05-12

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Late 19th century
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	Modifications to the open space in the 20th century.
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	A community stage which is built next to the open space between the mandirs and the water tank. New Shiv mandir was added.
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Not known
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Worship, religious congregations and recreational.
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>Mandir Complex (Deul wadi) along with water bodies was a distinctive feature of religious architecture built by the Maratha rulers and patrons. It acted as the centre for all community activities. Examples of such temple complexes built either by the Jahgirdar or by the villagers can be observed in majority of villages situated in the Konkan belt.</p> <p>With decline of Peshwa regime in early 19th century, trend of patronizing construction of elaborate religious projects was also curtailed. Religious structures built during Peshwa period were built as per the norms of Deccan architectural style. Post Peshwa period, trend of domestic styled religious architecture emerged in the late 19th and the early 20th century. Simplicity and modesty are characteristics of religious structures built during this period.</p> <p>Sahabaz mandir precinct is one of such example. Though not of major historical landmark, due to its architectural character the Mandir precinct has prominent historical significance in the local history and other parts of this coastal region.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>Religious buildings (Mandirs, masjid, synagogue etc.) are important socio-cultural institutions in Indian Subcontinent. These domestic religious places provided spaces for cultural interaction, sustenance of religious folk art such as kirtan, gondhal, dashavatar etc. During the independence struggle, many of such religious places acted as centres for social and political awareness and mass movement.</p> <p>Mandirs built near natural water bodies is a marked feature of most of the Indian villages. It forms a nucleus of the village and various religious, social, cultural, domestic and recreational activities take place around it.</p> <p>Shahbaz Mandir complex is a good example of such community space. It has a large number of Mandirs concentrated at one place, besides a large natural water body now converted into a tank.</p>

2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>The Mandir precinct comprises of nine Mandirs, one indoor community space, one outdoor community space and a water tank.</p> <p>The water body dominates the precinct visually. (photo no. 002). The tank is a near square admeasuring approximately 200 m X 200 m. Lined with a random rubble masonry wall in black basalt it has newly constructed ghats at various points. A small lane about 6.0 m wide runs along its periphery from the east, south and west which separates it from the surrounding residential houses. Few trees line the periphery of this tank.</p> <p>An open space is located on the southwestern bank of the water tank. This acts as the outdoor community space measuring approximately 40 m wide x 100 m in length and is parallel to the water tank. Only one large tree is located to the south of this space, the rest of the space is barren. (Photo no. 008). A newly built community stage has been added to its north.</p> <p>The mandirs are placed in an organic cluster beyond this open space to the southwest of the water tank on a sloping terrain. The mandirs are as under:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Old Shiv Mandir - 8 m x 10 m 2. Ram Mandir - 8 m x 10 m 3. Laxmi Narayan Mandir - 8 m x 12 m 4. Hanuman Mandir - 0.75 m x 0.75 m 5. Vithal Rakhmai Mandir - 1.20 m x 1.20m 6. Maridevi Mandir - 1.50 m x 1.50 m 7. Devi Mandir - 4 m x 8 m 8. Ganpati Mandir - 14 m x 14 m 9. New Shiv mandir (built within the water tank and accessed by a small bridge from its west) - 14 m in diameter <p>Excepting the Ganpati mandir and the new Shiv mandir which have been recently renovated, all the mandirs are in traditional style.</p> <p>Mandirs listed as 1, 2 and 3 are placed in a linear series with the old Shiv mandir to the farthest north and the Laxmi Narayan mandir to the south. All have entrance verandas to their east.</p> <p>Mandir 1 and 2 (photo no. 003 and 004) are in traditional architectural style and are simple single storey rectangular structures having a hipped sloping roof covered with Mangalore tiles. They are well proportioned ground floor structures with the built forms which are unimposing and in human size and scale blending with the surroundings. A large continuous covered hall is attached to the entrance verandas of mandir 1 and 2 (photo no. 006). This acts as the covered community space. It measures approximately 7 m in width and 18 m in length along the north south axis. It is completely enclosed by a high wall and a grill, with an entrance on its east from the outdoor community space. It has a hipped sloping roof in level with the roofs of mandir 1 and 2.</p> <p>Mandir 1 and 2 along with the covered open space have a community ownership whereas the Laxmi Narayan mandir is privately owned. Its front open space although a visual extension of the covered community space is cordoned off from it by a grilled screen accessed by lockable shutters.</p> <p>The Laxmi Narayan mandir is in traditional architectural style. (photo no. 005). It is a small structure with a sabhamandap which forms the main visual body of the mandir. This sabhamandap is a single storey structure with a hipped sloping roof and an internal viewing gallery from its attic. It has verandas on its east and south with a lean to roof. The built form is unimposing and is of human size and scale and thus blends with its surroundings. The mandir has simple articulation which enhances its beauty.</p> <p>Mandirs listed as 4, 5 and 6 are small shrines located within the front open spaces of mandirs 1, 2 and 3. The Hanuman mandir is located in front of the Ram mandir near the entrance to the covered community space (photo no. 009). The Vitthal Rakhumai and the Maridevi mandir are located in front of the Laxmi Narayan mandir (photo no. 010 and 011). These shrines are discreet structures dwarfed by the bigger mandirs. They are cubical forms with a domed roof. They have a small alter for their deities and lockable grilled shutters at their only entrance openings.</p> <p>The Devi mandir is located just outside the entrance to the covered community space and is the oldest surviving structure in the whole group (photo no. 007). It is built in the Deccan / Maratha style of architecture. It is a load bearing structure constructed in finely dressed black basalt stone. The garbhagriha is square in plan with a conical shikhara. Its rectangular sabhamandap has an upper floor with large windows with wooden shutters. A gable sloping roof with Mangalore tiles covers the sabhamandap such that it extends over the shikhara. This building has been listed in detail as a part of the survey.</p> <p>The Ganpati mandir and the new Shiv mandir which are recently renovated are completely incongruous to the traditional architecture.</p> <p>The water tank is a near square admeasuring approximately 50 m x 50 m. It forms the eastern part of the precinct.</p>
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2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location : 73°00'18.96" E, 18°41'35.50" N</p> <p>Shahbaz village is located on the eastern outskirts of MMR Alibag taluka. It is on the main Pen - Wadakhali - Alibag road NH 4B. It is 20 km from Alibag city.</p> <p>Apart from a small hillock located in the center of the village the terrain is primarily flat. The village is fairly large with numerous pockets of dense settlements with sparse natural vegetation. Agricultural land surrounds the village from all sides. The village does not attract outside settlers.</p> <p>Paddy cultivation and fishing are the traditional occupations of the village folk. Recently a lot of large and small scale industries have come up in the surrounding areas. This provides an alternative means of livelihood for the local population. The village population has increased exponentially which has led to redevelopment of residences which is not in keeping with the traditional architecture and has already altered the visual character of the village.</p> <p>The mandir precinct is located on the northeastern periphery of the gaathan. This part of the gaathan is known as 'Kamalpada' and is located just below the slopes of the north-eastern flank of the hillock. The water tank is located on the outermost edge of the precinct with agricultural land immediately beyond it on the northern side. A narrow strip of residential houses lies to its east with agricultural land beyond. The mandirs are clustered in a group to the southwest of the water tank with an outdoor community space between them.</p> <p>The Shahbaz Zilla Parishad Primary School established in 1865 is located just outside the precinct on its north west and is listed as a part of this survey.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>A (arc) - Laxmi Narayan mandir built in the style of traditional coastal architecture, Devi mandir in the Deccan style of architecture.</p> <p>A (cul) - The mandir precinct as a nucleus of the village community activity.</p> <p>I (sce); Natural heritage - A natural water body fed with live springs and surrounded by indigenous vegetation add to the natural beauty of the place creating a distinct waterfront area for cultural activity and recreation.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(cul),I(sce)
2.12	Recommended Grade	Precinct

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	NA		
3.02	No. of Floors	All Mandirs are ground floor structures.		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	All the older mandirs (No. 1, 2, 3 and 7) have a composite post and beam structure with load bearing brick walls. The Ganpati and new Shiv mandir are RCC framed structures with internal and external walls in brick. The smaller shrines (4,5 and 6) are simple load bearing structures.	The structures are in good condition.	Good
3.04	Plinth	The older mandirs (Mandir No. 1, 2, 3 and 7) have stone plinths in coursed dressed basalt stone masonry and split in multiple levels. The Hanuman, Vithal Rakhmai and the Maridevi mandirs have a plinth a single plinth in dressed black basalt stone.	The plinths of the structures are in good condition.	Good
3.05	Walls	The older mandirs (Mandir No. 1, 2, 3 and 7) have a composite post and beam structure with load bearing brick walls finished in lime plaster on both sides. The wooden posts rest on black basalt stone plinth. Niches are located at various intervals within these walls. The smaller shrines (4, 5 and 6) have brick load bearing walls	The walls are intact	Good

3.06	Floors	Most of the mandirs have a compacted base finished with IPS except the Ganpati and new Shiva mandir. The Laxmi Narayan and the Devi mandir have an attic made of teakwood boarding supported on teakwood beams and joists.	The floor finishes are intact. But regular maintenance is lacking.	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	Only the Devi and the Laxmi Narayn Mandir have a straight flight wooden staircase located next to the shrine/ garbhagruha provides access to the attic / mezzanine above. The viewing gallery has a simple teak wood railing with simple posts, balustrades and handrail	The teakwood stairs are in a stable condition but do not have regular maintenance.	Minor Repair
3.08	Openings	<p>The older mandirs (Mandir No. 1, 2, 3 and 7) sabhamandap is in teak wood (photo no. 011). It has a frame covered by architrave / mouldings and a wooden panelled double shutter with an embedded metal grille. The secondary doors within the Mandir are also in teak wood with double shutters without any grilles.</p> <p>Window openings have teak wood frames with embedded round wrought iron bars without any shutters. The frame is simple without any mouldings or carvings. The smaller mandirs (4, 5 and 6) have a single opening leading directly into the garbhagriha. An MS grilled door has been recently added to it. The Ganpati and the new Shiva mandir have larger openings with an MS grill.</p>	The doors and windows are in good condition but are painted with abominable oil paint. Regular maintenance is lacking. wrought iron bars of the windows are rusted causing surface breakdown, cracking, and flaking of the metal.	Minor Repair
3.09	Roof	<p>The older mandirs (Mandir No. 1, 2, 3 and 7) have a hipped sloping roof with teakwood framework and is covered with mangalore tiles. The verandahs have lean to roof in a teakwood framework covered with mangalore tiles.</p> <p>The smaller shrines have domes in brick plastered in lime. The ganpati and the new shiva mandir have RCC roofs.</p>	Roofs are in stable condition but require regular maintenance.	Minor Repair
3.10	Articulation	None	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	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	By MSEB	None	-
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	Form :Although most of the mandirs have now been renovated they retain their local / regional character. The latest addition to the complex is a community stage which is built next to the open space between the mandirs and the water tank. New Shiv mandir (built within the water tank and accessed by a small bridge from its west) is the latest addition		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The precinct is in good state.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Green Zone G1
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The tank is regularly used for cleaning / purposes (washing clothes, vehicles, etc) and religious activities (Idol immersion) hence its pollution is already a threat to the wetland ecosystem and surrounding vegetation.
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Raigad Zillyacha Itihaas by Arvind Kulkarni. Asiatic Library (M-954.79, Kulk-Raig, 205978)
	WebSites	None
	Persons	None



Google Location Map



001 View of Devi Mandir and the entrance to the indoor community space



002 Panoramic view of the precinct



003 Old Shiv Mandir



004 Ram Mandir



005 Laxmi Narayan Mandir behind and Vithal Rakhmai Mandir in foreground



006 View of the indoor community space



007 Devi Mandir



008 View of the outdoor community space with the recently built community stage



009 Hanuman Mandir



010 Vitthal Rakhumai Mandir



011 Maridevi Mandir



012 Ganesh Mandir



013 New Shiv Mandir

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 085-A-Shahbaz-02a-Devi Mandir

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	085-A-Shahbaz-02a-Devi Mandir
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Alibag
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Shahbaz
	Identification	085 A Shahbaz 02a Devi Mandir
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Al-NA-NA-Sh-085_A_Shahbaz_02a_Devi_Mandir
1.04	CS No	Gaothan
1.05	Street Name 1	Main Internal village road
1.06	Street Name 2	NA
1.07	Area / Locality	North eastern periphery of the gaothan called as Kamalpada
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	402201
1.10	Current Owner	Grampanchyat
1.11	Type of Owner	Local Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	informal occupancy
1.13	Current Use	Worship
1.14	Type of Use	Religious
1.15	Age	Not known
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Not defined clearly
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	40 sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	IIB
1.20	Brief Detail	The Devi Mandir is located just outside the entrance to the covered community space of the Shahbaz Mandir precinct and is the oldest surviving structure in the whole group. It is built in the Deccan style of architecture. Although compact in size it is well proportioned and distinctly identifiable in the whole group.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-05-12

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	The Devi Mandir may have been built in the late 19th century.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	NA
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	NA
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Devi Mandir
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Worship

2.06	Historical Significance	<p>Provincial Islamic Architectural style developed during the Bahamani period which influenced future architectural styles in Peninsular India. Deccan architectural style developed from provincial Islamic architectural style with strong Maratha features & became especially prevalent during Peshwa period. Some notable examples of this style are found in Pune region. This provincial Deccan style reached its summit in Maharashtra during the Peshwa Period.</p> <p>The temples built in Kalyan Subhedari of Peshwa regime were of Deccan architectural style. Local patrons such as Subhedars, Savkars, etc. commissioned various types of religious & socio-cultural architecture, while adding local flavour in terms of construction technology and materials.</p> <p>With decline of Peshwa regime in early 19th century, trend of patronizing construction of elaborate religious projects was also curtailed. Religious structures built during Peshwa period were built as per the norms of Deccan architectural style. Post Peshwa period, trend of domestic styled religious architecture emerged in the late 19th and the early 20th century. Simplicity and modesty are characteristics of religious structures built during this period.</p> <p>As compared to the other mandirs of the region like Gulsunde, Apte the devi mandir may seem insignificant but it is a good example of adaptation of an architectural character to a modest scale.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>Religious buildings (mandirs, masjid, synagogue etc.) are important socio-cultural institutions in the Indian subcontinent. They are also scio-cultural statements of the times when they were built.</p> <p>The Devi Mandir along with its surroundings has been the hub of socio-cultural life of Shahbaz village and its neighbourhood.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>The Devi Mandir is located just outside the entrance to the covered community space of the Shahbaz Mandir precinct and is the oldest surviving structure in the whole group. (photo no. 001, 002, 003). It is built in the Deccan style of architecture. Although compact in size it is well proportioned and distinctly identifiable in the whole group.</p> <p>A two storied rectangular sabhamandap includes the Garbhagruha with a square base and a conical shikhara. The sabhamandap measures approximately 4 m x 5 m in plan. Its elevation is visually split in two horizontal tiers demarcated by corniced stone bands. The lower face is in exposed dressed black basalt stone where as the upper tier is plastered. The upper tier has large wooden windows which form an important part of its identity. A hipped roof finished in mangalore tiles covers the sabhamandap such that it extends over the shikhara of the Garbhagruha.</p> <p>The Garbhagruha is a cube which measures approximately 3 m x 3 m. The conical shikhara is centrally placed over this cube. Finely carved cornice bands in black basalt stone visually distinguish these two elements. (photo no. 007)</p> <p>The sabhamandap is a simple room with an eastern entrance from the Mandir precinct. It has a centrally placed entrance door with two wooden windows on either side. The Garbhagruha opens on its west. An internal wooden staircase is located on its southern face which leads to the upper level. The Garbhagruha houses the deity in a small shrine finely carved in black basalt stone. (photo no. 009). Wooden grill shutters provide access to the Garbhagruha.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location : 73°00'18.96" E, 18°41'35.50" N</p> <p>Shahbaz village is located on the eastern outskirts of the Alibag MMR taluka. It is on the main Pen - Wadakhil - Alibag road NH 4B. It is 20 km from Alibag city.</p> <p>Apart from a small hillock located in the centre of the village the terrain is primarily flat. The village is fairly large with dense settlements amidst sparse patches of natural vegetation. Agricultural land surrounds the village on all its sides.</p> <p>Paddy cultivation and fishing are the traditional occupations of the village occupants. Now many large and small scale industries are operational in the surrounding areas which provide an alternative means of livelihood to the local population. The village population has increased exponentially which has led to redevelopment which is not sensitive to traditional architecture and has altered the visual character of the village.</p> <p>The mandir is a part of the Shahbaz Mandir precinct. The mandir precinct is located on the north eastern periphery of the gaathan. This part of the gaathan is known as 'Kamalpada' located just below the slopes of the north-eastern flank of the hillock. This mandir is part of a group of individual Mandir's exists to the southwest of the Shahbaz water tank.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	A (arc) Mandir built in the Deccan style of temple architecture
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IIB

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Approximately 8 m		
3.02	No. of Floors	Garbhagruha: Single storey , Sabhamandap:Ground + upper storey		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	The mandir has a load bearing structure in dressed black basalt stone.	The structure shows signs of aging but is in a stable situation.	Minor Repair
3.04	Plinth	The mandir is built on a raised ground 0.30 m above the road level. Its plinth is 0.15 m high and is constructed in black basalt stone masonry. Externally it has an exaggerated plinth band of 0.60 m running all along its periphery except the entrance. It is demarcated from the main ground floor face by a cornice band in black basalt stone	The stone plinth is in intact condition however it shows signs of neglect and aging.	Good
3.05	Walls	The Mandir has load bearing walls, The external surface is split into two distinct tiers demarcated by horizontal cornice band in black basalt stone. The lower tier and the exaggerated plinth band is in exposed dressed black basalt stone. and whereas the upper wall is in brick finished in lime plaster. The walls are painted.	The walls are in a stable condition.	Good
3.06	Floors	The ground floor has black basalt stone flooring, whereas the upper floor has teakwood boarding supported on teakwood framework.	The floor finish of the mandir and its sabhamandap is in a fairly good condition. The upper wooden floor is also intact but shows signs of neglect and aging.	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	The internal straight flight wooden staircase leads to the upper floor of the sabhamandap. It is 0.75 m wide and ascends the height of 2.50 m.	The teak wood stairs is in a stable condition but do not have regular maintenance.	Minor Repair
3.08	Openings	The mandir has simple doors of teak wood boarding. The windows are of similar material and split in two horizontal halves with double shutters for each half. The frame has embedded wrought iron bars as grills. The ground floor has doors and windows only on its eastern face.The Garbhagruha has no openings	The doors and windows are structurally in good condition but are painted with abominable oil paint. Regular maintenance is lacking. Wrought iron bars of the windows have rusted causing surface breakdown, cracking, and flaking of the metal.	Minor Repair
3.09	Roof	The sabhamandap has sloping roof with a wooden framework and covered with Mangalore tiles. The Garbhagruha dome / shikhara is constructed in black basalt stone finished in lime plaster.	Roof of both the garbhagrupha and the sabhamandapa are in stable condition	Good
3.10	Articulation	The conical dome / shikhara of the Garbhagruha has decorative stucco work. The dome has an 'amalaka' topped by a 'kalasha'. Some decorative features in stucco work are inscribed on the dome / shikhara.	Although stable the details have started weathering away.	Good

3.11	Finishes	<p>Walls - Dressed black basalt masonry, painted garbhagruha dome / shikhara in black basalt stone.</p> <p>Floor - Lower floor in black basalt stone.</p> <p>Teakwood boarding on teakwood framework of beams and joists for upper floor.</p> <p>External Plaster - Exposed stone faces on lower tier, lime plaster on upper tier, painted.</p> <p>Internal Plaster - Lime plaster, painted</p> <p>Doors - Teakwood frame and shutters</p> <p>Windows - Teakwood frame and shutters</p>	Overall finishes are fairly maintained	Good
3.12	Furniture	None	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/ Artificial	None	-
3.16	Ventilation	Natural/ Artificial	None	-
3.17	Electricity	MSEB	None	-
3.18	Water Supply	None	Not applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	None	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	<p>Form: Unaltered</p> <p>Structure: Unaltered, however newly reconstructed Ganesh Mandir on its south affects the simple character of this temple.</p> <p>Articulation and Finishes: Unaltered</p>		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	Good		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Green Zone G1
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	This is the oldest mandir in the Shahbaz Mandir precinct and the wood work has very high value. It is likely that under the guise of renovation of the temple this wood may be sold / taken away.
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Raigad Zillyacha Itihaas by Arvind Kulkarni. Asiatic Library (M-954.79, Kulk-Raig, 205978)
	WebSites	None
	Persons	None



Google Location Map



001 East view of Devi Mandir



002 North East view



003 North view



004 North view of the sabhamandap



005 East entrance view



006 North view of the garbhagruha



007 Garbhagruha shikhar



008 Black basalt stone plinth of the Mandir



009 Deity shrine in the garbhagruha



010 Typical door in teakwood boarding



011 Typical teakwood window split in two horizontal halves with double shutters



012 Typical teakwood staircase

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 085-A-Shahbaz-02b-Laxmi Narayan Mandir

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	085-A-Shahbaz-02b-Laxmi Narayan Mandir
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Alibag
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Shahbaz
	Identification	085 A Shahbaz 02b Laxmi Narayan Mandir
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-AI-NA-NA-Sh-085_A_Shahbaz_02b_Laxmi_Narayan_Mandir
1.04	CS No	Gaothan
1.05	Street Name 1	Main Internal village road
1.06	Street Name 2	NA
1.07	Area / Locality	Shahbaz Village
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	NA
1.09	Pin Code	402201
1.10	Current Owner	Trust
1.11	Type of Owner	Trust
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Owner and Community
1.13	Current Use	In Worship
1.14	Type of Use	Religious
1.15	Age	Not known
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Not known
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 96 sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	IIB
1.20	Brief Detail	<p>The mandir is a part of the Shahbaz mandir precinct. It is a simple structure adhering to the traditional coastal architecture of the area. It comprises of wada style single storey structure. The main shrine is situated in sabhamandap itself.</p> <p>This mandir is a part of a group of individual mandirs huddled to the southwest of the Shahbaz water tank.</p>
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-05-12

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Laximi Narayan Mandir may have been built in the late 19th century.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	Modifications in 20th century.
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	The sabhamandap flooring has been redone in ceramic tiles

2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Laxmi Narayan Mandir
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Worship
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>In the declining phase of the Peshwa regime in late 18th century, trend of patronizing construction of elaborate religious projects was also curtailed. Religious structures built during Peshwa period were built as per the norms of Deccan architectural style. But later this was limited only to the Garbhagruha shrines. Trend of domestic styled religious architecture started emerging in late 18th century which continued in the early 20th century. Simplicity and modesty are characteristics of religious structures built during this period.</p> <p>These structures showcased simple domestic architectural style, use of locally available material, less exuberance and intricacy and smaller scale structures.</p> <p>Laxmi Narayan Mandir is one of such religious structures built during this phase. Hence, structure is built in regional domestic style of architecture.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>Religious buildings (mandirs, masjid, synagogue etc.) are important socio-cultural institutions in the Indian subcontinent. They are also scio-cultural statements of the times when they were built.</p> <p>The Laxmi Narayan Mandir along with its surroundings has been the hub of socio-cultural life of Shahbaz village and its neighbourhood. The mandir is a fairly well preserved example of the traditional style of temple construction. The cultural significance of the mandir makes it necessary to preserve it.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>The Laxmi Narayan Mandir is a simple structure in keeping with the traditional coastal architecture of the area. It has a sabhamandap around a small shrine. The sabhamandap is a single storey structure with a hipped sloping roof and an internal viewing gallery from its attic. It has verandahs on its east and south with a lean to roof. The built form is unimposing with a very humane size and scale and blends with its surroundings.</p> <p>The mandir is rectangular in shape and is placed to the south of a series of three temples arranged linearly along the north - south axis. It measures 8 m x 12 m and is part of a residential complex with undefined boundaries. The roof is approximately 7 m high from the surrounding ground level.</p> <p>The mandir has an enclosed veranda on its south and open veranda to its east. Both these verandahs are approximately 2.75 m wide. The eastern veranda acts as an entrance lobby to the mandir. It has a front open space of approx. 12 m x 12 m. The Vithal Rakhumai Mandir which is also a part of the Mandir precinct is located in this front open space. The front open space is linked to the outdoor community space on its east. The front open space is also a visual extension of the covered community space outside the old Shiv and Ram Mandir on its north, although cordoned off by a grilled screen with lockable shutters.</p> <p>The mandir interior is a simple colonnaded sabhamandap with a viewing gallery from the attic above. The shrine / garbhagruha is located at the western end of the sabhamandap with a space for pradakshina around it. It is a cubical load bearing structure covered by a dome and shikhara. Four smaller domes exist at the four corners of the shrine.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location : 73°00'18.96" E, 18°41'35.50" N</p> <p>Shahbaz village is located on the eastern outskirts of the Alibag taluka (part) of MMR. It is on the main Pen - Wadakhil - Alibag road NH 4B. It is 20 km from Alibag city.</p> <p>Apart from a small hillock located in the centre of the village the terrain is primarily flat. The village is fairly large with dense settlements and sparse patches of natural vegetation. Agricultural land surrounds the village on all its sides.</p> <p>Paddy cultivation and fishing are the traditional occupation of the residents of this village. Many large and small scale industries are now operational in the surrounding areas. This provides an alternative livelihood to the local population. The village population has increased exponentially which has led to redevelopment of residences which is not sensitive to traditional architecture and has already altered the visual character of the village.</p> <p>The mandir is a part of the Shahbaz mandir precinct. The mandir precinct is located on the north eastern periphery of the gaathan. This part of the gaathan is known as 'Kamalpada' located just below the slopes of the northeastern flank of the hillock. This mandir is a part of a group of individual Mandirs huddled to the southwest of the Shahbaz water tank.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	A (arc) - Mandir is in simple traditional architectural style.
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IIB

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Approximately 7 m		
3.02	No. of Floors	Ground floor structure		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	The mandir is a composite post and beam structure with load bearing brick walls finished in lime plaster on both sides. The wooden posts rest on black basalt stone plinth.	The structure although stable situation shows severe signs of aging and lack of adequate maintenance.	Minor Repair
3.04	Plinth	The plinth is constructed in coursed dressed basalt stone masonry and split in multiple levels. The sabhamandap plinth is approximately 1.20 m high from the finished ground level. The entrance veranda is approximately 0.45 m high and the southern veranda is 0.60m high.	The stone plinth is in intact although it shows sign of neglect and disrepair externally.	Minor Repair
3.05	Walls	The Mandir has load bearing brick walls finished in lime plaster on both sides. The wooden posts rest on black basalt stone plinth. Niches are located at various intervals within these walls (photo no. 002, 004 and 005)	The walls are in a stable condition although the external plaster shows signs of neglect and disrepair. The joints between masonry wall and wooden posts are opened up at few places.	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	The ground floor has compacted base finished with IPS. The attic is made of teak wood boarding supported on teak wood beams and joists.	The floor is fairly maintained although the traditional flooring of the sabhamandap has been replaced by ceramic tiles. The attic wooden floor is also intact but shows signs of neglect and aging.	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	A straight flight wooden staircase located next to the shrine / garbhagruha provides access to the attic / mezzanine above. (photo no. 007). The viewing gallery has a simple teakwood railing with simple posts, balustrades and handrail	The teakwood stairs is in a stable condition but do not have regular maintenance and strong anti-termite treatment.	Minor Repair
3.08	Openings	The entrance door to the sabhamandap is in teakwood (photo no. 011). It has a frame covered by architrave / mouldings and a wooden panelled double shutter with an embedded metal grille. The secondary doors within the Mandir are also in teak wood with double shutters without any grilles. Window openings have teak wood frames with embedded round wrought iron bars without any shutters. The frame is simple without any mouldings or carvings (Photo no. 010)	The doors and windows are in good condition but are painted with abominable oil paint. Regular maintenance is lacking. Wrought iron bars of the windows are rusted causing surface breakdown, cracking and flaking of the metal.	Minor Repair
3.09	Roof	The mandir has a hipped sloping roof with teak wood framework and is covered with mangalore tiles. The verandas have lean to roof in a teak wood framework covered with mangalore tiles.	The roof although stable shows signs of disrepair and aging. The structural frame work protecting the same also shows signs of disrepair and neglect	Major Repair
3.10	Articulation	The niches on the entrance facade have ornate moldings of stucco around them. (photo no. 012). Carved wooden pegs are located next to these niches at various locations on the wall surfaces (photo no. 009).	Fairly intact	Good
3.11	Finishes	Walls- Brick walls with lime plaster on both sides and painted Floor- Ground floor with ceramic tile and IPS, attic in teak wood boarding External Plaster- Lime plaster, covered with paint Internal Plaster- Lime plaster, covered with paint Doors ? Wooden frame and wooden paneled shutters, entrance door shutter with embedded grilles, painted Windows- Simple wooden frame without shutters, painted.	The interiors finishes of the mandir are in a better condition as compared to the exterior finishes which show high signs of wear and tear.	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	None	Not applicable	- 227

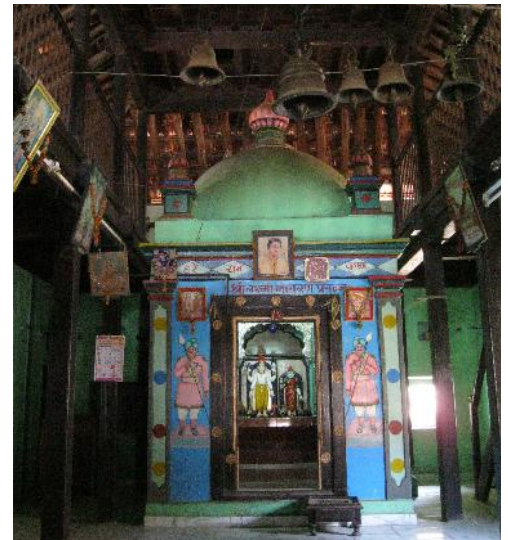
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	None	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	None	Not applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	Natural, artificial light inside mandir	None	-
3.16	Ventilation	Natural	None	-
3.17	Electricity	MSEB	None	-
3.18	Water Supply	None	Not applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	None	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Original form unaltered The sabhamandap flooring has been redone in ceramic tiles.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	Overall maintenance status of the Mandir is good.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Green Zone G1
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	This mandir is a part of a residential property with a residential building 4 m away from its southern face. The mandir may be affected during future redevelopment of the site.
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Raigad Zillyacha Itihaas by Arvind Kulkarni. Asiatic Library (M-954.79, Kulk-Raig, 205978)
	WebSites	None
	Persons	None



Google Location Map



001 East view of the garbhagruha



002 Exterior view of the hipped and lean to roofs



003 East view of the entrance verandah



004 West view



005 North West exterior view of the wooden post and beam framework and lime plastered walls



006 Southern verandah



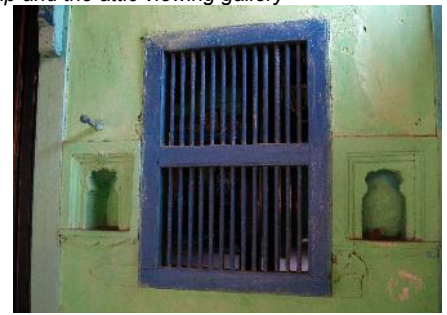
007 Garbhagruha, sabhamandap and the attic viewing gallery



008 Front open space on Eastern side



009 Internal view of South face



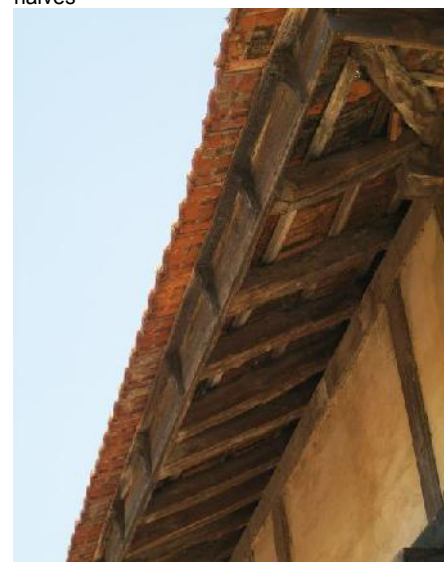
010 Typical window split in two horizontal halves



011 Main entrance door



012 Stucco work in lime plaster around the niche



013 Roof overhang with the simple eaves board

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 096-A-Thal-04-Thal Agar Mandir Complex

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	096-A-Thal-04-Thal Agar Mandir Complex
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehshil	Alibag
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Thal
	Identification	096 A Thal 04 Thal Agar Mandir Complex
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-AI-NA-NA-Th-096_A_Thal_04_Thal_Agar_Mandir_Complex
1.04	CS No	104,124
1.05	Street Name 1	Internal village street passing from Thal Agar
1.06	Street Name 2	NA
1.07	Area / Locality	Thal villege
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	402207
1.10	Current Owner	Trust
1.11	Type of Owner	Trust
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Community Ownership
1.13	Current Use	Worship
1.14	Type of Use	Religious
1.15	Age	Approximately 150 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 2000 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 490 sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	IIB
1.20	Brief Detail	The Mandir complex is located in one of the settlements within the village known as Thal Agar. The Thal Agar Mandir complex comprises of two mandirs, a kalyani, a Vad paar and a deepmala. The mandir is surrounded by private wadis on its west and north and agricultural land to its east. The complex does not have defined boundaries
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-05-14

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Mandir complex may have been built in the late 19th century
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	Modifications in the 20th century.
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Plaster work and paint
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Thal Agar Mandir Complex

2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Worship
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>Mandir Complex (Deul wadi) along with water bodies was a distinctive feature of religious architecture built by the Maratha rulers and patrons. It acted as the centre for all community activities. Examples of such temple complexes built either by the Jahgirdar or by the villagers can be observed in majority of villages situated in the Konkan belt.</p> <p>With decline of Peshwa regime in the early 19th century, trend of patronizing construction of elaborate religious projects was also curtailed. Religious structures built during Peshwa period were built as per edicts of Deccan architectural style. Post Peshwa period, trend of domestic styled religious architecture emerged in the late 19th and the early 20th century. Simplicity and modesty are characteristics of religious structures built during this period.</p> <p>Effect of self-dependence can be seen in simple domestic architectural style with use of locally available material, less exuberance and intricacy and smaller scale structures.</p> <p>Thal Agar mandir complex is one of such religious structures built during British rule when availability of conventional resources and skills were limited. Hence, the structure is built in regional domestic style of architecture.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>Religious buildings (Mandirs, masjid, synagogue etc.) are important socio-cultural institutions in Indian subcontinent. These domestic religious places provided spaces for cultural interaction, sustenance of religious folk art such as kirtan, gondhal, dashavatar etc. During the independence struggle, many of such religious places acted as centres for social and political awareness and mass movement.</p> <p>Mandirs built near natural water bodies is a marked feature of most of the Indian villages. It forms a nucleus of the village and various religious, social, cultural, domestic and recreational activities take place around it.</p> <p>Thal Agar Mandir complex is a good example of such community space.</p>

2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>The Thal Agar Mandir complex comprises of two mandirs, a kalyani, a Vad paar and a deepmala. (Photo no. 001, 002, 004, 005)</p> <p>The mandir on the south (Mandir A) has individual shrines dedicated to Vithal - Rakhmai, Shiv and Ganpati whereas the Mandir on the north (Mandir B) has individual shrines of Ram, Laxman, Sita and Hanuman. The kalyani is located in the open space to the west of Mandir. The deepmala is located to the east of the open space between Mandir A and B. The Vad paar is located on the north western boundary of the complex.</p> <p>Both the mandirs adhere to the simplicity of traditional coastal architecture. They individually include multiple garbhagruhas with dome / shikhara and a common sabhamandap for each structure. Both the Mandirs are single storey structures with sloping roofs. The structures are discreet and well proportioned. The built forms are unimposing and are in harmony with the surroundings.</p> <p>Mandir A (Photo no 003, 006, 007) The structure measures 12.0 m x 14.0 m in plan, with a pyramidal roof. The Mandir has entrances from its north and south (Photo no. 006)</p> <p>The sabhamandap has a sloping roof with teakwood framework covered with Mangalore tiles. The columns and brackets supporting the beams, the entrance door frame and shutters have intricate carvings. They provide an interesting character to the sabhamandap. The other wooden structural members are simple. (Photo no. 011, 012, 013, 014, 015, 016, 017)</p> <p>The Mandir houses three individual shrines (Photo no. 009). The central shrine, dedicated to Shiva, is the biggest. It measures approximately 6.0 m x 6.0 m, in plan, with a tiered pyramidal shikhara reaching the height of approx. 5.0 m upto its apex. (Photo no. 010). The other two shrines are smaller versions of this with a dome on each and measuring about 1.50 m square in plan. The smaller shrines are placed on either side, little ahead of the central shrine.</p> <p>Mandir B (Photo no. 021) The Mandir has a western entrance. This structure is rectangular in plan measuring about 9.0 m x 14.0 m and faces the west on its shorter side. It has an internal viewing gallery as a mezzanine floor 3.50 m above the floor level. The ridge is at about 6.50 m above its sabhamandap floor level.</p> <p>The sabhamandap has framework of teakwood trusses, beams and posts supporting the mezzanine floor and the sloping roof above. The wooden structural members are plain and simple. The mezzanine balcony has a teakwood railing, with simple square balustrades with handrail.</p> <p>The Mandir has two individual shrines. The shrines are square in plan measuring 1.20 m x 1.20 m each. The shrine at the north houses Ram, Laxman and Sita. It has a flat roof. The shrine to the south houses Hanuman and has a dome.</p> <p>Kalyani (Photo no. 026, 027, 028, 029) The kalyani is a well proportioned square water tank. It is the highlight of this complex and occupies a fairly large area in proportion to its neighbouring structures. It has retaining walls in dressed black basalt stone coursed masonry, with steps descending from its north and south. It measures about 14.0 m x 14.0 m and has a depth of about 3.0 m below the surrounding ground level.</p> <p>Vad Paar (Photo no. 001 and 027) The vad paar is located at the corner of the complex. The Vad (Banyan, Ficus bengalensis) tree must be very old and has an imposing form. Its trunk has a girth of about 2.0 m and reaches a height of about 25.0 m. The square platform (paar) built in black basalt stone around the tree measures about 5.0 m x 5.0 m.</p> <p>Deepmala (Photo no. 008) The deepmala has an unusual design with a simple column of black basalt stone having projected brackets for oil lamps. It is square in plan and is about 6.0 m in height.</p>
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2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location : 72°51'55.03" E, 18°40'64.54" N Thal is a typically large coastal village located 6 km to the north of Alibag on the Alibag - Mandwa road.</p> <p>The terrain is primarily flat consisting of a koliwada and many pockets of large settlements with wadis. The traditional occupation of its residents is fishing, agriculture and horticulture. The region is green with natural vegetation and plantations of coconut, betel nut and mango trees.. A calm unhurried lifestyle remains a marked character of this picturesque village which attracts many tourists.</p> <p>A few seaside properties are owned by the non-residents from Mumbai and other cities. A large population is moving towards tourism as an alternative occupation, thus adding to the floating population especially on weekends and holidays.</p> <p>In 1985 a large fertiliser factory was setup by Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers (RCF) on the northeastern outskirts of village Thal.</p> <p>All these factors have affected the local population / culture and occupational patterns. Subsequently this shift has affected the townscape and its scale due to unplanned infrastructure and built development which is insensitive to traditional architecture and may change the visual character of the village over a period of time.</p> <p>The Mandir complex is located in one of the settlements within the village known as Thal Agar. It is off the Alibag - Mandwa road by about 2.70 km towards the coast. A road bifurcates to Thal village from the Alibag - Mandwa road 900 m before the eastern main entrance of the RCF Thal factory. After travelling 1.70 km on this road a southern bifurcation leads to Thal Agar. The Mandir complex is 1.0 km from this bifurcation. The complex abuts this internal road on the east. The mandir is surrounded by private wadis on its west and north and agricultural land to its east. The complex does not have defined boundaries.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>The complex is a fairly well preserved example of the traditional coastal style of temple architecture with other elements. The intricately carved wooden columns, brackets and doors suggest importance of this temple in the region.</p> <p>A (arc) - Fairly well preserved example of the traditional coastal style of temple architecture.</p> <p>A (cul) - Simple garbhagruhas are unaltered and form an integral part of the socio- cultural identity of the region.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(cul)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IIB

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Mandir A and B approximately 6.5 m		
3.02	No. of Floors	Mandirs - Ground floor structures, Kalyani - Below ground level		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Load bearing structures	Both the structures are stable and adequately maintained	Minor Repair
3.04	Plinth	The Mandir plinths are constructed in dressed black basalt stone and are approximately 0.20 m above road level.	The stone plinths are intact condition	Good
3.05	Walls	<p>The main structures of sabhamandaps are load bearing brick walls, finished on both sides with cement plaster and painted.</p> <p>All the garbhagruhas are in coursed black basalt stone masonry. They are finished on both sides with cement plaster and painted.</p>	The walls are in a stable condition.	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	Both the sabhamandaps have flooring of Shahabad stone tiles. The mezzanine in Mandir B has teak wood boarding flooring. The garbhagruhas have assorted flooring of IPS, Shahabad tiles or slabs of stone. Mandir 'B' has an unfinished balcony projection over its entrance.	<p>The floor finishes of the mandirs and its sabhamandap are intact. The grouting between the tiles has come out in a few places and needs some minor repairs.</p> <p>The wooden balcony floor in Mandir 'B' is intact and protected by layers of paint</p>	Minor Repair

3.07	Stairs	Mandir 'B' has a straight flight teakwood staircase located next to the southern shrine and provides access to the viewing gallery above. It has steep angle of ascend and width of 0.75 m and height of 3.50 m	The stair is in a stable condition and is protected by layers of paint	Minor Repair
3.08	Openings	<p>Mandir 'A'</p> <p>The entrance doors to the sabhamandap have intricately carved TW frames. The northern entrance has double shutters with intricate carving. The southern door has double shutters of plain teak wood boarding (Photo no. 014, 015, 016, 017)</p> <p>Mandir B</p> <p>The entrance doors to the sabhamandap have intricately carved TW frame and double shutters. (Photo no. 024) Windows are of similar design with round metal bars as grills embedded into the frame.</p>	The doors and windows are in good condition and are protected by layers of paint. Some minor repairs would be necessary. Wrought iron bars of the windows are rusted causing surface breakdown, cracking and flaking of the metal.	Minor Repair
3.09	Roof	<p>Mandir 'A' has a pyramidal roof in teak wood framework covered with Mangalore tiles</p> <p>Mandir 'B' has hipped sloping roof above the mezzanine floor. It is in teak wood framework covered with Mangalore tiles</p>	Roof of both the mandirs are in stable condition.	Good
3.10	Articulation	As mentioned above	None	Good
3.11	Finishes	As mentioned above	None	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	None	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	None	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	<p>Virgals (Hero stones) placed outside the entrance to Mandir B (Photo no. 025)</p> <p>The kalyani (step-well) has retaining walls in exposed coursed black basalt stone masonry. The steps are in rough dressed black basalt stone masonry. The central course of the retaining wall has niches at regular intervals for oil lamps.</p> <p>The Vad (Banyan) tree has a paar (platform) around it in rough dressed black basalt stone masonry.</p>	None	-
3.15	Lighting	Natural, artificial light inside Mandir	None	-
3.16	Ventilation	Natural	None	-
3.17	Electricity	MSEB	None	-
3.18	Water Supply	None	Not applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	None	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	<p>Unaltered original form</p> <p>Unaltered original structure, except cement plaster and paint</p>		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	Overall maintenance status of the Mandir complex is good.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: RTZ
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4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	<p>Abuts the road, may be affected by road widening.</p> <p>The complex is within the gaathan limits and may be affected by redevelopment.</p> <p>Two additional Mandirs have been added recently on either side of these existing Mandirs.</p>
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Raigad Zillyacha Itihaas by Arvind Kulkarni. Asiatic Library (M-954.79, Kulk-Raig, 205978)
	WebSites	None
	Persons	Mr Angre, descendent of Kanhoji Angre



Google Location Map



001 Street view from North West



002 Mandir 'A' and Mandir 'B' from the street



003 Mandir 'A' viewed across the kalyani



004 View of the whole complex from South



005 View of the Mandir complex from West street



006 Mandir 'A' North West view



007 Mandir 'A' - West view



008 Deepmaal



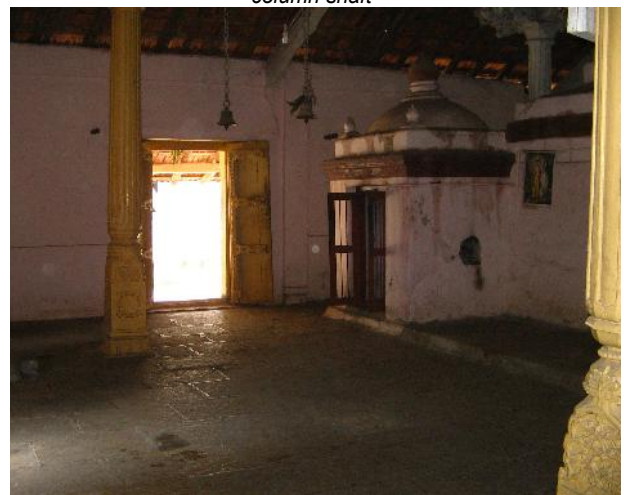
009 Mandir 'A' - Interior view



009a Mandir 'A' - Decorative fluted column shaft



010 Mandir 'A' - Dome over the central shrine



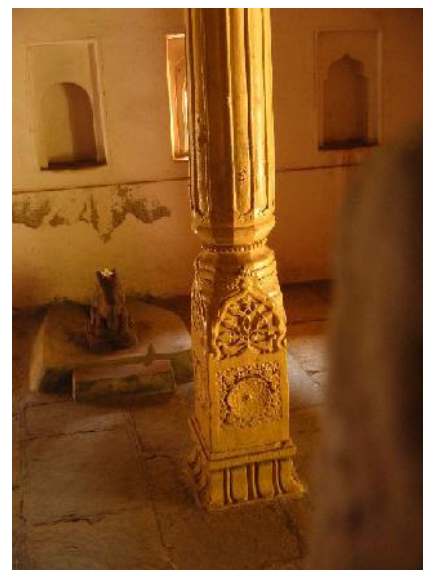
011 Mandir 'A' - Sabhamandap view and the smaller shrine



011a Mandir 'A'- Sabhamandap ornate wooden column



012 Mandir 'A'- Ornate wooden column capital and the bracket



013 Mandir 'A'- Ornate wooden column base



014 Mandir 'A'- Entrance door frame



015 Mandir 'A'- Entrance teakwood door shutter



016 Mandir 'A'- Entrance door and the ornate architrave around it



017 Mandir 'A'- Subsidiary door



018 Mandir 'A'- Typical window



019 Mandir 'A'- Subsidiary door pilaster



020 Mandir 'A'- Window with arched opening



021 Mandir 'B' – View from South West



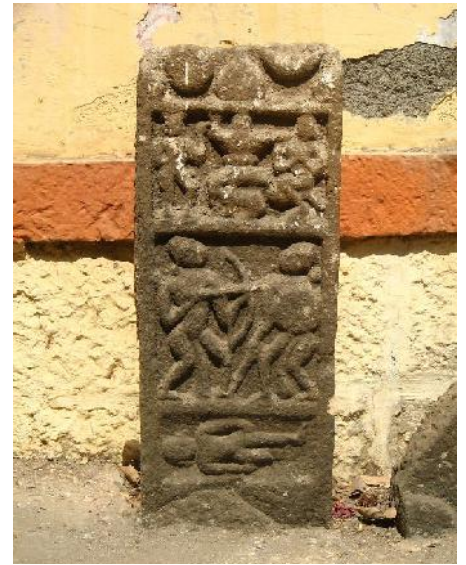
022 Mandir 'B' – Interior view



023 Mandir 'B' – Interior view of the viewing gallery



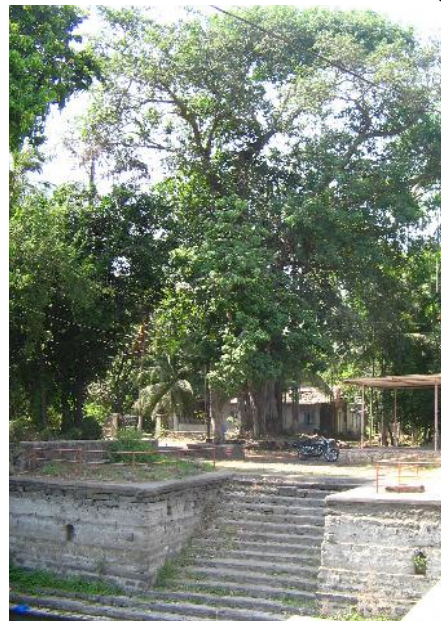
024 Mandir 'B' – Entrance door



025 Mandir 'B' – Virgal (Hero stone) outside the entrance



026 Kalyani (step well)



027 Kalyani and Vad Paar



028 View from South



029 Steps of kalyani descending from North

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 098-A-Vaghole-02-Teenveera Twin Lake Complex

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	098-A-Vaghole-02-Teenveera Twin Lake Complex
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Alibag
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Vaghole
	Identification	098 A Vaghole 02 Teenveera Twin Lake Complex
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Al-NA-NA-Va-098 A Vaghole 02 Teenveera Twin Lake Complex
1.04	CS No	181
1.05	Street Name 1	Main NH 4B linking Pen and Alibag via Wadkhal
1.06	Street Name 2	None
1.07	Area / Locality	South of Vaghole village settlements
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	402201
1.10	Current Owner	Government of Maharashtra, Irrigation Department
1.11	Type of Owner	State Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Owner occupied
1.13	Current Use	Irrigation, fishing, recreation
1.14	Type of Use	Mixed
1.15	Age	Not known
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Teenveera Dam - 0.1 sq km, Vaghole Dam - 0.30 sq km
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	IE
1.20	Brief Detail	These are twin dams located beyond the southern outskirts of Vaghole village separated by NH4B.. Both these dams, lakes and their surroundings provide natural ambience in a sharp contrast to the rapid development seen all along NH 4B. Both the dams and lakes are surrounded by agricultural land.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-05-14

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Not known
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Vaghole and Teenveera Dam

2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Water basin of local stream
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>The Vaghole and Teenveera lakes and dams regions have been important catchment areas for the Raigad district, especially supporting its agriculture.</p> <p>Recognizing their importance, the dams were constructed and the backwaters (lake) formed. Thus the creation of the dam is an important footprint in the environmental, urban and social history of the surrounding region and as such needs to be recorded.</p> <p>It has also helped in improving the biodiversity of the region and overall greening of the surroundings.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>Both the dams are constructed for drinking water purpose and support a large growing urban population of the MMR. They have certainly improved the 'livability index' within the region thus indirectly influencing its social and cultural fabric.</p> <p>The surrounding region has numerous farm-houses / second homes belonging to various communities from outside the region adding to the heterogeneity of the local population.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>Teenveera Dam: This is a masonry dam in coursed dressed black basalt stone with pointing and has shoulders of earthen dam with stone pitching. The length of the dam is around 250 m and is oriented east - west. The dam is approximately 30 m high. The lake covers an area of approximately 10 Hectre and its catchment area is about 7 sq km mainly on the south side. The northern ridges / flanks of the Sagargad fort form a part of this catchment area. The overflow from the dam eventually joins the Amba River. This is small irrigation dam which stores rainwater in the form of a lake. The water is used for irrigation of surrounding agricultural lands.</p> <p>Vaghole Dam: This is an earthen dam lined with coursed dressed black basalt stone masonry. The length of the dam is around 150 m and is oriented on the north-south axis. The lake covers an area of approximately 0.30 sq km whereas its catchment area is roughly 5 sq km.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location : 72°57'20.28" E, 18°41'31.63" N Vaghole is a small village centrally located on the southern fringes of the Alibag MMR. It is on the nNortheastern foothills of the hill range which divides Alibag taluka. Sagargad fort is located in this range. The terrain is a mix of flat and gently sloping land with fairly dense natural / horticultural vegetation. It lies on the main Pen - Alibag NH 4B, 3.5 km from Karle khind and 11.5 km to the northeast of Alibag city.</p> <p>The traditional occupation of its residents is agriculture and horticulture. Although Vaghole itself does not attract many outsiders its neighbouring villages attract many outsiders who develop their properties as Farm Houses. Small to medium scale industries are emerging in the surrounding areas. The lake formed by the dam provides minor fishing opportunities. A part of the village has been relocated due to the Teenveera dam.</p> <p>Although currently a small village it is bound to increase in size and its developmental pattern may not be sensitive to traditional architecture and may change the visual character of the village as well as its natural green surroundings over a period of time.</p> <p>These are twin dams located beyond the southern outskirts of Vaghole village separated by NH4B.</p> <p>Teenveera dam is accessed directly from NH 4B from the western entrance 400 m ahead of the Vaghole village bus stop towards Alibag. Vaghole dam is accessed directly from NH 4B from the southern entrance 1.20 km ahead of the Vaghole village bus stop towards Alibag. Both of these dams, lakes and their surroundings provide natural ambience in a sharp contrast to the rapid development seen all along NH 4B. Both the dams and lakes are surrounded by agricultural land.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>The Vagholi and the Teenveera lake and dam are almost twin dams within close proximity of each other jointly supporting the ecosystem of the area.</p> <p>I (sce) -The lake along with their aquatic, semi aquatic and terrestrial natural ecosystems is unique. It is rain water catchment and helps in maintaining the ground water table and recharging of the village wells. It helps in improving the micro climate of the region and also in peripheral agriculture / horticulture.</p> <p>The dam and the lake is a popular recreational area for the people from the surrounding region, particularly in the monsoons.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	I(sce)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IE

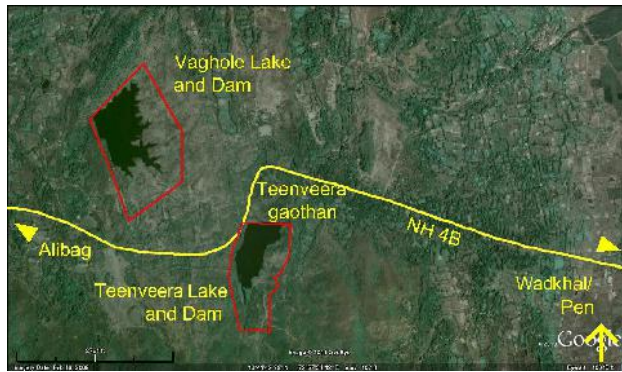
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	30 m		
3.02	No. of Floors	NA		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Gravity Dam built in form of load bearing stone masonry embankment walls.	The construction is intact.	Good
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	<p>Teenveera This is a masonry dam in coursed dressed black basalt stone with pointing and has shoulders of earthen dam with stone pitching.</p> <p>Vaghole This is an earth dam lined with coursed dressed black basalt stone masonry. The length of the dam is around 150 m and is oriented on the north south axis. The lake covers an area of approximately 0.30 Sq Km whereas its catchment area is roughly 5 Sq kms.</p>	Natural weathering of the stone masonry.	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	<p>The area near the dam is protected with compound wall + fencing and gate.</p> <p>The lake area does not have defined boundary.</p>	None	Minor Repair
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	None	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	None	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	MSEB	None	-
3.18	Water Supply	None	Not applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	None	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	None		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The Dams and lake premises are fairly maintained.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Green Zone- G1
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	<p>National highway 4B abuts the Teenveera dam on its north and west. The highway traffic causes pollution in various forms.</p> <p>The uncontrolled development in the region has affected the natural green cover and biodiversity.</p> <p>The place is a tourist attraction during the monsoon and uncontrolled tourism has already started adversely affecting the lake and surrounding natural ambience.</p>
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	

	Books/Documents	None
	WebSites	http://www.maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/KOLABA/places_Poynad.html
	Persons	None



Google Location Map



001 Dam view showing the overflow



002 Top view of the dam wall



003 Lake view with the surrounding catchment area



004 Stone dam wall



005 Dam and the lake

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 101-A-Varasoli-03-Varasoli Step-well

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	101-A-Varasoli-03-Varasoli Step-well
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehshil	Alibag
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Varsoli
	Identification	101 A Varasoli 03 Varasoli Step-well
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Al-NA-NA-Va-101_A_Varasoli_03_Varasoli_Stepped_Well
1.04	CS No	78
1.05	Street Name 1	Village street leading to the beach
1.06	Street Name 2	None
1.07	Area / Locality	Varsoli village goathan
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	402201
1.10	Current Owner	Private, Freehold
1.11	Type of Owner	Private
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Freehold
1.13	Current Use	Water used for domestic purposes
1.14	Type of Use	Amenity
1.15	Age	Approximately 150 years old
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 150 Sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 70 Sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	I
1.20	Brief Detail	The Varsoli well is a step well-constructed in dressed black basalt stone. The structure shows very few and simple articulation features which are typical of the Deccan architecture style. It is located in a private property which is situated in Varsoli goathan and is close to the beach.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-05-14

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Around late 18th century
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	NA
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	NA
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Not known
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Water used for domestic purposes

2.06	Historical Significance	<p>Raigad district within and beyond MMR boundaries has a large number of water bodies - lakes, ponds, tanks, wells and step-wells.</p> <p>It seems that the rainwater and surface water conservation has been a tradition of this region. This could be due to low groundwater availability or salinity concerns in the coastal villages and swift run-off during the monsoon months due to steep terrain. This trend of preserving natural water bodies and constructing new ones seems to have originated during the Peshwa period as part of socio-political responsibilities. Later this trend continued during the British rule and almost vanished post-Independence.</p> <p>Step wells are found in several parts of India. But they are most common in the west of India. The construction may be utilitarian, but sometimes includes significant architectural embellishments. Step-wells can be considered to be particular examples of the many types of storage and irrigation tanks that were developed in India, mainly to cope with seasonal fluctuations in water availability. With its growing social importance, people started decorating step-wells by adding ornamental and architectural features, often associated with dwellings in urban areas. These ornamental additions also ensured their survival as monuments. Step-wells were also sites of many social, cultural and religious gatherings and in most areas they had significant royal patronage. Similar step-wells were also built in different parts of Maharashtra including the coastal regions. They were smaller scale than those found in Gujarat and Rajasthan.</p> <p>Varsoli step-well is one of such wells which may have been built in the later half of 18th century. Though not of major historical landmark, it is a fairly good example of the few step-wells surviving in this region. Hence it is a prominent historical footprint in the architectural history of Alibag and other parts of this coastal region.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>Wells have been extremely important water sources for drinking water and irrigation purposes.</p> <p>Step-wells such as the one in Varsoli are significant not only as architectural ruins, but as good rain harvesting and water storage systems. Considering the water shortage of present times, these water storage bodies need to be protected and revived.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>Step-wells, also called baav (in Maharashtra) or vaav (in Gujarat) are wells in which the water can be reached by descending a set of steps. The structure of a step-well can be seen as divided into two parts. The first is the vertical shaft through which water is drawn as in any well. The second is the surrounding structure - passages and steps that provide access to the well.</p> <p>The step-wells in Maharashtra are smaller in scale and minimal in articulation compared to those in Gujarat or Rajasthan. The influence of provincial Deccan architecture is prominently seen the articulation of these wells such as multi-foliated archways, decorative cornices, brackets etc.</p> <p>Varsoli well is constructed in finely dressed black basalt stone masonry. (refer images from no 001 to 005). The well is square approximately 6 m X 6 m. There is a centrally placed straight flight step shaft from its north. The step shaft is approximately 5.5 m in length and 1.5 m in width. It descends 3 m. A continuous stone coping 0.75m wide follows the outer profile of the step shaft and the well forming its curb at the surrounding ground level.</p> <p>Internally the wall has offsets of approximately 100 mm at a regular interval of three courses along its running length forming horizontal tiers. Each tier has decorative arched niches and floral motifs at regular intervals. (refer photo no. 002, 003 and 004). Some niches have deities as bas-relief in stone. (refer image 007 and 008). At the centre of the southern rim of the well is a "gaja mukha" feature. (refer photo no. 005). A local belief is that when the water level in the well reaches the "gaja mukha" it marks the end of the monsoon season. A fine stone bas-relief of cobra is also carved just below the "gaja mukha". (refer photo no. 006).</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location : 72°53'03.19" E, 18°39'31.36" N Varsoli village is a typical coastal village located on the northern outskirts of Alibag city on the Alibag - Mandwa road. It is off the main Pen - Wadakhali - Alibag road NH 4B by 4 kms.</p> <p>The terrain is primarily flat consisting of numerous wadis and a koliwada. The traditional occupation of its residents is horticulture and fishing. The region is green with natural vegetation and plantations of coconut, betelnut and mango trees. A calm unhurried lifestyle remains a marked character of this picturesque village which attracts many tourists.</p> <p>Varsoli's proximity to a developing city like Alibag has started changing its demographic and built character. Already a large number of seaside properties have been bought by non-residents from Mumbai and other cities. Additionally various developers are initiating residential complexes in the region.</p> <p>Varsoli village is on the threshold of urbanization. This shift has affected the townscape and its scale due to unplanned infrastructure and built development which is not sensitive to traditional architecture and may change the visual character of the village over a period of time.</p> <p>There are a few remaining pockets of wadis which still retain the traditional character of the village. The stepped well is located in such a pocket on a village street which leads to the beach, in the Varsoli gaathan. This street starts at a Shiv Mandir and leads to the Varsoli beach in an east west direction. The wadi is located on the southern side of this street. A vehicular entrance about 300m before the beach and 30 m from the Shiv Mandir leads into the wadi. A small unpaved pathway connects the plot entrance to a G+1 bungalow through horticultural plantation on either side. The stepped well is on the east about midway on this pathway about 50 m from the entrance.</p>

2.10	Other Significance	<p>Gazette reference indicates that such wells were numerous throughout the region. The current survey indicated that only a few have survived.</p> <p>A (arc) - A well preserved, unique design of a stepped well in finely dressed black basalt masonry.</p> <p>C(seh)- Used for drinking water / irrigating the fields, wells are integral part of the rural ecosystem and hence are of sociocultural importance.</p> <p>F - This is a well preserved step-well with artistic features and interesting form in finely dressed black basalt stone masonry, unique / rare design feature in the Alibag taluka region. They form a crucial link in the architectural development of the step-wells in this part of the region.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),C(she),F
2.12	Recommended Grade	I

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	It descends 3 m below the ground level.		
3.02	No. of Floors	Approx. one storey below the ground level.		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	The step-well is a rectangular two storey structure (6 m x 6 m in plan) below the ground level constructed in load bearing coursed, finely dressed black basalt stone masonry. The structure consists of the main well on the south and a straight flight step shaft located on the north.	The stone masonry is intact but has weathered over the period. The separation cracks developed in the masonry may be due to the soil pressure.	Minor Repair
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	The well is constructed with gravity retaining walls in coursed dressed black basalt stone masonry. The walls are designed to resist lateral pressure of soil. Hence on the internally face the walls offset out approximately 100 mm at regular intervals of three courses along the complete running length of the well forming tiers arranged one below the other.	Aging, peeling of surface layer, moss formation, water retention and heavy salt formation are signs of the internal damage to the walls.	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.07	Stairs	There is a centrally placed straight flight of simple dressed stone steps descending in the well from the north. The step shaft is approximately 5.5 m in length and 1.5 m in width. It descends 3 m to reach the water body.	The stone steps show signs of aging but are intact.	Minor Repair
3.08	Openings	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.09	Roof	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	The well has interesting articulation features such as : Devalis (niches) with intricate stone carvings meant for idols and lamps; Bas-relief work of different motifs in black basalt stone.	The relief work is getting destroyed gradually due to weathering and neglect. Vegetation growth has affected intricacy of the decorative stone cornice and brackets.	Major Repair
3.11	Finishes	Dressed coursed black basalt stone masonry wall.	The dressed stone walls have weathered considerably due to lack of maintenance.	Major Repair
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	The step-well has a coping / curb that differentiates itself from the surrounding ground level. Apart from this the wadi has a demarcated fence of natural vegetation.	Ficus plants and other vegetation growth is observed on the stone curbing.	Major Repair

3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	<p>There are some ruins of a collapsed arch which are reassembled on the curb lining above "gaja mukha". (refer photo no 005). The earlier location of this arch remains uncertain.</p> <p>Apart from the arch, three idols of deities had been found in the vicinity of the well. They have been carefully gathered and housed in an outdoor shed near the stepped well. These are idols of Vithal - Rakhmai, (refer photo no. 009), Shivaling with four faces carved on the head of the phallus (refer photo no. 010) and a winged deity, perhaps Garuda (refer photo no. 011). All are carved in black basalt stone.</p> <p>All of these idols are currently in worship and could be of archeological importance</p>	<p>Shed housing the idols found in the vicinity of the step- well, now used for worshipping.</p> <p>The idols could be of archeological importance.</p>	Minor Repair
3.15	Lighting	Natural	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Natural	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	None	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	Natural water springs in the well.	There is no immediate threat. But lack of proper maintenance can lead to water contamination.	Minor Repair
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Well water is drawn out with an electric pump and used for domestic purpose.	The service installations like plumbing lines etc. are fitted haphazardly on the walls thus leading to cracks in the masonry.	Minor Repair
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	<p>Form: None, original state retained</p> <p>Structure: None, original state retained</p> <p>Articulation & Finishes: None</p>		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	Though in active use the Varsoli step-well structure is in a neglected state.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Coastal Wet Land / RTZ
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	<p>The step-well is in a wadi, a private property and may be affected during redevelopment. The structure is within 500 m from the beach and comes within the CRZ.</p> <p>Although in good condition and maintained, lack of understanding of its importance may destroy the structure.</p>
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	<p>Extract from Kolaba District Gazetteer, 1883, Chapter 1, Description, pg 13</p> <p>According to the Collector's return of 18880-81, there 4661 wells, of which 810 had steps and 3851 had no steps. Of the step wells 302 were in Alibag, 217 in Pen, 81 in Roha, 33 in Mangaon and 177 in Mahad; Of the stepless well 2157 were in Alibag, 442 in Pen, 202 in Roha, 423 in Mangaon and 627 in Mahad. A footnote to this reads: In Angria's Kolaba there were (1854) 2111 wells of which 1099 were used for drinking wat</p>
	WebSites	None
	Persons	Sandip Patil, a local resident from Varsoli was interviewed.



Google Location Map



001 General view of the step well amidst the natural vegetation



002 Flight of steps leading to the well



003 North view of the flight of steps leading to the water



004 Southern inner face of the well



005 Gaja mukha and re-assembled stone arch



006 Bas-relief of cobra below Gaja mukha



007 Garuda stone relief work in the niche A



008 Hanuman stone relief work in the niche B



009 Vithal Rakhmai idols



010 Shivling with four faces



011 Winged deity / Garuda

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 567-A-Pali-01-D Samson Cold Drink House

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	567-A-Pali-01-D Samson Cold Drink House
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Alibag
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Pali
	Identification	567 A Pali 01 D Samson Cold Drink House
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Al-Pa-567_A_01_D_Samson_Cold_Drink_House
1.04	CS No	242/1
1.05	Street Name 1	Alibag
1.06	Street Name 2	NA
1.07	Area / Locality	On the main road / highway Pen -Wadakhal - Alibag road NH 4B
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Teenveera Dam
1.09	Pin Code	402108
1.10	Current Owner	Private
1.11	Type of Owner	Private
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Owner occupied
1.13	Current Use	Cold drink house
1.14	Type of Use	Commercial
1.15	Age	73 Years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	200 Sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	200 Sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	III
1.20	Brief Detail	<p>This road-side refreshment house is a simple linear ground floor structure with a sloping roof located within the surrounding vegetation. The overall appearance is a simple like an industrial shed.</p> <p>Owned by D. Samson from Benne Isriali Jewish community, this soda factory is famous in the region for different flavoured soda drinks.</p>
1.21	Date of Recording	2009-11-13

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	It was built in 1938
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	Form
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Roof cover is changed

2.04	Earlier Name(s)	D Samson cold drink house
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Cold drink house
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>This establishment marks one of the first attempts to manufacture, package and sell a foreign idea indigenously.</p> <p>This place was started by forefathers of D. Samson from Benne Isriali Jewish community which settled down in the belt of Chaul-Revdanda-alibaug</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	Icecream-soda refreshment was a novelty then. It is being successfully run by a Bene Israeli family for over 70 years. This is an interesting example of a small scale innovative industry run by a unique community in Alibag Taluka.
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>This road side refreshment house is a simple linear ground floor structure with a sloping roof. The surrounding trees create a serene environment. The overall appearance is like an simple industrial shed. There is a verandah on the road side, perhaps added later (photo no. 002, 003, 004).</p> <p>The structure is approx. 15 m in length x 7 m in width and has a hipped sloping roof. The veranda on its south acts as the visitors' area.</p> <p>The building has simple informal space allocation internally. The southern veranda has the visitors refreshment room placed centrally with two entrances directly accessible from the road. A small pantry is attached to this space. (photo no. 006, 007).</p> <p>The main structure houses service quarters, open manufacturing unit and store room separated from the visitors area by a light metal mesh. The manufacturing operations and the soda making machinery are visible to the visitors and acts as an added attraction. (photo no. 009) The store room is located to the east of the structure as a separate room. The visitor's area has wooden tables and benches on either side with a central aisle. The southern face of the verandah has a metal mesh screen. The limited wall space is decorated with framed press clippings and the other memorabilia which enhances its ambience.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location : 72°58'05.14" E, 18°41'31.80" N</p> <p>Palli is an inland village located centrally in the Alibag MMR taluka. Palli village is in the MMR of Alibag taluka. The settlements of Palli village are fragmented in various pockets. Located on the north eastern foothills of the hill range which divides Alibag taluka, the terrain is a mix of flat and gently sloping land with fairly dense natural / horticultural vegetation.</p> <p>The traditional occupation of its residents is agriculture and horticulture. A calm unhurried lifestyle remains a marked character of this village.</p> <p>Quite a few properties are owned by non-residents from Mumbai and other cities who develop their properties as horticultural gardens. Small to medium scale industries have also started in the surrounding areas.</p> <p>The refreshment house is located on the main road / highway Pen -Wadakhal - Alibag road NH 4B. Teenveera dam which is also listed as a part of this survey is situated to the west of this property about 1.6 km on the same road towards Alibag.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	C (seh) : This is a novel enterprise by a Bene Israeli family and has a unique socio-economic relevance.
2.11	Value Classification	C(she)
2.12	Recommended Grade	III

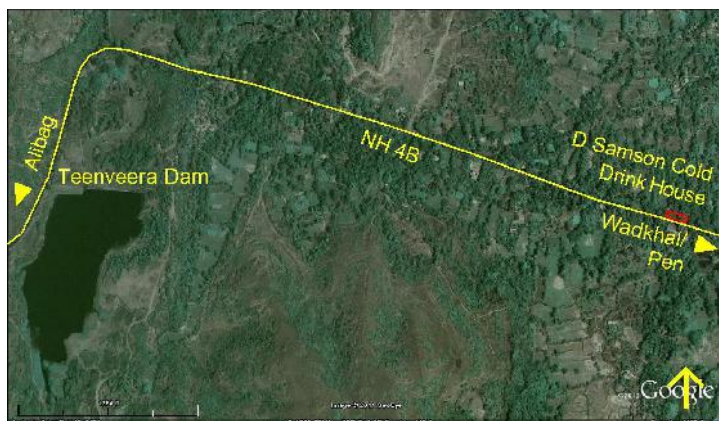
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Approximately 5 m.		
3.02	No. of Floors	Ground floor structure		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Load bearing structure	The struture is intact but shows signs of aging.	Good
3.04	Plinth	The shop plinth is flushed with the road level.	The original plinth may have been covered with the increase in road level.	Minor Repair
3.05	Walls	The building is a load bearing structure constructed in brick masonry finished in cement plaster on both sides and painted. Wooden columns / brick piers at regular intervals support the wooden frame of the roof.	The walls are in stable condition but show signs of aging.	Minor Repair

3.06	Floors	The flooring is finished in gray marble mosaic tiles on compact earth / PCC base.	Flooring is overall in good condition. But due to lack of regular maintenance, flooring has cracked and chipped off at several places.	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	None	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	The entire veranda has been screened with a metal mesh fixed in a wooden frame. The doors have teakwood frames with crude wooden shutters or fabric screens. The windows are similar but have a MS grille fixed to its wooden frame.	All wooden doors and windows are stable condition but regular maintenance is lacking.	Minor Repair
3.09	Roof	The roof is of wooden frame on king post trusses covered with AC sheets (photo no. 008)	Roof is in stable condition but is in need of regular maintenance.	Good
3.10	Articulation	None	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Walls - Roughly dressed black basalt stone with pointing. Internal Plaster - Lime plaster, covered with paint. Floor - Shahabad stone tiles Doors, windows and ventilators - Painted teakwood frame and panelled	Regular maintenance is lacking	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	Soda bottling machinery (photo no. 010), pictures of owners / founder members, press clippings commemorating the Bene Israeli owners and the history of the cold drink house (photo no. 011, 012)	The machinery is in use.	Good
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	None	-
3.16	Ventilation	Natural and artificial	None	-
3.17	Electricity	Provided by MSEB	None	-
3.18	Water Supply	Private well water	None	Good
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Provided	None	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Form :Original structure unaltered except the roof cover. Structure :Unaltered		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The structure is fairly maintained.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Green Zone G1
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The soda factory is abutting National highway 4B. The structure may be affected by road widening.
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	None
	WebSites	None
	Persons	Owner of D Samson cold drink house was interviewed.



Google Location Map



001 Manufacturing machinery of the cold drink house



002 South street view



003 South West view



004 West view



005 Advertisement Plaque



006 Visitors area View "A"



007 Visitors area View "B"



008 King Post truss



009 Manufacturing unit visible from the visitors area



010 Soda bottling machine



011 Press clipping displayed on the wall



012 Photos of D Samson Cold Drinks founder members displayed on the wall

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 568-A-Shirwale-01-Bahireedev Mandir Complex

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	568-A-Shirwale-01-Bahireedev Mandir Complex
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Alibag
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Shirwale
	Identification	568 A Shirwale 01 Bahireedev Mandir Complex
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Al-Sh-568_A_Shirwale_01_Baheeridev_Mandir_complex
1.04	CS No	3/4
1.05	Street Name 1	Main road leading from village Shirawale to Mankule village
1.06	Street Name 2	NA
1.07	Area / Locality	Southeastern outskirts of Village Shirawale
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	NA
1.09	Pin Code	402201
1.10	Current Owner	Grampanchayat
1.11	Type of Owner	Local Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Community Ownership
1.13	Current Use	Worship
1.14	Type of Use	Religious
1.15	Age	approx 150 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 6000 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 200 sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	III
1.20	Brief Detail	This Mandir is a solitary building situated on an open land / ground between agricultural and marshy land. It is built in the Deccan style of architecture. A water tank is situated near the Mandir.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-05-13

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Late 18th century
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	In the 20 th century
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Sabhamandap has been added to the east touching the original Mandir. It is constructed in brick masonry, concrete and GI roofing. Vitrified tile flooring is laid over the original floor of the shrine. The dressed basalt masonry work is painted.
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Bhairimata Mandir
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Worship

2.06	Historical Significance	<p>The temples built in Kalyan Subhedari of Peshwa regime were of Deccan architectural style. Local patrons such as Subhedars, Savkars, etc. commissioned various types of religious & socio-cultural architecture, while adding local flavour in terms of construction technology and materials.</p> <p>The Deccan architectural style dome shikhar of the Bahireedev Mandir shows strong influence of provincial Islamic architecture. This type of temples built during the 18th century, are a fusion of the traditional Hindu temple architecture and provincial Provincial Islamic architecture.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>Religious buildings (mandirs, masjid, synagogue etc.) are important socio-cultural institutions in the Indian subcontinent. They are also scio-political statements of the times when they were built.</p> <p>The Bahireedev Mandir along with adjacent tank and surroundings is a hub of socio-cultural life of Shirwale village and its neighbourhood.</p> <p>The cultural significance of the mandir in the nearby region makes it necessary to preserve it.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>This mandir is a solitary building situated on an open land / ground between agricultural and marshy land. Built in the Deccan style of architecture it is located next to a large water tank.</p> <p>It is a square structure with a large central elliptical dome on top with dwarf turrets at its corners. It is austere and well proportioned. It measures approximately 6 m x 6 m in plan and reaches a maximum height of about 4.50 m at the apex of the central dome. The entrance is a large arched opening in its thick external walls.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location : 72°57'09.90" E, 18°45'33.89" N</p> <p>Shirwale village is located on Hashiware - Mankule village road off the main road which links Hashiware village to Karle khind located on the main Pen - Wadakhil - Alibag highway NH 4B. Hashiware village is located 8 km away from Karle khind. Shirawale is located 500m from the junction on the main road. Bhairimata's mandir is located on the southeastern outskirts of Village Shirawale outside the gaathan area.</p> <p>Kankeshwar hills are on the west of Shirawale village and the the Amba river on its east. The terrain is primarily flat including agricultural land the south and west, marshy land to its east and north. The traditional occupation is agriculture and fishing.</p> <p>A calm unhurried lifestyle remains a marked character of this village. Being in a relatively remote location of Alibag taluka it does not attract tourists.</p> <p>Bahireedev Mandir Complex is located on the outskirts of Shirawale village gaathan.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>A (arc) - Fairly good example of the traditional Deccan style of Shrines / temple architecture</p> <p>A (cul) - A shrine maintaining its original form and character. Though its structural condition is poor, it is active and in worship and forms an integral part of the local culture</p> <p>I (sce), Natural heritage - A natural water body fed with live springs. Although now devoid of any surrounding vegetation it adds to the natural beauty of the place creating a distinct waterfront area for cultural activity and recreation.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(cul),I(sce)
2.12	Recommended Grade	III

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	4.50 m at the apex of the dome		
3.02	No. of Floors	Ground floor structure		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	The Mandir is constructed as load bearing masonry in coursed black basalt stone.	The stone masonry is intact but has weathered over the period.	Minor Repair
3.04	Plinth	The plinth is constructed in finely dressed and carved black basalt stone. It is 0.15 m above the surrounding ground.	The stone plinth is intact but its top and bottom mouldings are damaged at multiple places.	Minor Repair

3.05	Walls	<p>This load bearing walls in finely dressed black basalt stone masonry. The façade is uniform with only one large arched opening on its east face which acts as its entrance. Two niches are placed on either side of the entrance.</p> <p>The upper portion of the wall is recessed from the main face of the wall by about 1.0 m. A stone chajja about 0.45 m wide runs along the perimeter of the building at this recessed junction in the wall. The chajja is constructed in narrow stone slabs supported by evenly placed carved stone brackets embedded within the main lower wall.</p> <p>The dwarf turrets rest on top of the recessed portion at the corners of the building.</p>	Stone walls of garbhagruha appears to be in intact condition but are painted with incongruent shades of paint	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	Vitrified tile flooring laid on the original flooring The original floor of the mandir was probably in finely dressed black basalt stone.	Nothing of the original flooring remains	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	A large pointed arch opening exists on the east face of the shrine walls which leads directly into the garbhagruha (photo no. 009)	None	Good
3.09	Roof	The garbhagruha shrine has a single large centrally placed dome with four dwarf turrets at the corners. The main central dome is constructed in fine dressed black basalt stone masonry. The external face is finished in lime plaster. A shikhara is placed at the top of the dome. Photo no 005, 007)	Shikhar of the grbhagruha appears to be in stable condition. The original lime plastered dome is now painted with incongruent paint shades.	Minor Repair
3.10	Articulation	Carved stone brackets supporting the stone chajja	Stone brackets of garbhagruha appear to be in intact condition but are painted with incongruent shades of paint	Minor Repair
3.11	Finishes	The four dwarf turrets placed at the corners are mostly constructed in stone and finished in lime plaster.	Painted with incongruent shades of paint	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Water tank in the vicinity of the Mandir.	None	Good
3.15	Lighting	Natural/Artificial	None	-
3.16	Ventilation	Natural/Artificial	None	-
3.17	Electricity	Provided by MSEB	None	-
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	<p>Form :Original Mandir is unaltered; however, a sabhamandap has been added to the east touching the original mandir.The sabhamandap is a load bearing single storey structure with a sloping roof of GI sheets.</p> <p>Structure :The original structural system is unchanged. However the sabhamandap is construction in brick masonry, concrete and GI roofing, is inappropriate to the form of the original Mandir. Vitrified tile flooring is laid over the original floor of the shrine. The dressed basalt masonry work is painted.</p>		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The Mandir complex is in a fair state.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Green Zone - G2
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The main road leading to village Mankule abuts the Mandir on its west. Hence it may be affected for road widening.
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Raigad Zillyacha Itihaas by Arvind Kulkarni. Asiatic Library (M-954.79, Kulk-Raig, 205978)
	WebSites	None
	Persons	None

Images

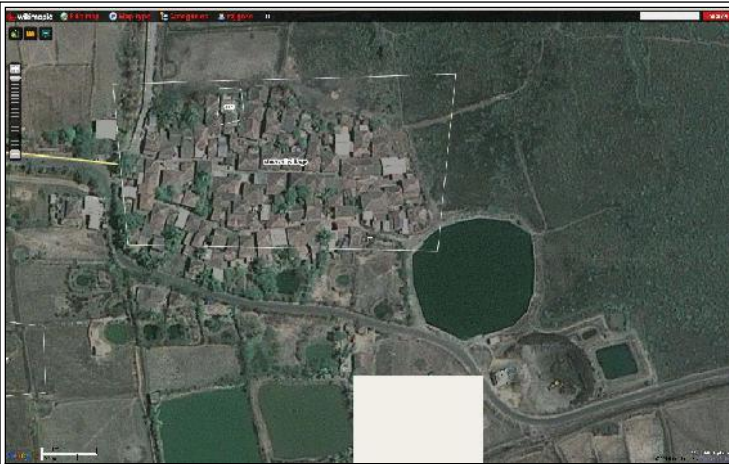


Image of 010-Google Map of Type Topographic-Map



Image of 008-Garbhagraha dieties of Type Front-View



Image of 002-South elevation of Type Front-View



Image of 009-Garbhagraha dome inerior view of Type Front-View



Image of 007-Garbhagraha view of Type Front-View



Image of 001-View from north of Type Front-View



Image of 003-South elevation garbhagraha of Type Front-View



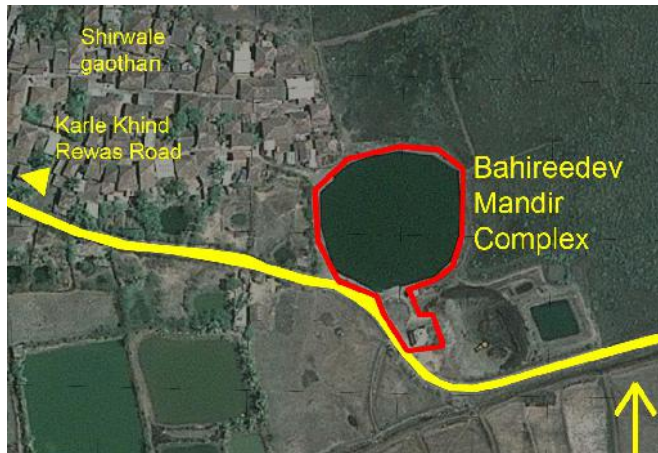
Image of 005-Dome cornice detail of Type Front-View



Image of 006-Sabhagraha entrance door of Type Front-View



Image of 004-Dome detail of Type Front-View



Google Location Map



001 View of the Mandir and the water tank



002 South view of the Mandir



003 North view from the tank



004 East view of the sabhamandap entrance with Tulsi vrundavan in the foreground



005 South view of the Mandir shikhar dome



006 Entrance to the Mandir



007 Shikhar Dome



008 Door leading to the sabhamandap



009 Main entrance the garbhagruha



010 Dome interior view showing the stone lining



011 Stone chajja brackets



012 Walls of the garbhagruha



013 Deity idols

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 116-P-Apte-01-Apte Pond Precinct

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	116-P-Apte-01-Apte Pond Precinct
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Panvel
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Apte
	Identification	116 P Apte 01 Apte Pond Precinct
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Pa-NA-NA-Ap-116_P_Apte_01_Apte_pond_precinct
1.04	CS No	164,117,116,115
1.05	Street Name 1	Village road from main Rasayani- Apte road
1.06	Street Name 2	NA
1.07	Area / Locality	Apte village
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Apte village pond
1.09	Pin Code	410206
1.10	Current Owner	Grampanchayat, Private
1.11	Type of Owner	Partly private and partly Village ownership
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Tenancy
1.13	Current Use	Village settlement, Socio-cultural activities
1.14	Type of Use	Mixed
1.15	Age	Approximately 300 years old
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approx 3 Hectare
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	Precinct
1.20	Brief Detail	The pond precinct forms the central core in the north sector of Apte village. The pond is located off the Apte - Rasayani road 100 m from the Apte Junction in the NE direction. The pond has a residential neighbourhood on its east, north and west sides and has a fairly dense natural vegetation surrounding it.
1.21	Date of Recording	2009-11-10

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Patalganga river was a trade route in the medieval times. Located on the banks of Patalganga river Apte was one of the many important settlements in the 18th century.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	NA
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	NA
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Apte village

2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Village settlement
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>Apte was one of the many important settlements along the banks of the Patalganga river which was a trade route in the medieval times.</p> <p>Considering the religious monuments and also the residential footprint it seems that the Apte village was a significant settlement during the Peshwa regime. The Apte water supply system located on the outskirts of Apte village further indicates that process of urbanisation had also started in this region. Further investigations are necessary to confirm the historical importance of Apte village during Peshwa period.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	The socio-cultural evolution gives the character to the architecture of those times. The region around the pond still reflects the medieval character.
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>Apte pond precinct comprises of the central oval shaped pond, Joshi aali (medieval residential gaathan settlement) and the Mandirs on the banks of the pond. Joshi aali is located on the western banks of the pond whereas the Ganesh and Shiv Mandirs are located on its eastern side. Apte village is a fairly large dense settlement. The major source of potable water is open / bore wells.</p> <p>The original Apte village consisted of various sectors based on the communities. It is now divided in two sectors by the Apte-Rasayani road. The southern sector has totally lost the original character. The old Bazar peth street is the only remaining foot print of History. A portion of the northern sector known as the Joshi aali abutting the central pond on its west, is the only surviving pocket which still retains a strong medieval period character. (photo no.001). The built character consists of G+1 residential structures arranged organically, interconnected by narrow lanes known as aalis. (photo no.002, 003, 008). A dense growth of vegetation envelops this settlement adding to its calm residential character. It represents the community settlement of the bygone era. The size and scale of the houses located in the Joshi aali are bigger than the average traditional residential houses in the village, yet they blend with its natural surroundings. Most of them have a distinct identity due to the upper floor. Locally such a house is termed as madiche ghar (two storied house) which were symbolically associated with the affluent class such as the savkars (landlord / kul). Many houses are located in individual premises (photo no.004) with stone masonry compound walls. These walls also give a unique character to the interconnected streets commonly known as aalis. (photo no.002, 003, 008).</p> <p>The two temples namely the Ganesh and Shiv Mandirs on the eastern banks of the pond date back to the Peshwa era and are important foot prints of that period. These structures showcase distinct Deccan architectural features such as bulbous domes with rows of petals at the base, arched openings, cupolas and patterns on frieze, slender minaret like towers or base supporting corner shrines at roof level, decorative architraves. (photo no.010)</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location: 73°07'51.94" E, 18°51'25.12" N</p> <p>Apte an inland village on the banks of Patalganga river is located approximately 20 km to the south of Panvel on the southern foothills of Karnala bird sanctuary. It is approximately 4 km to the east of NH17 Mumbai-Goa highway and is divided into the north and south sector by the Apte - Rasayani road.</p> <p>The terrain is mildly undulated and sloping to the south towards the Patalganga river. The village has pockets of dense settlements with some natural vegetation. The built environment generally consists of G+1 residential development. Agricultural land abuts the village on its southwest side.</p> <p>Agriculture is the traditional occupation of this village. Additionally, large and small scale industries have emerged in the surrounding areas which provide alternative and more lucrative means of livelihood. The village population has increased exponentially leading to expansion and redevelopment of residences altering the visual character of the village. The new development is unplanned and insensitive to local architecture styles and traditions.</p> <p>The village pond (called as Apte pond) is centrally located in the northern sector of Apte village. Surrounding this pond are small old residential neighbourhoods and also the Ganesh and Shiv Mandirs amidst fairly dense vegetation. Thus giving the pond and its surroundings a serene and calm ambience.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>A(cul) -The pond along with the surrounding Mandirs and residential settlements has traditionally been grounds for social and cultural activities.</p> <p>A(His) - The village settlement dates back to the Peshwa period,</p> <p>A(arc) - The architecture of the precinct can be distinctly categorized in two parts. First consisting of the Mandirs (Deccan architecture) and the second consisting of domestic architecture of the Joshi aali strongly reflecting the wada / maadiche ghar styles.</p> <p>I (sce) - Natural heritage - A natural water body fed with live springs and surrounded by indigenous vegetation add to the natural beauty of the place creating a distinct waterfront area for cultural activity and recreation. The water body is also an important link in water and soil conservation.</p> <p>The surrounding region is also prone for severe water shortages post monsoon. This tank helps conserve water. A well built in its vicinity remains recharged due to this and is indispensable during the dry periods.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(his),A(cul),I(sce)
2.12	Recommended Grade	Precinct

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	NA		
3.02	No. of Floors	Single storey and Ground +1st Storey Structures		
		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	None	Not applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	Provided by MSEB	None	-
3.18	Water Supply	Available (Zilla Parishad and surrounding drinking water wells)	None	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	<p>Form: The general built form has been altered. Very few houses have retained the original character. Even the boundaries of the village have extended.</p> <p>Structure: The structures have undergone change in terms of shape and size.</p> <p>Articulation & Finishes: NA</p>		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	<p>The village still retains the medieval character to some extent.</p> <p>The pond is fairly maintained.</p>		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Forest zone F
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	<p>Redevelopment pressure will be high.</p> <p>The original visual character and the socio-cultural fabric of the settlement may be destroyed due to the haphazard and insensitive redevelopment.</p>
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	None
	WebSites	None
	Persons	Dr.Mohan Tukaram Rodkar, Vinayak and Ravikant Joshi



Google location map



001 Joshi ali and the pond viewed from East bank of the pond



002 South West entrance of Joshi ali



003 The narrow character of Joshi ali



004 Individual premises defined by the compound walls in Joshi ali



005 G+1 house in Joshi ali



006 House with the wooden balcony in Joshi ali



007 Vitthal Mandir in Joshi ali



008 House plinths defining the street corners in the village



009 Stone masonry structure in Joshi ali



010 Shiv Mandir and Ganesh Mandir on Eastern side of the pond

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 116-P-Apte-01a-Ganesh Mandir

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	116-P-Apte-01a-Ganesh Mandir
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Panvel
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Apte
	Identification	116 P Apte 01a Ganesh Mandir
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Pa-NA-NA-Ap-116_P_Apte_01a_Ganesh_Mandir
1.04	CS No	153
1.05	Street Name 1	Apte - Rasayani road
1.06	Street Name 2	Internal village street
1.07	Area / Locality	Apte village
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Apte village pond
1.09	Pin Code	410206
1.10	Current Owner	Trust
1.11	Type of Owner	Trust
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Informal Occupancy
1.13	Current Use	Worship
1.14	Type of Use	Religious
1.15	Age	Approximately 270 years old
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 450 Sq M
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 84 Sq M
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	I
1.20	Brief Detail	<p>Ganesh Mandir is an example of traditional architectural style for temple construction in Raigad district, influenced by Deccan style of temple architecture. It is a part of the Apte pond precinct located on the eastern bank of the lake opposite Joshi Aali and next to the Shiv Mandir. The mandir premises reflects traditional approach towards usage of religious places as community centres.</p> <p>The Mandir comprises of the garbhagruha and sabhamandap. Dome shaped shikhar of Ganesh mandir shows all typical features of the Deccan architecture. Forms of domes and cupolas over garbhagruha and sabhagruha are of provincial Deccan style and embellishments of these forms are in typical Hindu style of temple architecture.</p>
1.21	Date of Recording	2009-11-10

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	The Ganesh Mandir was built in the mid 18th century. It belongs to the period when this particular style of temple architecture was at its peak in Raigad region. This was a period of fusion of Hindu temple architecture with provincial style of Deccan architecture.
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2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	Late 20th century.
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Modifications such as painting the interior walls of garbhagruha and the Ganesh idol, its embellishments; installing M.S. grills in the openings were carried out.
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Ganesh Mandir
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Worship, religious congregations, recreational
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>Provincial Islamic Architectural style developed during the Bahamani period influenced future architectural styles in Peninsular India. Deccan architectural style developed from provincial Islamic architectural style with strong Maratha features & became especially prevalent during Peshwa period. Some notable examples of this style are found in Pune region. This provincial Deccan style reached its peak in Maharashtra during Peshwa Period.</p> <p>The temples built in Kalyan Subhedari of Peshwa regime were of Deccan architectural style. Local patrons such as Subhedars, Savkars etc. commissioned various types of religious & socio-cultural architecture while adding local flavour in terms of construction technology and materials.</p> <p>The Ganesh Mandir of Apte is one of such examples constructed during the period of Subhedar Ramji Biwalkar of Kalyan. It is a contemporary of Varadvinayak Mandir at Mahad and Siddheshwar Mandir at Gulsunde and hence an important historical footprint in the architectural history of Apte village.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>Religious buildings (mandirs, masjid, synagogue etc.) are important socio-cultural institutions in the Indian Subcontinent. They are also political statements reflecting the power of their patrons.</p> <p>The Ganesh Mandir, which was constructed during Peshwa period (Mid 18th century) experienced political stability and thus socio-cultural and artistic encouragements.</p> <p>The Ganesh Mandir along with adjacent Shiv Mandir & pond surroundings must have been the hub of socio-cultural and political life of Apte village.</p> <p>The precinct today is almost abandoned and falling in disrepair. Sensitive conservation of precinct will ensure that it again becomes the cultural hub of not only Apte village but also of surrounding region.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>Indo-Islamic architecture flourished in the provinces according to the influence of the architecture of that particular region, the material available and the aesthetic ideas of the rulers. The Deccan architecture style evolved in the Deccan region from 14 century to 17th century. This style reached its summit in Maharashtra during Peshwa Period.</p> <p>Ganesh Mandir has distinct Deccan architectural features such as bulbous domes with rows of petals at the base, arched openings, cupolas and patterns on frieze, slender minaret like towers or base supporting corner shrines at roof level, decorative architraves, etc.</p> <p>The Mandir comprises of a Sabhamandap and Garbhagruha, both covered by dome shikharas. (Photo no.002,003,004,005) It measures approx. 7 m x 12 m oriented along the east - west directions and is accessed from the east on its shorter side. The square shaped Garbhagruha is approx 5 m x 5 m, constructed in black basalt stone masonry walls with a dome shaped shikhara corbelled in stone and finished externally with lime plaster. The actual dome rests on an octagonal base approx 2.5 m in height. (photo no. 006, 007)</p> <p>The Garbhagruha connects to the sabhamandap on the east which projects out on the north and south side measuring approx. 7 m x 7 m. This also has a dome shikhara which is lower than that of the Garbhagruha. (Photo no.003,005)</p> <p>The structure shows typical features of the Deccan architecture such as the floral relief work, devalis (corner shrines), chajjas, brackets, umbra (threshold), konadas (wall niches for keeping oil lamps), niche windows etc. The finely dressed black basalt stone plinth is approx. 0.90 m high and has decorative stone moulding running along the total periphery of the structure.</p> <p>The stone walls are lime plastered from inside and are regularly painted with lime wash. Inside the garbhagruha, the main deity idol of Ganesha in stone rests on a decorative stone plinth and surrounded by stone relief work depicting the Nagara Style shikhara on the western wall. (Photo no.008)</p> <p>The octagonal deepmaal in front of the Mandir is also a well preserved example of traditional Hindu Temple architecture. The style is typical to that found in Deccan plateau and different from those found in the Konkan region. (Photo no.009).</p>

2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location: 73°07'54.44" E. 18°51'23.46" N</p> <p>Apte, village is located approximately 20 km to the south of Panvel on the southern foothills of Karnala bird sanctuary. The Apte village is approximately 4 km to the east of NH17 Mumbai -Goa highway and is divided into the north and south sector by the Apte - Rasayani road.</p> <p>The terrain is mildly undulated and sloping towards the south to the Patalganga river. The village has pockets of dense settlements with some natural vegetation. The built environment generally consists of G+1 residential development. Agricultural land surrounds the village on its southwest side and the village abuts the Karnala bird sanctuary forest on its NE side. River Patalganga flows on the south of the village</p> <p>Agriculture is the traditional occupation of this village. Recently large and small scale industries have emerged in the surrounding areas which provide an alternative and more lucrative means of livelihood. The village population has increased exponentially which has lead to redevelopment of residences at a scale which is not sensitive to traditional architecture and has already altered the visual character of the village.</p> <p>The Ganesh Mandir is neighbouring the Shiv Mandir. Together they form a Mandir complex located on the eastern banks of the Apte pond, off the Apte - Rasayani Road, 100 m off the Apte Junction in N-E direction. The Mandir complex is located to the north of Apte - Rasayani road in a residential neighbourhood.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>A(arc) The Deccan architectural style dome shikhar shows strong influence of Islamic architecture. This type of temples built during the 18th century are a fusion of the traditional Hindu temple architecture and provincial Deccan architectural style.</p> <p>A(cul) The cultural significance of the mandir in the nearby region makes it necessary to preserve it.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc)
2.12	Recommended Grade	I

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Garbhagruha is approx 12 m high including shikhar		
3.02	No. of Floors	Single storey structure		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	The Mandir is constructed as load bearing structure in coursed, dressed black basalt stone masonry consisting of the garbhagruha and sabhamandap in Deccan architectural style. The garbhagruha (5 m X 5 m in plan) is squared shaped. It connects to sabhamandap (7 m X 7 m in plan) on its East.	The stone masonry of garbhagruha is intact but has weathered over the period. Formation of algae and moss can be observed on external facades. This indicates water retention in the masonry. Hence, load bearing stone masonry might have become weak internally.	Minor Repair
3.04	Plinth	The plinth is in coursed dressed black basalt stone masonry approximately 0.90 m high with simple dressed stone steps flanked by step guard at the main entrance. The garbhagruha plinth is higher than sabhamandap plinth by 0.15 m. The plinth has decorative mouldings at its base and top.	<p>The stone plinth is intact but its top and bottom mouldings are damaged at multiple places. Especially, top moulding has broken edges.</p> <p>The bottom moulding of the garbhagruha is not properly visible due to soil deposition.</p>	Minor Repair
3.05	Walls	The walls of the Mandir are constructed in coursed, dressed black basalt stone masonry. The walls are internally finished in lime plaster.	Stone walls of garbhagruha appears to be in intact condition, however, aging, peeling of surface layer, moss formation, water retention and heavy salt formation are signs of the internal damage to the walls.	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	The Mandir flooring is made up of dressed black basalt stone.	Flooring of garbhagruha has weathered extensively due to lack of maintenance.	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	Stone steps leading to the Sabhamandap are also in dressed black basalt stone masonry.	The stone steps shows signs of aging but are intact.	Minor Repair

3.08	Openings	<p>Doors: Main Door: The main entrance door of the Mandir (sabhamandap), located on the east face is an arched opening 2.5 m wide and 2.7 m high. The stone arch rests on carved stone column. The door opening is flanked by two decorative stone niches.</p> <p>Subsidiary Doors: Located on the north face of sabhagruha the door has decorative stone architrave with a Ganesh patti and threshold. Garbhagruha door: The internal door leading to garbhagruha is 1 m wide and 1.8 m high. It also has decorative architrave and threshold. Windows: Sabhamandap has no windows. The garbhagruha also has no window, but has a small ventilator with a decorative stone jali on the northern facade.</p>	<p>The main entrance arched opening has weathered considerably. Ficus plant growth can also be observed on voussoirs and extradose of the stone arch.</p> <p>The openings are enclosed with double shutter M.S. grill doors. These look incongruent with the traditional stone facades of the Mandir.</p> <p>Teakwood door of the garbhagruha is in good condition but is painted with abominable shades of oil paint. Regular maintenance is lacking.</p>	Minor Repair
3.09	Roof	<p>Garbhagruha is roofed with a domed shikhar, corbelled in stone and finished externally in brick and lime plaster. Sabhamandap also has domed shikhar which is lower than the shikhar of garbhagruha.</p> <p>The garbhagruha shikhar is a fluted onion shaped dome. This dome rests on an octagonal shaped drum. Each face of this drum has a decorative niche or devali with idols in it. The eight edges of the drum rise as small minarets ending in fluted bulbous dome with rows of petals at the base. Walls of the Mandir are protected by stone cornice at eaves level. The cornice is topped by 1 m high frieze. For the garbhagruha, this frieze has embellishment in lime plaster. Both domes further culminate in an onion shaped fluted domes with rows of petals at the base in lime plaster. Both the small domes are further topped by conical finials in lime.</p>	<p>Shikhar of the grbhagruha appears to be in stable condition but has not been cleaned in many years. Hence, extensive Ficus plant growth, dry moss and lichen growth has engulfed the dome.</p> <p>Roots of this vegetation growth are damaging the intricacy of shikhar. Vegetation growth will cause increase in water retention in dome masonry which will eventually result in dislodging in the brick lining.</p>	Major Repair
3.10	Articulation	<p>The Mandir has interesting articulation features such as: Devalis (niches) idols, lamps, etc. Decorative relief work in lime plaster for frieze; Rows of petals at the base; Stone mouldings for plinth; Decorative stone shrine for deity; Ganesh idol in black basalt; Water outlet in carved stone in West wall of garbhagruha at plinth level.</p> <p>The dome shikhars consist of ornamentation in lime plaster. All corners of Sabhamandap and Garbhagruha carry decorative small shrines (devalis) in at the dome level.</p> <p>The Shikhar has decorative relief work in lime plaster. Base of the Dome depicts traditional blossoming lotus decorative relief work. (Photo No.005, 006). The garbhagruha dome is placed on octagonal base approx. 2 m high which has decorative niches in lime plaster.</p> <p>A stone cornice chajja runs at the top of the wall below the decorative frieze at the edge of the terrace. Decorative Stone Brackets are placed at equal distance below the stone chajja. (Photo no.006, 007)</p>	<p>Vegetation growth has affected intricacy of decorative features.</p> <p>Layers of dust have accumulated on the external frieze work.</p> <p>Due to lack of maintenance lime plaster is stripping off from the bas relief work and devalis.</p>	Minor Repair
3.11	Finishes	<p>External: Dressed coursed black basalt stone masonry wall; Lime plastered dome.</p> <p>Internal: Lime plastered finished walls; stone corbelled dome internally.</p>	<p>Lime plaster is falling apart due to weathering and Ficus plant roots penetration in the masonry and finishes of both domes and cupolas.</p> <p>Idol and intricately carved shrine around the idol is painted with abominable sheds of oil paint. Such synthetic finishes interfere with natural breathing of the stone.</p>	Minor Repair

3.12	Furniture	Dhuni (stone pedestal)	Dhuni is not regularly maintained and cleaned. Hence it is covered with layers of sacred ash and black soot of oil lamps.	Good
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	None	NA	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Deepmaal: An octagonal deepmaal with dressed black basalt stone plinth is located to the east of the sabhamandap entrance. Its plinth admeasures about 3 m x 3 m, 0.75 m high with simple dressed stone steps on its west. The deepmaal is 5 m high. It has stone lamp holders projecting 0.15 m away from the surface. In total the deepmaal has four columns and seven tiers. The deepmaal is topped with a square stone capital.	Over all stone masonry of Deepmaal is in intact condition. Stones of the plinth appear to be weathered due to age. Fresh Fficus plant growth can be observed at the base of the Deepmaal. It can affect stone masonry of the Deepmaal as well as the plinth.	-
3.15	Lighting	Natural, artificial light inside Mandir	NA	Good
3.16	Ventilation	Natural	NA	Good
3.17	Electricity	MSEB	NA	-
3.18	Water Supply	From village well and nearby pond	NA	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Water outlet in carved stone in the west wall of garbhagruha at plinth level.	The outlet is blocked and not in active use.	Minor Repair
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not Applicable	NA	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	M.S. grill shutter is added at the main entrance door of sabhamandap. Rusting of the grill can surge distress in aging stone masonry. The stone relief work is painted with oil paint.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The Mandir is in a fair state in spite of very minimal maintenance.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Green Zone-G1
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The Mandir premises are not properly secured. Intricately carved black basalt stones are subject to Vandalism, theft. Neglect can alter proofs of historic significance of the structure. The mandir may loose its architectural value due incongruous additions / alterations. Excessive weed / vegetative growth may damage the structure.
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Indian Architecture (Islamic Period) by Percy Brown, published by Taraporevala's in 1964.
	WebSites	None
	Persons	The Mandir pujari and residents of Apte Village provided with oral history and local information about the Ganesh Mandir and its surroundings.



Google location map



001 Western view of the Mandir complex



002 North view



003 North East view



004 North West view



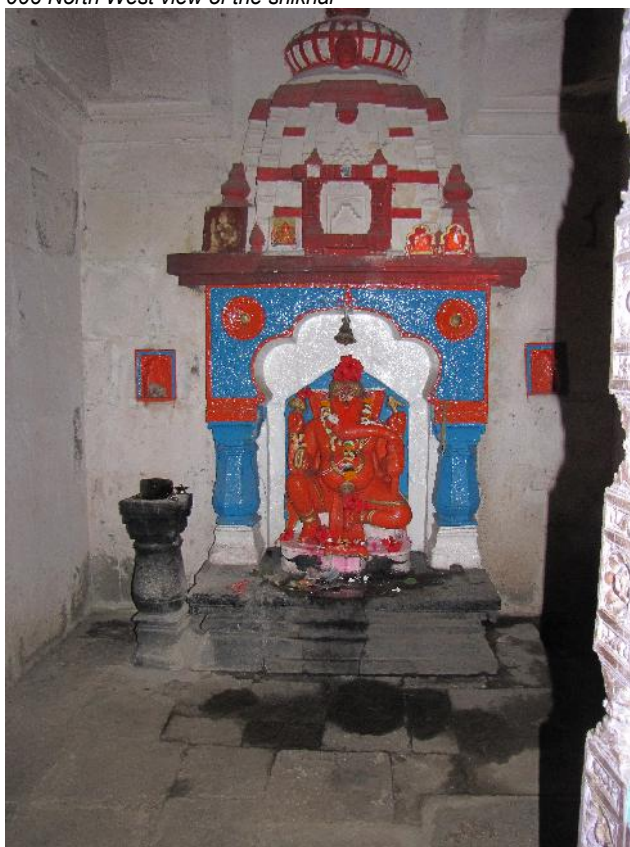
005 North view



006 North West view of the shikhar



007 West view of the shikhar



008 Ganesh idol in the garbhagruha



009 Deepmaal on East of Ganesh Mandir

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 116-P-Apte-01b-Shiv Mandir

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	116-P-Apte-01b-Shiv Mandir
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Panvel
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Apte
	Identification	116 P Apte 01b Shiv Mandir
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Pa-NA-NA-Ap-116_P_Apte_01b_Shiv_Mandir
1.04	CS No	115
1.05	Street Name 1	Apte - Rasayani road
1.06	Street Name 2	Internal village street
1.07	Area / Locality	Apte village
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Apte village pond
1.09	Pin Code	410206
1.10	Current Owner	Private, Freehold
1.11	Type of Owner	Private
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Informal occupation
1.13	Current Use	Worship
1.14	Type of Use	Religious
1.15	Age	Approximately 270 years old
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 700 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 84 sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Major Repair
1.19	Grade	I
1.20	Brief Detail	<p>Shiv Mandir is an example of traditional architectural style for temple construction in Raigad district influenced by Deccan style of temple architecture. It is a part of the Apte pond precinct, located on the eastern bank of the lake opposite Joshi Aali and next to Apte pond and Ganesh Mandir. The mandir premises reflect traditional approach towards usage of religious centres of the village.</p> <p>The Mandir comprises of the garbhagruha which is in the Deccan style of temple architecture and the sabhamandap which was built in 19th century after the original sabhamandap was damaged in fire. The existing dome shaped shikhar of the garbhagruha of Shiv mandir shows all typical features of the Deccan architecture. Its form is of provincial Deccan style and embellishments to the form are in typical Hindu temple architecture.</p>
1.21	Date of Recording	2009-11-10

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	The Shiv Mandir was built in mid 18th century and is contemporary of the neighbouring Ganesh Mandir. It belongs to the period when this particular style of temple architecture was at its summit in Raigad region. This was a period of fusion of Hindu temple architecture with provincial style of Deccan architecture.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	Late 19th and 20th century.
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Extensions were done using prevalent materials of late 19th century, such as high density bricks, lime mortar and timber structural system with intricately carved supporting wooden brackets. The sabhamandap is covered with corrugated A.C sheets which is the latest addition.
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Shiv Mandir
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Worship, religious congregations, recreational
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>Provincial Islamic Architectural style developed during the Bahamani period influenced future architectural styles in Peninsular India. Deccan architectural style developed from provincial Islamic architectural style with strong Maratha features & became especially prevalent during Peshwa period. Some notable examples of this style are found in Pune region. This provincial Deccan style reached its summit in Maharashtra during Peshwa Period.</p> <p>The temples built in Kalyan Subhedari of Peshwa regime were of Deccan architectural style. Local patrons such as Subhedars, Savkars, etc. commissioned various types of religious & socio-cultural architecture, while adding local flavour in terms of construction technology and materials.</p> <p>The Shiv Mandir of Apte is one of such examples constructed during the period of Subhedar Ramji Biwalkar of Kalyan. It is contemporary of Varadvinayak Mandir at Mahad and Siddheshwar Mandir at Gulsunde and hence an important historical footprint in the architectural history of Apte village.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>Religious buildings (mandirs, masjid, synagogue etc.) are important socio-cultural institutions in the Indian Subcontinent. They are also political statements reflecting the power of their patrons.</p> <p>The Shiv mandir was constructed during Peshwa period (from late 17th to late 18th century). This period experienced political stability and thus socio-cultural and artistic encouragements.</p> <p>The Shiv Mandir along with adjacent Ganesh Mandir & pond surroundings must have been the hub of socio-cultural and political life of Apte village.</p> <p>The precinct today is almost abandoned and falling in disrepair. Sensitive conservation of precinct will ensure that it again becomes the cultural hub of not only Apte village but also of surrounding region.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>Indo-Islamic architecture flourished in the Provinces according to the influence of the architecture of that particular region, the material available and the aesthetic ideas of the rulers. The Deccan architecture style evolved in the Deccan region from the 14th century to the 17th century. This style reached its summit in Maharashtra during Peshwa Period.</p> <p>Shiv Mandir has distinct Deccan architectural features such as bulbous domes with rows of petals at the base, arched openings, cupolas and patterns on frieze, slender minaret like towers or base supporting corner shrines at roof level, decorative architraves, etc. The mandir measures approx. 10 m x 12 m and is oriented along the east - west axis and is accessed from the east on its shorter side. The square shaped Garbhagruha is approx 5 m x 5 m, constructed in black basalt stone masonry walls with a dome shaped shikhar corbelled in stone and finished externally with lime plaster and decorative relief work in lime. The dome rests on the octagonal base approx. 2.5 m in height. (Photo no.005)</p> <p>The sabhamandap is a teakwood framed structure erected on the black basalt stone plinth. The north and south sides have lime plastered brick walls with the wooden posts embedded in them. The structure had a wooden framed gable sloping roof which got burnt in fire and only a few wooden beams are remaining. The interior is a simple colonnaded sabhamandap comprising slender fluted teak wood columns, typical of Maratha style with decorative black basalt stone base, intricately carved wooden capitals and brackets. Some of the wooden columns have decorative floral pattern wooden trellis fitted between the shafts. There is decorative lime plaster stucco work on the walls. The sabhamandap opens out into an entrance verandah on the east which is supported by decorative wooden columns. The plinth steps down to a stone platform below the verandah. (Photo no.006,007,008,009,010,011,012)</p> <p>A Nandi mandap approximately 3 m x 3 m and 4 m in height is located on the eastern front of the Mandir. It comprises of a stone canopy structure capped with a decorative lime plastered dome shikhar with arch openings on all its four sides. A stone Nandi idol sits inside it on a stone plinth about 0.75 high. (Photo no. 013, 015, 017,018).</p> <p>The deepmaal in front of the Mandir is also a well preserved example of traditional Hindu Temple architecture. Its design is non-conventional for this region. This stone deepmaal is located besides the Nandi mandap. It is a square shaped and about 5 m high. The shaft has square projections at regular intervals to keep oil lamps. (Photo no.016)</p>

2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location: 73°07'54.22" E, 18°51'24.78" N</p> <p>Apte, an inland village on the banks of Patalganga river is located approximately 20 km to the south of Panvel on the southern foothills of Karnala bird sanctuary. The Apte village is approximately 4 km to the east of NH17 Mumbai - Goa highway and is divided into the north and south sector by the Apte - Rasayani road.</p> <p>The terrain is mildly undulated and sloping towards the south to the Patalganga river. The village has pockets of dense settlements with some natural vegetation. The built environment generally consists of G+1 residential development. Agricultural land surrounds the village on its southwest side and the village abuts the Karnala bird sanctuary forest on its Northwest side. River Patalganga flows on the south of the village forming its southern boundary.</p> <p>Agriculture is the traditional occupation of this village. Recently large and small scale industries have emerged in the surrounding areas which provide an alternative and more lucrative means of livelihood. The village population has increased exponentially which has lead to redevelopment of residences at a scale which is insensitive to traditional architecture and has already altered the visual character of the village.</p> <p>The Shiv Mandir is a part of the Apte pond precinct, located on the eastern bank of the pond opposite Joshi Aali, next to the Ganesh Mandir.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>A(arc) - The Deccan architectural style dome shikhar shows strong influence of Islamic architecture. This type of temples built during the 18th century, are a fusion of the traditional Hindu temple architecture and provincial Deccan architectural style.</p> <p>A (cul) - The cultural significance of the mandir in the nearby region makes it necessary to preserve it.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(cul)
2.12	Recommended Grade	I

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Garbhagruha is approx 12 m high including shikhar.		
3.02	No. of Floors	Single storey structure		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	<p>The garbhagruha is constructed as load bearing structure in coursed, dressed black basalt stone masonry in Deccan architectural style. The square shaped Garbhagruha is approx 5 m x 5 m.</p> <p>The sabhamandap on its east is constructed in load bearing brick masonry. It measures approximately 7 m x 5 m. The sabhamandap has a teakwood framed structure complete with intricately carved wooden supporting brackets and carved stone bases.</p>	<p>The stone masonry of garbhagruha is intact but has weathered over the period. Formation algae and moss can be observed on external facades. This represents water retention in masonry. Hence load bearing stone masonry might have become weak internally.</p> <p>The wooden structural system of sabhagruha also shows signs of water retention. Wooden posts embedded in walls have decayed and swelled owing to water retention. It is also causing salt formation on the surface of wooden posts.</p>	Major Repair
3.04	Plinth	<p>The plinth is in coursed dressed black basalt stone masonry approximately 0.90 m high with simple dressed stone steps on the eastern side of sabhamandap.</p> <p>The garbhagruha plinth is higher than sabhamandap plinth by 0.15 m. The plinth has decorative mouldings at its base and top.</p>	<p>The stone plinth is intact but is heavily covered by vegetation growth. Vegetation and Ficus plant growth surrounding the plinth is harmful to structural stability of plinth and walls resting on the plinth. Dislodging of stones is observed on eastern surface of the plinth.</p> <p>The bottom moulding is not visible due vegetation growth; however, top moulding has broken edges.</p>	Major Repair

3.05	Walls	<p>Walls of the garbhagruha are constructed in coursed, dressed black basalt stone masonry. The walls are internally finished in lime plaster.</p> <p>East wall of the garbhagruha separates garbhagruha and sabhamandap. Sabhamandap is a semi-open space which has built walls only on two sides. The north and south sides have lime plastered brick walls with the wooden posts embedded regular intervals. Eastern side has open colonnade. Walls of sabhamandap are built with specifically sized bricks bonded with lime mortar. The brick work of these walls is exquisite due to its workmanship, use of high density wire cut bricks arranged in stretcher bond and consistent thickness of mortar.</p>	<p>Stone walls of garbhagruha appear to be in intact condition however, aging, moss formation, water retention and salt formation are signs of the internal damage to the walls.</p> <p>The joints between brick wall and wooden posts have opened up at few places. The external plaster has completely washed away and only traces can be seen on southern wall.</p> <p>Extensive moss and algae formation have defiled the wall surface. Southern wall is mainly damaged due to its exposure to heavy rains.</p>	Major Repair
3.06	Floors	<p>The flooring of garbhagruha is made up of dressed black basalt stone.</p> <p>The present floor finish of sabhamandap is of IPS.</p>	<p>Flooring of garbhagruha has weathered extensively.</p> <p>Due to lack of regular maintenance, flooring of sabhamandap has cracked and chipped off at several places exposing rammed soil the plinth.</p>	Major Repair
3.07	Stairs	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	<p>Door: The garbhagruha has solid teakwood double shutter door. This 0.9 m wide hand carved door has traditional wooden locking system. It can be observed that details were executed meticulously. Each shutter has three 6 inches wide planks that are braced together with solid wood rails. For each shutter, three rails are placed at intervals of 15 inches from each other. Top rails, bottom rails, mid rails and stiles are all carved in the same manner and are of same size. These have auspicious floral motif carved on its surface. The chamfered ledges, the rounded corners and the traditional fixings such as metal knockers, pegs, and bolts enhance the look of this door. Shutters are fixed to the solid wood frames flanked by simple stone architrave. The traditional ganeshpatti is carved at the centre of the architrave. (photo no.000)</p>	<p>Teakwood door is in good condition but is painted with abominable oil paint. Regular maintenance is lacking and strong anti-termite treatment is not provided.</p>	Major Repair
3.09	Roof	<p>Garbhagruha is roofed with a domed shikhar, corbelled in stone and finished externally in brick and lime plaster.</p> <p>The garbhagruha shikhar is a fluted onion shaped dome. This dome rests on an octagonal shaped drum. Each face of this drum has a decorative niche or devali with idols in it. The eight edges of the drum rise as small minarets ending in cupolas with small fluted bulbous dome and rows of petals at the base. Walls of the garbhagruha are protected by stone cornice at eaves level. The cornice is topped by 1 m high frieze. For the garbhagruha, this frieze has embellishment in lime plaster. The dome further culminates in an onion shaped fluted dome with rows of petals at the base in lime plaster. It is topped by conical finials in lime.</p> <p>The original roof of the sabhamandap was burnt in fire and presently only its traces can be observed.</p> <p>Sabhamandap has gable roof finished with corrugated galvanised iron sheets. The roof is supported by metal tubular sections. These tubular sections rest on wooden framed structure of the sabhamandap.</p>	<p>Shikhar of the garbhagruha appears to be in stable condition but has not been cleaned in many years. Hence extensive Ficus plant growth, dry moss and lichen growth has engulfed the dome.</p> <p>Roots of this vegetation growth are damaging the intricacy of shikhar. Vegetation growth will cause increase in water retention in dome masonry which will eventually result in dislodging in the brick lining.</p> <p>Sabhamandap roof looks incongruent to the domed shikhar of the garbhagruha. Aging and decayed wooden structural system of sabhamandap is incapable of taking load of contemporary roof. Pointed axial load of tubular sections will cause bulging and buckling in the wooden columns.</p> <p>Also, this existing roof system is not sufficient to protect semi-open sabhamandap and its deteriorating brick walls.</p>	Major Repair

3.10	Articulation	<p>The Mandir has interesting articulation features such as:</p> <p>Slender fluted teakwood columns, typical of Maratha style with decorative black basalt stone base, intricately carved wooden capitals and brackets.</p> <p>Devalis (niches) idols, lamps, etc. These devlis are of multi-foliated arch shaped. They are finished with fine limed stucco work.</p> <p>Decorative relief works (also in multi-foliated arch shape) adorn internal and external facades of the sabhamandap's walls. This decorative work is accomplished in lime plaster.</p> <p>Rows of petals at the base of bulbous dome of shikhar; Decorative stone mouldings for plinth etc.</p>	<p>Intricate wood work is deteriorating due to lack of maintenance.</p> <p>The wood work has been painted with incongruent oil paint. The level of intricacy of carvings is diminishing due to thick layers of paint.</p> <p>Layers of dust have accumulated on external frieze work.</p> <p>Attempts of repair in cement have defaced the decorative work.</p>	Major Repair
3.11	Finishes	<p>External: Dressed coursed black basalt stone masonry wall; Lime plastered dome.</p> <p>Internal: Lime plastered finished walls; stone corbelled dome internally.</p>	Lime plaster is falling apart due to weathering and Ficus plant roots penetrating in masonry and finishes of both domes and cupolas.	Major Repair
3.12	Furniture	None	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	The Mandir, Nandi mandap and deepmal is located in a rectangular plot. The plot boundary is enclosed by a compound wall. Approximate 3 m high and 0.6 m thick compound wall is constructed with random stone masonry and is lime plastered. (photo no.004)	<p>The compound wall is in derelict condition. The upper part of the wall has collapsed at multiple places.</p> <p>Heavy growth of dry moss has covered both surfaces of compound wall.</p>	Ruin
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	<p>Nandi mandap: It measures approx. 3 m x 3 m and 4 m in height is located on the eastern front of the Mandir. It comprises of a brick canopy structure capped with a decorative lime plastered dome shikhar with arch openings on all its four sides. The dome of Nandi mandap is similar to that of the main temple. A stone Nandi idol sits inside it on a stone plinth about 0.75 high. (Photo no. 013, 015, 017,018).</p> <p>Deepmal: It is located besides the Nandi mandap. It is constructed in stone masonry and is lime plastered. It is a square shaped and about 5 m high. Its design is non-conventional for this region. The shaft has six continuous square projections at regular intervals to keep oil lamps. These projections are embellished with drapery like design pattern. (Photo no.016)</p>	<p>Structurally the Nandi mandap appears to be in stable condition but its dome and plinth is heavily engulfed by vegetation growth. Vegetation growth around the plinth and dome can cause structural damage in near future.</p> <p>The top most conical piece of the bulbous dome is missing. Out of four decorative corner pieces around the dome only one has survived.</p> <p>The thick lime plaster on its piers and the dome is severely damaged yet it has managed to sustain. Dust stains and marks of surface runoff, moss growth have defaced lime plaster of the Nandi mandap.</p> <p>Lime plastered Deepmaal is also facing the problem of vegetation and dry moss growth. Plinth of this Deepmaal is not clearly visible owing to heavy vegetation growth.</p> <p>Both, Nandi mandap and Deepmaal are in desuetude.</p>	Major Repair
3.15	Lighting	Natural, artificial light inside Mandir	None	Minor Repair
3.16	Ventilation	Natural	None	Good
3.17	Electricity	MSEB	None	Minor Repair
3.18	Water Supply	Water required for rituals is procured from the nearby pond.	None	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Garbhagruha walls have traditional arrangements for drainage of water used for rituals.	The outlet is blocked and not in active use.	Minor Repair
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	Not applicable	-

3.21	Incongruent Transformation	A.C. sheets used for roof covering of sabhagruha look incongruent with traditional shikhar of garbhagruha of the Mandir. Form: Unaltered original form. Structure: The roof is replaced with AC corrugated .
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	Shiv Mandir premises in Apte are not very well maintained. The premises are in ruined condition due to neglect.
3.23	Overall Condition	Major Repair

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Forest zone F
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The Mandir premises are not properly secured. Decoratively carved balck basalt stones are prone to vandalism or theft. Neglect can alter proofs of historic significance of the structure. The mandir may lose its architectural value due incongruous additions / alterations. Excessive weed / vegetative growth may damage the structure.
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Indian Architecture (Islamic Period) by Percy Brown, published by Taraporevala's in 1964.
	WebSites	None
	Persons	The Mandir pujari and residents of Apte Village provided with oral history and local information about the Shiv Mandir and its surroundings.



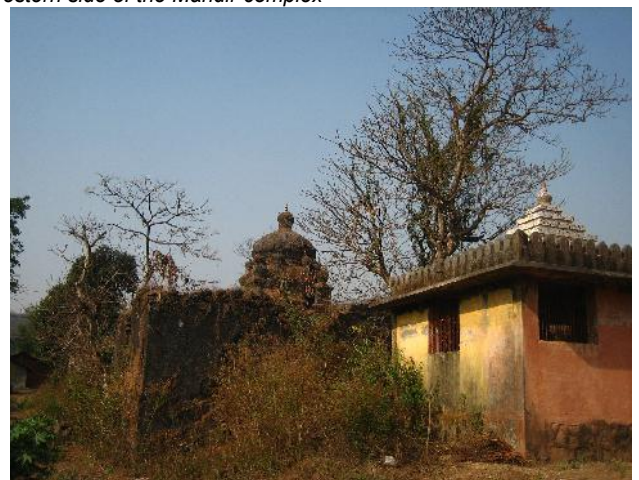
Google location map



001 Western side of the Mandir complex



002 South East view of Shiv Mandir and Nandi mandap



003 South West view



004 Compound wall ruins with the entrance gate



005 South side view



006 East view of the sabhamandap



007 Wooden framework in the sabhamandap



008 Wooden column



009 Decorative wooden bracket



010 Decorative wooden beam and bracket



011 Wooden trellis work



012 Decorative lime stucco

116-P-Apte-01b-Shiv Mandir

Plate C



013 South East view of Nandi mandap



014 West view of the mandap from Mandir



015 South West view of Nandi mandap



016 Deepmaal in front of Shiv Mandir



017 Shikhar of Nandi mandap



018 Nandi idol

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 116-P-Apte-01c-Apte Pond

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	116-P-Apte-01c-Apte Pond
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Panvel
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Apte
	Identification	116 P Apte 01c Apte Pond
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Pa-NA-NA-Ap-116_P_Apte_01c_Pond
1.04	CS No	NA
1.05	Street Name 1	Apte - Rasayani road
1.06	Street Name 2	Internal village street
1.07	Area / Locality	Apte village
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Shiv and Ganesh Mandirs on the banks of the pond
1.09	Pin Code	410206
1.10	Current Owner	Collector, Raigad District
1.11	Type of Owner	Local Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	NA
1.13	Current Use	Water body for domestic & cultural use
1.14	Type of Use	Recreational, religious and domestic
1.15	Age	Not known
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 15,000 Sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	15,000 Sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	IE
1.20	Brief Detail	The pond is at the centre of the northern part of Apte gaathan. This natural water body is roughly circular in shape and is surrounded by natural vegetation, residential properties and religious structures.
1.21	Date of Recording	2009-11-10

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Not known
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	NA
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Unaltered form
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Not known
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Religious and cultural water body.

2.06	Historical Significance	<p>Raigad district, within and beyond MMR boundaries, has a large number of natural water bodies - lakes, ponds, tanks, wells and step-wells.</p> <p>It seems that the rainwater and surface water conservation has been a tradition of this region. This could be due to low groundwater availability or salinity concerns in the coastal villages and swift run-off during the monsoon months due to steep terrain. This trend of preserving natural water bodies and constructing new ones seems to have originated during the Peshwa period as part of socio-political responsibilities. Later this trend continued during the British rule and almost vanished post-Independence.</p> <p>Considering the global water shortage and struggles of today, these water bodies need to be protected and revived. Thus the Apte pond is an integral part of this water conservation legacy of Raigad district.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>Most of the water bodies in rural areas were mostly associated with religious and cultural buildings. They were an integral part of the rituals, traditions and folklore. Such water bodies need to be preserved not only for their ecological & environmental value but also as integral elements of the built surroundings. These water bodies were also witness to social change through history.</p> <p>Customs and stories make it sacrosanct, thus maintaining a tangible link between the community and the natural world around it.</p> <p>These water bodies also support the indigenous flora - fauna and play an important role in nature conservation. They are also one of the scenic places in the villages and have high recreation value through generations.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>Establishing any human settlement near a water source has been an ancient practice in India, which was also adopted in the Deccan by Marathas. During 16th century and even before that, main occupation of the majority population was farming and these farms were spread around the main village. It is also observed that the villages were generally settled on the bank or nearer to a river or any water stream. Farming was mainly depending upon the rainfall and cultivation was on the lakes, pond and wells. The Maratha rulers used to encourage people for digging wells at their lands and also funded for creating public water bodies and reservoirs. These were called in Marathi as 'Gav Tale'. Examples of such village lakes and ponds are found in majority of villages situated in the Konkan belt.</p> <p>Apte pond is similar natural water body located in Apte village. This natural water body is roughly circular in shape. It ad-measures approx. 1 hectare and about 5 m deep. It is surrounded by patches of natural vegetation, residential properties and religious structures. (photo no.001,002,003).</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location: 73°07'51.94" E, 18°51'25.12" N</p> <p>Apte village is located approximately 20 km to the south of Panvel on the southern foothills of Karnala bird sanctuary. The village is approximately 4 km to the east of NH17 Mumbai -Goa highway and is divided into the north and south sector by the Apte - Rasayani road.</p> <p>The terrain is mildly undulated and sloping towards the south to the Patalganga river. The village has pockets of dense settlements with some natural vegetation. The built environment generally consists of G+1 residential development. Agricultural land surrounds the village on its southwest side and the village abuts the Karnala bird sanctuary forest on its NE side. River Patalganga flows on the south of the village.</p> <p>Agriculture is the traditional occupation of this village. Recently large and small scale industries have emerged in the surrounding areas which provide an alternative and more lucrative means of livelihood. The village population has increased exponentially which has lead to redevelopment of residences at a scale which is not sensitive to traditional architecture and has already altered the visual character of the village.</p> <p>The pond is located at the centre of the northern part of Apte gaathan.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>I (sce), natural heritage - A natural water body fed with live springs and surrounded by indigenous vegetation add to the natural beauty of the place creating a distinct waterfront area for cultural activity and recreation.</p> <p>The tank is an example of traditional water conservation strategy. It is important element of service infrastructure for the community. The natural terrestrial and aquatic flora and fauna provides value additions to its heritage character. Such waterbodies help conservation of biodiversity in the region.</p> <p>The water tanks are rain water catchments and help in maintaining the ground water table and recharging of the village wells. They help in improvement of micro climate of the region and help peripheral agriculture / horticulture.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	I(sce)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IE

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Approx. 5 to 6 m deep		
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	Ganesh Mandir and Shiv Mandir are located on the eastern banks of the pond.	The pond and temples together have a sacred identity for the village. But development pressures being high it can cause threat to this serene environment.	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	Natural springs in the lake and rainwater during the rainy season.	If not maintained the excessive weed growth could kill the water body.	Major Repair
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	None	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Form: Unaltered form Structure: Not applicable Articulation & Finishes: Not applicable		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The tank is poorly maintained.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Forest zone F
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The tank is regularly used for cleaning activities (washing clothes, vehicles, etc) and religious activities (Idol immersion) thus causing pollution within the aquatic ecosystem and also surrounding natural vegetation. It may be lost under the development pressure.
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	None
	WebSites	None
	Persons	None



Google location map



001 South East view



002 View from the Mandir complex



003 View from Joshi ali

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 116-P-Apte-04-Water Supply System

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	116-P-Apte-04-Water Supply System
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Panvel
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Apte
	Identification	116 P Apte 04 Water Supply System
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Pa-NA-NA-Ap-116_P_Apte_04_Water_Supply_System
1.04	CS No	81
1.05	Street Name 1	Abuts the main Rasayani - Apte Road
1.06	Street Name 2	NA
1.07	Area / Locality	Apte village
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Runs parallel to Apte-Rasayani road.
1.09	Pin Code	410206
1.10	Current Owner	Grampanchayat
1.11	Type of Owner	Local Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	NA
1.13	Current Use	Not in use
1.14	Type of Use	Amenity
1.15	Age	Approximately 150 years old
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approx 100 sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Ruin
1.19	Grade	I
1.20	Brief Detail	The water supply system comprising of a series stone masonry water reservoirs arranged one below the other and thus supplying water to Apte village. It is one of its kind unique example. These reservoirs are located on the western outskirts of Apte village and run parallel to Apte-Rasayani road.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-03-17

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Mid -19th century
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	NA
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	NA
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Not known
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	For supplying water to the village from a small dam located just above the western outskirts of the village.

2.06	Historical Significance	<p>This unique water supply system is proof of how various water storage systems were planned in the bygone years.</p> <p>This water storage system is one of such infrastructural constructions which may have been used in the later half of 19th century. Though not of major historical landmark, it is a fairly good example of technological development in this region during the bygone years.</p> <p>Hence it is a prominent historical footprint in the architectural history of Panvel and other parts of this coastal region.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>Water supply system designed for village community use must have had immense socio-cultural importance when it was active.</p> <p>Considering the water shortage of present times, these water storage bodies need to be protected and revived. Hence it needs to be preserved for its cultural significance.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>A distinct water supply system comprising of a main open / partially covered stone channel. (Photo no.001 and 002) originating from a small dam on the village outskirts and cascading into a rectangular dressed black basalt stone reservoir. Water from this main reservoir would cascade into a series of open stone reservoirs. Each reservoir was meant for a specific domestic function. The first for drinking, the second for washing etc. The last reservoir was reserved as a drinking water trough for animals.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location : 73°07'45.47" E, 18°51'19.28" N</p> <p>Apte an inland village on the banks of Patalganga river is located approximately 20 km to the south of Panvel on the southern foothills of Karnala Fort / bird sanctuary. The Apte village is approximately 4 km to the east of NH17 Mumbai - Goa highway and is divided into the north and south sector by the Apte - Rasayani Road.</p> <p>The terrain gradually slopes towards the south to the Patalganga river. The village has numerous pockets of dense settlements with patches of natural vegetation. Agricultural land surrounds the village on its southwest side and the village abuts the Karnala bird sanctuary forest on its northwest side. River Patalganga flows on the south of the village forming its southern boundary.</p> <p>Agriculture had been the traditional occupation of this village. However a lot of large and small scale industries have been operational in the surrounding areas for a while. This provides an alternative means of livelihood to the local population. The village population has increased exponentially which has led to redevelopment of residences which is not sensitive to traditional architecture and has already altered the visual character of the village.</p> <p>The water supply system is located on the western outskirts of Apte village and runs parallel to Apte-Rasayani road.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>It is one of its kind and is a remnant of a unique water supply system which was one of the major sources of water supply to the village. Though abandoned now it should be preserved for its uniqueness in construction and as an example of public utility structures from the past century</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(cul),H(tec)
2.12	Recommended Grade	I

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Retaining walls of approx 5 m depth from the ground.		
3.02	No. of Floors	NA		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	The water reservoirs are built in load bearing stone masonry.	The stone masonry is in ruined condition but intact.	Ruin
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	Canals constructed in dressed black basalt stone masonry bund walls of 0.6 m ht above ground level. The rectangular reservoirs are also constructed in dressed black basalt coursed masonry retaining walls of an approx depth of 5 m. (Photo no. 005,006,007)	The canal bund walls still exist. The reservoir walls are intact but the peripheral walls are destroyed.	Ruin
3.06	Floors	Black basalt stone paved base of the reservoir.	The stone paving has weathered considerably.	Ruin
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	Walls - Exposed dressed black basalt stone masonry externally and internally with lime pointing. (Photo no. 001, 004, 005, 007)	In ruined condition	Ruin
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	None	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	The Water was supplied through the stone canals till the reservoirs	The complete network of reservoirs is in ruins.	Ruin
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Spout openings are provided on the internal face of the reservoir walls to allow overflow of the water. (refer photo no.006,007)	The complete network of reservoirs is in ruins.	Ruin
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Form: Unaltered form Structure: Unaltered Articulation & Finishes:NA		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	All the stone reservoirs are in ruined condition		
3.23	Overall Condition	Ruin		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Forest zone F
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	Unsecured premises- The structure is in distress due to neglect. It may vanish due to the development pressure.
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	None
	WebSites	None
	Persons	None



Google Location Map



001 Water channel from South West side



002 Water channel



003 First water reservoir / tank and the water channel behind it



004 First water reservoir / tank



005 Internal view of the second water reservoir / tank

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 120-P-Barapada-03-Datta Mandir

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	120-P-Barapada-03-Datta Mandir
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Panvel
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Barapada
	Identification	120 P Barapada 03 Datta Mandir
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Pa-NA-NA-Ba-120_P_Barapada_03_Datta_Mandir
1.04	CS No	Gaothan
1.05	Street Name 1	Off NH17 a village street leading to the south of the village.
1.06	Street Name 2	Foot track through the village settlements.
1.07	Area / Locality	Outskirts of Barapada village
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	NA
1.09	Pin Code	410206
1.10	Current Owner	Abandoned
1.11	Type of Owner	Abandoned
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Informal Occupancy
1.13	Current Use	Abandoned place of worship
1.14	Type of Use	Religious
1.15	Age	Approximately 250 years old
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 100 Sq.m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 25 Sq.m
1.18	Condition of building	Ruin
1.19	Grade	IIB
1.20	Brief Detail	<p>Datta Mandir is an example of traditional architectural style for temple construction in Raigad district influenced by Deccan style of temple architecture.</p> <p>The Mandir is in a ruined state without any roof. Only the stone walls and stone plinth are remaining. The Mandir is a square shaped stone masonry structure. It comprises of a single enclosure without any separate garbhagruha or sabhamandap. The ruined structure showcases all typical features of the Deccan temple architecture.</p>
1.21	Date of Recording	2009-11-12

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	The Datta Mandir was built in approximately mid 18th century.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	None

2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Datta Mandir
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Place of worship
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>The temples built in Kalyan subhedari of Peshwa regime were of Deccan architectural style. Local patrons such as Subhedars, Savkars, etc. commissioned various types of religious & socio-cultural architecture, while adding local flavour in terms of construction technology and materials.</p> <p>Though not a major historical landmark, Datta Mandir is a fairly good example of the traditional Deccan style of stone masonry temple architecture and hence is a prominent historical footprint in the architectural history of this region.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>Datta Upasana (worship) has been in existence in India since ages. But it was promoted more strongly among masses in the early part of 15th century in the backdrop of Muslim Regimes, mainly to unify the Shaivas and Vaishnavas. With the patronage of the then rulers, Datta Upasana became popular and developed into a cult form known as Datta Sampraday. It's presence is mostly seen in Maharashtra and some parts of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. Hence Datta mandir is a common feature of the villages in Maharashtra.</p> <p>The Datta Mandir in Barapada is abandoned and in ruins today. But its cultural significance in the nearby region and its unique architectural style makes it necessary to preserve it even in ruined condition.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>Indo-Islamic architecture flourished in the Deccan provinces according to the influence of the architecture of that particular region, the material available and the aesthetic ideas of the rulers. Gradually its influence was also seen in the religious structures. This Deccan-provincial architectural style evolved in the Deccan region from 14 century to 17th century. This style reached its summit in Maharashtra during Peshwa Period.</p> <p>The ruined walls of the Datta Mandir at Barapada showcase distinct Deccan architectural features such as arched niches, decorative architraves around door openings, umbra (threshold), floral relief work, devalis (niche shrines), konadas (corner wall niches for keeping oil lamps), niche windows, decorative plinth moulding etc. Even in the distressed condition the Mandir retains its architectural splendour.</p> <p>The Mandir is a square shaped structure (approx. 5 m x 5 m in plan) constructed in finely dressed and carved black basalt stone masonry (photo no.001,002). The structure has traditional decorative features of Deccan temple architecture such as the stone architrave around the entrance doorway, umbra (threshold), konadas/devalis (wall niches for keeping oil lamps), niche windows, Ganesh patti (small stone carved Ganesh idol at top centre of entrance door frame) and decorative stone plinth (Photo no.002, 003,004,007). The stone courses are set in a defined manner and the stone courses on the four corners of the enclosure project out slightly, giving a defined character to the structure (Photo no.003, 006). The roof is collapsed. The ruined walls are of approximately 3 m high above the plinth. The finely dressed stone plinth is approx. 0.75 high and has decorative stone moulding running along the total periphery of the structure. (Photo no.009)</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location: 73°05'21.20" E, 18°51'13.47" N</p> <p>Barapada is an inland village located approximately 14 km to the south of Panvel on the Mumbai Goa highway NH17. The village is off the NH17 on its west side by approximately 700 m</p> <p>It is located on the southern foothills of the hill range dividing Panvel and Uran. The terrain is primarily flat but rises up gradually towards the west. The village consists of a main central settlement and some satellite settlements such as numerous padas surrounded by agricultural land and natural vegetation. Karnavati river flows on the east of the village. A small bridge over the river connects the village with NH17.</p> <p>Although picturesque the village doesn't attract any outside settlers. Yet The village population has increased exponentially which has lead to redevelopment of residences at a scale which is not sensitive to traditional architecture and has already altered the visual character of the village. The traditional occupation of its residents is agriculture. A calm unhurried lifestyle is still seen in the character of this village.</p> <p>The Datta Mandir is located on the village outskirts and is 150 m to the southwest of Barapada zilla parishad Primary school. A pathway through village settlements and some dense vegetation leads to the ruined mandir.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	A(Cul) - A shrine maintaining its original form and character. It is partially active and in worship and forms an integral part of the local culture.
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(cul)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IIB

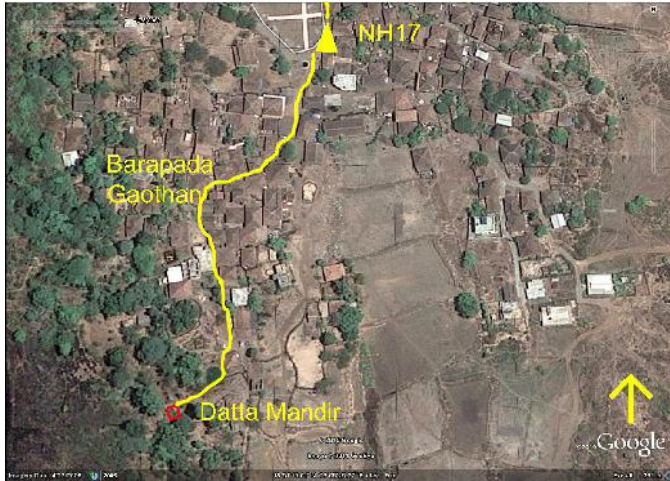
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	The ruined walls are approximately 3 m high.		
3.02	No. of Floors	Single storey structure		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	The Mandir is a square shaped shrine (5 m X 5 m in plan) designed in Deccan architectural style and constructed as load bearing structure in coursed, finely dressed black basalt stone masonry.	The Mandir is totally in dilapidated condition and is covered with Ficus plants and other vegetation growth.	Ruin
3.04	Plinth	The plinth is in coursed dressed black basalt stone masonry approximately 0.75 m high with simple dressed stone steps at the main entrance. The plinth has decorative moulding at its top.	The stone plinth is in major distress and totally covered by dense vegetation.	Ruin
3.05	Walls	The walls of the Mandir are constructed in coursed, dressed black basalt stone masonry set in a defined manner and the corner stone courses project out slightly, giving a defined character to the structure (Photo no.003, 006) The ruined walls are approximately 3 m high.	Stone walls appear to be in intact condition. But aging, weathering of the stone surface layer, moss formation, and heavy vegetation growth have made the walls structurally weak.	Ruin
3.06	Floors	The Mandir flooring is made up of dressed black basalt stone.	Flooring has weathered extensively due to lack of regular maintenance. It is covered with vegetation growth.	Ruin
3.07	Stairs	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-
3.08	Openings	Doors: Main Door: The main entrance door of the Mandir located on the east face is 1.5 m wide and 2.2 m high. It has a decorative stone architrave with a Ganesh patti and threshold. The door opening is flanked by two decorative stone niches. Subsidiary Doors: Located on the south face of Mandir, the door is a simple opening 1.5 m wide and 2.2 m high. It is flanked by simple stone niches. Windows: The Mandir has no windows.	The main entrance opening has weathered considerably.	Ruin
3.09	Roof	No part of roofing system is existing.	The roof has collapsed.	Ruin
3.10	Articulation	The Mandir has articulation features typical of the Maratha temple architecture such as: Finely carved stone architrave around the entrance doorway; Ganesh patti (Small stone carved Ganesh idol at top centre of entrance door frame); Umbra (threshold); Devalis (niches) for lamps; Stone mouldings for plinth.	Vegetation growth has affected intricacy of decorative features. Stone carving on the architrave has weathered considerably. Due to lack of maintenance, the bas relief work of the devalis has lost its intricacy.	Ruin
3.11	Finishes	External: Dressed coursed black basalt stone masonry wall. Internal: Dressed coursed black basalt stone masonry wall.	The dressed stone walls have weathered considerably due to lack of maintenance.	Major Repair
3.12	Furniture	None	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	None	-
3.16	Ventilation	Natural	None	-
3.17	Electricity	None	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	None	Not applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	None	Not applicable	-

3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Form: Unaltered original form Structure: Original Mandir structure is unaltered but in a ruined state. Articulation & Finishes: The stone articulation features and finishes of the Mandir are unaltered but are in a ruined state.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	Overall the Datta Mandir is in a poor condition.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Ruin		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Green zone G-1
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	Unsecured premises - The structure is in distress due to neglect. This may become a victim of vandalism due to lack of protection. The vegetation and Ficus plant growth on the ruins are destroying the structure.
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	None
	WebSites	None
	Persons	Bhalaram Gavati, Unus Akadir Dalvi and other local residents residents of Barapada Village provided with oral history and local information about the Datta Mandir



Google location map



001 North East view of Datta Mandir ruins



002 Main entrance façade on East



003 South facade



004 North side of the entrance wall



005 Ruined stone carving on the architrave



006 Projected architrave door frame



007 Door frame architrave



008 Ganesh idol on the architrave



009 Floral moulding of the stone plinth



010 Surroundings of the Mandir

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 127-P-Bhokarpada-01-Khareshwar Mandir Complex

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	127-P-Bhokarpada-01-Khareshwar Mandir Complex
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Panvel
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Bhokarpada
	Identification	127 P Bhokarpada 01 Khareshwar Mandir Complex
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Pa-NA-NA-Bh-127_P_Bhokarpada_01_Khareshwar_Mandir_Complex
1.04	CS No	64
1.05	Street Name 1	Off NH4 through Bhokarpada village
1.06	Street Name 2	Foot track from the village
1.07	Area / Locality	Outskirts of Bhokarpada village
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	NA
1.09	Pin Code	410206
1.10	Current Owner	Freehold
1.11	Type of Owner	Trust
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Community
1.13	Current Use	Worship
1.14	Type of Use	Religious
1.15	Age	177 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 3,000 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 324 sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Major Repair
1.19	Grade	IIA
1.20	Brief Detail	<p>Khareshwar Mandir is an example of traditional architectural style for temple construction in Raigad district influenced by provincial Deccan style and regional domestic architecture prevalent in the Konkan region. The Mandir complex reflects traditional approach towards usage of religious centres of the village.</p> <p>The Khareshwar Mandir complex comprises of the Mandir, a deepmaal and a water tank (Kalyani or Pushkarni) arranged in a linear series along the east west axis.</p> <p>The Mandir comprises of the garbhagruha in Deccan temple architectural style surrounded by the enveloping structure in regional domestic style. The dome shaped shikhar of the garbhagruha shows all typical features of the Deccan architecture. Its form is of provincial Deccan style and embellishments to the form are of typical Hindu temple architecture.</p>
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-03-16

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	The Mandir complex was built in 1834.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	1834
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	The original stone flooring in the corridors is replaced with Kota stone tiles. The original lime plaster of the walls is replaced with cement plaster and distemper paint.
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Khareshwar Mandir
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Worship
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>Provincial Islamic Architectural style developed during the Bahamani period influenced future architectural styles in Peninsular India. Deccan architectural style developed from provincial Islamic architectural style with strong Maratha features & became especially prevalent during Peshwa period. Some notable examples of this style are found in Pune region. This provincial Deccan style reached its summit in Maharashtra during Peshwa Period. The temples built in Kalyan Subhedari and nearby coastal regions during the Peshwa regime were of Deccan architectural style.</p> <p>Local patrons such as Subhedars, Savkars, etc. commissioned various types of religious & socio-cultural architecture, while adding local flavour in terms of construction technology and materials.</p> <p>Mandir Complex (Deul wadi) along with water bodies was also a distinctive feature of such religious architecture built by the Maratha rulers and patrons. It acted as the centre for all community activities. Examples of such temple complexes built either by the Jahgirdar or by the villagers can be observed in majority of villages situated in the Konkan belt.</p> <p>Khareshwar Mandir complex is one of such examples. Though not of major historical landmark, due to its architectural character the Mandir complex has prominent historical significance in the local history of Bhokarpada and other parts of this coastal region.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>Religious buildings (mandirs, masjid, synagogue etc.) are important socio-cultural institutions in the Indian subcontinent. They are also scio-political statements of the times when they were built.</p> <p>The Khareshwar Mandir along with adjacent tank and surroundings must have been the hub of socio-cultural life of Bhokarpada village and its neighbourhood.</p> <p>The complex today is almost neglected and falling in disrepair. Sensitive conservation of complex will ensure revival of its cultural identity.</p>

2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>Indo-Islamic architecture flourished in the Deccan provinces according to the influence of the architecture of that particular region, the material available and the aesthetic ideas of the rulers. Gradually its influence was also seen in the religious structures. This Deccan-provincial architectural style evolved in the Deccan region from 14 century to 17th century. This style reached its summit in Maharashtra during Peshwa Period. The Mandirs built during the 18th century, are a fusion of the traditional Hindu temple architecture and provincial Deccan architectural style. The dome shaped shikhar in Khareshwar Mandir shows strong influence of this provincial Deccan architecture.</p> <p>Mandir Complex along with water bodies is a distinctive feature of Indian culture. It is the centre for all community activities. Such complexes are found commonly in the villages of Maharashtra and the style of planning and construction varies as per the region. The Khareshwar Mandir complex is one such fairly preserved example of similar complexes prevalent in the Konkan coastal belt. It comprises of the main Mandir, a deepmaal and a water tank (Kalyani or Pushkarni) arranged in a linear series along the east west axis.</p> <p>The Mandir is simple and externally adheres to the simplicity of the regional domestic architecture (Photo no. 001).</p> <p>It has an unusual layout with concentrically arranged spaces, the nucleus of which is formed by the central garbhagruha. A secondary structure entirely covers the garbhagruha such that it forms the prominent component. This main structure is rectangular with sloping hipped roof and encloses the garbhagruha with a pradakshina path around it. (photo no.013). The enclosure is a single storey wooden framed structure constructed in brick masonry finished with cement plaster. The hipped, lean to roof also covers the entrance veranda to the east. The main structure covers a plinth area of approx. 18 m x 18 m (photo no.003,004).</p> <p>The garbhagruha is centrally located in the enveloping structure. It is square in shape with a dome shaped shikhar and has a single entrance on its eastern wall. This load bearing structure (approx. 5 m x 5 m in plan) is entirely constructed in coursed dressed black basalt stone masonry and has remained unaltered. Its walls are divided in three bays. The central bay on each face of the garbhagruha projects by about 0.15 m from the main wall surface (photo no.008, 013).</p> <p>The shikhara above is a dome constructed in basalt stone with corbelling from inside and finished with lime plaster from outside (photo no.008, 021). The shikhar measures about 6 m in height from the floor of the sabhamandap (photo no.006).</p> <p>The garbhagruha houses a Shivling placed at its center (photo no. 020). A corridor about 2.2 m high with lean to roof and about 3 m deep, runs around the garbhagruha in a "C" shape on its north, west and south sides. The east entrance verandah is accessed through this side corridor on the south and north sides. This verandah overlooks the water tank. (photo no.003, 004, 005, 014).</p> <p>The kalyani or pushkarini is a well preserved example of traditional Hindu Temple architecture. The kalyani at Khareshwar is similar to that found in temples of the Deccan plateau This water tank is located in the eastern half of the complex. (photo no.001, 002).</p> <p>The deepmaal in front of the Mandir is also a well preserved example of traditional Hindu Temple architecture. (photo no.005,022).</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location: 73°11'42.01" E, 18°54'35.29" N</p> <p>Bhokarpada is an inland village located at 12 km southeast of Panvel along Mumbai-Pune National Highway NH4 by 3 km. The terrain is primarily flat consisting of a singular small settlement.</p> <p>The traditional occupation of its residents is agriculture. The region has sparse natural vegetation. A calm unhurried lifestyle is a marked character of the villages in this region in contrast to the nearby urban town centres such as Panvel. However its proximity to these developing urban centres has started changing its demographic and built character. Already a large number of nearby properties are bought by outsiders from Mumbai and other cities. There is a gradual shift in the occupation of the residents of the villages from agriculture to other occupations / jobs in the nearby towns / industries etc. This vocational and economic shift has resulted in unplanned infrastructure and built development which is not sensitive to traditional architecture and has started changing the visual character of the village.</p> <p>The Khareshwar Mandir is located on an open plot surrounded by agricultural land on the northwest outskirts of Bhokarpada village.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>The Mandir has a simple and domestic look which blends with its surroundings. Its serendipitous character is revealed when you enter the temple. The internal garbhagruha structure is an intricate stone structure which is unaltered till date. It is a fairly well preserved example of the traditional style of temple architecture. Moreover such existing temples / shrines and recreational community spaces are being lost to the rapid modernisation / urbanisation process. Hence this complex is very important as one of the few surviving examples.</p> <p>A (arc) - Fairly well preserved example of the traditional style of temple architecture in the region.</p> <p>A (cul) - A untouched religious premises by years of socio- cultural evolution which forms an integral part of the local culture.</p>

2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(cul)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IIA

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

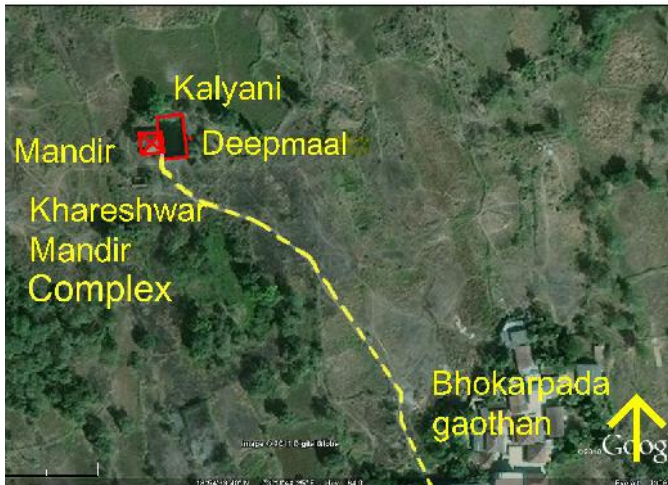
3.01	Height	Approximately 8 m till the ridge level.		
3.02	No. of Floors	Single storey structure		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	The Mandir comprises of the centrally located garbhagruha (5 m x 5 m in plan) and external enveloping structure (18 m x 18 m in plan) which forms the sabhamandap. The garbhagruha is constructed as load bearing masonry in coursed black basalt stone. The sabhamandap is a load bearing, teakwood framed structure with a 3 m wide corridor running along its north, south and west sides.	The stone masonry of garbhagruha is intact but has weathered over the period. The teakwood framework is also in a unstable state.	Major Repair
3.04	Plinth	The plinth is in coursed dressed black basalt stone masonry approximately 0.60 m high with simple dressed stone steps. Most of it is covered by the surrounding ground. the garbhagruha floor level is 0.60 m below the sabhamandap floor level.	The stone plinth is intact but its top and bottom mouldings are damaged at multiple places. Especially, top moulding has broken edges. The bottom moulding of the garbhagruha is not properly visible due to soil deposition.	Major Repair
3.05	Walls	The walls of the garbhagruha are constructed in coursed, dressed black basalt stone masonry. The sabhamandap (external envelope) is a teakwood post beam framed structure with lime plastered brick walls built in-between the wooden posts.	Garbhagruha: Stone walls of garbhagruha appear to be in intact condition however, aging, peeling of surface layer, moss formation, water retention and heavy salt formation are signs of the internal damage to the walls. External envelope structure: is The joints between brick wall and wooden posts have opened up at few places. The external plaster has completely washed away and only traces can be seen.	Major Repair
3.06	Floors	The garbhagruha flooring is made up of dressed black basalt stone. The sabhamandap flooring is made up of Kota stone tiles.	Garbhagruha: Flooring of garbhagruha has weathered extensively. External envelope structure - Due to lack of maintenance, flooring of sabhamandap has cracked and chipped off at several places.	Major Repair
3.07	Stairs	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	Doors: The main entrance door of the garbhagruha, located on the east face 2.2 m wide and 2.5 m high. It has decorative stone architrave with a Ganesh patti and decorative stone threshold. The door opening has a teakwood frame with wooden double shutters. Subsidiary Doors: Two door openings 1 m wide and 2.2 high are located on north and south sides of the verandah which lead to the side corridors. These also have teakwood frames and wooden double shutters. Windows: The gabhagruha also has no window, but has small ventilators with a decorative stone jali on the northern and southern sides.	Garbhagruha:Teak wood door is structurally in good condition but is painted with abominable oil paint. Regular maintenance is lacking. External envelope structure: The doors in the verandah are in a poor state.	Minor Repair

3.09	Roof	<p>The Sabhamandap has a hipped sloping roof made with wooden frame and is covered with Mangalore tiles. It covers the entrance verandah on the east. The side corridors have similar lean to roofs. Garbhagruha is roofed with a domed shikhar, corbelled in stone and finished externally in brick and lime plaster.</p>	<p>Garbhagruha: Shikhar of the grbhagruha appears to be in stable condition but is not cleaned regularly.</p> <p>Sabhamandap: The mangalore tiled sloping roof of the enveloping structure is in a dilapidated state.</p>	Major Repair
3.10	Articulation	<p>The Mandir has interesting articulation features such as floral relief work, chajjas, cornices, stone architrave, Umbra (threshold) and Konadas (wall niches for keeping oil lamps).</p> <p>The central horizontal course of the garbhagruha stone wall is slightly projecting out all along the periphery of the shrine. Similarly the bottom decorative stone skirting is also projecting out from the wall (photo no.008, 013).</p> <p>A decorative stone cornice runs all along the wall at the top. The main entrance door on the east face of the garbhagruha has a decorative stone architrave topped with a decorative stone relief work depicting a shikhar (photo no. 006,007,008). The east wall has decorative stone carved square shaped niches with deity idols flanking the entrance door. (photo no.006, 018,019). Traditional ornamental design patterns are painted on the lime plastered walls of the sabhamandap. (photo no016).</p> <p>The square windows on the north and south walls of the garbhagruha have intricate stone trellis work. These openings have moulding frames carved in stone (photo no. 011).</p> <p>Base of the dome depicts traditional blossoming lotus decorative relief work. Four corners of the roof have ornamental swan shaped motifs in lime plaster projecting out. Similar ornamental animal motifs adorn the frieze band at the terrace level. A stone cornice chajja runs at the top edge of the wall below the decorative frieze (photo no.008, 009, 010).</p> <p>A natural rock formation shiv linga is housed centrally in the garbhagruha with the traditional abhisek patra made of copper hanging above the shiv linga.</p> <p>An ornamental stone Nandi idol is located the verandah facing the entrance door. (photo no.015,017)</p>	<p>Garbhagruha: The stone articulation has weathered considerably. These intricate stone carved features are painted with abominable shades of oil paint. Such synthetic finishes interfere with natural breathing of the stone.</p> <p>Sabhamandap: Lime plaster is falling apart due to weathering, Thus affecting wall paintings on these walls.</p>	Minor Repair
3.11	Finishes	<p>The walls of the garbhagruha are constructed in coursed, dressed black basalt stone masonry.</p> <p>The brick walls of the sabhamandap are finished both externally and internally with lime plaster.</p>	<p>The stone surface of the Garbhagruha has weathered extensively.</p> <p>The lime plastered of the sabhamandap walls is peeling off.</p>	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	None	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	Ruins of random rubble black basalt stone masonry bund walls	In ruined state.	Major Repair

3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	<p>Deepmaal: An octagonal deepmaal with dressed black basalt stone plinth is located opposite to the eastern face of the Mandir and on the northeast corner of the Kalyani. Its plinth admeasures about 3 m x 3 m, 0.75 m high and has a decorative moulding at the top edge. The deepmaal is 5 m high and tapers slightly inwards at the top. It has stone lamp holders projecting 0.15 m away from the surface. In total the deepmaal has four columns and seven tiers. The deepmaal is topped with an octagonal carved stone capital about 0.30 m high. (photo no.005,022)</p> <p>Water tank (Kalyani or pushkarini): The rectangular Kalyani (24 m X 15 m in plan), is located in the eastern half of the complex. It is attached to the Mandir plinth on its eastern side. It is constructed in roughly dressed black basalt stone masonry. (Photo no 002). There is a straight flight of steps 3 m wide located on the northeast corner of the tank which descends about 6 m below the ground level. A continuous stone coping 0.75 m wide runs along the outer profile of the tank forming its curbing at the surrounding ground level (photo no.001).</p> <p>Ruins of some ancillary structures are located in the vicinity of the Mandir complex.</p>	<p>Over all stone masonry of Deepmaal is in intact condition. Stones of the plinth appear to be weathered due to age. The octagonal stone capital is broken.</p> <p>The stone masonry of the Kalyani is intact but has weathered considerably.</p>	Major Repair
3.15	Lighting	Natural, artificial light	None	-
3.16	Ventilation	Natural	None	-
3.17	Electricity	MSEB	None	-
3.18	Water Supply	Natural spring and rain water collected in the Kalyani.	Lack of maintenance has spoiled and contaminated the water.	Major Repair
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	None	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	<p>Form: Unaltered original form</p> <p>Structure Unaltered original structure</p> <p>Articulation & Finishes: Unaltered</p>		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The Mandir complex is in a neglected state.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Major Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Urbanisable Zone-U1
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The Khareshwar Mandir complex is within Bhokarpada gaothan limits and hence the redevelopment pressure will be high. Already an upcoming industrial setup and a residential complex has started enveloping the mandir premises.
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	<p>Raigad Zillyacha Itihaas by Arvind Kulkarni. Asiatic Library (M-954.79, Kulk-Raig, 205978)</p> <p>Kolaba District -Directory of Public Trusts, 1950) 115010 360-6 Bom (5431) (Mumbai Univ Lib, Fort)</p>
	WebSites	None
	Persons	None



Google Location Map



001 East view of the garbhagruha



002 North East view showing the water tank (Kalyani/Pushkarni)



003 East view of the Mandir



004 South West view of the Mandir



005 East view of the complex



006 External view of the garbhagruha



007 Decorative stone relief work above the garbhagruha entrance



008 Decorative parapet of the garbhagruha



009 Decorative parapet of the garbhagruha



010 Parapet of the garbhagruha



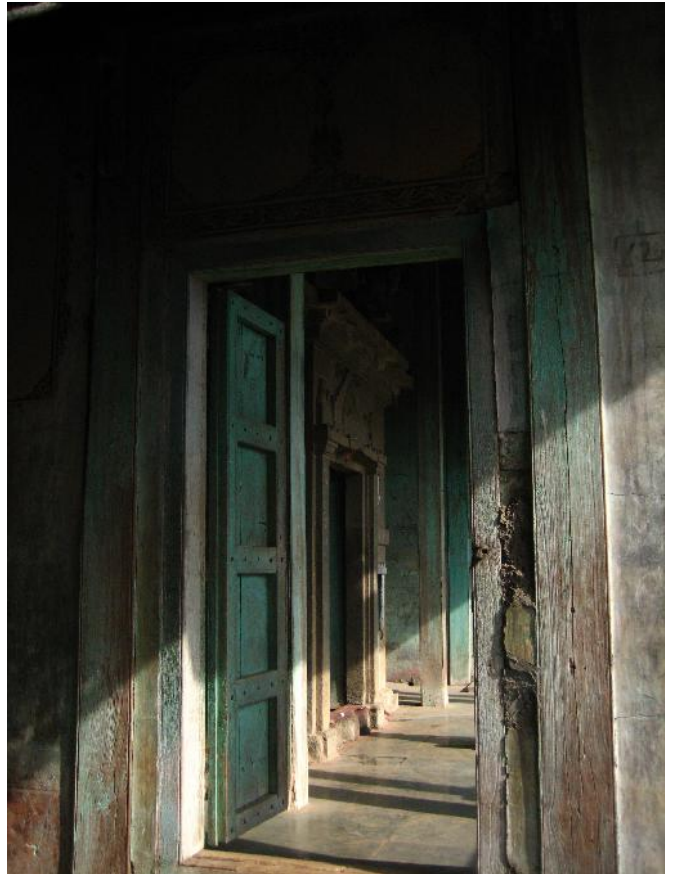
011 Window opening with the stone trellis



012 Stone plaque



013 Sabhamandap around the garbhagruha



014 Verandah



015 Nandi statue



016 Wall painting



017 Stone Nandi in the verandah



018 Niche with Ganesh idol



019 Decorative niche



020 Internal view of the garbhagruha



021 Internal view of the dome



022 Deepmaal

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 157-P-Gulsunde-01-Siddheshwar and Rameshwar Mandir Complex

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	157-P-Gulsunde-01-Siddheshwar and Rameshwar Mandir Complex
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Panvel
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Gulsunde
	Identification	157 P Gulsunde 01 Siddheshwar and Rameshwar Mandir
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Pa-NA-NA-Gu-157_P_Gulsunde_01_Siddheshwar_and_Rameshwar_Mandir
1.04	CS No	121
1.05	Street Name 1	Siddheshwar Mandir- From a village street on its west. Rameshwar Mandir - From a village street on its east
1.06	Street Name 2	None
1.07	Area / Locality	Siddheshwar Mandir- Outskirts of Gulsunde village, Rameshwar Mandir -Outskirts of Karade village
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	On the banks of Patalganga river
1.09	Pin Code	410206
1.10	Current Owner	Trust
1.11	Type of Owner	Trust
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Informal occupation
1.13	Current Use	Worship
1.14	Type of Use	Religious
1.15	Age	Approximately 250 years old
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Siddheshwar Mandir - 1000 sq m; Rameshwar Mandir - 850 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Siddheshwar Mandir - 200 sq m; Rameshwar Mandir - 60 sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	IIA
1.20	Brief Detail	<p>Siddheshwar and Rameshwar Mandir in Gulsunde are examples of traditional architectural style for temple construction in Raigad district influenced by Deccan style of temple architecture.</p> <p>The complex consists of two eccentrically placed Mandir structures on the opposite banks of the Patalganga river. The Siddheshwar Mandir is located on the western bank in village Gulsunde, whereas the Rameshwar Mandir is on the eastern bank in village Karade. These Mandirs are separated by a distance of approximately 155 m with Patalganga river as a central feature.</p> <p>The complex spread across the river reflects traditional approach towards usage of religious places as community centres. Locations and orientations of Siddheshwar Mandir and Rameshwar Mandir highlight significance of flowing waterbody in traditional temple architecture in India.</p> <p>The Siddheshwar Mandir comprises of the garbhagruha and the sabhamandap which are built in the Deccan style of temple architecture. The Rameshwar Temple is a simple single structure covered with dome shaped shikhar. Dome shaped shikhars of both structures exhibit all typical features of the provincial Deccan architecture. The embellishments of these domes are in typical Hindu temple architecture style.</p>
1.21	Date of Recording	2009-11-10

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	The Siddheshwar Mandir and the Rameshwar Mandir across the river were built in mid 18th century when this particular style of temple architecture was flourishing.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	Siddheshwar Mandir: 21st century; Rameshwar Mandir: 20th century.
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Siddheshwar Mandir: holistic restoration of the Mandir and Ghat; Rameshwar Mandir: Construction of an independent hall in the southeast direction.
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Siddheshwar Mandir and Rameshwar Mandir
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Worship
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>Provincial Islamic Architectural style developed during the Bahamani period influenced future architectural styles in Peninsular India. Deccan architectural style developed from provincial Islamic architectural style with strong Maratha features and became especially prevalent during Peshwa period. Some notable examples of this style are found in Pune region. This provincial Deccan style reached its summit in Maharashtra during Peshwa Period.</p> <p>In Peshwa regime there was a strong trend to commission works of religious architecture. It was considered as highest level of philanthropy. Examples of this trend can be found throughout Raigad region. Local patrons such as Subhedars, Savkars, etc. commissioned various types of religious & socio-cultural architecture, while adding local flavour in terms of construction technology and materials.</p> <p>Siddheshwar Mandir and Rameshwar Mandir of Gulsunde are two such examples constructed during the Peshwa period. Exuberance in stone work is indication that the temples were commissioned by eminent aristocrats of stable government. The similarity in architectural style to Varadvinayak Mandir at Mahad and Ganesh Mandir at Apte indicate that these must have been commissioned by the same sardar of Peshwas. Hence this complex is an important historical footprint in the architectural history of Gulsunde village.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>Religious buildings (Mandirs, Masjid, synagogue etc.) are important socio-cultural institutions in the Indian Subcontinent. They are also political statements reflecting the power of their patrons.</p> <p>Siddheshwar Mandir and Rameshwar Mandir were constructed during Peshwa period (from late 17th to late 18th century) which experienced political stability and thus artistic encouragement was experienced.</p> <p>The Siddheshwar Mandir along with Rameshwar Mandir and the stretch of patalganga river between them must have been the hub of socio-cultural and political life of Gulsunde and Karade village.</p> <p>The complex and temples are maintaining their original form and character. They are in active use forming an integral part of the local culture. The premises is an ideal venue for socio-cultural congregations and for recreational purpose.</p>

2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>Indo-Islamic architecture flourished in the Provinces according to the influence of the architecture of that particular region, the material available and the aesthetic ideas of the rulers. The Deccan architecture style evolved in the Deccan region from 14 century to 17th century. This style reached its summit in Maharashtra during Peshwa Period.</p> <p>Siddheshwar and Rameshwar Mandir have distinct Deccan architectural features such as bulbous domes with rows of petals at the base, arched openings, cupolas and patterns on frieze, slender minaret like towers or base supporting corner shrines at roof level, decorative architraves, etc.</p> <p>The deepmaal in front of the Siddheshwar Mandir is a well preserved example of traditional Hindu Temple architecture. The style is typical to that found in Deccan plateau and different from those found in the Konkan region.</p> <p>The complex consists of two eccentrically placed Mandir structures on the opposite banks of Patalganga river. The Siddheshwar Mandir is located on the western bank in village Gulsunde, whereas the Rameshwar Mandir is on the eastern bank in village Karade. These Mandirs are separated by a distance of approximately 155 m with Patalganga river as a central feature.</p> <p>Siddheshwar Mandir: The Mandir is situated on a black basalt stone paved ghat with steps descending to the Patalganga river. The premise surrounding the Mandir is stone paved. It has many big trees with stone platforms (paar) in the vicinity. The natural vegetation adds to the serene environment. (Photo no.001)</p> <p>The Mandir constructed in the traditional Deccan temple architecture style with dressed black basalt stone masonry. It comprises of a sabhamandap and garbhagruha, both covered by dome shikhars. Lime plaster decorative relief work is done on these dome shikhars. (Photo no.004, 006). It measures approximately 8 m x 13 m oriented along the East - West axis. The Mandir is accessed mainly from its eastern entrance placed centrally on the east face of the sabhamandap. It also has secondary entrances on the north and south sides. (Photo no.003,005)</p> <p>The square shaped garbhagruha is approx 5 m x 5 m constructed in black basalt stone masonry walls with a dome shikhar corbelled in stone and finished externally with lime plaster.</p> <p>The garbhagruha connects to the sabhamandap on the east which projects on the north and south sides measuring approx. 8 m x 8 m. This also has a dome shikhara which is lower than that of the garbhagruha.</p> <p>The structure shows all typical features of the Deccan architecture both externally and internally such as floral relief work, devalis (corner shrines), chajjas, brackets, umbra (threshold), konadas (wall niches) for keeping oil lamps), niche windows, architraves, decorative step guards etc.</p> <p>The finely dressed stone plinth is approx. 0.90 m high and has decorative stone moulding running along the total periphery of the structure. The lowermost masonry course of the plinth extends out by about 2.5 m on the east. Finely dressed stone steps with step guards lead up to the main entrance which has an intricately carved stone architrave and threshold. An intricately carved stone tulsi vrindavan is situated in front of the entrance. An octagonal stone deepmal with a stone base (1.5 m x 1.5 m) about 3 m in height and with a diameter of 0.45 m is located just outside the Mandir entrance. (Photo no.002,005)</p> <p>Rameshwar Mandir: This Mandir is situated on a black basalt stone paved ghat which steps down to the river. But unlike that of the Siddheshwar Mandir, the entrance is not facing the river. Stone steps about 10 m wide descend down to the river along the sides of the Mandir plinth. The structure has architectural features similar to that of Siddheshwar Mandir, but is more humble in terms of articulation and finishes.</p> <p>The Mandir is in dressed black basalt stone masonry and adheres to the traditional Deccan temple architecture style. The structure consists of only a garbhagruha which is covered by a dome shikhar with lime plaster decorative relief work.</p> <p>The square shaped Mandir is approximately 5 m x 5 m in plan and is constructed in black basalt stone masonry walls with a dome shikhar corbelled in stone and finished externally with lime plaster with decorative relief work. A hipped roof in corrugated sheets and supported by wooden members is built above the stone masonry walls to cover the dome. Only the decorative kalash projects above the hipped roof. The wooden posts of this canopy are supported on the stone walls. The Mandir is accessed mainly from its Eastern entrance having a decorative stone architrave and threshold. It also has secondary entrances on the north and south sides. The stone walls are exposed externally and lime plastered from inside.</p>
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2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location: 73°09'24.38" E, 18°52'33.04" N</p> <p>Gulsunde is an inland village located approximately 15 Km to the Southeast of Panvel on the eastern banks of Patalganga river. The village is approximately 8.5 Km to the East of NH17 Mumbai - Goa highway and approx. 10.0 Km to the south of NH4. It is situated on the east of Apte - Rasayani road.</p> <p>The terrain is primarily flat and is gently sloping towards the South to the Patalganga river. The village has pockets of dense settlements with patches of natural vegetation. Agricultural land surrounds the village on its southwest side. River Patalganga flows on the east of the village.</p> <p>Agriculture is the traditional occupation of this village. Recently large and small scale industries have emerged in the surrounding areas which provide an alternative of more lucrative means of livelihood. There is gradual redevelopment of residences at a scale which is insensitive to traditional architecture and may alter the visual character of the village.</p> <p>Siddheshwar Mandir is on the southeastern outskirts of Gulsunde village along the banks of Patalganga river. Rameshwar Mandir is in village Karade across the Patalganga river.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>A(cul) - Villages like Gulsunde, Karade and Apte were important settlements along the banks of the Patalganga river which was the trade route in the medieval times. Therefore, the socio-cultural evolution gives a character to the architecture of those times.</p> <p>The cultural significance of the Mandirs on the banks of the river in close proximity almost as a single complex is unique and makes it necessary to preserve it.</p> <p>I(sce) - The mandirs with their stepped ghats on the banks of the Patalganga river along with the river bank vegetation creates a excellent natural vista.</p> <p>A(arc) - The Deccan architectural style dome shikhar shows the influence of Islamic architecture. This type of temples built during the 17th-18th century, are a fusion of the traditional Hindu temple architecture and provincial Deccan architectural style.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(cul),I(sce)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IIA

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Approx 15 m high including shikhar.		
3.02	No. of Floors	Single storey structures		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	<p>Siddheshwar Mandir: The garbhagruha is constructed as load bearing structure in coursed, dressed black basalt stone masonry in Deccan architectural style. The square shaped Garbhagruha is approx 5 m x 5 m. It connects to sabhamandap (8 m X 8 m in plan) on its east. Sabhamandap is also a load bearing structure constructed with dressed black basalt stone.</p> <p>Rameshwar Mandir: The Mandir is constructed on embankment lined by stone retaining wall.</p> <p>The square shaped Mandir is approximately 5 m x 5 m in plan. It is a load bearing structure of dressed black basalt stone.</p>	<p>Siddheshwar Mandir has been recently restored. It appears to be in stable condition. However use of cement mortar can accelerate the erosion of masonry and hence weakening the load bearing capacity of walls.</p> <p>Retaining wall on western side of Rameshwar Mandir has weathered considerably. Soil erosion from embankment, erosion of stones from retaining wall, displacement in masonry, vegetation growth are signs of decreased strength of the retaining wall. This can cause settlement in grounds on which the Rameshwar Mandir stands.</p> <p>Load bearing stone walls of Rameshwar Temple have also weathered. Attempts of restoration can be seen on southern and western walls. These are insufficient to strengthen the stone walls which are taking load of huge dome shaped shikhar.</p>	Good

3.04	Plinth	<p>Siddheshwar Mandir: The plinth is in coursed dressed black basalt stone masonry approximately 0.9 m high with simple dressed stone steps flanked by step guard at the main entrance. The garbhagruha plinth is approximately 0.9 m high. Both plinths have continuous decorative mouldings at its base and top. The platform on which the Mandir is constructed has same decorative moulding on its eastern side and only at top level.</p> <p>Rameshwar Mandir: Plinth is similar to that of the Siddheshwar Mandir. Mouldings culminate into decorative corner pieces.</p>	<p>Plinth of Siddheshwar Mandir structurally appears to be in stable condition. It has been effectively restored. However, stone boulders used for plinth have problem of water absorption. This may cause displacement in masonry. At many places top and bottom moulding is restored with cement. Use of incongruent materials mar overall look of the Mandir and can trigger further distress in stone masonry of the plinth.</p> <p>Plinth of Rameshwar Mandir is in stable condition. At one place on northern side moulding is broken and the piece is missing.</p>	Good
3.05	Walls	<p>Siddheshwar Mandir: The walls of the Mandir are constructed in coursed, dressed black basalt stone masonry. Stone sizes vary for each course. It creates interesting external facade. Stones used for garbhagruha are of slightly better quality than stones of sabhamandap wall. Walls culminate into intricately carved stone cornice.</p> <p>Rameshwar Mandir: The walls of the Mandir are constructed in coursed, roughly dressed black basalt stone masonry. For this Mandir as well, stones with varying sizes are used. They are fitted with each other in interlocking manner.</p>	<p>In Siddheshwar Mandir, during restoration, distresses in masonry were addressed by using cement mortar. Shabby workmanship, especially on the east and north wall has defaced the facade. Original scheme of varying sizes of stones was not followed while replacing damaged stones.</p> <p>Walls of Rameshwar Mandir are in considerable distress. Erosion of surface layer of stones is a primary problem for these walls. Aging, peeling of surface layer, water retention and salt formation are signs of the internal damage to the walls. Internally walls are painted with abominable shed of oil paint which is harmful for natural breathing of stones.</p>	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	<p>Flooring: Siddheshwar Mandir has dressed black basalt stone flooring.</p> <p>Presently floor finish of Rameshwar Mandir is white ceramic tiles.</p> <p>For Siddheshwar Mandir, external surrounding area is paved with rectangular stone tiles.</p> <p>For Rameshwar Mandir, external area is paved with random stone boulders.</p>	<p>Flooring of Siddheshwar Mandir is well maintained.</p> <p>The contemporary ceramic flooring in Rameshwar Mandir conceals the authentic black basalt flooring.</p> <p>Sloppy workmanship and use of incongruent materials in flooring blot the serene ambience of the traditional Mandir.</p>	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	Stone steps leading to the river bank.	None	Good

3.08	Openings	<p>Doors: Main Door: The main entrance door of Siddheshwar Mandir is located on the east side. The opening 1.2 m wide and 2.7 m high. It is embellished with intricately carved stone architrave and ganeshpatti. Architrave is Intricately carved in typical Hindu temple architecture style. Above the architrave there is an intricately carved stone panel depicting Hindu mythological subjects. (Photo no.014,015 and 022)</p> <p>Main entrance door of Rameshwar Mandir is also located on the east side. The opening 0.9 m wide and 2.7 m high. It is a simple door opening flanked by elementary architrave. It also has a decorative threshold. The door is crowned with ganeshpatti. The door is enclosed with double shutter door. Each shutter has full height vertical iron bars.</p> <p>Subsidiary Doors: South and North walls of sabhamandap of Siddheshwar mandir have secondary doors. Doors are 0.9 m wide and 2.7 m high. They have simple stone moulding as their architrave. They are also provided with ganeshpatti and threshold. Rameshwar Mandir has subsidiary door on south side. The opening 0.9 m wide and 2.7 m high. The opening is enclosed with double shutter solid wood door. It is fitted with traditional simple yet elegant wrought iron hardware.</p> <p>Windows: Siddheshwar Mandir does not have any window openings in walls. In south wall of Rameshwar Mandir, a square opening in the wall can be seen. Originally it was enclosed with stone jali.</p>	<p>The main entrance door of Siddheshwar Mandir is fitted with M.S. collapsible gate. This looks incongruent with intricately carved architrave and door opening.</p> <p>The stone threshold of main entrance of Rameshwar Mandir is weathered considerably. Iron bar fitted door shutters are also in feeble condition.</p> <p>Subsidiary doors of Siddheshwar Mandir are enclosed with incongruent M.S. collapsible gates. The crowning panel of architrave of the south side door has been repaired with cement and has given simplified form than the original one.</p> <p>Subsidiary door of Rameshwar Mandir is in decrepit condition. Rusted wrought iron hardware is damaging wooden planks. Door appears to be suffering from heavy swelling and shrinkage due to water retention.</p> <p>The jali of square shaped opening of Rameshwar temple is broken and 2/3 part is missing.</p>	Major Repair
3.09	Roof	<p>Siddheshwar Mandir: Garbhagruha of Siddheshwar Mandir is roofed with a domed shikhar, corbelled in stone and finished externally in brick and lime plaster.</p> <p>Sabhamandap also has domed shikhar which is lower than the shikhar of garbhagruha.</p> <p>The garbhagruha shikhar of Siddheshwar Mandir is a fluted onion shaped dome. This dome rests on an octagonal shaped drum approximately 2.5 m in height. Each face of this drum has a decorative niche or devali with idols in it. The eight edges of the drum rise as small minarets ending in fluted bulbous dome with rows of petals at the base. Walls of the Mandir are protected by stone cornice at eaves level. The cornice is topped by 1 m high frieze. For the garbhagruha, this frieze has embellishment in lime plaster. Both domes further culminate in an onion shaped fluted domes with rows of petals at the base in lime plaster. Both the small domes are further topped by conical finials in lime.</p> <p>Ramwshwar Mandir: The Rameshwar Mandir also has a dome shaped shikhar. It is a simple onion shaped dome sans any articulation. There are four cupolas on each corner of the roof. This dome shaped roof is covered with a pyramidal hip roof finished with corrugated G.I. sheets. This hip roof is supported by timber members.</p>	<p>Dome shaped roofs of garbhagruha and sabhamandap of Siddheshwar Mandir have been recently restored. They are restored to its full glory. However, overenthusiastic restoration can destroy important fabric. PVC drain pipes are installed at terrace level during restoration. These look incongruent. Despite installation of drain pipes, water seepage can be seen at cornice level. Such seepage is affecting intricacy of decorative cornice.</p> <p>The contemporary hip roof of Rameshwar Mandir is concealing the view of original onion shaped dome. However, this installation must have been to avoid water seepage and water retention in negative spaces of the dome and cupolas. The cornice of Rameshwar Mandir is has completely disintegrated. Only its traces can be seen today. Hence, walls are directly hit by rain water which is accelerating deterioration in walls.</p>	Good

3.10	Articulation	<p>Siddheshwar Mandir: The dome shaped shikhar of garbhagruha and sabhamandap consist of ornamentation in lime plaster. All corners of sabhamandap and garbhagruha carry decorative small shrines (devalis) in black basalt stone at dome base. The top of sabhamandap / garbhagruha is covered with a shikhar with decorative relief work in lime plaster. Base of the Dome depicts traditional blossoming lotus decorative relief work. (Photo No.006). The Garbhagruha dome base has decorative relief work in lime plaster depicting niche shrines. The corners of the octagonal base have decorative pillars (photo no.008). A stone cornice chajja runs at the top of the wall below the decorative frieze at the edge of the terrace from where the dome rises. Decorative stone brackets are placed at equal distance below the stone chajja. (Photo no.012 and 013).</p> <p>Intricate stone carvings, traditional stone deepmala in the premises. Some stone steps of the ghat and step guards contain carved animal relief panels. (Photo no.016, 017 and 018)</p> <p>Ramwshwar Mandir: The Mandir has stone jali fitted in square window opening. The north wall has a water outlet which is embellished with gomukh- (carved stone depicting open mouth of cow).</p>	<p>Traces of moss growth can be observed in grooves of decorative frieze work of Siddheshwar Mandir.</p> <p>Articulation and decorative work of Rameshwar Mandir is in dilapidated condition.</p>	Minor Repair
3.11	Finishes	<p>Siddheshwar Mandir: Walls of Siddheshwar Mandir are of finely dressed stones. Domes of garbhagruha and sabhagruha are finished with finely polished lime plaster.</p> <p>Ramwshwar Mandir: Walls of Rameshwar Mandir are of roughly dressed stones. The dome and cupolas are finished with lime plater and distemper.</p>	Lime plaster finishing of dome of Rameshwar Mandir is cracking and chipping off.	Major Repair
3.12	Furniture	None	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	Parapet wall of embankment around Rameshwar Mandir also acts as compound wall for the Mandir. It is constructed of roughly dressed black basalt stones. It is approximately 1.2 m high.	The wall is in distress as stones have weathered considerably.	Minor Repair
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	<p>On the eastern side of Siddheshwar Mandir, there is a Ghat comprising of elaborate stone steps leading to the river front. These are approximately 9 m wide. These steps are flanked by exuberant step guards. Various decorative panels depicting auspicious symbols from Hindu mythology are carved on surface of step guards.</p> <p>An octagonal deepmaal with dressed black basalt stone plinth is located to the east of the sabhamandap of Siddheshwar Mandir. Its plinth admeasures about 3 m x 3 m, 0.75 m high. The deepmaal is 4 m high. It has stone lamp holders projecting 0.15 m away from the surface. In total the deepmaal has four columns and four tiers. The deepmaal is topped with a square stone capital.</p> <p>On the southwest corner of Rameshwar mandir, a set of flight of steps leading to the river are provided. These are made up of dressed black basalt stones. These are approximately 1.5 to 2 m wide steps.</p>	<p>The Ghat and step guards of Siddheshwar Mandir have been restored. Prominent box pointing done for masonry joints looks incongruent with traditional stone masonry.</p> <p>The plinth of Deepmaal is cladded with white colour ceramic tiles.</p> <p>Steps of Rameshwar Mandir have weathered considerably. Few stones are also missing from these steps. They are heavily covered by vegetation growth. Vegetation growth will accelerate the decay if not removed immediately.</p>	Minor Repair
3.15	Lighting	Natural, artificial light inside Mandir.	None	Minor Repair

3.16	Ventilation	Natural	None	Good
3.17	Electricity	MSEB	None	Minor Repair
3.18	Water Supply	From village well and Patalganga river	None	Good
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Garbhagruha of Siddheshwar Mandir has two outlets for abhishek jal (Gomukh) in the north and west wall. The outlets have square receiving pits. The north wall of Rameshwar Mandir has a water outlet which is embellished with gomukh - carved stone piece resembling open mouth of cow. The outlet also has a receiving pit which is paved with dressed black basalt stone.	The square outlets are redone with cement which look incongruent with stone gomukhs and stone plinth of Siddheshwar Mandir. Outlet of Rameshwar Mandir is blocked and is not in active use. The receiving pit is filled with garbage.	Minor Repair
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	In Siddheshwar Mandir M.S. grill shutter is added at the main entrance and subsidiary doors of sabhamandap. Rusting of the grill can surge distress in aging stone masonry. For Rameshwar Mandir, a hall is built on the eastern side of the Mandir. Even though it is an independent structure its extended canopy is touching the eastern facade of Rameshwar Mandir. Structure of Rameshwar Mandir is unaltered except the corrugated sheet sloping roof over the dome. Form: Unaltered original form Structure: Unaltered original structure. Articulation & Finishes: Unaltered except the oil painted stone decorative work.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	Siddheshwar Mandir is a well maintained structure which was recently restored. Rameshwar Mandir is also in a fair condition. However, it needs sensitive restoration and care like Siddheshwar Mandir on regular basis to avoid further deterioration.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Forest Zone F
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The temple complex including the central river and ghats is unique and requires holistic approach of conservation. Isolated renovation works may ruin the character of the complex. The insensitive development in the villages may be harmful to the character of the temple complex. Due to the proximity to the village gaathan, redevelopment pressure is also high. The pollution of Patalganga river and its adverse effects on the shore may be harmful to the temple complex. The floods / soil erosion in the river is another cause of concern.
4.03	Additional Notes	Besides Rameshwar mandir, few ruined remnants of a medieval wada are located on the outskirts of Karade village. (Photo no.031). Therefore even though Karade village is located outside the MMR boundaries, both the banks of Patalganga river need to be explored / documented / protected for similar heritage structures or remnants.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Indian Architecture (Islamic Period) by Percy Brown, published by Taraporevala's in 1964.
	WebSites	Kolaba Gazetteer: http://www.maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/KOLABA/places_Gulsunde.html
	Persons	None



Google location map



001 Siddheshwar Mandir and the ghat-across Patalganga river



002 North East view of Siddheshwar Mandir and the ghat



003 South West view of Siddheshwar Mandir



004 Eastern façade of Siddheshwar Mandir



005 South East view of Siddheshwar Mandir



006 Shikhar of Siddheshwar Mandir



007 Decorative frieze parapet and chajja over the sabhamandap of Siddheshwar Mandir



008 Shikhar over the garbhagruha of Siddheshwar Mandir



009 Entrance of Siddheshwar Mandir



010 Gomukh on North wall of Siddheshwar Mandir



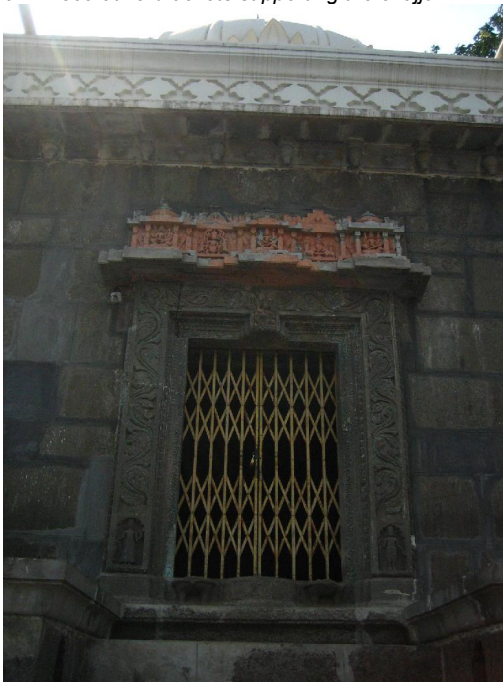
011 Plinth detail of Siddheshwar Mandir



012 Decorative brackets supporting the chajja



013 Detail of the decorative brackets



014 Decorative stone architrave of the door



015 Detail of decorative stone architrave of the door



016 Steps relief panel



017 Steps relief panel



018 Steps relief panel view



019 Nandi Idol



020 West view of Rameshwar Mandir across the river



021 South West view of Rameshwar Mandir



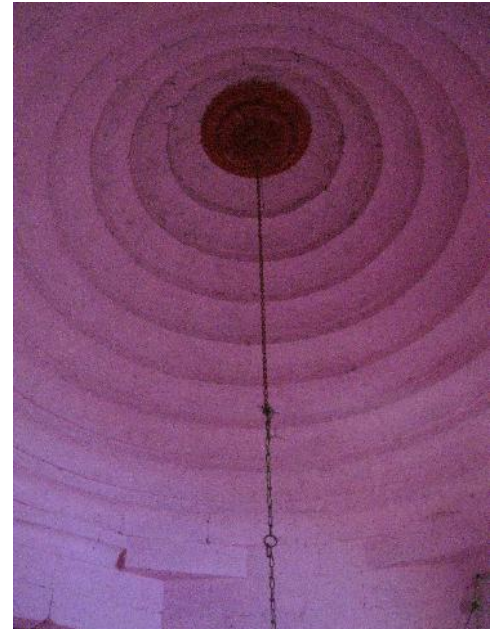
022 South view of Rameshwar Mandir



023 North view of Rameshwar Mandir



024 Eastern main entrance with the architrave



025 Dome from inside the garbhagruha



026 Shivlinga and stone Nandi inside Rameshwar Mandir



027 Side entrance with the stone umbra



028 Stone plinth of Rameshwar Mandir



029 Gomukh at Rameshwar Mandir



030 Stone Inscriptions on the ghat of Rameshwar Mandir



031 Ruins of the wada in Karade village

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 162-P-Karambeli Tarf Taloje-01-Chhota Morbe Lake and Dam

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	162-P-Karambeli Tarf Taloje-01-Chhota Morbe Lake and Dam
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Panvel
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Karambeli Tarf Taloje
	Identification	162 P Karambeli Tarf Taloje 01 Chhota Morbe Lake and Dam
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Pa-NA-NA-Ka-162_P_Karambeli_Tarf_Taloje_01_Chhota_Morbe_Lake_and_dam
1.04	CS No	NA
1.05	Street Name 1	About 10 km from the village Chipale off the Panvel - Matheran Road
1.06	Street Name 2	Alternative approaches by foot from surrounding villages
1.07	Area / Locality	In the vicinity of Chipale village
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	410206
1.10	Current Owner	State Govt.
1.11	Type of Owner	State Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Owner occupied
1.13	Current Use	Water supply for local villages, irrigation, fishing and recreation
1.14	Type of Use	Mixed
1.15	Age	Approximately 15 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 500000 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	IE
1.20	Brief Detail	The Chhota Morbe lake and dam are located on the northeastern part of the Panvel Taluka - MMR at the head of the Lendi river. It is 18 km to the northeast of Panvel city accessed directly from Panvel - Khairwadi road. It is surrounded by hilly terrain on its north, east and south.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-09-18

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	It may have been built around the end of the 20th century
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None

2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Chhota Morbe Lake and Dam
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Water basin of local stream
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>The Chhota Morbe lake and dam region has been an important catchment area for the Raigad district supporting its agriculture.</p> <p>Recognising its importance the dam was constructed and the backwaters (lake) formed. Thus the creation of the dam is an important footprint in the environmental, urban and social history of the surrounding region and as such needs to be recorded. It has helped in improving the local biodiversity and overall greening of the surroundings.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>The Chhota Morbe dam is constructed for drinking water purpose and supports a large growing urban population of the MMR. It has improved the 'livability index' within the region thus indirectly influencing its social and cultural fabric.</p> <p>The surrounding region has numerous farm-houses / second homes belonging to various communities from outside the region adding to the heterogeneity of the local population.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>This dam is built at the head of the Lendi river constructed in black basalt rubble masonry. It has a length of 100 m and is oriented in the northwest - southeast axis.</p> <p>The area of the lake is approximately 0.5 sq km and the catchment area is about 9 sq km.</p> <p>The lake is relatively new and is evolving into wetland ecosystem. It has natural backdrop of the picturesque hills with terrestrial biodiversity.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location: 73°12'26.94" E, 19°04'10.07" N</p> <p>The Chhota Morbe lake and dam are located on the northeastern part of Panvel Taluka - MMR at the head of the Lendi river. It is 18 km to the northeast of Panvel city accessed directly from Panvel - Khairwadi road. It is surrounded by hilly terrain on its north, east and south.</p> <p>The entire region is a predominantly hilly terrain with numerous settlements of tribal communities. Their primary occupation is hunting, gathering forest produce, farming and grazing. The terrain and its remote location isolate these villages into pockets of underdeveloped area compared to the villages surrounding the region. The villages surrounding the Chhota Morbe lake have flat terrain with paddy cultivation as the traditional occupation of its residents. Overall the region is green and picturesque, especially close to the hills which attract many.</p> <p>This region's proximity to the developing cities like Mumbai and Panvel has started changing its demographic and built character. Already a large number of properties are bought by non-residents from Mumbai and other cities who develop their properties into horticultural gardens, motels or resorts, film studios, etc. Additionally various developers are initiating residential complexes in the region. Kalamboli MIDC area is directly linked by road to these villages.</p> <p>All of these factors have provided the local population within and around the Chhota Morbe lake with an alternative more lucrative means of livelihood.</p> <p>The region surrounding this area is on the threshold of urbanization changing its demographic, natural and built character. This shift has affected the natural landscape and its scale due to unplanned infrastructure and built development which is not sensitive to traditional architecture. This is rapidly changing the natural character of the region and subsequently affecting the surrounding region.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>Although recently developed this is now evolving into an important wetland ecosystem and is a part of the Matheran range precinct.</p> <p>I (sce) - Lake along with their aquatic, semi aquatic and terrestrial natural ecosystems is unique. It is rain water catchments and helps in maintaining the ground water table and recharging of village wells. It helps in improvement of micro-climate of the region and also in peripheral agriculture / horticulture.</p> <p>It is slowly becoming popular tourist attraction and recreational space.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	I(sce)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IE

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Not known		
3.02	No. of Floors	NA		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition

3.03	Structural System	This is an earthen dam with stone pitching.	The structure is intact.	Good
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	Black basalt rubble masonry.	Intact and stable.	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	Stone masonry	None	Good
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	None	None	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	None	None	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	MSEB	None	-
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	Good		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Green Zone G2		
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	<p>The villages around the Chhota Morbe region are rapidly undergoing a process of transformation to urbanisation and change in lifestyle.</p> <p>The result is heavy deforestation especially along the foothills, heavy land encroachment and illegal quarrying inspite of the region being under forest zone. All of these factors have already affected the ecosystem of this unique hill range and the lake.</p> <p>Pollution and uncontrolled tourism disturbing the natural environment.</p>		
4.03	Additional Notes	This property is a part of the Matheran range precinct		
4.04	References			
	Books/Documents	None		
	WebSites	None		
	Persons	None		



Google Location Map



001 View of the Dam from North



002 Panoramic view looking towards South



003 View of the lake and the hills on its East



004 View of the lake and the hills to its South

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 165-P-Karnala-01-Karnala Fort

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	165-P-Karnala-01-Karnala Fort
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Panvel
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Shirdhon
	Identification	165 P Karnala 01 Karnala Fort
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Pa-Sh-165_P_Karnala_01_Karnala_Fort
1.04	CS No	59,86,87,88
1.05	Street Name 1	Foot track through the Karnala bird sanctuary originating from NH 17 Highway
1.06	Street Name 2	Foot tracks from the surrounding peripheral villages
1.07	Area / Locality	Karnala Bird Sanctuary
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Situated within the Karnala Bird Sanctuary
1.09	Pin Code	410206
1.10	Current Owner	ASI, Aurangabad circle Forest department
1.11	Type of Owner	Central Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	not occupied
1.13	Current Use	Historical monument, tourism, trekking & rock climbing
1.14	Type of Use	Mixed
1.15	Age	Approximately 800 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 10 acres
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.18	Condition of building	Ruin
1.19	Grade	I
1.20	Brief Detail	<p>Karnala fort is a hill fort located within the Karnala Bird Sanctuary. It consists of two forts one at a higher level (Bale killa) and the other at a lower level. In the centre of the upper fort is the pinnacle which has earned the fort hill its name as Lingobacha Dongar.</p> <p>It is one of the many forts built to guard the ancient trade routes connecting the ports like Dharamtar to the hinterlands.</p> <p>It is a unique example of defence architecture.</p>
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-03-18

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Built in approximately 10th century, it was restored and strengthened in 1670.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	NA

2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	NA
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Karnala
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Hill fort
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>The hill forts of Sahyadri are good examples of defence architecture. These forts are historically important as they formed a network of check posts along the ancient trade routes connecting Konkan and Desh and also North India.</p> <p>Further with changing political patrons, these hills were fortified and converted into forts which represented the power of various ruling dynasties from Satvahanas, Deccan sultanates to Marathas and finally the British.</p> <p>Karnala is one of the many forts built to guard the ancient trade routes connecting the ports like Dharamtar to the hinterlands.</p> <p>Under the Devgiri Yadavas (1248-1318) and under the Muslim (1318-1347) rulers of Daulatabad, Karnala was the head-quarters of one of the districts of the north Konkan.</p> <p>The fort has two inscriptions on its walls. One in Marathi and the other in Persian. The Marathi inscription on the inner side of the lower gate is undated and indecipherable. The Persian writing is on the upper gate reads "Syed Nuruddin Muhammad Khan, Hijri, 1147 and probably dates from the Mughal occupation of the fort.</p> <p>The fort is also associated with the activities of freedom fighter Vasudev Balwant Phadke, whose ancestral house was in Shirdhon village at the foot hills of Karnala.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>These hill tops of strategic locations and peculiar natural rock formations are unique geological features and hence important natural history sites along with the supporting natural forests.</p> <p>Karnala fort and the 'Shivling' like pinnacle along with its rock bee hives have been the cultural focal point of the tribal communities in the region. This is effectively reflected in a Marathi novel by Go. Ni. Dandekar titled "Jait re Jait", which was later adapted in a Marathi film of the same title.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>Karnala fort also mentioned as Funnel Hill in the colonial times, is a hill fort currently located within the Karnala Bird Sanctuary. It was a fort of strategic importance in the past as it overlooked the Bhor pass which connected the Konkan coast to the Desh region of Maharashtra and was the main trade route between these areas. The fort stands on a hill, northwest of the Patalganga river and south of Panvel (photo no.016).</p> <p>The Karnala fort has scattered ruins of a peripheral fortification walls (photo no.012), a few stone plinths of houses or ammunition stores, some entrance gateways and shrines dedicated to the local deities. Roughly dressed black basalt stone is used for their construction.</p> <p>Karnala fort actually consists of two forts one at a higher level (Bale killa) and the other at a lower level. In the centre of the upper fort is the pinnacle which has earned the fort hill its name as funnel hill or Lingobacha Dongar. This is an almost inaccessible vertical basalt rock pinnacle with rock bee hives on its top surfaces. (Photo no. 001, 002, 011). At the base of the pinnacle there is a temple of goddess Bhavani and many water cisterns carved out of the rock which hold water throughout the year. (photo no.014, 022). At the north base of the pinnacle is a series of excavations some for store houses, others for water. The rock scarp that forms the outer fort is crested by a stone masonry wall, entered through a gate in the northwest corner. Through the gate a path leads across the plateau of the lower fort to the scarp that forms the inner or upper fort which is crested by a stone wall. Two gateways, one at the foot and the other at the top of the flight of rock-cut steps, lead to a double gateway with a chamber. Between these gates and the funnel rock are some ruined structures. (Photo no. 013, 017, 018, 021).</p> <p>The southwest of the hill is more wooded than the north end commands a beautiful view of the Mumbai harbour and of the sea. The forts of Prabalgad, Irshalgad, Manikgad and Rajmachi are clearly visible from Karnala.</p>

2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location: 73°07'05.73" E, 18°52'54.67" N</p> <p>The Karnala sanctuary lies in the southern part of the Panvel taluka in MMR. It is approx. 8 km to the south of Panvel city on NH 17. Karnala is a part of a small hill range separating Panvel and Uran. This range runs along the north - south axis. Karnala range is an eastern flank of this range running parallel to it. NH 17 passes between these two parallel flanks. Karnala's main ridge is approximately 5 km in length running in the north - south directions with a high point at 360 m above MSL where the Karnala fort and its thumb shaped pinnacle are situated. Geographically this is a secondary range of the Sahyadri mountain ranges. The Patalganga river flows to the southeast of the Karnala sanctuary. The terrain is hilly and covered with dense moist deciduous forest supporting rich biodiversity.</p> <p>The sanctuary forest has a hilly terrain with a few settlements of tribal communities. Their primary occupation is grazing livestock and agriculture. The terrain and their remote locations isolate these villages into pockets of underdeveloped area compared to the villages surrounding the region. The villages surrounding this sanctuary forest have flat terrain. Paddy cultivation is the traditional occupation of its residents. Overall the region is green and picturesque especially close to the hills with natural vegetation.</p> <p>The proximity to the urban city centres like Mumbai and Panvel has started changing the character of the villages in this region. Land properties are bought by non-residents from Mumbai and other cities who develop the properties into horticultural gardens, motels or resorts. Additionally various developers are initiating residential complexes in the region. Many medium to large scale industries have emerged in the surrounding region, the nearest being Rasayani located just on the eastern foothills of this sanctuary forest. All of these factors have provided an alternative more lucrative means of livelihood.</p> <p>The region surrounding the Karnala sanctuary forest is on the threshold of urbanization changing its demographic and built character. This shift has affected the townscape and its scale due to unplanned infrastructure and built development which is not sensitive to traditional architecture and has started changing the visual character of the surrounding region.</p> <p>The Karnala fort which is located at the highest point of this forest can be reached from the villages at the foothills of this region by numerous foot tracks which pass through the sanctuary forest (photo no. 015). The main approach is from NH-17, through a tourism complex of the Bird Sanctuary about 8 km south of Panvel. A western ridge of the hill range ascends gradually to the top over a distance of about 3 km reaching its max elevation of 360 M above MSL at the foot of the Karnala pinnacle. The ascend takes about 2 hours from this foot track. The pinnacle is a distinct geological feature of this region.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>The pinnacle is used regularly by the trekkers / mountaineers to practice rock climbing.</p> <p>A (his): one of the many forts built to guard the ancient trade routes connecting the ports like Dharamtar to the hinterlands. Unique example of defence architecture.</p> <p>I(sce) - The fort provides a scenic view of the surrounding region.</p> <p>Natural Heritage - Bird Sancturality and unique geological feature of the Karnala pinnacle.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(his),I(sce)
2.12	Recommended Grade	I

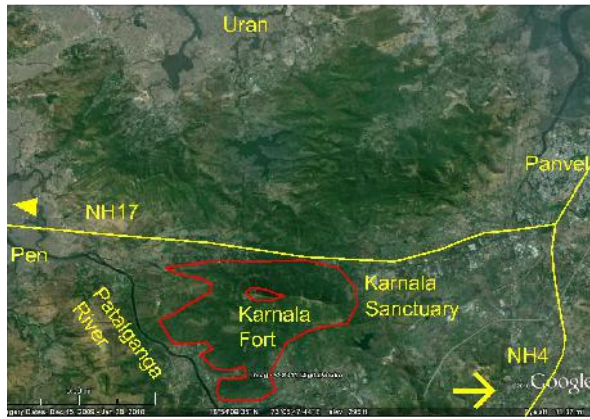
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Approx. 440 m above MSL.		
3.02	No. of Floors	NA		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	The fort walls are load bearing and constructed in roughly dressed black basalt stone masonry.	The stone masonry has weathered over the period. Formation of algae and moss can be observed on the ruined walls. The walls are covered with ficus and vegetation growth.	Ruin
3.04	Plinth	Stone plinths of the fort ruins.	The stone plinths are mostly in ruins and heavily covered by vegetation and Ficus plant growth.	Ruin

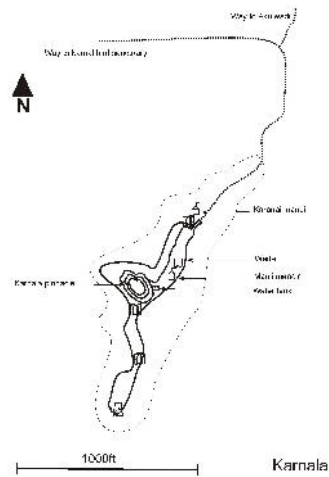
3.05	Walls	The walls are constructed in randomly coursed, roughly dressed black basalt stone masonry. The stone sizes are varying in sizes.	Aging, peeling of surface layer, moss formation, heavy salt formation has deteriorated the walls considerably. At many places the stones have dislodged due to dense Ficus plants and other vegetation growth.	Ruin
3.06	Floors	Stone paving and natural rocky terrain	Only traces of stone paving are visible. It is mostly covered with earth or vegetation.	Ruin
3.07	Stairs	Stone steps leading to the main fort.	These stone steps have weathered considerably.	Ruin
3.08	Openings	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.09	Roof	No traces of any roofs are existing of the ruined structures.	Not applicable	Ruin
3.10	Articulation	None	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Roughly dressed and undressed stone masonry walls.	Stone walls have weathered considerably.	Ruin
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	Ruined fortification wall defines the boundaries of the fort. There are one arched gateways in the fort walls.	Few remaining gateways and fort walls are totally dilapidated due to ficus growth, weathering and dislodging of the stones.	Ruin
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Ruins of walls and plinths of houses, storage units etc.	These ruins are scattered all over the fort.	Ruin
3.15	Lighting	Natural	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Natural	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	None	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	Rock cut water cisterns storing rain water and some with natural springs.	The water can get contaminated due to lack of maintenance and non-usage.	Ruin
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	None	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Not applicable		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The fort is in a ruined condition.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Ruin		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Forest Zone
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	<p>The villages around the Karnala Sancturay and reserve forest are rapidly undergoing a process of transformation to urbanisation and change in lifestyle. The result is heavy deforestation especially along the foothills and heavy land encroachment inspite of the region here marked under forest zone. All of these factors have already affected the ecosystem of this isolated hill range.</p> <p>The fort is in a state of ruins and neglected. Many of its walls and pillars have collapsed. The neglect and lack of maintenance will destroy this monument. The vegetative growth on the old remaining structures will destroy the structures, The important antique features, including old canons may be lost due to vandalism.</p> <p>Excessive tourism would also adversely affect such historical monuments and the serenity of the sanctuary forest.</p>
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Ek Divsachya Sahili-PK Ghanekar
	WebSites	http://www.maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/KOLABA/places_Karnala.html
	Persons	None



Google location map



Map



001 Karnala pinnacle and fortification viewed from South West



002 Karnala fort viewed from NH17



003 The pinnacle



004 Foot track leading to the Karnala pinnacle hill



005 Steps in the rocky terrain climbing up the fort



006 Looking down the valley on South East side of the hill



007 Stepped pathway leading to the main fort



008 Steps leading to the Southern fortified tip



009 Ruins of the bastion wall on the Southern tip of the fort



010 Ruins of the bastion walls and entrance gateway forming Northern periphery of the fort



011 The pinnacle with the fortification around it



012 Fort walls at the two levels



013 Fort entrance walls



014 Karnala pinnacle with water cisterns at its base



015 Foot track leading to the fort



016 Karnala fort through the forest



017 Entrance gateway 1



018 Entrance gateway 2



019 Fortification wall



020 Bastion wall on Southern tip



021 Ruins of the house towards North of the pinnacle



022 Water cisterns at the base of the pinnacle

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 184-P-Kudave-02-Kudave Step-well

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	184-P-Kudave-02-Kudave Step-well
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehshil	Panvel
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Kudave
	Identification	184 P Kudave 02 Kudave Step-well
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Pa-NA-NA-Ku-184_P_Kudave_02_Step_Well
1.04	CS No	16
1.05	Street Name 1	Off NH17 through village Kudave
1.06	Street Name 2	Internal village street leading to a satellite settlement on the northeast of the village
1.07	Area / Locality	Kudave village
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	It is located on the banks of Karnavati river
1.09	Pin Code	410206
1.10	Current Owner	Private, freehold
1.11	Type of Owner	Private
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Freehold
1.13	Current Use	Water used for domestic purposes
1.14	Type of Use	Amenity
1.15	Age	Approximately 150 years old
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	approx. 80 Sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	55 Sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Major Repair
1.19	Grade	I
1.20	Brief Detail	The Kudave well is a step-well constructed in dressed black basalt stone. The structure shows all typical articulation features of the Deccan architecture. It is located in a private property which is situated in a satellite settlement of Kudave village on its east along the banks of Karnavati river.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-03-18

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Around late 18th century.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Not known
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Water used for domestic purposes

2.06	Historical Significance	<p>Raigad district within and beyond MMR boundaries has a large number of water bodies - lakes, ponds, tanks, wells and step-wells.</p> <p>It seems that the rainwater and surface water conservation has been a tradition of this region. This could be due to low groundwater availability or salinity concerns in the coastal villages and swift run-off during the monsoon months due to steep terrain. This trend of preserving natural water bodies and constructing new ones seems to have originated during the Peshwa period as part of socio-political responsibilities. Later this trend continued during the British rule and almost vanished post-Independence.</p> <p>Step-wells are found in several parts of India. But they are most common in the west of India. The construction may be utilitarian, but sometimes includes significant architectural embellishments. Step-wells can be considered to be particular examples of the many types of storage and irrigation tanks that were developed in India, mainly to cope with seasonal fluctuations in water availability. With its growing social importance, people started decorating step wells by adding ornamental and architectural features, often associated with dwellings in urban areas. These ornamental additions also ensured their survival as monuments. Step-wells were also sites of many social, cultural and religious gatherings; and in most areas they had significant royal patronage. Similar step wells were also built in different parts of Maharashtra including the coastal regions. They were smaller scale than those found in Gujarat and Rajasthan.</p> <p>Kudave step-well is one of such wells which may have been built in the later half of 19th century. Though not of major historical landmark, it is a fairly good example of the few step-wells surviving in this region. Hence it is a prominent historical footprint in the architectural history of Panvel and other parts of this coastal region.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>Wells have been extremely important water sources for drinking water and irrigation purposes.</p> <p>Step-wells such as the one in Kudave are significant not only as architectural ruins, but as good rain harvesting and water storage systems. Considering the water shortage of present times, these water storage bodies need to be protected and revived.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>Step-wells, also called baav (in Maharashtra) or vaav (in Gujarat) are wells in which the water can be reached by descending a set of steps. The structure of a step well can be seen as divided into two parts. The first is the vertical shaft through which water is drawn, as in any well. The second is the surrounding structure - passages and steps that provide access to the well.</p> <p>The step-wells in Maharashtra are smaller in scale and minimal in articulation compared to those in Gujarat or Rajasthan. The influence of provincial Deccan architecture is prominently seen the articulation of these wells such as multi-foliated archways, decorative cornices, brackets etc.</p> <p>The Kudave step-well which consists of a two storey structure below the ground level is constructed in finely dressed black basalt stone masonry. The main well is square shaped (approximately 6 m X 6 m). There is a centrally placed straight flight of steps descending in the well from the west. The step shaft is approximately 7 m in length and 2.5 m in width. It descends 5 m below the ground and has a mid landing between two flights of steps. A continuous stone coping 0.75 m wide follows the outer profile of the step shaft and the well forming its curb at the surrounding ground level (Photo no 001, 002, 003).</p> <p>Internally the wall has projections of approximately 100 mm at a regular interval of four courses along its running length forming horizontal tiers. First flight of steps descends to a small rectangular platform with intricately carved black basalt stone archway with pillars and flower motifs. The stone walls of the well and step shaft have decorative arched niches at regular intervals (photo no. 010, 011, 012, 013, 014). The gateway has typical Maratha style arches on its east and west face. It has a decorative stone cornice chajja above it with stone brackets supporting the cornice. (Photo no. 004, 005, 006, 007, 008, 009). External face of the bund wall along the periphery of step well contains animal relief panels. (Photo no. 015, 016, 017). The inner face of the bund has a stone cornice chajja running along the periphery of the step well enclosure. Decorative stone brackets placed at regular intervals support this cornice.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location: 73°07'38.38" E, 18°57'35.45" N</p> <p>Kudave is an inland village located approximately 4 km to the south of Panvel and approx. 300 m to the west of Palaspe village which is on the Mumbai Goa highway NH17.</p> <p>The terrain is primarily flat. The village is a single large settlement with few satellite settlements and sparse natural vegetation. Agricultural land surrounds the village. River Karnavati flows on the eastern side of the village.</p> <p>Agriculture is the traditional occupation of this village. Now a lot of large and small scale industries have emerged in the surrounding areas which provide an alternative and more lucrative means of livelihood. The village population has increased exponentially which has led to redevelopment of residences at a scale which is not sensitive to traditional architecture and has already altered the visual character of the village.</p> <p>The Kudave well is located in a private property which is situated in a satellite settlement of Kudave village on its east along the banks of Karnavati river.</p>

2.10	Other Significance	<p>Gazette reference indicates that such wells were numerous throughout the region. The current survey indicated that only a handful have survived.</p> <p>A (arc) - A well preserved, unique design of a step-well in finely dressed black basalt masonry.</p> <p>C(seh)- Used for drinking water / irrigating the fields, wells are integral part of the rural ecosystem and hence are of sociocultural importance.</p> <p>F - This is a well preserved step-well with artistic features and interesting form in finely dressed black basalt stone masonry, unique / rare design feature in the Alibag taluka region. They form a crucial link in the architectural development of the step- wells in this part of the region.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),C(she),F
2.12	Recommended Grade	I

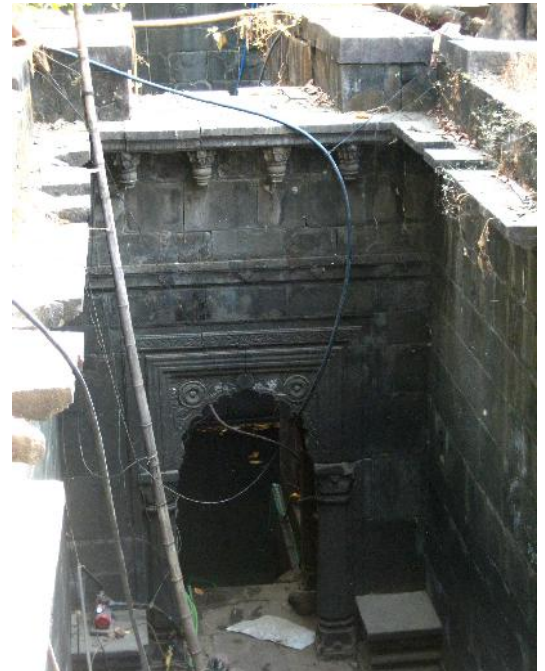
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	It descends 5 m below the ground level.		
3.02	No. of Floors	Approx. two storeys below the ground level.		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	The step well is a rectangular two storey structure (6 m x 6 m in plan) below the ground level constructed in load bearing coursed, finely dressed black basalt stone masonry. The structure consists of the main well on the east and a straight flight step shaft located on the west.	The stone masonry is intact but has weathered over the period. The separation cracks developed in the masonry may be due to the soil pressure.	Major Repair
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	The well is constructed with gravity retaining walls in coursed, dressed black basalt stone masonry. The walls are designed to resist lateral pressure of soil. Hence on the internally face the walls offset out approximately 100 mm at regular intervals of four courses along the complete running length of the well forming tiers arranged one below the other.	Aging, peeling of surface layer, moss formation, water retention and heavy salt formation are signs of the internal damage to the walls.	Major Repair
3.06	Floors	Mid-landing flooring is in dressed black basalt stone.	The stone flooring has weathered extensively due to lack of maintenance.	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	There is a centrally placed straight flight of simple dressed stone steps descending in the well from the west. The step shaft is approximately 7m in length and 2.5 m in width. It descends 4 m with a mid-landing between two flights of steps. The lower flight is mostly submerged in the water.	The stone steps shows signs of aging but are intact.	Minor Repair
3.08	Openings	A double arched stone gateway at the mid-landing level leads to the well. The arched opening is 2 m wide and 2.5 m high.	The arched opening has weathered considerably. Ficus plant growth can be observed in the stone cornice above the stone arch. These distresses can make the arched gateway structurally unstable.	Major Repair
3.09	Roof	Not applicable	Not applicable	-

3.10	Articulation	The well has interesting articulation features such as : Devalis (niches) with intricate stone carvings meant for idols and lamps; Bas-relief work of different motifs in black basalt stone; Arched entrance gateway with multi foliated stone arches and carved stone column flanking the gateway; Stone cornice supported by intricately carved stone brackets.	The relief work is getting destroyed gradually due to weathering and neglect. Vegetation growth has affected intricacy of the decorative stone cornice and brackets. Many stone members of the cornice have dislodged.	Minor Repair
3.11	Finishes	Dressed coursed black basalt stone masonry wall	The dressed stone walls have weathered considerably due to lack of maintenance.	Major Repair
3.12	Furniture	None	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	The well has a stone coping / curbing along outer periphery of step-well that separates it from the surrounding ground.	Ficus plants and other vegetation growth is observed on the stone curbing and the cornice on its internal face. Many stones have dislodged from the curbing.	Major Repair
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	None	Not applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	Natural	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Natural	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	None	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	Natural water springs in the well.	There is no immediate threat. But lack of proper maintenance can lead to water contamination.	Good
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Well water is drawn out with the help of electric pump for domestic purpose.	The service installations like electric cables, plumbing lines etc. are fitted haphazardly on the walls thus leading to cracks in the masonry.	Major Repair
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Form: Unaltered original form Structure: Original well structure is unaltered but in a dilapidated state. Articulation & Finishes: The stone articulation features and finishes of the well are unaltered but are in a dilapidated state.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	Though in active use the Kudave step-well structure is in a neglected state.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Major Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Green zone G-1
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The step-well is in a private property and may be affected during redevelopment. Although in good condition and maintained, lack of understanding of its importance may destroy the structure.
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Extract from Kolaba District Gazetteer, 1883, Chapter 1, Description, pg 13 According to the Collector's return of 1880-81, there 4661 wells, of which 810 had steps and 3851 had no steps. Of the step wells 302 were in Alibag, 217 in Pen, 81 in Roha, 33 in Mangaon and 177 in Mahad; Of the stepless well 2157 were in Alibag, 442 in Pen, 202 in Roha, 423 in Mangaon and 627 in Mahad. A footnote to this reads: In Angria's Kolaba there were (1854) 2111 wells of which 1099 were used for drinking.
	WebSites	None
	Persons	Vithal Sakharam Thomare and Ramkrishna Mukund Jasud from Kudave village were interviewed.



Google location map

001 West view



002 West view of the archway



003 Retaining walls of the well



004 Decorative brackets



005 Decorative motif



006 Decorative arch panel



007 Column capital



008 Column base



009 Decorative motif on the column capital



010 Decorative niche with the pilasters on the walls along the steps



011 Detail of the niche



012 Niche on the wall of the well



013 Decorative niche



014 Floral decorative niche and the motif on the arch panel



015 Bund wall with the animal relief panel- 1



016 Bund wall with the animal relief panel- 2



017 Bund wall with the animal relief panel- 3

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 191-P-Maldunge-03-Gadheshwar Lake and Dam

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	191-P-Maldunge-03-Gadheshwar Lake and Dam
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Panvel
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Maldunge
	Identification	191 P Maldunge 03 Gadheshwar Lake and Dam
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Pa-NA-NA-Ma-191_P_Maldunge_03_Gadheshwar_Lake_and_Dam
1.04	CS No	2/2/ब,5/ब,8,9,10/1/ब,10/2, 12-20,24/1,24/3,24/4,10/1/ब
1.05	Street Name 1	From Panvel - Dodhani road
1.06	Street Name 2	By foot from surrounding villages
1.07	Area / Locality	West of Maldunge village settlement
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	
1.09	Pin Code	410206
1.10	Current Owner	State Govt.
1.11	Type of Owner	State Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Owner occupied
1.13	Current Use	Water supply for local villages, irrigation, fishing and recreation
1.14	Type of Use	Mixed
1.15	Age	Approximately 15 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 800000 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 800000 sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	IE
1.20	Brief Detail	<p>The Gadeshwar lake and the dam are located on the eastern part of the Panvel Taluka in MMR on the Gadhi river. It is 20 km to the east of Panvel city accessed directly from Panvel - Dodhane road.</p> <p>It is surrounded by the western arc of the hill precinct starting from Mhaismal in the north till Prabalgad on its south. The dam forms its western boundary.</p>
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-09-22

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Not known
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None

2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Gadheshwar Lake and Dam
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Natural water source for local villages
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>The Gadheswar Lake and Dam region has been an important catchment area for the Raigad district, especially supporting its agriculture. It is built on Gadhi river.</p> <p>Recognizing its importance, the dam was constructed and the backwaters (lake) formed. Thus the creation of the dam is an important footprint in the environmental, urban and social history of the surrounding region and as such needs to be recorded.</p> <p>It has also helped in improving the local biodiversity and overall greening of the surroundings.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>The Gadheswar Lake and Dam are constructed for drinking water purpose and supports a large growing urban population of the MMR. It has improved the 'livability index' within the region thus indirectly influencing its social and cultural fabric.</p> <p>The surrounding region has numerous farm-houses / second homes belonging to various communities from outside the region adding to the heterogeneity of the local population.</p> <p>The large wetland helps water conservation and ground water recharging for the surrounding region.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>This is an earthen dam built on the Gadhi river with black basalt rubble stone pitching and a total length of approximately 0.5 km in the north - south direction. The area of the lake is approximately 0.8 sq km and the catchment area is about 10 sq km.</p> <p>The lake is relatively new and is evolving into wetland ecosystem. It has natural backdrop of the picturesque hills with terrestrial biodiversity.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location: 73°14'32.75" E, 19°01'56.84" N</p> <p>The Gadheswar Lake and Dam are located on the eastern part of the Panvel Taluka in MMR on the Gadhi river. It is 20 km to the east of Panvel city accessed directly from Panvel - Dodhane road. It is surrounded by the western arc of the hill precinct starting from Mhaismal in the North till Prabalgaad on its south. The dam forms its western boundary.</p> <p>The entire region is a hilly terrain with settlements of tribal communities towards the hills. Their primary occupation is grazing livestock and agriculture. The terrain and their remote locations isolate these villages into pockets of underdeveloped area compared to the villages surrounding the region. The villages surrounding the Gadheswar lake are on a flat terrain. Paddy cultivation is the traditional occupation of its residents. Overall the region is green and picturesque, especially close to the hills with a mix of horticultural and natural vegetation.</p> <p>This region's proximity to the developing cities like Mumbai, Panvel has started changing its demographic and built character. Already a large number of properties are bought by non-residents from Mumbai and other cities who develop their properties into horticultural gardens, motels or resorts, film studios, etc. Additionally various developers are initiating residential complexes in the region. Kalamboli MIDC is directly linked by road to these villages.</p> <p>All of these factors have provided the local population within and around the Gadheswar lake with alternative more lucrative means of livelihood.</p> <p>The region surrounding this area is on the threshold of urbanization changing its demographic, natural and built character. This shift has affected the natural landscape due to unplanned infrastructure and built development which is not sensitive to traditional architecture. This is rapidly changing the natural character of the region and subsequently affecting the surrounding region.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>I (sce) - Lake along with their aquatic, semi aquatic and terrestrial natural ecosystems is unique. It is rain water catchment and helps in maintaining the ground water table and recharging of village wells. It helps in improvement of micro-climate of the region and also in peripheral agriculture / horticulture. Moreover, the lake has added to the rich biodiversity and scenic beauty of the region.</p> <p>Although recent this is now an important part of the local ecological system and a part of the hill precinct</p> <p>It is slowly becoming popular tourist attraction and recreational space.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	I(sce)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IE

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	NA		
3.02	No. of Floors	NA		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	This is an earthen dam with stone pitching.	The structure is intact and stable	Good
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	Black basalt rubble masonry.	None	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	Dressed stone masonry	None	Good
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	MSEB	None	-
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 Dam is in a good state.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Green Zone G2
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	<p>The villages around the Gadheswar region are rapidly undergoing a process of transformation to urbanisation and change in lifestyle. Illegal encroachments, quarrying and deforestation are the major threats in the region. All of these factors have already affected the ecosystem of this unique hill range and the lake.</p> <p>Pollution and uncontrolled tourism disturbing the natural environment.</p>
4.03	Additional Notes	This property is a part of the Matheran range precinct.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	None
	WebSites	None
	Persons	None



Google location map



001 Mhasmal and Chanderi from the dam



002 Gadheshwar lake from Matheran and Porcupine point. Haji Malang, Tavli, Navra Navri pinnacles, Mhasmal and Chanderi in the background



003 View of the dam from North



004 View of the dam from South

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 210-P-Palasppe-01-Someshwar and Vishnu Mandir Complex

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	210-P-Palasppe-01-Someshwar and Vishnu Mandir Complex
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Panvel
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Palasppe
	Identification	210 P Palasppe 01 Someshwar and Vishnu Mandir Complex
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Pa-NA-NA-Pa-210_P_Palasppe_01_Someshwar_and_Vishnu_Mandir_Complex
1.04	CS No	112
1.05	Street Name 1	From a village street branching off from NH17 and leading to Karnavati river
1.06	Street Name 2	Narrow street along the banks of Karnavati river which branches off from the street connecting Palasppe and Kudave villages.
1.07	Area / Locality	Palasppe village
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	On the banks of Karnavati river
1.09	Pin Code	410206
1.10	Current Owner	Trust
1.11	Type of Owner	Trust
1.12	Type of Occupancy	-
1.13	Current Use	Worship
1.14	Type of Use	Religious
1.15	Age	Approximately 150 years old
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	5,000 Sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approx 250 Sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	IIA
1.20	Brief Detail	<p>Someshwar and Vishnu Mandir Complex is an example of traditional religious places in Raigad region. The Mandirs in the complex are examples of traditional regional architecture. It reflects traditional approach towards usage of religious places as community centres. Very few of such places are in existence today.</p> <p>This Mandir Complex is located on the northwest of Palasppe village in its western part along the banks of Karnavati river. Vishnu Mandir, Someshwar Mandir and a step well are the main structures in the complex.</p>
1.21	Date of Recording	2009-11-15

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Mid-19th century
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	Late 19th and 20th century.

2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	The sabhamandap flooring in the mandirs has been redone in ceramic tiles and Kota tiles
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Someshwar and Vishnu Mandir
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Worship
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>Mandir Complex (Deul wadi) along with water bodies was a distinctive feature of religious architecture built by the Maratha rulers and patrons. It acted as the centre for all community activities. Examples of such temple complexes built either by the Jahgirdar or by the villagers can be observed in majority of villages situated in the Konkan belt.</p> <p>With decline of Peshwa regime in early 19th century, trend of patronizing construction of elaborate religious projects was also curtailed. Religious structures built during Peshwa period were built as per edicts of Deccan architectural style. Post Peshwa period, trend of domestic styled religious architecture emerged in late 19th and early 20th century. Simplicity and modesty are characteristics of religious structures built during this period. Effect of self-dependence can be seen in simple domestic architectural style, use of locally available material, less exuberance and intricacy and smaller scale structures.</p> <p>Someshwar and Vishnu mandir complex is one of such religious complexes built during this period, when availability of conventional resources and skills were limited. Hence the structures are built in regional domestic style of architecture.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>Religious buildings (Mandirs, Masjid, Synagogue etc.) are important socio-cultural institutions in Indian subcontinent. These domestic religious places provided spaces for cultural interaction, sustenance of religious folk art such as kirtan, gondhal, dashavatar etc. During the independence struggle, many of such religious places acted as centres for social and political awareness and mass movement.</p> <p>The Mandir complex in Palaspe village traditionally has been used for socio-cultural and religious activities by the village.</p> <p>The mandir structures are fairly well preserved examples of the traditional style of temple construction.</p> <p>Such traditional temples / shrines and recreational community spaces are being lost to the rapid modernisation / urbanisation process.</p> <p>The Gazette reference indicates that step-wells were numerous throughout the region. The current survey indicated that only a handful have survived. The complex includes a well preserved step-well with artistic features and interesting form in finely dressed black basalt stone masonry, unique / rare design feature in the Panvel taluka region.</p> <p>Hence this complex is important as one of the few surviving examples in Raigad region of MMR.</p>

2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>The Someshwar and Vishnu Mandir complex is a unique combination of religious structures and recreational space which has survived through all these years. The complex comprises of three major structures. Someshwar Mandir, Vishnu Mandir and one step-well. Besides these there are secondary structures such as a deepmala and Peepal paar in the vicinity of the mandirs. The Someshwar mandir, deepmaal and Peepal paar are located in the northern part of the complex. The Vishnu Mandir is located in the southern part and the stepped well in the eastern part of the complex. The plot well shaded by tall trees and measures approximately 55 m x 100 m. (Photo no.001, 002,003,005)</p> <p>Someshwar Mandir: The Someshwar Mandir adheres to the simplicity of traditional coastal architecture. It includes garbhagruha with shikhara and the sabhamandap. This is a single storey load bearing structure with a hipped roof and a continuous clerestory opening running around the dome. It is discreet, well proportioned ground floor structure. The built form is unimposing with modest size and scale which blends with its surroundings.</p> <p>The main structure is rectangular in plan measuring about 8 m x 16 m and faces the east on its shorter end. The ridge is at about 6 m above the sabhamandap floor level. (Photo no. 015, 016, 017)</p> <p>The interior is a simple colonnaded sabhamandap, well lit and ventilated by large windows and has teakwood king post trusses supporting the sloping roof above. The Mandir is accessed mainly from its eastern entrance placed centrally on the east face of the building. It also has secondary entrances on the other sides. A Hanuman shrine in stone showcasing typical Deccan style decorative motifs is located at the southwest corner of the Sabhamandap. (Photo no.018, 019)</p> <p>The garbhagruha is located at the far western end of the sabhamandap. square shaped measuring approx 6 m x 6 m and 5 m high at the apex with a dome shikhar corbelled in basalt stone and finished externally with lime plaster. (Photo no.017, 021)</p> <p>A three-tiered octagonal basalt stone deepmaal with a base 2 m x 2 m is located just outside the mandir entrance and is about 3 m in height with a diameter of 0.45 m. It has small stone brackets on its surface for placing oil lamps. Next to this is a Peepal paar with a dressed black basalt stone masonry. It measures about 4 m x 4 m and 0.30 m in height. (Photo no. 003, 015)</p> <p>Vishnu Mandir: The Vishnu Mandir adheres to the simplicity of traditional coastal architecture. It includes the garbhagruha and the sabhamandap. This is a single storey load bearing structure with a hipped roof. It is discreet, well proportioned ground floor structure. The built form is unimposing with modest size and scale which blends with its surroundings. (Photo no. 004, 006)</p> <p>The main structure is rectangular in plan measuring about 8 m x 12 m and faces the east on its shorter end. The ridge is at about 5 m above the sabhamandap floor level.</p> <p>The interior is a simple colonnaded sabhamandap, well-lit and ventilated by large windows on the eastern face and smaller openings on other sides. The teakwood circular columns have square stone base and show colonial influence. (Photo no. 012, 013) The teak wood trusses support the sloping roof above. The Mandir is accessed from its eastern entrance placed centrally on the east face of the building. The eastern facade has teakwood trellis placed between the columns. (Photo no. 006, 007). The garbhagruha is at the western end which is segregated from the Sabhamandap by teakwood trellis.(Photo no. 007, 009)</p> <p>Step-well: The well is in finely dressed black basalt stone masonry. (Photo no 021 to 022). The structure consists of the main square shaped well measuring approximately 3.5 m X 3.5 m and a centrally placed straight flight step shaft on its eastern side. The step shaft is approximately 5.50 m in length and 1.50 m in width. It descends approx. 3 m. A continuous black basalt stone coping 0.75 m wide follows the outer profile of the step shaft and the well forming a curb at the surrounding ground level.</p> <p>The walls are built in regular stone courses forming horizontal tiers along its internal running length The black basalt stone walls of the well and step shaft have decorative arched niches at regular intervals (photo no. 025). The flight of steps leads down to the well through a basalt stone arched gateway located between the well and the shaft. The gateway has a typical Deccan style arch and decorative stone brackets above it. (Photo no. 023, 024)</p>
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2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location: 73°07'40.71" E, 18°57'32.14" N</p> <p>Palaspe is an inland village located approximately 4 km to the south of Panvel on the Mumbai Goa highway NH17. It is 1 km from Palaspe phata, which is a major junction where NH4, NH4B and NH17 cross each other.</p> <p>The terrain is primarily flat. The village has numerous pockets of dense settlements with patches of natural vegetation. Agricultural land surrounds the village on its southwest side. NH17 divides the village into two halves on its east and west. The eastern half is a later extension of the village settlement. The west half is bound between the Karnavati river to the west and NH17 to the east.</p> <p>Agriculture is the traditional occupation of this village. A lot of large and small scale industries are operational in the surrounding areas which provide an alternative means of livelihood to the local population. The village population has increased exponentially which has led to redevelopment of residences which is not sensitive to traditional architecture and has altered the visual character of the village.</p> <p>Someshwar and Vishnu mandir Complex is located on the northwest of Palaspe village in its western part along the banks of Karnavati river. It is approx 250 m from NH17. The main Village street 5 m wide which branches off to the west of NH17, leads to the eastern end of the mandir complex. Alternatively a narrow street running along the banks of Karnavati river leads to the complex on its west end.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>A (arc) - Fairly well preserved example of the traditional style of temple architecture in the region.</p> <p>A (cul) - The mandir complex has been traditionally been used for socio-cultural and religious activities by the village and surrounding region (the present library building was originally a gym). The complex along with its neighbourhood represents the community life within the village. The well preserved step-well in the complex is an important feature in terms of social commitment towards water conservation.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(cul),F,H(tec)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IIA

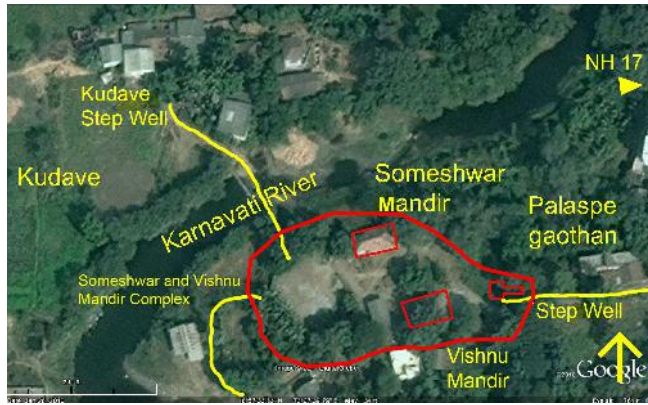
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	approx 7 m high of the Mandirs		
3.02	No. of Floors	Ground floor structures		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Load bearing structures	Both the structures are stable and adequately maintained.	Good
3.04	Plinth	The mandir plinths are in dressed black basalt stone and have height of 0.60 m above ground level.	The stone plinths are intact condition except the paint.	Good
3.05	Walls	<p>The main structures of both the Mandirs are of load bearing brick walls in cement mortar, finished on both sides with cement plaster and painted regularly.</p> <p>The garbhagruha of Someshwar Mandir is in coursed rubble masonry. It is finished on both sides with cement plaster and painted regularly.</p> <p>The stepped well is in exposed black basalt stone masonry constructed in tiers. The archway is in black basalt stone masonry.</p>	<p>Garbhagruha of both the Mandirs- Good except the paint.</p> <p>Sabhamandap of both the Mandirs- Good except the paint.</p>	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	<p>The mandir flooring has an assortment of material finishes and patterns.</p> <p>The Someshwar Mandir sabhagruha has a flooring of polished Kota stone with a few inlaid marble bands and the garbhagruha is finished with dressed black basalt flooring.</p> <p>The Vishnu Mandir has vitrified tile flooring which must have replaced different type of original flooring.</p>	The floor finishes of the Mandirs and its sabhamandap are intact. The grouting between the tiles has worn out in a few places and needs some minor repairs.	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	Not applicable	Not applicable	-

3.08	Openings	<p>The entrance doors to the sabhamandap of both the Mandirs have simple teakwood frames, with twin lockable teakwoodpanelled shutters. The garbhagruha door of Someshwar Mandir has a decorative stone architrave around it. The garbhagruha frontage of Vishnu Mandir consists of a simple door with twin teakwood paneled shutters and wooden trellis placed as a partition fitted in a simple wooden frame.</p> <p>Windows are of simple teakwood with MS round bars as grill built into the teakwood frame fitted in the masonry opening with arched lintels. The window openings are of variable sizes of traditional design. A few of them have wooden trellis and wooden shutters. The eastern façade of Vishnu Mandir has window openings with a low cill of 0.45 m flanking the entrance door and has wooden trellis fixed in wooden frames.</p>	The doors and windows are in good condition and are protected by layers of paint. Some minor repairs would be necessary.	Minor Repair
3.09	Roof	<p>The Someshwar Mandir has a hipped roof made in teakwood framework and is covered with Mangalore tiles. There is clerestory ventilator opening running continuously along the periphery of the garbhagruha (photo no. 017, 021) which is roofed with a dome shikhara corbelled in basalt stone and finished externally with lime plaster.</p> <p>The Vishnu Mandir also has a hipped roof entirely in teakwood framework and covered with Mangalore tiles.</p>	Roof of both the Mandirs are in stable condition.	Good
3.10	Articulation	<p>Both the Mandir structures have decorative swan shaped teakwood brackets supporting the roofing members all along the periphery of the building at the eaves level.</p> <p>The stepped well stone arch has simple but intricate stone carvings and decorative brackets. (Photo no.010, 020)</p>	The articulate features are intact. Wooden brackets are painted with multiple layers of oil paint which affects its intricacy level.	Minor Repair
3.11	Finishes	As mentioned above	None	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	None	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	There is no specific defined boundary to the complex.	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Stone masonry deepmaal, Peepal tree par in stone masonry and Step-well in dressed black basalt stone masonry.	<p>Deepmaal - Good except the paint</p> <p>Peepal paar- Fair</p> <p>step-well - Structure is intact but in neglect.</p>	Minor Repair
3.15	Lighting	Natural, artificial light inside mandir	None	-
3.16	Ventilation	Natural	None	-
3.17	Electricity	MSEB	None	-
3.18	Water Supply	Available	None	Good
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Provided	None	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	<p>Form: Original form of the structures is unaltered</p> <p>Structure: Unaltered original structure, except cement plaster and paint.</p> <p>Articulation & Finishes: The sabhamandap flooring in the Mandir structures has been redone in ceramic tiles and Kota tiles</p>		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	Overall maintenance status of the Mandir complex is good.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Green zone G-1
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The Mandir complex is within Gaothan limits and hence the redevelopment pressure will be high.
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Kolaba District Gazetteer, 1883, Chapter 1, Description, pg 13 for stepped wells
	WebSites	None
	Persons	Ramkrishna Mukund Jasud



Google location map



001 South East view



002 Vishnu Mandir and the library



003 North East view of Someshwar Mandir



004 North East view of Vishnu Mandir



005 South East view of Someshwar Mandir



006 Front view of Vishnu Mandir



007 Sabhamandap of Vishnu Mandir



008 Bracket on East façade of Vishnu Mandir



009 Entrance of the gabhagruha of Vishnu Mandir



010 Vishnu Mandir bracket on North facade



011 Vishnu Mandir window opening with the wooden trellis



012 View of the sabhamandap showing the structural system



013 Column capital and the wooden ceiling



014 Vishnu Mandir information plaque



015 South East view of Someshwar Mandir



016 South West view of Someshwar Mandir



017 South West view of Someshwar Mandir



018 The garbhagruha of Someshwar Mandir



019 Hanuman shrine in Someshwar Mandir



020 Exterior bracket of Someshwar Mandir



021 Manglore tiled roof covering dome of the garbhagruha



022 Front view of Soman step well



023 The step shaft



024 Rear view of the step well



025 Decorative arch and the brackets



026 Decorative niche



027 View showing the steps



028 Rear view of Soman step well

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 210-P-Palasppe-03-Shiv Mandir Complex

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	210-P-Palasppe-03-Shiv Mandir Complex
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehshil	Panvel
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Palasppe
	Identification	210 P Palasppe 03 Shiv Mandir Complex
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Pa-NA-NA-Pa-210 P Palasppe 03
1.04	CS No	19/2
1.05	Street Name 1	From the main village street leading to the eastern bank of the river
1.06	Street Name 2	NA
1.07	Area / Locality	Palasppe village
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	On the banks of Karnavati river
1.09	Pin Code	410206
1.10	Current Owner	Grampanchayat
1.11	Type of Owner	Trust
1.12	Type of Occupancy	-
1.13	Current Use	Water source, Worship, Recreational and Domestic activities
1.14	Type of Use	Mixed
1.15	Age	Approximately 150 years old
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approx 300 Sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 25 Sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	IIA
1.20	Brief Detail	The Shiv Mandir complex comprising of the Mandir and the river ghat is situated on the west of the western part of Palasppe village. It is on way to Someshwar and Vishnu Mandir complex on the eastern bank of Karnavati river near the bridge. The complex is a religious and recreational space for Palasppe village.
1.21	Date of Recording	2009-11-15

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Late 18th century to mid 19th century.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	NA
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Shiv Mandir and river ghat
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Water source, Domestic and religious activities

2.06	Historical Significance	<p>Ghat refers to a series of steps leading down to a water body, usually a holy river. This is a common feature found on many river fronts in Maharashtra. This trend of constructing river ghats seems to have originated during the Peshwa period as part of socio-political responsibilities and patronage.</p> <p>The river ghat in Palaspe may have been one of such examples constructed sometime between late 18th century to mid 19th century. Though not of major historical landmark, this public recreational space has significance in the local history of the village and its surroundings.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>Most of the water bodies and water fronts in rural areas are associated with sacred structures which provide sanctity and protection to these public spaces and natural environment. Ghats built along river fronts are commonly associated with religious venues and create a public space which is used for domestic use, social congregations and for recreational purpose.</p> <p>The Shiv Mandir and stepped ghat on Karnavati river in palaspe has been traditionally used for socio-cultural and religious activities by the village and surrounding region.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>The Shiv Mandir complex comprises of the Shiv Mandir, the stepped ghat along the banks of Karnavati river and the dam on the river. (Photo no.001, 002, 009).</p> <p>The Shiv Mandir is a square shaped simple shrine measuring approx. 5 m x 5 m in load bearing roughly dressed black basalt stone masonry. It is built on stone platform which is centrally located on the stepped ghat in dressed black basalt stone on the banks of the river with steps leading to the waterfront. The garbhagruha walls are plastered and regularly painted internally. A Shiv linga is located in a sunken flooring on the western half and Nandi idol facing it on the eastern half of the garbhagruha. (Photo no.006, 007, 008, 010)</p> <p>The ghat measures approx. 30 m in length and 7 m in breadth. A stone masonry dam approx. 2.5 m wide built across the Karnavati river is located at the northern end of the ghat. (Photo no.003, 004, 005)</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location: 73°07'37.82" E, 18°57'31.27" N</p> <p>Palaspe is an inland village located approximately 4 km to the south of Panvel on the Mumbai - Goa highway NH17. It is 1 km from Palaspe phata which is a major junction where NH4, NH4B and NH17 cross each other.</p> <p>The terrain is primarily flat. The village has pockets of dense settlements with natural vegetation. Agricultural land surrounds the village on its southwest side NH17 divides the village into two halves on its east and west. The eastern halve is a later extension of the village settlement. The west halve is bound between the Karnavati river to the west and NH17 to the east.</p> <p>Agriculture is the traditional occupation of this village. Now a lot of large and small scale industries have emerged in the surrounding areas which provide an alternative more lucrative means of livelihood. The village population has increased exponentially which has lead to redevelopment of residences at a scale which is not sensitive to traditional architecture and has already altered the visual character of the village.</p> <p>The Shiv Mandir complex comprising of the mandir and river ghat is situated on the west of the western part of Palaspe village. It is on way to Someshwar and Vishnu Mandir complex on the eastern bank of Karnavati river near the bridge. It is approx 200 m from NH17. The main village street 5 m wide which branches off to the west of NH17, leads to the eastern end of the mandir and river ghat.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	A(cul) - The complex along with the mandir and ghat has been traditionally used for socio-cultural and religious activities by the village and surrounding region.
2.11	Value Classification	A(cul)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IIA

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	approximately 4 m of the Shiv Mandir.		
3.02	No. of Floors	Single Storey Mandir		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Load bearing stone masonry and stone retaining walls	The stone masonry is intact but has weathered over the period.	Minor Repair
3.04	Plinth	Roughly dressed black basalt coursed stone plinth	The Mandir plinth is intact.	Good

3.05	Walls	Mandir walls are in coursed dressed black basalt stone. Retaining wall (Bandhara) across the river is constructed with massive dressed black basalt stones.	The stone masonry has weathered considerably but is intact.	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	Mandir has stone flooring. Area of flooring around Shiv linga is sunken. The ghat has dressed black basalt stone paving	Stone flooring inside Mandir is intact. The stone paving has weathered over the period of time and cracks have developed in the stone paving.	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	The ghat has dressed black basalt steps leading to the river.	The stone surface of the steps has weathered over the period of time.	Minor Repair
3.08	Openings	The entrance door of the mandir has a simple teakwood frame, with twin lockable teakwood panel shutters. Windows on the north and south walls are of similar construction with MS round bars as grill built into the frame fitted in the masonry opening	The door and window are in good condition but lack maintenance.	Good
3.09	Roof	The Mandir has a sloping hipped roof in teakwood frame and covered with Mangalore tiles.	Roof of the Mandir is in stable condition but lacks maintenance.	Minor Repair
3.10	Articulation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	The mandir has dressed black basalt walls exposed externally and lime plastered internally. The ghats have dressed stone paving	The stone finishes have weathered to a large extent.	Minor Repair
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	Natural, artificial light inside Mandir	None	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	MSEB	None	-
3.18	Water Supply	None	Not applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	None	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Form: Original form of the structures is unaltered Structure: Unaltered original structures of the Mandir, ghat and dam Articulation & Finishes: Unaltered finishes		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The ghats and Mandir are in good state.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Green zone G-1
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The Mandir complex is within gaathan limits and hence the redevelopment pressure will be high. The water body, riverbed and the surrounding areas get polluted due to activities like washing, bathing and garbage dispersal.
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	None

	WebSites	http://www.maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/KOLABA/places_Palasppe.html
	Persons	



Google location map



001 West side



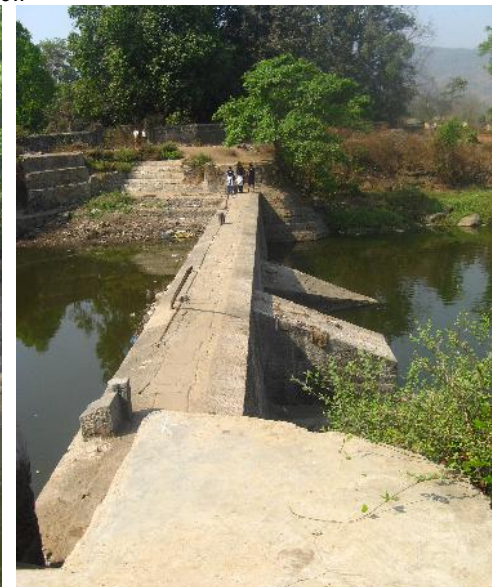
002 South side view



003 North East view



004 North view of the dam



005 Dam wall



006 South West view



007 North East view



008 Stone Nandi idol in the garbhagruha



009 Ghat on Karnavati river



010 Garbhagruha view

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 210-P-Palasppe-05-Primary School

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	210-P-Palasppe-05-Primary School
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Panvel
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Palasppe
	Identification	210 P Palasppe 05 Primary School
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Pa-NA-NA-Pa-210_P_Palasppe_05
1.04	CS No	2C
1.05	Street Name 1	From a village street to the south side of the school premises.
1.06	Street Name 2	None
1.07	Area / Locality	Palasppe village
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	410206
1.10	Current Owner	Zilla Parishad
1.11	Type of Owner	State Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Owner occupied
1.13	Current Use	Primary School
1.14	Type of Use	Institutional
1.15	Age	155 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	2,000 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	105 sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	III
1.20	Brief Detail	<p>The building is a simple rectangular ground floor structure with linearly arranged classrooms sharing a common verandah.</p> <p>The school is an example of structures constructed to be used as educational institutions in the rural areas of Raigad as part of the education policy implemented by the British in mid-19th century.</p> <p>The school is located within its own premises in the northern part of Palasppe village amidst natural vegetation. There is relatively smaller structure added later which is oriented along the north - south axis and is situated in the eastern part of the plot.</p>
1.21	Date of Recording	2009-11-15

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	It was built in 1856.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	Early 20th century

2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	A ramp is provided along the length of the verandah to aid the physically challenged. An extension also has been added to the main building.
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Palaspe Zilla Parishad Primary School
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Primary School
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>The 'Woods Despatch of 1854' defined the education policy for the Indian subcontinent. As defined in the despatch, It rejected the 'filtration theory' and laid stress on mass education, female education and improvement of vernaculars, favoured secularism in Education.</p> <p>As a follow up on this policy a number of primary schools were established in the region. The school at Palaspe established in 1856 was a part of this education policy.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	The building is an example of structures constructed to be used as educational institutions in the rural areas of Raigad. These structures have been maintained well till date in their original character and are still in use as educational centres. Hence they need to be preserved for their socio-cultural importance.
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>The building is a simple rectangular ground floor structure which adheres to the traditional regional domestic architecture. It is simple, functional and the design merges with the surrounding landscape and architecture. (photo no. 001,002, 003, 004 and 005).</p> <p>A series of classrooms is arranged linearly and connected externally by a continuous verandah overlooking a open space. (Photo no.005 and 007). Another open space on the north of the school building is used for recreational activities. The original building measures approximately 7 m x 15 m in plan with the verandah placed along its south side.</p> <p>The main school is located to the north of the premises. The premises admeasures approximately 50 m x 40 m. The longer dimension is along the east - west axis. There is relatively smaller structure added later which is oriented along the north - south axis and is situated in the eastern part of the plot.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location: 73°07'49.08" E, 18°57'37.92" N</p> <p>Palaspe is an inland village located approximately 4 km to the south of Panvel on the Mumbai - Goa highway NH17. It is 1 km from Palaspe phata, which is a major junction where NH4, NH4B and NH17 cross each other.</p> <p>The terrain is primarily flat. The village has numerous pockets of dense settlements with patches of natural vegetation. Agricultural land surrounds the village on its southwest side NH17 divides the village into two halves on its east and west. The eastern halve is a later extension of the village settlement. The west halve is bound between the Karnavati river to the west and NH17 to the east.</p> <p>Agriculture is the traditional occupation of this village. A lot of large and small scale industries are operational in the surrounding areas which provide an alternative means of livelihood to the local population. The village population has increased exponentially which has lead to redevelopment of residences which is not sensitive to traditional architecture and has altered the visual character of the village.</p> <p>The school is located within its own premises in the northern part of Palaspe village amidst natural vegetation. The main entrance is on the southern end of the plot. It is approx 85 m from NH17. The main village street 6 m wide which branches off to the west of NH17, leads to the southern end of the School plot.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	C (seh) - One of the oldest schools in the region (almost 140 years old) and forms a vital part of the foundation of formal education in this rural region.
2.11	Value Classification	C(she)
2.12	Recommended Grade	III

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Approximately 5 m		
3.02	No. of Floors	single storey structure		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	The school is constructed as load bearing structure in coursed, roughly dressed black basalt stone ashlar masonry.	The stone masonry of the school is intact but has been painted with multiple layers of incongruent distemper paint.	Good
3.04	Plinth	The building plinth is 0.60 m high and is in roughly dressed black basalt stone. (Photo no. 003 and 011).	The stone masonry of the stone plinth is intact.	Good

3.05	Walls	<p>The original school building is a load bearing structure with dressed black basalt stone masonry. (Photo no. 011) The external face is in exposed black basalt whereas internal finish is lime plaster and distemper paint (Photo no. 007 and 008). The class room walls are painted with distemper paint externally on the verandah side.</p> <p>The later addition of extension structure on the east of the old building has load bearing brick walls finished with lime plaster on both sides. (Photo no.003 and 012)</p>	Externally wall surfaces are painted with abominable shades of paint which hide original stone finishes.	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	The verandah and the classrooms are finished in Shahabad tiles (Photo no. 007)	Flooring of the school is overall in good condition. But due to lack of maintenance flooring has cracked and chipped off at a few places.	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	None	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	<p>All the doors and windows with ventilators are in teakwood.</p> <p>The doors have teakwood panel shutters. (Photo no. 014).</p> <p>The window shutters are made up of wooden planks braced by teakwood frame. (Photo no. 011). Wrought iron bars are embedded within the frame of the windows and ventilators for security. (Photo no. 008)</p>	All wooden doors and windows are in good condition but are painted with abominable shades of oil paint. Regular maintenance is lacking.	Minor Repair
3.09	Roof	<p>The building has a hipped sloping roof (Photo no.004, 005 and 006). A part of the hipped roof extends over the verandah as a lean to roof which is supported by wooden posts resting on the stone plinth. (Photo no. 002, 003, 009 and 010)</p> <p>This Mangalore tiled roof is supported by wooden King post trusses and rafters. Overhang of these rafters are received in a simple fascia board at the eaves level, running all along the building's periphery.</p>	Roof of the school is in stable condition but is in need of regular maintenance. Few roof tiles and ridge tiles are broken. The fascia board is painted with abominable shade of oil paint which looks incongruent with traditional Mangalore tiled roof.	Minor Repair
3.10	Articulation	None	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	<p>Walls - Original building with exposed dressed basalt stone load bearing masonry and new extension building with load bearing brick walls finished with lime plaster.</p> <p>Internal Plaster - Lime plaster, covered with paint</p> <p>Floor - Shahabad stone tiles</p>	Traditional finishes such as lime plaster, wooden polishing are totally replaced by cement plaster, oil paint. But these finishes are in need of regular and proper maintenance.	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	Nothing of significance.	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	The entire boundary has a metal chain-link fence supported on MS angles	None	Good
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	None	Not applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	Natural and Artificial	None	-
3.16	Ventilation	Natural and mechanical	None	-
3.17	Electricity	MSEB	None	-
3.18	Water Supply	Available (Zilla Parishad and surrounding drinking water wells)	None	Good
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Provided	None	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	Not applicable	-

3.21	Incongruent Transformation	<p>Form - The original school building is unchanged. A few ancillary structures have been added within the site.</p> <p>Structure - Unaltered original structure.</p> <p>The verandah is now enclosed with a low brick wall and ramp is provided along the length of the verandah to aid the physically challenged. (Photo no. 005 and 006). An extension has been added to the building.</p> <p>Articulation & Finishes - Unaltered</p>
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The school is in a good state but can be enhanced more.
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Urbanisable Zone-U2
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The school is within the gaathan limits and hence the redevelopment pressure will be high.
4.03	Additional Notes	Primary schools at many villages came up between 1856-1860. In 1861, nine more schools opened at Alibag, Mahad, Mangaon, Pen and Roha.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	<p>Pimpalpaan, local publication, Palsape</p> <p>Raigad Zillyacha Itihaas by Arvind Kulkarni. Asiatic Library (M-954.79, Kulk-Raig, 205978)</p>
	WebSites	None
	Persons	None



Google location map



001 Main entrance - South side



002 South East view



003 North East view



004 View of the verandah



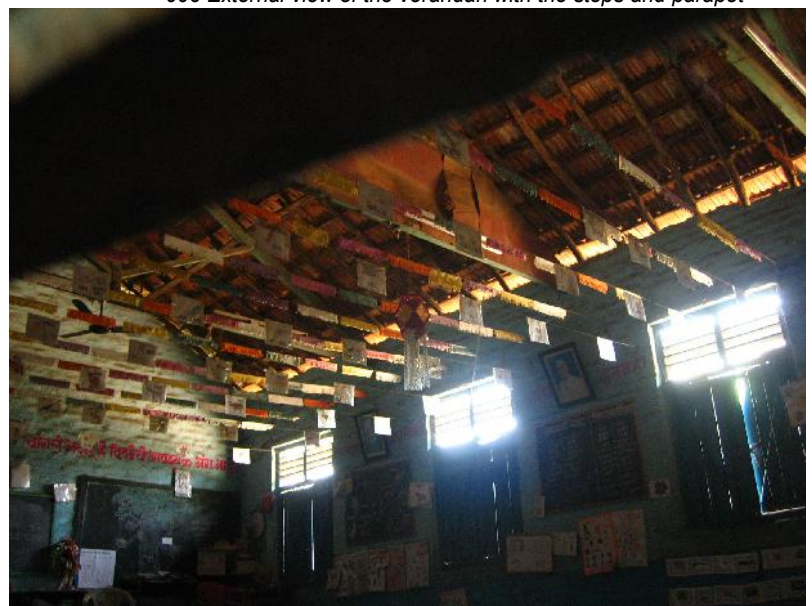
005 External view of the verandah with the ramp



006 External view of the verandah with the steps and parapet



007 Verandah view



008 Interior view of the classroom with the ventilator windows



009 Interior view of the classroom showing the roof trusses



010 Roof trusses



011 Windows on the North facade



012 North facade

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 210-P-Palasppe-06-Vakratunda Rice Mill

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	210-P-Palasppe-06-Vakratunda Rice Mill
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Panvel
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Palasppe
	Identification	210 P Palasppe 06 Vakratunda Rice Mill
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Pa-NA-NA-Pa-210 P Palasppe 06
1.04	CS No	128/1/B
1.05	Street Name 1	From Nh17
1.06	Street Name 2	None
1.07	Area / Locality	Palasppe village
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	410206
1.10	Current Owner	Private
1.11	Type of Owner	Private
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Owner occupied
1.13	Current Use	Storage warehouse
1.14	Type of Use	Commercial
1.15	Age	Approximately 200 years old
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	180 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 100 sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	IIB
1.20	Brief Detail	<p>Vakratunda rice mill was the first one which was started in the region and is a landmark representation of infrastructure industry supporting the local paddy cultivation.</p> <p>It is a simple industrial shed located in the southern part of Palasppe village. It is not in active use but still retains some mill machinery.</p>
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-03-18

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	It was built in the early 19th century.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	NA
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	NA

2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Vakratunda rice mill
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Rice mill
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>There were very few rice mills prior to the first World War. Several rice mills were started thereafter. The industry grew rapidly as there was abundant water-supply, cheap power, and vicinity of market. During 1930 it received a setback due to the fall in prices in the days of the 'great depression'. It thrived again during the second World war when government imposed restrictions upon the movement of rice. In 1960, there were about 125 rice mills in the district concentrated in centres like Pen, Panvel, Karjat, Mahad, Khopoli, Goregaon and Poynad. Panvel taluka alone accounted for about 35 rice and poha mills including five registered under the factories act. These mills were engaged in milling Kolamb, Jada and Rata varieties of rice which were locally produced. A few of them were also engaged in making pohas (rice flakes). Most of these concerns had their own business of paddy-milling and a few of them did job-work.</p> <p>The Palaspe rice mill was the first one which was started in the region. It is the only unique remnant of its kind in the region.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>As paddy has been the main crop of the district and rice milling has been one of its service industries. Before these mills were started, paddy was dehusked by hand process. Hence with the advent of these industrial infrastructures between 19th -20th century, this domestic activity became an industry and created an appropriate technological support infrastructure for the main occupation of the region i. e. paddy cultivation. These rice mills created job opportunities for the villages in the region.</p> <p>Being the first rice mill to be established in the region, the mill at Palaspe has immense socio-cultural importance. Hence even if it is not in use today, it should be preserved as a major landmark in the socio-economic history of Panvel region.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>The mill is a simple linear ground floor structure with A C sheet sloping gable roof. It is abutting the village road lined with neighbouring houses and vegetation. The overall appearance is like an industrial shed. There is an open raised plinth approx 0.30 m high adjoining it on its eastern length enclosed by a low bund wall. The structure measures approx. 18 m in length x 10 m in breadth including the open plinth (Photo no. 001, 002, 003). Some old equipment of the rice mill like a slide for husk separation built as a part of the structure exists on the eastern side of the mill.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location: 73°07'45.72" E, 18°57'30.95"N</p> <p>Palaspe is an inland village located approximately 4 km to the south of Panvel on the Mumbai - Goa highway NH17. It is 1 km from Palaspe phata, which is a major junction where NH4, NH4B and NH17 cross each other.</p> <p>The terrain is primarily flat. The village has pockets of dense settlements with natural vegetation. Agricultural land surrounds the village on its southwest side. NH17 divides the village into two halves on its east and west. The eastern half is a later extension of the village settlement. The west half is bound between the Karnavati river to the west and NH17 to the east.</p> <p>Agriculture is the traditional occupation of this village. Now a lot of large and small scale industries have emerged in the surrounding areas which provide an alternative and more lucrative means of livelihood. The village population has increased exponentially which has lead to redevelopment of residences at a scale which is not sensitive to traditional architecture and has already altered the visual character of the village.</p> <p>Vakratunda Rice mill is located in the southern part of Palaspe village. The main entrance is on the southern end of the structure. It is approximately 85 m from NH17. The main Village street 6 m wide which branches off to the west of NH17, leads to the mill.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>C (seh): This was a novel enterprise and has a very strong socio-economic relevance.</p> <p>H (teh): This is a good example of appropriate technological support infrastructure complementing local agriculture practice.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	C(she),H(tec)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IIB

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	approximately 4.5 m		
3.02	No. of Floors	Single storey structure		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	The mill is a load bearing structure constructed in brick masonry.	The structure is intact but shows signs of aging.	Good

3.04	Plinth	The low plinth in black basalt masonry flush with the road level	The stone masonry shows signs of aging.	Minor Repair
3.05	Walls	Load bearing brick masonry cement plastered on both sides and finished with paint.	The walls show signs of aging.	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	Finished with IPS	The flooring has cracked and chipped off at many places.	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	None	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	Simple square openings with teak wood frames act as windows and doors. The doors have a teakwood frame with wooden shutters. The windows are similar but have a MS grill fixed to its wooden frame.	Regular maintenance is lacking.	Minor Repair
3.09	Roof	Sloping roof with corrugated A.C. sheets	The roof lacks maintenance.	Minor Repair
3.10	Articulation	None	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	The walls are cement plastered and white washed.	None	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	The mill is now being used for storing and stacking old cotton mill machinery.	None	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	A low bund wall encloses the raised plinth which merges with the structure	None	Good
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	None	Not applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	Natural and Artificial	None	-
3.16	Ventilation	Natural and mechanical	None	-
3.17	Electricity	MSEB	None	-
3.18	Water Supply	Surrounding drinking water wells	None	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Provided	Not is use.	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Unaltered original structure		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The mill is not in use and requires regular maintenance.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Urbanisable Zone-U2
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The mill is within the gaothan limits and hence the redevelopment pressure will be high.
4.03	Additional Notes	This mill is closed and access to it was not available, hence many details related to the interior space could not be recorded.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	None
	WebSites	None
	Persons	Appa Karve, a local resident of Palaspe village was interviewed.



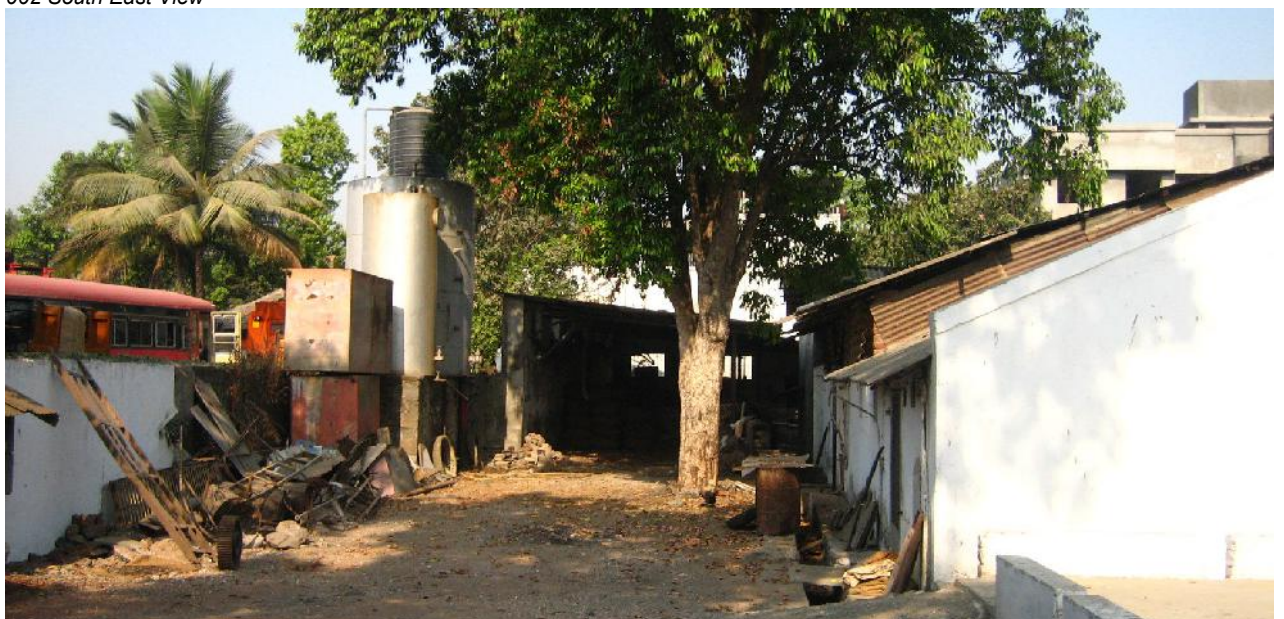
Google location map



001 East side view



002 South East View



003 South East view

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 210-P-Palasppe-07-Ram Mandir and premises of Oze Wada

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	210-P-Palasppe-07-Ram Mandir and premises of Oze Wada
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehshil	Panvel
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Palasppe
	Identification	210 P Palasppe 07 Ram Mandir and premises of Oze Wada
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Pa-NA-NA-Pa-210_P_Palasppe_07
1.04	CS No	119
1.05	Street Name 1	From NH17
1.06	Street Name 2	From a internal village street on its south
1.07	Area / Locality	Palasppe village
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Oze wada is located in the heart of Palasppe gaathan. The Ram mandir is located in the wada premises.
1.09	Pin Code	410206
1.10	Current Owner	Private, Freehold
1.11	Type of Owner	Private
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Owner occupied
1.13	Current Use	Worship
1.14	Type of Use	Religious
1.15	Age	Approximately 200 years old
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 300 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 150 sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	IIB
1.20	Brief Detail	<p>Oze wada is located in the heart of Palasppe gaathan. The Ram mandir is located at the southeastern quadrant of the wada premises.</p> <p>It is an example of traditional religious places in Raigad region. The Ram Mandir located in the Oze wada is an example of traditional regional architecture. The Mandir reflects traditional approach towards usage of religious places as community centres. Very few of such places are in existence today.</p>
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-03-18

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	The mandir may have been built in early 19th century during the post-Peshwa period.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	Modifications in 20th century.

2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Original country tiled roof is replaced by corrugated A.C. sheets.
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Ram Mandir
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Worship
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>With decline of Peshwa regime in the early 19th century trend of patronising construction of elaborate religious projects was also curtailed. Religious structures built during Peshwa period were built as per edicts of Deccan architectural style. Post Peshwa period, trend of domestic styled religious architecture emerged in the late 19th and early 20th century. Simplicity, modesty, use of locally available material, less exuberance, less intricacy and smaller scale are characteristics of religious structures built during this period.</p> <p>Ram Mandir in Oze wada is one of such religious structures developed during the British rule, built in regional domestic style of architecture.</p> <p>The Oze wada is a historical landmark in the local history of Palaspe village. It needs to be protected for its intricately carved wooden columns, arches and brackets and its overall unique character.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>Religious buildings (Mandirs, Masjid, Synagogue etc.) are important socio-cultural institutions in Indian Subcontinent.</p> <p>Ram Mandir of Oze wada may have been developed during the British rule (from early 19th to mid 20th century) which experienced political instability and thus restrictions on socio-cultural activities and lack of artistic encouragements. In such period, these domestic religious places provided spaces for cultural interaction, sustenance of religious folk art such as kirtan, gondhal, dashavatar etc. During the independence struggle, many of such religious places acted as centres for social and political awareness and mass movement.</p> <p>This unique Mandir is a fairly well preserved example of the traditional style of temples housed in a wada premises (private / family temple), untouched by years of socio-cultural evolution and forms an integral part of the local culture.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>This Mandir is the only surviving structure of Oze wada. The wada tatabandi (compound wall) approx 4.5 m high is the only original surviving part of this historical wada premises. (Photo no.001, 002) The dindi darwaja on the western compound wall leads to a stone-paved courtyard. (Photo no.003, 005, 006). Stone plinths known as devalis approx 0.75 high flank the courtyard on its north and south sides. The plinth has stone pillar bases (tal khada) which originally had wooden posts supporting a timber lean to roof.</p> <p>The Ram Mandir adheres to the simplicity of traditional coastal temple architecture. It includes garbhagruha and the sabhamandap housed in a common single storey structure with a hipped roof forming the main body of the Mandir. It is discreet, well ventilated, well proportioned ground floor structure but with a relatively high stone plinth (approx.0.90 m high). The surrounding passage approx 2 m wide acts as a verandah and is covered with a lean to roof. (photo no.007, 008, 009)</p> <p>The main structure is rectangular measuring about 15 m x 10 m and faces the west on its shorter side. The ridge is at about 5.00 m above the sabhamandap floor level.</p> <p>The sabhamandap has an internal teakwood frame supporting the sloping roof above. The wooden columns, arches and brackets supporting the beams have intricate carvings typical of the Peshwa style. They provide interesting character to the sabhamandap. (Photo no. 010,011,013). The other wooden structural members are plain with simple structural detailing. Wooden decorative arcade in the sabhagruha would support the mezzanine gallery which does not exist now. The flooring is made of old mosaic tiles. (Photo no. 012)</p> <p>The garbhagruha is at the eastern end of the Sabhamandap. It is square shaped approx. 5 m x 5 m built in black basalt stone masonry and lime plastered both externally and internally. (Photo no. 007, 009)</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location: 73°07'43.82" E, 18°57'29.16" N</p> <p>Palaspe is an inland village located approximately 4 km to the south of Parnali on the Mumbai - Goa highway NH17. It is 1 km from Palaspe phata, which is a major junction where NH4, NH4B and NH17 cross each other.</p> <p>The terrain is primarily flat. The village has pockets of dense settlements with some natural vegetation. Agricultural land surrounds the village on its southwest. NH17 divides the village into two halves on its east and west. The eastern half is a later extension of the village settlement. The west half is bound between the Karnavati river to the west and NH17 to the east.</p> <p>Agriculture is the traditional occupation of this village. Now a lot of large and small scale industries have emerged in the surrounding areas providing an alternative more lucrative means of livelihood. The village population has increased exponentially which has led to redevelopment of residences at a scale which is not sensitive to traditional architecture and has already altered the visual character of the village.</p> <p>Oze wada is located in the heart of Palaspe gaon. The Ram mandir is located at the southeastern quadrant of the wada premises. The main entrance is on the west end of the structure. It is approximately 240 m from NH17. Accessed from a narrow gaon lane.</p>

2.10	Other Significance	A (arc) - Fairly well preserved example of the traditional style of temple architecture in the region. A (cul) - Mandir untouched by years of socio-cultural evolution and forms an integral part of the local culture.
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(cul)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IIB

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	approximately 6 m		
3.02	No. of Floors	Single storey structure		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	The Mandir is a composite load bearing and wooden framed structure.	Structural system of the Mandir appears to be in stable condition. Timber structural system of sabhamandap shows signs of aging but is in stable condition.	Good
3.04	Plinth	The Mandir plinth is in dressed black basalt stone and is 0.90 m above ground level.	The stone plinth shows signs of aging but is in stable condition. The stone plinth is painted with abominable shade of oil paint. Such synthetic finishes interfere with natural breathing of the stone.	Good
3.05	Walls	The garbhagruha of Mandir is constructed in coursed black basalt masonry finished on both sides with cement plaster and painted regularly.	The walls are intact and stable.	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	Sabhamandap has old mosaic flooring with patterns.. The courtyard is paved with dressed black basalt stone.	The flooring of sabhamandap has chipped off at few places.	Good
3.07	Stairs	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	The west compound wall has the main entrance door (Dindi darwaza) 2 m wide and 2.5 m in height has a teak wood frame approx. 0.15 thick. The door has double shutters made of wooden sections and planks with the traditional adsar (horizontal wooden member to lock the door from inside). The door shutters also have a small wicket gate incorporated in it. The western façade of the Mandir has a centrally located entrance door which has teak wood double panelled shutters with iron bars fixed in the panels. The entire periphery of the Mandir has full height teak wood frames with horizontal members in which iron bars are embedded thus creating a grill around. its west, north and south face.	Wooden doors and windows are in good condition but are painted with abominable oil paint. Regular maintenance is lacking.	Minor Repair
3.09	Roof	Sloping gable roof with corrugated A.C. sheets	The original roof has been replaced by A.C. sheets. Regular maintenance is needed.	Major Repair
3.10	Articulation	The deity idols have distinct features and are housed in a intricately carved shrine. .(Photo no.014, 015)	None	Good
3.11	Finishes	As mentioned above	None	Good
3.12	Furniture	There is an old metal water fountain in the sabhamandap.	None	Good
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	The compound wall of the wada is in roughly dressed coursed black basalt stone masonry topped with a stone coping.	In ruined state.	Major Repair

3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	Natural / Artificial	None	-
3.16	Ventilation	Natural / Artificial	None	-
3.17	Electricity	MSEB	None	-
3.18	Water Supply	Available (Zilla Parishad and surrounding drinking water wells)	None	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Yes	None	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Form: Unaltered form Structure: Unaltered wooden framed structure of the sabhamandap. Original country tiled roof is replaced by corrugated A.C. sheets. The main entrance door is fitted with a fabricated metal shutter. Articulation & Finishes: Unaltered		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	Good but with a few alterations.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Urbanisable Zone-U2
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The Oze wada is within the gaathan limits and hence the redevelopment pressure will be high
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	None
	WebSites	http://www.maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/KOLABA/places_Palasp.html
	Persons	Shree Dilip Oze, local resident, descendant of Oze family.

210-P-Palasppe-07-Ram Mandir and premises of Oze wada

Plate A

210-P-Palasppe-07-Ram Mandir and premises of Oze wada

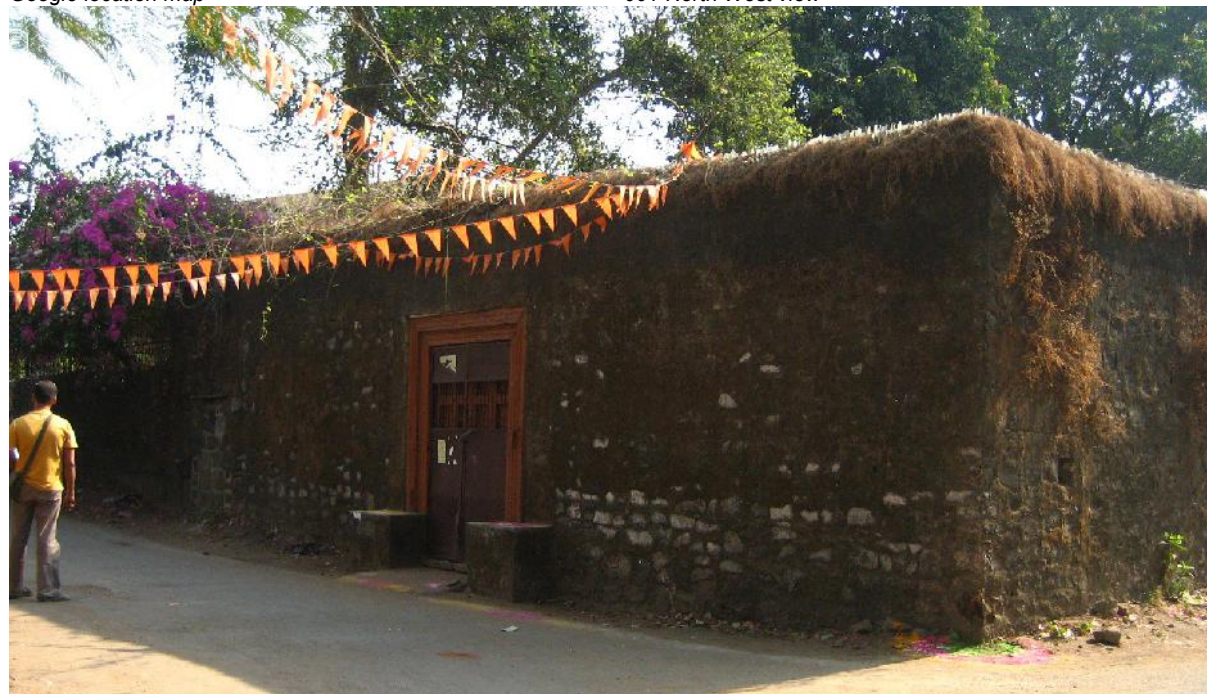
Plate B



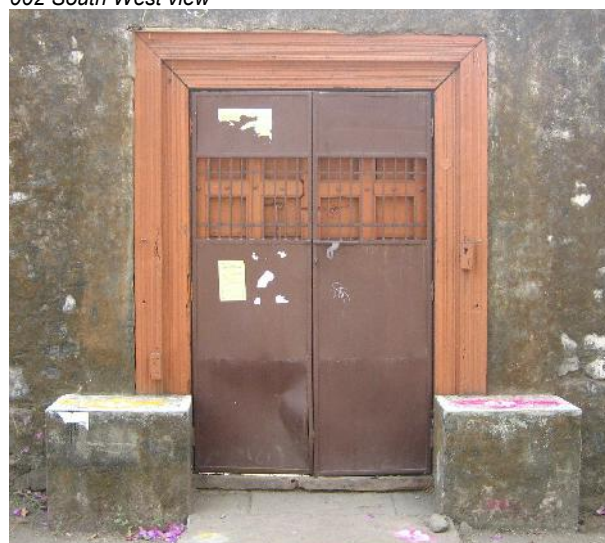
Google location map



001 North West view



002 South West view



003 Main door



004 Main gate



005 Front view of Ram Mandir



006 Premises of Oze wada



007 Entrance of Ram Mandir



008 Sabhamandap of Ram Mandir



009 Front view of the sabhamandap



010 Wooden arches



011 Detail of wooden arches



012 Wooden structure



013 Wooden structure



014 Ram, Sita and Laxman idol



015 Shrine



016 Fountain



017 Detail of the mosaic flooring

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 231-P-Shirdhon-01-Vasudev Balwant Phadke's Wada and Memorial Complex

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	231-P-Shirdhon-01-Vasudev Balwant Phadke's Wada and Memorial Complex
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Panvel
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Shirdhon
	Identification	231 P Shirdhon 01 Vasudev Balwant Phadkes Wada and Memorial Complex
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Pa-NA-NA-Sh-231_P_Shirdhon_01
1.04	CS No	Gaothan
1.05	Street Name 1	From the main village street coming from the NH 17
1.06	Street Name 2	NA
1.07	Area / Locality	Shirdhon gaothan
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	NA
1.09	Pin Code	410206
1.10	Current Owner	Trust and Grampanchayat
1.11	Type of Owner	Trust and Local Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Jointly occupied by village trust and local Govt. for public purpose.
1.13	Current Use	Historical Landmark, tourism
1.14	Type of Use	Cultural
1.15	Age	Approximately 200 years old
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 900 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 270 sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Major Repair
1.19	Grade	I
1.20	Brief Detail	<p>Vasudeo Balwant Phadke (4 November 1845 - 17 February 1883) was an Indian revolutionary and is widely regarded as the father of the armed struggle for India's independence. He was born in Phadake family's ancestral Wada in Shirdhon gaothan. This wada is centrally located in the gaothan on the banks of Shirdhon water tank. The wada forms part of the memorial complex dedicated to this foremost revolutionary. The memorial consists of the main memorial, Samadhi with chhatri, a deepmaal, a stone paar around a Ficus tree and Tulsi vrundavan.</p> <p>Even though, today Phadake Wada is well known as the birth place of Vasudev Balwant Phadke it is also an example of traditional wada architecture from the early 19th century in Raigad district. The design of the wada is mainly influenced by the social and cultural factors.</p>
1.21	Date of Recording	2009-11-15

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	<p>The exact year of construction of Phadake Wada is not available. However, the wada may have been built in the late 18th century.</p> <p>The memorial of Vasudev Balwant Phadake was built in the mid 20th century to commemorate sacrifice of this freedom fighter.</p>
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	Modifications done to the wada and memorial in the 20th century.
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Modifications were done to the wada and memorial in the 20th century. The verandah roof has been replaced by corrugated sheets. The memorial stone structures are painted with oil paint.
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Phadke Wada
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Wada: Ancestral house of Phadake Family. Memorial: NA
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>The Phadke wada and memorial are prominent historical landmarks. The Phadke wada is the birth place and ancestral home of the freedom fighter Vasudev Balwant Phadke.</p> <p>The structure is one of the few remaining examples of the Maratha period wada architecture in the Raigad MMR. This style had evolved into a distinctive expression of the 18th and 19th century. Hence the structure should be preserved both for its historical importance value. The Wada architecture in Maharashtra is distinctive style for residential architecture & lifestyle of the upper class. The style is an amalgamation of architectural features from Mughal, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Persian mansions which evolved during Peshwa period (1740-1850) and was in practice till late 19th century.</p> <p>Local materials, construction techniques & occupation based improvisations saw emergence of distinct climate responsive domestic or residential architecture style unique to the bio-geographical regions of Maharashtra. Phadake Wada is among such examples which showcases blend of various influences blended with practical requisites.</p> <p>The memorial also has high historical significance, since it is a tangible link created to commemorate patriotic acts of Vasudev Phadake during his freedom struggle. It represents contemporary society's chosen method of remembrance of their ancestors.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>These historical landmarks associated with Freedom fighter Vasudev Balwant Phadke form an integral part of the local culture and are of socio-cultural importance in the region.</p> <p>The Phadke wada structure is one of the few remaining examples of the Maratha period wada architecture in the Raigad MMR region. This style had evolved into a distinctive expression of the 18th century. Hence the structure should be preserved both for its historical importance and architectural value.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>The Vasudev Balwant Phadke Wada and memorial complex comprises of two main elements namely the Phadke wada and the Samadhi (memorial) located on the banks of Shirdhon water tank. The memorial consists of the main memorial chhatri, a deepmaal, a stone paar around a Ficus tree and Tulsi vrundavan.</p> <p>The Phadke Wada adheres in character to the traditional wada architecture of the 18th and 19th century. A regional domestic style of wada architecture in Konkan region typically consists of a large main structure of one or two storey with group of rooms arranged around central living room called maajghar; front and rear lowered aisles known as padavi; adjacent set of rooms that included kitchen, storage, maternity room, devghar etc. The main structure used to be surrounded by prominent entrance gate, cattle shed, servant's quarters, granary and a personal religious place such as tulsi vrundavan.</p> <p>It is a discreet, well proportioned ground + one upper storied building. It is a load bearing, teak wood framed structure with central pyramidal sloping roof for the upper floor and lean to roof for the verandas on the ground floor. The size and scale of the building is bigger than the average traditional residential house in the village, yet blends with its natural surroundings. It has its distinct identity due to its upper floor. Locally such house is termed as madiche ghar (two storeyed house). It has typical wada features like the full height teakwood framed windows, wooden posts with stone bases (tal khada), decorative wall niches in lime plaster (konada), fine dressed black basalt plinth (jote) etc. (Photo no.001,002,003,004,005)</p> <p>The memorial site consists of a stepped stone plinth with a stone chhatri (shrine), a peepal tree with a circular paar (stone platform surrounding the tree), a deepmala and a tulsi vrundavan. The whole premise is stone paved. A flight of stone steps descends to the nearby water pond. The surrounding trees add to the pond's scenic beauty thus creating a serene environment. (Photo no. 010,011,014)</p> <p>The main memorial is a decorative stone chhatri about 0.75 m x 0.75 m in plan and 2 m in height and has a square shaped stone plinth about 1 m high. The memorial rest centrally on a 3 tiered stone platform about 4 m x 4 m in plan.(Photo no.012,013)</p> <p>The 3 m high black basalt stone deepmala and tulsi vrundavan act as subsidiary elements to the memorial.(Photo no.015)</p>

2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location: 73°07'50.36" E, 18°55'48.24" N</p> <p>Shirdhon is an inland village located approximately 8 km to the south of Panvel on the Mumbai Goa highway NH17. It is 4.5 km from Palaspe phata, which is a major junction where NH4, NH4B and NH17 cross each other.</p> <p>The terrain is primarily flat. The village has pockets of dense placed settlements or padas with patches of natural vegetation. Agricultural land surrounds the village on its southwest side and the village abuts the NH17 on its western side.</p> <p>Agriculture is the traditional occupation of this village. Now a lot of large and small scale industries have emerged in the surrounding areas which provide the local population with an alternative more lucrative means of livelihood. The village population has increased exponentially which has lead to redevelopment of residences at a scale which is not sensitive to traditional architecture and has already started altering the visual character of the village.</p> <p>The village has attained historical significance as it is the birth place of the noted freedom fighter, Vasudev Balwant Phadke. The Phadke Wada is now a protected monument. A Memorial stands in the village dedicated to the martyr.</p> <p>Vasudev Balwant Phadke's Wada is centrally situated in Shirdhon gaathan. A village road about 8 m wide branches off to the east of NH17. This road going through agricultural land and lined with trees enters Shirdhon village. The main village street approx 6 m wide reaches the Wada on its west. The road leads to the Samadhi and lake located about 50 m to the southeast of the wada.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>A (cul) - This forms an integral part of the local culture and is of socio-cultural importance in the region.</p> <p>A(arc) - The Phadke wada is a good example of wada architecture developed in Maharashtra during the medieval times.</p> <p>D (bio) - Association with Freedom fighter Vasudev Balwant Phadke.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(cul),D(bio)
2.12	Recommended Grade	I

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Phadke Wada: approximately 6 m. Memorial: approximately 2 m.		
3.02	No. of Floors	Phadke Wada: Ground + One upper structure. Memorial: Single Storey.		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	The Wada is constructed in composite structural system of wooden beam and posts with load bearing walls in high density brick masonry.	The structural system of Wada has sustained years of neglect and lack of maintenance but is in feeble condition.	Major Repair
3.04	Plinth	<p>The plinth is in dressed black basalt stone masonry and is approx. 0.75 m in height. The plinth covers an area of approximately 18 m x 15 m.(Photo no.008,009)</p> <p>Cast iron rings are fixed on upper edge of the plinth. Purpose of these rings was to tie-up horses and cattle.</p>	The stone plinth, top moulding and cast iron rings are overall in intact condition. Dislodging in stones can be observed at few places.	Minor Repair

3.05	Walls	<p>The house is a composite structure having teak wood post and beam frame and load bearing brick walls finished with lime plaster on both sides.</p> <p>The walls of the Wada are constructed in traditional high density bricks with 1 inch thick lime mortar. These are specifically sized bricks which were in use 18th century. Walls of the Wada and annex building are internally and externally lime plastered and finished with distemper paint.</p> <p>The square timber columns placed regular intervals in the brick wall are embedded in carved stone bases. These decorative stone bases are called as talkhada in vernacular language.</p>	<p>The joints between masonry wall and wooden posts are opened up at few places.</p> <p>Lime plaster of the walls has blotched with dirt and smoke.</p>	Major Repair
3.06	Floors	<p>The ground floor is consolidated mud base which probably used to be regularly plastered with cow dung slurry (saarvan). The ground floor has peripheral stone plinth protection. The first floor has wooden boarding over wooden joists and beams.</p> <p>The memorial premise is paved with dressed black basalt stone.</p>	<p>Due to lack of maintenance, cow dung finished flooring of the Wada has developed cracks.</p> <p>Wooden flooring of the first floor appears to be in distress. It needs immediate strengthening and repair work.</p> <p>Paving of the memorial is in good condition.</p>	Major Repair
3.07	Stairs	<p>The Wads has a meticulously built single flight wooden staircase to access the upper storey. This staircase is located in-between two walls.</p>	<p>The staircase shows signs of aging. Wooden planks of treads and risers have deteriorated.</p>	Minor Repair
3.08	Openings	<p>All the door frames are in teak wood with teak wood double panelled shutters.</p> <p>The French windows on the first floor are of the distinctive wada style. These windows are large and are almost 1.8 m in height. The windows have wooden frames with horizontal wooden hand rails at approx. 0.75 from the floor. They have wooden double shutters hung to the frame by iron strap hinges.</p>	<p>Wooden shutters of doors and windows are pest infected. Few of them are in dilapidated condition. Hence dilapidated doors do not provide sufficient protection to the interior spaces. Regular maintenance is lacking. Wrought iron bars of the windows have rusted causing surface breakdown, cracking and flaking of the metal.</p>	Major Repair
3.09	Roof	<p>The roof is made of teak wood trusses and framework and is covered with Mangalore tiles. A central pyramidal roof covers the first floor, whereas the verandas on the ground floor have simple lean to roof with wide overhangs over the external walls.</p> <p>A simple wooden fascia runs along the periphery of the roof.</p>	<p>Roof of the wada is in distress and is sagging at multiple points. It has not been cleaned and repaired for many years. Mangalore tiles are broken at a few places.</p> <p>Roof of the verandas is covered with corrugated iron sheets. It looks incongruent with the traditional Mangalore tiled slopping roof structure of the Wada</p>	Major Repair
3.10	Articulation	<p>Decorative niches with distinct character created in the lime plastered walls of the wada. (Photo no.006,007)</p>	<p>Due to neglect the lime plaster niches, wooden structural members and similar other articulate details have been affected.</p>	Major Repair
3.11	Finishes	<p>Walls: Lime plaster with paint Flooring: dressed black basalt and compacted mud, upper floor TW boarding.</p>	<p>The finishes are deteriorated considerably.</p>	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	None	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	Ruins of stone compound wall around the wada.	In ruins	Ruin
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	Natural / Artificial	None	-
3.16	Ventilation	Natural / Artificial	None	-
3.17	Electricity	MSEB	None	-
3.18	Water Supply	Village well	None	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	None	Not applicable	-

3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	<p>Form: Unaltered form</p> <p>Structure: The original structure remains unaltered. But the verandah roof has been replaced by corrugated sheets.</p> <p>The memorial stone structures are painted with oil paint.</p> <p>Articulation & Finishes:Unaltered</p>		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	<p>The wada structure is stable but poorly maintained.</p> <p>The memorial is in a good state.</p>		
3.23	Overall Condition	Major Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Green zone G-1
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The memorial complex is within the gaathan limits and may come under redevelopment pressure. The alterations under the excuse of renovation may change the original character. Poor maintenance may destroy the structure.
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	None
	WebSites	http://www.maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/KOLABA/places_Shirdhon.html
	Persons	Madhav Jog, Freedom fighter and local resident of Shirdhon village attached with the new memorial / museum neighbouring Vasudev Balwant Phadkes wada.



Google location map



001 South West view



002 South side view



003 South facade



004 West facade



005 Main entrance verandah



006 Main entrance porch



007 Decorative niche in the entrance porch



008 Wooden post of the main entrance porch



009 The stone plinth and steps at the main entrance porch



010 South West view of the pond and the memorial



011 Memorial and Banyan tree



012 Front view of the memorial



013 Memorial stone chatri



014 Deepmaal and the Tulsi vrundavan



015 Deepmaal



016 Plaque on the deepmaal

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 274-U-Chirner-02-Chirner Jungle Satyagraha Memorial Complex

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	274-U-Chirner-02-Chirner Jungle Satyagraha Memorial Complex
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Uran
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Chirner
	Identification	274 U Chirner 02 Chirner Jungle Satyagraha Memorial Complex
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Ur-NA-NA-Ch-274_U_Chirner_02a_Ganesh_Mandir_and_Pond_complex
1.04	CS No	Gaothan
1.05	Street Name 1	Main village street on its north
1.06	Street Name 2	street on its east
1.07	Area / Locality	East of Uran
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Devache Tale in Mulpada and Ganesh Mandir
1.09	Pin Code	400702
1.10	Current Owner	Grampanchayat and trust
1.11	Type of Owner	Local Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Jointly occupied by memorial trust and local Govt. for public purpose.
1.13	Current Use	Monumental, religious and socio-cultural
1.14	Type of Use	Monument and Religious
1.15	Age	Mandir: 261 Years, Memorial: 76 Years.
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 16000 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Mandir: Approximately 110 sq m, Memorial: Approximately 36 sq m.
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	III
1.20	Brief Detail	<p>It is the site of the Jungle satyagraha movement that was started on September 25, 1930 i.e. three months before the famous Babu Genu Protest in Mumbai happened against the British Rule. Chirner Jungle Satyagraha movement was a protest against the British government which denied the villages the right to collect firewood from the nearby forests.</p> <p>The Ganesh Mandir and Pond in front of the Mandir are locations where this protest commenced at first place. In memory of those who lost their lives during this movement, a memorial has been constructed right next to the Ganesh Mandir. Therefore, this complex and the area surrounding it hold its own significance in local history of this region for the contribution of this protest in the Indian freedom movement.</p>
1.21	Date of Recording	2009-11-10

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Mandir: 1932 Memorial: 1939
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	NA
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Memorial
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>Historically, the village had a significant role during the freedom struggle and is well known for its Jungle satyagraha. The movement was a protest against the British, who denied the traditional rights of the villagers to collect minor forest products from nearby forests. There is a Memorial in the village dedicated to the martyrs of the satyagraha.</p> <p>History of Ganesh Mandir and the Ganesh idol in the mandir dates back to approx. two and half centuries. As per local history the idol dates back to Shilahara dynasty. Later during 17th century, to protect the deity from attack of Siddhi, it was hidden in the water tank in front of the temple. In 18th century, during Peshawa period, it was taken out and re-consecrated by Subhedar Ramji Phadake. Since then the water tank is also known as Devache Tale.</p> <p>Remains of Veergal-Hero stones are found near the Mandir. These could date back to the Shilahara period.</p> <p>A square shaped dressed black basalt stone well in the southern part of the complex exhibits traditional construction methods and is one of the many water bodies in Chirner village.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>Ganesh Mandir and the water body have been the congregation point for the villagers. These two entities hold high religious importance for most of the communities residing in the seven padas of Chirner.</p> <p>It is said that the first man to die in 1930 jungle satyagraha movement was shot as he was entering the Ganesh Mandir. The first memorial for Jungle satyagraha was erected in 1932 in the form of smrutistambha. In 2005, this old smruti stambha gave way for the new one. Yet remains of the old smruti stambha are part of the new memorial. A total of 14 villagers were killed who were from Chirner and the neighbouring villages. It is said that a court case ensued and it was Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar who fought on behalf of these jungle satyagrahis (freedom fighters).</p> <p>Statues of eight of the men stand right next to plaques that detail out their struggle. Every year on September 25, residents of Chirner gather to pay homage to these brave men. Although each of the other villages around the area hold their own commemorative function, the one at Chirner village is the largest and most attended.</p> <p>Both these jungle satyagraha memorials form an integral part of the local culture and is of socio-cultural and historic importance in the region.</p> <p>Socio-cultural Importance of this complex is also highlighted by the building on northwest i.e. the Ganesh Mandir. The structure known as Chirner general hospital was a girls' school in pre-independence era. This was the first girls' school in the village.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>Jungle Satyagraha memorial: A Memorial dedicated to the martyrs of the jungle satyagraha stands on the south of the Mandir. (Photo No. 001). It is a ornamental circular pillar constructed in dressed load bearing black basalt stone masonry approx. 7m in height and erected on a square shaped dressed black basalt stone plinth (2 mx 2 in plan) with chamfered edges and approx. 0.75 m high. The stone pillar is capped with a fluted ornamental amalaka topped with a flame carved in stone.</p> <p>Ganapati Mandir: This is an important pilgrimage centre in the region. The mandir is in traditional Deccan style of temple architecture. It includes garbhagruha with shikhara and the sabhamandap.</p> <p>The Garbhagruha (approx 5 m x 5 m) is constructed in black basalt stone masonry walls. It has a corbelled basalt stone dome with brick lining and lime plastered externally. The dome is capped with a shikhar with decorative relief work in lime plaster. Base of the dome depicts traditional blossoming lotus decorative relief work. Four corners of the roof have small replicas of the central shikhara in lime plaster. A stone cornice chajja on decorative stone brackets placed at equal distance, runs at the top of the garbhagruha wall below the decorative frieze at the edge of the terrace. .</p> <p>The present sabhamandap approx 7 m x 10 m is a later addition in R.C.C frame structure and flat slab roof which has replaced the original structure which may have been in traditional load bearing style similar to the Garbhagruha. The structure has its main entrance on the east. (Photo No. 001 and 002)</p> <p>A lake known as devache tale is located on the east of the Mandir.</p>

2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location : 73°03'08.18" E, 18°52'07.10" N</p> <p>Chirner is an important inland village in Uran taluka, Raigad District and is located 12 km to the east of Uran. It is off the main road branching out from NH4B JNPT road coming from the north. The terrain is primarily flat consisting of numerous padas or settlements surrounded by agricultural land. The village is flanked by a mountain range on its east. The region is fairly green with natural vegetation.</p> <p>Farming, horticulture and fishing is the traditional occupation of this village. Located away from the coast and primarily of agricultural nature this village is affected by external urban influences considerably. The village population has increased exponentially which has led to redevelopment of residences which is not appropriate to traditional architecture and may change the visual character of the village over a period of time. The village was originally divided into seven padas based on the occupation of its inhabitants. However over the period the village boundaries have merged and the padas lost their identity.</p> <p>Chirner Jungle satyagraha memorial is located in the Mul pada on the banks of a devache take / tank, near the Ganapati mandir. The Mandir is situated at approx 1 Km from the main road on the west of the village. A village street approx 3 m wide bifurcates near the village of Bhom from the main road. The street runs through the village passing the Primary school Grampanchayat office and turns south near the General Hospital to reach the memorial.</p> <p>Geographical location of Chirner is unique because of the mountain ranges on its three sides. This provided protection to the village during foreign attacks in the medieval times.</p> <p>Originally the village was developed based on Principles of town planning and social hierarchy. Even today you can make out linear arrangement of lanes and houses.</p> <p>During the feudal period, the Brahmins, the Sonars etc had planned the village systematically, which is seen even today. The original hamlet consisted of the roads, wells, temples, crematoriums and was divided into 7 Padas or settlements namely :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mul pada 2. Kathar pada or Katal pada 3. Madhala pada 4. Teli pada 5. Chinch pada 6. Ranjan pada 7. Dhakate Bhom
2.10	Other Significance	<p>The complex is situated in Mul pada which is considered as original hamlet among the group of seven self-sustaining hamlets in Chirner. Rest of the six padas developed around this Mul pada over the period. Therefore, it is part of the traditional village system which is almost extinct today.</p> <p>The lakes and tanks (water bodies) in and around Chirner reflect the history of the region through their unique names such as Adoshi lake, Ganapatiche tale, Sodalyache tale..Every pada has its separate water body of natural springs. Near the lake is Baman bav. (Brahmin's well).</p> <p>A (cul) - The mandir and pond have been traditionally been used for socio-cultural and religious activities by the village and surrounding region</p> <p>C(she) - The complex along with the jungle satyagraha memorial forms an integral part of the local culture and is of sociocultural and historic importance in the region.</p> <p>D(bio) - Memorial dedicated to the Martyrs of the Jungle satyagraha.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(cul),C(she),D(bio)
2.12	Recommended Grade	III

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Memorial :approx. 8 m, Mandir: approx. 12 m		
3.02	No. of Floors	NA		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Load bearing stone masonry is used in all the structures.	All structures are intact	Good
3.04	Plinth	Dressed black basalt stone plinth 0.75 m in height above the finished ground level for the Ganesh Mandir and memorial.	The plinths are intact.	Good

3.05	Walls	Ganesh Mandir and Memorial pillar: - black basalt stone masonry.	Ganesh Mandir - Dressed stone masonry plastered with cement at many places and painted. Memorial pillar- Dressed black basalt stone masonry painted with enamel paint.	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	Ganesh Mandir - Black basalt stone flooring in the garbhagruha. Kota stone flooring in the Sabhamandap.	The flooring is in good condition.	Good
3.07	Stairs	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	Ganesh Mandir -Garbhagruha door on eastern side. No window openings in garbhagruha stone wall. Sabhamandap has a single door on the east. The door frame is in teak wood with wooden double paneled shutters with vertical wrought iron bars embedded in the panels. It has window openings on its east, west south walls. Window openings have wooden frames without any shutters and have vertical wrought iron bars embedded in the wooden frames.	None	Good
3.09	Roof	Ganesh Mandir - Garbhagruha has a basalt stone corbelled dome with brick lining and lime plastered externally. Sabhamandap is covered by R.C.C. slab. It has a brick parapet all around its periphery with precast balusters embedded in equally spaced bays.	The shikhar dome appears to be intact. The original lime plastered surface is replaced abdominal shade.	Minor Repair
3.10	Articulation	Ganesh Mandir: Decorative chajja bracket, corner shikhara motifs in stone. Memorial: Stone carved amalaka topping the pillar.	All the articulation features are painted with abominable shades of oil paint.	Minor Repair
3.11	Finishes	Dressed black basalt stone masonry in all the structures.	None	Good
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 remains of ancient stone idols and Virgal (hero stones) in the vicinity which may be of archaeological importance	Ruins	Ruin
3.15	Lighting	Natural / Artificial	None	-
3.16	Ventilation	Natural / Artificial	None	-
3.17	Electricity	MSEB	None	-
3.18	Water Supply	Nearby water tank and village wells	None	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Form : Both the memorial and the mandir have unaltered original form Structure :Unaltered original structure of the Garbhagruha. The Sabhamandap retains the original footprint but the roof has been replaced by R.C.C slab. The memorial stone structures are painted with oil paint. Articulation & Finishes:Unaltered		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The complex is in a good state.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Land use: Urbanisable Zone U-2
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	Redevelopment pressure will be high.
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Local village magazines
	WebSites	Gazette reference: Kolaba District Gazetteer http://www.maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/KOLABA/places_Chirner.html
	Persons	Shri Vasant Bhai Patil, Local resident / Retired teacher in local school, author of local publications on Jungle Satyagraha and Chirner village



Google location map



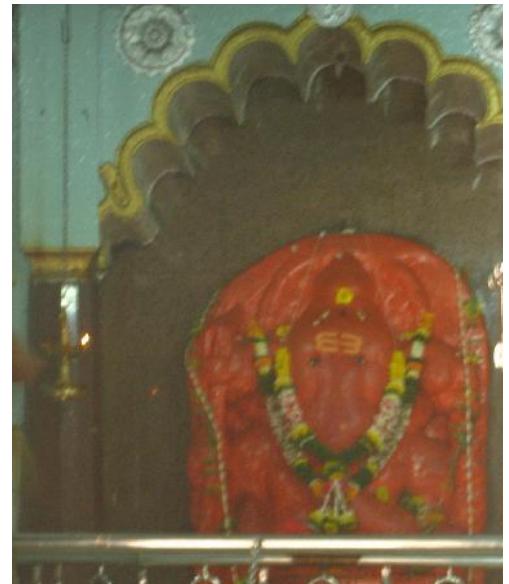
001 South view of Ganesh Mandir



002 North view of Ganesh Mandir



003 Internal view of the dome



004 Main deity Idol



005 Ganesh Idol in the external niche of the Mandir



006 Hero stones (virgals) in Ganesh Mandir



007 South side of Shiv Mandir



008 Shivling



009 Nandi idol statue



010 View of Devi Mandir



011 Main deity idol



012 North view of Shiv Mandir and the lake (Devache tale)



013 View of the lake (Devache tale)



013 Rectangular stone well



014 Jungle satyagraha memorial 1



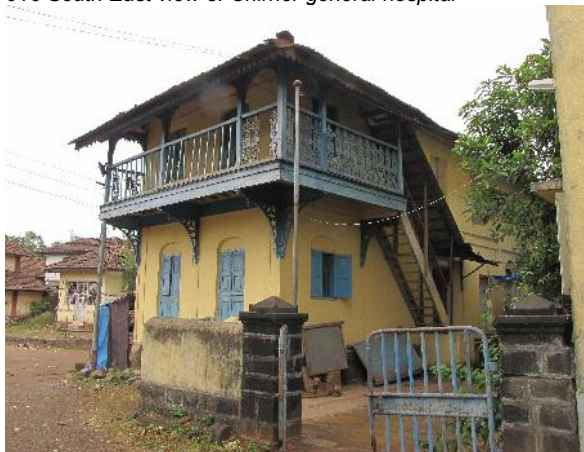
015 Jungle satyagraha memorial 2



016 South East view of Chirner general hospital



017 South view of Chirner general hospital



018 North East view of Chirner general hospital



019 Balcony detail

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 280-U-Gharapuri-01-Gharapuri Island Complex

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	280-U-Gharapuri-01-Gharapuri Island Complex
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Uran
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Gharapuri
	Identification	280 U Gharapuri 01 Gharapuri Island Complex
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Ur-Gh-280_U_Gharapuri_01_Gharapuri_Island_Complex
1.04	CS No	
1.05	Street Name 1	Sea route through 3 jetties on the west (Shet Bundar), south (Raj Bundar) and east (Mora Bundar)
1.06	Street Name 2	NA
1.07	Area / Locality	East of the Gateway of India in the Arabian sea
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	NA
1.09	Pin Code	400702
1.10	Current Owner	Grampanchayat, Forest dept., ASI - Aurangabad circle
1.11	Type of Owner	State Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Govt. Ownership
1.13	Current Use	Archaeology, Tourism, Forest, Village (residential and agricultural)
1.14	Type of Use	Archaeological site, Tourism, Forest, Village (residential and agricultural)
1.15	Age	1511 Years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 16 sq km
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	I
1.20	Brief Detail	<p>Gharapuri is a densely forested island located in the Arabian sea at the southwest end of the Thane creek. It is about 11 km east of the Gateway of India (Apollo Bunder) on the Mumbai Harbour, 6.5 km to the northeast of Uran, 1.5 km southeast of JNPT(at Nhava Sheva) and 9.5 km south of Pir Pav jetty in Trombay. The Island is one of the many islands in the Mumbai Harbour and comes under the jurisdiction of Gharapuri grampanchayat in Uran taluka of Dist. Raigad.</p> <p>The island consists of two groups of caves - the first is a large group of five Hindu caves, the second, a smaller group of two Buddhist caves. The Hindu caves contain rock cut stone sculptures, representing the Shaiva Hindu sect, dedicated to the god Shiva. The rock cut architecture of the caves has been dated to between the 5th and 8th centuries.</p> <p>The island's present popular name 'Elephanta island' was given by 17th century Portuguese explorers, after seeing a monolithic basalt sculpture of an elephant on the southern shores of the island.</p>
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-06-01

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	The rock cut caves dating to 5 to 8 century A.D
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	NA
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	NA
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Gharapuri Island
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Hindu and Buddhist caves, Forest, Village (residential and agricultural)
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>The Gharapuri caves stand testimony to the political as well as cultural supremacy of the Western Chalukyas. The island may have served as a major trading port in the past.</p> <p>Historical references show that it was one of the major religious and pilgrimage sites in the ancient times.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>The rock cut caves of Gharapuri island are a UNESCO declared World heritage site. They are a presentation of the rich cultural heritage of ancient India.</p> <p>The island is one of its kind in the MMR and is a popular tourist destination. It is important in terms of its ecology and geology. The need for preservation is both for built and natural heritage.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>Known since ancient times as Gharapuri, the present common name Elephanta was given by 17th century Portuguese explorers, after seeing a monolithic basalt sculpture of an elephant which was then said to be on the southern shores of the island. Later the sculpture was moved by the British to the Bhau Daji Lad museum at Jijamata Udyan in Mumbai.</p> <p>Gharapuri island covers about 10 sq.km at high tide and about 16 sq. km at low tide. The island is 2.4 km in length with two hills that rise to a height of about 150 m. A deep ravine cuts through the island centrally from north to south (photo no.002). On the west, the hill rises gently from the sea and stretches east across the ravine and rises gradually to the extreme east. The moist deciduous forest covers the hills with scattered palm trees. The shoreline is sandy, rocky and marshy with mangroves and vegetation on the fringe. Landing jetties are located near three small hamlets known as Shet bundar in the west, Mora bundar in the east (photo no.004, 011) and Raj bundar in the south. The two hills of the island, the western and the eastern, house the famous five rock-cut caves in the western part and a brick stupa on the eastern hill on its top composed of two caves with few rock-cut cisterns. The shores of the islands support unique marine ecosystem and attract migratory birds. The forest supports small wildlife.</p> <p>Another hill on the extreme west has a massive Canon facing the Mumbai harbour and dates back to the British colonial times. This is called the Canon hill. (photo no.029).</p> <p>There are ruins of military barracks, ammunition stores (photo no.007), residential quarters etc. from the colonial times on the island. A Dharamshala (dormitory) built in 1937, is located near the Mora bundar jetty (photo no.017, 018). Stone Steps leading to the cave complex (dated 1854), an outhouse and the abandoned old British time jetty (dated 1944) are the other major infrastructural built forms on the island. (photo no.010, 014,015).</p> <p>A new jetty, a dam with a water reservoir and a peripheral road are the infrastructural works executed on the island in the recent times. (photo no.006, 008, 013).</p> <p>The island has two major groups of caves in the black basalt rock-cut architectural style. The first is a large group of five Hindu caves and the second is a smaller group two Buddhist caves.</p> <p>The Hindu caves contain rock-cut stone sculptures, representing the Shaiva sect, dedicated to the deity Shiva. The rock-cut architecture of the caves has been dated to between the 5th and 8th century AD, although the identity of the original builders is still a subject of debate. The caves are carved from solid black basalt rock. According to many historians the caves were also originally painted in the past, but now only traces remain. The main cave or the Great Cave was said to be a Hindu place of worship until Portuguese rule began in 1534, after which the caves suffered severe damage. This cave was restored around 1970 and was designated UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1987. It is currently maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). It is situated about 1.6 km up the western hillside, facing the north. It is a rock cut temple complex which consists of a main chamber, two lateral chambers, courtyards, and subsidiary shrines. It is approx. 40 m deep from the front entrance to the back. The cave complex is designed as the abode of Shiva, depicted in widely celebrated carvings which reveal his several forms and acts (photo no.019, 021, 022, 023, 024). The central Shiva relief Trimurti(Mahesh murti) is located on the south wall. This most well-known sculpture about 6 m high depicts the deity Shiva in the three roles of creator, preserver and destroyer and is supposed to be one of the masterpieces of the ancient Indian sculptural tradition. (photo no.020).</p> <p>This main cave has Chalukyan architectural features such as massive figures of the divinities, guardians, and square pillars with custom capitals with Gupta artistic characteristics. The other rock-cut caves in this group depict similar sculptures. Some caves are in ruined conditions.</p> <p>On the eastern part of the island, on the Stupa Hill, there is a small group of caves that house Buddhist monuments. This hill is named after the Stupa monument that they display. One of the two caves is incomplete, while the other contains a Stupa made in brick. There are a few rock-cut water cisterns located nearby. (photo no. 025, 026, 027, 028).</p>

2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location: 72°55'59.71" E, 18°57'29.38" N</p> <p>Gharapuri is a densely forested island located in the Arabian sea at the southwest end of the Thane creek. It is about 11 km east of the Gateway of India (Apollo Bunder) on the Mumbai Harbour, 6.5 km to the northeast of Uran, 1.5 km southeast of JNPT(at Nhava Sheva) and 9.7 km south of Pir Pav jetty in Trombay. The Island is one of the many islands in the Mumbai Harbour and comes under the jurisdiction of Gharapuri grampanchayat in Uran taluka of Dist. Raigad.</p> <p>Three small dense villages namely, Shentbunder, Morabunder, and Rajbunder are located closer to the shores of the island with agricultural land around. The most of the island has preserved natural landscape of moist deciduous forest. In contrast to the busy everyday activity in the Mumbai harbour, a calm unhurried lifestyle is still seen in the character of the villages on the island. The main sources of water are a few wells and a centrally located lake created by a small dam. The population is about 1,500 and the traditional occupation of its residents is agriculture and fishing. But now the development in the surrounding region e.g. JNPT, towns like Uran, Revas and Mandva provide an alternate means of livelihood to local people. The island is a major tourist destination and there is a shift towards other lucrative tourism related occupations. The gradual increase in the village population is reflected in the village settlement and its scale leading to unplanned infrastructure and built development which is not appropriate and sensitive to traditional architecture and has altered the visual character of the villages. At present there is no regular electricity supply on the island.</p> <p>Besides the grampanchayat other major government bodies controlling the island are Archaeological Survey of India and Forest Department. Many NGOs also are involved in the development work. Many development schemes are being executed on the island such as the development of peripheral road from Shetbunder to Rajbunder (3.2 km) under Pradhan mantri Gram Sadak Yojna.</p> <p>The caves complex is designated UNESCO World Heritage Site.</p> <p>Gharapuri island or Elephanta as known popularly, is a popular tourist destination for a day trip because of the island's rock cut caves. The Island can be reached by a ferry from the Gateway of India, Mumbai. The main jetty which is used currently located at Shetbunder on the western side of the island. A narrow-gauge mini train runs along the 1 km pier to the base of the stepped walkway climbing up the hill that leads to the rock-cut caves.</p> <p>Alternatively the jetty at Mora bunder on the eastern shore is used by the locals to commute between the seaside villages and towns like Uran, Rewas and Mandwa.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>A (arc) - Fine example of rock cut architecture</p> <p>A (his) - Rock cut architecture of the Chalukyan and Gupta style.</p> <p>B (per) - A unique example of the 5 -8 century AD</p> <p>E - Group of caves of immense historical importance</p> <p>F - The caves represents a unique style of rock cut architecture</p> <p>I (sce), Natural Heritage - Gharapuri or Elephanta island, close to the western coast of Mumbai is important in terms of its ecology and geology.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(his),A(cul),B(per),B(des),E,F,I(sce)
2.12	Recommended Grade	I

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	NA		
3.02	No. of Floors	NA		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	The Caves on Gharapuri island are rock cut out of the rocky terrain.	Maintained by ASI	Good
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.06	Floors	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.07	Stairs	A stone paved flight of steps lead to the cave complex from the jetty	None	Good
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	Provided at specific times on daily basis by means of Electric generator (since 1989).	None	Good
3.18	Water Supply	Natural -by means of water reservoir and village wells	None	Good
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Provided	None	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Security is provided to the cave complex.	None	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Not applicable		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The service infrastructure is fair in villages and the tourist destinations. The world heritage site of the caves is maintained in a good state.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Heritage site
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	<p>Perceived threats: The major threat to this heritage island property can be from development pressures, due to the fact that it is located in the middle of Mumbai harbour. Also industrial growth of the sea port facilities in the vicinity of the island can add to this factor. This may not be visible so quickly but can affect the environment gradually.</p> <p>Extensive and aggressive development of mass tourism facilities on the island could be detrimental to the place.</p> <p>Population growth in the villages and other residential pockets on the island.</p> <p>There is no provision for disaster management to address natural calamities such as tsunami, earthquakes and cyclones, and also threats from terrorists.</p>

4.03	Additional Notes	<p>Acts and legislations: The basic legislations enacted are: The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act of 1958 and Rules (1959); The Elephanta Island (Protected Monument) Rules of 1957, which prohibits mining, quarrying, blasting, excavation and other operations nearby the monument; the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act promulgated in 1972 with its Rules promulgated in 1973; a Notification issued in 1985 declaring the entire island and a 1 km area from the shore as "a prohibited area"; a series of Maharashtra State Government environmental acts protecting the site; the 1966 Regional and Town Planning Act; and the 1995 Heritage Regulations for Greater Bombay. The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), Aurangabad Circle maintains and manages the monuments.</p> <p>Conservation and preservation: The physical measures undertaken for conservation include stabilization of the rock face, construction of additional support systems and consolidation to the cave.</p> <p>In addition, visitor facilities at the site such as toilet facilities, pathways are provided. An on-site museum has been established and a conservation plan has been put in place. Overall, conservation of the property is in fair condition. The site receives approximately 25,000 visitors per month.</p> <p>After declaring the caves a World Heritage Site, UNESCO grant was allocated to document the site's history and draw up a site plan. A part of the grant was utilized for conservation of the caves. Based on the assessments by UNESCO, management plans include: better communication and collaboration between the ASI, on-site staff, and other responsible government departments; improved public information and awareness programmes; monitoring environmental impact of tourists on the cave and island environment; greater attention to the maintenance of the rocks to address water leakages into the caves; and daily monitoring of both structural and chemical conservation measures.</p>
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	None
	WebSites	Kolaba District Gazetteer: http://www.maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/KOLABA/places_Elephanta.html
	Persons	None



Google location map



001 Distant view of Gharapuri island from the sea



002 Distant View of Gharapuri island from North West showing Eastern and Western hills



003 Approaching Gharapuri island from North



004 Shet bundar



005 Old and new jetties with Trombay island in the background



006 Aerial view of the new jetty at Shet bundar



007 Ruins of old ammunition stores overlooking the sea



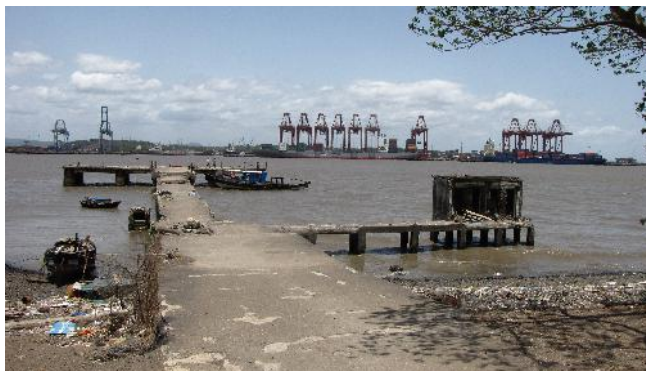
008 Water reservoir



009 Peripheral road on South West



010 Old British times jetty with Mumbai skyline in the background



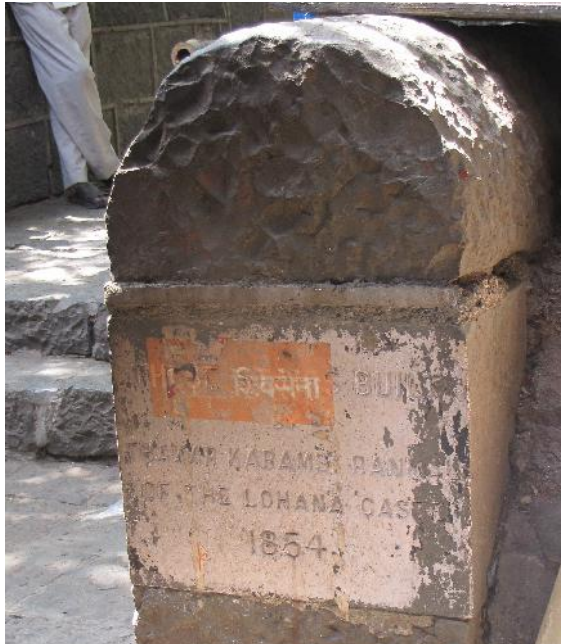
011 Mora bundar jetty with JNPT in the background



012 Village settlement on Southern part of the island



013 Peripheral road on North East of the island



014 Stone Plaque at start of the stone paved stepped pathway



015 Stone Paved Pathway leading to caves



016 ASI site museum



017 Dharmshala near Morabundar



018 Plaque at the dharmshala



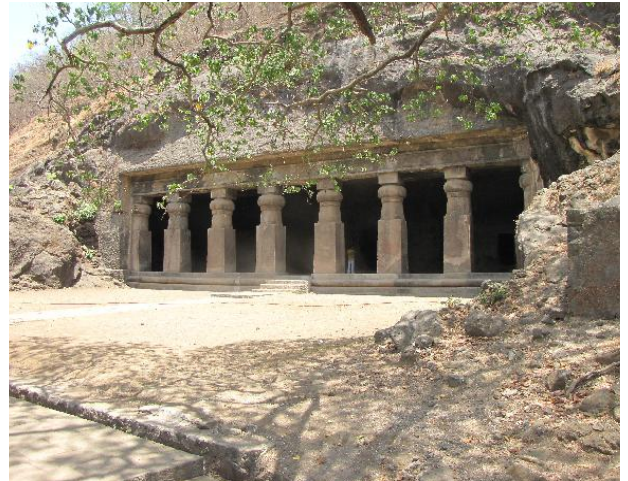
019 Northern main entrance to the caves complex



020 Trimurti sculpture



021 Courtyard of caves



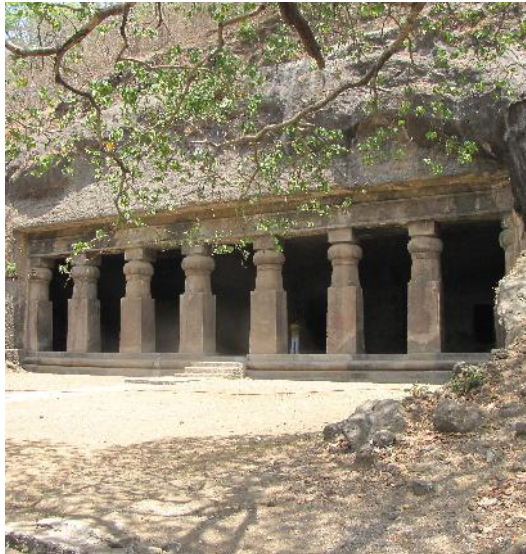
022 Façade of the cave on Eastern side of the cave complex



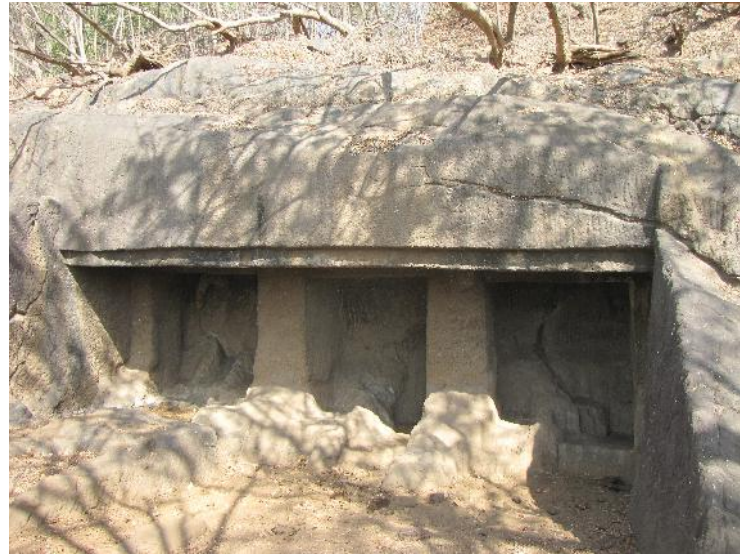
023 Shrine inside the main cave



024 Pillars inside the main cave



025 Caves on Eastern hill



026 Viharas



027 Stone water cisterns



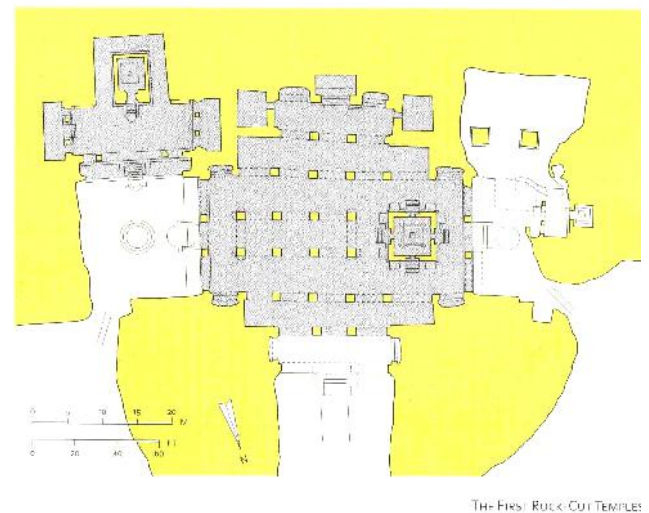
028 Ruined Brick Stupa



029 Canon located on Western hill



030 Site plan of Gharapuri (Elephanta) Island



031 Main rock cut cave temple at Gharapuri

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 308-U-Punade-02-Savkar Wada

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	308-U-Punade-02-Savkar Wada
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Uran
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Punade
	Identification	308 U Punade 02 Savkar Wada
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Ur-Pu-308_U_Punade_02_Savkar_Wada
1.04	CS No	Gaothan
1.05	Street Name 1	Internal village road
1.06	Street Name 2	None
1.07	Area / Locality	Punade village gaothan
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	400702
1.10	Current Owner	Abandoned
1.11	Type of Owner	Private
1.12	Type of Occupancy	not occupied
1.13	Current Use	Abandoned
1.14	Type of Use	Residential
1.15	Age	Approx 160 Years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 150 Sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 150 Sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Ruin
1.19	Grade	IIB
1.20	Brief Detail	<p>This residential building adheres to the simplicity of traditional coastal architecture.</p> <p>It is a discreet, well proportioned ground + one upper storey building. It is a load bearing structure with central pyramidal sloping roof above the upper floor and lean to roof covering the veranda on the ground floor. The size and scale of the building is bigger than the average traditional residential houses in the village. It has its distinct identity due to its upper floor.</p>
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-03-18

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	The house was built in the mid 19th century
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None

2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Savkar wada
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Residential
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>The Wada architecture in Maharashtra is distinctive style for residential architecture & lifestyle of the upper class. The style is an amalgamation of architectural features from Mughal, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Persian mansions which evolved during Peshwa period and was in practice till late 19th century. Even residences built in the early 20th century reflect the wada architecture, though not in its pure form.</p> <p>Local materials, construction techniques & occupation based improvisations saw a distinct climate responsive domestic or residential architecture style unique to the bio-geographical regions of Maharashtra.</p> <p>Savkar wada of Punade is one such example which showcases blend of various influences blended with practical requisites.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>The traditional residential enclaves such as Haveli, Wada or similar houses are important socio-cultural units in Indian subcontinent. They reflect social fabric of the community. These are examples of the 18th century houses whose planning reflects domestic life, family structure and social life of the people of bygone era.</p> <p>This ruined house at Punade is a typical design of affluent class / Savkar wada. It is a part of the affluent neighborhood of savkar and brahmin community. Post the Tenancy Act (kul kayada) many savkars lost their properties to their local tenants. This Savkar wada which was earlier owned by a savkar is one of the few surviving examples of that period which marks the important period of socio- economic transition in India.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>A regional domestic style of wada architecture in Konkan region consists of a large main structure of one or two storey with group of rooms arranged around central living room called maajghar; front and rear lowered aisles known as padavi; adjacent set of rooms that included kitchen, storage, devghar etc.</p> <p>Savkar wada in Punade is one such example. However, it is a local version of this style which adheres to the simplicity of traditional coastal architecture. Hence, it is one of the remaining examples in the region. The house is unique because it is the only surviving structure of its kind in the entire region having a combination of exposed brick and exposed black basalt stone masonry and showcases intricate architectural detailing done in brick and stone masonry.</p> <p>It is a discreet, well proportioned ground + one upper storeyed building. It is a load bearing structure with central pyramidal sloping roof above the upper floor and lean to roof on the verandahs on the ground floor. The size and scale of the building is bigger than the average traditional residential house in the village, yet blends with its natural surroundings. It has its distinct identity due to its upper floor. Locally such house is termed as madiche ghar (two storeyed house) (photo no. 001, 002).</p> <p>These types of houses are bigger and more expensive and generally owned by affluent individuals known as savkars (landlord / kul). Hence 'madiche ghar' is symbolically associated with the affluent class.</p> <p>The plan is simple. The ground floor has central rooms with verandas arranged on the eastern and western sides. The main formal entrance is from the west side veranda facing the street. The central room on the upper floor acts as a private room. The surrounding verandas act as extensions to the main core with inter-connecting doors or openings and also act as extensions / passages / entrance porches or sometimes as semi-enclosed ancillary rooms such as a home office or store.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location: 73°01'43.90" E, 18°49'29.97" N</p> <p>Punade is an inland village located approximately 20 Km to the southeast of Uran, off the road leading from the Apte junction at NH17 to Uran via Pirkone village. It is located approximately 8 Km to the west of the Apte junction on NH17.</p> <p>The terrain is primarily flat. Agricultural land surrounds the village on all sides except the south where the land is marshy due to the proximity to the creek. The traditional occupation of its residents is agriculture and fishing.</p> <p>A calm unhurried lifestyle remains a marked character of this village. Being located in a relatively remote location of Uran taluka it does not attract tourists or city dwellers.</p> <p>The Savkar wada is located in the heart of Punade gaathan and abuts the main village road which branches from NH17-Uran road. It is approximately 300 M from the Punade village junction.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>A (arc) - Madiche ghar, the house with an upper floor, is a well preserved example of traditional architecture of affluent class.</p> <p>C (seh) - The Patil house which was earlier owned by a savkar is one of the few survivors of an important socioeconomic period in India.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),C(she)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IIB

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	approx 7m		
3.02	No. of Floors	Ground + One upper		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	The house (15 m x 10 m in plan) is a composite structure having teak wood post and beam frame, load bearing brick walls and uncoursed black basalt stone walls. The wooden posts are embedded in black basalt stone chairs which form part of the plinth.	<p>The structure is totally in dilapidated condition.</p> <p>The stone masonry is intact but has weathered over the period. The lime plaster in joints of the exposed brick masonry has weathered considerably. Ficus plants and vegetation growth is observed in the walls which are weakening the structure.</p> <p>Formation of algae and moss can be observed on external facades. This indicates water retention in masonry which may lead to weakening of the load bearing masonry.</p> <p>The wooden structural system also is in dilapidated condition. Wooden posts embedded in walls have decayed and swelled owing to water retention.</p>	Major Repair
3.04	Plinth	The plinth is in coursed dressed black basalt stone masonry approximately 0.75 m high.	<p>The stone plinth and top moulding show signs of aging but are in intact condition.</p> <p>Top plinth moulding has broken edges. The bottom moulding is not visible as the plinth is partly is covered by the surrounding ground.</p>	Major Repair
3.05	Walls	The external walls are a combination of exposed brick and exposed black basalt stone masonry. The interior walls show signs of lime plaster.	<p>Stone walls appear to be in intact condition, however, aging, moss formation, water retention and salt formation are signs of the internal damage to the walls.</p> <p>The joints between brick wall and wooden posts have opened up at few places.</p> <p>Rising damp is observed in the masonry at the plinth level.</p>	Major Repair
3.06	Floors	The ground floor is finished in IPS on the consolidated earthen base. The first floor may have been of wooden boarding over wooden joists and beams. Due to the ruined condition it is difficult to visualize the exact composition of the upper floor.	Flooring has weathered extensively. It has cracked and chipped off at several places exposing rammed soil the plinth.	Ruin
3.07	Stairs	Probably teak wood. Not existing due to the ruined condition of the structure.	Not applicable	Ruin
3.08	Openings	<p>The large external openings to the verandahs and balconies have vertical wrought iron bars embedded within the wooden frame.</p> <p>The whole house has a large number of doors, window and grilles, facilitating natural light and ventilation.</p> <p>All the door frames are in teakwood. Most of them show signs of wooden double panel shutters which do not exist now.</p> <p>Window sizes are similar (approximately 0.60 x 0.60 m at the first floor and ground floor and have similar design. The windows have wooden frames split in two parts by a mullion in between. These window openings have semi circular arches built into the walls internally (photo no.005, 006, 007, 008, 009, 010)</p>	<p>The teakwood doors and windows have deteriorated considerably. The shutters are missing in many window openings.</p> <p>Though the whole structure is in ruins, the decorative main door frame architrave and its double shutters are still intact.</p>	Major Repair

3.09	Roof	The roof has teakwood trusses and frame covered with Manglore tiles. The central pyramidal roof covers the first floor, whereas the verandas on the ground floor have simple lean to roof with wide overhangs over the external walls. A simple wooden fascia runs along the periphery of the roof. (Photo no. 001 and 002)	The roof is in a dilapidated condition and has collapsed at some places.	Ruin
3.10	Articulation	The west facing entrance porch wall has a decorative teakwood door with a decorative wooden architrave around it and two wooden brackets flanking it. The wall has small niches finished in lime plaster (photo no. 007, 008, 009 and 010)	Due to neglect and ruined state of the wada, these elegant features have deteriorated considerably and may vanish over the period.	Major Repair
3.11	Finishes	Walls: External walls are in exposed brick masonry and uncoursed black basalt stone masonry. Internal walls are lime plastered. Flooring: IPS	All the finishes have weathered and deteriorated considerably due to neglect.	Major Repair
3.12	Furniture	None	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	None	-
3.16	Ventilation	Natural	None	-
3.17	Electricity	None	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	None	Not applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	None	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Form: The original form of the building is maintained except a few additions and alterations but is in neglect. Structure: The original structure remains unaltered externally but is totally dilapidated internally Articulation & Finishes: Unaltered but in neglect.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The structure is in a ruined state.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Ruin		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Urbanisable Zone U2
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The village street abuts the Savkar wada premises, so it may be affected for road widening. The Wada is abandoned and neglected. Further neglect will lead to total destruction of the structure.
4.03	Additional Notes	The house is partially collapsed from within. Hence many of the details could not be recorded.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	None
	WebSites	None
	Persons	None



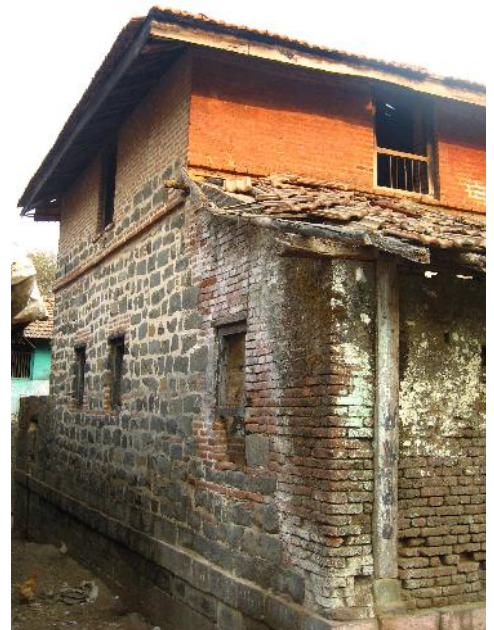
Google location map



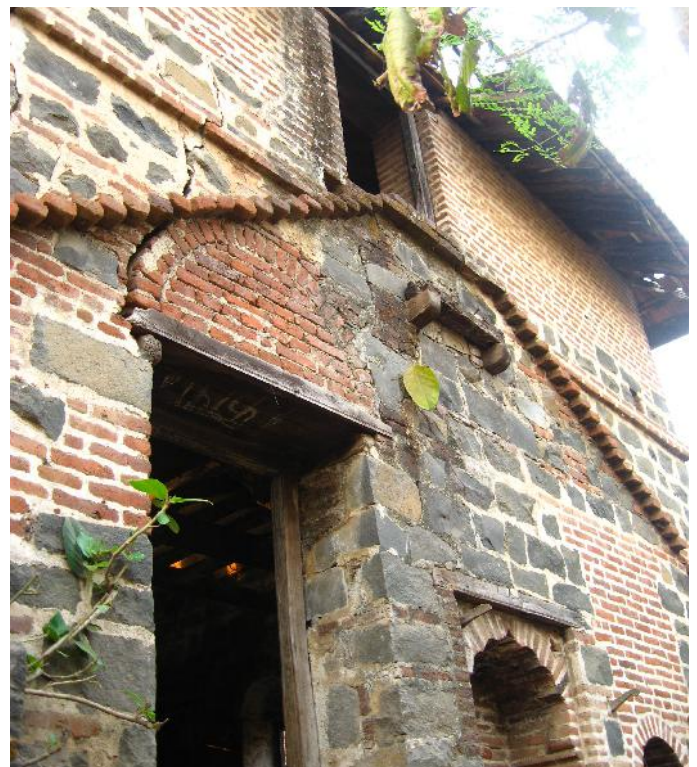
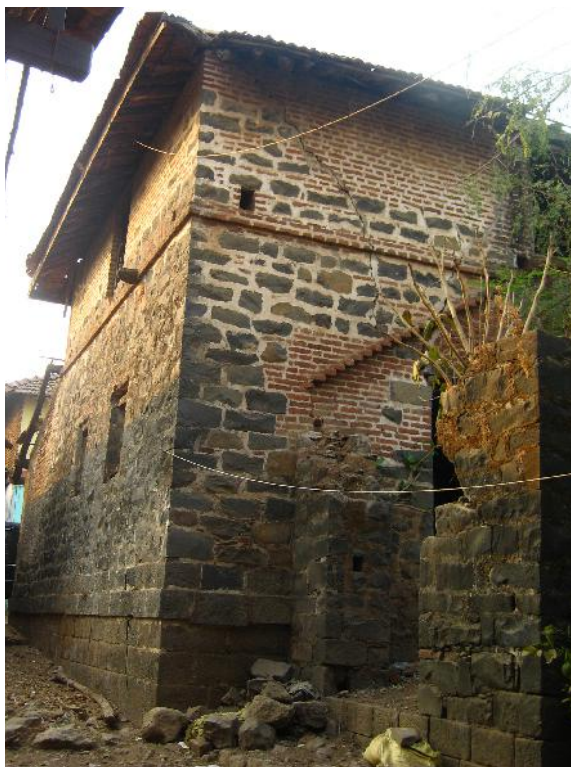
001 West entrance facade



002 North West view



003 North wall



004 South East view

005 East wall with the door and window openings

308-U-Punade-02-Savkar Wada

Plate B



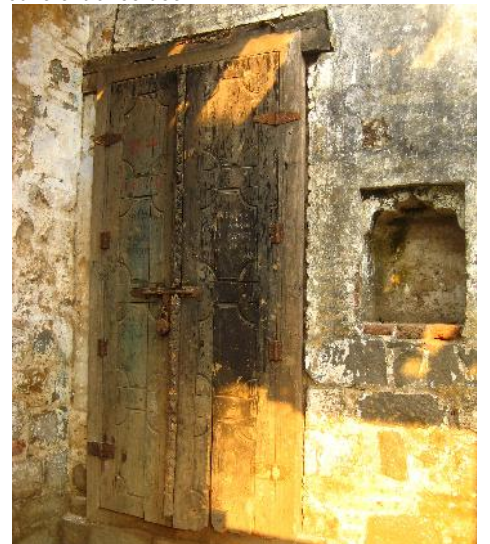
006 South side stone & brick composite masonry wall



007 Teakwood decorative entrance door



008 Main entrance porch



009 Door and the niche on West wall



010 Main entrance door, bracket and the architrave



011 Internal wooden column and the beam

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 309-U-Ransai-01-Ransai Lake and Dam

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	309-U-Ransai-01-Ransai Lake and Dam
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehshil	Uran
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Ransai
	Identification	309 U Ransai 01 Ransai Lake and Dam
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Ur-Ra-309_U_Ransai_01_Ransai_Lake_and_Dam
1.04	CS No	60,80,87,88,90-93, 102, 103,107-109, 110-114, 117-121, 130
1.05	Street Name 1	Off Uran - Panvel highway
1.06	Street Name 2	Road from village Dighode, foot track from village Kalhe along the Mumbai-Goa Highway
1.07	Area / Locality	West of Ransai village settlements
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	400702
1.10	Current Owner	MIDC
1.11	Type of Owner	State Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Owner occupied
1.13	Current Use	Water Supply to MIDC
1.14	Type of Use	Utility
1.15	Age	42 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	15000000 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	IE
1.20	Brief Detail	This is an earthen dam with random rubble black basalt stone pitching. The length of the dam is around 200 m and is oriented on north - south axis. The lake covers an area of approximately 3 sq km and has a catchment area of approximately 15 sq km.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-03-18

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	It was built in 1970.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Ransai Lake and Dam
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Water basin of Vindhane Stream

2.06	Historical Significance	<p>The Ransai lake and dam region has been an important catchment area for the Raigad district supporting its agriculture. It is constructed on the Vindhane stream and is part of the Tapi-Tadri basin.</p> <p>Recognizing its importance, the dam was constructed and the backwaters (lake) formed. Thus the creation of the dam is an important footprint in the environmental, urban and social history of the surrounding region and as such needs to be recorded. It has also helped in improving the local biodiversity and overall greening of the surroundings.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>The Ransai dam is constructed for drinking water purpose and supports a large growing urban population of the MMR. It has improved the 'livability index' within the region thus indirectly influencing its social and cultural fabric.</p> <p>The surrounding region has numerous farm-houses / second homes belonging to various communities from outside the region adding to the heterogeneity of the local population.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>This is an earthen dam with random rubble black basalt stone pitching. The length of the dam is around 292 m and is oriented on the north - south axis. The maximum height above foundation is 25.91 m and the maximum water level is 32.70 m. The dam has 15 spillway gates each of size 6 X 2 m; the total length of the spillway is 91.70 m</p> <p>The lake covers an area of approximately 3 sq km and has a catchment area of approximately 15 sq km.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location: 73°04'07.21" E, 18°53'44.90" N</p> <p>Ransai is a fairly vast area forming the eastern boundary of the Uran MMR. It is a part of a small hill range whose main flank separates Panvel and Uran. This range runs predominantly along the north - south axis with Karnala forming its eastern most flank. Geographically this is a part of secondary range of the Sahyadri. Ransai village is located centrally within this hill range on its western slopes. The village is remotely located 3.5 km to east of village Dighode. It is off the main Uran - Panvel highway by 16 km approached via Jasai and Dighode.</p> <p>The village comprises of four settlements of tribal community. It is a hilly terrain with good natural vegetation and forest as an independent ecosystem. The primary occupation of the village inhabitants is grazing livestock and agriculture. The terrain and its remote location isolate this village into a pocket of underdeveloped area. The villages surrounding Ransai region have a flat terrain and estuaries around them. Paddy cultivation and fishing is the traditional occupation of its residents. Overall the region is green and picturesque which attracts many.</p> <p>This region's proximity to developing cities like Mumbai' Panvel and the international trading port of JNPT has started changing its demographic and built character. Already a large number of properties near the Ransai dam area are bought by non-residents from Mumbai and other cities who develop their properties into horticultural gardens or resorts. A large number of warehouses and container yards dot the surrounding village regions. All of these factors have provided the local population with an alternative more lucrative means of livelihood.</p> <p>The region surrounding Ransai is on the threshold of urbanization changing its demographic and built character. This shift has affected the townscape and its scale due to unplanned infrastructure and built development which is not sensitive to traditional architecture. It has rapidly started changing the visual and natural character of the surrounding region.</p> <p>Ransai dam is located to the west of the Ransai village settlements.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>I (sce) - The region is evolving into an important wetland ecosystem and is a close to the Karnala Bird Sanctuary. The large wetland helps water conservation and ground water recharging for the surrounding region.</p> <p>Lake along with its aquatic, semi aquatic and terrestrial natural ecosystems is unique. It is rain water catchment and helps in maintaining the ground water table and recharging of village wells. They help in improvement of micro-climate of the region and also in peripheral agriculture / horticulture.</p> <p>Moreover, the lake has added to the rich biodiversity and scenic beauty of the region.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	I(sce)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IE

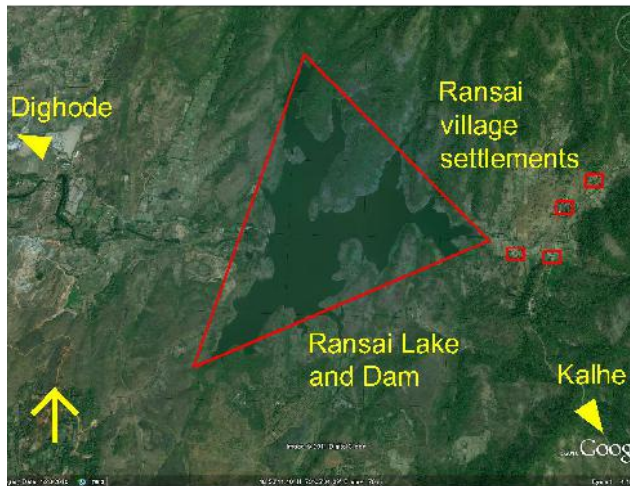
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	NA		
3.02	No. of Floors	NA		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition

3.03	Structural System	Embankment walls with stone pitching	The dam structure is intact	Good
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	Load bearing stone masonry	Intact	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	Stone masonry	Natural weathering of the stone masonry	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	None	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	None	Not applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	MSEB	None	-
3.18	Water Supply	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	None		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The dam is in a good state.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Green Zone - G2
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	<p>The villages around the Ransai region are rapidly undergoing a process of transformation to urbanisation and change in lifestyle. The result is heavy deforestation especially along the foothills, heavy land encroachment and illegal quarrying inspite of the region being under forest zone and extensive soil erosion and siltation of the lake. All of these factors have already affected the ecosystem of this unique hill range and the lake.</p> <p>Pollution and uncontrolled tourism is disturbing the natural environment.</p>
4.03	Additional Notes	Since photography was prohibited in the region photographs used in the sheet have been downloaded from the internet.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	None
	WebSites	http://india-wris.nrsc.gov.in/wrpinfo/index.php?title=Ransai_D05121
	Persons	None



Google Location Map



001 Lake View



002 Panoramic view

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 320-U-Vindhane-01-Masjid Complex

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	320-U-Vindhane-01-Masjid Complex
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Uran
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Vindhane
	Identification	320 U Vindhane 01 Masjid Complex
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Ur-Vi-320_U_Vindhane_01_Masjid_Complex
1.04	CS No	Gaothan
1.05	Street Name 1	Internal village street
1.06	Street Name 2	None
1.07	Area / Locality	12 kms to the east of Uran
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	400702
1.10	Current Owner	Abandoned, Not Known
1.11	Type of Owner	Trust
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Informal Occupancy
1.13	Current Use	Not in Use
1.14	Type of Use	Religious
1.15	Age	Approximately 150 years old
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 400 Sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 400 Sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Ruin
1.19	Grade	I
1.20	Brief Detail	<p>Vindhane Masjid reflects the Deccan-provincial Islamic architectural style developed during the 14th-17th century in India.</p> <p>Vindhane Masjid complex is a rectangular enclosure approx. 20 m X 20 m consisting of typical Islamic architectural elements found in a Masjid such as a open to sky courtyard (sahn) with a arcaded compound wall (liwan) around it and a minar.</p>
1.21	Date of Recording	2009-11-10

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Vindhane Masjid may have been built during late 18th century to mid 19th century. Similar structures built in this period had typical Deccan style architectural features with some influence of Indo-Saracenic architecture.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	None

2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Not known
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Place of worship
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>Provincial Islamic Architectural style developed in the 14th century during the Bahamani period influenced future architectural styles in Peninsular India. Deccan architectural style developed from provincial Islamic architectural style. The buildings erected in the Deccan under the Bahamani rulers show very little indigenous influence compared to provincial styles developed in the other parts of India. Here the Persian inspiration predominates because many Muslim invaders in the early middle ages were Persians including Alau-ud-Din Hassan Bahman Shah who established the Bahmani dynasty in Gulbarga. Some notable examples of this style are found in Gulbarga, Bidar, Daulatabad etc. This style was also followed in lesser known structures which were built in different parts of the Deccan sultanates and continued to influence the architecture till the 17th century.</p> <p>Indo-Saracenic revival architecture is a style devised in the 19th century in British India. It combined Islamic / Indian architecture with Gothic elements. Vindhane Masjid showcases a few Indo-Saracenic elements.</p> <p>Vindhane Masjid is one of such examples constructed sometime between late 18th century to mid 19th century. Though not of major historical landmark, this Masjid due to its typical provincial Islamic architectural character has significance in the local history of Uran and other parts of this coastal region.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>Religious buildings (mandirs, masjid, synagogue etc.) are important socio-cultural institutions in Indian Subcontinent. They are also political statements reflecting the power of their patrons.</p> <p>Commissioning such elaborate buildings by wealthy patrons has been a common and popular trend since medieval times. The Vindhane Masjid dating back to the period approximately between late 18th to mid 19th century, may have been similarly commissioned.</p> <p>Vindhane Masjid is abandoned and in ruins today. But its cultural significance in the nearby region and its unique architectural style makes it necessary to preserve it even in ruined condition.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>Vindhane Masjid structure reflects the Deccan-provincial Islamic architectural style which was used predominantly in the Deccan Sultanate provinces. But it also shows colonial influence on its architecture suggesting a fusion of Deccan-provincial and Indo-saracenic styles.</p> <p>The complex is a rectangular enclosure approx. 20 m X 20 m consisting of architectural elements of a typical Masjid such as minar, mihrab and Sahn (open to sky courtyard). (Photo no. 001, 002, 009 and 010).</p> <p>The Masjid enclosure has a courtyard with arcaded compound wall around it. The ruined compound wall in brick masonry and lime plaster depicts another architectural element, liwan or cloister (Photo no.007,008 and 011), which is an arcade along the periphery of a typical Masjid. The corner articulate detailing of this compound wall is of Indo-Saracenic nature.</p> <p>An arched recess or alcove in the western wall of the Masjid enclosure depicts the mihrab. (Photo no.005 and 006). The minar situated along the eastern compound of the Masjid forms a dominant element in the premises. The minar is a 5 m x 5 m square based double storey brick structure with lime stucco work on its walls (Photo no.004). It has arched openings on all four sides.</p> <p>The 1st floor level is approached by a single flight staircase on the southern side built in lime plastered brick masonry and supported by arches below it. (Photo no.002 and 003) A decorative cornice finished in lime plaster runs externally all around at the 1st floor level and below the dome. this cornice and the frieze detailing has colonial influence (Photo no. 005). A decorative frieze with intricate floral pattern relief work in lime plaster runs all around at the base of lime plastered brick dome designed in the distinct Bijapur style (which is a typical Deccan architectural style). Small capolas are situated at four corners of the terrace around the main dome.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location : 72°02'33.64 E, 18°53'59.84" N</p> <p>Vindhane is an inland village located 12 Km to the east of Uran abutting a non-perennial river which further joins a creek. The terrain is primarily flat consisting of numerous villages. The traditional occupation of its residents is agriculture and fishing. The region is fairly green with natural vegetation and Coconut plantations. A calm unhurried lifestyle is a marked character of the villages in this region.</p> <p>A gradual shift has been there in the occupation of the residents of this village from agriculture to occupations in the nearby towns and JNPT. Modern, unplanned infrastructure and development is not sensitive to traditional architecture and has affected the visual character of the village over a period of time.</p> <p>The Masjid complex is situated at approx 500 M from the road leading to Chirner from the Panvel - JNPT road. A village road starting from the eastern end of the village leads to the Masjid complex via a centrally located tank on the northern end of Vindhane village.</p>

2.10	Other Significance	<p>The Masjid complex with its artistic features and Deccan architectural style makes it a unique and rare structure in Uran taluka.</p> <p>A(arc) - Good example of the Indo-Saracenic Islamic architectural style</p> <p>A(Cul) - The Masjid complex is an integral part of the local culture</p> <p>B(per) - The Masjid Minar dome depicts the distinct Bijapur style which is typical of the Deccan provincial architectural style developed between the 15th and 17th century in the Deccan region.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(cul),B(per)
2.12	Recommended Grade	I

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Minar: 12 m, Masjid walls: 4 m		
3.02	No. of Floors	Single storey structure with a double storey Minar		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Vindhane Masjid complex is a rectangular enclosure (approx. 20 m X 20 m in plan). The ruins consists of a open space [which may have been a open to sky courtyard(sahn)] with a arcaded compound wall (Liwan) around it and a double storey Minar (5 m x 5 m in plan). The Masjid is constructed in lime plastered load bearing brick masonry.	The complex is totally in dilapidated condition and is covered with Ficus plants and other vegetation growth.	Ruin
3.04	Plinth	The plinth is in dressed black basalt stone masonry approx 0.45 m high	The stone plinth is in major distress and totally covered by dense vegetation and Ficus plant growth.	Ruin
3.05	Walls	<p>The arcaded compound wall constructed in lime plastered brick masonry depicts a typical Islamic architectural element known as the liwan or cloister (Photo no.007,008,011) (An arcade along the periphery of a typical Masjid).</p> <p>The Minar walls are also constructed in on lime plastered brick masonry with decorative lime stucco work done on the wall surface.</p>	Most of the lime plaster on the walls has stripped off due to weathering thus exposing the brick masonry. Major structural cracks have developed in the masonry due to Ficus plant and vegetation growth.	Ruin
3.06	Floors	The open to sky courtyard may have been stone paved or it could be rammed soil.	Due to dense vegetation growth the floor finish is not visible. But traces of stone paving can be found.	Ruin
3.07	Stairs	The 1st floor level of the Minar is approached by a single flight staircase located on the southern side of the complex. It is constructed in lime plastered brick masonry. The staircase walls are punctured by arched openings.	The staircase has collapsed partly. The lime plaster of treads and risers has stripped off due to weathering.	Ruin
3.08	Openings	The Masjid walls have arched openings. All four sides of the Minar have multi-foliated arch openings at the ground and first floor levels.	Separation cracks have developed in the arch openings the arch openings of the Minar at the first floor level are engulfed by dense Ficus plant growth.	Ruin
3.09	Roof	The Minar is roofed with a Bijapur styled dome constructed in brick masonry finished with lime plaster. The peculiar onion shape of the dome is achieved by horizontal brick courses with substantial layer of lime mortar between each course. The dome has rows of petals in lime plaster at the base and is topped with a intricately desined finial in lime plaster. Four corners of the Minar are adorned with cupolas.	The dome has become structurally unstable due to separation cracks developed on its surface. It is engulfed by dense Ficus plant growth and dry moss due to which the intricate lime plaster relief work is damaged.	Major Repair

3.10	Articulation	Intricate bas-relief work in lime plaster on the Minar walls and around the arched openings.	Lime-plaster bas-relief work at a few places. Intricate profiles of cornices, arches and bund wall at dome level are damaged to extensive level.	Ruin
3.11	Finishes	Walls - Lime plastered brick walls Roof - Lime plastered dome with decorative relief work.	Lime plaster is falling apart due to weathering and ficus roots penetrating in the masonry..	Ruin
3.12	Furniture	None	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	The ruined Masjid enclosure walls are in plastered brick masonry approx 4 m high. Due to the dilapidated condition it is difficult to locate the entrance of the Masjid.	Compound wall is in totally distress and engulfed by Ficus plant and vegetation growth.	Ruin
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	None	Not applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	Natural	None	-
3.16	Ventilation	Natural	None	-
3.17	Electricity	None	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	None	Not applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	None	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Form: Unaltered original form Structure: Unaltered structure Articulation & Finishes: No additions visible to the original finishes		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The total complex is in ruins.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Ruin		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Urbanisable Zone U-2
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The Masjid is in ruined and neglected condition. It may get damaged / vandalised further thus altering the historic significance of the structure. The whole Masjid complex may get demolished during redevelopment and urbanization of the neighbourhood.
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Indian Architecture (Islamic Period) by Percy Brown, published by Taraporevala's in 1964. A history of Fine arts in India and the West by Edith Tomory published by Orient Longman pvt. ltd. in 1982
	WebSites	None
	Persons	None



Google Location Map



001 North East view of the Masjid complex



002 South view of the minar



003 West view of the minar



004 Decorative lime stucco work and the relief work on the minar



005 Closer view of the minar



006 Decorative frieze



007 Compound wall [Liwan]-view-1



008 Compound wall-view-2



009 View of the Mihrab / Quibla wall



010 Mihrab



011 Decorative element of the compound wall

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 340-K-Bhivpuri (camp)-01-Octagonal Lake Complex

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	340-K-Bhivpuri (camp)-01-Octagonal Lake Complex
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Karjat
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Bhivpuri
	Identification	340 K Bhivpuri (camp) 01 Octagonal Lake Complex
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Ka-Bh-340_K_Bhivpuri_01_Octagonal_Lake
1.04	CS No	NA
1.05	Street Name 1	Main village street
1.06	Street Name 2	None
1.07	Area / Locality	Outskirts of Bhivpuri village.
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Bhivpuri village and Bhivpuri Tata power station.
1.09	Pin Code	410201
1.10	Current Owner	Grampanchayat
1.11	Type of Owner	Local Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	NA
1.13	Current Use	Water tank for domestic and cultural use.
1.14	Type of Use	Recreational and Religious
1.15	Age	Approx 230 Years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 4,000 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 4,000 sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	IE
1.20	Brief Detail	<p>The natural lake is reformed into an octagon by construction of stone embankment wall and stone paving all around its periphery.</p> <p>Southern side of the lake has a stepped ghat flanked by two Mandirs on either side. The lake is surrounded with good natural vegetation.</p>
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-03-24

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	The tank was constructed around late 18th century.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None

2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Not known
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Religious and cultural water body.
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>Raigad district, within and beyond MMR boundaries, has a large number of water bodies - lakes, ponds, tanks, wells and step-wells.</p> <p>It seems that the rainwater and surface water conservation has been a tradition of this region. This could be due to low groundwater availability or salinity concerns in the coastal villages and swift run-off during the monsoon months due to steep terrain. This trend of preserving natural water bodies and constructing new ones seems to have originated during the Peshwa period as part of socio-political responsibilities. Later this trend continued during the British rule and almost vanished post-Independence.</p> <p>The Octagonal tank at Bhivpuri is built in the Peshwa regime by Sadashivbhai Peshwa's widow (hero of the famous Panipat war). Hence it is a good representation of the various water reservoirs constructed during the Peshwa rule for public amenities.</p> <p>Considering the global water shortage and struggles of today, these water bodies need to be protected and revived. Thus Bhivpuri lake is an integral part of this water conservation legacy of Raigad district and an important natural heritage and hence deserves conservation.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>Water bodies were mostly associated with religious and cultural buildings. They were an integral part of the rituals, traditions and folklore. These water bodies were also witness to social change through history.</p> <p>Customs and stories make it sacrosanct, thus maintaining a tangible link between the community and the natural world around it.</p> <p>These water tanks were created as complementary source to the existing wells supplying fresh water. Most of these water bodies are natural with green surroundings and support the indigenous flora - fauna. They play an important role in nature conservation, forming an integral part of the rural ecosystem and hence are of socio-cultural importance. They are also one of the scenic places in the villages and have high recreation value through generations.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>During 16th century the main occupation of the majority population was farming and these farms were spread around the main village. The Maratha rulers encouraged digging of wells and also funding for creating public water bodies and reservoirs. These lakes were called in Marathi as 'Gav Tale'. Many times, the local Jahgirdar also built large lakes for the use of the villages. The Peshwas also built and encouraged their Sardars to develop many such lakes at different places where natural water sources were not available to suffice the daily need of villagers. Examples of building such village lakes, either by the Jahgirdar or by villagers can be observed in majority of villages in Konkan belt.</p> <p>The octagonal lake at Bhivpuri was similarly commissioned by the Peshwas. It is a beautiful built reservoir. The natural lake is reformed into an octagon by construction of embankment wall in black basalt stone. It measures approximately 70 m in diameter and each side of the octagon measures approximately 30 m. The paving around the tank is also in dressed black basalt stone slabs. (Photo no. 004,008 and 009). Southern side of the Octagonal Lake has a ghat consisting of steps constructed in finely dressed black basalt stone leading into the lake flanked by two Mandirs on either side. (Photos 001,008 and 010) These Mandirs have stone plinths which appear to be older than the shrines. One corner of the tank has an old stone Rahat fitted on the stone paving to draw water from the tank. (Photo no.003, 005 and 007). In addition to the main southern stepped ghat, there are small steps leading into the lake at each corner of the tank (Photo no.004 and 008). The surrounding trees add to scenic beauty of the lake thus creating a serene environment. (Photo no.002 and 003).</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location: 73°26'08.98" E, 18°56'14.49" N</p> <p>Bhivpuri village is approximately 16 km to the northeast of Karjat at the foothills of the Sahyadri mountain range on the road leading to the Tata power station. The terrain is primarily flat consisting of a single large settlement surrounded by farm/agricultural land.</p> <p>The traditional occupation of its residents is agriculture. The region consists of farm lands with few areas of natural vegetation. A calm and nonchalant lifestyle remains a marked character of the villages in this region. Located on the outskirts of Karjat and primarily of agricultural nature these villages have also started attracting settlers and developers from the neighbouring cities.</p> <p>The vicinity to the Tata power station (just 2.0 km to the North East) and many other large and small scale industries which are operational in the surrounding areas, provide an alternate means of livelihood to local people. The village population has increased exponentially which has led to redevelopment of residences at a scale which is not appropriate to traditional architecture and which is altering the visual character of the village.</p> <p>The Lake is located on the northeast outskirts of the Bhivpuri village. A road approx 5 m wide branches off to the south of main road which leads further to the Tata power station. This road going through agricultural land enters Bhivpuri village on its north end. The lake is situated on the east of this road just before it enters the village. The lake has a residential neighbourhood on its southeast and it is totally surrounded by agricultural land on its northeast and northwest. The lake has dense natural vegetation all around it.</p>

2.10	Other Significance	<p>The tank is an example of traditional water conservation strategy. It is important element of service infrastructure for the community. The built form to protect the tank and to make it user-friendly is created sensitively and makes the tank important architectural / cultural element of the region.</p> <p>Such water bodies in rural areas are associated with sacred structures which provide sanctity and protection to these water bodies and natural environment. The natural terrestrial and aquatic flora and fauna provides value additions to its heritage character. Such water bodies help conservation of biodiversity in the region.</p> <p>The water tanks are rain water catchments and help in maintaining the ground water table and recharging of the village wells. They help in improvement of micro climate of the region and help peripheral agriculture /horticulture.</p> <p>A (arc) - This Unique octagonal shaped lake is one of its kind in the entire Karjat Taluka.</p> <p>D (bio) - It was built by Sadashivbhai Peshwa's widow (hero of Panipat war).</p> <p>I (sce) - Natural heritage - A natural water body fed with live springs and surrounded by indigenous vegetation add to the natural beauty of the place creating a distinct waterfront area for cultural activity and recreation.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),D(bio),I(sce)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IE

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Approx. 5 to 6 m deep		
3.02	No. of Floors	Not applicable		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	The natural lake is reformed into an octagonal shape by constructing a embankment wall in load bearing black basalt stone to retain the lake water. The lake admeasures approximately 70 m in diameter and each side of the octagon admeasures approximately 30 m.	The stone masonry is intact but has weathered over the period.	Minor Repair
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	Peripheral retaining walls of the lake are in coursed, dressed black basalt stone masonry.	The stone masonry is intact but has weathered over the period.	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	Finely dressed black basalt stone paving have been used for paving around the tank which is approx. 2 m wide.	Separation cracks have developed in the peripheral stone paving.	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	There is a ghat on southern side of the tank and other than that there are flight of steps at each corner of the tank.	The stone surface of the steps has weathered over the period of time.	-
3.08	Openings	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.09	Roof	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	The lake has articulation features such as: Stone rahat; Steeped ghat; Flight of steps at each corner of the octagonal enclosure.	Separation cracks have developed in the stone masonry of the rahat.It has weathered over time. Due to lack of regular maintenance vegetation has grown in the joinery of stone paving of the rahat and steps.	Minor Repair
3.11	Finishes	Dressed coursed black basalt stone masonry has been used for the wall.	The dressed stone paving have weathered due to lack of maintenance.	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	Not applicable	Not applicable	-

3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	In the vicinity of the tank there are Shiva and Ganesh Mandirs flanking the stepped ghat. There are also remnants of ancient stone idols in the vicinity which may be of archaeological importance. (Photo no.011, 012, 013 and 014) The lake is surrounded by natural vegetation. The lake is surrounded by dense natural vegetation.	The stone idols and relics lay scattered on the banks of the lake and are unsecured. The two Mandirs are also not maintained in their original state. The tank and Mandir together have a sacred identity for the village. The tank can get filled up in future under the development pressure.	Major Repair
3.15	Lighting	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	None	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	A natural water body fed with live springs and rainwater collected during the rainy season.	A natural water body fed with live springs and rainwater collected during the rainy season. If not maintained the excessive weed growth could kill the water body. The water can get contaminated due to lack of regular cleaning and maintenance.	Minor Repair
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	The tin roofed shelter has been added over the Rahat.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The tank is in a good state but its surroundings are not maintained properly.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Green zone G-1
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The tank is in an unsecured premises. It may be affected during redevelopment. Although maintained in good condition, lack of understanding of its importance may destroy the structure. Improper usage of the water can lead to its contamination. The tank is regularly used for cleaning activities (washing clothes, vehicles, etc) and religious activities (Idol immersion etc.) thus causing pollution within the aquatic ecosystem and also surrounding natural vegetation
4.03	Additional Notes	Large number of villages listed in MMR Raigad region for this heritage survey have fresh water bodies. Most of them are natural with a green periphery forming an integral part of the rural ecosystem.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Eighteenth Century Deccan : Cultural History of the Peshwas by Varsha S. Shirgaonkar
	WebSites	None
	Persons	None



Google Location Map



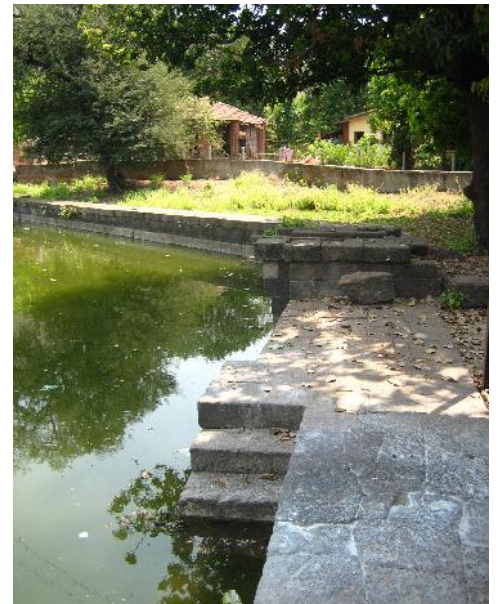
001 View of Southern ghat from North



002 Panoramic view of the lake



003 View of the lake



004 Steps at the each corner



005 Rahat



006 Ghat on South side



007 Closer view of the rahat



008 Closer view of corner steps



009 Stone masonry



010 View of ghat steps from the lake



011 Nandi statue and Shivling in the vicinity of the lake



012 Memorial Stone



013 Shiv Mandir on ghats



014 Ganesh idol

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 352-K-Dhak-01-Dhak Complex

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	352-K-Dhak-01-Dhak Complex
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehshil	Karjat
	City	
	Ward	
	Village	Dhak
	Identification	352 K Dhak 01 Dhak Complex
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Ka-Dh-352_K_Dhak_01_Dhak_Complex
1.04	CS No	
1.05	Street Name 1	Foot tracks from Vadap and Sandshi villages.
1.06	Street Name 2	NA
1.07	Area / Locality	Villages of Gaurkamat, Vadap, Kushiwali, Sandshi are located at its foot hills.
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	NA
1.09	Pin Code	410201
1.10	Current Owner	ASI, Aurangabad circle
1.11	Type of Owner	State Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	not occupied
1.13	Current Use	Historical monument, place of worship, village settlement, trekking and tourist destination.
1.14	Type of Use	Mixed
1.15	Age	Approximately 1150 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 50 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.18	Condition of building	Ruin
1.19	Grade	I
1.20	Brief Detail	Dhak fort complex comprises of the Dhak village (Dhak wadi), Dhak fort, Bahiri cave and the Kalakrai pinnacle.
1.21	Date of Recording	2009-12-16

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	The references of this fort date back to the 9th century. It was refortified during the period of 1757 to 1760. The Dhak wadi village settlement seems to have evolved gradually near the fort.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	NA
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	NA
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Dhak Bahiri cave and pinnacle

2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Historical monument, place of worship and village settlement.
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>The hill forts of Sahyadri are good examples of defence architecture. These forts are historically important as they formed a network of check posts along the ancient trade routes connecting Konkan and Desh and also North India.</p> <p>Further with changing political patrons, these hills were fortified and converted into forts which represented the power of various ruling dynasties from Satvahans, Deccan sultanates to Marathas and British.</p> <p>The Dhak fort was probably built to keep watch on Dive ghat along the Pune - Saswad route. The fort was built during the period of 1757 to 1760 by Panse, a Peshwa Sardar. Citations of a visit of Madhavrao Peshwa -1 to the fort are available in historic documents.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>Dhak was one of the many forts built to guard the ancient trade routes.</p> <p>With changing geo-political conditions many of the forts lost their potential as strategic defence strongholds and gradually became redundant. But their socio-cultural relevance still remained in the localities which had grown around these forts. they became more of religious and cultural focal points in their respective environs.</p> <p>The Bahiri cave and its deities at Dhak fort form an important part of the socio-cultural history of the communities residing in the region.</p> <p>These hill tops of strategic locations and peculiar natural rock formations are unique geological features and hence important natural history sites along with the supporting natural forests.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>Dhak fort complex comprises of the Dhak village (Dhak wadi), Dhak fort, Bahiri cave and the Kalakrai pinnacle. It is over 700 m above MSL.</p> <p>The Dhak village is located to the north of the plateau, the fort to its west, just above village Sandshi. The cave and pinnacle are located to the southeast of the fort accessed directly from village Sandshi or from the Dhak plateau by skirting the fort.</p> <p>The Dhak plateau consists of a massive flat-topped spur of the Deccan trap running west from the Sahyadri range. It has a village on its top known as Dhak Wadi. A massive smooth hill approx 700 m high rises from the south eastern end, crowned with a long fort wall (Photo no.001, 003). On the steep southwestern face of this hill are some rock-cut caves most difficult to access. (Photo no.010, 011) The small village settlement has a small Shiv Mandir and a well. (Photo no.006).</p> <p>The fort has remnants of some old walls and 5-6 water cisterns. It is known for its cave of God Bahiri which is a deity of local Thakar tribes. This cave is located on a pinnacle which is separated from Dhak fort plateau by a narrow gorge (photo no.008, 009). There are some rock-cut steps and a very narrow path carved on the rock. The cave has some rock-cut pillars. There are two water cisterns carved in black basalt rock. The villagers worship the Bahiri idol in this cave (photo no.007).</p> <p>From the fort one can view the surrounding peaks of Rajmachi, Nagphani, Manikgad, Karnala, etc.</p> <p>The pinnacle is known as Kalakrai pinnacle and is quite famous and frequently visited by mountaineers. It is one of the unique geological features of the Sahyadri.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location: 73°25'39.80" E, 18°52'56.39" N</p> <p>The Dhak plateau is located in the Sahyadri 9 km to the east of. Karjat.</p> <p>The terrain at its foothills is primarily flat consisting of numerous wadis and farm lands. Villages like Gaurkamat, Vadap, Kushiwali, Sandshi etc are located in the vicinity of the foothills of Dhak plateau. The traditional occupation of the residents in these villages is farming. The region is green with natural vegetation and farm lands. A calm unhurried lifestyle remains a marked character of the villages in this region. Located on the outskirts of Karjat, these villages have started attracting outside settlers from the nearby cities who develop their properties into weekend homes, row house schemes and horticultural gardens. Also the village population is slowly increasing which has lead to redevelopment of few residences which is not appropriate to traditional architecture and may change the visual character of these villages over a period of time.</p> <p>The Dhak plateau is located to the east of the villages of Vadap, Kushivali and Sandshi.</p> <p>A village street leads to a foot track originating near Vadap village. This track climbs up to reach the Dhak wadi and gradually climbs up to the fort, Bahiri cave and Kalakrai pinnacle.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>The pinnacle is used regularly by the trekkers / mountaineers to practice rock climbing.</p> <p>A (his) - One of the many forts built to guard the ancient trade routes. Unique example of defence architecture.</p> <p>I(sce) - The fort provides a scenic view of the surrounding region</p> <p>Natural Heritage - Unique Geological feature of the Kalakrai pinnacle.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(his),I(sce)

2.12	Recommended Grade	I
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PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	It is over 700m above MSL		
3.02	No. of Floors	NA		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	The fort walls are load bearing and constructed in roughly dressed black basalt stone masonry.	The stone masonry has weathered over the period. Formation of algae and moss can be observed on the ruined walls. The walls are covered with Ficus plants and vegetation growth.	Ruin
3.04	Plinth	Stone plinths of the fort ruins.	The stone plinths are mostly in ruins and densely covered by vegetation and Ficus plant growth.	Ruin
3.05	Walls	The walls are constructed in randomly coursed, roughly dressed black basalt stone masonry. The stone sizes are varying in sizes.	Aging, peeling of surface layer, moss formation, heavy salt formation has deteriorated the walls considerably. At many places the stones have dislodged due to heavy ficus and vegetation growth.	Ruin
3.06	Floors	Natural rocky terrain	Natural weathering of the rocky terrain.	Ruin
3.07	Stairs	Steps carved in the rock cliff.	The steps are affected due to natural weathering of the rocky terrain.	Ruin
3.08	Openings	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.09	Roof	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	None	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Roughly dressed and undressed stone masonry walls and natural rock cut surfaces in the caves	Stone walls have weathered considerably.	Ruin
3.12	Furniture	None	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	None	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Natural rock cut caves	The caves are used by trekkers and also local villagers.	Good
3.15	Lighting	Natural	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Natural	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	None	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	Rock cut water cisterns with natural water springs and village well in Dhak wadi.	The water cisterns are in use. But the water can get contaminated due to lack of maintenance.	Minor Repair
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	None	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 fort walls are in ruins.But the caves are fairly maintained.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Ruin		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Forest zone
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The fort is in unsecured premises. The neglect and lack of maintenance will destroy this Historical and natural heritage. Excessive tourism may be detrimental to the historical monument and natural heritage which is already visible in a form of graffiti on the rocks and fort walls.
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	None
	WebSites	http://www.maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/KOLABA/places_Dhak.html
	Persons	None



Google location map



001 Dhak fort viewed from South western foothills



002 Kalakrai pinnacle and South East end of Dhak fort



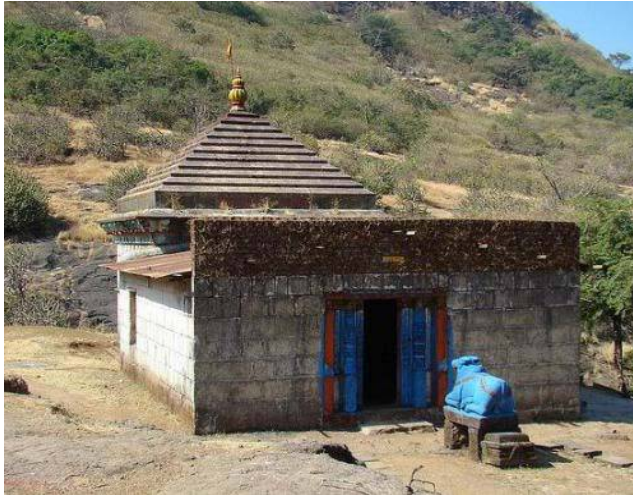
003 West mountain face of Dhak plateau



004 Kalakrai pinnacle



005 Kalakrai pinnacle and South West end of Dhak fort



006 Mandir in Dhak wadi



007 Bahiri cave and the idol



008 South western face of Kalakrai pinnacle



009 Narrow gorge between the plateau and the pinnacle



010 The Rock climb



011 Bahiri cave

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 359-K-Gaurkamat-02-Bhivgad Fort

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	359-K-Gaurkamat-02-Bhivgad Fort
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehshil	Karjat
	City	
	Ward	
	Village	Gaurkamat
	Identification	359 K Gaurkamat 02 Bhivgad Fort
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Ka-Ga-359_K_Gaurkamat_02_Bhivgad_Fort
1.04	CS No	24
1.05	Street Name 1	Foot track from Vadap village
1.06	Street Name 2	NA
1.07	Area / Locality	Southeast of Gaurkamat village
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	NA
1.09	Pin Code	410201
1.10	Current Owner	Govt of Maharashtra
1.11	Type of Owner	State Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	not occupied
1.13	Current Use	Historical monument, tourism / trekking destination
1.14	Type of Use	Mixed
1.15	Age	Approx 350 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 50,000 sq. m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.18	Condition of building	Ruin
1.19	Grade	I
1.20	Brief Detail	Bhivgad or Bhimgad fort in Gaurkamat village, stands on a hill of the Sahyadri range, below the great spur of the Dhak plateau.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-10-20

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Not known when originally built. It was probably refortified in the 17th century.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	NA
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	NA
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Bhivgad
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Hill fort

2.06	Historical Significance	<p>The hill forts of Sahyadri are good examples of defence architecture. These forts are historically important as they formed a network of check posts along the ancient trade routes connecting Konkan and Desh and also North India.</p> <p>Further with changing political patrons, these hills were fortified and converted into forts which represented the power of various ruling dynasties from Satvahans, Deccan sultanates to Marathas and British.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>Bhivgad was one of the many forts built to guard the ancient trade routes.</p> <p>With changing geo-political conditions many of the forts lost their potential as strategic defence strongholds and gradually became redundant. But their socio-cultural relevance still remained in the localities which had grown around these forts. they became more of religious and cultural focal points in their respective environs.</p> <p>These hill tops of strategic locations and peculiar natural rock formations are unique geological features and hence important natural history sites along with the supporting natural forests.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>Bhivgad or Bhimgad fort in Gaurkamat village, stands on a hill of the Sahyadris and is below the great spur of the Dhak plateau.</p> <p>Very few remains of the fort walls are seen on the hill top but there are seven water cisterns, three of which are filled with mud and the remaining four contain clear water. Another water cistern is at the foot of the hill. There is a rock-cut cave which is also in ruins. A few rock plaques, sculptures are seen scattered on the fort.</p> <p>The fort provides a scenic view of the surrounding region. The top of this fort offers a good view of the Matheran mountain range and the villages near Karjat.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location: 73° 20' E, 18° 55' N</p> <p>Gaurkamat is a village in the vicinity of the foothills of Dhak plateau located 6 km to the east of Karjat. The terrain is primarily flat consisting of numerous wadis and farm lands.</p> <p>The traditional occupation of its residents is farming. The region is green with natural vegetation and farm lands. A calm unhurried lifestyle remains a marked character of the villages in this region. Located on the outskirts of Karjat this village is not affected by external influences. However the village population is slowly increasing which has lead to redevelopment of few residences which is not appropriate to traditional architecture and may change the visual character of the village over a period of time.</p> <p>Bhivgad is located to the southeast of Gaurkamat village. A village street leads to a foot track located between Gaurkamat and nearby Vadap village. This track climbs up to reach the fort.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>The hill forts of Sahyadri are good examples of defence architecture.</p> <p>A (his) - One of the many forts built to guard the ancient trade routes. Unique example of defence architecture.</p> <p>I(sce) - The fort provides a scenic view of the surrounding region.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(his),I(sce)
2.12	Recommended Grade	I

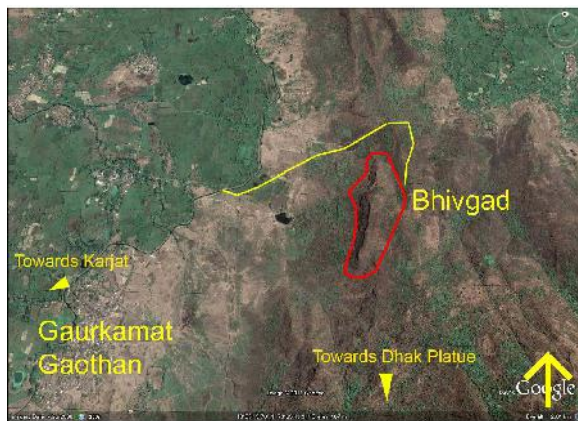
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Approx. 245 m above MSL		
3.02	No. of Floors	NA		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	The fort walls are load bearing and constructed in roughly dressed black basalt stone masonry.	Few traces of the remaining fortification are in total ruined condition.	Ruin
3.04	Plinth	Stone plinths of the fort ruins.	The stone plinths are mostly in ruins and densely covered by vegetation and Ficus plant growth.	Ruin
3.05	Walls	Uncoursed roughly dressed black basalt stone masonry.	Remnants of the fort walls are totally in ruined state.	Ruin
3.06	Floors	Stone paved and natural rocky terrain	Natural weathering of the rocky terrain.	Ruin
3.07	Stairs	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	Not applicable	Not applicable	-

3.09	Roof	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	None	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Roughly dressed and undressed stone masonry walls and natural rock cut surfaces in the caves	Stone walls have weathered considerably.	Ruin
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	None	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	A few rock plaques, sculptures are scattered on the fort.	These may be of archeological value and should be protected and preserved.	Ruin
3.15	Lighting	Natural	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Natural	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	None	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	Rock cut water cisterns with natural water springs.	The water cisterns are rarely used. Hence water is getting contaminated due to lack of maintenance.	Ruin
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	None	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Not applicable		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The fort walls are in ruins. The caves although in ruins are used by the trekkers, hence fairly maintained.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Ruin		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Forest zone
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The fort is in unsecured premises. This historical natural heritage is neglected and abandoned and may be lost due to vandalism / encroachments etc. Excessive tourism may be detrimental to the historical monument and natural heritage which is already visible in a form of graffiti on the rocks and fort walls.
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	None
	WebSites	http://www.maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/KOLABA/places_Bhivgad%20Fort.html
	Persons	None



Google location map



001 Bhivgad from the foothills of Vadap and Gaurkamat



002 The rocky climb leading to the top of the fort



003 Ruins of the fortification



004 Water cistern carved out of the rock



005 Enclosed water cistern



006 Stone plaque



007 Cave opening on the fort hill



008 View overlooking Matheran mountain ranges



009 Water cistern



010 View from Bhivgad overlooking nearby villages



011 Vadap village from top of Bhivgad

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 373-K-Kondiwade-01-Kondane Caves

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	373-K-Kondiwade-01-Kondane Caves
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Karjat
	City	
	Ward	
	Village	Kondivade
	Identification	373 K Kondiwade 01 Kondane Caves
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Ka-Ko-373_K_Kondiwade_01_Kondane_Caves
1.04	CS No	46
1.05	Street Name 1	A stepped pathway going through dense forest originating from Kondivade village (photo no3)
1.06	Street Name 2	A route from Rajmachi fort descending down to the caves
1.07	Area / Locality	Southeastern outskirts of Kondane village
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Rajmachi fort
1.09	Pin Code	410201
1.10	Current Owner	ASI, Aurangabad Circle,
1.11	Type of Owner	State Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	not occupied
1.13	Current Use	Archaeology, Tourism
1.14	Type of Use	Mixed
1.15	Age	Approx. 1920Years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	I
1.20	Brief Detail	Kondane caves at the base of Rajmachi fort are a group of early Buddhist rock cut caves. They are carved in the face of a rocky scarp hidden by thick forest. The caves face northwest. These caves consists of Buddhist elements namely the vihara, chaitya and stupa.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-06-26

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	B.C. 250 - A.D. 100
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	NA
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	NA
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Kondane Caves
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Buddhist Chaitya & Vihara

2.06	Historical Significance	A large number of rock-cut chaityas especially from the 2nd century BC belonging to the 'Hinayana' phase are found in Maharashtra,. These were monastic complexes located along the trade routes. Bhaja, Pitalkhora and Kondane are fine examples of early rock-cut architecture. Archeological findings and studies indicate that the Kondane Caves must have been one of the major places on the ancient trade route from Sopara to Pune. Hence it is important to preserve it as a major archeological site.
2.07	Cultural Significance	The caves are a very good remnant of the Hinayana phase of Buddhism and a good example of the Buddhist rock cut Chaitya and Vihara. It is a unique example of its kind in the whole MMR region.
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>Kondane caves at the base of Rajmachi fort, are a group of early Buddhist rock cut caves. They are carved in the face of a rocky scarp hidden by thick forest(Photo no.001, 003, 004). The caves face northwest. These caves consists of Buddhist elements namely the vihara, chaitya and stupa. The sculptures and stupas are from the ancient period of Buddhist architecture belonging to the 'Hinayana' phase. (The Hinayana caves do not depict Buddha images but have stupa in which the relics of Buddha are considered to be buried). (Photo no.006, 012, 013)</p> <p>The caves consists of a chaitya with stupa on the south side of caves premises, 7 viharas, and 2 incomplete caves with water tank on the north side of the caves complex. (Photo no.025)</p> <p>The prominent caves are the Chaitya and the Viharas.</p> <p>The Chaitya located to the southwest of the site is a rectangular hall with a apsidal end and it is divided into a central nave and lateral aisles. A stone stupa is located in the centre of the nave at the apsidal end. The aisle extends as an ambulatory path around the stupa. The ceiling is in the form of a barrel vault with curved beams carved in the rock and carved purlins running longitudinally. A giant horseshoe-gable sun window opens in the rock facade. The colonnade of 30 octagonal pillars (ruined state) has created the central nave and side aisle within the chaitya hall. The Chaitya is approximately 15 m from the line of the front pillars to the back of the apse, 8 m wide and 10 m high to the crown of the arch. The nave is 15 m by 5 m and the Stupa (relic shrine) 3 m in diameter. The arched roof must have had wooden rafters which are gone. The only remains of the woodwork is a portion of the latticed screen in the front facade arch opening. (Photo no.005,006)</p> <p>A little to the northeast of the site is the vihara (monastery) (Photo no.021, 022, 023) with a veranda 1.5 m wide and 5.5 m long, with five octagonal pillars and two pilasters. At the end of this verandah is a raised recess, and under a horse-shoe arch is a small relic shrine in half relief, apparently the only object of worship. The hall is 8 m wide, 9 m deep and 3 m high, with fifteen octagonal pillars along the length. In imitation of a built hall the roof is paneled with beams which run through the heads of the pillars, the spaces between the beams being divided by false rafters cut in the stone ceiling. The horse-shoe arches are carved, over the doors of the cells, joined by a string course which stands out due to its ornamental railing pattern. The structural members like columns, beams, rafters, purlins etc. are false and depicted to create the effect of the built form.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location: 73°22'58.48"E, 18°50'04.14 N</p> <p>Kondivade village is situated between Ulhas river and the foot hills of Rajmachi fort, 12 km on the southeast of Karjat. The terrain is undulated and gradually sloping towards the river with fairly dense forest. The traditional occupation of its residents is agriculture. In recent years this trend is changing and many private farmhouses have come up which have vegetable and fruit plantations.</p> <p>The Kondane caves are located on the western foothills of Rajmachi fort, beyond the Southeastern outskirts of Kondane village</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>A(arc) - Good example of the Buddhist rock-cut architecture</p> <p>A(his) - Historically important as a major Buddhist complex along the ancient trade route.</p> <p>B(per) -The caves are a very good remnant of the Hinayana phase of Buddhism.</p> <p>B(des) -Good example of the Buddhist rock cut Chaitya and Vihara.</p> <p>I(sec), natural heritage - the caves are located in a serene site midst of dense forest with a waterfall created by Ulhas river cascading above cave rock cut facade.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(his),B(per),B(des),I(sce)
2.12	Recommended Grade	I

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	NA		
3.02	No. of Floors	NA		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition

3.03	Structural System	Kondane Chaitya hall and Vihara are Rock-cut Caves.	Natural weathering for centuries has affected the rock cut caves. But timely restoration is carried out by the ASI.	Ruin
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	Not applicable	Not applicable	Good
3.06	Floors	Natural rocky terrain	Natural weathering of the rocky terrain.	Ruin
3.07	Stairs	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	The Caves have arch openings carved within the basalt rock on the western facade, Gable sun window opening carved out in the rock facade. Grills- remains of the wooden latticed screen in the front facade arch opening	Natural weathering has affected the rock cut openings	Ruin
3.09	Roof	Barrel Vaulted ceiling carved out of the basalt rock.	Natural weathering has affected the stone ribs carved in the vaulted ceiling. Formation of algae and moss can be observed on the ruined ceiling.	Ruin
3.10	Articulation	Imitation of timber architecture into rock is seen which is the characteristic feature of Buddhist rock-cut architecture. The false roofing members are partly carved in stone and partly in wood. The pillars of the colonnade depicted as supporting the beams with bridging joists and other structural details are all faithful imitations of built form / timber construction.(photo no.11) Small Chaitya window bas-reliefs flank on both the sides of Sun-window arch. These windows give the appearance of multistoried building (photo-no 005, 007, 008, 009, 010). There is an inscription on the façade mentioning the name of the architect / sculptor who carved the caves. This has been translated as 'Made by Balaka, the pupil of Kanha' (refer photo No. 018, 019)	The articulation has deteriorated and also been destroyed.	Ruin
3.11	Finishes	Walls-carved out of the rock Floor- carved out of the rock and leveled All the surfaces are finely dressed.	Stone walls have weathered considerably.	Ruin
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	None	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	The caves are surround by dense forest.	None	Good
3.15	Lighting	Natural	None	-
3.16	Ventilation	Natural	None	-
3.17	Electricity	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	Rock-cut water cisterns used to collect the rain water.	The water cisterns are in use. But the water may be contaminated due to lack of maintenance.	Ruin
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Form: Unaltered original form Structure: Unaltered Articulation & Finishes: None		

3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	These ancient cave ruins are maintained by the ASI, Aurangabad Circle,
3.23	Overall Condition	Good

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Forest zone-F
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	In present days the serene natural location of the site and easy accessibility attract many hikers and picnickers from cities like Mumbai and Pune. Hence in spite of the caves being a major archeological site, the entire cave area is often littered due to the tourist activity. This is a major threat to the identity of the caves as an important archeological site. Urbanisation has reached the foothills of Kondane caves and may be a major threat to the caves and its surrounding forest in the near future.
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Indian Architecture (Buddhist Period) by Percy Brown, published by Taraporevala's in 1964. A history of Fine arts in India and the West by Edith Tomory published by Orient Longman pvt. ltd. in 1982
	WebSites	http://www.maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/KOLABA/places_Kondane%20Caves.html
	Persons	None



Google location map



001 Front view of the chaitya



002 Rajmachi fort in the vicinity of the cave



003 Approach steps to caves



004 West facade of Kondane caves



005 Front facade of the chaitya



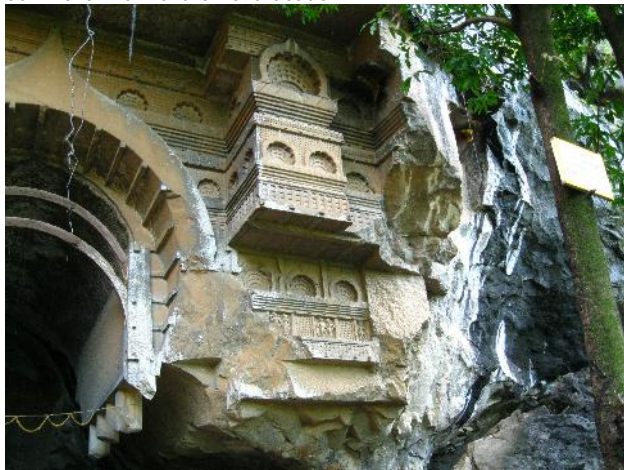
006 Internal view of the chaitya



007 Relief work of the front facade



008 Detail of the relief work



009 Detail of the relief work of the front facade



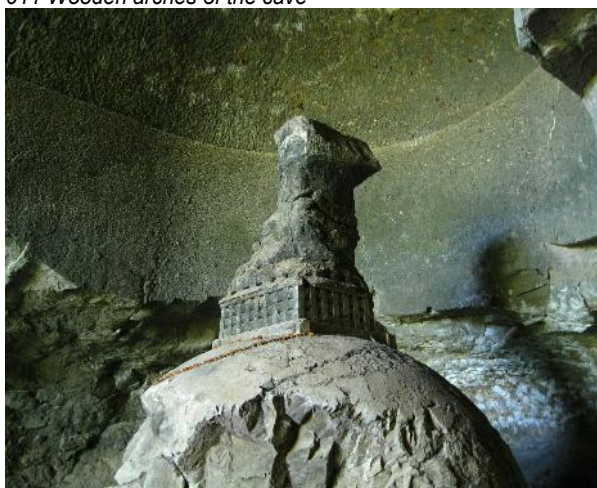
010 Detail of the decorative relief work



011 Wooden arches of the cave



012 Ruins of the stupa



013 Detail of the stupa



014 Back side of the stupa and base of the stone column



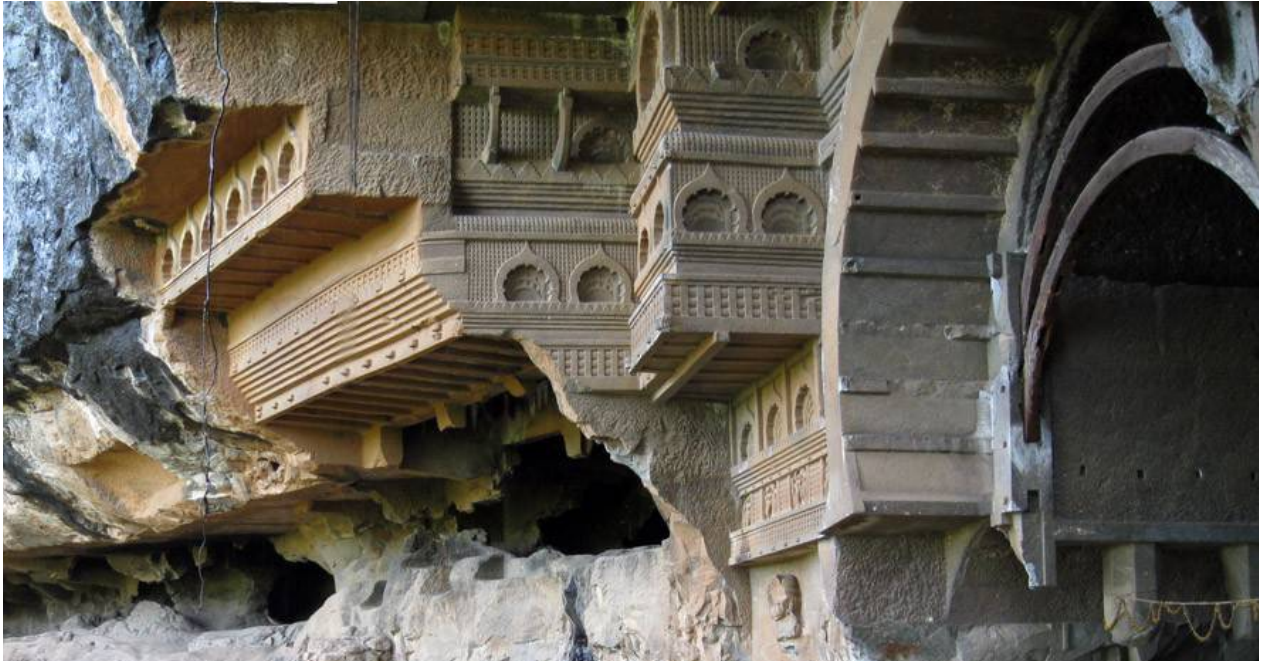
015 Ruins of the stone column



016 Motif on the stone column

373-K -Kondiwade-01-Kondane Caves

Plate D



017 Stone relief work flanking the chaitya entrance facade



018 Detail of stone relief work on the entrance facade



019 Ruins of Yaksha's sculpture and the inscription



020 Vihara exterior



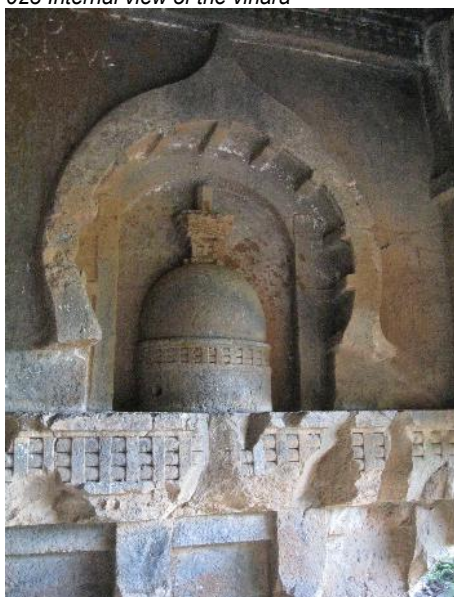
021 Vihara interior



022 Panoramic interior view of the vihara



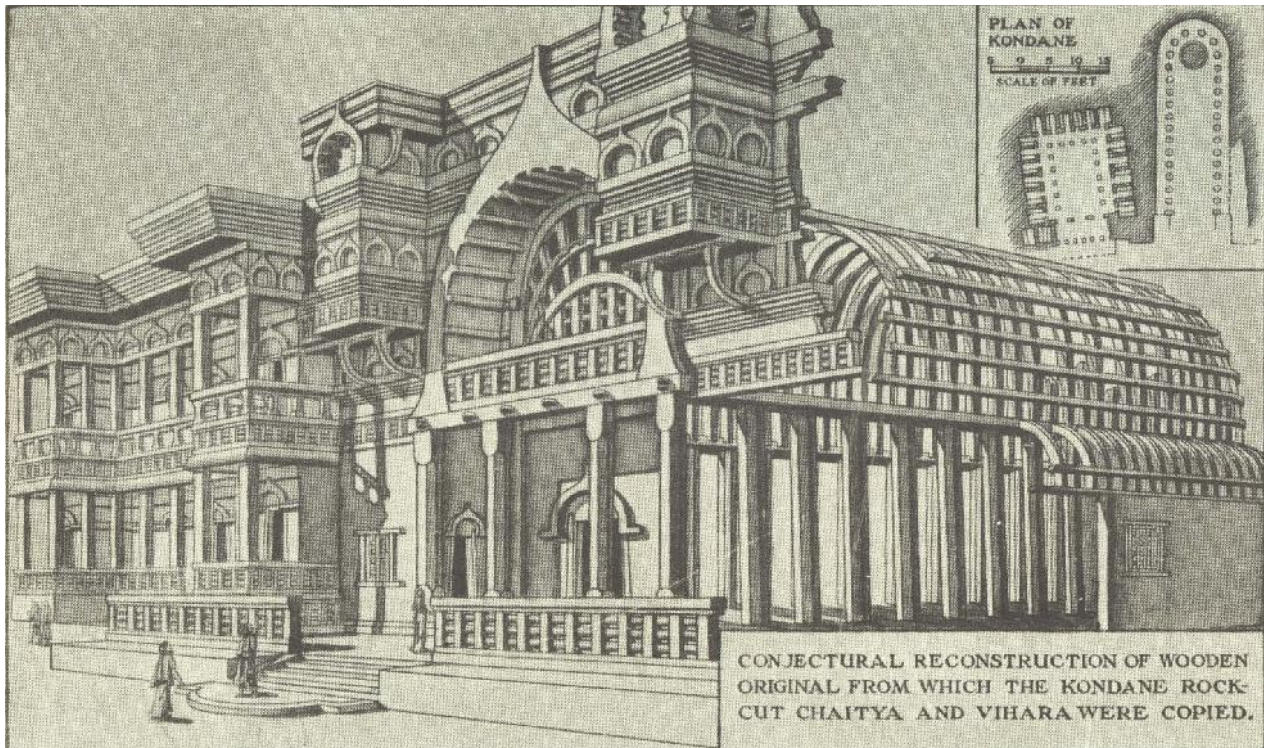
023 Internal view of the vihara



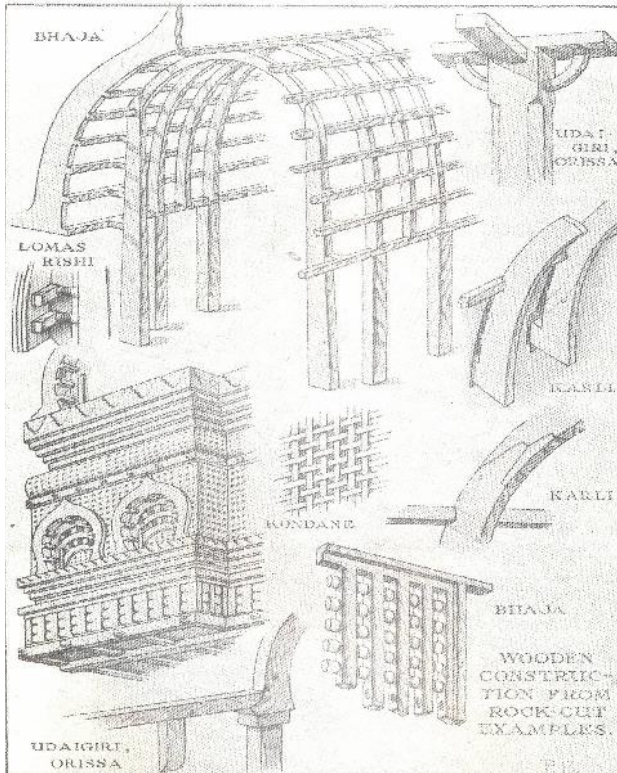
024 Ruins of stupas in the vihara



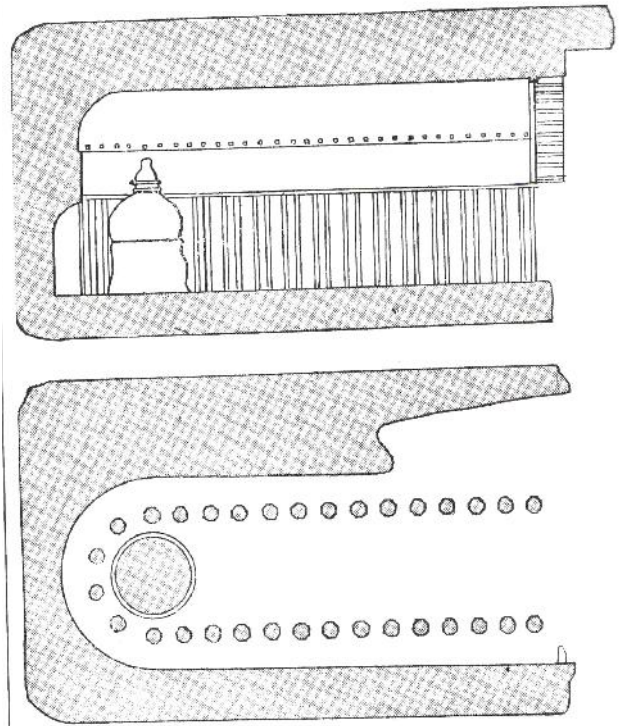
025 North end ruins of the vihara and the water tank



026 Conjectural reconstruction of wooden construction which have been imitated in the Kondane rock cut Chaitya



027 Various architectural elements of the wooden Buddhist architecture which have been copied in stone at Kondane caves



028 Chaitya at Kondane cave no. 1

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 377-K-Kushiwali-01-Kosmeshwar Mandir

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	377-K-Kushiwali-01-Kosmeshwar Mandir
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Karjat
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Kushiwali
	Identification	377 K Kushiwali 01 Kosmeshwar Mandir
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Ka-Ku-377_K_Kushiwali_01_Kosmeshwar_Mandir
1.04	CS No	36
1.05	Street Name 1	Main Kushiwali village road
1.06	Street Name 2	NA
1.07	Area / Locality	Southern outskirts of Kushiwali village
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	NA
1.09	Pin Code	410201
1.10	Current Owner	Grampanchayat
1.11	Type of Owner	Trust
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Informal occupation
1.13	Current Use	Place of Worship
1.14	Type of Use	Religious
1.15	Age	Apprx. 270 Years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approx.1,000 Sq. Mt.
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 50 Sq Mt
1.18	Condition of building	Major Repair
1.19	Grade	IIB
1.20	Brief Detail	<p>Kosmeshwar Mandir is an example of traditional architectural style for temple construction in Raigad district, influenced by Deccan style of temple architecture. Various transformations in the mandir complex are the proof of increasing influence of regional domestic architecture on temple architecture.</p> <p>The Kosmeshwar Mandir premises situated in the midst of a field. The shiv mandir ruins of ancillary shrines and Deepmaal reflect traditional setup of religious agglomerates.</p> <p>The Mandir comprises of the garbhagruha which is built in the Deccan style of temple architecture and the sabhamandap which is a contemporary addition. Dilapidated structure of dome shaped shikhar of Kosmeshwar mandir shows all typical features of the Deccan architecture.</p> <p>Ruins of ancillary shrines and intricately carved lose stones of the original structure are scattered on the mandir premises.</p>
1.21	Date of Recording	2009-11-15

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Features of the Shiv mandir known as Kosmeshwar Mandir indicate its construction period as early 19th century. The sabhamandap built on eastern side of the garbhagruha belongs to the late 20th century.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	20th century
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Changes have been made in use of material while constructing the sabhagruha. Extensions were done using prevalent materials such as standard sized bricks, cement mortar, concrete beams and columns, M.S. grills for openings.
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Kosmeshwar Mandir
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Worship and religious congregations, recreational
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>Provincial Islamic Architectural style developed during the Bahamani period influenced future architectural styles in Peninsular India. Deccan architectural style developed from provincial Islamic architectural style with strong Maratha features & became especially prevalent during Peshwa period. Some notable examples of this style are found in Pune region. This provincial Deccan style reached its summit in Maharashtra during Peshawa Period.</p> <p>The temples built in Kalyan Subhedari of Peshwa regime were of Deccan architectural style. Local patrons such as Subhedars, Savkars, etc. commissioned various types of religious & socio-cultural architecture, while adding local flavour in terms of construction technology and materials. Peshwas that the Maratha Empire came to its end through its formal annexation into the British Empire by the British East India Company in 1818.</p> <p>The Kosmeshwar Mandir in kushiwali is one of such examples constructed during declining period of Peshwa empire, before Peshwas were partitioned off by British empire in India. Hence, it is an attestation of the influence of Peshwa legacy rural part of their empire. It an important historical footprint in the architectural history of Kushiwali village.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>Religious buildings (mandirs, masjid, synagogue etc.) are important socio-cultural institutions in Indian Subcontinent. They are also political statements reflecting the power of their patrons.</p> <p>Kosmeshwar mandir was constructed during Peshwa period (from late 17th to late 18th century). This period experienced political stability and thus socio-cultural and artistic encouragements.</p> <p>The Mandir & its surroundings must have been the hub of socio-cultural and political life of Kushiwali village.</p> <p>As the precinct today is almost abandoned and falling in disrepair, it seems to be a ruined place. Sensitive conservation of precinct will ensure that it again becomes the cultural hub of not only Kushiwali village but also of surrounding region.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>Indo-Islamic architecture flourished in the Provinces according to the influence of the architecture of that particular region, the material available and the aesthetic ideas of the rulers. The Deccan architecture style evolved in the Deccan region from 14 century to 17th century. This style reached its summit in Maharashtra during Peshwa Period.</p> <p>Kosmeshwar Mandir has distinct Deccan architectural features such bulbous domes with rows of petals at the base, arched openings, cupolas and patterns on frieze, decorative architraves, etc.</p> <p>A dilapidated deepmaal in front of the Mandir is an example of traditional Hindu Temple architecture. The style is typical to that found in Deccan plateau and different from those found in the Konkan region.</p> <p>The remains of original mandir shows all typical features of the Deccan architecture such as the floral relief work, devalis (corner shrines on the terrace), chajjas, brackets, stone architrave, Umbra (threshold) and Konadas (wall niches for keeping oil lamps). Photo no. 001, 002, 003 and 005). The mandir does not have any clearly demarcated premises.</p> <p>The mandir is in the traditional Deccan style of temple architecture. Mandir is a square shaped structure (5 m x 5 m in plan) constructed in black basalt stone masonry walls with a dome shikhara corbelled in stone and finished externally with lime plaster. The structure shows all typical features of the Deccan architecture such as the floral relief work, devalis (corner shrines), chajjas, brackets, stone Nandi idol and deepamal. (Photo no. 002, 003, 005, 006)</p>

2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location: 73°22'17.36" E, 18°54'17.34" N</p> <p>Kushiwali is a village in the vicinity of the foothills of Dhak plateau, located 5 km to the east of Karjat on the road leading to Gaur Kamat and Jambhivali villages. The terrain is primarily flat consisting of numerous wadis and farm lands.</p> <p>The traditional occupation of its residents is farming. The region is green with natural vegetation and farm lands. A calm unhurried lifestyle remains a marked character of the villages in this region. Located on the outskirts of Karjat this village has started attracting outside settlers from the nearby cities. However the village population is slowly increasing which has lead to redevelopment of few residences which is not appropriate to traditional architecture and may change the visual character of the village over a period of time.</p> <p>The mandir is situated in the midst of a field located on the southern outskirts of Kushiwali village. About 500 m on the Kushiwali - Gaur Kamat village road, a dirt track leads to rice fields. A pathway branches out from this road going between the rice fields leading to the mandir.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>A (arc) - Though in a ruined state it is a good example of the traditional Deccan style of temple architecture.</p> <p>C(seh) - The mandir is of socio-cultural importance in the village.</p> <p>The structure is unique in the natural surroundings of farmlands and vegetation due to its architectural character.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),C(she)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IIB

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	approx 10 m high including shikhar		
3.02	No. of Floors	Single storey structure		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	<p>The garbhagruha is constructed as load bearing structure in coursed, dressed black basalt stone masonry in Deccan architectural style. The square shaped Garbhagruha is approx 6 m x 6 m.</p> <p>The sabhamandap on its East. It is a composite structure of R.C.C. beams and columns with brick masonry. It admeasures approximately 7 m x 8 m.</p> <p>Plinth of Nandi idol and Deepmaal are free standing load bearing structures.</p>	<p>The stone masonry of garbhagruha is intact but has weathered over the period. Formation algae and moss can be observed on external facades. This represents water retention in masonry. Hence, load bearing stone masonry might have become weak internally.</p> <p>The contemporary sabhamandap is also in a derelict condition. The slender R.C.C. columns are giving away to load of the R.C.C. slab roof.</p> <p>Structural joints of Nandi idol and Deepmaal have opened up.</p>	Minor Repair
3.04	Plinth	<p>The plinth is in coursed dressed black basalt stone masonry approximately 0.45 m high from the surrounding ground level. The plinth has simple mouldings at its base and top in the form of a stone offset.</p> <p>The sabhamandap also has 0.45 m high stone plinth. It has top moulding similar to that of the garbhagruha.</p> <p>Nandi idol is perched on a 0.75 m high stone plinth with similar top moulding as that of the garbhagruha.</p>	<p>The stone plinth of the garbhagruha is not clearly visible due to dense vegetation growth. Vegetation and Ficus plant growth surrounding the plinth is harmful to structural stability of plinth and walls resting on the plinth.</p> <p>Plinth of sabhamandap is also partly hidden due to vegetation growth and soil deposition.</p> <p>The bottom of the plinth of Nandi idol is not properly visible due to soil deposition around it. The top moulding has broken edges and is separated from the principal masonry.</p>	Major Repair

3.05	Walls	<p>Walls of the garbhagruha are constructed in coursed, dressed black basalt stone masonry.</p> <p>East wall of the garbhagruha separates garbhagruha and sabhamandap.</p> <p>Sabhamandap is enclosed with 0.15 m thick brick walls. Walls of sabhamandap are built with standard sized bricks bonded with cement mortar. Externally the east facade is finished with thick plaster and painted with white distemper. South and north external facades of sabhagruha walls have not been plastered.</p> <p>Deepmaal and Nandi idols are in exposed stone masonry.</p>	<p>Stone walls of garbhagruha appears to be in intact condition, however, aging, moss formation, water retention and salt formation are signs of the internal damage to the walls. Extensive moss and algae formation have defiled the wall surface.</p> <p>Brick walls of the sabhagruha are shabbily done. At eaves level moss formation can be observed on these walls. Vegetation growth at plinth level can also cause distress in the brick walls.</p>	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	<p>The flooring of garbhagruha is made up of random dressed black basalt stone.</p> <p>Sabhamandap flooring is finished with cement coba.</p>	<p>Stones of garbhagruha have weathered have become undulating.</p> <p>Sloppy workmanship and use of ingenuous material in the sabhamandap flooring blot the look of the traditional stone paved garbhagruha.</p>	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	<p>Door: Garbhagruha has a door in the eastern wall which opens in to the sabhagruha. It has decorative stone architrave.</p> <p>Sabhamandap also has a door in its eastern wall. It is a double shutter panel wooden door. Each shutter has a carved wooden panel on lower half and vertical steel bars on the upper half. It also has carved wooden architrave.</p> <p>Windows: Garbhagruha has no window openings in stone walls. The sabhagruha has simple window openings enclosed with M.S. grill in its north and south wall.</p>	<p>Teakwood door is in good condition but is painted with abominable oil paint. Regular maintenance is lacking and strong anti-termite treatment is not provided.</p>	Minor Repair
3.09	Roof	<p>Garbhagruha is roofed with a domed shikhar, corbelled in stone and finished externally in brick and lime plaster.</p> <p>The garbhagruha shikhar is a fluted onion shaped dome. This dome rests on an octagonal shaped drum. Each face of this drum has a decorative niche or devali with idols in it. The eight edges of the drum rise as small minarets ending in fluted bulbous dome with rows of petals at the base. Walls of the garbhagruha are protected by stone cornice at eaves level. The cornice is topped by 1.0 m high frieze. For the garbhagruha, this frieze has embellishment in lime plaster. The dome further culminates in an onion shaped fluted dome with rows of petals at the base in lime plaster. It is topped by conical finials in lime.</p> <p>A stone cornice chajja runs at the top of the Mandir wall below the decorative frieze at the edge of the terrace. The stone chajja rest on decorative stone brackets which are placed at equal distance.</p>	<p>Shikhar of the grbhagruha appears to be in stable condition but has not been cleaned and revived many years. Hence, dense Ficus plant growth, dry moss and lichen growth has engulfed the dome.</p> <p>Roots of this vegetation growth are damaging the intricacy of shikhar. Vegetation growth will cause increase in water retention in dome masonry which will eventually result in dislodging in the brick lining.</p> <p>Sabhamandap roof looks incongruent to the domed shikhar of the garbhagruha.</p>	Major Repair
3.10	Articulation	<p>Decorative chajja brackets, corner shikhar motifs in stone, bas-relief work in lime plaster on external dome surface. The ruins of the stone pillars, plinth etc. also show similar stone carvings.</p>	<p>Vegetation growth has affected intricacy of decorative features.</p> <p>Layers of dust have accumulated on external frieze work.</p> <p>Wood work is deteriorating due to lack of maintenance.</p> <p>Lack of maintenance is primary problem for the present condition of the memorial.</p>	Minor Repair

3.11	Finishes	Walls - Exposed dressed black basalt stone masonry walls. Roof - Lime plastered dome shikhar with decorative relief work.	Lime plaster is falling apart due to roots penetrating in masonry and finishes of both domes and cupolas. Surface layer of the dressed stones has damaged considerably.	Major Repair
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	None	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Around the Mandir, there are ruins of Nandi Mandap, decorative stone pillars, carved plinth bases which can be of archaeological importance. Remains of walls, column capitals and other ruins suggest the previous existence of a Mandir complex. (photo no.005,006,008,009)	Nandi mandap and ancillary shrines are in ruins and are in urgent need for protection.	Ruin
3.15	Lighting	Natural	None	-
3.16	Ventilation	Natural	None	-
3.17	Electricity	None	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	None	Not applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	None	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Form: Unaltered original form Structure: The Structure has retained its original architectural character. A later incongruous addition on its eastern side in form of a brick masonry enclosure with asbestos sheet roof acts as a sabhamandap of the mandir. Articulation & Finishes: Few additions to the plaster relief work on the dome surface		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	Kosmeshwar Mandir premises in Newali is not very well maintained. The premises is in ruined condition due to neglect and desuetude. It needs careful maintenance on regular bases to avoid further deterioration.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Major Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

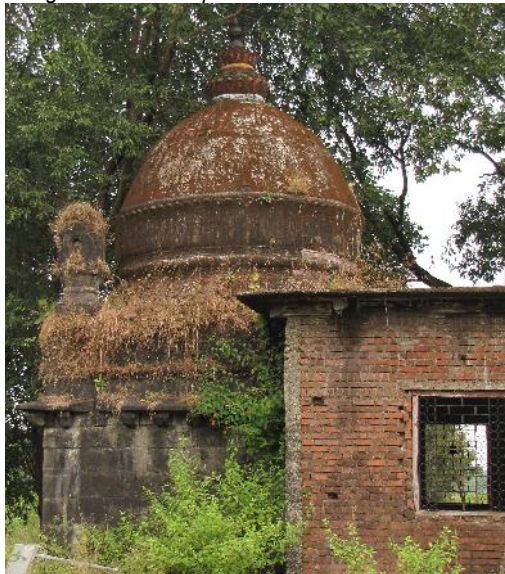
4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Green zone G-1
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	Unsecured premises - threat of theft. The mandir may loose its architectural value due incongruous additions / alterations. Neglect / growth of vegetation on the structure may damage the structure.
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	None
	WebSites	None
	Persons	Local residents of Kushiwali village.



Google Location Map



001 Approach to the Mandir



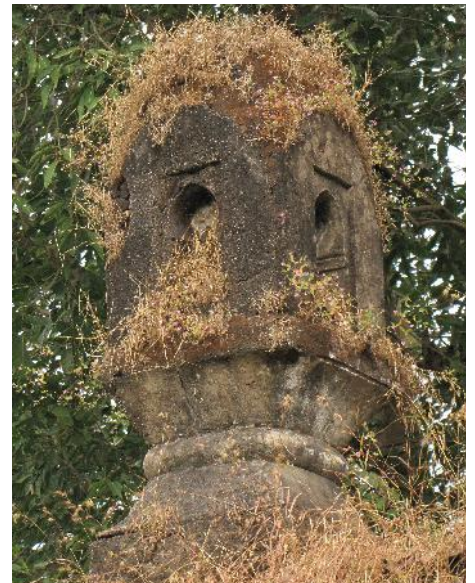
002 Southern view of the garbhagruha



003 Dome of the garbhagruha



004 Garbhagruha chajja and the bracket



005 Corner devali



006 Remains of the stone pillar, Nandi and other ruins



007 Nandi idol



008 Plinth and pillar ruins



009 Decorative stone base of Nandi idol



010 Decorative stone ruins



011 Square decorative pillar base



012 Circular decorative pillar base



013 Bas-relief of Ganesh

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 389-K-Newali-01- Sati Memorial

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	389-K-Newali-01- Sati Memorial
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehshil	Karjat
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Newali
	Identification	389 K Newali 01 Sati Memorial
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Ka-Ne-389_K_Newali_01_Sati_Memorial
1.04	CS No	23
1.05	Street Name 1	Main street leading to village Newali
1.06	Street Name 2	NA
1.07	Area / Locality	outskirts of Newali village
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	NA
1.09	Pin Code	410201
1.10	Current Owner	Unknown
1.11	Type of Owner	Private
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Informal occupation
1.13	Current Use	Place of worship
1.14	Type of Use	Religious
1.15	Age	Approximately 250 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 30 Sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Ruin
1.19	Grade	IIA
1.20	Brief Detail	<p>Sati Memorial is an example of traditional architectural style of construction used for religious or monumental structures in Raigad district, influenced by Deccan style of temple architecture.</p> <p>This structure is commonly known as Sati deul in the nearby villages. It is associated with infamous and objectionable Sati practice, hence, it can be considered as one of its kind in Karjat taluka due to its social-cultural relevance.</p> <p>The Deccan architectural style of Sati memorial consists of a square shaped structure in dressed black basalt stone masonry walls and a dome shaped shikhar corbelled in stone. The structure shows all typical features of the Deccan architecture. Various forms in the Mandir are of provincial Deccan style and embellishments to these forms are in typical Hindu style of temple architecture.</p>
1.21	Date of Recording	2009-11-14

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	<p>The memorial may have been built in the 18th century when the practice of Sati was not completely abolished and it was a common practice to built sati memorials.</p> <p>This was also a period of fusion of Hindu temple architecture with Deccan architecture. This trend of fusion is reflected in decorative elements of the Memorial.</p>
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	NA
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	NA
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Sati Memorial (Samadhi)
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Place of worship, Memorial
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>Construction of Sati memorials and Sati stones has been an old tradition in Maharashtra as well. The Sati Memorial of Newali is one of such examples constructed during the period when this objectionable ritual of Sati was practiced by elite casts. Constructing a monumental expression of the sati cult was also a common practice. This Samadhi belongs to that tradition.</p> <p>Since it must have been built in the 18th century, the structure shows all typical features of the prevalent architectural style. Provincial Islamic Architectural style developed during the Bahamani period influenced future architectural styles in Peninsular India. Deccan architectural style developed from provincial Islamic architectural style with strong Maratha features & became especially prevalent during Peshwa period. Some notable examples of this style are found in Pune region. This provincial Deccan style reached its summit in Maharashtra during Peshawa Period.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>The practice of sati was banned by British colonial law in 1829-1830. It was practised in the native Indian states until the late 1880s, when it was effectively eradicated, although extremely rare cases persisted into the early twentieth century. The practice has had considerable social and political impact.</p> <p>Such memorials are considered symbolic mark of widow's devotion and loyalty towards her deceased husbands. Widow-burning is but one of a wide range of religious rituals implying self-mutilation and self-sacrifice observed by Indian men and women. Such memorials, sati stones can be widely found in villages of Bengal, Orissa, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, and Tamilnadu also. Hence these are part of religious buildings which form important socio-cultural institutions in Indian Subcontinent. They are also socio-political statements reflecting the significance of such rituals for patrons of these structures.</p> <p>A shrine maintaining its original form and character. It is active and in worship and forms an integral part of the local culture. The socio-cultural significance of the memorial and its fragile state make it necessary to preserve it.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>Indo-Islamic architecture flourished in the Provinces according to the influence of the architecture of that particular region, the material available and the aesthetic ideas of the rulers. The Deccan architecture style evolved in the Deccan region from 14 century to 17th century. This style reached its summit in Maharashtra during Peshwa Period.</p> <p>Sati Memorial has distinct Deccan architectural features such as dome constructed with dressed stones, arched openings, cupolas and patterns on frieze, remains of slender minaret like towers, decorative cornice, decorative architraves, etc.</p> <p>The Deccan style Sati memorial (Samadhi) consists of a square shaped structure in dressed black basalt stone masonry walls. (photo no.005,006). It has a dome shikhara corbelled in stone. (photo no.011) and finished with lime plaster. The structure shows all typical features of the Deccan architecture such as the floral relief work, devalis (corner shrines on the terrace)(photo no 008), chajjas, brackets, stone architrave around the entrance doorway(photo no.009), umbra(threshold)(photo no.010), konadas (wall niches for keeping oil lamps) and niche windows(photo no.007).</p> <p>The memorial does not have any idol or stone edifice installed inside it. The memorial structure is a standalone structure in the natural surroundings of farm lands (photo no.001, 002, 003). A Ficus tree growing through the structure has resulted in structural distress of the Samadhi. From a distance the tree appears to be integral feature of the Samadhi. Even in the distressed condition the structure retains its architectural character.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location : 73°20'16.41" E, 18°52'49.24" N</p> <p>Newali is a village located 4 km to the south of Karjat on the road leading to Kondiwade village and Kondane caves. The terrain is primarily flat consisting of numerous wadis and farm lands.</p> <p>The traditional occupation of its residents is farming. The region consists of farm lands with a few areas of natural vegetation. A calm unhurried lifestyle remains a marked character of the villages in this region. Located on the outskirts of Karjat and primarily of agricultural nature this village is not affected by external influences.</p> <p>Sati Memorial exists in midst of an open farm land on the outskirts of Newali village. The road leading to Newali village is accessed from the Karjat - Kondiwade road by a small bridge over the Ulhas river. The Memorial is located on the eastern side of the road leading to Newali village. There is no demarcated access / pathway leading to the structure and has to be reached through the open fields.</p>

2.10	Other Significance	<p>A(cul) - The Sati memorial at Nevali represents the tradition of Sati stones/memorials.</p> <p>A(arc) - It is unique due to its architectural character and scale which is different than the other sati memorials / stones found elsewhere in Maharashtra.</p> <p>The structure has derived a peculiar character even in its ruined state due to the Ficus tree growing through it.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(cul)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IIA

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

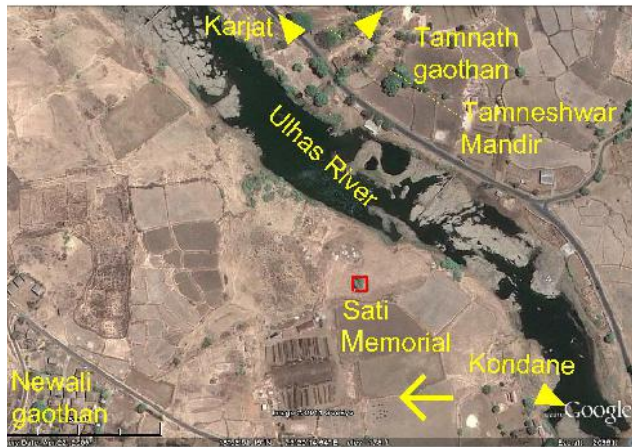
3.01	Height	Approximately 10 m high including shikhar		
3.02	No. of Floors	Single storey structure		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	The memorial is constructed as load bearing structure in coursed, dressed black basalt stone masonry in Deccan architectural style. It is square shaped and admeasures 7 m X 7 m in plan.	The stone masonry weathered over the period. Surface layer of the stone has completely chipped off. Formation of algae and moss can be observed on external facades. This represents water retention in masonry. Load bearing capacity of the structure has considerably reduced due the tree roots growing on the façade.	Major Repair
3.04	Plinth	The plinth is in coursed dressed black basalt stone masonry approximately 1 m high. The plinth had decorative mouldings at its base and top.	<p>The stone plinth has sustained despite heavily covered by vegetation growth. Vegetation and Ficus plant growth surrounding the plinth is harmful to structural stability of plinth and walls resting on the plinth. Dislodging of stones is also a major problem.</p> <p>The bottom moulding is not visible due vegetation growth. Only traces of top moulding can be seen. It is mostly broken.</p>	Ruin
3.05	Walls	The walls of the memorial are constructed in coursed, dressed black basalt stone masonry. Stone blocks of size approximately 0.75 x 0.75 m are used for wall construction. Stones are arranged in staggered courses.	Walls of the memorial are in considerable distress. The roots of the vegetation growth have penetrated in the walls resulting into development of cracks and displacement in the stone masonry. North east and south east corners are severely damaged by roots of Ficus tree. Southwest corner has already fallen due to extensive growth of tree. Erosion of surface layer of stones is another major problem for these walls. Aging, peeling of surface layer, water retention and salt formation are signs of the internal damage to the walls.	Ruin
3.06	Floors	Flooring inside memorial is done with random stone boulders.	Flooring has weathered extensively due to lack of regular maintenance.	Major Repair
3.07	Stairs	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	<p>The main entrance door of the memorial, located on East face is a rectangular opening approximately 1.2 m wide and 2.7 m high. The opening is recessed the stone arch. It is intricately carved multi-foliated arch in stone. The door opening is flanked by two decorative stone pedestals. The entrance door is also embellished with intricately carved threshold.</p> <p>The south and north walls of the memorial have small window openings bordered by intricate carving. Traces of stone jali can be seen on edges of these openings. These windows are located below eaves level.</p>	<p>The main entrance and its decorative stone arch have weathered considerably. Ficus plant growth has damaged voussoirs and extrados of the stone arch.</p> <p>Edges of stone pedestals area also broken.</p> <p>Threshold is comparatively in good condition but has weathered due to age.</p> <p>Window openings are completely engulfed by vegetation growth. Its decorative border is damaged due the vegetation.</p>	Major Repair

3.09	Roof	The memorial has a stone corbelled dome with brick lining and lime plastered externally which is capped with a Shikhara with decorative relief work in lime plaster. Base of the Dome depicts traditional blossoming lotus decorative relief work. Four Corners of the roof have small replicas of the central shikhara in lime plaster (Photo No.008). A stone Cornice chajja runs at the top of the wall below the decorative frieze at the edge of the terrace. Decorative stone brackets are placed at equal distance below the stone chajja.	The stone corbelling of the dome is in fair condition internally. The dome has not been cleaned in many years. Hence, externally dome is completely engulfed by dense Ficus plant growth. Roots of this vegetation growth are damaging the intricacy of shikhar. Vegetation growth will cause increase in water retention in dome masonry which will eventually result in dislodging. Internally reparations of this water retention can be seen in the form of heavy salt formation and stains of surface runoff. Two of the four cupolas have fallen down and lie in the vicinity of the Samadhi.	Ruin
3.10	Articulation	The Memorial has interesting articulation features such as: Devalis (niches) idols, lamps, etc. Decorative relief work in lime plaster for frieze at eaves level; Stone mouldings for plinth; Intricately carved threshold; Multi-foliated arch; Stone pedestal; etc.	Vegetation growth has affected intricacy of decorative features. Layers of dust have accumulated on external frieze work. Due to lack of maintenance is primary problem for the present condition of the memorial.	Ruin
3.11	Finishes	External: Dressed coursed black basalt stone masonry wall; Lime plastered dome shaped shikhar with decorative relief work. Internal: Exposed dressed black basalt stone; stone corbelled dome internally.	Lime plaster is falling apart due to roots penetrating in masonry and finishes of both domes and cupolas. Surface layer of the dressed stones has damaged considerably.	Major Repair
3.12	Furniture	None	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	None	-
3.16	Ventilation	Natural	None	-
3.17	Electricity	None	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	None	Not applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	None	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Form: Unaltered original form Structure: Unaltered original structure but in ruins		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The memorial is in poor state. It has fallen in state of neglect. The memorial needs careful maintenance on regular bases to avoid further deterioration.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Ruin		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Green zone G-1
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	Unsecured premises, prone to vandalism. The structure is in distress due to neglect / growth of Ficus tree / vegetation and may collapse any time. Neglect can alter proofs of historic significance of the structure.

4.03	Additional Notes	<p>The sati memorial is a remembrance of objectionable practice that existed in Indian culture over a millennium. Various sati stones and memorials are proof of the continuation of this practice. The burning of wives on the funeral pyres of their husbands, commonly known as sati, was practiced in India since at least the fourth century B.C.E., when it was first recorded in Greek accounts. According to some authors, the custom would have been introduced into India when Scythians - locally known as Shakas - conquered parts of its territory in the first century B.C.E. An alternative thesis maintains that widow-burning was indigenous to India but belonged to the same pre-Aryan wild clans and tribes.</p> <p>In-depth research on Newali sati memorial can throw light on pattern of ethnography in the region during 18th century.</p>
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	None
	WebSites	Widow-Burning - rituals: http://www.deathreference.com/Vi-Z/Widow-Burning.html#b
	Persons	Village locals



Google Location Map



001 Western view



002 South West view



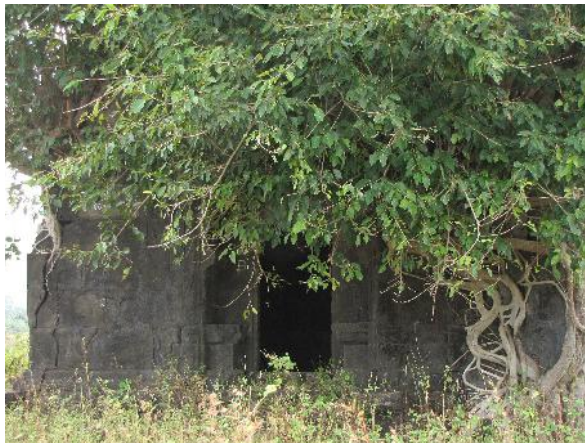
003 North West view



004 South East view



005 Eastern view



006 Entrance on East side



007 Window



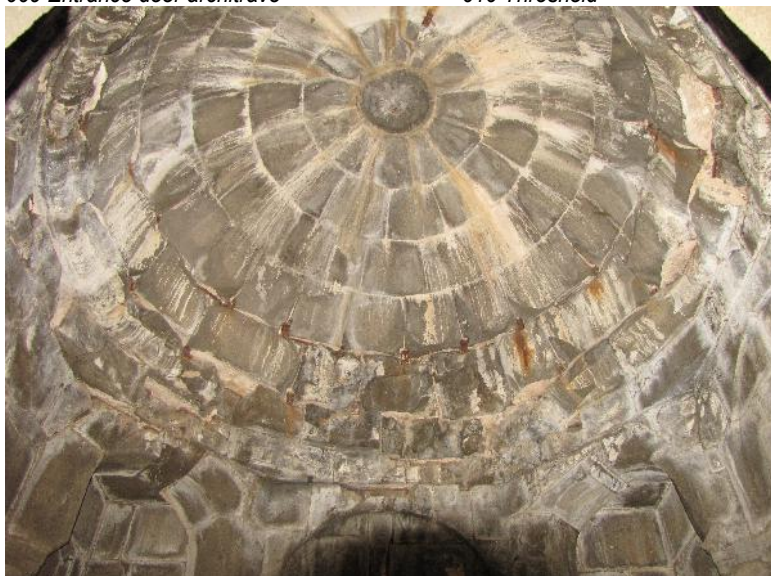
008 Corner detail view



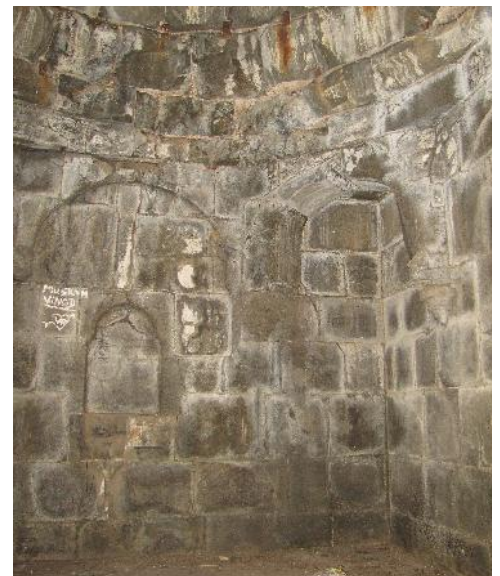
009 Entrance door architrave



010 Threshold



011 Interior view of the dome



012 Interior view of niches and stone walls

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 390-K-Palasdari-02-Palasdari Fort

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	390-K-Palasdari-02-Palasdari Fort
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehshil	Karjat
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Palasdari
	Identification	390 K Palasdari 02 Palasdari Fort
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Ka-Pa-390_K_Palasdari_02_Palasdari_Fort
1.04	CS No	NA
1.05	Street Name 1	Foot track from Palasdari / Thakurwadi halt on the ghat section of the railway line.
1.06	Street Name 2	NA
1.07	Area / Locality	Sahyadri mountain ranges of Palasdari region.
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Palasdari dam and railway station.
1.09	Pin Code	410201
1.10	Current Owner	Govt. of Maharashtra
1.11	Type of Owner	State Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	not occupied
1.13	Current Use	Historical monument, tourism / trekking destination.
1.14	Type of Use	Mixed
1.15	Age	Approximately 460 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 11,000 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.18	Condition of building	Ruin
1.19	Grade	I
1.20	Brief Detail	Palasdari is a hill fort located on the edge of the Karjat range. It has two water cisterns carved in black basalt stone strata. It has remains of fortification walls and bastions in dressed black basalt masonry on top the hill overlooking the Sahyadri mountain ranges.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-06-22

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	16th century
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	NA
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	NA
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Palasdari fort
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Hill fort

2.06	Historical Significance	<p>These forts are historically important as they formed a network of check posts along the ancient trade routes connecting Konkan and Desh and also North India.</p> <p>Further with changing political patrons, these hills were fortified and converted into forts which represented the power of various ruling dynasties from Satvahans, Deccan sultanates to Marathas and British.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>Palasdari was one of the many forts built to guard the ancient trade routes.</p> <p>With changing geo-political conditions many of the forts lost their potential as strategic defence strongholds and gradually became redundant. But their socio-cultural relevance still remained in the localities which had grown around these forts. they became more of cultural focal points in their respective environs.</p> <p>These hill tops of strategic locations and peculiar natural rock formations are unique geological features and hence important natural history sites along with the supporting natural forests.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>Palasdari fort is a hill fort located on the edge of the Karjat range of the Sahyadri.</p> <p>The fort has two water cisterns carved in black basalt stone strata. It also has remains of fortification walls and bastions in dressed black basalt masonry (photo no.004, 005) on top the hill overlooking the surrounding Sahyadri mountain ranges. The climb is gradual and simple.</p> <p>The fort provides a scenic view of the surrounding region. The top of this fort offers a good view of Palasdari Lake, Karjat-Khopoli Railway line, Irshal fort, Morbe dam and Ulhas river.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location: 73°20'02.72" E, 18°51'38.52" N</p> <p>Palasdari is a village located approx 4 km to the south of Karjat at the foothills of Bhore ghats in the Sahyadri range.</p> <p>The terrain is a mix of flat and undulated land with natural / horticultural vegetation which rises up gradually on its southeast to the Bhore ghat. Agricultural land surrounds the village which has scattered settlements consisting of a few wadis. The traditional occupation of its residents is agriculture and horticulture. The surrounding scenic beauty and rough hilly terrain attracts many tourists / trekkers from nearby urban centres, especially during the monsoon when this region is full of greenery and waterfalls.</p> <p>Palasdari is also an important railway station on Karjat-Khopoli route of Mumbai Suburban Railway and on Karjat-Lonavala line. It is situated on Karjat - Khopoli State Highway No. 35. Although currently a small village it is bound to increase gradually and its development pattern may not be sensitive to traditional architecture and may change the visual character of the village as well as its green natural surroundings over a period of time.</p> <p>Palasdari fort is located approx. 2 km to the southeast of Palasdari dam and railway station in the Sahyadri mountain ranges of the Palasdari region. The hillock fort is located on the south side of the Railway tracks which lead further to form the Bhore ascend. It is approached by foot tracks from Palasdari / Thakurwadi halts on the ghat section of the railway. (photo no.005).</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>A(his) - One of the many forts built to guard the ancient trade routes. Unique example of defence architecture.</p> <p>I (sce), natural heritage - The fort provides a scenic view of the surrounding region.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(his),I(sce)
2.12	Recommended Grade	I

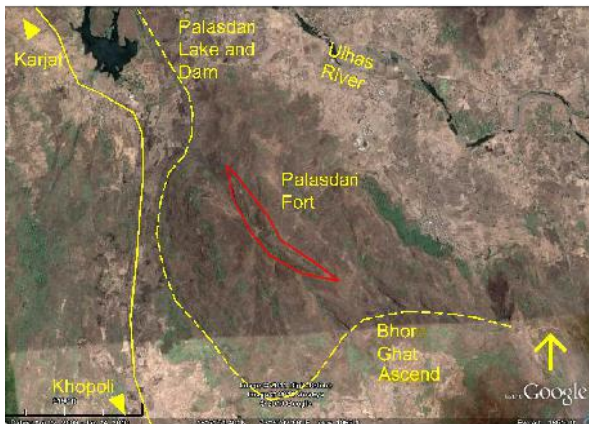
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	535 m		
3.02	No. of Floors	NA		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	The fort walls are load bearing and constructed in roughly dressed black basalt stone masonry.	Few traces of the remaining fortification are in total ruined condition.	Ruin
3.04	Plinth	Stone plinths of the fort ruins.	The stone plinths are mostly in ruins and densely covered by vegetation and Ficus plant growth.	Ruin
3.05	Walls	Uncoursed roughly dressed black basalt stone masonry.	Remnants of the fort walls are totally in ruined state.	Ruin
3.06	Floors	Stone paved and natural rocky terrain	Natural weathering of the rocky terrain.	Ruin

3.07	Stairs	None	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	None	Not applicable	-
3.09	Roof	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	None	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Roughly dressed and undressed stone masonry walls and natural rock cut surfaces in the caves	Stone walls have weathered considerably.	Ruin
3.12	Furniture	None	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	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Natural	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	None	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	Rock cut water cisterns with natural water springs.	The water cisterns are rarely used. Hence water is getting contaminated due to lack of maintenance.	Ruin
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	None	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	None		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The fort is in a ruined condition.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Ruin		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Urbanisable Zone U-1		
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The fort is in unsecured premises. This historical natural heritage is neglected and abandoned and may be lost due to vandalism / encroachments etc. Excessive tourism may be detrimental to the historical monument and natural heritage which is already visible in a form of graffiti on the rocks and fort walls.		
4.03	Additional Notes	None		
4.04	References			
	Books/Documents	None		
	WebSites	None		
	Persons	None		



Google location map



001 Palasdari fort enroute to Khopoli



002 South East view



003 North West view



004 Water cisterns



005 Remains of the bastion and the fortification wall

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 390-K-Palasdari-01-Palasdari Lake and Dam

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	390-K-Palasdari-01-Palasdari Lake and Dam
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehshil	Karjat
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Palasdari
	Identification	390 K Palasdari 01 Palasdari Lake and Dam
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Ka-Pa-390_K_Palasdari_01_Palasdari_Lake_and_Dam
1.04	CS No	76
1.05	Street Name 1	A village street going through agricultural land on its south
1.06	Street Name 2	A street coming from the Palasdari railway station on its north
1.07	Area / Locality	Northern outskirts of Palasdari village
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Palasdari railway station
1.09	Pin Code	410201
1.10	Current Owner	Central Railway, Mumbai division
1.11	Type of Owner	Central Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	NA
1.13	Current Use	Currently the lake is used by locals for domestic activities and recreation
1.14	Type of Use	Utility
1.15	Age	Approximately 160 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	120000 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	IE
1.20	Brief Detail	The lake is a large wetland formed due to construction of the dam. This is a masonry dam in random dressed black basalt stone masonry with pointing and stone pitching on the east of the lake. This is small dam constructed by the railway for infrastructural use during the time of steam engines. The dam wall has a centrally located control room still having the original machinery.
1.21	Date of Recording	2009-11-14

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	The dam was built in mid 19th century.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Palasdari lake and dam

2.05	Earlier Use(s)	The dam was used by Indian railways as water reservoir for steam engines.
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>Palasdari lake and dam have been important features for Raigad district. The dam was constructed by the Indian railways for the requirement of the adjoining Karjat terminus.</p> <p>Recognizing requirements the dam was originally constructed and the lake was formed for the necessity of the terminus, railway colony and for watering steam locomotives. It is one of the original four dams that once belonged to the GIP Railway. Thus the creation of the dam is an important footprint in the environmental, urban & social history of the surrounding region and as such needs to be recorded. It has also helped in improving the local biodiversity and overall greening of the surroundings.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>The Palasdari dam was constructed for infrastructural use during the time of steam engines. However, the surrounding region is also prone for severe water shortages post monsoon and this dam contributes in water conservation.</p> <p>The surrounding region has numerous farm-houses / second homes belonging to various communities from outside the region adding to the heterogeneity of the local population.</p> <p>The lake was created across natural drainage way of storm water. It is surrounded by indigenous vegetation which adds to the natural beauty of the place creating a distinct scenic waterfront area for cultural activity and recreation. The dam and the lake is a popular recreational space for the people from the surrounding region, particularly in the monsoon. Hence the lake plays an important role in nature conservation and hence is of socio-cultural importance.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	The lake is a large wetland formed due to construction of the dam. (photo no.001). This is a masonry dam in random dressed black basalt stone masonry with pointing and stone pitching on the east of the lake. The length of the dam is around 150 m and is oriented North - South. The dam is approximately 20 m high. (photo no.002, 003). The lake covers an area of approximately 12 Hectare and has its catchment on west side. The dam wall has a centrally located control room still having the original machinery. (photo no.004, 005).
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location: 73°19'14.49" E, 18°52'51.34" N</p> <p>Palasdari is a village located approx 4 km to the south of Karjat at the foothills of Bhore ghat in the Sahyadri range.</p> <p>The terrain is a mix of flat and gently undulated land with some natural / horticultural vegetation and rises up gradually on its southeast to the Bhore ghat. Agricultural land surrounds the village which has scattered settlements of few wadis. The traditional occupation of its residents is agriculture and horticulture. The surrounding scenic beauty and rough hilly terrain attracts many tourists from nearby urban centres, especially during the monsoons when this region is full of greenery and waterfalls. Accessibility by the Central Railway is a major advantage for visitors.</p> <p>Palasdari is a railway station on Karjat-Khopoli route and also on Karjat - Lonavala line. It is situated on Karjat-Khopoli State Highway No. 35.</p> <p>Although currently Palasdari is a small village, it is bound to increase gradually and its development pattern may not remain sensitive to traditional architecture. The urbanised development may change the demographic and built character of the village as well as its green natural surroundings over a period of time.</p> <p>The dam is located on the northern outskirts of Palasdari village. The dam and lake are surrounded by agricultural land on its South West and is located about 200 m to the west of Palasdari railway station. Though not in use now by the railways, it is a popular picnic spot of the region. The dam, lake and its surroundings provide natural ambience for recreation.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>The Palasdari means the valley of Palas trees (<i>Butea frondosa</i>) also known as Flame of the Forest because of vibrant red / orange colour of its flowers.</p> <p>Today five water reservoirs are under the control of Mumbai division - Ambarnath Dam, Palasdari Dam, Bushi Dam, Igatpuri dam and Digha dam on the Central Railway route.</p> <p>I(sce) - Lake along with their aquatic, semi aquatic and terrestrial natural ecosystems is unique. It is rain water catchment and help in maintaining the ground water table and recharging of village wells. It helps in improvement of micro-climate of the region and also the peripheral agriculture / horticulture.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	I(sce)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IE

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Approx. 30 m		
3.02	No. of Floors	Not applicable		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Palasdari is a load bearing masonry dam in random dressed black basalt stone. The stone pitching is on the East side of the dam.	Though the masonry is intact, signs of aging can be seen.	Minor Repair
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	This is a masonry dam in random dressed black basalt stone with pointing and has stone pitching on the eastern face of the dam.	Though the masonry is intact, signs of aging can be seen.	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	The dam is exposed stone masonry with pointing.	The exposed masonry is weathered over the period of time.	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	The area near the dam is protected with compound wall, fencing and gate. The lake area does not have defined boundary.	None	Good
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	The peripheral catchment area has government / private properties with good natural vegetation.	Since the dam is not in its original use it can be get filled in future under the development pressure.	Minor Repair
3.15	Lighting	None	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	MSEB	Not in active use	-
3.18	Water Supply	The lake was created across natural drainage way of storm water.	If not maintained regularly the excessive weed growth could kill the water body. The water can get contaminated due to lack of regular cleaning and maintenance.	Good
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 dam is not used for its original purpose. The structure is fairly maintained.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Forest zone		
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	<p>The lake is regularly used for cleaning (washing clothes, vehicles, etc) which pollute the lank and its aquatic and surrounding terrestrial ecosystems.</p> <p>The lake and dam also have high recreation value cause of being one of the scenic places in village.</p> <p>The dam is not in its original use hence, it may be reclaimed in future urban development.</p>		
4.03	Additional Notes	Large number of the villages listed in the MMR Raigad region for this heritage survey have natural or constructed water bodies. Most of them have green periphery forming an integral part of the rural ecosystem.		
4.04	References			
	Books/Documents	None		
	WebSites	None		
	Persons	None		



Google location map



001 Eastern view from the road



002 East view of the dam



003 Dam wall



004 View from Southern side



005 Well and the control room

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 429-K-Neral-02-Neral Bazarpeth Precinct

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	429-K-Neral-02-Neral Bazarpeth Precinct
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Karjat
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Neral
	Identification	429 K Neral 02 Neral Bazarpeth Precinct
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Ka-NA-NA-Ne-429_K_Neral_02_Neral_Bazarpeth_Precinct
1.04	CS No	Bazaar Peth
1.05	Street Name 1	Bazar peth street
1.06	Street Name 2	NA
1.07	Area / Locality	Neral old Bazar Peth
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Neral railway station
1.09	Pin Code	401101
1.10	Current Owner	Multiple ownership
1.11	Type of Owner	Local Govt. along with private ownerships
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Owner occupied and partly rented
1.13	Current Use	Commercial, residential, public utility spaces such as banks,medical centres,rationing centre and religious /cultural congregational spaces
1.14	Type of Use	Mixed
1.15	Age	Approximately 90 years old
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approx 13200 Sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 10500 Sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	Precinct
1.20	Brief Detail	Neral Bazarpeth precinct forms the core of Neral town. It is located southwest of Neral railway station,In this precinct Commercial, residential, public utility spaces such as banks,medical centres, rationing centre and religious /cultural Congregational units co-exist along the stretch of the north-south road. A fairly dense settlement can be observed all around the precinct.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-03-25

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	The area has been steadily developed along with growth of the village since the late 18th century.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	Street facades
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	As an effect of urbanization street facades of various structures have changed and modified as per prevailing trends that include use of vibrant colors, enclosing open varandahs, use of concrete for repair works etc.

2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Bhudle aali(street)
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Mixed
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>Neral station is one of the oldest stations on the Kalyan-Karjat section of Mumbai division of Central Railway. The north-south road that is parallel this historic railway line developed as a bazaar precinct due to its proximity to the transport mode.</p> <p>Various commercial activities which cater to daily needs of the village. Hence, growth of the bazaar precinct can be directly seen as reflection of village's growth in the last century.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	The bazaar also acts as a congregational point for villagers. The traditional set up of the bazarpeth reflects domestic life and social life of the people of the previous era. This set up is still being carried forward up to certain extent.
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>This Bazarpeth was established in the 18th century. Although on the brinks of urbanization it retains some of its original architectural character.</p> <p>Many of the street abutting structures are discreet, well proportioned ground + one upper storied structures. These buildings abutting the Bazar Peth road create an interesting street facade as these adhere to the simplicity of the traditional architecture of the region.</p> <p>Traces of evolution of various structures from purely residential structures to the residential-cum-commercial structures can be identified. Elements such as wooden sliding folding shutters (a character of commercial spaces) seem to be incorporated during early modernization phases of the village.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location: 73°19'06.57" E, 19°01'36.65" N</p> <p>Neral is a town located approx 12 km to the north of Karjat at the foothills of Matheran.</p> <p>The terrain is primarily flat. Agricultural land surrounds the town on all sides except the west which is hilly and rises up gradually to the Matheran mountain range. Neral is also a major railroad junction on the Central railway route, with trains arriving from Mumbai and Pune. A narrow-gauge rail line (popularly known as "toy train") runs from Neral to Matheran. The town has grown more on the west of the railway tracks.</p> <p>Along with the traditional occupation of horticulture and agriculture, tourism is a major occupation for several years due to its vicinity to the hill station of Matheran. A large number of properties are owned by the non-residents from Mumbai and other cities. Many of these and also other local population have moved towards tourism, thus adding to the floating population especially on weekends and holidays. This shift towards a more lucrative occupation is reflected in the townscape and its scale leading to unplanned infrastructure and built development which is not sensitive to traditional architecture and the town may lose its original character totally over a period of time.</p> <p>Neral station is located in the eastern half of Neral town.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>A(arc) - The precinct have few buildings that are fairly well preserved examples of the traditional style of domestic architecture. These wooden framed load bearing buildings are being lost to the rapid modernisation / urbanisation process.</p> <p>C(she) - Simple residential-cum-shop structures representing socio-cultural evolution which form an integral part of the local culture.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),C(she)
2.12	Recommended Grade	Precinct

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	About 7 m to 9 m		
3.02	No. of Floors	Ground + 1		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition

3.03	Structural System	<p>Most of the structures in Neral Bazarpeth are load bearing ground + one or maximum two storey structures. Few structures which were constructed in first half of the 20th century of composite structural system.</p> <p>Load bearing structures have wooden framed structural support system.</p> <p>Composite structural system consists of steel sanctions and supporting cast iron brackets resting on wooden columns.</p>	<p>Bazarpeth precinct is a densely populated part of the Neral town. The town is rapidly undergoing the process of urbanisation which also means optimisation of existing infrastructure and spaces. Hence, extensions and modifications are being done to original structures. Incongruent fusion of old fabric and new extensions are causing distress in traditional structural systems.</p>	Major Repair
3.04	Plinth	<p>The plinths of most of the structures are coursed dressed black basalt stone masonry approximately 0.6 to 0.75 m high with simple dressed stone steps. Steps are usually provided in a cut out in the plinth and do not protrude on the road.</p>	<p>The stone plinths are in intact condition. However, inharmonious alterations and adaptations have defaced these plinths.</p> <p>Plinths of few of the oldest structures are major distress. Vegetation and Ficus plant growth can be observed on masonry joints of these plinths.</p>	Major Repair
3.05	Walls	External brick walls originally lime plastered and painted.	The walls are intact but original lime plaster is being replaced with cement plaster.	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	Flooring of these buildings are finished with natural stones such as roughly dressed kadappa and kota stone tiles. The upper storey flooring is supported by wooden joists and wooden planks.	<p>Regular maintenance is lacking for these structures. Wooden ceiling of ground floors are sagging due additional weights at first floor. The sagging has also developed undulations in first floor ceiling.</p> <p>For few structures, wooden beams and joist have damaged beyond repair, resulting in collapsing of first floor flooring.</p>	Major Repair
3.07	Stairs	Not applicable	Not applicable	Minor Repair
3.08	Openings	Most of the structures have Teak wood doors and windows.	In many structures original teak windows have been replaced by aluminum sliding shutters. Some of the structures still retain the original wooden doors and windows but these lack regular maintenance.	Major Repair
3.09	Roof	Manglore tiled slopping roofs	Many of the original roofs are being replaced by new roofing materials such as AC sheets etc.	Minor Repair
3.10	Articulation	Decorative beam heads. Cast iron decorative brackets. Cast iron railings for parapet walls.	Many of the wooden articulation is getting destroyed during reconstruction of these structures.	Minor Repair
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	Provided by MSEB	None	-
3.18	Water Supply	Natural water bodies and water supply by local govt.	None	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Semi open drainage lines.	Lack regular maintenance.	Major Repair
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Most of the structures have incongruent additions.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The original building fabric is getting deteriorated.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

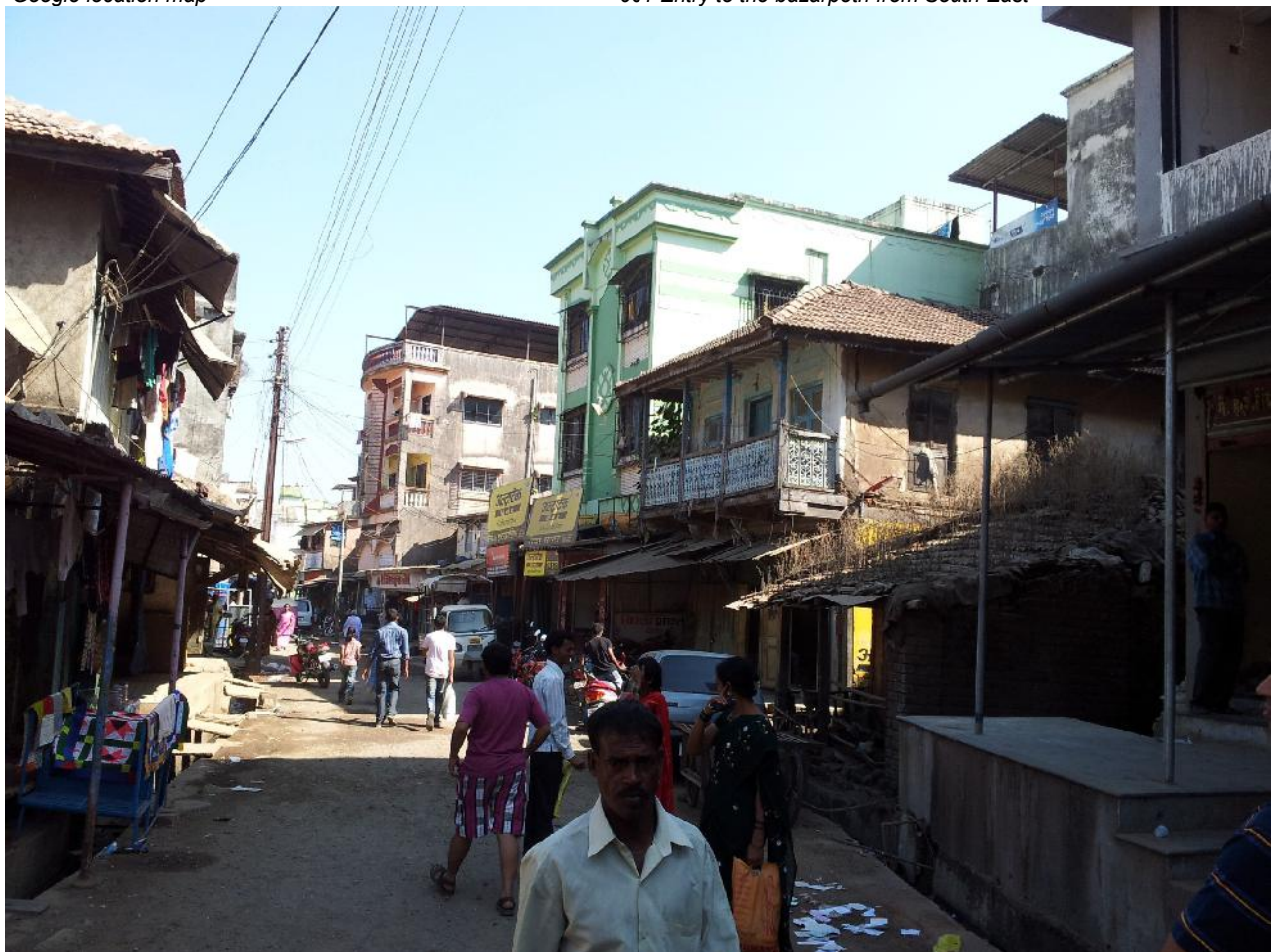
4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Urbanisable Zone U-1
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	Bazarpeth is located on a major internal road of Neral town. Hence it is affected due to activities such as increase in the road levels which result into water-logging during monsoons thus damaging the plinths of the abutting buildings. Redevelopment pressure are high.
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	None
	WebSites	None
	Persons	None



Google location map



001 Entry to the bazarpeth from South East



002 Bazarpeth street view 1 from South East to North East



003 Bazarpeth street view 2 from South East towards North East



004 Ornamental building in despair



005 Bazarpeth street view 3 from North East to South East



006 Bazarpeth street view 4 from South East to North East showcasing different shopfronts



007 Bazarpeth street view 5 from South East to North East



008 Bazarpeth street view 6 from South East to North East

429-K-Neral-02-Neral Bazarpeth Precinct

Plate C



009 Bazarpeth street view 7 from North East to South East



010 North East end of the bazarpeth



011 Typical building facade on the bazarpeth street comprising of ground floor shops and first floor residential units



012 Typical building facade on the bazarpeth street comprising of ground floor shops and first floor residential units



013 Residential building with the ornamental wooden enclosed balcony

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 429-K-Neral-02a-Lokmanya Tilak Public Library

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	429-K-Neral-02a-Lokmanya Tilak Public Library
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Karjat
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Neral
	Identification	429 K Neral 02a Lokmanya Tilak Public Library
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Ka-Ne-429_K_Neral_02a_Lokmanya_Tilak_Public_Library
1.04	CS No	NA
1.05	Street Name 1	Town street on its north side
1.06	Street Name 2	Another town street running east of the structure
1.07	Area / Locality	Foothills of Matheran
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Neral railway station
1.09	Pin Code	401101
1.10	Current Owner	Trust (Lokmanya Tilak Smarak Mandir)
1.11	Type of Owner	Trust
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Owner occupied
1.13	Current Use	Educational Public Library
1.14	Type of Use	Institutional
1.15	Age	80 Years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approx 150 Sq M
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approx 150 Sq M
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	IIA
1.20	Brief Detail	<p>Lokmanya Tilak Public Library in Neral is an important cultural centre in this small town. This place is a meeting point for various communities residing in Neral. The memorial library possesses books from the personal library of Lokmanya Tilak.</p> <p>It is situated at the end of busy street of Neral bazaar peth and at starting of elite Bramhan Aali. It is a public building which showcases traditional local architecture. It is a discreet single storey, well proportioned wooden framed structure with exposed brick masonry of load bearing walls, depicts the regional architectural style. The super structure is C shaped in plan.</p>
1.21	Date of Recording	2009-11-15

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	The present structure was built in 1931, however, the library was started between 1912 and 1918.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	NA

2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Lokmanya Tilak public library
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Educational Public Library
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>The library holds its significance in the fact that it was initiated by Lokmanya Tilak - the great Indian nationalist, teacher, social reformer, lawyer and freedom fighter.</p> <p>The library was initiated during 1912-1918. This was a period when Indian Freedom struggle was taking a form of mass movement. Educational and cultural institutions played critical part in social reformation and bestowing momentum in the freedom struggle.</p> <p>Initiation of libraries in areas such as Neral which was a hamlet providing supplies to Matheran hill station; highlights depth and impact of efforts taken by Indian people to educate rural parts of British India.</p> <p>Books from the personal library of Lokmanya Tilak were distributed between this library and another library in Thane. That library is also known as Lokmanya Tilak Public Library and was started in the same year along with the library in Neral.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>The library is one of the important cultural centres in Neral town. Socio-cultural use in the history of Neral town. This place is a point of intersection for various communities and age groups residing in Neral.</p> <p>The first Ladies social club (Mahila mandal) of Neral town was started in this Library. This club was also founded in pre-independence period. Hence, the library provided social platform for women in Neral town.</p> <p>It is a fairly well preserved example of the traditional style of public buildings set in a residential neighbourhood and has retained its original purpose and character. The building needs to be protected due to its socio-cultural importance in Neral.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>The library is a public building which adheres to the simplicity of the traditional architecture of the region.</p> <p>The discreet single storey, well proportioned wooden framed structure with exposed brick masonry of load bearing walls, depicts the regional architectural style. The dressed basalt stone plinth measures approx 15 m x 10 m. The super structure is "C" shaped in plan. (photo no. 001,003,004)</p> <p>The central reading hall is covered by a combination of hipped sloping roof and lean to roof with clerestory windows. The roof ridge line runs along the east-west direction of the structure. The attic is made of wooden boarding supported on teakwood trusses and framework. The north entrance facade has two gable end bays with lean to roofs flanking the entrance veranda. All the roofs have traditional character made of teakwood framework and covered with Mangalore tiles. The veranda facade has wooden trellis work and divided in three bays of which the central bay forms the entrance to the library. (photo no. 000)</p> <p>The facade and roof profile give the library a subtle but distinct character.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location : 73°18'56.34" E, 19°01'23.43" N</p> <p>Neral is a town located approx 12 km to the north of Karjat at the foothills of Matheran.</p> <p>The terrain is primarily flat. Agricultural land surrounds the town on all sides except the west which is hilly and rises up gradually to the Matheran mountain range.</p> <p>Neral is a major railroad junction on the Central railway route, with trains arriving from Mumbai and Pune. A narrow-gauge rail line (popularly known as "toy train") runs from Neral to Matheran. The town has grown more on the west of the railway tracks.</p> <p>Along with the traditional occupation of horticulture and farming, tourism has been a major occupation for several years due to its vicinity to the hill station of Matheran. A large number of properties are owned by the non-residents from Mumbai and other cities. Many of these and also other local residents have moved towards Tourism, thus adding to the floating population especially on weekends and holidays. This shift towards a more lucrative occupation is reflected in the townscape and its scale leading to unplanned infrastructure and development. Unfortunately this development is not sensitive to traditional architecture and is affecting the visual character of the town. The town may lose its original character over a period of time.</p> <p>The library is centrally located in the town 500 m to the southwest of Neral railway station. The structure is situated at the junction of two main streets one leading south of the town towards Matheran and the other leading to the west towards the nearby town of Ambernath via Jijamata Bhosale talao (a water tank). The old bazar peth street running north-south through the town opens out on its southern end to the street abutting the north facade of the library.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>A (arc) - Architectural elements depicting the regional traditional style.</p> <p>C (seh) - Socio-cultural importance in the history of Neral town.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),C(seh)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IIA

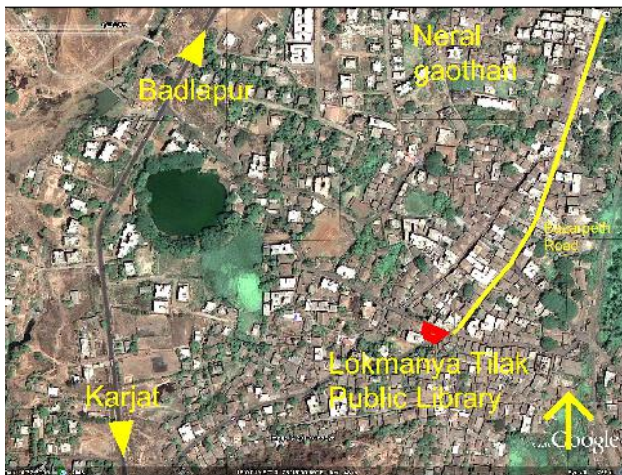
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	approximately 4.0 m till the ridge		
3.02	No. of Floors	Single storey structure		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Composite structural system consisting of load bearing and wooden frame structure	The structure shows signs of aging but is in a stable condition.	Good
3.04	Plinth	The building plinth is about +0.75 m above the road level and is in finely dressed black basalt stone masonry with a plinth band formed by projecting the top and bottom stone courses giving a defined border to the plinth (photo no.003,004)	The stone plinth is intact but is damaged at multiple places. The top moulding has broken edges.	Minor Repair
3.05	Walls	The load bearing walls of the building are in brick masonry in lime mortar, originally exposed but now painted externally and internally (photo no.003,007,010)	External plaster on the walls has stripped off due to weathering at many places thus exposing the brick masonry. Rising damp is observed in the masonry at the plinth level.	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	Entrance veranda has black basalt stone flooring. (refer (photo no. 010) Library office room & reading hall have IPS finished flooring in terra cotta colour over the PCC bed having simple traditional pattern. (photo no. 009)	Due to lack of regular maintenance, flooring has cracked and chipped off at few places.	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	None	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	<p>The entire structure has doors and windows with ventilators to facilitate natural light and ventilation. All of them are in teakwood.</p> <p>All the door frames are in teakwood and have wooden double panelled shutters. The internal doors have ventilators above with vertical wrought iron bars embedded in their wooden frames. (photo no.010,011)</p> <p>Window openings have wooden frame and wooden panelled double shutters opening inside with vertical wrought iron bars embedded in their wooden frames. (photo no. 006)</p> <p>Clerestory openings in the roof also have wooden frames with iron bars embedded in their wooden frames.(photo no. 006)</p> <p>Entrance verandah façade has wooden trellis work fixed in wooden frame. The central entrance door has wooden double panelled shutters with wooden trellis fixed in the panels.(photo no. 004)</p>	The teak wood doors and windows are in good condition but are painted with abominable oil paint. The Maintenance is lacking.	Minor Repair
3.09	Roof	The roof has teakwood trusses and framework and is covered with Mangalore tiles. It is a combination of hipped, lean to and gable roof. A simple wooden fascia runs along the periphery of the roof.	Roof of the main house is in stable condition but has not been cleaned and repaired for many years. Hence moss and lichen growth can be observed on lower ends of ridges. The fascia board has weathered considerably and is missing at many places.	Minor Repair
3.10	Articulation	None	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	<p>Walls: exposed brickwork with paint</p> <p>Flooring: Black basalt stone in veranda and external plinth platform; IPS in the interiors</p> <p>Roof: Mangalore tiles</p> <p>Doors + Windows + ventilators: Teakwood</p> <p>Grills: Iron bars for windows and ventilators and wooden trellis for verandah.</p>	Traditional finishes such as lime plaster, wooden polishing are totally replaced by cement plaster, oil paint and IPS flooring. But these finishes also have deteriorated.	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	Wooden cupboards, reading tables and benches.	None	Good

3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	None	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	Natural/ Artificial	None	-
3.16	Ventilation	Natural/ Artificial	None	-
3.17	Electricity	Provided by MSEB	None	-
3.18	Water Supply	Available (Zilla Parishad)	None	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Satisfactory	None	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Form: Unaltered original form Structure: Unaltered original structure. Articulation & Finishes: The exposed brick masonry is painted.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	Good		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Urbanisable Zone U-1
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The library is located at a junction of two major internal roads of Neral town. Hence it may be affected during road widening. Redevelopment pressure will be high.
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	None
	WebSites	None
	Persons	Interview with staff working in the library, Shree Suna Deshpande and Shree Appa Badle, local residents



Google Location Map



001 Street view-1



002 Street view-2



003 North entrance view-1



004 North entrance view-2



005 South East view



006 Clerestory openings



007 Stone plaque featuring the completion year



008 Name plate



009 Flooring pattern in IPS



010 Entrance verandah



011 Reading hall

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 429-K-Neral-02b-Ram Mandir

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	429-K-Neral-02b-Ram Mandir
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehshil	Karjat
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Neral
	Identification	429 K Neral 02b Ram Mandir
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Ka-Ne-429_K_Neral_02b_Ram_Mandir
1.04	CS No	NA
1.05	Street Name 1	From the Bazar peth road on east side of the Mandir
1.06	Street Name 2	NA
1.07	Area / Locality	Neral old Bazaar Peth
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Neral Bazaar Peth
1.09	Pin Code	401101
1.10	Current Owner	Trust
1.11	Type of Owner	-
1.12	Type of Occupancy	-
1.13	Current Use	Worship
1.14	Type of Use	Religious
1.15	Age	Approx. 260 Years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approx 150 Sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 130 Sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	III
1.20	Brief Detail	<p>The Mandir adheres to the simplicity of the traditional architecture of the region.</p> <p>The Mandir blends with the other structures which are placed close to each other with service gullies between them. These buildings abutting the Bazar Peth road create an interesting street facade.</p>
1.21	Date of Recording	2009-11-15

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Mid 18th century
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	20th century modification: Entrance porch and Sabhamandap
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Fabricated entrance porch with corrugated cement sheets is a later addition. New flooring has been done in Sabhamandap.
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Ram Mandir

2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Worship
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>With decline of Peshwa regime in early 19th century, trend of patronizing construction of elaborate religious projects was also curtailed. Post Peshwa period, trend of domestic styled religious architecture emerged in late 19th and early 20th century. Simplicity and modesty are characteristics of religious structures built during this period. This is reflected through simple domestic architectural style, use of locally available material, less exuberance, less intricacy and smaller scale structures.</p> <p>Ram Mandir in Neral Bazar peth merges with the domestic facades along the street. It is one of the few remaining prototypes of the religious structures in this region and needs to be maintained as a significant historical landmark.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	The Mandir is a fairly well preserved example of the traditional style of temple architecture. Such existing temples / shrines are being lost to the rapid modernisation / urbanisation process and are in need of conservation.
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>The Mandir adheres to the simplicity of the traditional architecture of the region.</p> <p>The main structure is rectangular measuring about 8 m x 16 m and faces the east on its shorter side. It has an internal viewing gallery as a mezzanine floor 3.50 m above the floor level. The ridge is at about 5.50 m above the sabhamandap floor level. The Mandir blends with the other structures which are placed close to each other with service gullies between them. These buildings abutting the Bazar Peth road create an interesting street facade.</p> <p>It is a typical wooden framed structure with a mid level Gallery (Maadi) overlooking the sabhamandap. The sabhamandap has an internal teak wood frame supporting the mezzanine floor and the sloping roof above. (Photo no. 004,007) The ground floor columns and brackets supporting the beams and other wooden structural members are plain with simple structural detailing. The mezzanine balcony has a teakwood railing, with simple square balustrades supporting a handrail. (Photo no. 006)</p> <p>The structure has an external gallery above the main entrance. The entire east facade is made of wooden frame with vertical iron rods fixed in it, thus creating a simple jali which allows natural ventilation and light inside the building while providing security... (Photo no. 001,003) The garbhagruha is at the western end which is segregated from the Sabhamandap by a teak wood frame partition with grill of vertical iron bars. (Photo no. 005)</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location: 73°18'57.46" E, 19°01'26.60" N</p> <p>Neral is a town located approx 12 km to the north of Karjat at the foothills of Matheran.</p> <p>The terrain is primarily flat. Agricultural land surrounds the town on all sides except the west which is hilly and rises up gradually to the Matheran mountain range.</p> <p>Neral is a major railroad junction on the Central railway route, with trains arriving from Mumbai and Pune. A narrow-gauge rail line (popularly known as "toy train") runs from Neral to Matheran. The town has grown more on the west of the railway tracks.</p> <p>Along with the traditional occupation of horticulture and farming, tourism is a major occupation due to its vicinity to the hill station of Matheran. A large number of properties are owned by the non-residents from Mumbai and other cities. Many of these and also other local population have moved towards Tourism, thus adding to the floating population especially on weekends and holidays. This shift towards a more lucrative occupation is reflected in the townscape and its scale leading to unplanned infrastructure and built development which is not sensitive to traditional architecture and is affecting the visual character of the town. Over a period of time the town may lose its original character totally.</p> <p>Ram Mandir is located approx. 600 m southwest of Neral railway station. It is centrally located in Neral old Bazaar Peth. On the east side it abuts the Bazaar Peth street running north - south through the town.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>A(arc) - Fairly well preserved example of the traditional style of temple architecture</p> <p>A(cul) - A simple religious structure representing socio- cultural evolution and forms an integral part of the local culture</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(cul)
2.12	Recommended Grade	III

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

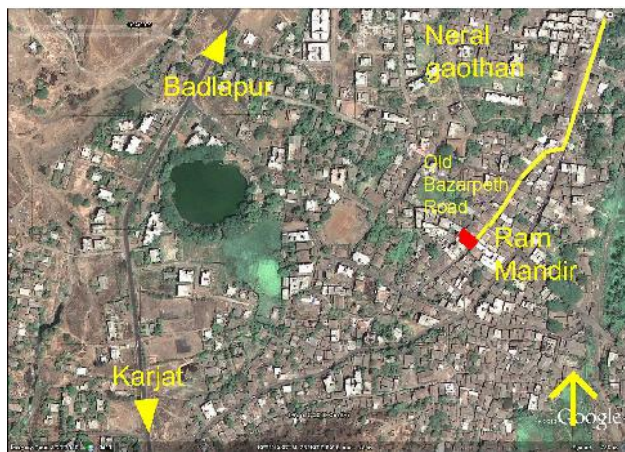
3.01	Height	About 5.50 m
3.02	No. of Floors	Ground +1st storey Structure

		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	The garbhagruha of the Mandir is a load bearing structure constructed in stone masonry. The sabhamandap is composite structure. Its structural system consists of wooden beams and posts along with load bearing walls.	Structural system of the Garbhagruha appears to be in stable condition. However, evaluation of structural system is difficult due to multiple layers of paint and tile cladding. Timber structural system of sabhamandap shows signs of aging but is in stable condition	Good
3.04	Plinth	Plinth of sabhamandap is not visible due to the raised road level but probably it is of dressed black basalt stone. Garbhagruha has dressed black basalt stone plinth.	Road abutting the Mandir is almost covering the original stone plinth.	Major Repair
3.05	Walls	External brick walls originally lime plastered and painted.	The walls are stable but Internally and externally sabhamandap and garbhagruha are painted with abominable shades of paint which hide original finishes.	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	Sabhamandap flooring has polished Kota tiles.	None	Good
3.07	Stairs	Teak wood staircase in the northwest corner of sabhamandap leading to the wooden gallery.	Staircase needs regular maintenance.	Good
3.08	Openings	Main entrance door on the east side with teak wood shutters. Large windows on east side wall with iron rods without shutters. The side walls have window openings with typical traditional detailing. They have a teak wood frame with iron rod grill and teak wood shutters.	None	Good
3.09	Roof	The Mandir has a gable roof made of teak wood frame and is covered with Mangalore tiles.	None	Good
3.10	Articulation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	As mentioned above	None	Minor Repair
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	Natural, artificial light inside Mandir	None	-
3.16	Ventilation	Natural	None	-
3.17	Electricity	Provided by MSEB	None	-
3.18	Water Supply	Provided	None	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Form :Garbhagruha - Unaltered original form. Fabricated entrance porch with corrugated cement sheets is a later addition. Structure:Sabhamandap- Unaltered original structure, except new flooring		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The Mandir is in a good state.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Urbanisable Zone U-1
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The Mandir is located on a major internal road of Neral town. Hence it can be affected during road widening. Redevelopment pressure will be high.

4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	None
	WebSites	None
	Persons	Shree-Suna Deshpande and Shree Appa Badle, local residents



Google location map



001 East street elevation



002 South elevation



003 Main entrance view



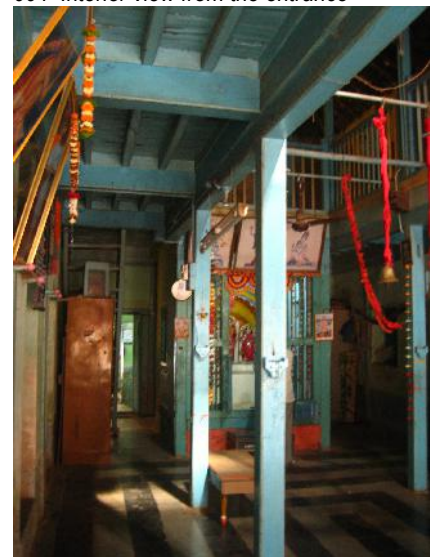
004 Interior view from the entrance



005 Garbhagruha



006 Wooden viewing gallery



007 Wooden framework

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 429-K-Neral-05-Primary School Complex

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	429-K-Neral-05-Primary School Complex
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehshil	Karjat
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Neral
	Identification	429 K Neral 05 Primary School Complex
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Ka-Ne-429_K_Neral_05_Primary_School_Complex
1.04	CS No	44AA1C
1.05	Street Name 1	Town street on its north side
1.06	Street Name 2	Town street on its east side
1.07	Area / Locality	Near Neral Matheran narrow-gauge railway level crossing
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Neral railway station
1.09	Pin Code	401101
1.10	Current Owner	Zilla Parishad
1.11	Type of Owner	-
1.12	Type of Occupancy	-
1.13	Current Use	Primary School
1.14	Type of Use	Institutional
1.15	Age	Approx 88 Years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approx 3,000 Sq M
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approx 190 Sq M
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	III
1.20	Brief Detail	<p>The building is a simple 'L' shape configuration of rectangular ground floor units built in traditional architecture of the region consisting of two stone masonry structures with gable ended Mangalore tiled sloping roofs.</p> <p>The school is an example of structures constructed to be used as educational institutions in the rural areas of Raigad as part of the education policy implemented by the British in mid-19th century.</p>
1.21	Date of Recording	2009-11-15

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	<p>The school was built in two phases.</p> <p>Southern part: Built in 1923</p> <p>Western part: Built in 1954</p>
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2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	NA
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	NA
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Neral Zilla Parishad Primary School Complex
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Primary School (part of the structure was used as a jail in pre-independence period)
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>The 'Woods Despatch of 1854' defined the education policy for the Indian subcontinent. As defined in the despatch, 'It rejected the 'filtration theory' and laid stress on mass education, female education and improvement of vernaculars, favoured secularism in Education.'</p> <p>As a follow up on this policy a number of primary schools were established in the region.</p> <p>The school at Neral was established as part of this education policy.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	The building is an example of structures constructed to be used as educational institutions in the rural areas of Raigad. These structures have been maintained well till date in their original character and are still in use as educational centres. Hence they need to be preserved for their socio-cultural importance.
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>The building is a simple 'L' shape configuration of rectangular ground floor units built in traditional regional architecture of the region consisting of two stone masonry structures with gable ended Mangalore tiled sloping roofs. The southern structure admeasures approximately 7m x 15 m with the verandah placed on its north. The western structure admeasures approximately 7 m x 12 m.</p> <p>The plot abuts two town streets on its north and east side.</p> <p>The plan is simple, functional and the design merges with the surrounding landscape and architecture. (Photo no. 002, 003 and 006). The two buildings flank the two sides of an open to sky courtyard forming a 'L' shape. (Refer photo no.002) The buildings have series of class rooms arranged linearly and connected externally by a continuous verandah (Photo no.002, 005,006 and 007) overlooking the open courtyard which is used for recreational activities.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location: 73°19'02.40" E, 19°01'23.19" N</p> <p>Neral is a town located approx 12 kms to the north of Karjat at the foothills of Matheran.</p> <p>The terrain is primarily flat. Agricultural land surrounds the town on all sides except the west which is hilly and rises up gradually to the Matheran mountain range.</p> <p>Neral is also a major railroad junction on the Central railway route, with trains arriving from Mumbai and Pune. A narrow-gauge rail line (popularly known as "toy train") runs from Neral to Matheran. The town has grown more on the west of the railway tracks.</p> <p>Along with the traditional occupation of horticulture and farming, tourism has been a major occupation for several years due to its vicinity to the hill station of Matheran. A large number of properties is owned by the non-residents from Mumbai and other cities. Many of these and also other local population have moved towards tourism, thus adding to the floating population especially on weekends and holidays. This shift towards a more lucrative occupation is reflected in the townscape and its scale leading to unplanned infrastructure and built development. The new built development is not sensitive to traditional architecture and is affecting the visual character of the town and the town may loose its original character totally over a period of time.</p> <p>The school is located within its own premises 450 m to the south of Neral railway station, near Neral - Matheran narrow gauge railway level crossing. The plot admeasures approximately 40 m x 50 m. The main entrance is from a town street on its north side.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	C(seh) - One of the oldest schools in the region and forms a vital part of the foundation of formal education in this rural region.
2.11	Value Classification	C(she)
2.12	Recommended Grade	III

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	NA		
3.02	No. of Floors	Ground floor		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition

3.03	Structural System	The school is constructed as load bearing structure in coursed, roughly dressed black basalt stone ashlar masonry.	The stone masonry of the school is intact but has been painted with multiple layers of incongruent distemper paint.	Good
3.04	Plinth	The building plinth is 0.90 m high and is in roughly dressed black basalt stone (Photo no. 004,006 and 007).	The stone masonry of the stone plinth is intact.	Good
3.05	Walls	Both the buildings are in coursed roughly dressed black basalt stone masonry (Photo no.004). The external face is exposed. Internal finish is lime plaster which is painted. The class room walls are painted externally also on the verandah side. A part of the building has exposed brick masonry walls. (Photo no.004,005,010 and 011)	Externally most of the wall surfaces are painted with abominable shades of paint which hide original stone finishes.	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	The veranda and the classrooms are finished in Shahabad tiles (Photo no. 005,010 and 011)	Flooring of the school is overall in good condition. But due to lack of maintenance, Flooring has cracked and chipped off at few places.	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	The arched door openings with semi circular stone arched lintels have teakwood panelled shutters. (Photo no. 005,010 and 011) The arched window openings with semi circular stone arched lintels have shutters made up of wooden planks braced by teakwood frame. Wrought iron bars are embedded within the frame of the windows and ventilators for security. Clerestory openings in the roof also have wooden frames with iron bars embedded in their wooden frames(Photo no.004,010 and 011)	All wooden doors and windows of the Mandir are in good condition but are painted with abominable shades of oil paint. Regular maintenance is lacking.	Minor Repair
3.09	Roof	The building has a gable sloping roof made up of teakwood King Post trusses and frame covered with Mangalore tiles. (Photo no. 011)	Roof of the school is in stable condition but is in need of regular maintenance. The fascia board is painted with abominable shade of oil paint which looks incongruent with traditional Mangalore tiled roof.	Minor Repair
3.10	Articulation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Walls - roughly dressed black basalt stone with pointing. Floor - Shahabad stone tiles Internal Plaster - Lime plaster, covered with paint	Traditional finishes such as lime plaster, wooden polishing are totally replaced by cement plaster, oil paint. But these finishes also are in need of regular and proper maintenance.	-
3.12	Furniture	Nothing of significance.	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	The entire boundary has a compound wall about 1.5m high in stone masonry plastered and painted, topped with a concrete coping. Precast concrete grill panels are fixed in the compound wall at regular intervals.	None	Minor Repair
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	Natural and artificial	None	-
3.16	Ventilation	Natural and mechanical	None	-
3.17	Electricity	Provided by MSEB	None	-
3.18	Water Supply	Available (Zilla Parishad and surrounding drinking water wells)	None	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Provided	None	Minor Repair
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	None		

3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	Form: The original school building is unchanged. Structure: Unaltered original structure. Articulation & Finishes: Unaltered
3.23	Overall Condition	Good

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Urbanisable Zone U-1
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The school building may be affected for road widening. Redevelopment pressure will be high.
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	None
	WebSites	None
	Persons	School staff, Shree-Suna Deshpande and Shree Appa Badle, local residents.

Images

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 429-K-Neral-06-Neral Railway Station

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	429-K-Neral-06-Neral Railway Station
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehshil	Karjat
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Neral
	Identification	429 K Neral 06 Neral Railway Station
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Ka-Ne-429_K_Neral_06_Neral_Railway_Station
1.04	CS No	334
1.05	Street Name 1	From a street on its west through Neral town
1.06	Street Name 2	From a street on its west
1.07	Area / Locality	Neral
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	NA
1.09	Pin Code	401101
1.10	Current Owner	Central Railway, Mumbai division
1.11	Type of Owner	Central Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Owner occupied
1.13	Current Use	Railway station Infrastructure
1.14	Type of Use	Utility
1.15	Age	155 years old
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 13500 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 5000 sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	IIA
1.20	Brief Detail	Neral station is located in the eastern half of Neral town. The station is termed as a junction in the official railway records since it connects two independent line and that too of two different guages. These two tracks are the normal broad gauge on the main Kalyan - Karjat line and the 0.60 m narrow-gauge Neral - Matheran railway which originates from here.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-03-25

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	It was built in 1856.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	Railway platform
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	The original platforms have undergone changes both in scale and form. lots of interventions have been done.to the original stone structure.
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Neral railway station

2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Railway station Infrastructure
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>Neral - Matheran railway line is an important landmark in the railway history of the Mumbai region and is being considered for the World Heritage status.</p> <p>Neral station is one of the oldest stations on the Kalyan-Karjat section of Mumbai division of Central Railway.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	Being a Historical landmark, the station has attained a socio-cultural significance in the cultural history of Neral town and the Karjat region.
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>Neral junction station is on the Kalyan - Karjat section of Mumbai division of Central Railway. It was built around 1856.</p> <p>The station is termed as a junction in the official railway records since it connects two independent line and that too of two different gauges. These two tracks are the normal broad gauge on the main Kalyan - Karjat line and the 0.60 m narrow gauge Neral - Matheran railway built in 1907 which originates from here.</p> <p>The station has two platforms, one each in either direction. The original platforms and sheds were pretty short because of the smaller trains in the early days.. Both the platforms have now been extended to 270 m to accommodate 12 - car electric trains.</p> <p>Platform 1: Platform one is the one that receives trains coming from Mumbai and is located to the east of the tracks. The platform has remains of the original station shed. This consists of 10 teak wood posts about 3.5 m high supporting the teak wood framework with a gently sloped gable roof, which was earlier covered with Manglore tiles and has now been replaced with asbestos sheets. The wooden posts have ornamental brackets supporting the roof. The 10th pillar from the south side has an old bell with letters GIPR, meaning the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the first railway company of India. The bell that was used to alert passengers of coming and departing trains in the old days is still hanging there. (photo no.001,003) There is also an old wooden fence at the rear end of the platform. An old booking office with logos of the first railway company too can be spotted at the extreme south end of the station, along platform 1.</p> <p>Platform 2: Platform number 2 is the one which receives trains going towards Mumbai CST (VT station) and is located to the west of the tracks. It is considered to be the main platform for changeover to the narrow gauge Matheran railway. The platform has the main stone masonry building, which is now totally painted and remains of an old booking office in the south end that has now made way for a swank new ticket booking office. The platform shed consists of teak wood frame structure made of 10 teak wood bracketed posts and trusses on the top that supports the roof which was once covered with Manglore tiles, The roof now has asbestos roofing (photo no.002, 004). The station master's offices, the canteen run by popular Diwadkar's are housed in the stone structure.</p> <p>A wide entrance at the centre of the building opens into the narrow gauge terminus with its separate booking office. In the corner on the north end. There is an old plaque describing the narrow gauge 'Matheran Light Railway'. The mini train station came up in 1907 (photo no.004).</p> <p>Footover bridge: The station has an old foot-over bridge with iron pillars built in 1920. It is now in the process of being dismantled for upgrading the power system along the line.(Photo no.006).</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location: 73°19'06.57" E, 19°01'36.65" N</p> <p>Neral is a town located approx 12 km to the north of Karjat at the foothills of Matheran.</p> <p>The terrain is primarily flat. Agricultural land surrounds the town on all sides except the west which is hilly and rises up gradually to the Matheran mountain range. Neral is also a major railroad junction on the Central railway route, with trains arriving from Mumbai and Pune. A narrow-gauge rail line (popularly known as "toy train") runs from Neral to Matheran. The town has grown more on the west of the railway tracks.</p> <p>Along with the traditional occupation of horticulture and agriculture, tourism is a major occupation for several years due to its vicinity to the hill station of Matheran. A large number of properties are owned by the non-residents from Mumbai and other cities. Many of these and also other local population have moved towards tourism, thus adding to the floating population especially on weekends and holidays. This shift towards a more lucrative occupation is reflected in the townscape and its scale leading to unplanned infrastructure and built development which is not sensitive to traditional architecture and the town may lose its original character totally over a period of time.</p> <p>Neral station is located in the eastern half of Neral town.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>Neral station is strategically located at the foot of the Matheran hill station. It serves as a connecting point from CST for the mini train to Matheran which originates from here.</p> <p>A(his) - Historical landmark in the history of railways.</p> <p>C(he) - Important role in the development of Neral town. Hence is of socio-cultural importance in social history of Neral.</p>

2.11	Value Classification	A(his),C(she)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IIA

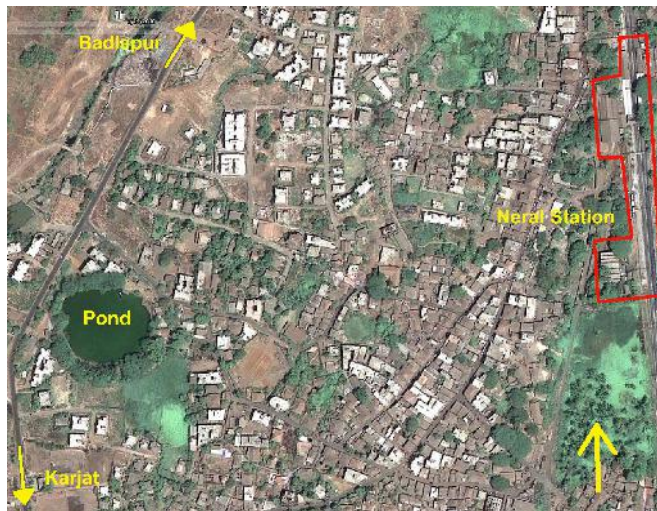
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Platform sheds- 6 m till ridge, Footover bridge- 9m		
3.02	No. of Floors	Ground floor structures		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	The railway station consists of composite system consisting of wooden post-beam structures and load bearing masonry.	The structures are in a stable condition.	-
3.04	Plinth	The platform is in dressed black basalt stone masonry	Stable and adequately maintained	Good
3.05	Walls	Dressed black basalt stone masonry walls.	Stable and adequately maintained	Good
3.06	Floors	IPS	REgular maintenance is needed.	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	Fabricated stairs of the Foot-over bridge	Stable and well maintained	Good
3.08	Openings	Simple teak wood doors and window frames with teak wood shutters	Some minor repairs are necessary	Minor Repair
3.09	Roof	corrugated cement sheet/G.I.sheet sloping rofs	Broken in some places, needs minor reapiers	Minor Repair
3.10	Articulation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Dressed stone and panted wooden members	Need regular maintenance	Minor Repair
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	Natural and Artificial	None	-
3.16	Ventilation	Natural and mechanical	None	-
3.17	Electricity	Provided by MSEB	None	-
3.18	Water Supply	Yes	None	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Yes	None	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Yes-with fire hydrants	None	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	<p>Form: The original platforms have undergone changes both in scale and form. The Stone masonry building has retained its form.</p> <p>Structure: Though the original stone structure is unaltered, lots of interventions have been done.</p> <p>Articulation & Finishes: Altered</p>		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	Fair		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Urbanisable Zone U-1
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4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	Redevelopment pressure is high because of increase in commuter population and other infrastructural factors. This has lead to insensitive alterations and additions to the original structure. Modern approach towards the development may alter the looks of the station over a period of time.
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Railways in Modern India- Ian J Kerr, Oxford India. Building the Railways of the Raj 1850-1900 -Ian J Kerr, Oxford
	WebSites	None
	Persons	None



Google location map



001 East platform with the old platform shed



002 Wooden posts and brackets on Western platform



003 Wooden posts and ornamental brackets on Eastern platform



004 West platform with the old platform shed



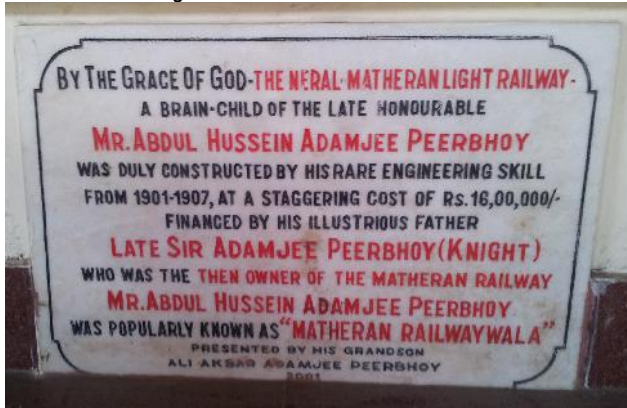
005 Neral Matheran mini train platform shed



006 Footover bridge



007 Track inscription dated 1885



008 Railway station plaque of Neral Matheran mini train



009 Locomotive nameplate



010 Platform bell on Eastern platform



011 Wooden trusses, posts and brackets on Western platform



012 Steam locomotive shed



013 Neral Matheran mini train entering the platform shed



014 Old Ticket Counter Shed



015 Bay showcasing wooden posts and ornamental brackets on Eastern platform

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 429-K-Neral-07-Neral Lake

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	429-K-Neral-07-Neral Lake
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Karjat
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Neral
	Identification	429 K Neral 07 Neral Lake
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Ka-Ne-429_K_Neral_07_Neral_Lake
1.04	CS No	NA
1.05	Street Name 1	From the main town road on its northeast
1.06	Street Name 2	NA
1.07	Area / Locality	Neral town
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Kusumeshwar Mandir
1.09	Pin Code	401101
1.10	Current Owner	Grampanchayat
1.11	Type of Owner	Local Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	NA
1.13	Current Use	Water source, rituals, recreational and domestic activities
1.14	Type of Use	Recreational, religious and domestic
1.15	Age	Not known
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	8800 sq m (14200 sq m inclusive of green periphery)
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	8800 sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	IE
1.20	Brief Detail	This natural water body is roughly circular in the shape. It has a peripheral road all around with a dense green belt. Two mandirs are located on the banks of the lake. The lake and Mandirs create a sacred identity for the village.
1.21	Date of Recording	2009-11-15

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Not known
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	Peripheral Railing
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	M.S. railing along periphery was added in later stage.
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Neral lake
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Water source domestic and religious activities

2.06	Historical Significance	<p>Raigad district has a large number of water bodies - lakes, ponds, tanks, wells and step-wells.</p> <p>It seems that the rainwater and surface water conservation has been a tradition of this region. This could be due to low groundwater availability or salinity concerns in the coastal villages and swift run-off during the monsoon months due to steep terrain. This trend of preserving natural water bodies and constructing new ones seems to have originated during the Peshwa period as part of socio-political responsibilities. Later this trend continued during the British rule and almost vanished post-Independence.</p> <p>Considering the global water shortage and struggles of today, these water bodies need to be protected and revived. The Neral lake is an integral part of this water conservation legacy of Raigad district and an important natural heritage and hence deserves conservation.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>The water bodies were mostly associated with religious and cultural buildings. They were an integral part of the rituals, traditions and folklore. These water bodies were also witness to social change through history.</p> <p>Customs and stories make it sacrosanct, thus maintaining a tangible link between the community and the natural world around it.</p> <p>These lakes were created as complementary source to the existing wells supplying fresh water. Most of these water bodies are natural with green surroundings and support the indigenous flora - fauna. They play an important role in nature conservation and hence are of socio-cultural importance. They are also one of the scenic places in villages and have high recreation value through generations.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>During 16th century the main occupation of the majority population was farming and these farms were spread around the main village. The Maratha rulers encouraged digging of wells and also funded for creating public water bodies and reservoirs. These were called in Marathi as 'Gav Tale'. Examples of such village lakes and ponds are found in majority of villages in the Konkan belt.</p> <p>This natural water body is roughly round in shape. It admeasures approx. 120 m in diameter and about 5 m deep. The tank embankment is protected by a random rubble masonry wall on its South West. The boundaries merge with the surrounding ground level towards its East and North.</p> <p>Two Mandirs namely Shitala devi Mandir and Shiv mandir are located on the banks of the lake and depict the typical Mandir architecture of the area. Stone steps near the Mandir descend to the water body on North side of the lake.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location: 73°18'46.83" E, 19°01'29.79" N</p> <p>Neral is a town located approx 12 km to the North of Karjat at the foothills of Matheran. The terrain is primarily flat. Agricultural land surrounds the town on all sides except West which is hilly and rises up gradually to Matheran mountain range.</p> <p>Neral is also a major railroad junction on the Central railway route, with trains arriving from Mumbai and Pune. A narrow-gauge rail line (popularly known as "Toy train") runs from Neral to Matheran. The town has grown more on the West of the railway tracks.</p> <p>Along with the traditional occupation of horticulture and agriculture, tourism has been a major occupation for several years due to its vicinity to the hill station of Matheran. A large number of properties are owned by the non-residents from Mumbai and other cities. Many of these and also other local residents have moved towards tourism, thus adding to the floating population especially on weekends and holidays.</p> <p>This shift towards a more lucrative occupation is reflected in the townscape and its scale leading to unplanned infrastructure and development which is not sensitive to traditional architecture and is affecting the visual character of the town. The town may lose it's the original character over a period of time.</p> <p>The pond is located 700 m to the west of Neral railway station in the western half of Neral town. The lake abuts the MIDC road on its West and grampanchayat road on its North. The North East side provides access to the pond from the grampanchayat road.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>I (sce), Natural Heritage - A natural water body fed with live springs and surrounded by indigenous vegetation add to the natural beauty of the place creating a distinct waterfront area for cultural activity and recreation.</p> <p>The lake is an example of traditional water conservation strategy. Ponds and lakes along with their aquatic, semi aquatic and terrestrial natural ecosystems are unique. They help in improvement of the micro climate of the region and help peripheral agriculture / horticulture. It is an important element of service infrastructure for the community. The natural terrestrial and aquatic flora and fauna provides value additions to its heritage character. Such waterbodies help conservation of biodiversity in the region.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	I(sce)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IE

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Approx. 5 m deep		
3.02	No. of Floors	Not applicable		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Embankment wall is in load bearing black basalt stone.	The stone masonry is intact.	Good
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	The lake has peripheral retaining wall in coursed, dressed black basalt stone masonry on its South West side.	The stone masonry is intact.	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.07	Stairs	Flight of steps are on northern bank of the tank to allow access for boating.	Steps are intact.	-
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	None	-
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	The peripheral road and railing act as a boundary of the tank.	Boundary may be affected by road widening.	Good
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Recently renovated Shitala Devi and Shiv Mandir abuts the tank on its North. The lake is surrounded by dense natural vegetation.	The tank and Mandir together have a sacred identity for the village and hence the tank is spared from reclamation. But it can get filled up in future under the development pressure.	Good
3.15	Lighting	Lighting is along northern periphery of the tank.	New street light poles have been fitted.	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	MSEB	None	-
3.18	Water Supply	A natural water body fed with live springs and rainwater collected during the rainy season.	If not maintained excessive weed growth could kill the water body. The water can get contaminated due to lack of regular cleaning and maintenance.	Minor Repair
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Bund wall has been added to its east and north. In later stage M.S. Railing along periphery was added.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	Fair		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Urbanisable Zone U-1		
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	<p>Unsecured premises -Two major roads abut the tank on its North and West. Hence it may be affected by road widening.</p> <p>The tank is regularly used for religious activities (Idol immersion etc.) and also for domestic purposes (washing clothes, vehicles, etc) thus causing pollution within the aquatic ecosystem and also surrounding natural vegetation.</p> <p>Neral is growing town and development pressure may affect the lake by encroachments / reclamation etc.</p>		
4.03	Additional Notes	Large number of villages listed in MMR Alibag region for this heritage survey have fresh water bodies. Most of them are natural with a green periphery forming an integral part of the rural ecosystem.		
4.04	References			
	Books/Documents	None		

	WebSites	None
	Persons	None



Google location map



001 Natural vegetation on South of the lake



002 Panoramic view of Neral lake



003 Southern bank of the lake



004 North bank of the lake



005 North West view of the lake



006 Mandirs and steps leading to the lake on its North East side.



007 Pathway along the periphery of the lake

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 429-K-Neral-08-Naze Wada

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	429-K-Neral-08-Naze Wada
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehshil	Karjat
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Neral
	Identification	429 K Neral 08 Naze Wada
1.03	Internal Reference Number	
1.04	CS No	1
1.05	Street Name 1	Bazar peth street
1.06	Street Name 2	NA
1.07	Area / Locality	Neral old Bazaar Peth
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Neral Railway Station
1.09	Pin Code	401101
1.10	Current Owner	
1.11	Type of Owner	Private
1.12	Type of Occupancy	-
1.13	Current Use	Residential-cum-commercial
1.14	Type of Use	Mixed
1.15	Age	Approx. 100 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 470 Sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 450 Sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	III
1.20	Brief Detail	The structure adheres to the simplicity of the traditional domestic architecture of the region. The road facade blends with the other structures which are placed close to each other with service gullies between them. These buildings abutting the Bazar Peth road create an interesting street facade.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-02-03

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	19th century
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	NA
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	NA
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	NA
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Residential cum commercial

2.06	Historical Significance	Local materials, construction techniques & occupation based improvisations saw a distinct climate responsive domestic or residential architecture style unique to the bio-geographical regions of Maharashtra. This structure is a good example of the domestic architecture in Neral town.
2.07	Cultural Significance	It is an example of the 19th century houses whose planning reflects domestic life, family structure and social life of the people of that era.
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>The building adheres to the simplicity of the traditional architecture of the region.</p> <p>The G+1 structure is rectangular measuring about 30 m x 15 m and faces the east on its longer side. The upper storey has a external wooden balcony projecting out approx. 0.90 from the main building and spanning its street entrance façade approx. 3 m above the floor level. The ridge is at about 5 m floor level. The structure blends with the other structures which are placed close to each other with service gullies between them. These buildings abutting the Bazar Peth road create an interesting street facade.</p> <p>It is a typical wooden framed structure with a stone plinth approx. 0.60 m above the road level. The ground floor wooden columns and intricate cast iron brackets support the beams and other wooden structural members of first floor.</p> <p>The east facade of the structure has an external gallery above the entire ground floor. The gallery consists of simple square wooden posts supporting the roof overhang and decorative cast iron railing and teak wood hand rail.</p> <p>The balcony is supported by teakwood beams with decorative wooden beam heads placed at regular intervals which are again supported by decorative cast iron brackets. The black basalt plinth with a centrally located flight of 3 steps project out approx 1 m from the building.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location: 73°18'46.83" E, 19°01'29.79" N</p> <p>The terrain is primarily flat. Agricultural land surrounds the town on all sides except the west which is hilly and rises up gradually to the Matheran mountain range.</p> <p>Neral is also a major railroad junction on the Central railway route, with trains arriving from Mumbai and Pune. A narrow-gauge rail line (popularly known as "toy train") runs from Neral to Matheran. The town has grown more on the west of the railway tracks.</p> <p>Along with the traditional occupation of horticulture and farming, tourism is a major occupation due to its vicinity to the hill station of Matheran. A large number of properties are owned by the non-residents from Mumbai and other cities. Many of these and also other local population have moved towards Tourism, thus adding to the floating population especially on weekends and holidays. This shift towards a more lucrative occupation is reflected in the townscape and its scale leading to unplanned infrastructure and built development which is not sensitive to traditional architecture and is affecting the visual character of the town. Over a period of time the town may lose its original character totally.</p> <p>The Naze wada (blue coloured building) is located approx. 400 m southwest of Neral railway station. It is located in northern part of Neral old Bazaar Peth. On the east side it abuts the Bazaar Peth street running north - south through the town.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>A(arc) - Fairly well preserved example of the traditional style of domestic architecture</p> <p>A(cul) - A simple residential cum commercial building representing socio- cultural evolution and forms an integral part of the local culture.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(cul)
2.12	Recommended Grade	III

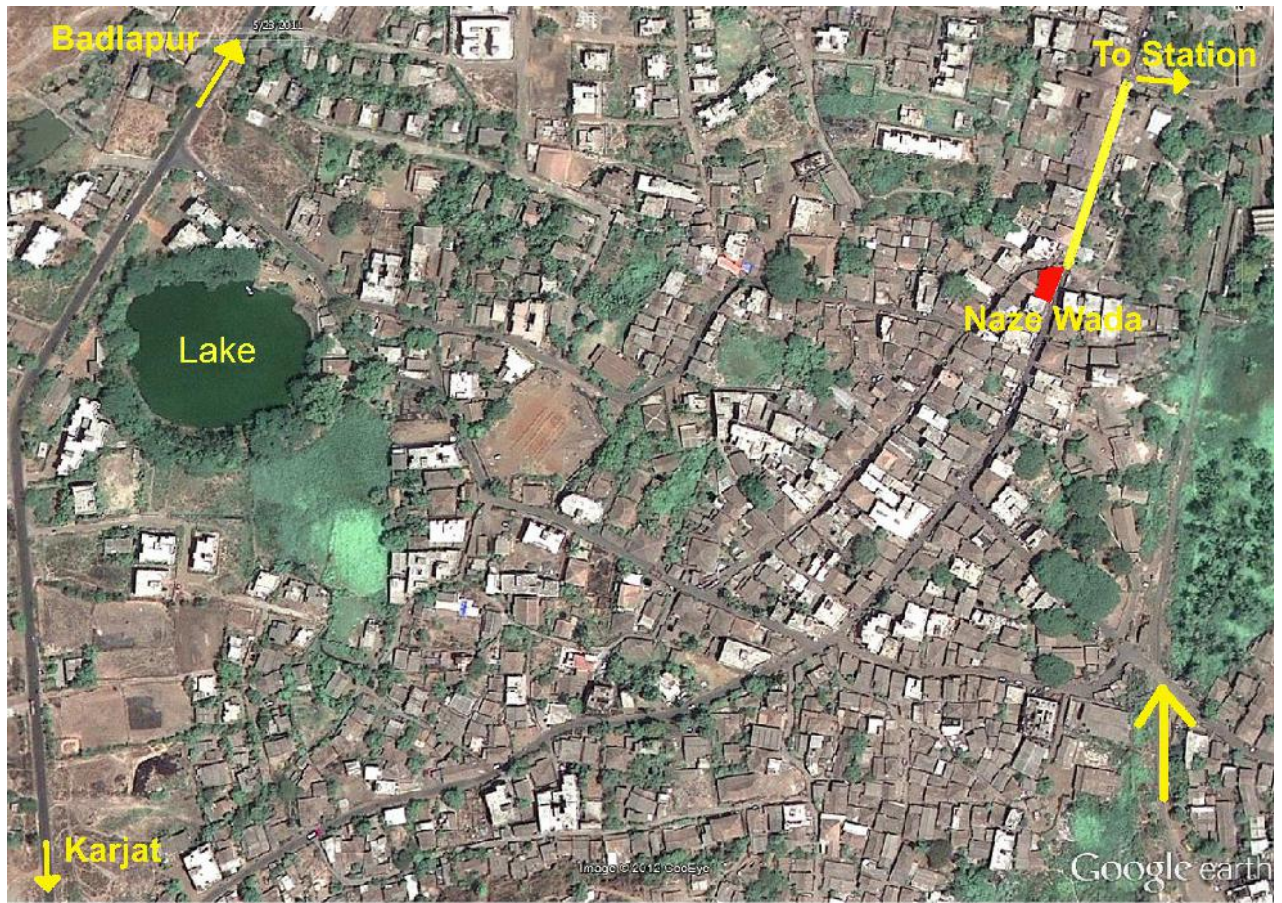
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Approx. 7 m		
3.02	No. of Floors	Ground +1 storey		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Load bearing structural system and wooden framed first floor	The structure is stable but lacks maintenance.	Minor Repair
3.04	Plinth	Plinth is of dressed black basalt stone approx. 0.60 m above the road level.	The stone masonry of the stone plinth is intact.	Good
3.05	Walls	External brick walls originally lime plastered and painted.	Lack of maintenance has deteriorated the walls.	Minor Repair

3.06	Floors	Black basalt and wooden flooring	None	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	Teak wood framed staircase	Lacks proper maintenance.	Minor Repair
3.08	Openings	The side walls have window openings with typical traditional detailing. They have a teak wood frame with iron rod grill and teak wood shutters.	All wooden doors and windows are in good condition but are painted with abominable shades of oil paint. Regular maintenance is lacking.	Minor Repair
3.09	Roof	The building has a gable roof made of teak wood frame and is covered with Mangalore tiles. The roof has decorative wooden fascia	Roof is in stable condition but needs regular maintenance.	Minor Repair
3.10	Articulation	Decorative beam heads on the first floor beams projecting out on the street facade. Cast iron decorative brackets supporting the floor beams.	Lack of maintenance is destroying the articulation. They may get replaced during reconstruction of the building.	Minor Repair
3.11	Finishes	As mentioned above	Traditional finishes such as lime plaster, wooden polishing are totally replaced by cement plaster, oil paint. But these finishes are in need of regular and proper maintenance.	Minor Repair
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	Natural, artificial light	None	-
3.16	Ventilation	Natural, artificial light	None	-
3.17	Electricity	Provided by MSEB	None	-
3.18	Water Supply	Available	None	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Provided	None	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Form : Unaltered original form Structure: Unaltered original structure, except new flooring which may have been done internally.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The building is fairly maintained.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Urbanisable Zone U-1
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The building is located on a major internal road of Neral town. Hence it can be affected during road widening. Redevelopment pressure will be high.
4.03	Additional Notes	Internal access was not permitted hence internal layout, status of the flooring, internal staircases could not be evaluated.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	None
	WebSites	None
	Persons	None



Google Location Map



001 East Side View- From the road leading to Neral Station



002 Street View



003 Neral Bazarpath and East facade of Naze Wada



004 Southern half of Naze Wada showing the ground floor verandah and the extended gallery



005 Entrance to Southern half of Naze Wada



006 Northern half of Naze Wada -Gallery at the first floor enclosed with the decorative cast iron railing, set of wooden posts and wooden windows

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 429-K-Neral-09-Gandhre Wada

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	429-K-Neral-09-Gandhre Wada
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehshil	Karjat
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Neral
	Identification	429 K Neral 09 Gandhre Wada
1.03	Internal Reference Number	
1.04	CS No	Bazaar Peth
1.05	Street Name 1	Bazar peth street
1.06	Street Name 2	NA
1.07	Area / Locality	Neral old Bazaar Peth
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	NA
1.09	Pin Code	401101
1.10	Current Owner	
1.11	Type of Owner	Private
1.12	Type of Occupancy	-
1.13	Current Use	Residential cum commercial
1.14	Type of Use	Residential
1.15	Age	Approx. 100 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 200 Sq mts
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 180 Sq mts
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	III
1.20	Brief Detail	The structure adheres to the simplicity of the traditional domestic architecture of the region. The road facades of the surrounding structures are placed close to each other with service gullies between them. This structure is one of the few remaining examples of the traditional street facades of buildings. These buildings abutting the Bazar Peth road create an interesting street facade.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-03-25

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	19th century
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	NA
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	NA
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	NA

2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Residential cum commercial
2.06	Historical Significance	Local materials, construction techniques & occupation based improvisations saw a distinct climate responsive domestic or residential architecture style unique to the bio-geographical regions of Maharashtra. This structure is a good example of the domestic architecture in Neral town.
2.07	Cultural Significance	It is an example of 19th century houses whose planning reflects domestic life, family structure and social life of the people of that era. The building is one of the few such fairly well preserved examples of the traditional style of domestic architecture. These wooden framed load bearing buildings are being lost to the rapid modernisation / urbanisation process.
2.08	Architectural Significance	The building adheres to the simplicity of the traditional architecture of the region. The G+1 structure is rectangular measuring about 10 m x 15 m and faces the east on its shorter side. The upper storey has a external wooden balcony projecting out approx. 0.90 from the main building and spanning its street entrance facade approx. 3 m above the floor level. The ridge is at about 7 m above floor level. The structure blends with the other structures which are placed close to each other with service gullies between them. These buildings abutting the Bazar Peth road create an interesting street façade. It is a typical wooden framed structure with a stone plinth approx. 0.60 m above the road level. The ground floor columns and brackets supporting the beams and other wooden structural members are plain with simple structural detailing. The east façade of the structure has an external gallery above the entire ground floor. This street façade consists shops with folding teak wood panelled shutters. The gallery consists of simple square wooden posts supporting the roof overhang and a simple cast iron railing and teak wood hand rail. The balcony is supported by teak wood beams with decorative wooden beam heads placed at regular intervals which are again supported by decorative cast iron brackets. The black basalt plinth with a centrally located flight of three steps projects out approx 1 m from the building thus creating a continuous platform along the entire street façade.
2.09	Townscape Significance	Location: 73°19'02.40" E, 19°01'23.19" N Neral is a town located approx 12 km to the north of Karjat at the foothills of Matheran. The terrain is primarily flat. Agricultural land surrounds the town on all sides except the west which is hilly and rises up gradually to the Matheran mountain range. Neral is also a major railroad junction on the Central railway route, with trains arriving from Mumbai and Pune. A narrow-gauge rail line (popularly known as "toy train") runs from Neral to Matheran. The town has grown more on the west of the railway tracks. Along with the traditional occupation of horticulture and farming, tourism is a major occupation due to its vicinity to the hill station of Matheran. A large number of properties are owned by the non-residents from Mumbai and other cities. Many of these and also other local population have moved towards Tourism, thus adding to the floating population especially on weekends and holidays. This shift towards a more lucrative occupation is reflected in the townscape and its scale leading to unplanned infrastructure and built development which is not sensitive to traditional architecture and is affecting the visual character of the town. Over a period of time the town may lose its original character totally. The yellow coloured building is located approx. 500 m southwest of Neral railway station. It is located in northern part of Neral old Bazaar Peth. On the east side it abuts the Bazaar Peth street running North - South through the town.
2.10	Other Significance	A(arc) - Fairly well preserved example of the traditional style of domestic architecture. A(cul) - A simple residential cum shop structure representing socio- cultural evolution and forms an integral part of the local culture
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(cul)
2.12	Recommended Grade	III

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

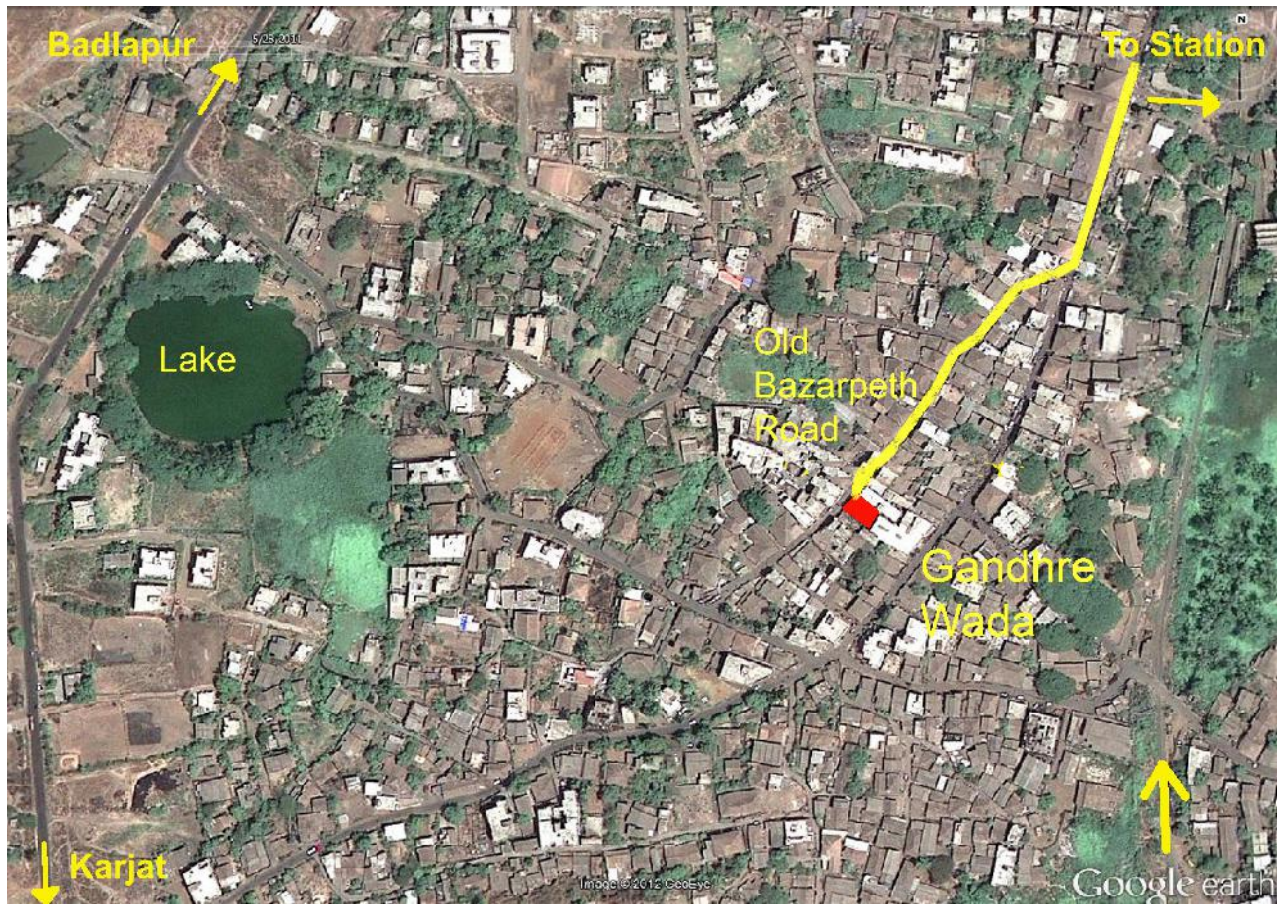
3.01	Height	About 7 m		
3.02	No. of Floors	Ground +1st storey Structure		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition

3.03	Structural System	Load bearing structural system and wooden framed first floor	The structure is stable but lacks maintenance.	Minor Repair
3.04	Plinth	Plinth is of dressed black basalt stone approx. 0.60 above the road level.	The stone masonry of the stone plinth is intact.	Minor Repair
3.05	Walls	External brick walls originally lime plastered and painted.	Lack of maintenance has deteriorated the walls.	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	Black basalt	None	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	Teak wood framed staircase	Lacks proper maintenance.	Minor Repair
3.08	Openings	Main east side with teak wood folding shutters and ventilators on the ground floor. Door openings at first floor opening out in the balcony on east side wall with teak wood double shutters with ventilators. The side walls have window openings with typical traditional detailing. They have a teak wood frame with iron rod grill and teak wood shutters.	All wooden doors and windows are in good condition but are painted with abominable shades of oil paint. Regular maintenance is lacking.	Minor Repair
3.09	Roof	The building has a gable roof made of teak wood frame and is covered with Mangalore tiles.	Roof is in stable condition but needs regular maintenance.	Minor Repair
3.10	Articulation	Decorative beam heads on the first floor beams projecting out on the street façade. Cast iron decorative brackets supporting the floor beams.	Lack of maintenance is destroying the articulation. They may get replaced during reconstruction of the building.	Good
3.11	Finishes	As mentioned above	Traditional finishes such as lime plaster, wooden polishing are totally replaced by cement plaster, oil paint. But these finishes are in need of regular and proper maintenance.	Minor Repair
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	Natural, artificial light	None	-
3.16	Ventilation	Natural, artificial light	None	-
3.17	Electricity	Provided by MSEB	None	-
3.18	Water Supply	Available (Zilla Parishad)	None	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Satisfactory	None	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Form: Unaltered original form Structure: Unaltered original structure, except new flooring which may have been done internally.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The building is fairly maintained.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Urbanisable Zone U-1
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The building is located on a major internal road of Neral town. Hence it can be affected during road widening. Redevelopment pressure will be high.
4.03	Additional Notes	Internal access was not permitted hence internal layout, status of the flooring, internal staircases could not be evaluated.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	None

	WebSites	None
	Persons	None



Google Location Map



001 Bazarpeth street View-1, Road leading to Neral Railway station



002 Bazarpeth street View-2, Road leading to Neral Railway station



003 Facade showcasing the wooden folding shutters, cast iron brackets and timber beams supporting the extended gallery and the cast iron railing fixed in set of wooden posts.



004 West Facade of Gandhre Wada

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 429-K-Neral-10-Sugwekar Wada

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	429-K-Neral-10-Sugwekar Wada
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Karjat
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Neral
	Identification	429 K Neral 10 Sugwekar Wada
1.03	Internal Reference Number	
1.04	CS No	Bazaar Peth
1.05	Street Name 1	Old Bazaar Peth Street
1.06	Street Name 2	Bramhan Ali
1.07	Area / Locality	Bramhan Ali
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Lokmanya Tilak Public Library
1.09	Pin Code	401101
1.10	Current Owner	Sugwekar Family
1.11	Type of Owner	Private
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Owner occupied
1.13	Current Use	Residential
1.14	Type of Use	-
1.15	Age	137 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	1000 Sq. M.
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	600 Sq. M.
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	III
1.20	Brief Detail	<p>Sugwekar Wada is an example of traditional regional architecture in Raigad district, influenced by urban elements of that era. It is a family house for Sugwekar family in Neral. The family originally belongs to a village called Sugwe on the northeast of Neral. The wada premises reflect self-reliant and self-sufficient agriculture based life style.</p> <p>The wada consists of its own set of residential enclaves divided into public, semi-private and private zones; granary, water body, ancestral memorial and protective compound wall. The plot of wada is rectangular and lay right next to main streets of Neral.</p> <p>The design / zoning of a wada is mainly influenced by the social and cultural factors. Structures in Sugwekar Wada premises are load bearing structures that consist of manglore tilted slopping roof, full height traditional wooden windows, wooden staircases built within walls, stone plinth, simple wooden trellis work, semi open varandah, L shaped foot-print, open front yard.</p>
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-03-25

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	<p>The wada was built in the late 19th century i.e. approximately around 1890.</p> <p>The granary was constructed in the early 20th century i.e. approximately around 1920. This building served as an administrative-cum-public space for the main house and the trade.</p> <p>In recent times, i.e. in 1970, north aisle of the wada was enclosed for safety reasons.</p>
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	1920, 1970
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	External walls and doors, windows and structural timber are painted with synthetic paint. Garage is constructed by using corrugated GI sheets and MS structural members.
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Sugwekar Wada
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Residential
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>Sugwekar Family is originally from a village called Sugwe on the northeast of Neral. This house was built as a town house for agricultural transactions in Neral Bazaar Peth. Slowly it evolved as a main family house for the family.</p> <p>The Wada architecture in Maharashtra is distinctive style for residential architecture & lifestyle of the upper class. The style is an amalgamation of architectural features from Mughal, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Persian mansions which evolved during Peshwa period (1740-1850) and was in practice till the late 19th century.</p> <p>Local materials, construction techniques & occupation based improvisations saw a distinct climate responsive domestic or residential architecture style unique to the bio-geographical regions of Maharashtra.</p> <p>A regional domestic style of wada architecture in Konkan region typically consists of a large main structure of one or two storey with group of rooms arranged around central living room called maajghar; front and rear lowered aisles known as padavi; adjacent set of rooms that included kitchen, storage, maternity room, devghar etc. the main structure used to surrounded by prominent entrance gate, cattle shed, servant's quarters, granary and a personal religious place such as tulsi vrundawan.</p> <p>Sugwekar Wada in Neral is one of such examples constructed later period of wada architecture. However, it is a provincial vernacular version of this style. Hence, it is one of the remaining prototypes in the region.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>The traditional residential enclaves such as Haveli, Wada are important socio-cultural units in Indian subcontinent. They reflect social fabric of the community. The Wada is a prototype of 18th century houses whose planning reflects domestic life, family structure and social life of the people of bygone era.</p> <p>The Sugwekar Wada along with its ancillary structures must have been one of such eminent residential units in Neral village. Being one of the oldest in Neral town, it must have been animated with various domestic and social activities in Bramhan Ali.</p> <p>Traditional festivals such as Chaitra gauri, Maghi Ganesh Chaturthi etc.- characteristic to Bramhan community - are still being celebrated with traditional gusto in Sugwekar Wada and other such households in Neral.</p> <p>It is an example of the 19th century houses whose planning reflects domestic life, family structure and social life of the people of that era. Traditional spaces such as Devghar, Ganapati chi jaga, household labor room are still maintained along with original furniture and ambiance.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>A regional domestic style of wada architecture in Konkan region typically consists of a large main structure of one or two storey with group of rooms arranged around central living room called maaj ghar; front and rear lowered aisles known as padavi; adjacent set of rooms that included kitchen, storage, maternity room, devghar etc. The main structure used to be surrounded by prominent entrance gate, cattle shed, servant's quarters, granary and a personal religious place such as tulsi vrundawan.</p> <p>Sugwekar Wada in Neral is one of such examples constructed during summit of wada architecture. However, it is a provincial vernacular version of this style. Hence, it is one of the remaining prototypes in the region. The building is a simple G+1 load bearing structure with a sloping roof, in traditional domestic style of architecture. The house consists of two bays, the front ground floor structure and the side structure of G+1 storey.</p>

2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location : 73°18'56.34" E, 19°01'23.43" N</p> <p>Neral is a town located approx 12 km to the north of Karjat at the foothills of Matheran.</p> <p>The terrain is primarily flat. Agricultural land surrounds the town on all sides except the west which is hilly and rises up gradually to the Matheran mountain range.</p> <p>Neral is also a major railroad junction on the Central railway route, with trains arriving from Mumbai and Pune. A narrow-gauge rail line (popularly known as "toy train") runs from Neral to Matheran. The town has grown more on the west of the railway tracks.</p> <p>Along with the traditional occupation of horticulture and farming, tourism has been a major occupation for several years due to its vicinity to the hill station of Matheran. A large number of properties are owned by the non-residents from Mumbai and other cities. Many of these and also other local residents have moved towards Tourism, thus adding to the floating population especially on weekends and holidays. This shift towards a more lucrative occupation is reflected in the townscape and its scale leading to unplanned infrastructure and development.</p> <p>Unfortunately this development is not sensitive to traditional architecture and is affecting the visual character of the town. The town may lose its original character over a period of time.</p> <p>The Wada is located in the town approximately 700 mt to the southwest of Neral railway station. The structure is situated on the street leading to Lokmanya Tilak public library. The library is on south-east of the Wada. On its west side the street leads to the Jijamata Bhosale talao (a water tank).</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>A(arc) -The Wada showcases Architectural elements depicting the regional traditional style.</p> <p>A(cul) - It is a fairly well preserved example of the traditional style of domestic buildings set in a residential neighbourhood and has retained its original character. The wooden framed load bearing buildings are being lost in the rapid modernisation / urbanisation process.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(cul)
2.12	Recommended Grade	III

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	The Main House: 5 m, Extension : 8 m, Granary: 6 m		
3.02	No. of Floors	The Main House: Ground Floor, An extension to main house: Ground + one, Granary: Ground + Mezzanine.		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	<p>The Wada is constructed as load bearing structure in high density brick masonry consisting of wooden posts at regular intervals.</p> <p>The granary building is also constructed as a load bearing structure with brick masonry consisting of wooden posts at regular intervals.</p>	<p>The main house of the wada shows signs of aging but is in a stable situation.</p> <p>The granary building is in a stable condition. However, building is gradually falling out of use now. This can be perceived as a threat since this will lead to lack of maintenance.</p>	Good
3.04	Plinth	<p>The plinth of the main building is in coursed dressed black basalt stone masonry approximately 0.6 m high with simple dressed stone steps.</p> <p>Plinth of granary building is also in coursed dressed black basalt stone masonry approximately 1.2 m high with simple dressed stone steps. Cast iron rings are fixed on upper edge of the plinth. Purpose of these rings was to tie-up horses and cattle. The granary have high plinth because, it was used as a loading-unloading platform for bullock carts.</p>	Plinths show signs of aging but are in stable situation.	Minor Repair

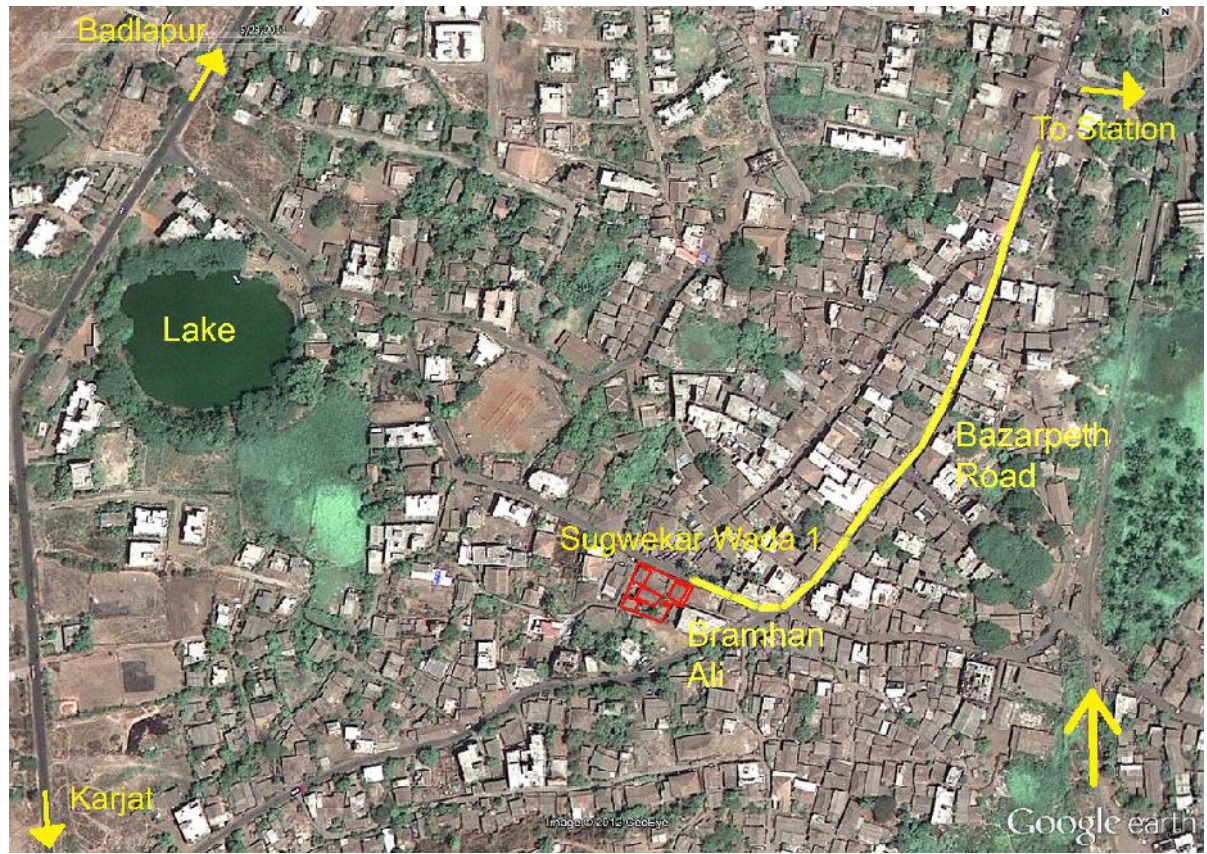
3.05	Walls	<p>The walls of the Wada are constructed in traditional high density bricks with 1 inch thick lime mortar. These are specifically sized bricks which were in use in 18th and 19th century. Walls of the Wada and annex building are internally and externally lime plastered and finished with paint. Walls have inbuilt niches, wooden hooks, cupboards.</p> <p>The square timber columns placed regular intervals in the brick wall are embedded in carved stone bases. These decorative stone bases are called as talkhada in vernacular language.</p>	Lime plaster of the walls is cracking and chipping off at few places. This needs to be redone either in white cement of plaster of paris since, local masons are no longer practicing traditional use of lime.	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	<p>The flooring of main house is finished with roughly dressed kadappa and kota stone tiles. In North aisle of the house traces of Minton tiles can be seen.</p> <p>Flooring of granary building is of rammed soil finished with cow dung slurry that needs regular maintenance.</p>	<p>Due to lack of regular maintenance, cow dung finished flooring of the granary building has developed cracks.</p> <p>The floor finish of the main house is in fairly good condition with some undulations at 2-3 places.</p>	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	<p>The main house has a meticulously built wooden staircase to access the attic. This staircase is located in-between two walls.</p> <p>The ground + one part of the main house have a wooden staircase leading to the first floor. It is located on external façade, on east wall of the structure. It has elegant wooden balusters and handrail.</p> <p>The granary building has fixed wooden ladder to access the mezzanine. This ladder also has a distinguished wooden door which is fixed in the flooring of mezzanine.</p>	<p>Teakwood stairs and ladders are in fairly good condition.</p> <p>Staircase of the ground + one part of the main house is painted with discordant shade of oil paint.</p>	Good

3.08	Openings	<p>Doors: For the main house, the ground + one part of the building and the granary; all doors are constructed in solid teak wood planks. These 3 ft wide hand carved double shuttered doors have traditional wooden locking system. It can be observed that details were executed meticulously. Each shutter has three 6 inches wide planks that are braced together with solid wood rails. For each shutter, three rails are placed at intervals of 15 inches from each other. Top rails, bottom rails, mid rails and stiles are all carved in the same manner and are of same size. The chamfered ledges, the rounded corners and the traditional fixings such as metal knockers, pegs, and bolts enhance the look of these rustic doors. Shutters are fixed to the solid wood frames flanked by wooden jambs. Jambs are embellished with vertical mouldings.</p> <p>The entrance door of the main house is a double shutter door with full height grill. This is a later addition to protect semi open front aisle i.e. padavi of the main house.</p> <p>Windows: Window sizes of the Wada vary but have similar design pattern. Window opening have wooden frame and with vertical wrought iron bars embedded in top and bottom posts of the frame.</p> <p>The full height windows on the first floor are one of the distinctive features of the G+1 part of the Wada. These windows are large and are 1.8m in height. The window has a wooden frame split in two parts by a transom at height of 3 ft from bottom post. Both the sections have individual double shutters. Window openings have wooden frame and wooden panelled double shutters. Opening inside with vertical wrought iron bars embedded in their wooden frames. Internally these window openings are closed with decorative M.S. grills and metal insect screens.</p>	<p>Doors: Teakwood doors are in good condition but are painted with abominable oil paint. Regular maintenance is lacking.</p> <p>Windows: Teakwood posts, frames and shutters of windows are subject to attack of pests and insects due to lack of maintenance.</p> <p>Wrought iron bars of the windows have rusted, hence, causing surface breakdown, cracking, and flaking of the metal.</p>	Good
3.09	Roof	<p>The main house in the Wada is covered with a square hip roof also known as a "pyramid roof". This Mangalore tiled roof is supported by wooden trusses. It is a high pitched roof. Rafters of this roof rest on load bearing walls of the house. Overhang of these rafters are received in a simple fascia board and vertical decorative wooden pegs hold the fascia board and rafters together. To maintain the proportion of fascia board and rafter heads, rafters are chamfered, flattened and are given decorative treatment at the ends. Fascia boards culminate at solid wood decorative drip moulds called as gattu in vernacular language. These drip moulds are fixed at four corners of the hip roof. Fascia board and circular drip mould are fixed to each other with wrought iron strip and bolts.</p> <p>The Granary is covered with rectangular hip roof. This Mangalore tiled roof is also supported by wooden trusses. It is a high pitched roof with two triangular sides and two trapezoidal sides. It has the same pattern of fascia board, rafter heads and drip mould as that of the roof of the main house.</p>	Roofs lack regular maintenance.	Minor Repair

3.10	Articulation	<p>The Wada premises has interesting articulation features such as: Decorative fascia board, drip moulds, Devalis (niches) for lamps, solid wood decorative jambs, wrought iron hardware for woodwork, carved beam heads, carved stone bases for wooden columns, one piece stone seating near well etc.</p> <p>The external wall face is decorated with continuous moulding in stucco with simple detailing influenced by colonial style of architecture</p>	Due to inadequate maintenance and also due to lack of use, these elegant features may vanish over the period.	Minor Repair
3.11	Finishes	<p>Walls: Lime plaster with paint Flooring: Rammed soil flooring finished with cow dung.</p> <p>Doors + Windows: Teak wood originally finished with French polish. Most of the doors and windows are pointed with oil paint now.</p> <p>Roof: Mangalore tiles</p>	Traditional finishes such as lime plaster and cow dung need regular maintenance.	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	<p>Traditional furniture such as wooden writing table and chairs, teak wood framed mirror, wooden swing with brass chains, intricately carved devara are preserved by the owners of the Wada.</p> <p>The walls have inbuilt cupboards for storage which are enclosed by teak wood panelled shutters.</p>	Original polish from wood work needs retouching.	Good
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	The Wada premises are enclosed by 18 inch thick composite masonry compound wall which consists of brick, stone and M.S. grill. This 8 ft high brick wall is constructed in stretcher bond by using lime mortar.	The wall is in need of maintenance.	Good
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Well: The circular well on rear side of the main house is constructed in dressed black basalt stone. The stone wall culminates in top most course laid with semi-circular stones. It has stone steps leading to the bottom. The wall of the well has a cut out one towards the main house and one towards servant's quarters. This cut out is for traditional water dragging system called as rahatt in vernacular language. The area near rahatt is paved with dressed stones.	None	Good
3.15	Lighting	Natural & Artificial	None	Good
3.16	Ventilation	Natural & Artificial	None	Good
3.17	Electricity	provided by MSEB	None	Good
3.18	Water Supply	Private Well	None	Good
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	The wada has traditional drainage system as well as updated system for toilets and bathrooms.	Traditional open outlets are blocked and new PVC pipes are installed for prevalent needs of occupants.	Minor Repair
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	G+1 part of the wada is provided with split airconditioning system.	The installation is done insensitively.	Minor Repair
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	<p>The original form of the building is maintained except a few additions and alterations.</p> <p>Some service spaces such as bathrooms / wash area have been added.</p> <p>The original structure remains unaltered externally but has undergone many internal addition and alterations to suit the user's needs.</p> <p>The open area in front of the structure has been partially covered with corrugated iron sheets.</p> <p>Ground floor openings are protected by using corrugated iron sheets as weather sheds. Split A.C. units have been installed haphazardly.</p>		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The structure is in active use as a residential unit hence it seems to be maintained regularly. However, additions and alterations to fulfill contemporary needs are sensitively carried out.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Urbanisable Zone U-1
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	<p>The wada is located at a junction of two major internal roads of Neral town. Hence, it can be affected during road widening. Redevelopment pressure will be high.</p> <p>During road maintenance projects, road level is being gradually increased every year. Gutters carrying storm water drainage are not widened. Hence wada premises which are at low level are facing problem of increased dampness in the flooring.</p>
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	None
	WebSites	None
	Persons	Mrs. Medha Sugwekar



Google Location Map



001 Street View-1



002 Street View-2, Ground + 1 part of the wada



003 North view of the granary



004 West view of the granary



005 Rear side of the wada



006 Remains of the plaque showing year of construction

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 429-K-Neral-11-Joglekar Wada

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	429-K-Neral-11-Joglekar Wada
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehshil	Karjat
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Neral
	Identification	429 K Neral 11 Joglekar Wada
1.03	Internal Reference Number	
1.04	CS No	158,162
1.05	Street Name 1	Bramhan Aali
1.06	Street Name 2	Street leading to Kusumeshwar Mandir
1.07	Area / Locality	Foothills of Matheran
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Lokmanya Tilak Public Library, Kusumeshwar Mandir and Pond
1.09	Pin Code	401101
1.10	Current Owner	Joglekar Family
1.11	Type of Owner	Private
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Owner occupied
1.13	Current Use	Residential, Wada
1.14	Type of Use	Residential
1.15	Age	Main Wada: 225 years, Annex Building: 115 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	1100 Sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	750 Sq m.
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	III
1.20	Brief Detail	<p>Joglekar Wada is an example of traditional regional architecture in Raigad district, influenced by urban elements of that era. It is a primordial family house for Joglekar clan in Neral. The wada premises reflect self-reliant and self-sufficient agriculture based life style.</p> <p>The wada consists of its own set of residential enclaves divided into public, semi-private and private zones; servant quarters, granary, water body, ancestral memorial and protective compound wall. The plot of wada is rectangular and lay right next to main streets of Neral.</p> <p>The design / zoning of a wada is mainly influenced by the social and cultural factors. Structures in Joglekar Wada premises are load bearing structures that consist of manglore tilted slopping roof, traditional wooden windows, wooden balcony, stone plinth and decorative moulding.</p>
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-03-25

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	<p>The plot of wada was undertaken for development in the late 18th century i.e. approximately around 1785.</p> <p>The granary and the compound wall were the first structures that were built to store and protect agricultural yields of the Joglekar family.</p> <p>Subsequently, the well, the main family house and servants' quarters were built to govern farming in fertile fields near Neral pond.</p> <p>As the trade increased, a separate annex building was constructed in the last decade of the 19th century. This building served as an administrative cum public space for the main house and the trade.</p> <p>In recent times, i.e. in 1990, the annex building is also converted in a residential dwelling. An extension to the building on rear side was constructed/accomplished to accommodate a kitchen and a bedroom for residential use.</p>
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	1800, 1890, 1990
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Additions and extensions were carried out to original structures and as per changing requisites, change in type of use of these structures can also be observed.
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Joglekar Wada
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Family house, storage and trading of agricultural yields.
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>The Wada architecture in Maharashtra is distinctive style for residential architecture & lifestyle of the upper class. The style is an amalgamation of architectural features from Mughal, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Persian mansions which evolved during Peshwa period (1740-1850) and was in practice till late 19th century.</p> <p>Local materials, construction techniques & occupation based improvisations saw a distinct climate responsive domestic or residential architecture style unique to the bio-geographical regions of Maharashtra. Joglekar Wda is among such examples which showcases blend of various influences blended with practical requisites.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>The traditional residential enclaves such as Haveli, Wada are important socio-cultural units in Indian subcontinent. They reflect social fabric of the community. The Wada is a prototype of 18th century houses whose planning reflects domestic life, family structure and social life of the people of bygone era.</p> <p>The Joglekar Wada along with its ancillary structures must have been one of such eminent residential units in Neral village. Being one of the oldest in Neral town, it must have been animated with various domestic and social activities in Bramhan Ali.</p> <p>Traditional festivals such as Chaitra gauri, Maghi Ganesh Chaturthi etc.- characteristic to Bramhan community - are still being celebrated with traditional gusto in Joglekar Wada and other such households in Neral.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>A regional domestic style of wada architecture in Konkan region typically consists of a large main structure of one or two storey with group of rooms arranged around central living room called maaighar; front and rear lowered aisles known as padavi; adjacent set of rooms that included kitchen, storage, maternity room, devghar etc. The main structure used to be surrounded by prominent entrance gate, cattle shed, servant's quarters, granary and a personal religious place such as tulsi vrundawan.</p> <p>Joglekar Wada in Neral is one of the such examples constructed during summit of wada architecture. However, it is a provincial vernacular version of this style. Hence, it is one of the remaining prototypes in the region.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location : 73°18'56.34" E, 19°01'23.43" N</p> <p>Neral is a town located approx 12 km to the north of Karjat at the foothills of Matheran.</p> <p>The terrain is primarily flat. Agricultural land surrounds the town on all sides except the west which is hilly and rises up gradually to the Matheran mountain range.</p> <p>Neral is also a major railroad junction on the Central railway route, with trains arriving from Mumbai and Pune. A narrow-gauge rail line (popularly known as "toy train") runs from Neral to Matheran. The town has grown more on the west of the railway tracks.</p> <p>Along with the traditional occupation of horticulture and farming, tourism has been a major occupation for several years due to its vicinity to the hill station of Matheran. A large number of properties are owned by the non-residents from Mumbai and other cities. Many of these and also other local residents have moved towards Tourism, thus adding to the floating population especially on weekends and holidays. This shift towards a more lucrative occupation is reflected in the townscape and its scale leading to unplanned infrastructure and development.</p> <p>Unfortunately this development is not sensitive to traditional architecture and is affecting the visual character of the town. The town may lose its original character over a period of time.</p> <p>The Wada is located in the town approximately 700 m to the southwest of Neral railway station. The structure is situated on the street leading to Lokmanya Tilak public library. The library is on south-east of the Wada. On its west side the street leads to the Jijamata Bhosale talao (a water tank).</p>

2.10	Other Significance	A(arc) -The Wada showcases Architectural elements depicting the regional traditional style. A(cul) - It is a fairly well preserved example of the traditional style of domestic buildings set in a residential neighbourhood and has retained its original character. The wooden framed load bearing buildings are being lost in the rapid modernisation / urbanisation process.
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(cul)
2.12	Recommended Grade	III

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Main house 7 m; Annex building 10m; Servant's Quar		
3.02	No. of Floors	Main house - Ground+ Attic; Annex building - Ground+one+attic; Servant's Quarters - Ground floor		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	<p>The Wada is constructed as load bearing structure in high density brick masonry consisting of wooden posts at regular intervals.</p> <p>The annex building is also constructed as a load bearing structure with brick masonry consisting of wooden posts at regular intervals.</p> <p>Servant's quarters are low rise structures constructed as a load bearing structure with exposed bricks.</p>	<p>The main house of the wada shows signs of aging but is in a stable situation.</p> <p>The annex building itself is in a stable condition but structural members of the extension are intervening with the structural members of original structures.</p> <p>Structural systems of both servant's quarters are in dilapidated condition and dangerous for people working in the vicinity.</p>	Minor Repair
3.04	Plinth	<p>The plinth of the main building is in coursed dressed black basalt stone masonry approximately 0.9 m high with simple dressed stone steps.</p> <p>Cast iron rings are fixed on upper edge of the plinth. Purpose of these rings was to tie-up horses and cattle.</p> <p>Plinth of annex building is also similar to that of the main building. It does not have cast iron rings fixed to the top edge.</p> <p>Two servant's quarters on rear side of the wada do not have prominent plinths and only show traces of single coursed stone bed at the base of walls.</p>	<p>The stone plinth, top moulding and cast iron rings are in intact condition. However, intact cast iron rings can invite robbery and hence vandalism to the structure as there is no proper security system for the wada premises.</p> <p>Plinths of servant's quarters are in major distress. They are covered by dense vegetation growth. Vegetation and ficus growth surrounding these plinths are harmful to walls of these two structures.</p>	Minor Repair
3.05	Walls	<p>The walls of the Wada are constructed in traditional high density bricks with lime mortar. These are specifically sized bricks which were in use 18th century. Walls of the Wada and annex building are internally and externally lime plastered and finished with distemper paint.</p> <p>The square timber columns placed at regular intervals in the brick wall are embedded in carved stone bases. These decorative stone bases are called as talkhada in vernacular language.</p>	<p>The joints between masonry wall and wooden posts are opened up at few places.</p> <p>Walls of servant's quarters are in feeble condition.</p>	Minor Repair

3.06	Floors	<p>The flooring of main house is finished of cow dung slurry that needs regular maintenance.</p> <p>Flooring of the ground+1 annex building is finished with roughly dressed kadappa and kota stone tiles supported by original wooden beams and joists. Laying of stone tiles was accomplished when the building was undertaken for residential use. Formerly, the flooring was of rammed soil supported by wooden joists and wooden planks.</p> <p>Servant's quarters were also done with rammed soil finished with cow dung slurry.</p>	<p>Due to lack of maintenance, cow dung finished flooring of the main house has developed cracks.</p> <p>The floor finish of the annex building is in fairly good condition. However, wooden ceiling of ground floor is sagging due weight of stone tile of first floor. The sagging have also developed undulations in first floor ceiling.</p> <p>Flooring of abandoned servant's quarters have damaged beyond repair. Cow dung finished flooring has completely chipped off exposing rammed soil and rubble packing of the plinth.</p>	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	<p>The main house has a meticulously built make-shift wooden ladder to access the attic.</p> <p>The annex building has fixed wooden ladder to access the first floor. This ladder also has a distinguished wooden door which is fixed in the flooring of first floor. The ceiling of first floor has a trapped door which opens in the attic. A small make-shift wooden ladder for this attic is stored in the adjacent room.</p> <p>Low rise ground floor structures of servant's quarters do not have stairs.</p>	<p>Malabar teakwood ladders are in fairly good condition but do not have regular maintenance.</p>	Minor Repair

3.08	Openings	<p>Doors: For the main house and the annex building, all doors are constructed in solid Malabar teak wood planks. These 3 ft wide hand carved double shuttered doors have traditional wooden locking system. It can be observed that details were executed meticulously. Each shutter has three 6 inches wide planks that are braced together with solid wood rails. For each shutter, three rails are placed at intervals of 15 inches from each other. Top rails, bottom rails, mid rails and stiles are all carved in the same manner and are of same size. The chamfered ledges, the rounded corners and the traditional fixings such as metal knockers, pegs, and bolts enhance the look of these rustic doors. Shutters are fixed to the solid wood frames flanked by wooden jambs. Jambs are embellished with vertical mouldings.</p> <p>The entrance door of the main house is a double shutter door with full height grill. This is a later addition to protect semi open front aisle i.e. padavi of the main house.</p> <p>Doors of servant's quarters are not in existence any more. Only wooden frames can be seen. The opening is 1m wide and 2.2 m high.</p> <p>Windows: Window sizes of the Wada vary but have similar design pattern. Window opening have wooden frame and with vertical wrought iron bars embedded in top and bottom posts of the frame. This regional style of traditional windows does not have shutters for windows of public and semi-public spaces of the house. Only windows of the private rooms are provided with wooden double shutters.</p> <p>The full height windows on the first floor are one of the distinctive features of the annex building. These windows are large and are 1.8m in height. The window has a wooden frame split in two parts by a transom at height of 1 m from bottom post. Both the sections have individual double shutters. Window openings have wooden frame and wooden panelled double shutters. Opening inside with vertical wrought iron bars embedded in their wooden frames. Internally these window openings are closed with decorative M.S. grills and metal insect screens.</p> <p>Windows of servant's quarters are also of the same pattern that of the main house and do not have any wooden shutters. Simple wooden posts are embedded in brick masonry and vertical wrought iron bars fixed in top and bottom posts.</p>	<p>Doors: Malabar teak wood doors are structurally in good condition but are painted with abominable oil paint. Regular maintenance is lacking.</p> <p>Since servants' quarters are not protected by doors, the inner space can be subject of vandalism and misuse.</p> <p>Windows: Teakwood posts, frames and shutters of windows are subject to attack of pests and insects.</p> <p>Wrought iron bars of the windows have rusted, hence, causing surface breakdown, cracking, and flaking of the metal.</p>	Major Repair
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3.09	Roof	<p>The main house in the Wada is covered with a square hip roof also known as a "pyramid roof". This Mangalore tiled roof is supported by wooden trusses. It is a high pitched roof. Rafters of this roof rest on load bearing walls of the house. Overhang of these rafters are received in a simple fascia board and vertical decorative wooden pegs hold the fascia board and rafters together. To maintain the proportion of fascia board and rafter heads, rafters are chamfered, flattened and are given decorative treatment at the ends. Fascia boards culminate at solid wood decorative drip moulds called as gattu in vernacular language. These drip moulds are fixed at four corners of the hip roof. Fascia board and circular drip mould are fixed to each other with wrought iron strip and bolts.</p> <p>The annex building is covered with rectangular hip roof. This Mangalore tiled roof is also supported by wooden trusses. It is a low pitched roof with two triangular sides and two trapezoidal sides. It has the same pattern of fascia board, rafter heads and drip mould as that of the roof of the main house.</p> <p>Two servant's quarters also have low pitched rectangular hip roof. These roofs have a simple wooden plank as its fascia board and do not have decorative drip moulds.</p>	<p>Roof of the main house is in stable condition but has not been cleaned and repaired many years. Hence, moss and lichen growth can be observed on lower ends of ridges. At Northeast corner of the house, broken tiles have been replaced with corrugated galvanised iron sheet.</p> <p>Many of the decorative wooden pegs are missing and the joint between fascia and rafter is weakened.</p> <p>Also, wrought iron strip and bolts at the joint of fascia board and drip mould are rusted and are displaced from its original position. This is causing shear in the joint.</p> <p>Roof of the annex building also lacks regular maintenance.</p> <p>Roofs of servants' quarters are in distress and are sagging at multiple points.</p>	Major Repair
3.10	Articulation	<p>The Wada premises has interesting articulation features such as: Decorative fascia board, drip moulds, Devalis (niches) for lamps, solid wood decorative jambs, wrought iron hardware for woodwork, carved beam heads (for annex building), carved stone bases for wooden columns, one piece stone seating near well etc.</p> <p>The tulsi vrundawan on west side of the main house has decorative stucco work in lime.</p>	<p>Due to inadequate maintenance and also due to lack of use these elegant features may vanish over the period.</p>	Minor Repair
3.11	Finishes	<p>Walls: Lime plaster with paint</p> <p>Flooring: Rammed soil flooring finished with cow dung.</p> <p>Doors + Windows: Malabar teak wood originally finished with French polish. Most of the doors and windows are pointed with oil paint now.</p>	<p>Traditional finishes such as lime plaster and cow dung unkempt.</p> <p>Original polish from wood work is also in decrepit condition.</p> <p>Mangalore tiles are broken at few points and are in feeble condition in general.</p>	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	<p>Traditional furniture such as four post's solid wood bed, teak wood framed mirror, wooden swing with brass, intricately carved devara are preserved by the owners of the Wada.</p> <p>The walls have inbuilt cupboards for storage which are enclosed by teak wood panelled shutters.</p> <p>The public/guest room in the annex building is decorated with traditional lamps called Hundi. These delicate glass lamps were widely used during Peshwa period.</p>	<p>Original polish from wood work is in decrepit condition.</p>	Good
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	<p>The Wada premises are enclosed by exposed brick compound wall. This 2.5 m high brick wall is constructed in stretcher bond by using lime mortar. Infilled arches are constructed at regular intervals in the wall take contractions and expansions in free standing brick masonry and also to break the vertical joint formed in the masonry.</p>	<p>225 years old compound wall is buckling at a few places.</p> <p>Neighbouring properties have constructed structures along the outer edge of the wall. This is causing distress in the feeble masonry.</p> <p>Heavy growth of dry moss can be observed on the wall surface.</p>	Minor Repair

3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	<p>Tulsi Vrundawan: This sacrosanct structure is also an ancestral memorial for Joglekar family. It has dressed black basalt stone base and brick drum which contains sacred plant. The brick work is plastered with lime.</p> <p>Well: The circular well on rear side of the main house and in front of the servants' quarters in constructed in dressed black basalt stone. The stone wall culminates in top most course laid with semi-circular stones. It has stone steps leading to the bottom. The wall of the well has two cut outs one towards the main house and one towards servant's quarters. These cut outs are for traditional water dragging system called as rahatt in vernacular language. The area near rahatt of the main house has a stone paved platform and a stone seating carved from single piece.</p>	<p>Tulsi Vrundawan and the circular stone well are in derelict state.</p> <p>Tulsi Vrundawan is destroyed. Dry moss has grown on lime plastered surface of the vrundawan.</p> <p>External and internal side of the wall of the well is being engulfed by vegetation growth. The roots are causing dislodging of stones in exquisite masonry.</p>	Major Repair
3.15	Lighting	Natural & Artificial	None	Good
3.16	Ventilation	Natural & Artificial	The original openings are either blocked or not used regularly to protect antique furniture from dust and insects.	Minor Repair
3.17	Electricity	Provided by MSEB	None	Good
3.18	Water Supply	Local government and well in the premises	Supply lines are in need of regular maintenance.	Minor Repair
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Water outlet in brick wall in North wall of the main house above plinth level.	Traditional open outlets are blocked and new PVC pipes are installed for prevalent needs of occupants.	Minor Repair
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	<p>The original form of the wada premises is maintained except an extension to the annex building.</p> <p>The original footprint of the main house remains unaltered externally but semi open areas have been enclosed to ensure the security.</p> <p>The annex building has undergone many internal addition and alterations to suit the user's needs.</p>		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The front side of the premises is in active use as a residential unit. Hence, day to day maintenance is being taken care of. However, rear side is desuetude due to lack of funds and property disputes within the family.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Urbanisable Zone U-1
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	<p>The building is located on a major internal road of Neral town. Hence it can be affected during road widening.</p> <p>Redevelopment pressure will be high.</p> <p>The property is in family dispute, which is an obstacle in regular maintenance of the property.</p> <p>The property is fairly maintained till date due to genuine efforts at personal and family level. However, disputes and lack of funds to maintain this comprehensive property is becoming a tedious task for owners.</p>
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Shivaji and Facets of Maratha Culture - Architecture and Painting , Temple Architecture, edited by Saryu Doshi; Vol. 34 Issue no. 2; published by Marg
	WebSites	None
	Persons	The information was provided by occupants of the Wada from Joglekar Family.



Google Location Map



001 Street View of the wada



001 Entrance gate of the wada



002 Front elevation of the annex building



003 North elevation the main house



004 Main house



005 Servant's quarters with stone well in the front

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for K-03-Bhor Ascend

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	K-03-Bhor Ascend
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehshil	Karjat
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Palasdari
	Identification	K 03 Bhor Ascend
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Ka-NA-NA-NA-K_03_Bhor_Ascend
1.04	CS No	10
1.05	Street Name 1	NA
1.06	Street Name 2	NA
1.07	Area / Locality	Between Karjat and Khandala along the central railway route, on the crest of the Sahyandri mountain ranges
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Palasdari station
1.09	Pin Code	410201
1.10	Current Owner	Central railway, Mumbai division
1.11	Type of Owner	Central Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Freehold
1.13	Current Use	Railway infrastructure
1.14	Type of Use	Utility
1.15	Age	148 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	IIB
1.20	Brief Detail	Bhor ghat is a mountain passage located between Karjat and Khandala along the Central Railway route. Situated on the crest of the Sahyandri mountain ranges, Bhor ghat is noted for its surroundings comprising scenic mountainscapes, forts, waterfalls, lakes and natural forest.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-06-26

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	The work commenced in January 1856 and ended in May 1863.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	NA
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	NA
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Bhor Ghat ascend
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Railway infrastructure.

2.06	Historical Significance	<p>However improbable and inaccessible it may seem, the Sahyadri ranges are strategically intercepted by number of ghats and khinds offering a mode of transport and connectivity between the low lying plains of Konkan and the elevated 'Desh' on the eastern slopes of the Deccan plateau. Not only these passes and ghats served as a mean of transport for masses, but it also was the only available mode of trade routes then. The significance of Nane Ghat and Bhore Ghat can never be overestimated and the significant role it played in the erstwhile eras. The Bhore ghat was historically significant as It was the ancient trade route connecting the ports at Chaul, Revdanda, Panvel, etc. on the Konkan coast and the hinterland on the Deccan plateau.</p> <p>On 16 April 1853 G.I.P. Railway's first train ever to run on the Indian soil rolled out of Victoria Terminus in Bombay (now Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus) to reach Thane. It marked the dawn of the Railway Age in Asia. The railway line was extended from Thane to Kalyan after about a year. From Kalyan, the railway line branched into two directions, viz. the north eastern line leading towards Igatpuri and Bhusaval and the south eastern line towards Pune and Solapur. It took 7 to 9 years to construct the lines through the two ghat sections (Bhore and Thal).</p> <p>The construction of the railway tracks along the Bhore ascend was considered a landmark construction of the 19th century in architectural and engineering history of India and Asia.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>The construction of Bhore ghat has the socio-economic importance as it created an alternative mode of travel to pass the Bhore ghat.</p> <p>The ascend starts immediately after the Palasdari station and only a part of the Bhore Ghat ascend falls under the MMR region. But given the significant historical and social value of the Bhore Ghat in the transport and communication sector, it is important to list it.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>The Bhore ascend railway route was a path breaking architectural and engineering accomplishment. This railway line along the Bhore ghat has 25 tunnels, eight viaducts and steepest grades. The passage was selected over the Malshej route for its easier access to lay the lines after a four-year survey by the British (photo no.001, 002, 004, 005, 012, 014).</p> <p>The main Bombay to Karjat line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway (GIPR), India's first railway today called Central Railway was ready by 12 May, 1856 and the Khandala to Pune line was ready by 14 June, 1858. There was a gap between Karjat and Khandala as construction due to mountainous region took time. The Karjat-Khandala section, also called the Bhore Ghat incline, was finally opened in May 1863.</p> <p>The railway line was carried up the mountains, zigzagging the way up, progressing ahead with the help of tunnels wherever possible. At one point, the zigzag was so sharp that the circuitous turn was impossible. This led to the engineering idea of reversing station where the trains had to stop and reverse their direction on a levelled terrace. This was the basic idea of a reversing station, parts of which still remain. Regular use of this reversing station was eliminated in 1930s after building tunnels 25 and 26 in 1928. There is a plaque stating so inside the tunnel 26. (photo no.013) The complete reversing station or a switch-back for trains was brought down in 2002-03 to facilitate the construction of the Mumbai - Pune Expressway (photo no.003, 006, 007).</p> <p>Widening of the route and re-spacing of the double lines (from 3.65 m to 4.72 m) on the Bhore and Thal ghat sections was completed in 1951.</p> <p>The stretch of approx. 25 km of the Bhore ghat ascend was taken up by two contractors. For the construction of this difficult and extensive project, more than 45,000 labourers had to be employed,</p> <p>Following was the Bhore Ghat original status in 1856 Total length of incline-25 Km Total rise- about 500 m No of tunnels- 25 No of viaducts-8 Work commenced in 1856 and it was opened in 1863 Total cost as per official records - Rs. 10,5,00,267/-</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Bhore ghat is a mountain passage located between Karjat and Khandala along the Central Railway route. Situated on the crest of the Sahyandri mountain ranges, Bhore ghat is noted for its surroundings comprising scenic mountainscapes, forts, waterfalls, lakes and natural forest.</p> <p>Bhore ghat was an important trade route in the past and was one of the three main ghats developed by the Satavahanas to move the goods from merchant ships from overseas to their capital Paithan. The ports of Karanja and Rajapuri were connected to the ghat. Later the British laid a railway line from Mumbai to Pune through Bhore Ghat, making it a major rail route consisting of many tunnels and bridges.</p>

2.10	Other Significance	<p>A (arc) - The Ascend comprises of many bridges, tunnels, viaducts designed in the colonial style.</p> <p>A (his) - A landmark construction of the 19th century in architectural and engineering.</p> <p>C (seh) - The construction of Bhore ghat has the socio-economic importance as it created an alternative mode of travel to pass the Bhore ghat.</p> <p>H (tech) - It was a path breaking architectural and engineering accomplishment</p> <p>The Bhore Ghat ascend symbolises the innovative use of primitive technology in the 19th century for a large infrastructure project. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway (GIPR) as it was called then deserves commendation for building the railway line by breaking the barrier of the Sayhadri mountains and connecting Mumbai with cities beyond the Sayhadri and thus opening up a faster and economic mode of mass communication.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(his),C(she),H(tec)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IIB

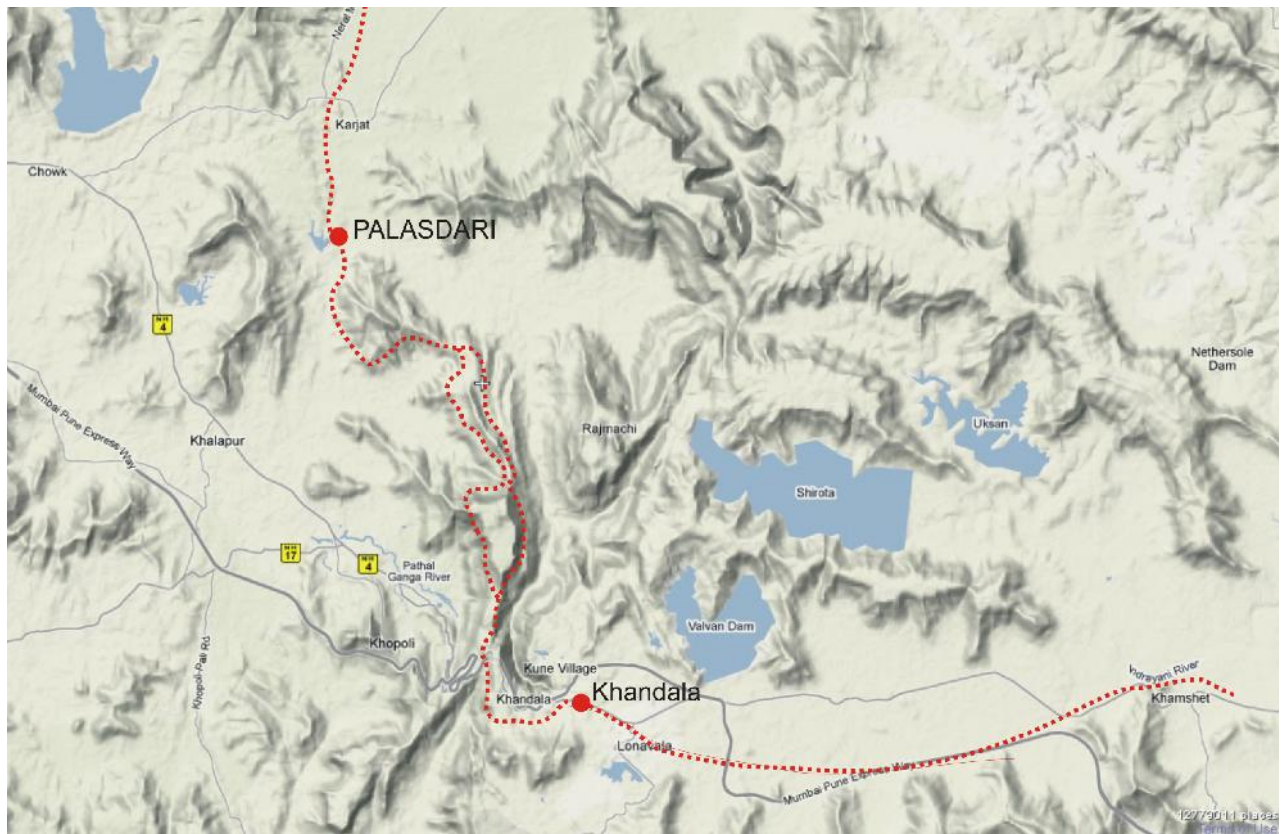
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	NA		
3.02	No. of Floors	NA		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	All the bridges, viaducts, tunnels, embankment walls etc are constructed in coursed, dressed black basalt stone masonry.	No major damage has been made to these constructions. But the stone masonry has weathered has aged with over the years..	Good
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	Good
3.05	Walls	Coursed dressed black basalt stone masonry with pointing for viaducts / bridges and stone pitching for embankments.	The construction has aged over the period but is well maintained.	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	Ruin
3.10	Articulation	The construction itself is very precise and meticulous. The evenly dressed stones, properly arranged stone courses, the perfect stone arch construction at the tunnel openings and similar such construction details give a overall articulate character to these civil engineering marvels of the colonial times.	The construction has aged over the years.	Good
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	None	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Ventilation shafts in tunnels	None	-
3.17	Electricity	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Provision of storm water drains	None	-

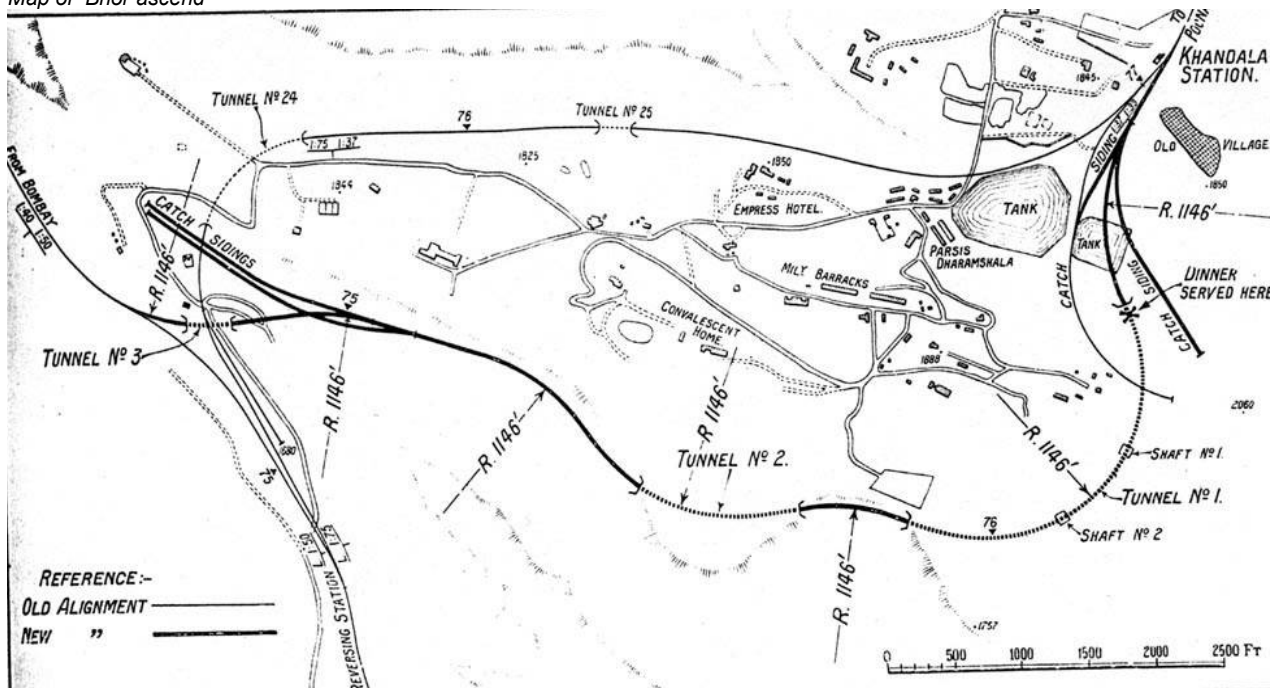
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Form: Unaltered Structure: Unaltered		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	Overall the construction is in good state.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

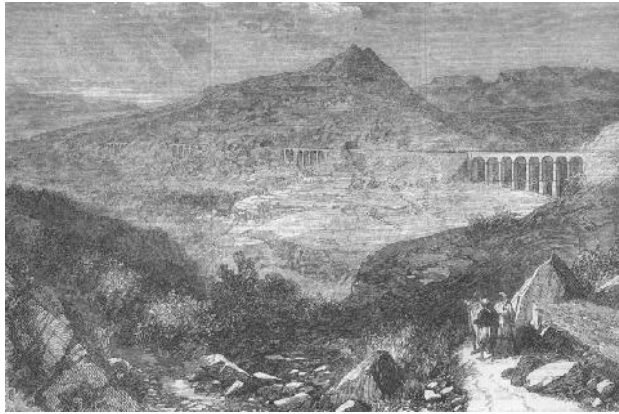
4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Forest Zone- F		
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	Some of the landmarks may be lost during the process of modernisation of the railway track, provision of additional tracks /roads etc. The reversing station has already been demolished.		
4.03	Additional Notes	<p>Kalyan to Bhore Ghat stretch was divided into 7 contracts.</p> <p>The stretch of 25 km up the Bhore Ghat was contract number 8.</p> <p>Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-general took forward the railways plan ahead.</p> <p>GT Clarke: Civil engineer came to India and prepared plans for laying the railway tracks.</p> <p>James J Berkerly was the Chief Resident Engineer of the GIP Company in India, who built the line.</p> <p>Jamshetjee Jeejeebhoy and Jagannath Sunkersett were among the board of directors of the railway committee.</p> <p>Tribals formed a major force for the Bhore Ghat Project including Mahars, Minas, Mhangs, Maugs, Kaikarees and Ramoshis. GIPR chief engineer James Berkley referred to 32 different classes of artisans and labourers at work on the Bhore Ghat incline in 1860 of whom 10,822 were drillers (miners) and 2,659 were masons. The list also includes 32 buttiwalas to load and fire blasts, storekeepers, timekeepers, interpreters, filemen, platelayers, trumpeters for mustering workpeople, thatchers and harness makers.</p>		
4.04	References			
	Books/Documents	None		
	WebSites	None		
	Persons	None		



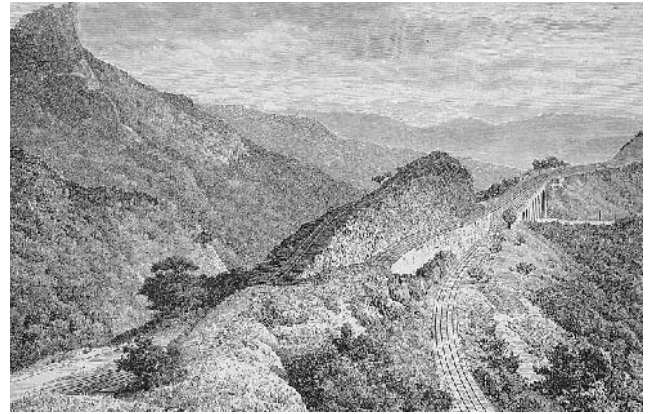
Map of Bhor ascend



001 Map showing old and new alignments and tunnels



002 An archival photo of tunnels and viaducts from the reversing station



003 Old reversing station



004 Jambrung viaduct



005 Construction photo of a viaduct on the Bhore ghat



006 Reversing station at Monkey hill



007 Reversing station near Monkey hill cabin



008 Bhor ghat re-alignment under construction. View from top of tunnel 2 towards tunnel 1



009 Bhor ghat re-alignment under construction. Tunnel no.2



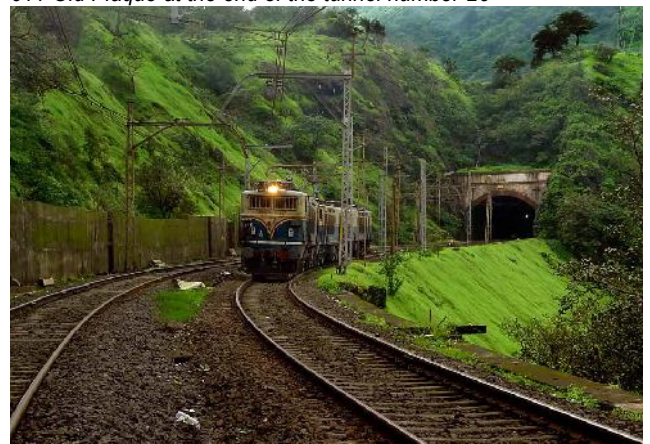
010 Single-line tunnel near Khandala



011 Old Plaque at the end of the tunnel number 26



012 Close-up of the stone viaduct leading to the tunnel



013 Lonavala end of the tunnel

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 435-KP-Bhilavale-01-Bhilavale Lake and Dam

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	435-KP-Bhilavale-01-Bhilavale Lake and Dam
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehshil	Khalapur
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Bhilavale
	Identification	435 KP Bhilavale 01 Bhilavale Lake and Dam
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Kh-Bh-435_KP_Bhilavale_01_Bhilavale_lake_and_Dam
1.04	CS No	NA
1.05	Street Name 1	Directly accessible from NH4 via Bhilavale village
1.06	Street Name 2	None
1.07	Area / Locality	North of Bhilavale gaathan
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	410202
1.10	Current Owner	State Government
1.11	Type of Owner	State Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Owner occupied
1.13	Current Use	Irrigation, Water supply for domestic uses, recreation
1.14	Type of Use	Mixed
1.15	Age	38 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	2000000 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	IE
1.20	Brief Detail	This is an earthen dam with random rubble black basalt stone pitching. The length of the dam is around 400 m and is oriented on the east - west axis. The lake is relatively new and is evolving into wetland ecosystem. It has natural backdrop of the picturesque hills with terrestrial biodiversity.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-03-26

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	The dam was built in 1974.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Bhilavale Lake and Dam
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Water basin of local stream

2.06	Historical Significance	<p>The Bhilavale lake and dam region has been an important catchment area for the Raigad district supporting its agriculture.</p> <p>Recognizing its importance, the dam was constructed and the backwaters (lake) formed. Thus the creation of the dam is an important footprint in the environmental & social history of the surrounding region and as such needs to be recorded.</p> <p>It has also helped in improving the local biodiversity of the region and overall greening of the surroundings.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>The Bhilavale dam constructed for irrigation purpose has improved the agriculture within the region indirectly influencing its social and cultural fabric.</p> <p>The surrounding region has numerous farm-houses / second homes belonging to various communities from outside the region adding to the heterogeneity of the local population.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>It is an earthen dam with random rubble black basalt stone pitching. The length of the dam is 485 m and is oriented on the east - west axis. It is 20 m high above the foundation.</p> <p>The lake covers an area of approximately 2 sq km and has a catchment area of approximately 9 sq km.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location: 73°16'39.79" E, 18°54'08.55" N</p> <p>Bhilavale is a village located centrally in the Khalapur MMR. It is to the south of the Chhota Morbe dam. It lies on NH4, 7 km from the Khalapur junction. The terrain is a mix of flat and gently undulated land with good natural / horticultural vegetation. The traditional occupation of its residents is agriculture, cattle grazing and horticulture. A calm unhurried lifestyle remains a marked character of this picturesque village which attracts many.</p> <p>This region's proximity to the developing cities like Mumbai, Panvel, Karjat, Khopoli has started changing its demographic and built character. Already a large number of properties are bought by non-residents from Mumbai and other cities that develop their properties into horticultural gardens, motels or resorts, film studios, etc. Additionally various developers are initiating private residential complexes in the region. A few medium to large scale industries have emerged in the surrounding region.</p> <p>All these factors have provided the local population with an alternative more lucrative means of livelihood. The region is on the threshold of urbanization, changing its demographic, natural and built character. This shift has affected the natural landscape and its scale due to unplanned infrastructure and built development which is not sensitive to traditional architecture. This is rapidly changing the natural character of the region and subsequently affecting the surrounding region's natural and built character.</p> <p>The Bhilavale dam is located 1.3 km to the north of Bhilavale gaathan. The original natural source of the lake was a seasonal northeastern tributary of the Dhavari river.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>I (sce) - The region is evolving into an important wetland ecosystem and is an integral part of the Matheran hill precinct. The large wetland helps water conservation and ground water recharging for the surrounding region.</p> <p>Moreover, the lake has added to the rich biodiversity & scenic beauty of the region. It is slowly becoming popular tourist attraction and recreational space.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	I(sce)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IE

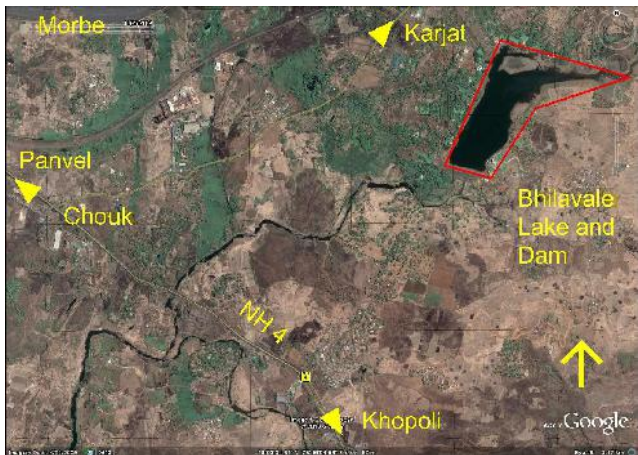
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	NA		
3.02	No. of Floors	NA		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Gravity Dam built in form of load bearing stone masonry embankment walls.	The construction is intact	Good
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	This is a masonry dam in coursed dressed black basalt stone with pointing and has shoulders of earthen dam with stone pitching.	Natural weathering of the stone masonry.	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	Not applicable	Not applicable	Good
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	Stone masonry	Natural weathering of the stone masonry	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	None	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	None	Not applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	MSEB	None	-
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 dam is in a good state.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Green Zone G1		
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	<p>The region around the lake and also a part of its catchment area is an independent ecosystem with good natural vegetation. The area around the lake and the hill region is rapidly undergoing a process of transformation to urbanisation and change in lifestyle.</p> <p>The result is heavy deforestation; land encroachment, illegal quarrying etc. in spite of the region coming under the green zone.</p> <p>Pollution and uncontrolled tourism disturbing the natural environment.</p>		
4.03	Additional Notes	None		
4.04	References			
	Books/Documents	None		
	WebSites	None		
	Persons	None		



Google Location Map



001 View of the dam



002 View of Western bank of the lake with Matheran in the background



003 View of Eastern bank of the lake

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 439-KP-Chouk Manivali-03-Primary School

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	439-KP-Chouk Manivali-03-Primary School
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Khalapur
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Chouk
	Identification	439 KP Chouk Manivali 03 Primary School
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Kh-Ch-439_KP_Chowk_Manivali_03_Primary_School
1.04	CS No	Gaothan
1.05	Street Name 1	Main village street
1.06	Street Name 2	None
1.07	Area / Locality	Chouk gaothan
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Chouk Police station
1.09	Pin Code	410202
1.10	Current Owner	Zilla Parishad
1.11	Type of Owner	State Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Owner occupied
1.13	Current Use	Primary School
1.14	Type of Use	Institutional
1.15	Age	155 Years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 2000 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 160 sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	III
1.20	Brief Detail	<p>The building is a simple rectangular ground floor structure, with linearly arranged classrooms sharing a common veranda.</p> <p>The school is an example of structures constructed to be used as educational institutions in the rural areas of Raigad.</p>
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-03-26

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	The primary school was built in 1856.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	20th century
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Extension has been carried out to the western face of the building. The verandah is partly enclosed with brick wall. The ramp has been added to aid physically challenged..

2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Chouk Manivali Zilla Parishad Primary School
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Primary School
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>The 'Woods Despatch of 1854' defined the education policy for the Indian subcontinent. As defined in the despatch, It rejected the 'filtration theory' and laid stress on mass education, female education and improvement of vernaculars, favoured secularism in Education.</p> <p>As a follow up on this policy a number of primary schools were established in the region.</p> <p>The school at Chowk was established in 1868 was part of this education policy.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	The building is aa example of structures constructed to be used as educational institutions in the rural areas of Raigad. These structures have been maintained well till date in their original character and are still in use as educational centres. Hence they need to be preserved for their socio-cultural importance.
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>The building is a simple rectangular ground floor structure which adheres to the traditional regional domestic architecture. The plan is simple, functional and the design merges with the surrounding landscape and architecture. (photo no. 001, 002, 003 and 009).</p> <p>It admeasures approximately 8 m x 20 m with the verandah placed on its West side. The longer dimension is along the north - south axis and runs parallel to the road.</p> <p>A series of classrooms are arranged linearly and connected externally by a continuous verandah overlooking an open ground used for recreational activities of the school. (Photo no.009).</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location: 73°14'30.98" E, 18°53'58.34" N</p> <p>Chowk village is located on the western outskirts of Khalapur taluka within MMR. It is on the main Mumbai Pune NH 4, approximately 10 km from Khalapur town.</p> <p>Although the terrain is primarily flat, the village is located on the southern low foothills / end of the Matheran hill range. It is also located 1 km from the south-eastern tip of the Morbe dam. The village is fairly large (almost semi-urban) with dense settlements along the central east - west road which acts as the village spine running parallel to the NH4. Agricultural land surrounds the village on all sides.</p> <p>Paddy cultivation and horticulture are the traditional occupation of this village. Now many large and small scale industries are operational in the surrounding areas which provide an alternate means of livelihood to local people. The village population has increased exponentially which has lead to redevelopment of residences at a scale which is not appropriate to traditional architecture and has altered the visual character of the village. Chowk is in the vicinity to M.I.D.C. Due to its central location many external property developers are carrying out major developments such as the N.D. studio etc. This has added to its migrant population and has increased the real estate value in the region thus making it a semi-urban residential region.</p> <p>The school is centrally located in the gaathan along the main east - west village road. It is also opposite the Chowk police station. The school is located in a dense semi-urban neighborhood which is a mix of residential and commercial G or G+2 structures.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	C (seh) - The oldest schools in the region (almost 140 years old) and forms a vital part of the foundation of formal education in this rural region.
2.11	Value Classification	C(she)
2.12	Recommended Grade	III

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	approximately 6 m till ridge level		
3.02	No. of Floors	single storey structure		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	The school is constructed as load bearing structure in coursed, roughly dressed black basalt stone ashlar masonry.	The stone masonry of the school is intact but has been painted with multiple layers of incongruent distemper paint.	Good
3.04	Plinth	The building plinth is 0.60 m high and is in roughly dressed black basalt stone (Photo no. 002 and 003).	The stone masonry of the stone plinth is intact but has been painted with incongruent distemper paint.	Minor Repair

3.05	Walls	Walls are in coursed roughly dressed black basalt stone (Photo no.002,003 and 005). The external face of the original structure is exposed (The later extension has plastered walls). Whereas internal finish is lime plaster which is painted. The class room walls are painted externally on the veranda side. (Photo no.001,002,004,006 and 007)	Externally wall surfaces are painted with abominable shades of paint which hide original stone finishes.	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	The verandah and the classrooms are finished in Shahabad tiles (Photo no. 004 and 007)	Flooring of the school is overall in good condition. But due to lack of maintenance, flooring has cracked and chipped off at several places.	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	None	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	The arched door openings with semi circular stone arched lintels have teakwood panelled shutters (Photo no. 009 and 011). The arched window openings with semi circular stone arched lintels have shutters made up of wooden planks braced by teakwood frame. Wrought iron bars are embedded within the frame of the windows and ventilators for security. Clerestory ventilator openings above the verandah roof and on the eastern wall also have wooden frames with iron bars embedded in their wooden frames and wooden plank shutters opening inwards. (Photo no.002,005 and 006)	All wooden doors and windows of the school are in good condition but are painted with abominable shades of oil paint. Regular maintenance is lacking.	Minor Repair
3.09	Roof	The building has a gable sloping roof made up of teakwood King Post trusses and wooden frame work covered with Mangalore tiles. The verandah has a separate lean to Mangalore tiled sloping roof (Photo no.001, 002 and 003). A simple wooden fascia runs along the periphery of the main roof and verandah overhang.	Roof of the school is in stable condition but is in need of regular maintenance. The fascia board is painted with abominable shade of oil paint which looks incongruent with traditional Mangalore tiled roof.	Minor Repair
3.10	Articulation	None	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Walls - Roughly dressed black basalt stone with pointing. Internal Plaster - Lime plaster, covered with paint. Floor - Shahabad stone tiles Doors, windows and ventilators - Painted teakwood frame and panelled	Traditional finishes such as lime plaster, wooden polishing are totally replaced by cement plaster, oil paint. But these finishes also are in need of regular and proper maintenance.	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	Nothing of significance.	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	None	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	The school plot has few trees.	None	-
3.15	Lighting	Natural and artificial	None	-
3.16	Ventilation	Natural and mechanical	None	-
3.17	Electricity	Provided by MSEB	None	-
3.18	Water Supply	Available (Zilla Parishad and surrounding drinking water wells)	None	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Provided	None	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	Not applicable	-

3.21	Incongruent Transformation	<p>Form: The original school building is unchanged. Extension has been carried out to the western face of the main building.</p> <p>Structure: Unaltered original structure. The verandah is now enclosed with a low brick wall. Ramps have been added to aid the physically challenged. (photo no. 001).</p> <p>Articulation & Finishes: Unaltered</p>
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The school is in a good state but can be enhanced more.
3.23	Overall Condition	Good

RELEVANT DETAILS

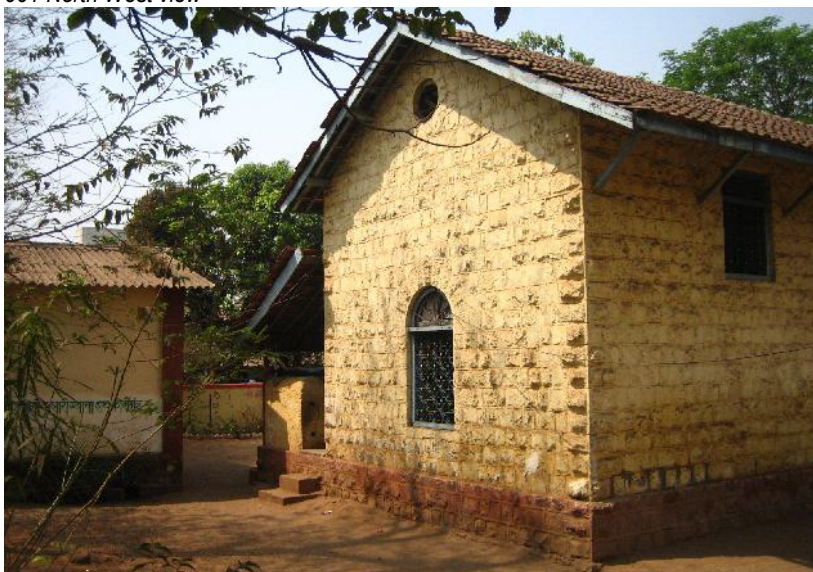
4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Urbanisable Zone U-1
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	As the structure is in the gaathan, redevelopment pressure will be high
4.03	Additional Notes	Primary schools at many villages came up between 1856-1860. In 1861, nine more schools opened at Alibag, Mahad, Mangaon, Pen and Roha.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	None
	WebSites	Kolaba District Gazetteer- http://www.maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/KOLABA/places_Chauk.html
	Persons	Sunil Mhatre and Yashwant Sabkal from school staff were interviewed.



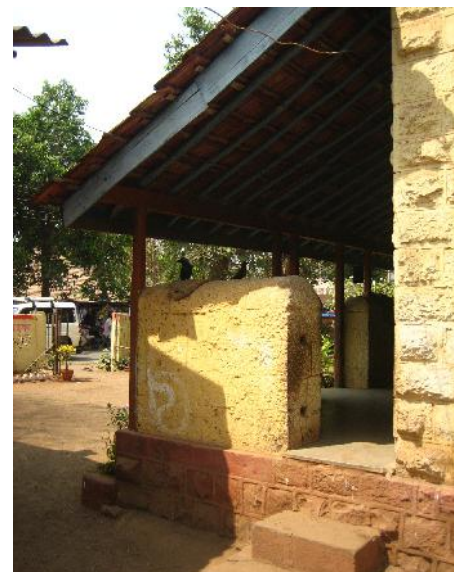
Google Location Map



001 North West view



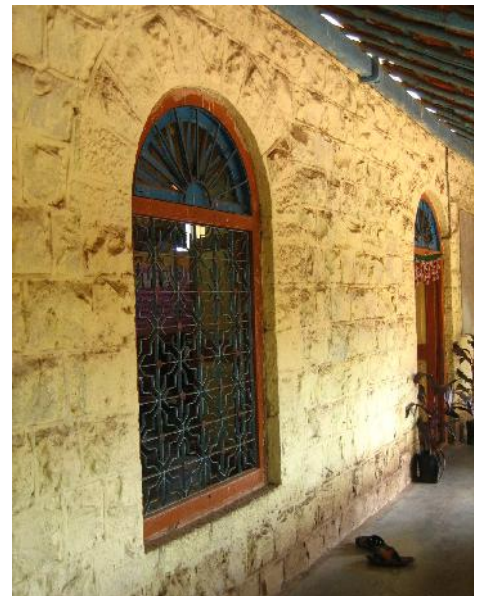
002 South East view



003 South view of the verandah



004 Internal view of the verandah



005 Window in the entrance verandah



006 Ventilator window in the classroom



007 View of the classroom

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 447-KP-Kalote Mokashi-01-Kalote Lake and Dam

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	447-KP-Kalote Mokashi-01-Kalote Lake and Dam
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehshil	Khalapur
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Kalote
	Identification	447 KP Kalote Mokashi 01 Kalote Lake and Dam
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Kh-Ka-447_KP_Kalote_Mokashi_01_Kalote_lake_and_Dam
1.04	CS No	NA
1.05	Street Name 1	Directly accessible from NH4 via Kalote village
1.06	Street Name 2	None
1.07	Area / Locality	Kalote gaothan
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	410202
1.10	Current Owner	State Government
1.11	Type of Owner	State Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Owner occupied
1.13	Current Use	Irrigation, Water supply for domestic uses, recreation
1.14	Type of Use	Mixed
1.15	Age	Approximately 36 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	3000000 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	IE
1.20	Brief Detail	This is an earthen dam with random rubble black basalt stone pitching. The length of the dam is around 600 m and is oriented on the nNorth - south axis. The lake is relatively new and is evolving into wetland ecosystem.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-03-26

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	The dam was built in 1976.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Kalote Makoshi Lake and Dam

2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Water basin of local stream
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>The Kalote Makoshi region has been an important catchment area for the Raigad district supporting its agriculture.</p> <p>Recognizing its importance, the dam was constructed and the backwaters (lake) formed. Thus the creation of the dam is an important footprint in the environmental & social history of the surrounding region and as such needs to be recorded. It has also helped in improving the local biodiversity of the region and overall greening of the surroundings.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>The Kalote Makoshi dam constructed for irrigation purpose has certainly improved the agriculture within the region indirectly influencing its social and cultural fabric.</p> <p>The surrounding region has numerous farm-houses / second homes belonging to various communities from outside the region adding to the heterogeneity of the local population.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>This is an earthen dam with random rubble black basalt stone pitching. The length of the dam is around 630 m and is oriented on the north - south axis. It is 27.50 m high above the foundation.</p> <p>The lake covers an area of approximately 3 sq km and has a catchment area of approximately 12 sq km</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location: 73°16'54.52" E, 18°51'49.17" N</p> <p>Kalote is a village located centrally in the Khalapur MMR region. It is 5 km to the south of the Morbe dam. It lies on NH4, 4 km from the Khalapur junction. Kalote village is surrounded by a small crescent shaped hill range. The terrain is a mix of flat and gently undulated land with some natural / horticultural vegetation. The traditional occupation of its residents is agriculture, cattle grazing and horticulture. A calm unhurried lifestyle remains a marked character of this picturesque village which attracts many.</p> <p>This region's proximity to the developing cities like Mumbai, Panvel, Karjat and Khopoli has started changing its demographic and built character. Already a large number of properties are bought by non-residents from Mumbai and other cities who develop their properties into horticultural gardens, motels or resorts, film studios, etc. Additionally various developers are initiating private residential complexes in the region. A few medium to large scale industries are also emerging in the surrounding region.</p> <p>All of these factors have provided the local population with an alternative more lucrative means of livelihood. The region is on the threshold of urbanization, changing its demographic, natural and built character. This shift has affected the natural landscape and its scale due to unplanned infrastructure and built development which is not sensitive to traditional architecture. This is rapidly changing the built character of the region and subsequently affecting the surrounding regions natural character.</p> <p>Kalote dam is surrounded by the crescent shaped hill range, 1.3 Km to the northeast of Kalote gaathan. The original natural source of the lake was a seasonal eastern tributary of the Dhavari river.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>I (sce) - The region is evolving into an important wetland ecosystem and is an integral part of the Matheran hill precinct. The large wetland helps water conservation and ground water recharging for the surrounding region.</p> <p>Moreover, the lake has added to the rich biodiversity and scenic beauty of the region. It is slowly becoming popular tourist attraction and recreational space.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	I(sce)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IE

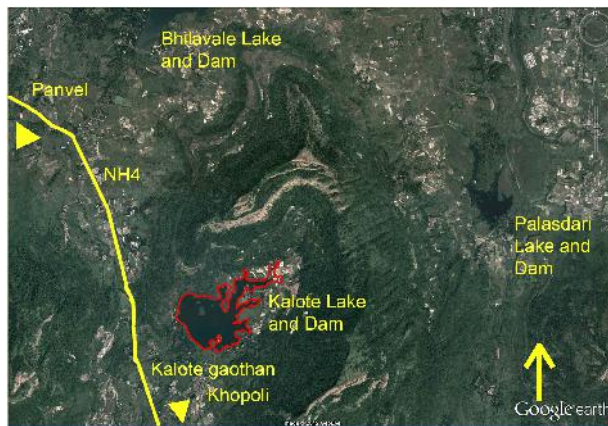
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	27.50 m		
3.02	No. of Floors	NA		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Gravity Dam built in form of load bearing stone masonry embankment walls.	The construction is intact	Good
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	This is a masonry dam in coursed dressed black basalt stone with pointing and has shoulders of earthen dam with stone pitching.	Natural weathering of the stone masonry.	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	Stone masonry	Natural weathering of the stone masonry	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	None	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	None	Not applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	MSEB	None	-
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 dam is maintained in a good state.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Green Zone G1		
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	<p>The crescent shaped hill which forms the eastern boundary of the lake and also a part of its catchment area is an independent ecosystem with good natural vegetation.</p> <p>The area around the lake and the hill region is rapidly undergoing a process of transformation to urbanisation and change in lifestyle. The result is heavy deforestation especially along the foothills; land encroachment, illegal quarrying etc. in spite of the region coming under the green zone. All of these factors have already affected the ecosystem of this isolated hill range and the lake.</p> <p>Pollution and uncontrolled tourism is disturbing the natural environment.</p>		
4.03	Additional Notes	None		
4.04	References			
	Books/Documents	None		
	WebSites	None		
	Persons	None		



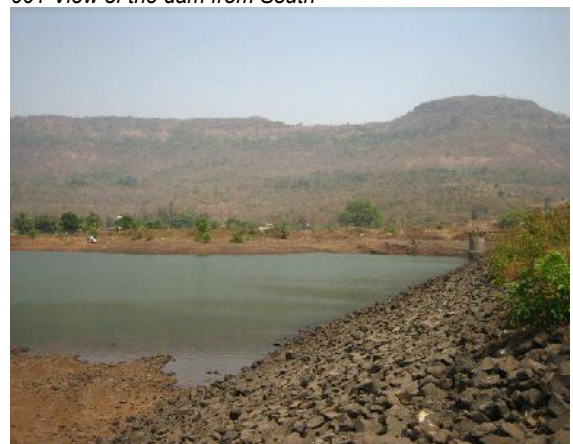
Google Location Map



001 View of the dam from South



002 View of the dam from North



003 View of the inner face of the dam



004 Panoramic View of Kalote lake and surrounding hill ranges

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 453-KP-Khalapur-01-Primary School

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	453-KP-Khalapur-01-Primary School
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Khalapur
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Khalapur
	Identification	453 KP Khalapur 01 Primary School
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Kh-Kh-453_KP_Khalapur_01_Primary_School
1.04	CS No	Gaothan
1.05	Street Name 1	From the town street on its west side
1.06	Street Name 2	None
1.07	Area / Locality	Khalapur
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	410202
1.10	Current Owner	Zilla Parishad
1.11	Type of Owner	State Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Community
1.13	Current Use	Primary School
1.14	Type of Use	Institutional
1.15	Age	155 years old
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 2,000 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 160 sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	III
1.20	Brief Detail	<p>The school is located within its own premises. The building is a simple rectangular ground floor structure, with linearly arranged classrooms sharing a common verandah.</p> <p>The school is an example of structures constructed to be used as educational institutions in the rural areas of Raigad as part of the education policy implemented by the British in the mid-19th century.</p>
1.21	Date of Recording	2009-11-14

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	The primary school was built in 1856.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None

2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Khalapur Zilla Parishad Primary School
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Primary School
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>The 'Woods Despatch of 1854 defined the education policy for the Indian subcontinent. As defined in the despatch 'It rejected the 'filtration theory' and laid stress on mass education, female education and improvement of vernaculars, favoured secularism in Education.'</p> <p>As a follow up on this policy a number of primary schools were established in the region.</p> <p>The school at Shahbaz was established in 1865 was part of this education policy.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	The building is an example of structures constructed to be used as educational institutions in the rural areas of Raigad. These structures have been maintained well till date in their original character and are still in use as educational centres. Hence they need to be preserved for their socio-cultural importance.
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>The building is a rectangular ground floor structure built in traditional coastal architecture style. The plot admeasures approximately 40.0 M x 50 m. It admeasures approximately 8 m x 20 m with the verandah placed on its West side. The longer dimension is along the North - South axis and runs parallel to the road.</p> <p>The plan is simple, functional and the design merges with the surrounding landscape and architecture. (Photo no. 001, 002, 003 and 009)</p> <p>A series of classrooms is arranged linearly and connected externally by a continuous verandah overlooking an open ground used for recreational activities of the school. (Photo no.009)</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location: 73°17'01.68" E, 18°49'44.18" N</p> <p>Khalapur town is located between the Mumbai - Pune expressway and the NH4 (old Mumbai - Pune highway) approximately 8 km to the north of Khopoli which is a major town on the NH4 highway, just before start of Bhore ghat.</p> <p>The terrain is primarily flat. Agricultural land surrounds the town on all sides..</p> <p>The traditional occupation of its residents is agriculture. A calm unhurried lifestyle is still seen in the character of this town. Khalapur being the Taluka headquarters has important public buildings such as the court, police station etc. There is a shift towards other lucrative occupations and jobs in nearby urban centres. Also the gradual increase in the town population is reflected in the settlement and its scale leading to unplanned infrastructure and built development which is not appropriate and is not sensitive to traditional architecture and may change the visual character of the town over a period of time.</p> <p>The school has its own premises and is located in the southern part of the town, 150 m to the south of the Tahesildar office. The school premises abuts a town street on its west side which branches out approximately 150 m away from the school on the west side of a road 10 m wide passing through the town in the north-south direction, connecting the Mumbai Pune express way on its southern end and Mumbai Pune NH4 on its northern end.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	C(seh) - The oldest schools in the region (almost 140 years old) and forms a vital part of the foundation of formal education in this rural region.
2.11	Value Classification	C(she)
2.12	Recommended Grade	III

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

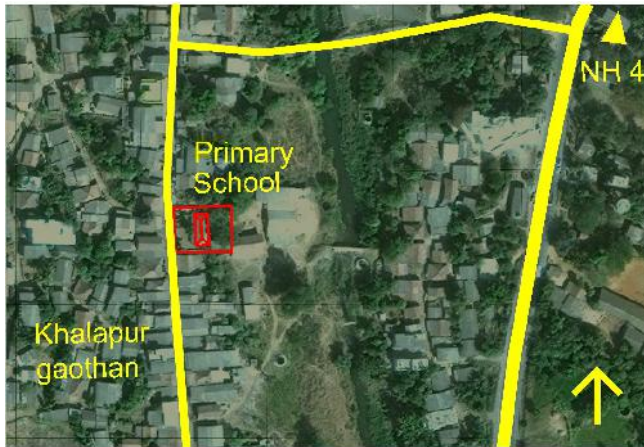
3.01	Height	Approximately 7 m till the top most ridge		
3.02	No. of Floors	Single storey ground floor structure		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	The school is constructed as load bearing structure in coursed, roughly dressed black basalt stone ashlar masonry.	The stone masonry of the school is intact.	Good
3.04	Plinth	The entire site is elevated approx 1 m above road level. The building plinth is 0.60 m high and is in roughly dressed black basalt stone. (Photo no. 001 and 002).	The stone masonry of the stone plinth is intact but the verandah plinth has been painted with incongruent distemper paint.	Minor Repair

3.05	Walls	Walls are in random / polygonal dressed black basalt stone masonry (Photo no.002,003 and 005). The external face is predominantly exposed whereas internal finish is lime plastered and painted. The class room walls are also painted externally on the veranda side. (Photo no.005,006,009 and 011)	External exposed stone masonry is intact but shows signs of aging. The lime pointing has weathered at few places, thus exposing the stone masonry joints. Internal wall surfaces are painted with abominable shades of distemper paint which has peeled off at few places due to rising damp.	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	The veranda and the classrooms are finished in Shahabad tiles (Photo no. 009)	Flooring of the school is overall in good condition. But due to lack of maintenance, flooring has chipped off at few places	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	None	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	The arched door openings with semi circular stone arched lintels have teakwood panelled shutters (Photo no. 009 and 011). The arched window openings with semi circular stone arched lintels have shutters made up of wooden planks braced by teak wood frame. Wrought iron bars are embedded within the frame of the windows and ventilators for security. Clerestory openings in the roof also have wooden frames with iron bars embedded in their wooden frames. The verandah also has a trellis work all along its length made up of wooden frames with iron rods embedded in it. (Photo no.003, 005, 006, 007and 009).	All wooden doors and windows of the school are in good condition but are painted with abominable shades of oil paint. Regular maintenance is lacking.	Minor Repair
3.09	Roof	The building has a hipped sloping roof made up of teak wood King post trusses and wooden frame work covered with Mangalore tiles. The verandah has a lean to Mangalore tiled sloping roof (Photo no.002,003 and 004). A simple wooden fascia runs along the periphery of the main roof and verandah overhang.	Roof of the school is in stable condition but is in need of regular maintenance. The fascia board and other wooden members of the roof are painted with abominable shade of oil paint which looks incongruent with traditional Mangalore tiled roof.	Minor Repair
3.10	Articulation	None	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Walls - Dressed black basalt stone with pointing. Internal Plaster - Lime plaster, covered with paint Floor - Shahabad stone tiles	Traditional finishes such as lime plaster, wooden polishing are totally replaced by cement plaster, oil paint. But these finishes are in need of regular and proper maintenance.	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	Nothing of significance.	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	The entire boundary has a compound wall about 1.5 m high in stone masonry which is plastered, painted and topped with a concrete coping band.	The compound wall is intact and properly maintained.	Good
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	The school premises has few shade giving trees. The tree in front of the entrance has a masonry platform (paar) around it.	The natural vegetation is regularly maintained.	Good
3.15	Lighting	Natural and artificial	None	-
3.16	Ventilation	Natural and mechanical	None	-
3.17	Electricity	Provided by MSEB	None	-
3.18	Water Supply	Available (Zilla Parishad and surrounding drinking water wells)	None	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Provided	None	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Form: The original school building is unchanged. Structure: Unaltered original structure. Articulation & Finishes: Unaltered.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The school is in a good state but can be enhanced more.		

3.23	Overall Condition	Good
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RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Green Zone-G1
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The school building may be affected for road widening. Redevelopment pressure will be high.
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	None
	WebSites	None
	Persons	School staff was interviewed.



Google Location Map



001 Entrance gate



002 West side view



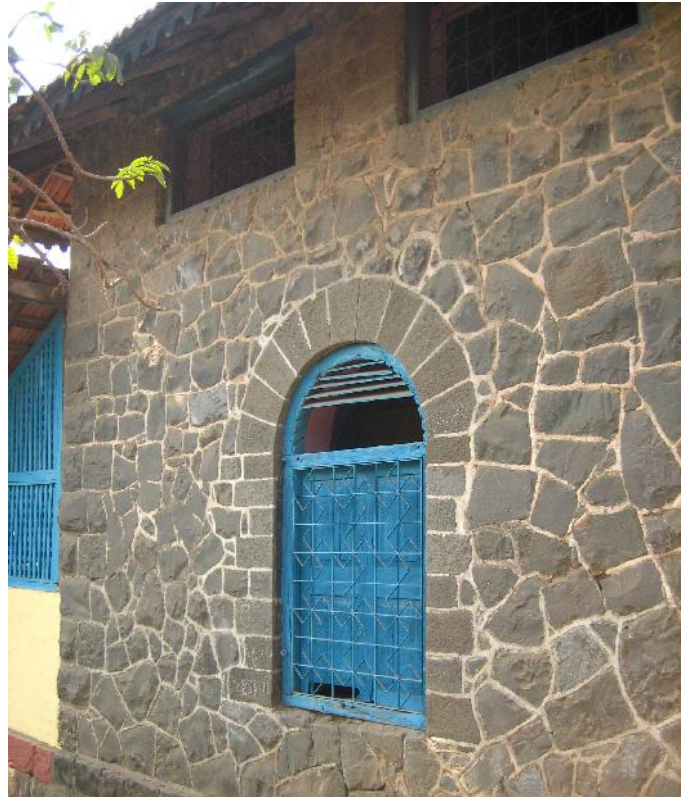
003 North West view



004 East side view



005 South side view



006 Random dressed stone masonry on South facade



007 Window stone arch



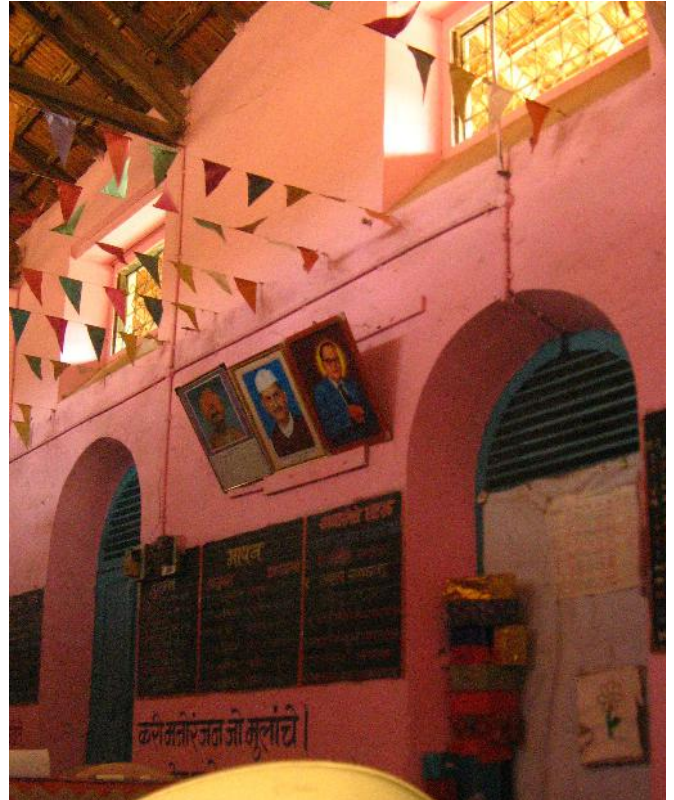
008 Ventilator and the roof fascia



009 Western entrance verandah



010 Roof Trusses in the classroom



011 Interior of the classroom

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 457-KP-Mahad-01-Varadvinayak Mandir Precinct

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	457-KP-Mahad-01-Varadvinayak Mandir Precinct
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehshil	Khalapur
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Mahad
	Identification	457 KP Mahad 01 Varadvinayak Ganpati Mandir Precinct
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Kh-NA-NA-Ma-457_KP_Mahad_01_Varadvinayak_Ganpati_Mandir_Complex
1.04	CS No	Gaothan
1.05	Street Name 1	Main central street in Mahad village
1.06	Street Name 2	NA
1.07	Area / Locality	Centrally located in Mahad village
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Varadvinayak Ganapati Mandir
1.09	Pin Code	410202
1.10	Current Owner	Grampanchayat and community
1.11	Type of Owner	Local Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Multiple occupancy
1.13	Current Use	Residential, religious and tourist destination
1.14	Type of Use	Religious, Commercial and residential
1.15	Age	Approximately 250 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 20,500 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 1,400 sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	I
1.20	Brief Detail	<p>Varadvinayak Mandir precinct is set in Mahad village of Khalapur. It is one of the Ashta-Vinayak destinations in Maharashtra. Hence, Mahad village surrounding the Mandir also has gained recognition as a major pilgrim destination and is associated with religious and cultural activities.</p> <p>The precinct consists of the Varadvinayak Mandir, stone deepmaal, a fresh water lake and residential neighbourhood developed around the Mandir.</p>
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-03-26

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Village settlement around the Mandir was gradually developed and achieved religious identity subsequent to the construction of the temple in the early 18th century.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	Modifications in the 20th century.

2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Modifications done to the main Mandir.
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Mahad, Bhadrak or Madhak in ancient times
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Pilgrimage and village settlement
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>This precinct is considered as ancient sacred destination. Legends and oral history related to the Varadvinayak deity highlights historical significance of the precinct. As per the legends, the bhadraka forest dates back to Vedic period.</p> <p>Closer to contemporary period, activities by the Peshwas add on to the historical significance. The Varadvinayak Mandir was built in 1725 A.D. from the funds given to the village by Peshwa sardar Ramji Mahadev Biwalkar. Revival of Varadvinayak Mandir during Peshwa period is an example of emerging trend of patronising religious places by the rulers. It seems to be a contemporary of Ganesh Mandir at Apte and Siddheshwar Mandir at Gulsunde and hence an important historical footprint in the architectural history of Mahad village. Also due to the Mandir, the village has attained religious significance as a pilgrim destination.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>Religious buildings (Mandirs, Masjids, Synagogue etc.) are important socio-cultural institutions in Indian Subcontinent. They are also political statements reflecting the power of their patrons. These provided spaces for cultural interaction, sustenance of religious folk art. Mandirs built near natural water bodies is a marked feature of most of the Indian villages. It forms a nucleus of the village and various religious, social, cultural, domestic and recreational activities take place around it.</p> <p>Asthavinayak religious destinations in Maharashtra are of immense religious and pilgrimage value. Varadvinayak Mandir is one of these Ashtavinayak destinations.</p> <p>Celebrations are held during bhadrapada and magh shudh pratipada to panchami. Vinayaka chaturthi festival is celebrated with great religious importance and grandeur. Devotees from entire Maharashtra visit the pilgrimage for these festivals. During the festivals the precinct is highly animated by various cultural activities associated with traditional festivals.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>The Varadvinayak Mandir and the lake located on its north are the main components of this sacred precinct. The fairly densely populated Mahad village settlement is located on the northeast of the Mandir.</p> <p>The original village settlement seems to have gradually grown around the temple. Traditional neighbourhood gradually developed around the Mandir which included pujari residences, flower vendors and similar domestic / commercial setups. The social fabric of the pilgrim village precinct is still woven around this religious set up. Although the original regional identity of the architectural fabric has been mostly lost, the precinct still retains a strong religious and cultural identity.</p> <p>The stone masonry Garbhagruha housing the main deity and stone masonry deepmaal located outside the Mandir entrance are the only two remaining original architectural footprints in the precinct.</p> <p>The Varadvinayak Mandir was built from the funds given to the village by Peshwa sardar Ramji Mahadev Biwalkar.</p> <p>The original Mandir was adhering to the simplicity of traditional architecture typically found the region. The structure comprised of a stone masonry garbhagruha roofed with shikhar (designed in deccan architectural style) which was housed in a double storey wooden frame structure (approx 25 m x 30 m) with a hipped sloping roof and internal viewing gallery (designed in Maratha Wada architectural style). This Wada style structure was recently replaced by a RCC framed flat roof structure which is totally incongruent to the original garbhagruha.</p> <p>A circular fresh water lake is located in the northern sector of the village. It measures approx. 100 m in diameter and is about 5 m deep. Trees surrounding the lake provide a serene and calm ambience which differentiates this area from the densely populated residential neighbourhood. There is a stepped ghat on the eastern bank of the lake.</p>

2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location : 73°18'05.18" E, 18°48'37.50" N</p> <p>Mahad is a village located 3 km to the south of Khalapur. It is off the NH4 (old Mumbai-Pune highway) by approx 1.5 km or alternatively approx 3.5 km from Mumbai -Pune expressway. The village is situated between NH4 and Mumbai-Pune express way. Karjat Railway Station is 24 km and Khopoli is 6 km from this place.</p> <p>The terrain is primarily flat consisting of numerous wadis or settlements surrounded by agricultural land. The region has sparse natural vegetation.</p> <p>The traditional occupation of the residents is agriculture. A calm unhurried lifestyle is still seen in the character of this village. Since the village is a major pilgrimage destination, there is a shift towards other lucrative occupations catering to the needs of the pilgrims and tourists. Also the gradual increase in the village population is reflected in the village settlement and its scale leading to unplanned infrastructure and built development which is not appropriate and sensitive to traditional architecture and may change the visual character of the village over a period of time.</p> <p>The Mandir precinct is centrally located in Mahad village with the lake on its north. A road 8 m wide branches off to the south of NH4. This road going through agricultural land enters Mahad village on its west. The main village street approx 4 m wide running along the banks of the lake reaches the Mandir on its north end. Alternatively the Mandir may be approached by another village street entering the village on its east.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>C(seh) - It forms a nucleus of the village and is of immense socio-cultural significance.</p> <p>A(cul) - The Varadvinayak mandir is one of the Ashtavinayak destinations in Maharashtra.</p> <p>A(his)- The Garbhagruha and old Mandir structure dates back to the Peshwa period.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(his),A(cul),C(she)
2.12	Recommended Grade	I

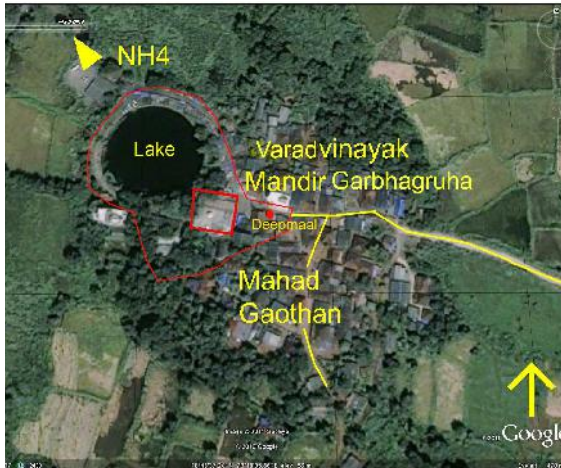
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	NA		
3.02	No. of Floors	NA		
		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	<p>A dressed black basalt stone deepmaal is located just outside the Mandir entrance. It is about 3 m in height and square in plan about 0.45 m x 0.45 m. It has small niches / projections on some of its tiers for oil lamps. The deepmala is capped at the top with a stone lamp-holder. This deepmaal depicts a slight modified version from the traditional design of deepmaals in the region.</p>	None	Good
3.15	Lighting	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	MSEB	None	-
3.18	Water Supply	From village wells and near by pond.	None	-

3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Security is provided to the main Mandir. The Mandir premises lacks proper fire fighting facility.	Needs proper infrastructure planing	Major Repair
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	The Main Mandir has undergone total transformation. The Wada style structure has been replaced by an RCC framed structure which is incongruent to the regional architecture and the garbhagruha (still maintained in its original form and architectural character).		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	Poor. The precinct needs organised approach for the layout and disciplined / controlled appropriate development.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Green Zone-G1
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	Redevelopment pressure will be high. The original visual character and the socio-cultural fabric of the settlement has been already destroyed due to the haphazard and insensitive redevelopment.
4.03	Additional Notes	This is one of the important pilgrim / tourist destinations of Maharashtra and needs careful / heritage-sensitive management for the precinct maintenance and its future development.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	'Ashtavinayak'- published by MTDC.
	WebSites	Kolaba Gazetteer- http://www.maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/KOLABA/places_Madh.html
	Persons	Shree Rajendra Badgujar, from mandir administrative staff



Google Location Map



001 Lake neighbouring the Mandir



002 Entrance Gate



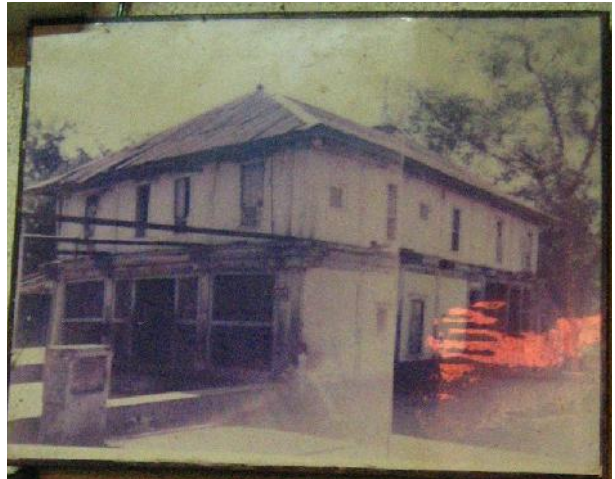
003 Lake View



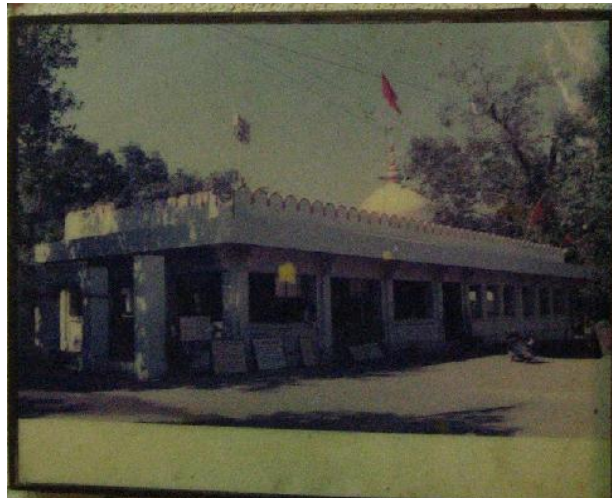
004 Main Mandir view



005 Deepmaal



006 Archival Photo



007 Archival Photo

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 457-KP-Mahad-01a-Varadvinayak Mandir Garbhagruha

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	457-KP-Mahad-01a-Varadvinayak Mandir Garbhagruha
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehshil	Khalapur
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Mahad
	Identification	457 KP Mahad 01a Varadvinayak Ganpati Garbhagruha
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Kh-Ma-457_KP_Mahad_01_Varadvinayak_Ganpati_Garbhagriha
1.04	CS No	Gaothan
1.05	Street Name 1	Main village street North of the Mandir
1.06	Street Name 2	Village street East of the Mandir
1.07	Area / Locality	Centrally located in the Varadvinayak Ganpati Mandir Precinct of Mahad village
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	The Varad Vinayak Mandir is a major landmark in the precinct.
1.09	Pin Code	410202
1.10	Current Owner	Mandir Trust
1.11	Type of Owner	Trust
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Community
1.13	Current Use	Worship
1.14	Type of Use	Religious
1.15	Age	Approx 280 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approx.800 Sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 50 Sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	I
1.20	Brief Detail	The Varadvinayak mandir is one of the Ashta Vinayak shrines of Maharashtra. The mandir is centrally located in Mahad village. The stone masonry garbhagruha is the only remaining part of the original Mandir.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-03-26

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	The Varad Vinayak Mandir was built in the 18th century
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	Modifications to the structure in 20th century
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	The stone masonry wall is painted with oil paint.The stone architrave is covered with silver foil.The original wooden sabhmandapap around the Garbhagruha has been replaced by new R.C.C. structure.
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Varadvinayak Ganpati Mandir

2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Worship
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>The Garbhagruha and old Mandir structure dates back to the Peshwa period.</p> <p>The Varadvinayak Mandir was built in 1725 A.D. from the funds given to the village by Peshwa sardar Ramji Mahadev Biwalkar.</p> <p>The original Mandir structure has been replaced by a contemporary structure. The garbharuha is the only remaining part of the original Mnadir and hence needs to be preserved in its original state.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>Asthavinayak destinations in Maharashtra are of immense religious and pilgrimage value. Varad Vinayak Mandir is one of these Ashtavinayak destinations. It forms a nucleus of the village and various religious, social, cultural, domestic and recreational activities take place around it.</p> <p>Celebrations are held during Bhadrapada and Magha Shudh Pratipada to Panchami. Vinayaka Chaturthi festival or Ganesh Chavithi festival is celebrated with great religious importance. These are celebrated with grandeur. Devotees from entire Maharashtra visit the pilgrimage for these festivals. During the festivals the precinct is highly animated by various cultural activities associated with traditional festivals.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>The original Mandir was adhering to the simplicity of traditional architecture typically found the region. It included a stone masonry garbhagruha with shikhara housed in a double storey wooden frame structure with a hipped sloping roof and internal viewing gallery. The original garbhagruha adheres to the traditional temple architecture style of Deccan architecture. (Photo No. 003,005,006)</p> <p>The rectangular shaped Garbhagruha approx 8 m x 6 m constructed in black basalt stone masonry walls has a dome in stone corbelled masonry with brick lining and lime plaster externally. The dome is capped with a small shikhara and has decorative relief work in lime plaster. (Photo No. 003). Base of the dome depicts traditional decorative relief work depicting blossoming Lotus flower. A stone cornice chajja runs at the top of the Garbhagruha wall below the decorative frieze at the edge of the terrace where the dome rests. Decorative stone brackets are placed at equal distance below the stone chajja. The east facing entrance of the garbhagruha has a intricately carved architrave and threshold (Photo No. 005) which is now covered with silver foil. Wall carvings of Dwarpal flank this doorway. The south and north walls have offsets which project out approx 0.30 m outside the basic rectangular shape. An intricately carved stone plinth moulding approx. 0.75 m high runs along the complete periphery of the stone structure. All the external corners of the wall have pilaster projections.(Photo No. 006, 007)</p> <p>The Garbhagruha is located at the western part of the present sabhamandap. The sambhmandap approx 25 m x 30 m is a later addition having R. C. C frame structure with flat slab roof. This structure has replaced the original wooden framed (wada architecture) structure. The main entrance is on the east side of the structure. (Photo No. 001, 004)</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location : 73°18'05.18" E, 18°48'37.50" N</p> <p>Mahad is a village located 3 kms to the south of Khalapur. It is off the NH4 (old Mumbai-Pune highway) by approx 1.5 km or alternatively approx 3.5 km from Mumbai - Pune express way. The village is situated between NH4 and Mumbai - Pune express way. Karjat Railway Station is 24 km and Khopoli is 6 km from this place.</p> <p>The terrain is primarily flat consisting of numerous wadis or settlements surrounded by agricultural land. The region has sparse natural vegetation.</p> <p>The traditional occupation of the residents is agriculture. A calm unhurried lifestyle is still seen in the character of this village. Since the village is a major pilgrimage destination, there is a shift towards other lucrative occupations catering to the needs of the pilgrims and tourists. Also the gradual increase in the village population is reflected in the village settlement and its scale leading to unplanned infrastructure and built development which is not appropriate and sensitive to traditional architecture and may change the visual character of the village over a period of time.</p> <p>The Mandir is centrally located in Mahad village with a lake on its north. A road 8 m wide branches off to the south of NH4. This road going through agricultural land enters Mahad village on its west. The main village street approx 4 m wide running along the banks of the lake reaches the Mandir on its North end. Alternatively the Mandir may be approached by another village street entering the village on its east.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>C(seh) - The garbhagruha is the only remaining part of the original built Temple and is of cultural importance.</p> <p>A(cul) - The Varad Vinayak Mandir is one of the Ashtavinayak destinations in Maharashtra.</p> <p>A(his) - The Garbhagruha and old Mandir structure dates back to the Peshwa period.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(his),A(cul),C(she)
2.12	Recommended Grade	I

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Approx. 6 m till the Shikhar Kalasha		
3.02	No. of Floors	Single storey structure		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	The garbhagruha of the Mandir is a load bearing structure constructed in stone masonry.	Structural system of the Garbhagruha appears to be in stable condition. However, evaluation of structural system is difficult due to multiple layers of paint and tile cladding.	Minor Repair
3.04	Plinth	Black basalt stone	The decorative mouldings have chipped off at few places	Minor Repair
3.05	Walls	Dressed coursed black basalt stone masonry	The stone surface has been damaged due to the enamel paint applied to it.	Major Repair
3.06	Floors	Black basalt stone	Maintained regularly.	Good
3.07	Stairs	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	The east facing entrance door	None	Good
3.09	Roof	The Garbhagruha has a basalt stone corbelled dome with brick lining and lime plastered externally.	The complete dome has been painted and the RCC roof slab intersects the dome. The Shikhar is not completely visible from either from inside the Sabhamandap or from the outside.	Major Repair
3.10	Articulation	Decorative stone plinth and architrave around the entrance doorway, stone threshold, stone bracket chajja, corner pilaster motifs, the stone wall and bas-relief work in lime plaster on external dome surface.	The stone surface has been damaged due to the enamel paint applied to it.	Major Repair
3.11	Finishes	Walls of the Garbhagruha- Exposed dressed black basalt stone masonry. Roof - Lime plaster for dome and shikhar with decorative relief work.	The enamel paint applied to the stone surface has damaged the intricate stone carving.	Major Repair
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	Natural, artificial light inside Mandir	None	-
3.16	Ventilation	Natural and artificial	None	-
3.17	Electricity	Provided by MSEB	None	-
3.18	Water Supply	Available	None	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Provided	None	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Form: Garbhagruha shrine - Unaltered original form. The main temple form is totally modified. Structure: Garbhagruha - unaltered stone structure. The original wooden sabhmandap around it had been replaced by a new R.C.C. structure. Articulation & Finishes - The stone masonry wall is painted with oil paint. The stone architrave is covered with silver foil.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	Fairly maintained		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Green Zone-G1
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The Garbhagruha may also be altered in an inappropriate manner similar to the modification done to the sabhamandap.
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	'Ashtavinayak' - Published by MTDC
	WebSites	Kolaba Gazetteer- http://www.maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/KOLABA/places_Madh.html
	Persons	Shree Rajendra Badgujar from Mandir administrative staff



Google Location Map



001 Archival Photo



002 Archival Photo



003 External view of the garbhagruha dome



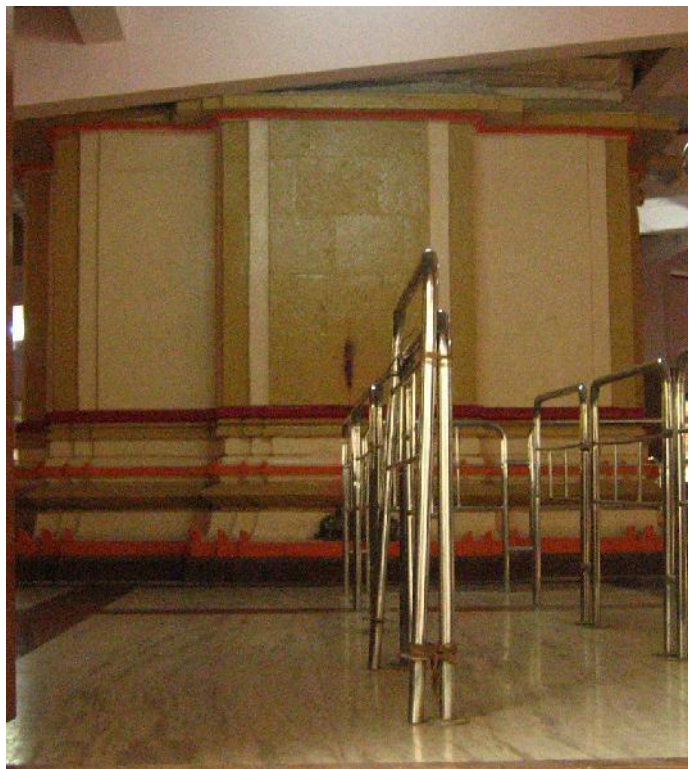
004 Eastern entrance view of the garbhagruha



005 Architrave detail of the garbhagruha



006 Details of the pilaster and plinth moulding of the garbhagruha



007 Western view of the garbhagruha

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 489-KP-01-Matheran Range Precinct

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	489-KP-01-Matheran Range Precinct
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehshil	Khalapur
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	NA
	Identification	489 KP 01 Matheran Range Precinct
1.03	Internal Reference Number	
1.04	CS No	
1.05	Street Name 1	Panvel Maldunge road, Karjat Badlapur road
1.06	Street Name 2	Foot tracks from the surrounding peripheral villages
1.07	Area / Locality	NA
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	410202
1.10	Current Owner	Forest Department
1.11	Type of Owner	State Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Informal occupation
1.13	Current Use	Collection of minor forest products, grazing by local communities within its region; Recreation; Ecology
1.14	Type of Use	Mixed
1.15	Age	Not known
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	214000000 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	Precinct
1.20	Brief Detail	The hill precinct consists of 10 main hill tops with elevations ranging over 500 m above MSL covered under the boundaries of the Matheran eco-sensitive zone. All the hill tops are accessible only by foot tracks except Matheran and the plateau of Haji Malang which have vehicular access. The precinct also includes two small check dams.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-03-18

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Ancient natural formation.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	NA
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	NA
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	NA

2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Part of the traditional defence system consisting of forts, watch towers for protection of the trade routes; Gathering, hunting, grazing by settlement
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>The Sahyadri mountain range is the oldest mountain in the Indian peninsula and has tremendous geological importance. The range has been included as the World Heritage Site by UNESCO recently. Its flora and fauna is endemic and it is a biodiversity hot-spot under IUCN databook.</p> <p>The Matheran Range Precinct and this range is a secondary range of the main Sahyadri Range having similar ecological importance.</p> <p>The hill forts within the precinct have significant historical importance and great heritage value. They are unique features in the ancient defence strategy.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>These hill tops of strategic locations and peculiar natural rock formations are unique geological features and hence important natural history sites along with the supporting natural forests.</p> <p>The tribal communities living within these hills still follow their ethnic life style including agriculture practices.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>The hill precinct consists of 10 main hill tops with elevations ranging over 500 m above MSL. All of the hill tops are accessible only by foot tracks except Matheran and the plateau of Haji Malang which have vehicular access.</p> <p>The hills tops are listed from north to south as under (please refer attached map)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Badlapur Hill 2. Tavli 3. Haji Malang 4. Mhaismal pinnacle 5. Chanderi pinnacle 6. Nahkind 7. Peb 8. Matheran 9. Prabalgad 10. Irshalgad <p>Two smaller check dams and lakes are also located within this precinct and are listed as under:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bhoj lake/ Kundeshwar, Bhoj village 2. Chhota Morbe lake, village Karambele tarf Taloje (detailed separately) <p>The lakes cover an area of approximately 0.3% of the precinct.</p> <p>The area covered by the hill tops is approximately 18 sq km and forms about 3% of the hill precinct area. Matheran forms the largest hill of this range and covers a top of just about 9.16 sq km. It is also the only planned urbanised settlement within the precinct. The town of Neral at Matheran's eastern foothills not only act as its base but also has a social history with the 17th century bazaar peth. Similarly historically important towns such as Ambernath, Kalyan are located in the vicinity of this region.</p> <p>The Lendi, Gadhi, Taloje, Navde rivers originate from the western slopes of this hill range and drain out into the Panvel creek. Whereas the Dhavri originates at the southern foothills of the region and joins the Patalganga river.</p> <p>Many of the hills have isolated shrines of mountain deities of tribal origins in natural, unfinished caves on the hill faces, while some are later additions such as the darga at Haji Malang.</p> <p>The hill station of Matheran (now declared an ecosensitive zone along with its surroundings) is within this region. The physical boundary is marked by the Matheran Eco-Sensitive Zone boundry.</p>

2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>The Matheran Range Precinct sprawls in the Thane as well as the Raigad district and is spread over an area of approximately 214 sq km. This bean shaped region runs on the north south axis and forms about 6.60% of the entire MMR. Ambernath city and Morbe dam form its northern and southern boundary respectively. Its eastern boundary runs roughly parallel to the Ulhas river and is at an average distance of approximately 3 km from its western bank. The eastern boundary of the hill precinct is formed by an arc with a radius of approximately 10 km from Kalamboli near Panvel.</p> <p>Geographically this range is the secondary range of the Sahyadri mountain range. The entire region is predominantly hilly with numerous settlements (pada's) of communities with tribal origins. Their primary occupation is gathering, hunting, grazing livestock and also some farming. The terrain and their remote locations isolate these settlements into pockets of underdeveloped area compared to the villages surrounding the region.</p> <p>The villages surrounding the hill precinct are mostly inland villages with a primarily flat terrain. Paddy / Nagli cultivation is the traditional occupation of its residents. Overall the region is green and picturesque, especially close to the hills with natural vegetation which attracts many.</p> <p>The region's proximity to the developing city like Mumbai / Panvel has started changing its demographic and built character. Already a large number of properties are bought by non-residents - from Mumbai and other cities and developed their properties into horticultural gardens, motels or resorts, film studios, etc. Additionally various developers are initiating residential complexes in the region. Quite a few number of medium to large scale industries have setup in the surrounding region. The nearest MIDC's to this precinct are at Kalamboli on its west and Ambernath and Badlapur on its north.</p> <p>All of these factors have provided the local population within and around the precinct alternative & more lucrative means of livelihood.</p> <p>The region surrounding this area is on the threshold of urbanisation changing its demographic, natural and built character. This shift has affected the natural landscape and its scale due to unplanned infrastructure and built development which is not sensitive to traditional eco sensitive lifestyle and traditional architecture. This is rapidly changing the natural character of the region and subsequently affecting the hill precinct region.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>The distinct geomorphologic profiles of the hills, history, flora fauna and tribal communities residing within it which form it as an island of natural / socio-cultural heritage.</p> <p>The Sahyadri Mountain Range alongwith its subsidary ranges has been included in the list of World Heritage Sites by UNESCO recently, thus recognising its ecological and ethnological importance.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	I(sce)
2.12	Recommended Grade	Precinct

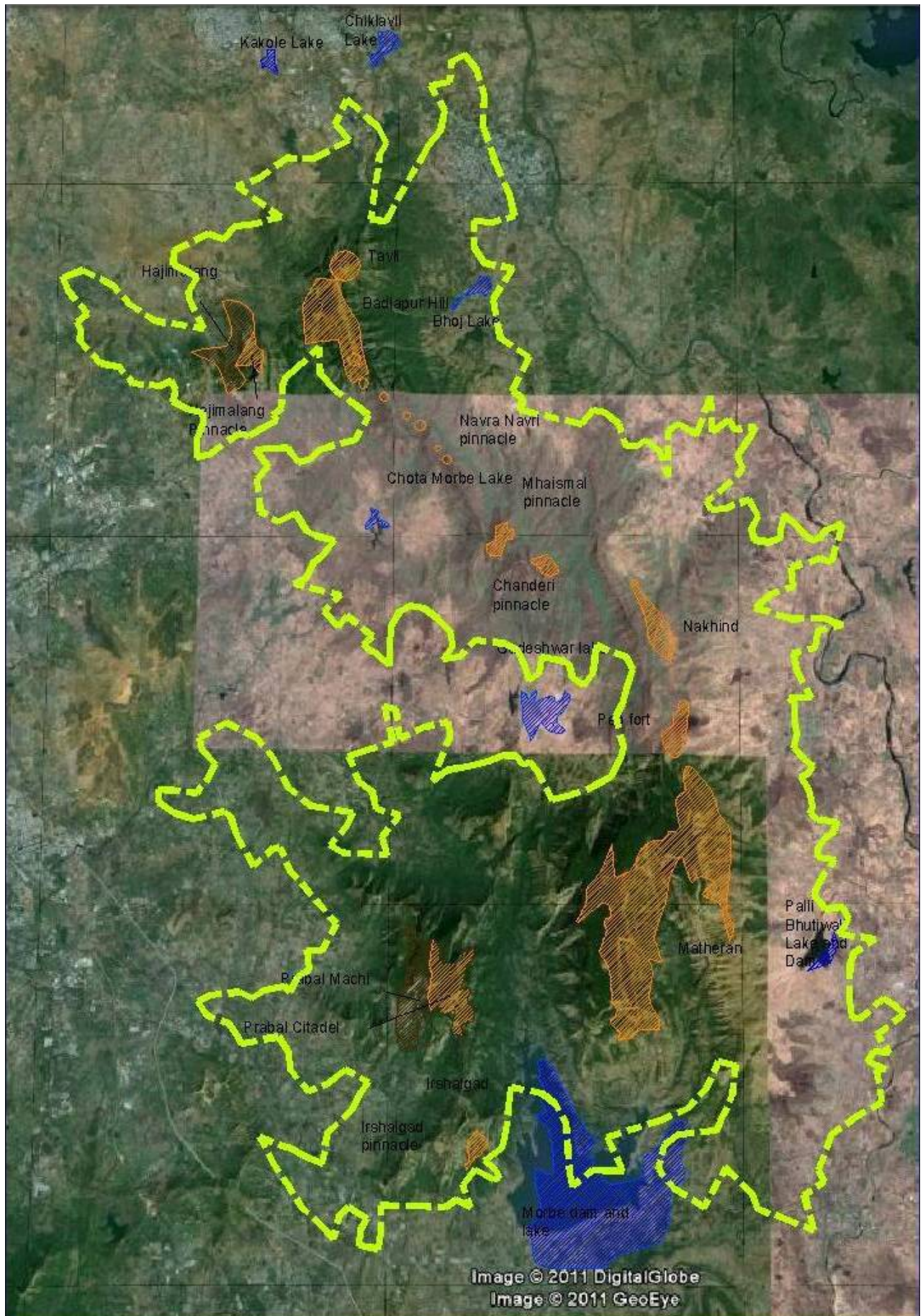
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Average 500 m		
3.02	No. of Floors	NA		
		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	Natural flora / fauna and tribal hamlets.	Inappropriate transformation due to development / urbanisation pressure and deforestation / degradation.	Minor Repair
3.15	Lighting	Not applicable	Not applicable	-

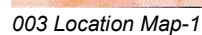
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	Natural seasonal streams and ground water.	Threat of depletion due to regional degradation.	Minor Repair
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	The region is prone to humanmade / natural fires during dry seasons.	Minor Repair
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Deforestation / degradation followed by illegal exploitation of natural wealth. Inappropriate development.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	Poor		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

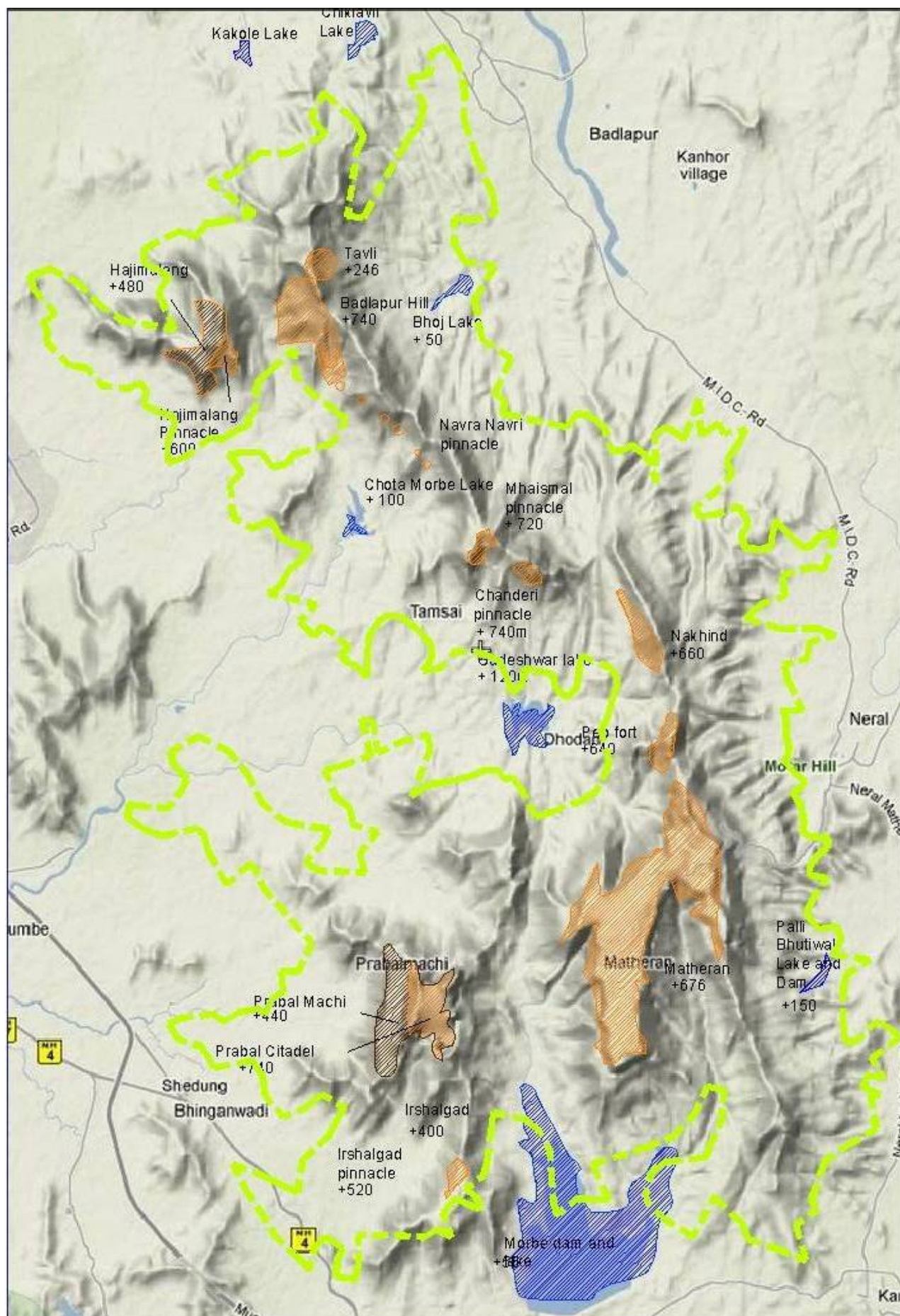
RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Forest Zone, except Matheran which is marked as Urbanisable zone
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	<p>The region around the hill precinct is rapidly undergoing a process of transformation to urbanisation and change in lifestyle. The result is heavy afforestation especially along the foothills and heavy land encroachment inspite of the region here marked under forest zone. All of these factors have adversely affected the tribal communities settled within the precinct and their traditional bonds with the natural surroundings. Their remote locations has isolated them into underdeveloped pockets forcing them further into social, educational and economic isolation. They are a sharp contrast to the scale and nature of development in their immediate surrounding villages.</p> <p>A few social organizations like 'Janeev' have formed a social link with these tribal settlements. Providing for medical and educational aid, thus helping them catch-up with development yet educating them about the nature and land surrounding them. Although the process is painstakingly slow and sensitive.</p> <p>Matheran although marked as an urbanisable zone is a hill station developed by the British and has a well preserved natural forest. Its zoning should be changed to RTZ Recreation and Tourism Zone. Although in the past few decades the recreational value of these hills has gained immense popularity there's a marked ignorance about the hills, its flora fauna and pollution caused by littering</p>
4.03	Additional Notes	The recent inclusion of the Sahyadri Mountain Range in the list of World Heritage Sites by UNESCO has created great ecological interest in the region.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Matheran Ecosensitive Zone Plan MMRDA Regional Plan
	WebSites	http://www.maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/KOLABA/places_Matheran.html
	Persons	Shree B N Shinde, Janeev, Thane Shree Dhananjay Madan , Panvel Shri Franco Linhares, Girivihar Shree Suhas Joshi Late Prof. Ramesh Desai

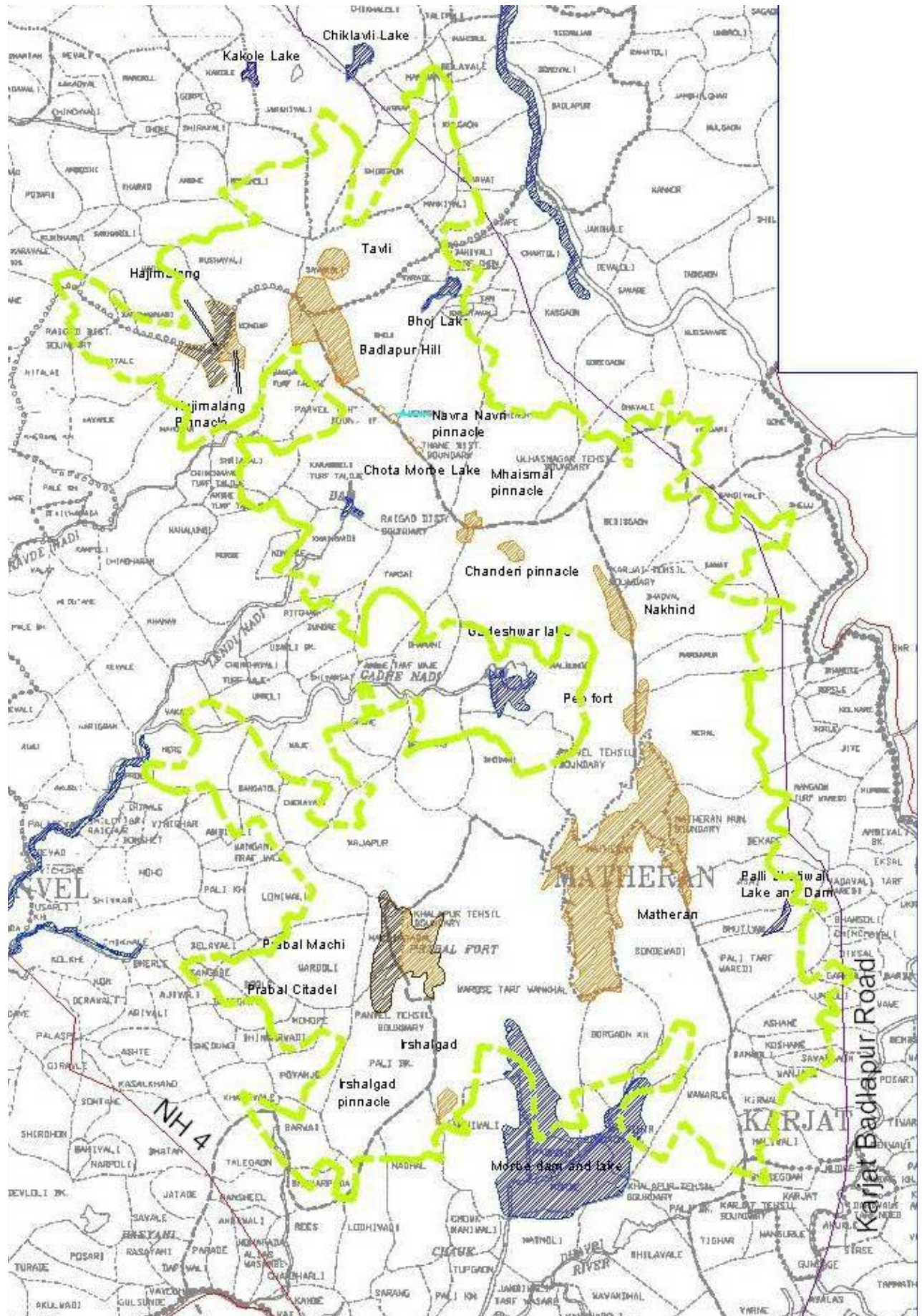


Google Location Map





005 Terrain Map



006 Map showcasing villages within the precinct



007 Typical tribal settlement within the hill range (in summer)



008 Typical tribal settlement within the hill range (in monsoon)



009 Morbe Lake and a tribal settlement in the foreground



010 Tribal huts surrounded by natural greenery



011 Karvi hut



012 Solar light at a tribal settlement



013 Typical tribal huts



014 Typical tribal settlement



015 Typical tribal settlement



016 Independence day celebration at tribal village



017 Happy tribal family at Karvi hut



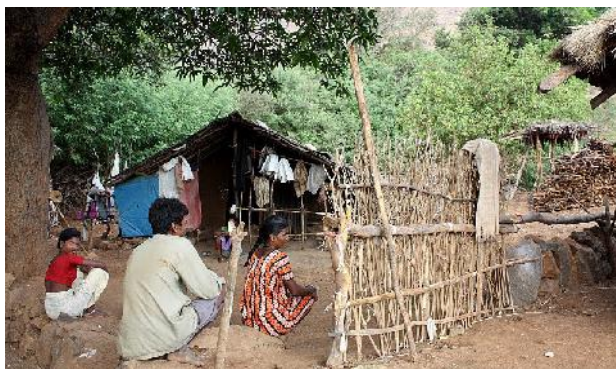
018 Rain fed agriculture



019 Water scarcity



020 Tribal economy – *Curcuma psuedomontana* (Hill Turmeric, Ranhalad) flowers for sale in monsoon i.e Shravan month



021 Typical tribal village settlement



022 Tribal children with modern toys!

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 489-KP-01a-Badlapur Hill

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	489-KP-01a-Badlapur Hill
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Khalapur
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	NA
	Identification	489 KP-01a-Badlapur Hill
1.03	Internal Reference Number	
1.04	CS No	51,52,87,92
1.05	Street Name 1	Foot tracks from the surrounding peripheral villages
1.06	Street Name 2	NA
1.07	Area / Locality	Towns of Badlapur / Kulgaon and villages like Kushavali, Bohonali, Savaroli at the foot hills
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	410202
1.10	Current Owner	Forest Department
1.11	Type of Owner	State Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	not occupied
1.13	Current Use	Minor forest product collection; Recreation; trekking
1.14	Type of Use	Ecology, Recreation, Livelihood
1.15	Age	Not known
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 1360000 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	I
1.20	Brief Detail	A hill top within the Matheran Range Precinct with surrounding forests. This is a secondary range of the main Sahyadri Range.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-03-18

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Ancient natural formation.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	NA
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	NA
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Not known

2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Part of the traditional defence system consisting of forts, watch towers for protection of the trade routes; Gathering, hunting, grazing by community.
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>The Sahyadri mountain range is the oldest mountain in the Indian peninsula and has tremendous geological importance. The range has been included as the World Heritage Site by UNESCO recently. Its flora and fauna is endemic and it is a biodiversity hot-spot under IUCN databook.</p> <p>The Badalapur hill is a part of Matheran Range Precinct and this range is a secondary range of the main Sahyadri Range having similar ecological importance.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>These hill tops of strategic locations and peculiar natural rock formations are unique geological features and hence important natural history sites along with the surrounding natural forests.</p> <p>The tribal communities living within these hills still follow their ethnic life style including agriculture practices.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	Badlapur hill is a part of the northeastern flank of Matheran hill range. The towns of Badlapur / Kulgaon are located at the northeastern foot of this hill. It covers an area of approximately 1.36 Sq Km and has a perimeter of roughly 6.03 km. Its elavation is at + 740 m above MSL. The villages of Kushavali and Bohonoli are located at its western foot, whereas the village Savaroli is located to its east foot. It is accessible by foot tracks from these villages.
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>The Matheran Range Precinct sprawls in the Thane as well as the Raigad district and is spread over an area of approximately 214 Sq km. This bean shaped region runs on the north - south axis and forms about 6.60% of the entire MMR region. Ambernath city and Morbe dam form its northern and southern most boundary respectively. Its eastern boundary runs roughly parallel to the Ulhas river and is at an average distance of approximately 3 kms from its western bank. The eastern boundary of the hill precinct is formed by an arc with a radius of approximately 10 kms from Kalamboli near Panvel.</p> <p>Geographically this range is a secondary range of the main Sahyadri mountain range. The entire region is predominantly hilly with numerous settlements (pada's) of communities with tribal origins. Their primary occupation is gathering, hunting, grazing livestock and also some farming. The terrain and their remote locations isolate these settlements into pockets of underdeveloped area compared to the villages surrounding the region.</p> <p>The villages surrounding the hill precinct are mostly inland villages with a primarily flat terrain. Paddy and Nagli cultivation is the traditional occupation of its residents. Overall the region is green and picturesque, especially close to the hills with natural vegetation which attracts many.</p> <p>The regions proximity to the developing city like Mumbai city / Panvel has started changing its demographic and built character. Already a large number of properties are bought by non-residents - from Mumbai and other cities and developed their properties into horticultural gardens, motels or resorts, film studios, etc. Additionally various developers are initiating residential complexes in the region. Quite a few number of medium to large scale industries have setup in the surrounding region. The nearest MIDC's to this precinct are at Kalamboli on its west and Ambernath and Badlapur on its north.</p> <p>All of these factors have provided the local population within and around the precinct alternative & more lucrative means of livelihood.</p> <p>The region surrounding this area is on the threshold of urbanisation changing its demographic, natural and built character. This shift has affected the natural landscape and its scale due to unplanned infrastructure and built development which is not sensitive to traditional eco sensitive lifestyle and traditional architecture. This is rapidly changing the natural character of the region and subsequently affecting the hill precinct region.</p> <p>Badlapur hill is a part of the northeastern flank of Matheran hill range.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>The distinct geomorphologic profiles of the hills, history, flora fauna and tribal communities residing within it which forms it as an island of natural / socio-cultural heritage.</p> <p>The Sahyadri Mountain Range alongwith its subsidray ranges has been included in the list of World Heritage Sites by UNESCO recently, thus recognising its ecological and ethnological importance.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	I(sce)
2.12	Recommended Grade	I

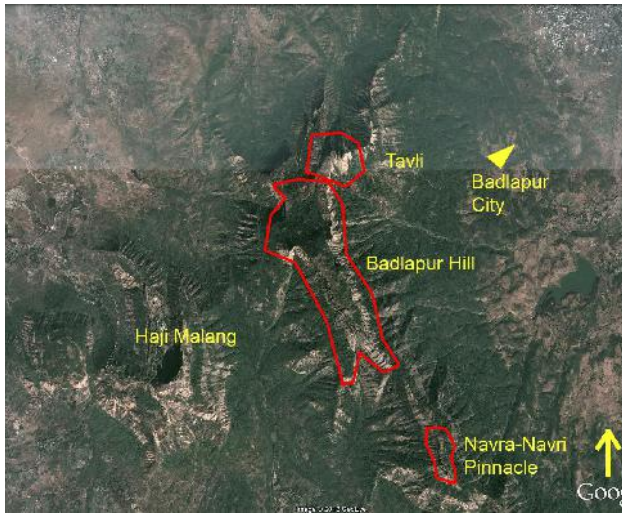
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	+ 740 m above MSL		
3.02	No. of Floors	Not applicable		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition

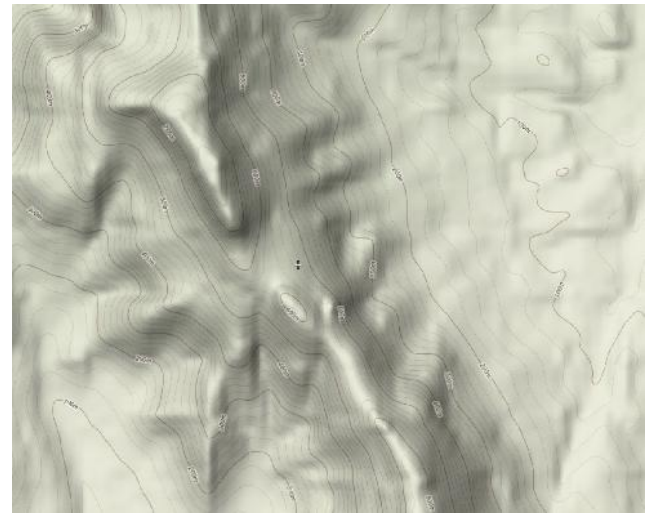
3.03	Structural System	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.06	Floors	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.07	Stairs	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.09	Roof	Not applicable	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	Natural flora / fauna and tribal hamlets.	Inappropriate transformations due to development / urbanisation pressures and deforestation / degradation.	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	Natural seasonal streams and ground water.	Threat of depletion due to regional degradation.	Minor Repair
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	The region is prone to humanmade / natural fires during dry seasons.	Minor Repair
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Deforestation / degradation followed by illegal exploitation of natural wealth. Inappropriate development.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	Poor.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Forest Zone
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	<p>The region around the hill precinct is rapidly undergoing a process of transformation to urbanisation and change in lifestyle. The result is heavy deforestation especially along the foothills and heavy land encroachment inspite of the region here marked under forest zone. All of these factors have adversely affected the tribal communities settled within the precinct and their traditional bonds with the natural surroundings. Their remote locations have isolated them into underdeveloped pockets forcing them further into social, educational and economic isolation. They are a sharp contrast to the scale and nature of development in their immediate surrounding villages.</p> <p>A few social organizations like 'Janeev' have formed a social link with these tribal settlements. Providing for medical and educational aid, thus helping them catch-up with development yet educating them about the nature and land surrounding them. Although the process is painstakingly slow and sensitive.</p> <p>Although in the past few decades the recreational value of these hills has gained popularity there is a marked ignorance about the hills, its unique biodiversity and problems..</p>
4.03	Additional Notes	The recent inclusion of the Sahyadri Mountain Range in the list of World Heritage Sites by UNESCO has created great ecological interest in the region.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Matheran Ecosensitive Zone Plan MMRDA Regional Plan
	WebSites	http://www.maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/KOLABA/places_Matheran.html
	Persons	Shree B N Shinde, Janeev, Thane Shree Dhananjay Madan , Panvel Shri Franco Linhares, Girivihar Shree Suhas Joshi Late Prof. Ramesh Desai



Google Location Map



001 Terrain Map



002 Badlapur hills with Southern range in the background



003 South West view from Badlapur hills towards Haji Malang

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 489-KP-01b-Tavli

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	489-KP-01b-Tavli
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehshil	Khalapur
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	NA
	Identification	489 KP 01b Tavli
1.03	Internal Reference Number	
1.04	CS No	NA
1.05	Street Name 1	Foot tracks from the surrounding peripheral villages
1.06	Street Name 2	NA
1.07	Area / Locality	Badlapur hill
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	410202
1.10	Current Owner	Forest Department
1.11	Type of Owner	State Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Recreation
1.13	Current Use	Collection of minor forest products by local communities, Ecology, Recreation; Trekking
1.14	Type of Use	Mixed
1.15	Age	Not known
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	340000 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	I
1.20	Brief Detail	A hill top within the Matheran Range Precinct with indigenous vegetation, interesting geology and great views of the surrounding region. Popular place for trekkers and mountaineers.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-03-18

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Ancient natural formation.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	NA
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	NA
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Not Known
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Part of the traditional defence system consisting of forts, watch towers for protection of the trade routes; Gathering, hunting, grazing by the locals

2.06	Historical Significance	<p>The Sahyadri mountain range is the oldest mountain in the Indian peninsula and has tremendous geological importance. The range has been included as the World Heritage Site by UNESCO recently. Its flora and fauna is endemic and it is a biodiversity hot-spot under IUCN databook.</p> <p>The Tavli hill is a part of Matheran Range Precinct and this range is a secondary range of the main Sahyadri Range having similar ecological importance.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>These hill tops of strategic locations and peculiar natural rock formations are unique geological features and hence important natural history sites along with the surrounding natural forests.</p> <p>The tribal communities living within these hills still follow their ethnic life style including agriculture practices.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>Tavli hill is a part of the northeastern flank of Matheran hill range precinct. The city of Badlapur/ Kulgaon are located at the northeastern foot of this hill. It covers an area of approximately 0.34 sq km and has a perimeter of roughly 2.16 km. Its elevation is at + 246 m above MSL. The village of Jambhivali is located at its western foot, where as the village Shirgoan is located to its east foot. It is accessible by foot tracks from these villages.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>The Matheran Range Precinct sprawls itself in the Thane as well as the Raigad district and is spread over an area of approximately 214 sq km. This bean shaped region runs on the North South axis and forms about 6.60% of the entire MMR region. Ambernath city and Morbe dam forms its northern and southern most boundary respectively. Its eastern boundary runs roughly parallel to the Ulhas river and is at an average distance of approximately 3km from its western bank. The eastern boundary of the hill precinct is formed by an arc with a radius of approximately 10 km from Kalamboli near Panvel.</p> <p>Geographically this range is an isolated part of the Western ghats/ Sahyadri mountain ranges. The entire region is predominantly hilly with numerous settlements (pada's) of communities with tribal origins. There primary occupation has always been gathering, hunting, grazing livestock and also some farming. The terrain and their remote locations isolate these settlements into pockets of underdeveloped area compared to the villages surrounding the region.</p> <p>The villages surrounding the hill precinct are mostly inland villages with a primarily flat terrain. Paddy cultivation is the traditional occupation of its residents. Overall the region is green and picturesque, especially close to the hills with a mix of artificial and natural vegetation which attracts many.</p> <p>Tavli hill is a part of the north eastern flank of Matheran hill range precinct.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>The distinct geomorphologic profiles of the hills, history, flora fauna and tribal communities residing within it which forms it as an island of natural / socio-cultural heritage.</p> <p>The Sahyadri Mountain Range alongwith its subsidray ranges has been included in the list of World Heritage Sites by UNESCO recently, thus recognising its ecological and ethnological importance.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	I(sce)
2.12	Recommended Grade	I

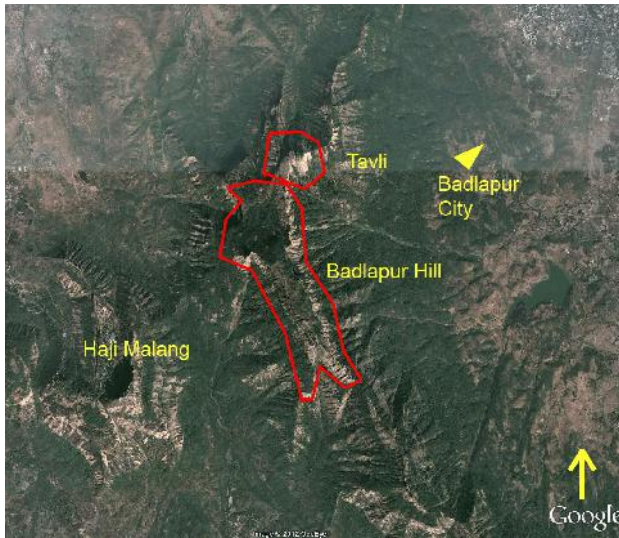
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Approximately +790 m above MSL		
3.02	No. of Floors	NA		
		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	-

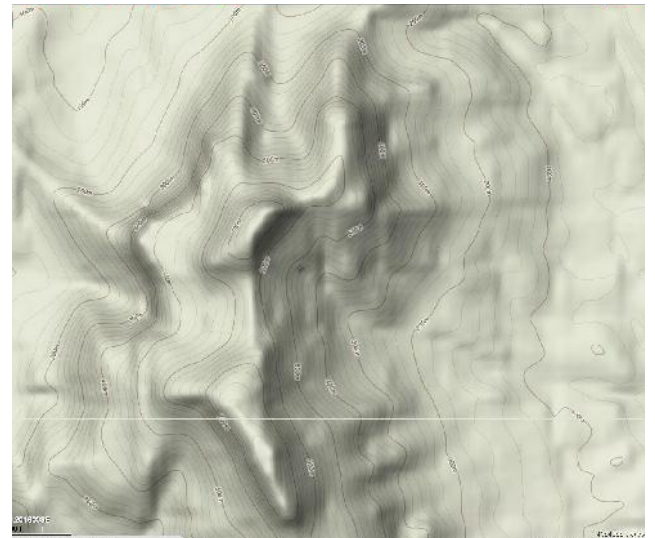
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Natural flora / fauna and tribal hamlets.	Inappropriate transromations due to development / urbanisation pressures and deforestation / degradation.	Minor Repair
3.15	Lighting	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	Natural seasonal streams and ground water.	Threat of depletion due to regional degradation.	Minor Repair
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	The region is prone to humanmade / natural fires during dry seasons.	Minor Repair
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Deforestation / degradation followed by illegal exploitation of natural wealth. Inappropriate development.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	Poor		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Forest Zone
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	<p>The region around the hill precinct is rapidly undergoing a process of transformation to urbanisation and change in lifestyle. The result is heavy forestation especially along the foothills and heavy land encroachment inspite of the region here marked under forest zone. All of these factors have adversely affected the tribal communities settled within the precinct and their traditional bonds with the natural surroundings. Their remote locations has isolated them into underdeveloped pockets forcing them further into social, educational and economic isolation. They are a sharp contrast to the scale and nature of development in their immediate surrounding villages.</p> <p>A few social organizations like 'Janeev' have formed a social link with these tribal settlements. Providing for medical and educational aid, thus helping them catch-up with development yet educating them about the nature and land surrounding them. Although the process is painstakingly slow and sensitive.</p> <p>Although in the past few decades the recreational value of these hills has gained immense popularity there is a marked ignorance about the hills, its flora / fauna, biodiversity and problems.</p>
4.03	Additional Notes	The recent inclusion of the Sahyadri Mountain Range in the list of World Heritage Sites by UNESCO has created great ecological interest in the region.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Matheran Ecosensitive Zone Plan MMRDA Regional Plan
	WebSites	http://www.maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/KOLABA/places_Matheran.html
	Persons	Shree B N Shinde, Janeev, Thane Shree Dhananjay Madan , Panvel Shri Franco Linhares, Girivihar Shree Suhas Joshi Late Prof. Ramesh Desai



Google Location Map



001 Terrain Map



002 Eastern View of the cliffs



003 Eastern view of the cliffs



004 Southward Range



005 Navara Navari pinnacles



006 Western View



007 Navara Navari pinnacles in clouds



008 Hills in monsoon



009 Eastern View in monsoon

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 190-P-Mahodar-01-Haji Malang

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	190-P-Mahodar-01-Haji Malang
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehshil	Khalapur
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	NA
	Identification	190 P Mahodar 01 Haji Malang
1.03	Internal Reference Number	
1.04	CS No	NA
1.05	Street Name 1	Foot tracks from the surrounding peripheral villages
1.06	Street Name 2	Partial vehicular road from Kalyan side
1.07	Area / Locality	
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	NA
1.09	Pin Code	410206
1.10	Current Owner	Forest Department
1.11	Type of Owner	State Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Informal occupation
1.13	Current Use	Gathering, grazing by settlements of local communities Recreation, Ecology
1.14	Type of Use	Mixed
1.15	Age	NA
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	1610000 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	I
1.20	Brief Detail	<p>A hill top within the Matheran Range Precinct with indigenous natural vegetation and unique geological formations. Very popular place for trekkers and mountaineers.</p> <p>Haji Malang Darga attracts large number of pilgrims from the surrounding region.</p> <p>This is a secondary range of the main Sahyadri Range.</p>
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-03-18

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	<p>Ancient natural formation.</p> <p>Malang gad was built in the 7th century and Haji Malang Darga later.</p>
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	NA

2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	NA
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Not Known
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Part of the traditional defence system consisting of forts, watch towers for protection of the trade routes; Gathering, hunting, grazing by settlement
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>Malang gad was built in the 7th century by Raja Nagal.</p> <p>After the Konkan region ceded to the British Raj in 1817, Malang gad fort resisted for several months. However, in January 1818 by a small force under a Colonel Kennedy, scaled the mountain and brought Malang gad under British rule.</p> <p>The Sahyadri mountain range is the oldest mountain in the Indian peninsula and has tremendous geological importance. The range has been included as the World Heritage Site by UNESCO recently. Its flora and fauna is endemic and it is a biodiversity hot-spot under IUCN databook.</p> <p>The Haji Malang Range is a part of Matheran Range Precinct and this range is a secondary range of the main Sahyadri Range having similar ecological importance.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>The annual pilgrimage to the Haji Malang shrine is during May.</p> <p>Also every year in February on eve of Full moon (Magh Shuddh' Purnima) a large fair is attended by the people of all faiths from Kalyan, Panvel, Thane, and Mumbai.</p> <p>These hill tops of strategic locations and peculiar natural rock formations are unique geological features and hence important natural history sites along with the surrounding natural forests.</p> <p>The tribal communities living within these hills still follow their ethnic life style including agriculture practices, ifestyle and agricultural practice.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	Haji Malang is located on the northwestern flank of the Matheran hill range. It covers an area of approximately 1.61 sq km and has a perimeter of roughly 7.65 km. It has a plateau at +480m above MSL accessed by a motorable road. This plateau has a fairly large village settlement and a dargah. The pinnacle forms the eastern boundary of the plateau and is at an elevation of +600 m above MSL. The villages of Nitale, Bhandanwadi and Vavanje are located at its western foot. Village of Kushavali is to its north and Kondap to its east. It is accessible by foot tracks from these villages.
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>The Matheran Range Precinct sprawls itself in the Thane as well as the Raigad district and is spread over an area of approximately 214 Sq kms. This bean shaped region runs on the north south axis and forms about 6.60% of the entire MMR region. Ambernath city and Morbe dam forms its northern and southern most boundary respectively. Its eastern boundary runs roughly parallel to the Ulhas river and is at an average distance of approximately 3kms from its western bank. The eastern boundary of the hill precinct is formed by an arc with a radius of approximately 10 kms from Kalamboli near Panvel.</p> <p>Geographically this range is an isolated part of the Western ghats/ Sahyadri mountain ranges. The entire region is predominantly hilly with numerous settlements (pada's) of communities with tribal origins. There primary occupation has always been gathering, hunting, grazing livestock and also some farming. The terrain and their remote locations isolate these settlements into pockets of underdeveloped area compared to the villages surrounding the region.</p> <p>The villages surrounding the hill precinct are mostly inland villages with a primarily flat terrain. Paddy cultivation is the traditional occupation of its residents. Overall the region is green and picturesque, especially close to the hills with a mix of artificial and natural vegetation which attracts many.</p> <p>The regions proximity to the developing city like Mumbai city/ Panvel has started changing its demographic and built character. Already a large number of properties are bought by non-residents - from Mumbai and other cities and developed their properties into horticultural gardens, motels or resorts, film studios, etc. Additionally various developers are initiating residential complexes in the region. Quite a few number of medium to large scale industries have setup in the surrounding region. The nearest MIDC's to this precinct are at Kalamboli on its west and Ambernath and Badlapur on its north.</p> <p>All of these factors have provided the local population within and around the precinct alternative & more lucrative means of livelihood.</p> <p>The region surrounding this area is on the threshold of urbanization changing its demographic, natural and built character. This shift has affected the natural landscape and its scale due to unplanned infrastructure and built development which is not sensitive to traditional eco sensitive lifestyle and traditional architecture. This is rapidly changing the natural character of the region and subsequently affecting the hill precinct region.</p> <p>Haji Malang is located on the north western flank of the Matheran hill range.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>The distinct geomorphologic profiles of the hills, history, flora fauna and tribal communities residing within it which forms it as an island of natural / socio-cultural heritage.</p> <p>The Sahyadri Mountain Range alongwith its subsidiray ranges has been included in the list of World Heritage Sites by UNESCO recently, thus recognising its ecological and ethnological importance.</p>

2.11	Value Classification	I(sce)
2.12	Recommended Grade	I

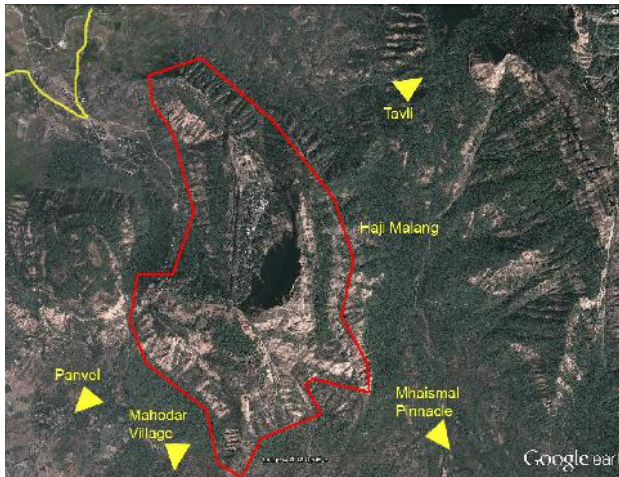
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Approximately +760m above MSL		
3.02	No. of Floors	NA		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Not applicable	Not applicable	Ruin
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	Not applicable	Not applicable	Ruin
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	Natural flora / fauna and tribal hamlets.	Inappropriate transformations due to development / urbanisation pressure and deforestation / degradation.	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	Rock cut fresh water cisterns fed with live springs and rainwater collected during the rainy season are located at the foot of the pinnacle.	The water cisterns are in use by the villagers although silting due to lack of maintainence is a concern. Littering is another factor which contaminates the water.	Minor Repair
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	The region is prone to humanmade / natural fires during dry season.	Minor Repair
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Deforestation / degradation followed by illegal exploitation of natural wealth. Inappropriate development.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	Poor		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

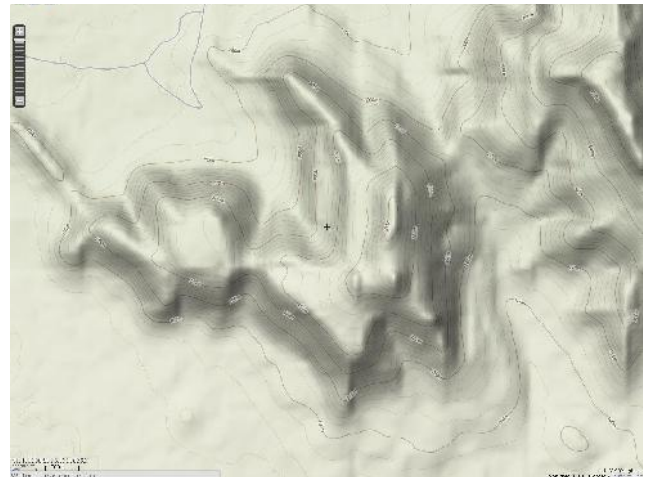
RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Forest Zone
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4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	<p>The region around the hill precinct is rapidly undergoing a process of transformation to urbanisation and change in lifestyle. The result is heavy forestation especially along the foothills and heavy land encroachment inspite of the region here marked under forest zone. All of these factors have adversely affected the tribal communities settled within the precinct and their traditional bonds with the natural surroundings. Their remote locations has isolated them into underdeveloped pockets forcing them further into social, educational and economic isolation. They are a sharp contrast to the scale and nature of development in their immediate surrounding villages.</p> <p>A few social organisations like 'Janeev' have formed a social link with these tribal settlements. Providing for medical and educational aid, thus helping them catch-up with development yet educating them about the nature and land surrounding them. Although the process is painstakingly slow and sensitive.</p> <p>Although in the past few decades the recreational value of these hills has gained immense popularity there's a marked ignorance about the hills, its flora fauna and pollution.</p>
4.03	Additional Notes	The recent inclusion of the Sahyadri Mountain Range in the list of World Heritage Sites by UNESCO has created great ecological interest in the region.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Matheran Ecosensitive Zone Plan MMRDA Regional Plan
	WebSites	http://www.maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/KOLABA/places_Matheran.html
	Persons	Shree B N Shinde, Janeev, Thane Shree Dhananjay Madan , Panvel Shri Franco Linhares, Girivihar Shree Suhas Joshi Late Prof. Ramesh Desai



Google Location Map



001 Terrain Map



002 Panorama of the range –South to North, Haji Malang at the Northern most end



003 West view



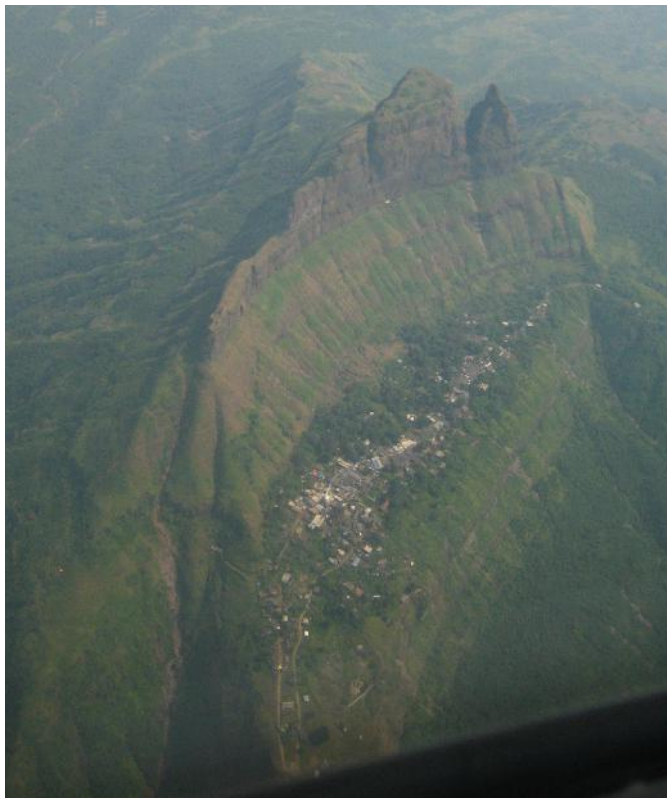
004 East view



005 West view



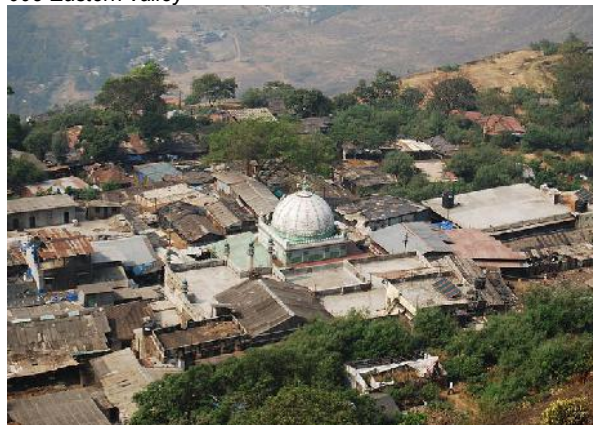
006 West view



007 Aerial view from North West



008 Eastern valley



009 Haji Malang darga

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 237-P-Tamsai-01-Mhaismal Pinnacle

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	237-P-Tamsai-01-Mhaismal Pinnacle
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehshil	Khalapur
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	NA
	Identification	237 P Tamsai 01 Mhaismal Pinnacle
1.03	Internal Reference Number	
1.04	CS No	25
1.05	Street Name 1	Foot tracks from the surrounding peripheral villages
1.06	Street Name 2	NA
1.07	Area / Locality	Tamsai Village
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Chanderi pinnacle
1.09	Pin Code	410206
1.10	Current Owner	Forest Department
1.11	Type of Owner	State Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	not occupied
1.13	Current Use	Collection of minor forest products by community, Recreation; Trekking, Ecology
1.14	Type of Use	Mixed
1.15	Age	Not known
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 120000 sq.m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	I
1.20	Brief Detail	A hill top within the Matheran Range Precinct with surrounding forests. This is a secondary range of the main Sahyadri Range.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-03-18

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Ancient natural formation.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	NA
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	NA
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Not Known
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Part of the traditional defence system consisting of forts, watch towers for protection of the trade routes; Gathering, hunting, grazing by community

2.06	Historical Significance	<p>The Sahyadri mountain range is the oldest mountain in the Indian peninsula and has tremendous geological importance. The range has been included as the World Heritage Site by UNESCO recently. Its flora and fauna is endemic and it is a biodiversity hot-spot under IUCN databook.</p> <p>The Mhaismal hill is a part of Matheran Range Precinct and this range is a secondary range of the main Sahyadri Range having similar ecological importance.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>These hill tops of strategic locations and peculiar natural rock formations are unique geological features and hence important natural history sites along with the surrounding natural forests.</p> <p>The local tribal communities still follow their ethnic lifestyle and agricultural practice.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>Mhasmal pinnacle is located centrally in the Matheran hill range. It shares a common approach col with its southern neighbour Chanderi from which it can be reached. The pinnacle itself reaches an elevation of +700 m above MSL. A long slender ridge dotted with a series of minor pinnacles links it to Badlapur hill. These pinnacles are locally known as navra navri pinnacles. The village of Tamsai forms its western boundary while the village of Chinchavali forms its eastern boundary. It is accessible by foot tracks from these villages.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>The Matheran Range Precinct sprawls itself in the Thane as well as the Raigad district and is spread over an area of approximately 214 Sq kms. This bean shaped region runs on the north south axis and forms about 6.60% of the entire MMR region. Ambernath city and Morbe dam forms its northern and southern most boundary respectively. Its eastern boundary runs roughly parallel to the Ulhas river and is at an average distance of approximately 3kms from its western bank. The eastern boundary of the hill precinct is formed by an arc with a radius of approximately 10 kms from Kalamboli near Panvel.</p> <p>Geographically this range is an isolated part of the Western ghats/ Sahyadri mountain ranges. The entire region is predominantly hilly with numerous settlements (pada's) of communities with tribal origins. There primary occupation has always been gathering, hunting, grazing livestock and also some farming. The terrain and their remote locations isolate these settlements into pockets of underdeveloped area compared to the villages surrounding the region.</p> <p>The villages surrounding the hill precinct are mostly inland villages with a primarily flat terrain. Paddy cultivation is the traditional occupation of its residents. Overall the region is green and picturesque, especially close to the hills with a mix of artificial and natural vegetation which attracts many.</p> <p>The regions proximity to the developing city like Mumbai city/ Panvel has started changing its demographic and built character. Already a large number of properties are bought by non-residents - from Mumbai and other cities and developed their properties into horticultural gardens, motels or resorts, film studios, etc. Additionally various developers are initiating residential complexes in the region. Quite a few number of medium to large scale industries have setup in the surrounding region. The nearest MIDC's to this precinct are at Kalamboli on its west and Ambernath and Badlapur on its north.</p> <p>All of these factors have provided the local population within and around the precinct alternative & more lucrative means of livelihood.</p> <p>The region surrounding this area is on the threshold of urbanization changing its demographic, natural and built character. This shift has affected the natural landscape and its scale due to unplanned infrastructure and built development which is not sensitive to traditional eco sensitive lifestyle and traditional architecture. This is rapidly changing the natural character of the region and subsequently affecting the hill precinct region.</p> <p>Mhasmal pinnacle is located centrally in the Matheran hill range</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>The distinct geomorphologic profiles of the hills, history, flora fauna and tribal communities residing within it which forms it as an island of natural / socio-cultural heritage.</p> <p>The Sahyadri Mountain Range alongwith its subsidary ranges has been included in the list of World Heritage Sites by UNESCO recently, thus recognising its ecological and ethnological importance.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	I(sce)
2.12	Recommended Grade	I

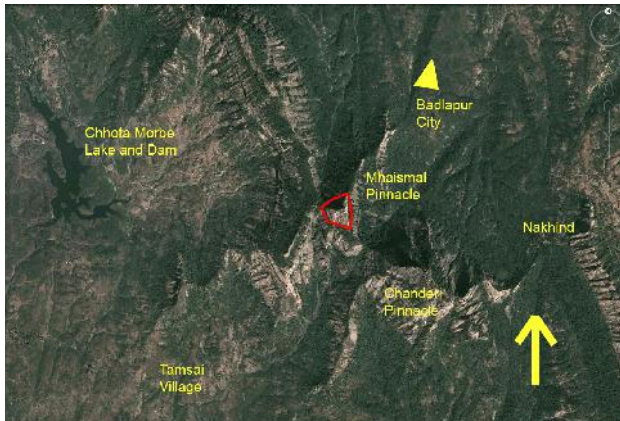
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	+ 700m above MSL		
3.02	No. of Floors	NA		
		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	-

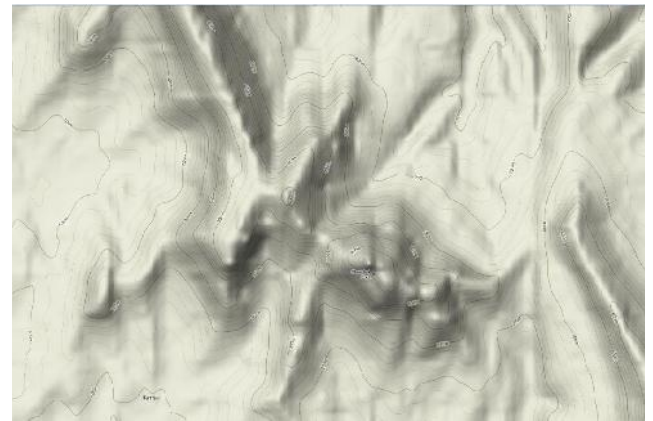
3.06	Floors	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.07	Stairs	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.09	Roof	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Natural flora / fauna and tribal hamlets.	Inappropriate transformations due to development / urbanisation pressure and deforestation / degradation.	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	Natural seasonal streams and ground water.	Threat of depletion due to regional degradation.	Minor Repair
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	The region is prone to humanmade / natural fires in dry seasons.	Minor Repair
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Deforestation / degradation followed by illegal exploitation of natural wealth. Inappropriate development.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	Poor		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Forest Zone
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	<p>The region around the hill precinct is rapidly undergoing a process of transformation to urbanisation and change in lifestyle. The result is heavy forestation especially along the foothills and heavy land encroachment inspite of the region here marked under forest zone. All of these factors have adversely affected the tribal communities settled within the precinct and their traditional bonds with the natural surroundings. Their remote locations has isolated them into underdeveloped pockets forcing them further into social, educational and economic isolation. They are a sharp contrast to the scale and nature of development in their immediate surrounding villages.</p> <p>A few social organisations like 'Janeev' have formed a social link with these tribal settlements. Providing for medical and educational aid, thus helping them catch-up with development yet educating them about the nature and land surrounding them. Although the process is painstakingly slow and sensitive.</p> <p>Although in the past few decades the recreational value of these hills has gained immense popularity there's a marked ignorance about the hills, its flora fauna and pollution.</p>
4.03	Additional Notes	The recent inclusion of the Sahyadri Mountain Range in the list of World Heritage Sites by UNESCO has created great ecological interest in the region.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Matheran Ecosensitive Zone Plan MMRDA Regional Plan
	WebSites	http://www.maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/KOLABA/places_Matheran.html
	Persons	Shree B N Shinde, Janeev, Thane Shree Dhananjay Madan , Panvel Shri Franco Linhares, Girivihar Shree Suhas Joshi Late Prof. Ramesh Desai



Google Location Map



001 Terrain Map



002 Panorama of the range –South to North, Mhaismal in the foreground of the range



003 Mhaismal Pinnacle



004 Mhaismal and Chanderi



005 Mhaismal to Badlapur

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 237-P-Tamsai-02-Chanderi Pinnacle

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	237-P-Tamsai-02-Chanderi Pinnacle
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehshil	Khalapur
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	NA
	Identification	237 P Tamsai 02 Chanderi Pinnacle
1.03	Internal Reference Number	
1.04	CS No	156
1.05	Street Name 1	Foot tracks from the surrounding peripheral villages
1.06	Street Name 2	None
1.07	Area / Locality	Tamsai village
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Mhaismal Pinnacle
1.09	Pin Code	410206
1.10	Current Owner	Forest Department
1.11	Type of Owner	State Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	not occupied
1.13	Current Use	Recreation; Trekking
1.14	Type of Use	Mixed
1.15	Age	Not known
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 285000 sq.m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	I
1.20	Brief Detail	A hill top within the Matheran Range Precinct
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-03-18

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Ancient natural formation.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	NA
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	NA
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Not known
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Part of the traditional defence system consisting of forts, watch towers for protection of the trade routes; Gathering, hunting, grazing by settlement

2.06	Historical Significance	<p>The Sahyadri mountain range is the oldest mountain in the Indian peninsula and has tremendous geological importance. The range has been included as the World Heritage Site by UNESCO recently. Its flora and fauna is endemic and it is a biodiversity hot-spot under IUCN databook.</p> <p>The Chanderi hill is a part of Matheran Range Precinct and this range is a secondary range of the main Sahyadri Range having similar ecological importance.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>These hill tops of strategic locations and peculiar natural rock formations are unique geological features and hence important natural history sites along with the surrounding natural forests.</p> <p>The tribal communities living within these hills still follow their ethnic life style including agriculture practices.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>Chanderi pinnacle is located centrally in the Matheran hill range. It shares a common approach col with its northern neighbour Mhasmal from which it can be reached. The pinnacle itself reaches an elevation of +740 m above MSL. An unfinished cave and some water cisterns heaven out in the rock are located at the base of the pinnacle. The village of Maldunge forms its southern boundary while the village of Chinchavali forms its northern boundary. It is accessible by foot tracks from these villages.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>The Matheran Range Precinct sprawls itself in the Thane as well as the Raigad district and is spread over an area of approximately 214 Sq kms. This bean shaped region runs on the north south axis and forms about 6.60% of the entire MMR region. Ambernath city and Morbe dam forms its northern and southern most boundary respectively. Its eastern boundary runs roughly parallel to the Ulhas river and is at an average distance of approximately 3kms from its western bank. The eastern boundary of the hill precinct is formed by an arc with a radius of approximately 10 kms from Kalamboli near Panvel.</p> <p>Geographically this range is an isolated part of the Western ghats/ Sahyadri mountain ranges. The entire region is predominantly hilly with numerous settlements (pada's) of communities with tribal origins. There primary occupation has always been gathering, hunting, grazing livestock and also some farming. The terrain and their remote locations isolate these settlements into pockets of underdeveloped area compared to the villages surrounding the region.</p> <p>The villages surrounding the hill precinct are mostly inland villages with a primarily flat terrain. Paddy cultivation is the traditional occupation of its residents. Overall the region is green and picturesque, especially close to the hills with a mix of artificial and natural vegetation which attracts many.</p> <p>The regions proximity to the developing city like Mumbai city/ Panvel has started changing its demographic and built character. Already a large number of properties are bought by non-residents - from Mumbai and other cities and developed their properties into horticultural gardens, motels or resorts, film studios, etc. Additionally various developers are initiating residential complexes in the region. Quite a few number of medium to large scale industries have setup in the surrounding region. The nearest MIDC's to this precinct are at Kalamboli on its west and Ambernath and Badlapur on its north.</p> <p>All of these factors have provided the local population within and around the precinct alternative & more lucrative means of livelihood.</p> <p>The region surrounding this area is on the threshold of urbanization changing its demographic, natural and built character. This shift has affected the natural landscape and its scale due to unplanned infrastructure and built development which is not sensitive to traditional eco sensitive lifestyle and traditional architecture. This is rapidly changing the natural character of the region and subsequently affecting the hill precinct region.</p> <p>Chanderi pinnacle is located centrally in the Matheran hill range.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>The distinct geomorphologic profiles of the hills, history, flora fauna and tribal communities residing within it which forms it as an island of natural / socio-cultural heritage.</p> <p>The Sahyadri Mountain Range alongwith its subsidray ranges has been included in the list of World Heritage Sites by UNESCO recently, thus recognising its ecological and ethnological importance.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	I(sce)
2.12	Recommended Grade	I

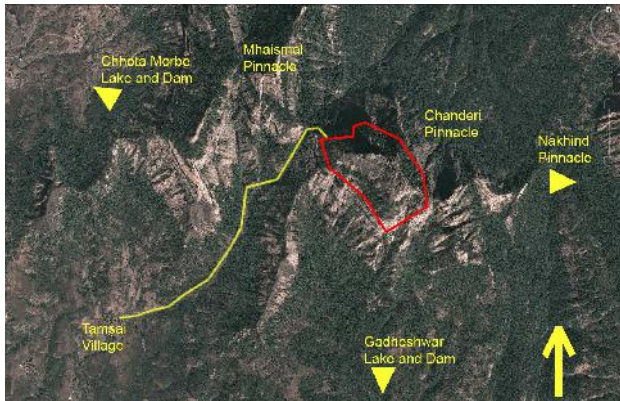
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	+ 740 m above MSL		
3.02	No. of Floors	NA		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-

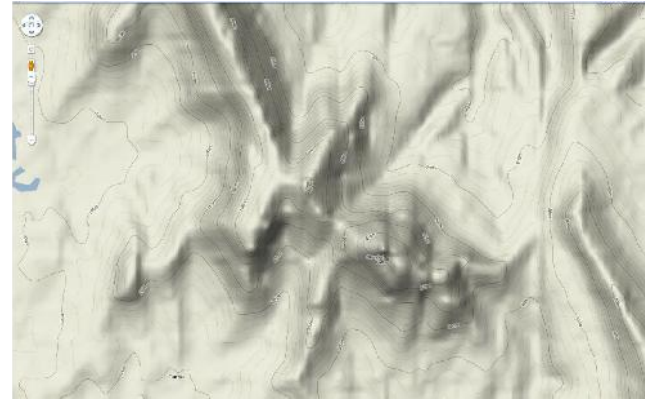
3.05	Walls	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.06	Floors	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.07	Stairs	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.09	Roof	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Not applicable	Not 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	Natural flora / fauna and tribal hamlets.	Inappropriate transformations due to development / urbanisation pressure and deforestation / degradation.	-
3.15	Lighting	Natural	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Natural	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	Natural seasonal streams and ground water.	Threat of depletion due to regional degradation.	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	The region is prone to humanmade / natural fires in dry seasons.	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Deforestation / degradation followed by illegal exploitation of natural wealth. Inappropriate development.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	Poor		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

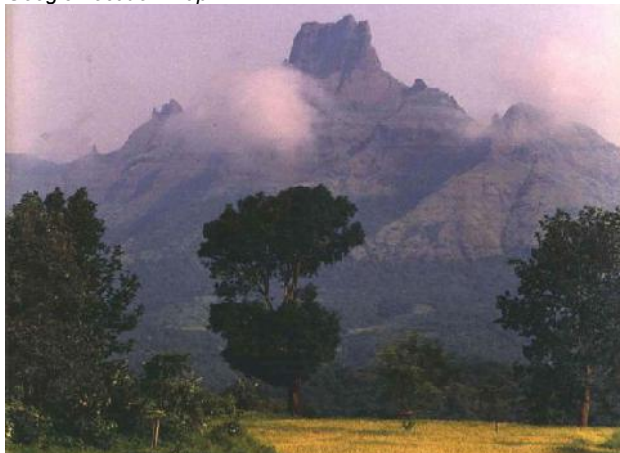
4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Forest Zone
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	<p>The region around the hill precinct is rapidly undergoing a process of transformation to urbanisation and change in lifestyle. The result is heavy forestation especially along the foothills and heavy land encroachment inspite of the region here marked under forest zone. All of these factors have adversely affected the tribal communities settled within the precinct and their traditional bonds with the natural surroundings. Their remote locations has isolated them into underdeveloped pockets forcing them further into social, educational and economic isolation. They are a sharp contrast to the scale and nature of development in their immediate surrounding villages.</p> <p>A few social organisations like 'Janeev' have formed a social link with these tribal settlements. Providing for medical and educational aid, thus helping them catch-up with development yet educating them about the nature and land surrounding them. Although the process is painstakingly slow and sensitive.</p> <p>Although in the past few decades the recreational value of these hills has gained immense popularity there's a marked ignorance about the hills, its flora fauna and pollution.</p>
4.03	Additional Notes	The recent inclusion of the Sahyadri Mountain Range in the list of World Heritage Sites by UNESCO has created great ecological interest in the region.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Matheran Ecosensitive Zone Plan MMRDA Regional Plan
	WebSites	http://www.maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/KOLABA/places_Matheran.html
	Persons	Shree B N Shinde, Janeev, Thane Shree Dhananjay Madan , Panvel Shri Franco Linhares, Girivihar Shree Suhas Joshi Late Prof. Ramesh Desai



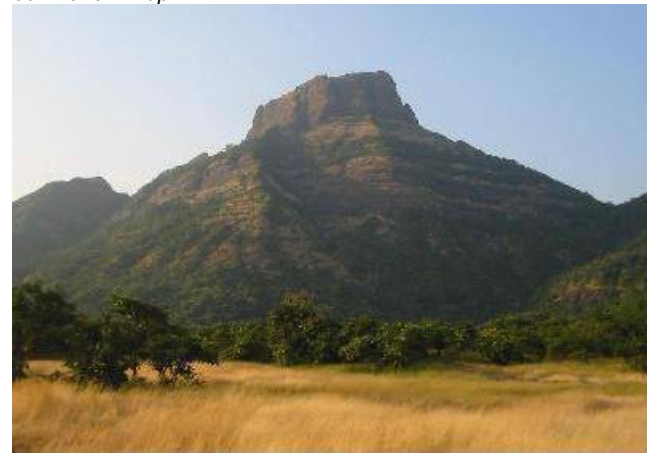
Google Location Map



001 Terrain Map



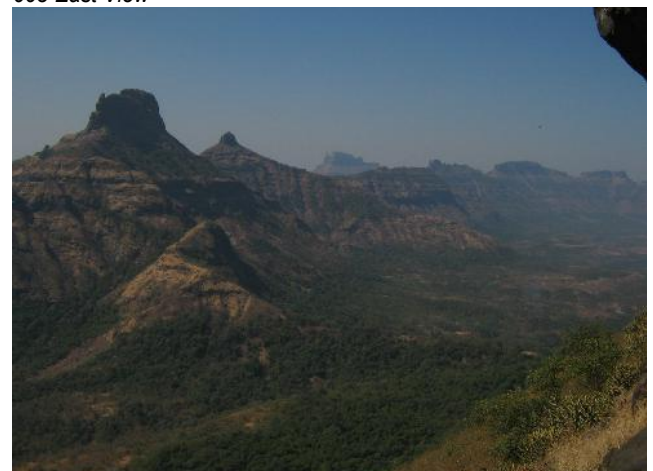
002 West View



003 East View



003 East View



004 Chanderi and Mhaismal in the foreground of the range (South to North)

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 237-P-Tamsai-03-Nakhind Pinnacle

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	237-P-Tamsai-03-Nakhind Pinnacle
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Khalapur
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	NA
	Identification	237 P Tamsai 03 Nakhind Pinnacle
1.03	Internal Reference Number	
1.04	CS No	64
1.05	Street Name 1	Foot tracks from the surrounding peripheral villages
1.06	Street Name 2	None
1.07	Area / Locality	Gadheshwar lake, and Vikatgad are in the vicinity
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	410206
1.10	Current Owner	Forest Department
1.11	Type of Owner	State Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	not occupied
1.13	Current Use	trekking
1.14	Type of Use	Mixed
1.15	Age	NA
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 740000 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	I
1.20	Brief Detail	A hill top within the Matheran Range Precinct
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-03-18

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Ancient natural formation.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	NA
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	NA
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Not Known
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Part of the traditional defence system consisting of forts, watch towers for protection of the trade routes; Gathering, hunting, grazing by settlement

2.06	Historical Significance	<p>The Sahyadri mountain range is the oldest mountain in the Indian peninsula and has tremendous geological importance. The range has been included as the World Heritage Site by UNESCO recently. Its flora and fauna is endemic and it is a biodiversity hot-spot under IUCN databook.</p> <p>The Nakhind hill is a part of Matheran Range Precinct and this range is a secondary range of the main Sahyadri Range having similar ecological importance.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>These hill tops of strategic locations and peculiar natural rock formations are unique geological features and hence important natural history sites along with the surrounding natural forests.</p> <p>The tribal communities living within these hills still follow their ethnic life style including agriculture practices.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>Nakhind is long slender hill stretched out in the North South axis located centrally in the Matheran hill range. It shares a common approach with its southern neighbour Peb fort from which it can be reached. It covers an area of approximately 0.74 sq km, a perimeter of 4.72 km and has an elevation of +660m above MSL. Some water cisterns were carved out in the rock and a natural pin hole located on its northern face are found on Nakhind. The village of Maldunge forms its western boundary while the villages of Bedisgaon and Bhadwal forms its eastern boundary. Nakhind is accessible by foot tracks from these villages.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>The Matheran Range Precinct sprawls itself in the Thane as well as the Raigad district and is spread over an area of approximately 214 sq km. This bean shaped region runs on the north south axis and forms about 6.60% of the entire MMR region. Ambernath city and Morbe dam forms its northern and southern most boundary respectively. Its eastern boundary runs roughly parallel to the Ulhas river and is at an average distance of approximately 3km from its western bank. The eastern boundary of the hill precinct is formed by an arc with a radius of approximately 10 kms from Kalamboli near Panvel.</p> <p>Geographically this range is an isolated part of the Western ghats/ Sahyadri mountain ranges. The entire region is predominantly hilly with numerous settlements (pada's) of communities with tribal origins. There primary occupation has always been gathering, hunting, grazing livestock and also some farming. The terrain and their remote locations isolate these settlements into pockets of underdeveloped area compared to the villages surrounding the region.</p> <p>The villages surrounding the hill precinct are mostly inland villages with a primarily flat terrain. Paddy cultivation is the traditional occupation of its residents. Overall the region is green and picturesque, especially close to the hills with a mix of artificial and natural vegetation which attracts many.</p> <p>The regions proximity to the developing city like Mumbai city/ Panvel has started changing its demographic and built character. Already a large number of properties are bought by non-residents - from Mumbai and other cities and developed their properties into horticultural gardens, motels or resorts, film studios, etc. Additionally various developers are initiating residential complexes in the region. Quite a few number of medium to large scale industries have setup in the surrounding region. The nearest MIDC's to this precinct are at Kalamboli on its west and Ambernath and Badlapur on its north.</p> <p>All of these factors have provided the local population within and around the precinct alternative & more lucrative means of livelihood.</p> <p>The region surrounding this area is on the threshold of urbanization changing its demographic, natural and built character. This shift has affected the natural landscape and its scale due to unplanned infrastructure and built development which is not sensitive to traditional eco sensitive lifestyle and traditional architecture. This is rapidly changing the natural character of the region and subsequently affecting the hill precinct region.</p> <p>Nakhind is long slender hill stretched out in the north south axis located centrally in the Matheran hill range.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>The distinct geomorphologic profiles of the hills, history, flora fauna and tribal communities residing within it which forms it as an island of natural / socio-cultural heritage.</p> <p>The Sahyadri Mountain Range alongwith its subsidaray ranges has been included in the list of World Heritage Sites by UNESCO recently, thus recognising its ecological and ethnological importance.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	I(sce)
2.12	Recommended Grade	I

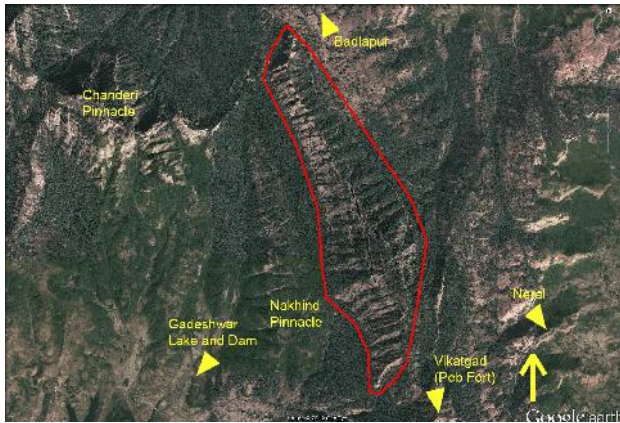
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Approximately + 700 m above MSL		
3.02	No. of Floors	NA		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Not applicable	Not applicable	-

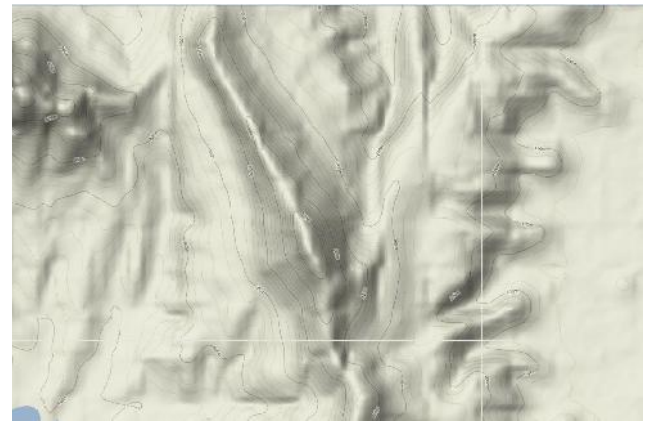
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.06	Floors	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.07	Stairs	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.09	Roof	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
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	Natural flora / fauna and tribal hamlets.	Inappropriate transformations due to development / urbanisation and deforestation / degradation.	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	Natural seasonal streams and ground water.	Threat of depletion due to regional degradation.	Minor Repair
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	The region is prone to humanmade / natural fires during dry seasons.	Minor Repair
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Deforestation / degradation followed by illegal exploitation of natural wealth. Inappropriate development.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	Poor		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Forest Zone
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	<p>The region around the hill precinct is rapidly undergoing a process of transformation to urbanisation and change in lifestyle. The result is heavy forestation especially along the foothills and heavy land encroachment inspite of the region here marked under forest zone. All of these factors have adversely affected the tribal communities settled within the precinct and their traditional bonds with the natural surroundings. Their remote locations has isolated them into underdeveloped pockets forcing them further into social, educational and economic isolation. They are a sharp contrast to the scale and nature of development in their immediate surrounding villages.</p> <p>A few social organisations like 'Janeev' have formed a social link with these tribal settlements. Providing for medical and educational aid, thus helping them catch-up with development yet educating them about the nature and land surrounding them. Although the process is painstakingly slow and sensitive.</p> <p>Although in the past few decades the recreational value of these hills has gained immense popularity there's a marked ignorance about the hills, its flora fauna and pollution.</p>
4.03	Additional Notes	The recent inclusion of the Sahyadri Mountain Range in the list of World Heritage Sites by UNESCO has created great ecological interest in the region.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Matheran Ecosensitive Zone Plan MMRDA Regional Plan
	WebSites	http://www.maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/KOLABA/places_Matheran.html
	Persons	Shree B N Shinde, Janeev, Thane Shree Dhananjay Madan , Panvel Shri Franco Linhares, Girivihar Shree Suhas Joshi Late Prof. Ramesh Desai



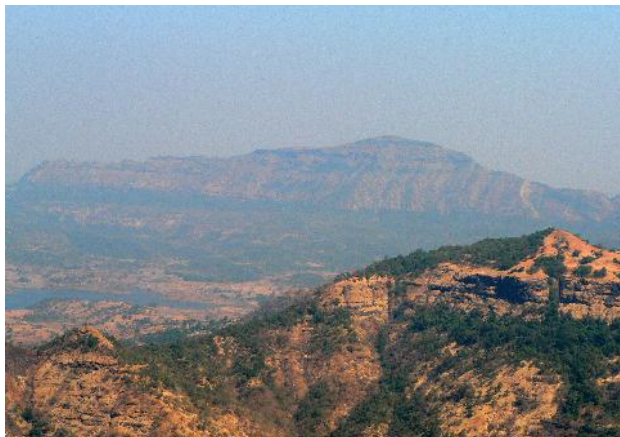
Google Location Map



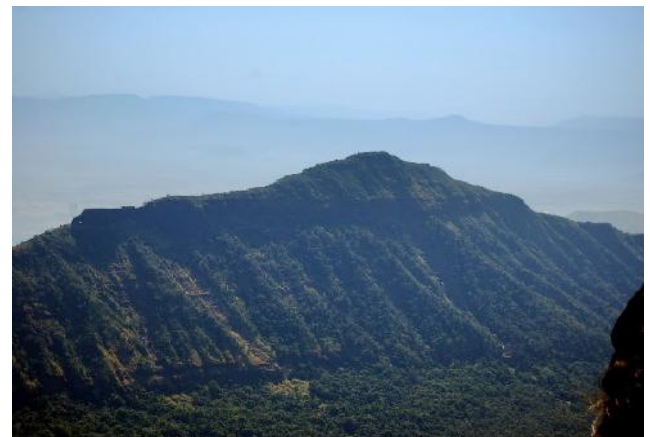
001 Terrain Map



002 View towards South with Matheran and Prabalgad in the background and Gadgheshwar Lake on the right



003 West view of Nakhind Range



004 From West with main Sahyadri Range in the background



005 North West view from Nakhind



006 Mountain spur of Nakhind

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 191-P-Maldunge-04-Vikatgad (Peb Fort)

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	191-P-Maldunge-04-Vikatgad (Peb Fort)
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehshil	Khalapur
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	NA
	Identification	191 P Maldunge 04 Vikatgad (Peb Fort)
1.03	Internal Reference Number	
1.04	CS No	104
1.05	Street Name 1	Foot tracks from the surrounding peripheral villages
1.06	Street Name 2	None
1.07	Area / Locality	Neral town
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	410206
1.10	Current Owner	Forest Department
1.11	Type of Owner	State Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	
1.13	Current Use	Ecology, Recreation, Livelyhood
1.14	Type of Use	Mixed
1.15	Age	Not known
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 530000 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.18	Condition of building	Ruin
1.19	Grade	I
1.20	Brief Detail	A hill fort within the Matheran Range Precinct with surrounding forests. This is a secondary range of the main Sahyadri Range.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-03-18

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Ancient natural formation. The period of fort not known.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	NA
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	NA

2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Not known
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Part of the traditional defence system consisting of forts, watch towers for protection of the trade routes; Gathering, hunting, grazing by settlement
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>The hill forts of Sahyadri are historically important as they formed a network of check posts along the ancient trade routes connecting Konkan and flat deccan plateau.</p> <p>Further with changing political patrons, these hills were fortified and converted into forts which represented the power of various ruling dynasties from Satvahans, Deccan sultanate to Maratha and British.</p> <p>The Sahyadri mountain range is the oldest mountain in the Indian peninsula and has tremendous geological importance. The range has been included as the World Heritage Site by UNESCO recently. Its flora and fauna is endemic and it is a biodiversity hot-spot under IUCN databook.</p> <p>Vikatgad (Peb Fort) is a part of Matheran Range Precinct and this range is a secondary range of the main Sahyadri Range having similar ecological importance.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>With changing geo-political conditions many of the forts lost their potential as strategic defence strongholds and gradually became redundant. But their socio-cultural relevance still remained in the localities which had grown around these forts. They became more of religious and cultural focal points in their respective environs.</p> <p>Vikatgad (Peb) was one of the many forts to guard the ancient trade routes.</p> <p>These hill tops of strategic locations and peculiar natural rock formations are unique geological features and hence important natural history sites along with the surrounding natural forests.</p> <p>The tribal communities living within these hills still follow their ethnic life style including agriculture practices.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>Peb fort is slender hill stretched out in the north south axis located centrally in the Matheran hill range. It shares a common approach col with its northern neighbour Nakhind from which it can be reached. It covers an area of approx. 0.53 sq km, a perimeter of 3.28 km and has an elevation of +640 m above MSL. The fort has some scattered ruins which includes a wall, some stone masonry plinths, caves and water cisterns carved out in the rock. The village of Maldunge forms its western boundary while the villages of Mamdapur and Neral form its eastern boundary. Peb is accessible by foot tracks from these villages. It is also linked to the northern flank of Matheran just below Panorama point</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>The Matheran Range Precinct sprawls itself in the Thane as well as the Raigad district and is spread over an area of approximately 214 Sq km. This bean shaped region runs on the north south axis and forms about 6.60% of the entire MMR region. Ambernath city and Morbe dam forms its northern and southern most boundary respectively. Its eastern boundary runs roughly parallel to the Ulhas river and is at an average distance of approximately 3 km from its western bank. The eastern boundary of the hill precinct is formed by an arc with a radius of approximately 10 km from Kalamboli near Panvel.</p> <p>Geographically this range is an isolated part of the Western ghats/ Sahyadri mountain ranges. The entire region is predominantly hilly with numerous settlements (pada's) of communities with tribal origins. Their primary occupation has always been gathering, hunting, grazing livestock and also some farming. The terrain and their remote locations isolate these settlements into pockets of underdeveloped area compared to the villages surrounding the region.</p> <p>The villages surrounding the hill precinct are mostly inland villages with a primarily flat terrain. Paddy cultivation is the traditional occupation of its residents. Overall the region is green and picturesque, especially close to the hills with a mix of artificial and natural vegetation which attracts many.</p> <p>The region's proximity to the developing city like Mumbai city/ Panvel has started changing its demographic and built character. Already a large number of properties are bought by non-residents - from Mumbai and other cities and developed their properties into horticultural gardens, motels or resorts, film studios, etc. Additionally various developers are initiating residential complexes in the region. Quite a few number of medium to large scale industries have setup in the surrounding region. The nearest MIDC's to this precinct are at Kalamboli on its west and Ambernath and Badlapur on its north.</p> <p>All of these factors have provided the local population within and around the precinct alternative & more lucrative means of livelihood.</p> <p>The region surrounding this area is on the threshold of urbanization changing its demographic, natural and built character. This shift has affected the natural landscape and its scale due to unplanned infrastructure and built development which is not sensitive to traditional eco sensitive lifestyle and traditional architecture. This is rapidly changing the natural character of the region and subsequently affecting the hill precinct region.</p> <p>Peb fort is slender hill stretched out in the north south axis located centrally in the Matheran hill range.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>The distinct geomorphologic profiles of the hills, history, flora fauna and tribal communities residing within it which forms it as an island of natural / socio-cultural heritage.</p> <p>The Sahyadri Mountain Range along with its subsidiary ranges has been included in the list of World Heritage Sites by UNESCO recently, thus recognising its ecological and ethnological importance.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	I(sce)

2.12	Recommended Grade	I
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PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	+ 640 m above MSL		
3.02	No. of Floors	NA		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	The fort walls are load bearing and constructed in roughly dressed black basalt stone masonry.	Very few walls are remaining. The stone masonry of the walls has weathered over the period. and is covered with ficus.vegetation growth.	Ruin
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	Ruin
3.05	Walls	The walls are constructed in coursed and may parts uncoursed roughly finished black basalt stone	Aging, peeling of surface layer, moss formation,heavy salt formation has deteriorated the walls. At many places the stones have dislodged due to heavy ficus and vegetation.	Ruin
3.06	Floors	Not applicable	Not applicable	Ruin
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	Ruin
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Natural flora / fauna and tribal hamlets.	Inappropriate transformations due to development / urbanisation and deforestation / degradation.	Minor Repair
3.15	Lighting	Natural	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	Rock cut water cisterns with natural water springs	The water cisterns are in use by the trekkers although silting due to lack of maintainence is a concern. Littering is another factor which contaminates the water.	Minor Repair
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Deforestation / degradation followed by illegal exploitation of natural wealth. Inappropriate development.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The fort retains its natural character but is in ruins.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Ruin		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Forest Zone
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4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	<p>The region around the hill precinct is rapidly undergoing a process of transformation to urbanisation and change in lifestyle. The result is heavy forestation especially along the foothills and heavy land encroachment inspite of the region here marked under forest zone. All of these factors have adversely affected the tribal communities settled within the precinct and their traditional bonds with the natural surroundings. Their remote locations has isolated them into underdeveloped pockets forcing them further into social, educational and economic isolation. They are a sharp contrast to the scale and nature of development in their immediate surrounding villages.</p> <p>A few social organisations like 'Janeev' have formed a social link with these tribal settlements. Providing for medical and educational aid, thus helping them catch-up with development yet educating them about the nature and land surrounding them. Although the process is painstakingly slow and sensitive.</p> <p>Although in the past few decades the recreational value of these hills has gained immense popularity there's a marked ignorance about the hills, its flora fauna and pollution.</p>
4.03	Additional Notes	The recent inclusion of the Sahyadri Mountain Range in the list of World Heritage Sites by UNESCO has created great ecological interest in the region.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	<p>Matheran Ecosensitive Zone Plan</p> <p>MMRDA Regional Plan</p>
	WebSites	http://www.maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/KOLABA/places_Matheran.html
	Persons	<p>Shree B N Shinde, Janeev, Thane</p> <p>Shree Dhananjay Madan , Panvel</p> <p>Shri Franco Linhares, Girivihar</p> <p>Shree Suhas Joshi</p> <p>Late Prof. Ramesh Desai</p>



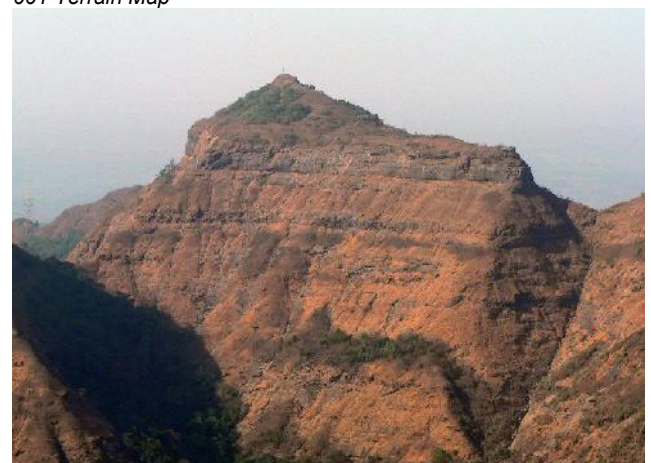
Google Location Map



001 Terrain Map



002 View of Nakhind range on the way to Vikatgad (Peb Fort)



003 Vikatgad (Peb) pinnacle



004 View towards North (Matheran)



005 Entrance Gate (in ruins) of the fort



006 Pinnacle



007 Ravine



008 Shiv Mandir



009 Shiv Mandir



010 Water Cistern



011 Caves on the Western slope



012 Cave interior



013 Old cave being used as Samarth Ashram



014 Cave used as grain storage



015 Recent additions



016 Recent additions

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 489-KP-Warose Tarf Wankhal-01-Matheran

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	489-KP-Warose Tarf Wankhal-01-Matheran
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehshil	Khalapur
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	NA
	Identification	489 KP Warose Tarf Wankhal 01 Matheran
1.03	Internal Reference Number	
1.04	CS No	NA
1.05	Street Name 1	Road and Railway from Neral
1.06	Street Name 2	Foot tracks from the surrounding peripheral villages
1.07	Area / Locality	Neral town
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	NA
1.09	Pin Code	410202
1.10	Current Owner	Forest Department
1.11	Type of Owner	State Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Informal occupation
1.13	Current Use	Recreation,Gathering, grazing by settlements of local communities within its region
1.14	Type of Use	Recreational
1.15	Age	Approximately 200 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	9160000 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	I
1.20	Brief Detail	Matheran is a well known hill station setup by the British and forms the nucleus of the Matheran hill range. A hill plateau with evergreen forests. This is a secondary range of the main Sahyadri Range.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-03-18

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Ancient natural formation. Developed as a Hill station in 18th Century
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	NA

2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	NA
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Not Known
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Part of the traditional defence system consisting of forts, watch towers for protection of the trade routes; Gathering, hunting, grazing by settlement
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>Matheran was discovered by Hugh Poyntz Malet, the then district collector of Thane district in May 1850. Lord Elphinstone, the then Governor of Bombay laid the foundations of the development as a future hill station. The British developed Matheran as a popular resort to beat the summer heat in the region.</p> <p>The Sahyadri mountain range is the oldest mountain in the Indian peninsula and has tremendous geological importance. The range has been included as the World Heritage Site by UNESCO recently. Its flora and fauna is endemic and it is a biodiversity hot-spot under IUCN databook.</p> <p>Matharan Hill Station is a part of Matheran Range Precinct and this range is a secondary range of the main Sahyadri Range having similar ecological importance.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>Matheran is one of the popular getaway for people from Mumbai and Pune.</p> <p>These hill tops of strategic locations and peculiar natural rock formations are unique geological features and hence important natural history sites along with the surrounding natural forests.</p> <p>The tribal communities living within these hills still follow their ethnic life style including agriculture practices.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	Matheran is a well known hill station setup by the British and forms the nucleus of the Matheran hill range. It's a large plateau with an average elevation of +676m above MSL. Its accessible by road and a rail. It covers an area of 9.16 sq km and has a perimeter of 25.25 km. It is bound by the villages of Neral, Bekare from its east. Village Borgaon and the Morbe lake is located at its southern foothills. Maldunge, Dodhane and Warose Tarf Wankhal form its western boundries. Apart from the road and rail its accessible through all of the surrounding villages.
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>The Matheran Range Precinct sprawls itself in the Thane as well as the Raigad district and is spread over an area of approximately 214 sq km. This bean shaped region runs on the North South axis and forms about 6.60% of the entire MMR region. Ambernath city and Morbe dam forms its northern and southern most boundary respectively. Its eastern boundary runs roughly parallel to the Ulhas river and is at an average distance of approximately 3km from its western bank. The eastern boundary of the hill precinct is formed by an arc with a radius of approximately 10 km from Kalamboli near Panvel.</p> <p>Geographically this range is an isolated part of the Western ghats/ Sahyadri mountain ranges. The entire region is predominantly hilly with numerous settlements (pada's) of communities with tribal origins. There primary occupation has always been gathering, hunting, grazing livestock and also some farming. The terrain and their remote locations isolate these settlements into pockets of underdeveloped area compared to the villages surrounding the region.</p> <p>The villages surrounding the hill precinct are mostly inland villages with a primarily flat terrain. Paddy cultivation is the traditional occupation of its residents. Overall the region is green and picturesque, especially close to the hills with a mix of artificial and natural vegetation which attracts many.</p> <p>The regions proximity to the developing city like Mumbai city/ Panvel has started changing its demographic and built character. Already a large number of properties are bought by non-residents - from Mumbai and other cities and developed their properties into horticultural gardens, motels or resorts, film studios, etc.</p> <p>Additionally various developers are initiating residential complexes in the region. Quite a few number of medium to large scale industries have setup in the surrounding region. The nearest MIDC's to this precinct are at Kalamboli on its west and Ambernath and Badlapur on its north.</p> <p>All of these factors have provided the local population within and around the precinct alternative & more lucrative means of livelihood.</p> <p>The region surrounding this area is on the threshold of urbanization changing its demographic, natural and built character. This shift has affected the natural landscape and its scale due to unplanned infrastructure and built development which is not sensitive to traditional eco sensitive lifestyle and traditional architecture. This is rapidly changing the natural character of the region and subsequently affecting the hill precinct region.</p> <p>Matheran is a well known hill station setup by the British and forms the nucleus of the Matheran hill range</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>The distinct geomorphologic profiles of the hills, history, flora fauna and tribal communities residing within it which forms it as an island of natural / socio-cultural heritage.</p> <p>The Sahyadri Mountain Range alongwith its subsidaray ranges has been included in the list of World Heritage Sites by UNESCO recently, thus recognising its ecological and ethnological importance.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	I(sce)
2.12	Recommended Grade	I

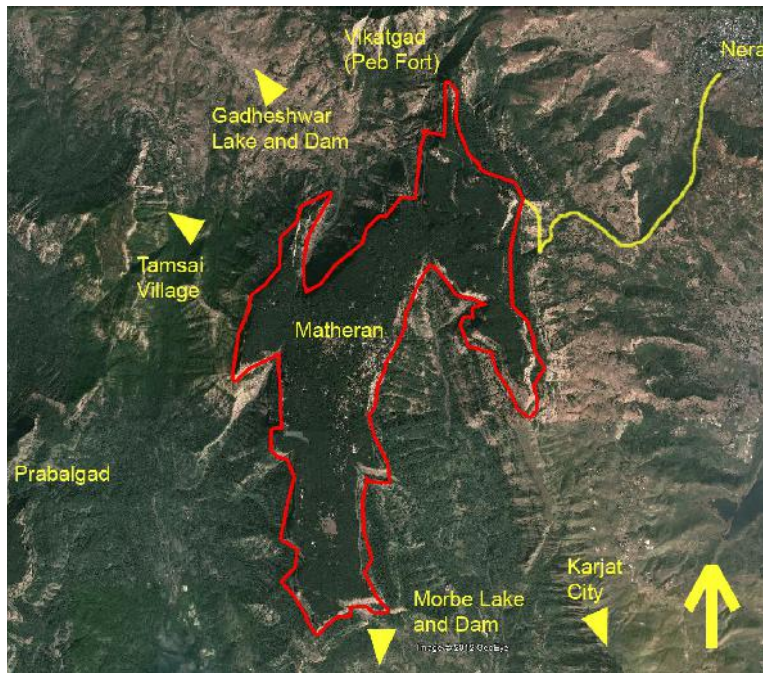
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	+ 676 m above MSL		
3.02	No. of Floors	NA		
		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	Natural flora / fauna and tribal hamlets.	Inappropriate transformations due to development / urbanisation and deforestation / degradation.	Good
3.15	Lighting	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	MSEB	None	-
3.18	Water Supply	Charlotte Lake is the only source of potable water for the whole hill station. It is fed by natural fresh water springs and rain water collected during monsoons.	This lake is not adequate to cater to the tourist and local population of Matheran. Water shortage is a severe problem faced annually during the dry months especially during summer	Good
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	The slopes in the region are prone to humanmade / natural fires during dry seasons.	Minor Repair
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Deforestation / degradation followed by illegal exploitation of natural wealth. Inappropriate development.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	Good		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

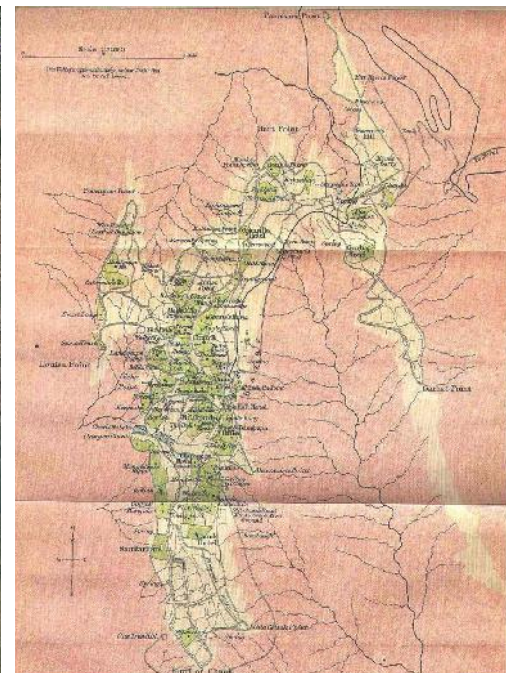
RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Forest Zone
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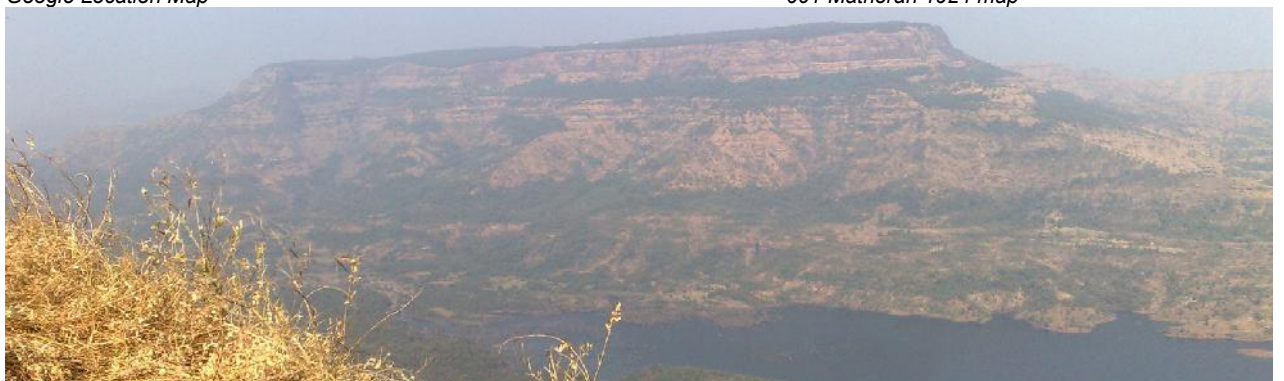
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	<p>The region around the hill precinct is rapidly undergoing a process of transformation to urbanisation and change in lifestyle. The result is heavy forestation especially along the foothills and heavy land encroachment inspite of the region here marked under forest zone. All of these factors have adversely affected the tribal communities settled within the precinct and their traditional bonds with the natural surroundings. Their remote locations has isolated them into underdeveloped pockets forcing them further into social, educational and economic isolation. They are a sharp contrast to the scale and nature of development in their immediate surrounding villages.</p> <p>A few social organisations like 'Janeev' have formed a social link with these tribal settlements. Providing for medical and educational aid, thus helping them catch-up with development yet educating them about the nature and land surrounding them. Although the process is painstakingly slow and sensitive.</p> <p>Matheran although marked as an urbanisable zone is a hill station developed by the British and has a well preserved natural forest. Its zoning should be changed to RTZ Recreation and Tourism Zone. Although in the past few decades the recreational value of these hills has gained immense popularity there's a marked ignorance about the hills, its flora fauna and pollution.</p>
4.03	Additional Notes	The recent inclusion of the Sahyadri Mountain Range in the list of World Heritage Sites by UNESCO has created great ecological interest in the region.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	<p>Matheran Ecosensitive Zone Plan</p> <p>MMRDA Regional Plan</p>
	WebSites	http://www.maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/KOLABA/places_Matheran.html
	Persons	<p>Shree B N Shinde, Janeev, Thane</p> <p>Shree Dhananjay Madan , Panvel</p> <p>Shri Franco Linhares, Girivihar</p> <p>Shree Suhas Joshi</p> <p>Late Prof. Ramesh Desai</p>



Google Location Map



001 Matheran 1924 map



002 View from Irshalgaad



003 View from Nakhind



004 Aerial View from South West



005 View from Neral



006 View from Porcupine point



007 View from Panorama point



008 From Neral town with Matheran in background



009 Station plaque with Matheran's famous Bonnet macaque



010 Eastern slope of Matheran



011 Local Architecture



012 Narrow gauge rail-train



013 Narrow gauge rail-track



014 Charlotte lake



015 Colonial bungalows converted into hotels



016 Colonial bungalows converted into hotels

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 187-P-Loniwadi-01-Prabalgad

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	187-P-Loniwadi-01-Prabalgad
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehshil	Khalapur
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	NA
	Identification	187 P Loniwadi 01 Prabalgad
1.03	Internal Reference Number	
1.04	CS No	NA
1.05	Street Name 1	Foot tracks from the surrounding peripheral villages
1.06	Street Name 2	NA
1.07	Area / Locality	Near Matheran
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	410206
1.10	Current Owner	Forest Department
1.11	Type of Owner	State Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	not occupied
1.13	Current Use	Ecology,trekking, recreation, livelihood
1.14	Type of Use	Recreational
1.15	Age	NA
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 3250000 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.18	Condition of building	Ruin
1.19	Grade	I
1.20	Brief Detail	A hill fort with evergreen forest within the Matheran Range Precinct. This is a secondary range of the main Sahyadri Range.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-03-18

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Ancient natural formation. Period of fort construction not known.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	NA
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	NA

2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Muranjan
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Part of the traditional defence system consisting of forts, watch towers for protection of the trade routes; Gathering, hunting, grazing by settlement
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>The hill forts of Sahyadri are good examples of defence architecture. These forts are historically important as they formed a network of check posts along the ancient trade routes connecting Konkan and flat deccan plateau.</p> <p>Prabalgad is one of such strategically located forts.</p> <p>Around 1458 Malik Ahmad, prime minister of the kingdom of Ahmednagar, took over the fort during his conquest of Konkan.</p> <p>The fort was conquered by Chatrapati Shivaji from Mughals in the year 1658. After establishing himself in Kalyan-Bhivandi area.</p> <p>In the year 1826 Umaji Naik, a freedom fighter, and his associates are believed to have made this as their home for a brief period of time.</p> <p>Further with changing political patrons, these hills were fortified and converted into forts which represented the power of various ruling dynasties from Satvahans, Deccan sultanate to Maratha and British.</p> <p>The Sahyadri mountain range is the oldest mountain in the Indian peninsula and has tremendous geological importance. The range has been included as the World Heritage Site by UNESCO recently. Its flora and fauna is endemic and it is a biodiversity hot-spot under IUCN databook.</p> <p>Prabalgad is a part of Matheran Range Precinct and this range is a secondary range of the main Sahyadri Range having similar ecological importance.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>With changing geo-political conditions many of the forts lost their potential as strategic defence strongholds and gradually became redundant. But their socio-cultural relevance still remained in the localities which had grown around these forts. They became more of religious and cultural focal points in their respective environs.</p> <p>Prabalgad was one of the many forts to guard the ancient trade routes.</p> <p>These hill tops of strategic locations and peculiar natural rock formations are unique geological features and hence important natural history sites along with the surrounding natural forests.</p> <p>The tribal communities living within these hills still follow their ethnic life style including agriculture practices.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>Prabalgad forms an isolated southern flank of the Matheran hill range. It is formed of twin small plateaus and a pinnacle on its north. The lower plateau known as the Prabal machi has two settlements and covers an area of 1.48 sq km, has a perimeter of 7.78 km and has an elevation of +450m above MSL. The citadel of Prabal fort is located at an elevation of + 740 m above MSL with an area of 1.76 sq km and a perimeter of 7.27 km. The citadel forms the eastern boundary of the massif and has scattered ruins of fort walls, bastions, some plinths, rock cut steps, caves and water cisterns hewn out in the rock. The pinnacle is accessible by some rock cut steps and has some ruins of fort walls. Prabal is connected to the plateau of Irshalgad by a narrow ridge on its south. The village of Poinje, Pali are located at its southern foot. The villages of Wardoli and Lonivale form its western boundary. Wazapur to its North and the Eastern boundary is formed by the Morbe lake. Prabalgad is accessible by foot tracks from these villages.</p>

2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>The Matheran Range Precinct sprawls itself in the Thane as well as the Raigad district and is spread over an area of approximately 214 sq km. This bean shaped region runs on the north south axis and forms about 6.60% of the entire MMR region. Ambernath city and Morbe dam forms its northern and southern most boundary respectively. Its eastern boundary runs roughly parallel to the Ulhas river and is at an average distance of approximately 3km from its western bank. The eastern boundary of the hill precinct is formed by an arc with a radius of approximately 10 km from Kalamboli near Panvel.</p> <p>Geographically this range is an isolated part of the Western ghats/ Sahyadri mountain ranges. The entire region is predominantly hilly with numerous settlements (pada's) of communities with tribal origins. There primary occupation has always been gathering, hunting, grazing livestock and also some farming. The terrain and their remote locations isolate these settlements into pockets of underdeveloped area compared to the villages surrounding the region.</p> <p>The villages surrounding the hill precinct are mostly inland villages with a primarily flat terrain. Paddy cultivation is the traditional occupation of its residents. Overall the region is green and picturesque, especially close to the hills with a mix of artificial and natural vegetation which attracts many.</p> <p>The regions proximity to the developing city like Mumbai city/ Panvel has started changing its demographic and built character. Already a large number of properties are bought by non-residents - from Mumbai and other cities and developed their properties into horticultural gardens, motels or resorts, film studios, etc. Additionally various developers are initiating residential complexes in the region. Quite a few number of medium to large scale industries have setup in the surrounding region. The nearest MIDC's to this precinct are at Kalamboli on its west and Ambernath and Badlapur on its north.</p> <p>All of these factors have provided the local population within and around the precinct alternative & more lucrative means of livelihood.</p> <p>The region surrounding this area is on the threshold of urbanization changing its demographic, natural and built character. This shift has affected the natural landscape and its scale due to unplanned infrastructure and built development which is not sensitive to traditional eco sensitive lifestyle and traditional architecture. This is rapidly changing the natural character of the region and subsequently affecting the hill precinct region.</p> <p>Prabalgad forms an isolated western flank of the Matheran hill range precinct.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>The distinct geomorphologic profiles of the hills, history, flora fauna and tribal communities residing within it which forms it as an island of natural / socio-cultural heritage.</p> <p>The Sahyadri Mountain Range alongwith its subsidray ranges has been included in the list of World Heritage Sites by UNESCO recently, thus recognising its ecological and ethnological importance.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	I(sce)
2.12	Recommended Grade	I

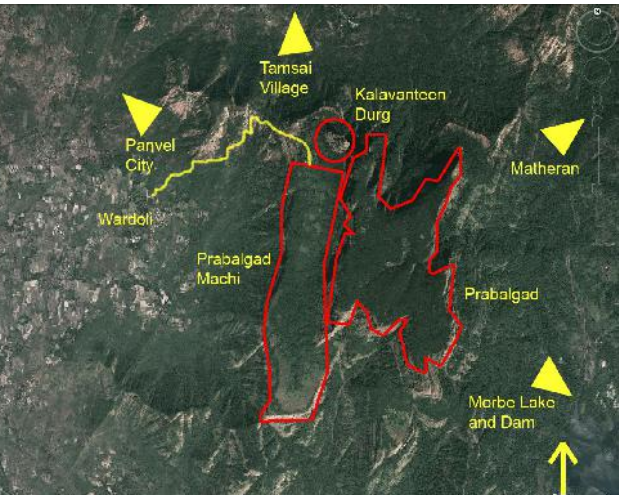
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	+ 740 m above MSL		
3.02	No. of Floors	NA		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	The fort walls are load bearing and constructed in roughly dressed black basalt stone masonry. Also few ruins are in laterite stone.	Few traces of the remaining fortification are in total ruined condition.	Ruin
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	Uncoursed roughly dressed black basalt stone masonry.	Remnants of the fort walls are totally in ruined state.	Ruin
3.06	Floors	Stone paved and natural rocky terrain.	Natural weathering of the rocky terrain.	Ruin
3.07	Stairs	Rock cut steps leading to tpo of the observation pinnacle.	These steps have weathered considerably in few parts.	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	Roughly dressed and undressed stone masonry walls .	Stone walls have weathered considerably.	Ruin
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-

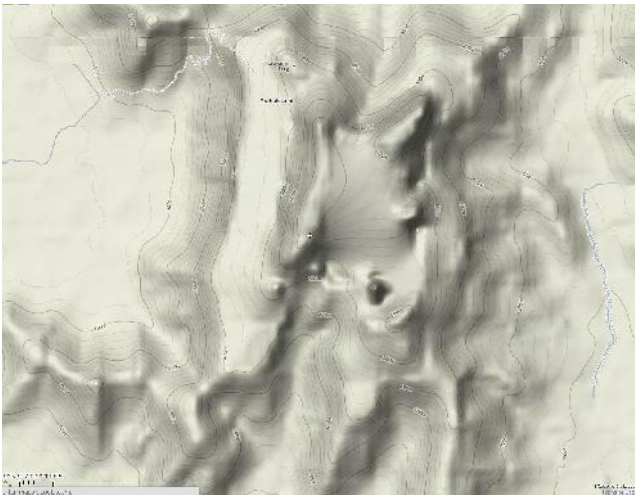
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	None	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Natural flora / fauna and tribal hamlets.	Inappropriate transformations due to development / urbanisation and deforestation / degradation.	Minor Repair
3.15	Lighting	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.18	Water Supply	Rock cut fresh water cisterns fed with live springs and rainwater collected during the rainy season are located at various spots on the main and lower plateau.	The water cisterns are in use by the villagers and trekkers although silting due to lack of maintenance is a concern. Littering is another factor which contaminates the water.	Ruin
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	The region is prone to humanmade / natural fires during dry seasons.	Minor Repair
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Deforestation / degradation followed by illegal exploitation of natural wealth. Inappropriate development.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	Ruins		
3.23	Overall Condition	Ruin		

RELEVANT DETAILS

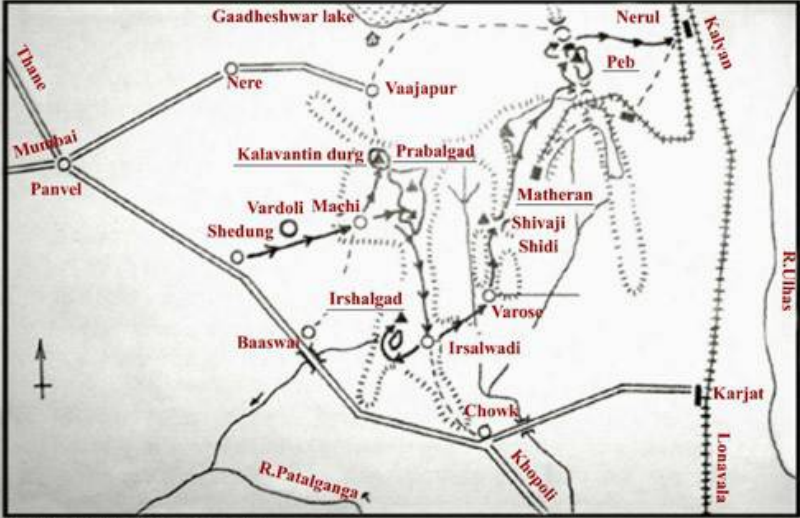
4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Forest Zone
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	<p>The region around the hill precinct is rapidly undergoing a process of transformation to urbanisation and change in lifestyle. The result is heavy forestation especially along the foothills and heavy land encroachment inspite of the region here marked under forest zone. All of these factors have adversely affected the tribal communities settled within the precinct and their traditional bonds with the natural surroundings. Their remote locations has isolated them into underdeveloped pockets forcing them further into social, educational and economic isolation. They are a sharp contrast to the scale and nature of development in their immediate surrounding villages.</p> <p>A few social organisations like 'Janeev' have formed a social link with these tribal settlements. Providing for medical and educational aid, thus helping them catch-up with development yet educating them about the nature and land surrounding them. Although the process is painstakingly slow and sensitive.</p> <p>Although in the past few decades the recreational value of these hills has gained immense popularity there's a marked ignorance about the hills, its flora fauna and pollution.</p>
4.03	Additional Notes	The recent inclusion of the Sahyadri Mountain Range in the list of World Heritage Sites by UNESCO has created great ecological interest in the region.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Matheran Ecosensitive Zone Plan MMRDA Regional Plan
	WebSites	http://www.maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/KOLABA/places_Matheran.html
	Persons	Shree B N Shinde, Janeev, Thane Shree Dhananjay Madan , Panvel Shri Franco Linhares, Girivihar Shree Suhas Joshi Late Prof. Ramesh Desai



Google Location Map

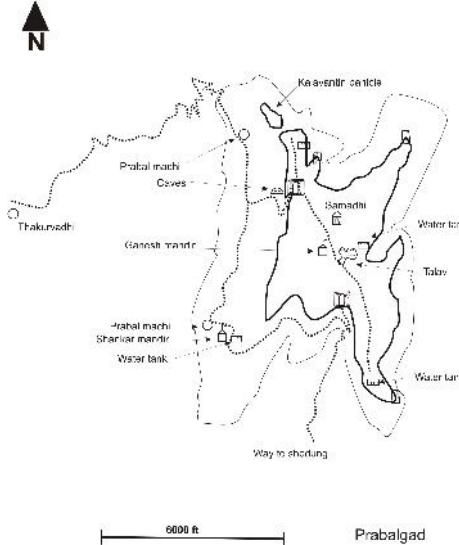


001 Terrain Map



Courtesy: Shri. Anand Palande

002 Route map



003 Physical map



004 Southern end of Prabalgad from the machi



005 West view



006 East view



007 North view



008 North view



009 View from Prabal Machi



010 View from Prabal Machi



011 Tribal settlement at Prabal Machi



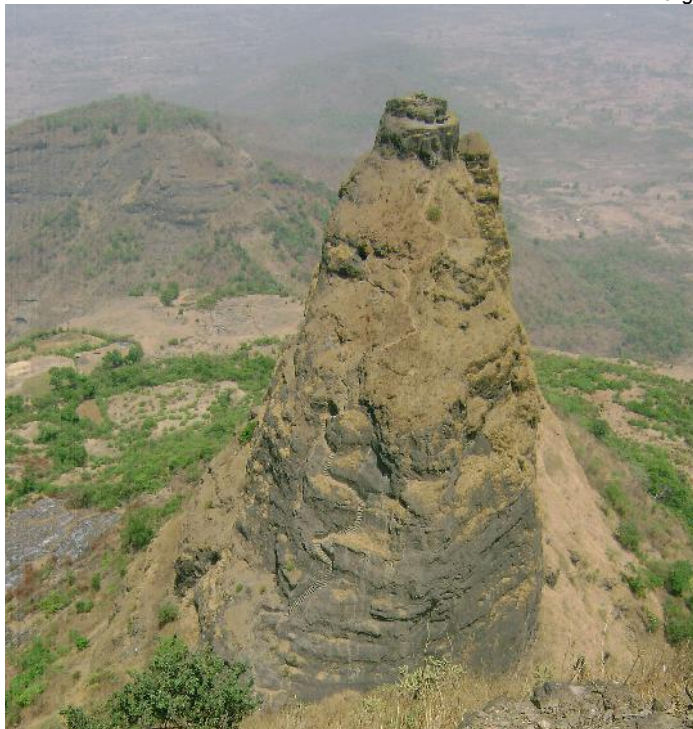
012 View in the monsoon



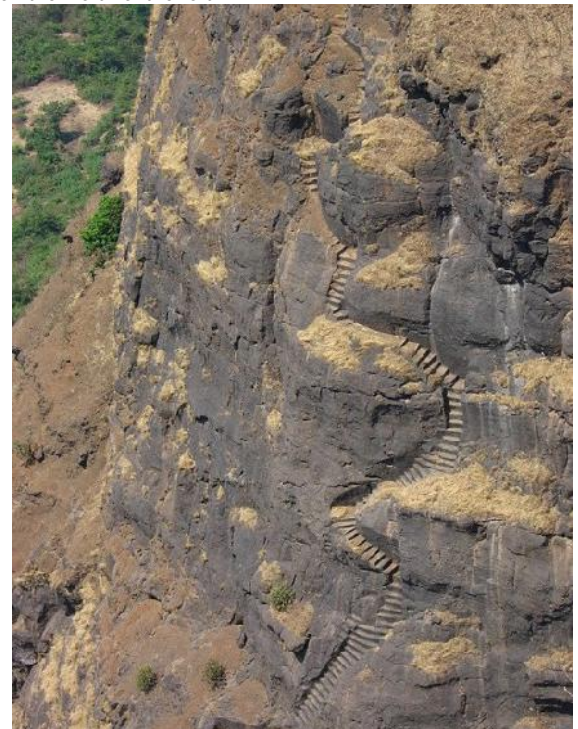
013 Prabal at long distance from Mumbai-Pune highway



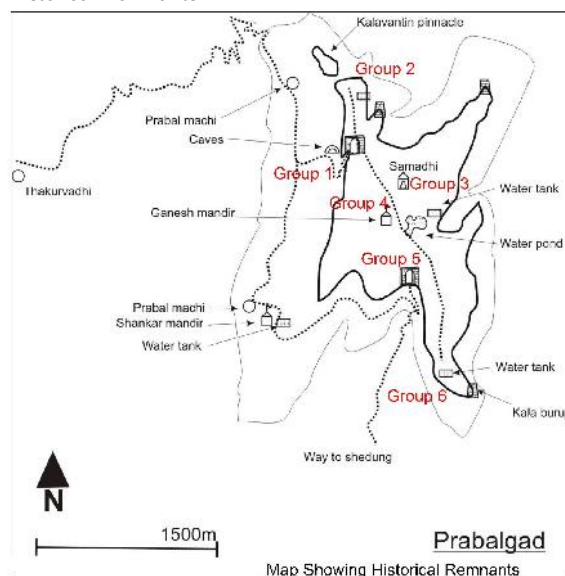
014 Prabal observation pinnacle also known as Kalavanteen Durg on the North of the fort



015 Prabal observation pinnacle also known as Kalavanteen Durg on the North of the fort



016 Rock-cut steps to the top of the observation pinnacle

Historical Remnants

017 Map showing historical remnants



018 Group-1



019 Group-1



020 Group-2



021 Group-2 Shrine stones



022 Group-2 Shrine stones



023 Group-2 Water Cistern



024 Group-3 Rock-cut steps



025 Group-3



026 Group-3



027 Group-3 Water cistern



028 Group-4 Shrine



029 Group-4 Shrine



030 Group-4 Nandi at the shrine



031 Group-4 Nandi at the shrine



032 Group-4 Shrine



033 Group-5 Ruins in laterite stone



034 Group-6 Ruins



035 Group-6 Ruins on the plateau with Irshalgad in the background



036 Group-6 Fortification wall



037 Group-6 Ruins



038 Group-6 Water Cistern



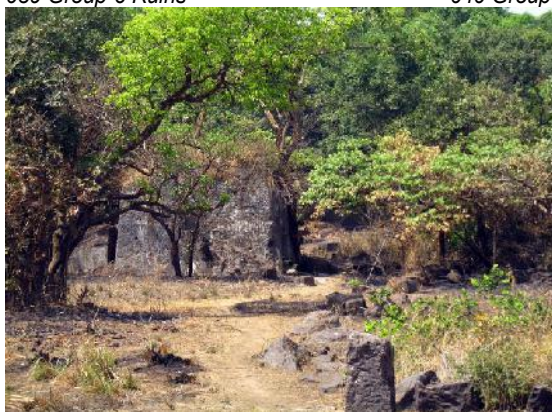
039 Group-6 Ruins



040 Group-6 Ruins



041 Group-6 Ruins



042 Group-6 Ruins



043 Group-6 Water Cistern

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 489-KP-Warose Tarf Wankhal-02-Irshalgad (Vishalgad)

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	489-KP-Warose Tarf Wankhal-02-Irshalgad (Vishalgad)
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehshil	Khalapur
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	NA
	Identification	489 KP Warose Tarf Wankhal 01 Irshalgad (Vishalgad)
1.03	Internal Reference Number	
1.04	CS No	72
1.05	Street Name 1	Foot tracks from the surrounding peripheral villages
1.06	Street Name 2	NA
1.07	Area / Locality	Irshalwadi is located at its foothill
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	NA
1.09	Pin Code	410202
1.10	Current Owner	Forest Department
1.11	Type of Owner	State Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	not occupied
1.13	Current Use	Ecology, trekking, livelihood
1.14	Type of Use	Recreational
1.15	Age	Not known
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	250000 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	I
1.20	Brief Detail	A hill top within the Matheran Range Precinct with surrounding forests. This is a secondary range of the main Sahyadri Range.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-03-18

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Ancient natural formation.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	NA
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	NA
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Not Known

2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Part of the traditional defence system consisting of forts, watch towers for protection of the trade routes; Gathering, hunting, grazing by communities
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>The Sahyadri mountain range is the oldest mountain in the Indian peninsula and has tremendous geological importance. The range has been included as the World Heritage Site by UNESCO recently. Its flora and fauna is endemic and it is a biodiversity hot-spot under IUCN databook.</p> <p>Irshalgad is a part of Matheran Range Precinct and this range is a secondary range of the main Sahyadri Range having similar ecological importance.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>These hill tops of strategic locations and peculiar natural rock formations are unique geological features and hence important natural history sites along with the surrounding natural forests.</p> <p>The tribal communities living within these hills still follow their ethnic life style including agriculture practices.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	The pinnacle of Irshalgad is part of an isolated southern flank of the Matheran hill range. It has a plateau at its base where a settlement is located. This plateau admeasures 0.25 sq km and has a perimeter of approx. 2.41 km at an elevation of + 460m above MSL. Irshalgad is a slender slice of a hill which juts out of this plateau to a height of + 520m above MSL. Its bound by the villages of Chowk and Nadhal, Pali on its West and village Nanivali and Morbe lake on its East. It is accessible by foot tracks from these villages.
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>The Matheran Range Precinct sprawls itself in the Thane as well as the Raigad district and is spread over an area of approximately 214 Sq km. This bean shaped region runs on the North South axis and forms about 6.60% of the entire MMR region. Ambernath city and Morbe dam forms its northern and southern most boundary respectively. Its eastern boundary runs roughly parallel to the Ulhas river and is at an average distance of approximately 3km from its western bank. The eastern boundary of the hill precinct is formed by an arc with a radius of approximately 10 km from Kalamboli near Panvel.</p> <p>Geographically this range is an isolated part of the Western ghats/ Sahyadri mountain ranges. The entire region is predominantly hilly with numerous settlements (pada's) of communities with tribal origins. There primary occupation has always been gathering, hunting, grazing livestock and also some farming. The terrain and their remote locations isolate these settlements into pockets of underdeveloped area compared to the villages surrounding the region.</p> <p>The villages surrounding the hill precinct are mostly inland villages with a primarily flat terrain. Paddy cultivation is the traditional occupation of its residents. Overall the region is green and picturesque, especially close to the hills with a mix of artificial and natural vegetation which attracts many.</p> <p>The regions proximity to the developing city like Mumbai city/ Panvel has started changing its demographic and built character. Already a large number of properties are bought by non-residents - from Mumbai and other cities and developed their properties into horticultural gardens, motels or resorts, film studios, etc. Additionally various developers are initiating residential complexes in the region. Quite a few number of medium to large scale industries have setup in the surrounding region. The nearest MIDC's to this precinct are at Kalamboli on its West and Ambernath and Badlapur on its North.</p> <p>All of these factors have provided the local population within and around the precinct alternative & more lucrative means of livelihood.</p> <p>The region surrounding this area is on the threshold of urbanization changing its demographic, natural and built character. This shift has affected the natural landscape and its scale due to unplanned infrastructure and built development which is not sensitive to traditional eco sensitive lifestyle and traditional architecture. This is rapidly changing the natural character of the region and subsequently affecting the hill precinct region.</p> <p>The pinnacle of Irshalgad is part of an isolated southern flank of the Matheran hill range.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>The distinct geomorphologic profiles of the hills, history, flora fauna and tribal communities residing within it which forms it as an island of natural / socio-cultural heritage.</p> <p>The Sahyadri Mountain Range alongwith its subsidray ranges has been included in the list of World Heritage Sites by UNESCO recently, thus recognising its ecological and ethnological importance.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	I(sce)
2.12	Recommended Grade	I

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	+ 520 m above MSL
3.02	No. of Floors	NA

		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	Natural flora / fauna and tribal hamlets.	Inappropriate transformations due to development / urbanisation and deforestation / degradation.	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	Natural seasonal streams and ground water.	Threat of depletion due to regional degradation.	Minor Repair
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	The region is prone to humanmade / natural fires during dry seasons.	Minor Repair
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Deforestation / degradation followed by illegal exploitation of natural wealth. Inappropriate development.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	Poor		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

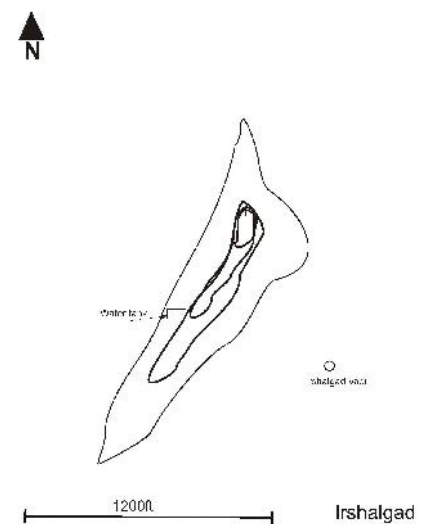
RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Forest Zone
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	<p>The region around the hill precinct is rapidly undergoing a process of transformation to urbanisation and change in lifestyle. The result is heavy forestation especially along the foothills and heavy land encroachment inspite of the region here marked under forest zone. All of these factors have adversely affected the tribal communities settled within the precinct and their traditional bonds with the natural surroundings. Their remote locations has isolated them into underdeveloped pockets forcing them further into social, educational and economic isolation. They are a sharp contrast to the scale and nature of development in their immediate surrounding villages.</p> <p>A few social organisations like 'Janeev' have formed a social link with these tribal settlements. Providing for medical and educational aid, thus helping them catch-up with development yet educating them about the nature and land surrounding them. Although the process is painstakingly slow and sensitive.</p> <p>Although in the past few decades the recreational value of these hills has gained immense popularity there's a marked ignorance about the hills, its flora fauna and pollution.</p>
4.03	Additional Notes	The recent inclusion of the Sahyadri Mountain Range in the list of World Heritage Sites by UNESCO has created great ecological interest in the region.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Matheran Ecosensitive Zone Plan MMRDA Regional Plan
	WebSites	http://www.maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/KOLABA/places_Matheran.html www.slideshare.net/rajesh108/irshalgad

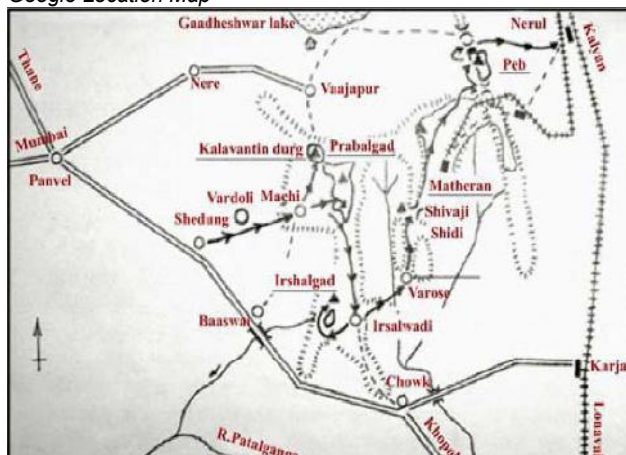
	Persons	Shree B N Shinde, Janeev, Thane Shree Dhananjay Madan , Panvel Shri Franco Linhares, Girivihar Shree Suhas Joshi Late Prof. Ramesh Desai
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Google Location Map



001 Physical map



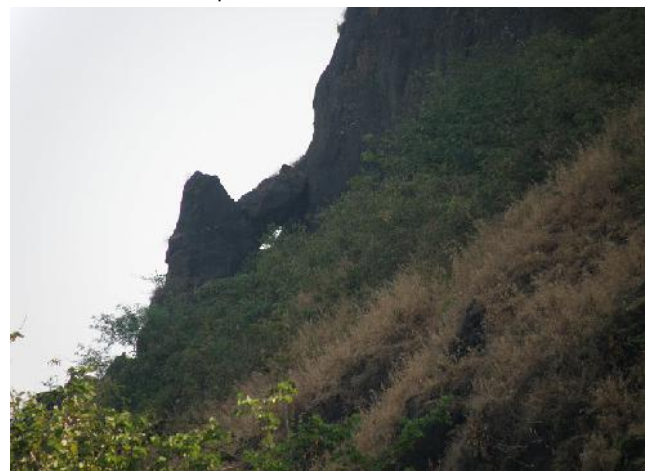
002 Route map



003 West View of the pinnacle



004 View of Morbe lake on East of the fort



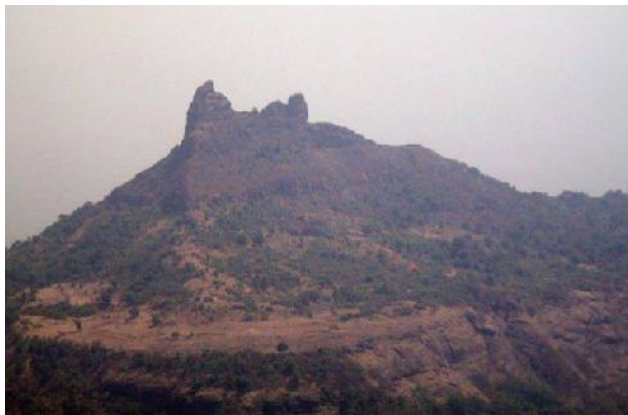
005 Difficult cliff



006 Geological feature at the pinnacle – 'Nedhe'



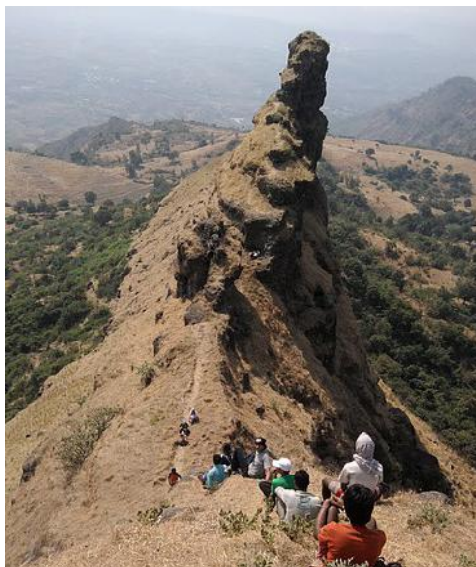
007 View of the pinnacle with Morbe lake and Matheran range in the background



008 Pinnacle



009 Cistern



010 Pinnacle and the narrow ridge



011 Pinnacle

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for KP-03-Morbe Lake and Dam

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	KP-03-Morbe Lake and Dam
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehshil	Khalapur
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Chouk
	Identification	KP 03 Morbe Lake and Dam
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Kh-NA-NA-NA-KP_03_Morbe_Lake_and_Dam
1.04	CS No	16
1.05	Street Name 1	From the Chouk - Irshalgad Road about 1.5 km off NH4
1.06	Street Name 2	Alternative approaches by road or by foot from the surrounding villages
1.07	Area / Locality	Approximately midway between Panvel and Khopoli
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Irshalgad on its west, Prabalgad on its northwest, Matheran on its north and east
1.09	Pin Code	410202
1.10	Current Owner	Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation
1.11	Type of Owner	Local Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	-
1.13	Current Use	Water Supply to Navi Mumbai
1.14	Type of Use	Utility
1.15	Age	5 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	8000000 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	IE
1.20	Brief Detail	This is an earthen dam with black basalt rubble stone pitching built on the Dhavri river
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-03-26

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	It was built in 2006.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Morbe Lake and Dam
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	

2.06	Historical Significance	<p>Morbe lake and dam region has been an important catchment area for the Raigad district supporting its agriculture.</p> <p>Recognizing its importance, the dam was recently constructed on the Dhavri river and the backwaters (lake) formed. Thus the creation of the dam is an important footprint in the environmental, urban & social history of the surrounding region and as such needs to be recorded. It has also helped in improving the local biodiversity of the region and overall greening of the surroundings.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>The Morbe dam is constructed for drinking water purpose and supports a large growing urban population of the MMR. It has certainly improved the 'livability index' within the region thus indirectly influencing its social and cultural fabric.</p> <p>The surrounding region has numerous farm-houses / second homes belonging to various communities from outside the region adding to the heterogeneity of the local population.</p> <p>An artificial water body created across natural drainage way of storm water. It is surrounded by indigenous vegetation which adds to the natural beauty of the place creating a distinct waterfront area for cultural activity and recreation.</p> <p>The surrounding region is also prone for severe water shortages post monsoon. This dam helps conserve water. Hence the lake play an important role in nature conservation and hence are of socio-cultural importance. They are also one of the scenic places in villages and have high recreation value through generations.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>This is an earthen dam with black basalt rubble stone pitching built on the Dhavri river and has a total length of approximately 3.5 km in the east - west direction. The area of the lake is approximately 8 sq km and the catchment area is about 60 sq km.</p> <p>The lake is relatively new and is evolving into wetland ecosystem. It has natural backdrop of the picturesque hills with terrestrial biodiversity.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location: 73°14'46.83" E, 18°54'40.89" N</p> <p>Morbe lake is in the North western part of the MMR Khalapur taluka. It is accessed directly by NH 4 from village Chowk and is located approximately midway between Panvel and Khopoli. It is bound by natural hills as boundries from all the side and the dam on its south.</p> <p>It is surrounded by Irshalgad on its west, Prabalgaad on its northwest, Matheran on its nNorth and east. The Morbe dam marks the southern boundry and runs parallel to NH 4 just beyond the northern outskirts of Chowk village.</p> <p>The entire region has a predominantly hilly terrain with numerous settlements of tribal communities towards the hills. There primary occupation is hunting, grazing livestock and agriculture. The terrain and remote locations isolate these villages into pockets of underdeveloped area compared to the villages surrounding the region. The villages surrounding the Morbe on its south and east have flat terrain. Paddy cultivation is the traditional occupation of its residents. Overall the region is picturesque surrounded by the hills with a mix of plantations and natural vegetation which attracts many.</p> <p>This region's proximity to the developing cities like Mumbai / Panvel has started changing its demographic and built character. Already a large number of properties are bought by non-residents, from Mumbai and other cities, who have developed these properties into horticultural gardens, motels or resorts, film studios, etc. Additionally various developers are initiating residential complexes in the region.</p> <p>All of these factors have provided the local population with alternative more lucrative means of livelihood.</p> <p>The region surrounding this area is on the threshold of urbanization changing its demographic, natural and built character. This shift has affected the natural landscape and its scale due to unplanned infrastructure and built development which is not sensitive to traditional lifestyle and architecture. This is rapidly changing the natural character of the region and subsequently affecting the surrounding region.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>Although recently developed this is now evolving into an important wetland ecosystem and a part of the hill precinct.</p> <p>Lakes along with their aquatic, semi aquatic and terrestrial natural ecosystems are unique. They are rain water catchments and help in maintaining the ground water table and recharging of village wells. They help in improvement of micro climate of the region and also in peripheral agriculture / horticulture. Moreover, the lake has added to the rich biodiversity & scenic beauty of the region. It is slowly becoming popular tourist attraction and recreational space.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	I(sce)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IE

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	NA		
3.02	No. of Floors	NA		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	This is an earth dam with stone pitching.	Structure shows sign of aging but is intact.	Good
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	Walls are in dressed coursed black basalt masonry.	None	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	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	MSEB	None	-
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	Good		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Green Zone I
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	<p>The villages around the Morbe lake region are rapidly undergoing a process of transformation to urbanisation and change in lifestyle.</p> <p>The result is heavy deforestation especially along the foothills, heavy land encroachment and illegal quarrying inspite of the region being under forest zone. All of these factors have already affected the ecosystem of this unique hill range and the lake.</p> <p>Pollution and uncontrolled tourism disturbing the natural environment.</p>
4.03	Additional Notes	This property is a part of the MMR hill precinct
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	None
	WebSites	None
	Persons	None



Google Location Map



001 South East view of the dam



002 View of the lake from Irshalgad



003 View of the lake, road over the dam and the South region of the dam



004 Irshalgad and Prabalgad viewed from the dam



005 Irshalgad, Prabalgad and Matheran in the background of the lake

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 493-PN-Antore-01-Antore Jetty

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	493-PN-Antore-01-Antore Jetty
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Pen
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Antore
	Identification	493 PN Antore 01 Antore Jetty
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Pe-An-493_PN_Antore_01_Antore_Jetty
1.04	CS No	94
1.05	Street Name 1	Road leading to the northeast of Antore village
1.06	Street Name 2	None
1.07	Area / Locality	Antore gaothan
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Sapoli bedi dam
1.09	Pin Code	402107
1.10	Current Owner	Grampanchayat
1.11	Type of Owner	Local Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	not occupied
1.13	Current Use	Abandoned
1.14	Type of Use	Commercial
1.15	Age	Existing Jetty-approximately 100 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 100 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 25 sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Major Repair
1.19	Grade	III
1.20	Brief Detail	The jetty is a simple square platform constructed in finely dressed black basalt stone with steps on its western edge leading to the water. The construction is simple, discreet, unimposing thus merging with the neighbouring terrain.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-05-11

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	It was developed in chalukyan period. Existing Jetty dates back to the 19th Century.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None

2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Antore Jetty
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Jetty for trade and communication between the hinterland and the sea.
2.06	Historical Significance	Antore was well developed port during Chalukyan era. Chalukya king, Anantdev established a small port on the Bhogavati creek at Antore. Over the period because of sedimentation usage of port declined, generating a need for new ports along the coastal line.
2.07	Cultural Significance	This port was an important centre for trade established by the Chalukyan king. It lost its importance as a port after the construction of the Dharamtar jetty. Even the village lost its importance over the time. Though not in use now it should be preserved for its socio-cultural relevance in the ancient times
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>The jetty is a simple square platform constructed in finely dressed black basalt stone with steps on its western edge leading to the water. It admeasures approximately 9 x 9 m square and about 2.50 m high above the water level.</p> <p>The construction is simple, discreet, unimposing thus merging with the neighbouring terrain. (Photo No. 001, 002 and 004).</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location : 73°04'42.60" E, 18°45'21.24" N</p> <p>Antore is a typical inland village located on the banks of Bhogeshwar river. It is off the Mumbai Goa highway NH 17 by 2.20 km and lies to the northwest of Pen city</p> <p>The terrain is primarily flat consisting of fragmented village settlements near the banks of the Bhogeshwar river surrounded by agricultural land. Paddy cultivation and fishing is the traditional occupation of this village. Located away from the coast and primarily of agricultural nature this village is not affected by external influences. However the village population has increased exponentially which has lead to redevelopment of residences at a scale which is not appropriate to traditional architecture and may change the visual character of the village over a period of time.</p> <p>The creek has a few patches of mangrove vegetation on both the banks.</p> <p>The Antore jetty is located 320 m to the northwest of Antore village just outside the gaathan limits. The Bhogeshwar river / creek takes a serpentine route from the point where it meets the Amba river / Dharamtar creek till Antore jetty . The jetty is located on the southern bank of the river. A small dam known as 'Sapoli bedi' exists near this jetty.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>A (his) - Antore port was established by a Chalukyan king for commerce and trade. It was in use till the establishment of Dharamtar port.</p> <p>C (seh) - Antore jetty has been an important part of the old trade route hence an important part of the economic history.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(his),C(she)
2.12	Recommended Grade	III

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	NA		
3.02	No. of Floors	NA		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Load Bearing Black Basalt Stone Masonry.	The jetty shows the signs of aging but is in a stable condition.	Minor Repair
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	The jetty is a simple platform constructed in finely dressed black basalt stone.	The walls are intact but show signs of aging. Minor Ficus plant growth is seen in the stone masonry joints at few places. Salt formation is also visible in many parts of the wall.	Major Repair
3.06	Floors	The jetty most probably had a flooring of cobbled black basalt stones.	Flooring has been now plastered haphazardly.	Ruin
3.07	Stairs	The steps leading into the water descend 2.50 m and are about 0.60 m in width. They are neatly constructed in finely dressed black basalt stone (photo no. 002 and 003)	Stones are considerably damaged.	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	Walls - Dressed stone masonry	The stone surface has weathered considerably.	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	The pier has four cast iron bollards at the corners. It also has two intricately carved lamp posts in cast iron placed on its western corners (Photo no. 006, 007, 008 and 009)	The cast iron bollards and lamp posts can get rusted due to neglect.	Minor Repair
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	Form: Unaltered original form Structure: Unaltered original structure Articulation & Finishes:Unaltered original		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	As the structure is abandoned it is almost in ruined state.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Major Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Green Zone - G2
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	As the structure is abandoned it is almost left to decay. If left unprotected it may be completely lost.
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	None
	WebSites	http://maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/KOLABA/places_Antore.html http://raigad.nic.in/DG/1883/appendix_a.html#3
	Persons	None



Google Location Map



001 South view 'A'



002 Pier in the black basalt stone masonry



003 Steps leading to the water



004 South view 'B'



005 Jetty water front



006 Bollard and the cast iron light pillar



007 Base inscriptions of the light pillar



008 Decorative shaft of the light pillar



009 Decorative capital of the light pillar

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 524-PN-Kashmire-01-Shahpada Lake and Dam

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	524-PN-Kashmire-01-Shahpada Lake and Dam
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Pen
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Kashmire
	Identification	524 PN Kashmire 01 Shahpada Lake and Dam
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Pe-Ka-Kashmire_01_Shahpada_Dam_and_Lake
1.04	CS No	444
1.05	Street Name 1	NH 17 Mumbai Goa Highway
1.06	Street Name 2	Road leading beyond village outskirts
1.07	Area / Locality	1.6 km to the southeast of Shahpada village
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	402107
1.10	Current Owner	Zilla Parishad
1.11	Type of Owner	State Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Owner occupied
1.13	Current Use	Water supply to Pen
1.14	Type of Use	Utility, Amenity, Recreational
1.15	Age	Approximately 150 Years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 91000 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	IE
1.20	Brief Detail	This is an earthen dam with coursed dressed black basalt stone pitching. The dam is built across the river valley and being surrounded by hills provides a picturesque view. A service structure exists near the dam.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-05-12

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	It may have been built in the 19th Century.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Shahpada Lake and Dam
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Water supply to Pen

2.06	Historical Significance	<p>The Shahpada Lake and Dam region has been an important catchment area for the Raigad district supporting its agriculture.</p> <p>Recognizing its importance, the dam was constructed and the backwaters (lake) formed. Thus the creation of the dam is an important footprint in the environmental, urban and social history of the surrounding region and as such needs to be recorded.</p> <p>It has also helped in improving the local biodiversity of the region and overall greening of the surroundings.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>The Shahpada dam is constructed for drinking water purpose and supports a large growing urban population of the MMR. It has certainly improved the 'livability index' within the region thus indirectly influencing its social and cultural fabric.</p> <p>The surrounding region has numerous farm-houses / second homes belonging to various communities from outside the region adding to the heterogeneity of the local population.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>This is an earth dam with coursed dressed black basalt stone pitching. The length of the dam is around 230 m and is oriented on the northeast - southwest axis. Its wall height is approximately 30 m. The lake covers an area of approximately 0.40 sq km whereas its catchment area is roughly 3.50 sq km.</p> <p>The dam is built across the river valley and being surrounded by hills provides a picturesque view. A service structure exists near the dam.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location : 73°05'22.92" E, 18°42'47.59" N</p> <p>Kashmire village is an inland village located just beyond the western outskirts of Pen city. It is 0.50 km off to the south of NH 17 approached from Kashmire village junction. This junction is about 150 m to the west of the Washi village junction on NH 17.</p> <p>This village is located beyond the northern foothills of a large range of hills bordering Pen city. Its terrain is primarily flat consisting of a village settlement and agricultural land. Paddy cultivation is the traditional occupation of this village. Located away from the coast and primarily of agricultural nature this village is not affected by external influences. However, the village population has increased exponentially which has led to redevelopment of residences at a scale which is not sensitive to traditional architecture and may change the visual character of the village as well as its green natural surroundings over a period of time.</p> <p>The Shahpada Dam and lake are located away from the gaathan, 1.6 km to the southeast of Shahpada village. It is a part of the North eastern foothills of the hill range.</p> <p>The Dam, lake and its surroundings are in a sharp contrast to the rapid development seen in the region and Pen city.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>I(sce) - The lake along with their aquatic, semi aquatic and terrestrial natural ecosystems is unique. It is a rain water catchment and helps in maintaining the ground water table and recharging of the village wells. They help in improvement of micro climate of the region and help peripheral agriculture / horticulture. Moreover, the lake has added to the rich biodiversity & scenic beauty of the region.</p> <p>The dam and the lake located within a river valley provide a picturesque view and the place is a popular recreational space for the people from the surrounding region, particularly in the monsoon.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	I(sce)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IE

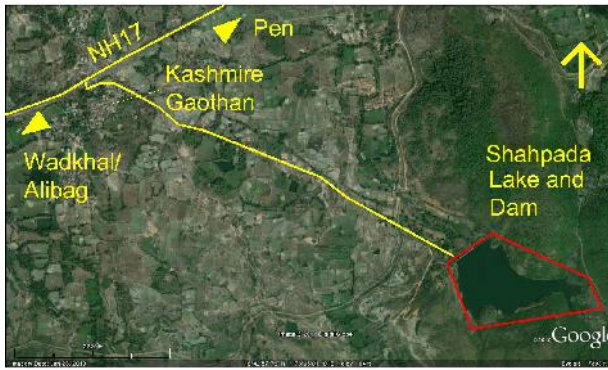
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	The dam wall is about 30 m high.		
3.02	No. of Floors	NA		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	This is an earth dam with stone pitching. The dam structure is constructed with coursed dressed black basalt stone	Structure shows signs of aging but is intact.	Good
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	Walls are in dressed coursed black basalt masonry.	Walls show signs of aging.	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	NA	NA	-
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	The dam and its premises have a partial barbed wire fencing	None	Good
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	A service building abuts this dam which houses the pumping station, filtration plant, administrative cell and quarters.	None	Good
3.15	Lighting	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	MSEB	None	-
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	Dam structure is in fair state.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Forest zone		
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	<p>This dam is in the vicinity of Pen city and various types of pollutions due to uncontrolled urbanisation may affect the lake.</p> <p>The uncontrolled development in the region has affected the natural green cover and biodiversity.</p> <p>Mining operations are in progress in the southern vicinity of this dam along with uncontrolled tourism disturbing the natural environment.</p>		
4.03	Additional Notes	None		
4.04	References			
	Books/Documents	None		
	WebSites	None		
	Persons	None		



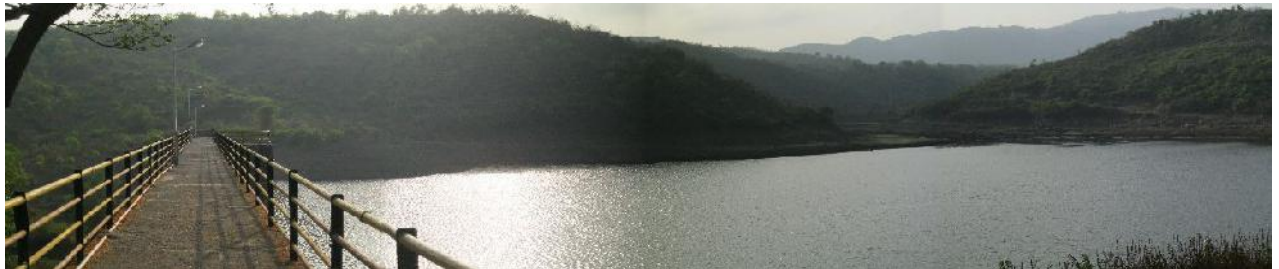
Google Location Map



001 Outer face of the dam



002 Inner face of the dam



003 Lake



004 Catchment area on South with Sagargad in the background

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 543-PN-Patnoli-01- Patneshwar Mandir Complex

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	543-PN-Patnoli-01- Patneshwar Mandir Complex
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Pen
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Patnoli
	Identification	543 PN Patnoli 01 Patneshwar Mandir Complex
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Pe-Pa-543_PN_Patnoli_01_Patneshwar_Mandir_Complex
1.04	CS No	62,63
1.05	Street Name 1	Main road leading to Patnoli village
1.06	Street Name 2	NA
1.07	Area / Locality	Patnoli gaathan
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	402107
1.10	Current Owner	Trust
1.11	Type of Owner	Trust
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Community
1.13	Current Use	Worship
1.14	Type of Use	Religious
1.15	Age	Approx. 160 Years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 9680 Sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 300 Sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	III
1.20	Brief Detail	<p>Patneshwar Mandir is an example of traditional architectural style for temple construction in Raigad district, influenced by Deccan style of temple architecture. Various transformations in the mandir complex are the proof of increasing influence of regional domestic architecture on temple architecture.</p> <p>The Mandir complex comprising of Patneshwar Mandir, ancillary shrines, deepmaal, semi open sabhamandap and a water tank- reflects traditional approach towards usage of religious centres of the village.</p> <p>The Mandir comprises of the garbhagruha which is built in the Deccan style of temple architecture and the sabhamandap which is a later addition. Dome shaped shikhar of Patneshwar mandir shows all typical features of the Deccan architecture.</p>
1.21	Date of Recording	2009-11-12

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	The Shiv Mandir known as Patneshwar Mandir was built in second half of the 19th century. A paved platform and sloping roof for ancillary shrines were built in the 20th century.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	20th century
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Extensions were done using prevalent materials of every era, such as high density bricks, timber structural system for the sabhagruha then hollow metal sections - post and purlin system for the shed over ancillary shrines. A covered pradakshina path with flat roof has been added around the garbhagruha. The front open space between the Mandir entrance and the water tank is covered by a shed of GI sheets supported on the metal framework. Original finishes substantially modified.
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Patneshwar Mandir
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Worship and religious congregations, recreational
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>Provincial Islamic Architectural style developed during the Bahamani period influenced future architectural styles in Peninsular India. Deccan architectural style developed from provincial Islamic architectural style with strong Maratha features & became especially prevalent during Peshwa period. Some notable examples of this style are found in Pune region. This provincial Deccan style reached its summit in Maharashtra during Peshawa Period.</p> <p>The temples built in Kalyan Subhedari of Peshwa regime were of Deccan architectural style. Local patrons such as Subhedars, Savkars, etc. commissioned various types of religious & socio-cultural architecture, while adding local flavour in terms of construction technology and materials. Peshwas that the Maratha Empire came to its end through its formal annexation into the British Empire by the British East India Company in 1818.</p> <p>The Patneshwar Mandir of Patnoli is one of such examples constructed after merging of the Peshwa empire with British empire in India. Hence, it is an attestation of the continued Peshwa legacy in under British rule. It an important historical footprint in the architectural history of Patnoli village.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>Religious buildings (mandirs, masjid, synagogue etc.) are important socio-cultural institutions in Indian Subcontinent. They are also political statements reflecting the power of their patrons.</p> <p>The Patneshwar mandir was constructed in post-Peshwa period during British rule. The Patneshwar Mandir & pond surroundings must have been the hub of socio-cultural and political life of Patnoli village.</p> <p>The complex is maintaining the original character. It is in active use forming an integral part of the local culture. The Mandir premises is actively used for socio-cultural congregations and for recreational purpose.</p>

2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>Indo-Islamic architecture flourished in the provinces according to the influence of the architecture of that particular region, the material available and the aesthetic ideas of the rulers. The Deccan architecture style evolved in the Deccan region from 14 century to 17th century. This style reached its summit in Maharashtra during Peshwa Period.</p> <p>Patneshwar Mandir has distinct Deccan architectural features such as low height octagonal dome resting on the square base, arched openings, cupolas and patterns on frieze, slender minaret like towers, decorative architraves, etc.</p> <p>Another major feature is construction of Mangalore tiled sloping roofed envelope structure around the garbhagruha. This type of addition was accomplished to most of the Shiv and Ganesh mandirs in Raigad region during the early 20th century.</p> <p>The remains of deepmaal in front of the Mandir is an example of traditional Hindu Temple architecture. The style is typical to that found in Deccan plateau and different from those found in the Konkan region.</p> <p>Sabhamandap, which is a later addition is constructed in a domestic style of regional architecture. This Mangalore tiled sloping roofed envelope structure around the garbhagruha seems to be a gradual transformation. This pattern is consistently bestowed for religious architecture in Kokan region in the early 20th century. The Mangalore tiled sloping roofed viewing gallery constructed in timber is one of the salient features of this style.</p> <p>The Mandir shows all typical features of the Deccan architecture such as the floral relief work, devalis (corner shrines on the terrace), chajjas, brackets, stone architrave, Umbra (threshold) and Konadas (wall niches for keeping oil lamps). Photo no. 001, 002, 003 and 005).</p> <p>The Mandir comprises of the garbhagruha which is built in the Deccan style of temple architecture and the sabhamandap which is a later addition. The garbhagruha consists of a square shaped structure with dressed black basalt stone masonry walls. It has a dome shikhara in corbelled stone masonry finished with lime plaster. It is approximately 6 m X 6 m square. The structure shows all typical features of the Deccan architecture such as the floral relief work, devalis (corner shrines on the terrace), chajjas, brackets, stone architrave, Umbra (threshold) and Konadas (wall niches for keeping oil lamps). Photo no. 001, 002, 003 and 005)</p> <p>The sabhamandap surrounds the garbhagruha largely on its east. It is square in plan approx. 12 m x 12 m. The structure is discreet, well proportioned with a ground + upper floor and a sloping roof. The built form blends with the surroundings. The sabhamandap has an internal viewing gallery at an upper floor approximately 4.25 m above the floor level. The ridge is at about 7.50 m from the sabhamandap floor. It has an internal wooden frame supporting the upper floor and the sloping roof above. (Photo no. 002, 004, 007, 008 and 009). The sabhamandap has a hipped roof covered in mangalore tiles.</p> <p>The Mandir does not have any clearly demarcated premises. The water tank is egg shape with the Mandir at its apex. The tank measures approximately 120 m at its base and about 70 m through its centre. The tank has a satellite tank admeasuring approximately 20 m x 20 m to its south.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location : 73°04'56.20" E, 18°44'42.99" N</p> <p>Patnoli village is a typical inland village located just outside the western outskirts of Pen city. It is off the Mumbai Goa highway NH 17 by 1.20 km</p> <p>The terrain is primarily flat consisting of fragmented village settlements surrounded by agricultural land. Paddy cultivation and fishing is the traditional occupation of this village. Located away from the coast and primarily of agricultural nature, this village is not affected by external influences. However the village population has increased exponentially which has lead to redevelopment of residences at a scale which is not appropriate to traditional architecture and may change the visual character of the village over a period of time.</p> <p>The Patneshwar Mandir is located in the gaathan. The complex comprises of the Mandir and the water tank. It is oriented on the east - west axis with an eastern entrance. A road abutting the complex on its north provides direct access to the Mandir complex. The water tank to its east is egg-shaped and has natural vegetation around it..</p>

2.10	Other Significance	<p>Mandir Complex along with water bodies is a distinctive feature of Indian culture. It is the centre for all community activities. The water body and the surrounding vegetation is an integral part of the tradition.</p> <p>A few of such complexes, have survived or retained their serenity and charm. The Patneshwar Mandir complex is one such fairly preserved example.</p> <p>The Deccan architectural style dome shikhar shows strong influence of Islamic architecture These type of temples built during the 18th century, are a fusion of the traditional Hindu temple architecture and provincial Indo - Saracenic / Islamic architectural style.</p> <p>A (arc) - Fairly well preserved example of the traditional style of temple architecture.</p> <p>A (cul) - The garbhagruha is unaltered and forms an integral part of the local culture.</p> <p>I (sce); Natural heritage - A natural water body fed with live springs and surrounded by indigenous vegetation add to the natural beauty of the place creating a distinct waterfront area for cultural activity and recreation.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(cul),I(sce)
2.12	Recommended Grade	III

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Approximately 9 m		
3.02	No. of Floors	Single storey structure with full height mezzanine level.		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	<p>The garbhagruha is constructed as load bearing structure in coursed, dressed black basalt stone masonry in Deccan architectural style. The square shaped Garbhagruha is approx 6 m x 6 m.</p> <p>The sabhamandap on its East is constructed in load bearing brick masonry. It admeasures approximately 12 m x 12 m. The sabhamandap has a teak wood framed structure. Central part of the sabhamandap is of double height and is surrounded by timber colonnade. The viewing gallery is supported by timber joists resting this colonnade.</p>	<p>The stone masonry of garbhagruha is intact but has weathered over the period. It has been painted with multiple layers of abominable shades of cement paint. The cement paint does not allow breathing of the stone and it interferes with natural aging of the stone.</p> <p>Supporting members of the gallery are being received in the load bearing stone walls of the garbhagruha. Cut outs in the stone walls were made to receive these members. This put additional weight on the waning stone masonry of the garbhagruha.</p> <p>Regular maintenance is lacking for the complex. Timber joists and runners are sagging at few places due additional weight of the stone flooring of the viewing gallery.</p>	Minor Repair
3.04	Plinth	<p>The plinth is in coursed dressed black basalt stone masonry approximately 0.9 m high with simple dressed stone steps on northern and eastern side of sabhamadap.</p> <p>The plinth has simple mouldings at its base and top in the form of a stone offset.</p>	<p>The stone plinth is intact but has been painted with abominable shades of cement paint.</p> <p>The bottom moulding is not properly visible due to raised road level; however, top moulding has broken edges.</p>	Minor Repair

3.05	Walls	<p>Walls of the garbhagruha are constructed in coursed, dressed black basalt stone masonry. The walls are internally finished in lime plaster.</p> <p>East wall of the garbhagruha separates garbhagruha and sabhamandap. Sabhamandap is constructed with 0.45 m thick brick walls. Walls of sabhamandap are built with specifically sized bricks bonded with lime mortar. Internally and externally walls are finished with thick plaster and painted with cement paint.</p>	<p>Stone walls of garbhagruha appear to be in intact condition however insensitive interventions and electrical installations have defaced the walls.</p> <p>Externally, the plaster has chipped off at multiple places exposing courses of underlying brick wall. Displacement in brick courses can be a root cause behind chipping off of plaster layers. On the north wall of the sabhamandap a substantial separation crack can be observed. The crack is running diagonally from right hand side corner below the eaves level to left hand side corner above the plinth. Stains of water ingress are visible on this facade which can be a catalyst for separation cracks.</p>	Major Repair
3.06	Floors	<p>The original black basalt stone paved flooring of the garbhagruha has been covered with white colour ceramic tiles.</p> <p>The sabhamandap has marble mosaic flooring at the centre and raised marble tiles flooring at the periphery. Originally it may have been a traditional floor of compacted earth finished with a layer of cattle dung slurry.</p> <p>Flooring of the viewing gallery is of rough yellow kota stone fixed on cement bedding.</p> <p>Platform surrounding ancillary shrines is finished with mirror polished kota stone tiles.</p>	<p>The contemporary ceramic flooring in the garbhagruha conceals the authentic black basalt flooring.</p> <p>Flooring of the gallery is undulating and causing excess weight on timber joists supporting the gallery.</p> <p>Flooring of the platform surrounding ancillary shrines is in good condition. However, due to its raised level, it conflicts with base level of Nandi idol, plinth of deepmaal and bases of ancillary shrines.</p>	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	<p>On side of the garbhagruha, single flight wooden staircase is provided to access the viewing gallery. It is 0.75 m wide. It ascends an internal height of 4.25 m.</p>	<p>Teakwood staircase is in fairly good condition but does not have maintenance. It is painted with incongruous shade of oil paint.</p>	Good
3.08	Openings	<p>The garbhagruha has a stone arched opening on its east. It is enclosed with double shutter wooden door with vertical iron rods fixed in place of panels. The garbhagruha has no window openings.</p> <p>The sabhamandap has multiple entrances and the one to its east acts as the main entrance. All the doors are double shutter wooden doors fixed in simple wooden frames. Vertical iron rods are fixed in place of upper panels and lower half of these doors have fixed wooden panels.</p> <p>Window openings on ground floor have arched openings similar to that of door openings. These openings enclosed with double shutter windows and vertical iron bars.</p>	<p>Wooden shutters of doors and windows are in good condition but are painted with abominable oil paint. Regular maintenance is lacking.</p>	Minor Repair
3.09	Roof	<p>Garbhagruha is roofed with a domed shikhar, corbelled in stone and finished externally in brick and lime plaster.</p> <p>The garbhagruha shikhar is a low rise octagonal dome. This dome rests on an octagonal shaped drum. Each face of this drum has a decorative niche or devali with idols in it. The edges of the drum rise as small minarets ending in fluted bulbous dome with rows of petals at the base. The octagonal dome further culminates in an onion shaped fluted dome with rows of petals at the base in lime plaster. It is topped by conical finials in lime.</p> <p>Sabhamandap has rectangular hip roof supported by uncut timber joists and finished with Mangalore tiles. It has simple wooden fascia board.</p> <p>The roof of platform outside sabhamandap is of corrugated A.C. sheets and it is supported by metal tubular sections.</p>	<p>Shikhar of the grbhagruha appears to be in stable condition but has not been cleaned many years. It shows extensive moss formation and traces of water retention.</p> <p>Corrugated roof over ancillary shrines looks incongruent to the domed shikhar of the garbhagruha and Mangalore tiled roof of sabhamandap.</p>	Minor Repair

3.10	Articulation	<p>The Mandir has simple articulation features such as:</p> <p>Carved stone bases for wooden columns, meek wooden brackets for few columns;</p> <p>Devalis (niches) idols, lamps, etc.</p> <p>Decorative relief work on the dome and its drum finished with lime plaster;</p> <p>Rows of petals at the base of bulbous dome of shikhar;</p> <p>Decorative stone shrine for deity;</p> <p>The viewing gallery has an intricately carved wrought iron railing embedded in a teakwood frame with teakwood posts at the end (Photo no. 009, 011)</p>	The articulation works is in neglect and needs regular maintenance. The intricacy of decorative work has decreases due to multiple layers of oil paint.	Minor Repair
3.11	Finishes	<p>The Mandir walls are regularly painted. The wood work has also been painted with oil paint.</p> <p>These finishes and maintenance indicate the importance of the Mandir within the village.</p>	The original visual character of the Mandir has been altered significantly by applications of modern finishes.	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	Nothing of significance	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	None	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	<p>There are a few ancillary shrines in the front open space of the Mandir. Next to one of such shrine are remains Deepmaal. It is in dressed black basalt stone. (Photo no. 006, 010)</p> <p>A stone Nandi idol and fragments of intricately carved stone slabs are also fixed on this platform next to ancillary shrines (Photo no. 012, 013)</p>	Fixing these ruins in the platform has saved them from oblivion. However, this can be done more sensitively.	Good
3.15	Lighting	Natural, artificial light inside mandir	None	-
3.16	Ventilation	Natural	None	-
3.17	Electricity	Provided by MSEB	None	-
3.18	Water Supply	From the water tank next to the temple and village well.	None	Good
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Yes	None	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	<p>Form :Original form partially altered</p> <p>Structure :A covered pradakshina path with flat roof has been added around the garbhagruha. This is inappropriate and completely incongruous to the traditional character of the structure.</p> <p>The front open space between the Mandir entrance and the water tank is covered by a shed of GI sheets supported on the metal framework. (Photo no. 006, 007)</p> <p>Articulation & Finishes:Original finishes substantially modified.</p> <p>Electrical installations are done haphazardly. It damages the internal ambiance of the Mandir.</p>		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	Mandir Complex is maintained in good condition.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Green Zone - G2
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4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The Mandir complex is located in Patnoli village goathan and the pressure for its redevelopment will be high. The road leading into the village abuts the Mandir complex on its north, which may affect the complex during road widening.
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Gazette reference: Kolaba District Gazetteer
	WebSites	http://www.maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/KOLABA/places_Patnoli.html
	Persons	None



Google Location Map



001 East view of the Mandir with the front open space



002 Northern panoramic view



003 North view of the Mandir



004 South West corner of the garbhagruha



005 Shikhara of the garbhagruha



006 Shrines in the front open space



007 East exterior view of the sabhamandap



008 Interior view of the sabhamandap



009 Sabhamandap and the viewing gallery at the upper level



010 Stone deepmaal



011 Viewing gallery railing



012 Carved stones in the front open space vicinity



013 Nandi idol and Tulsi vrundavan



014 View of the water tank

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 543-PN-Patnoli-03-Patnoli Water Tank

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	543-PN-Patnoli-03-Patnoli Water Tank
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Pen
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Patnoli
	Identification	543 PN Patnoli 03 Patnoli Water Tank
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Pe-Pa-543_PN_Patnoli_03_Patnoli_Tank
1.04	CS No	34
1.05	Street Name 1	Main road leading to Patnoli village from NH 17
1.06	Street Name 2	None
1.07	Area / Locality	Outskirts of the Patnoli gaothan
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Patneshwar Mandir complex
1.09	Pin Code	402107
1.10	Current Owner	Grampanchayat
1.11	Type of Owner	Local Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	NA
1.13	Current Use	Water Tank for domestic and cultural use
1.14	Type of Use	Recreational and Religious
1.15	Age	Approx. 160 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	1500 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	1500 sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Ruin
1.19	Grade	IE
1.20	Brief Detail	<p>The water tank is roughly rectangular in shape. It has a retaining wall on its southern face with an attached well and steps / ghat. The well is oval in shape and opens into the water tank. A brick arch supports the well at this junction.</p> <p>The water tank has wall only on its southern face. A small shrine is located 10 m away from this wall of the tank. Although the shrine / Mandir has now been entirely renovated it was perhaps linked to this water tank in the past.</p>
1.21	Date of Recording	2009-11-12

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	The tank was built in the 19th century.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	None

2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Not known
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Religious and cultural water body
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>Raigad district, within and beyond MMR boundaries, has a large number of water bodies - lakes, ponds, tanks, wells and step-wells.</p> <p>It seems that the rainwater and surface water conservation has been a tradition of this region. This could be due to low groundwater availability or salinity concerns in the coastal villages and swift run-off during the monsoon months due to steep terrain. This trend of preserving natural water bodies and constructing new ones seems to have originated during the Peshwa period as part of socio-political responsibilities. Later this trend continued during the British rule and almost vanished post-Independence.</p> <p>Considering the global water shortage and struggles of today, these water bodies need to be protected and revived. Thus the Patnoli tank is an integral part of this water conservation legacy of Raigad district and an important natural heritage and hence deserves conservation.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>The water bodies were mostly associated with religious and cultural buildings. They were an integral part of the traditions and folklore. These water bodies were also witness to social change through history.</p> <p>Customs and stories make it sacrosanct, thus maintaining a tangible link between the community and the natural world around it.</p> <p>These water tanks were created as complementary source to the existing wells supplying fresh water. Most of these water bodies are natural with green surroundings and support the indigenous flora - fauna. They play an important role in nature conservation and hence are of socio-cultural importance. They are also one of the scenic places in the villages and have high recreation value through generations.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>During the 16th century main occupation of the majority population was farming and these farms were spread around the main village. The Maratha rulers encouraged digging of wells and also funded for creating public water bodies and reservoirs. These were called in Marathi as 'Gav Tale'. Examples of such village lakes and ponds are found in majority of villages in the Konkan belt.</p> <p>Patnoli water tank is a similar water body on the outskirts of Patnoli village. It is a natural water body, roughly rectangular in shape. It admeasures approx. 45 m x 25 m and is about 3 m deep. The tank embankment is protected by a stone wall. It has a green belt along periphery. The surrounding trees add to the tank's scenic beauty thus creating a serene environment. It also has an oval shaped well on its southern side. The junction of the well and the tank is marked by the semi-circular brick arch.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location : 73°05'07.90" E, 18°44'33.74" N</p> <p>Patnoli village is a typical inland village located just outside the western outskirts of Pen city. It is off the Mumbai Goa highway NH 17 by 1.20 km</p> <p>The terrain is primarily flat consisting of fragmented village settlements surrounded by agricultural land. Paddy cultivation and fishing is the traditional occupation of this village. Located away from the coast and primarily of agricultural nature this village is not affected by external influences. However the village population has increased exponentially which has lead to redevelopment of residences at a scale which is not appropriate to traditional architecture and may change the visual character of the village over a period of time.</p> <p>The Patnoli water tank is located on the eastern outskirts of the gaathan. It is about 500 m eastwards of the Patneshwar Mandir complex and 200 m to the north of the Patnoli well (both listed as a part of this survey). There are private residential houses / plots and agricultural land around the tank.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>The tank is an example of traditional water conservation strategy. It is important element of service infrastructure for the community. The built form to protect the tank and to make it user-friendly, is created sensitively and makes the tank important architectural / cultural element of the region. The natural terrestrial and aquatic flora and fauna provides value additions to its heritage character. Such waterbodies help conservation of biodiversity in the region.</p> <p>The water tanks are rain water catchments and help in maintaining the ground water table and recharging of the village wells. They help in improvement of micro climate of the region and help peripheral agriculture / horticulture.</p> <p>I (sce); Natural heritage - A natural water body fed with live springs and surrounded by indigenous vegetation add to the natural beauty of the place creating a distinct waterfront area for cultural activity and recreation.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	I(sce)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IE

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Approx. 6 m deep		
3.02	No. of Floors	Not applicable		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Load bearing structural system.	Though stone masonry of embankment wall of the tank is intact vegetation growth and signs of aging can be seen around peripheral wall.	Minor Repair
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	The southern wall of the water tank is built in finely dressed, coursed black basalt masonry. It is similar to the well located in the fields 200 m to its south. An extension has been added to this original work in exposed brick work masonry with recessed pointing. The well also has similar construction method. (refer photo no. 002, 004 and 006)	Vegetation growth can be seen along the wall.	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.07	Stairs	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	A semi circular curved arch is constructed at the junction of the oval well and the water tank wall. It is in exposed brick work with recessed pointing (refer photo no. 001, 002 and 006)	Vegetation growth can be seen along the arch.	Minor Repair
3.09	Roof	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	The ghat descending into the tank is also built in finely dressed, coursed black basalt masonry (refer photo no. 004, 005 and 008).	Steps and wall along them are in good condition. Natural weathering of the stone paving is observed.	Minor Repair
3.11	Finishes	Dressed stone masonry.	Natural weathering of the stone masonry.	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	Road on northern and eastern side and farm lands on other sides act as a boundary of the tank.	Tank area may be affected by road widening.	Good
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	The lake is surrounded by natural vegetation.	The surrounding natural vegetation can get destroyed due to redevelopment pressures.	Good
3.15	Lighting	None	None	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	None	None	-
3.18	Water Supply	A natural water body fed with live springs and rainwater collected during the rainy season.	If not maintained the excessive weed growth could kill the water body. The water can get contaminated due to lack of regular cleaning and maintenance.	Minor Repair
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Original form and structure of the tank is altered.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	Tank is in ruined condition.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Ruin		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Green Zone - G2
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	<p>The water tank is just outside the gaathan and the pressure for the redevelopment will be high. The lake may be filled in the future under the development pressure.</p> <p>The road leading into the village abuts the water tank on its north, which may affect the lake during road widening.</p> <p>The tank is regularly used for cleaning activities (washing clothes, vehicles, etc) and religious activities (Idol immersion etc.) thus causing pollution within the aquatic ecosystem and also surrounding natural vegetation.</p>
4.03	Additional Notes	Large number of villages listed in MMR Raigad for this heritage survey have fresh water bodies. Most of them are natural with a green periphery forming an integral part of the rural ecosystem.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	None
	WebSites	None
	Persons	None



Google Location Map



001 Main view from the road



002 View of the ghat and the well



003 View of Southern wall from East



004 Stone lining of the ghat



005 Stone wall lining of the ghat and steps



007 View of the oval well



006 Arch at the junction of the well and the tank



008 Ghat steps in the dressed stone

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 543-PN-Patnoli-04-Patnoli Well

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	543-PN-Patnoli-04-Patnoli Well
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Pen
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Patnoli
	Identification	543 PN Patnoli 04 Patnoli Well
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Pe-Pa-543_PN_Patnoli_04_Patnoli_Well
1.04	CS No	NA
1.05	Street Name 1	Main road leading to Patnoli village from NH17
1.06	Street Name 2	Internal village street
1.07	Area / Locality	Patnoli gaathan
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	402107
1.10	Current Owner	Grampanchayat
1.11	Type of Owner	Local Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Amenity
1.13	Current Use	Well
1.14	Type of Use	Domestic Amenity
1.15	Age	Approx. 150 Years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 20 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 20 sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	IIA
1.20	Brief Detail	The well is hidden from view due to its location in agricultural land. The well has an inner lining of finely dressed coursed black basalt stone masonry.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-05-11

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Approx. 19th Century
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Patnoli Well
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Domestic and Agricultural

2.06	Historical Significance	<p>Raigad district, within and beyond MMR boundaries, has a large number of water bodies - lakes, ponds, tanks, wells.</p> <p>It seems that the rainwater and surface water conservation has been a tradition of this region. This could be due to low groundwater availability or salinity concerns in the coastal villages and swift run-off during the monsoon months due to steep terrain. This trend of preserving natural water bodies and constructing new ones seems to have originated during the Peshwa period as part of socio-political responsibilities. Later this trend continued during the British rule and almost vanished post-Independence.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	Wells have been extremely important water sources for drinking water and irrigation purposes. They are good rain harvesting and water storage systems. Considering the water shortage of present times, these water storage bodies need to be protected and revived.
2.08	Architectural Significance	The well is hidden from the view due to its location in agricultural land. It has a diameter of about 7.0 m. The well has an inner lining of finely dressed coursed black basalt stone masonry. It is horizontally divided into multiple tiers of about 0.75 m height each. This division is artistically formed by a course of small size stones laid differently. The uppermost lining although of similar construction lacks the finesse of the lower courses. (Photo no. 002, 003, 004 and 005)
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location : 73°05'07.73" E, 18°44'29.05" N</p> <p>Patnoli village is a typical inland village located just outside the western outskirts of Pen city. It is off the Mumbai Goa highway NH 17 by about 1.20 km</p> <p>The terrain is primarily flat consisting of fragmented village settlements surrounded by agricultural land. Paddy cultivation is the traditional occupation of this village. Located away from the coast and primarily of agricultural nature this village is not affected by external influences. However the village population has increased exponentially which has led to redevelopment of residences which is not appropriate to traditional architecture and may change the visual character of the village over a period of time.</p> <p>The well is located in agricultural land surrounding the gaathan. (Photo no. 001) A small street bifurcates to this agricultural land, 200m south off the road leading into the village. The last stretch is a foot track through the fields. This street is about 600 m to the east of the Patneshwar Mandir complex also listed as a part of this survey.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>Wells like these are extremely important water sources for drinking water and irrigating the fields. A service element like a well has been given a sculptural value by simple detailing and finesse of work. This reflects its importance in the society and also the quality of workmanship of expert masons. The well is abandoned presently and only used as a last resort during a drought or during the water scarcity. This well seems to have live spring and has water all the year round even during dry spells. This well is one of few such examples which has survived.</p> <p>C (seh) - Used for drinking water / irrigating the fields, a vital part depicting socio economic and culture of the region.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	C(she)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IIA

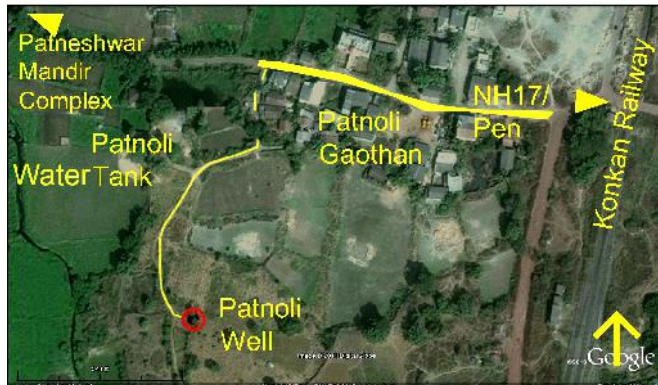
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Approx. 5 m deep from the surrounding ground level.		
3.02	No. of Floors	NA		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Load bearing dressed stone masonry	The stone masonry is intact but has weathered over the period.	Good
3.04	Plinth	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.05	Walls	The well is lined with finely dressed black basalt stone	Aging, peeling of surface layer, moss formation, water retention and heavy salt formation are signs of the internal damage to the walls. Separation cracks may get developed in the masonry may be due to soil pressure.	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.07	Stairs	Alternating blocks of stone are projected out of the inner lining of the well. These, act as hand and foot holds to descend into the well. (Photo no. 002)	Natural weathring of the stone blocks could make the accessibility to the water difficult.	Minor Repair
3.08	Openings	Not applicable	Not applicable	-

3.09	Roof	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.10	Articulation	None	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Dressed black basalt stne	Natural weathering of the stone.	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	None	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	None	Not applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	None	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	Form :Original form unaltered		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The well is in fair condition.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Green Zone - G2,
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The neglect and lack of maintenance may damage the well structure. The growth of vegetation through the stone lining will damage the lining and may cause eventual collapse of the well. The quality of water may get affected due to lack of use resulting in stagnation.
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Gazette reference: Extract from Kolaba District Gazetteer, 1883, Chapter 1, Description, pg 13According to the Collector's return of 1880-81, there 4661 wells, of which 810 had steps and 3851 had no steps. Of the step wells 302 were in Alibag, 217 in Pen, 81 in Roha, 33 in Mangaon and 177 in Mahad; Of the stepless well 2157 were in Alibag, 442 in Pen, 202 in Roha, 423 in Mangaon and 627 in Mahad. A footnote to this reads: In Angria's Kolaba there were (1854) 2111 wells of which 1099 were used f
	WebSites	None
	Persons	None



Google Location Map



001 Location view



002 Internal stone steps along the well's inner wall surface



003 Internal view 'A'



004 Stone lining of the well



005 Internal view 'B'

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 562-PN-Wadkhal-04-Dharamtar Jetty Complex

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	562-PN-Wadkhal-04-Dharamtar Jetty Complex
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Pen
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Wadakhil
	Identification	562 PN Wadkhal 04 Dharamtar Jetty Complex
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Pe-Wa-562_PN_Wadkhal_04_Dharamtar_Jetty_Complex
1.04	CS No	NA
1.05	Street Name 1	2 km from NH 4B
1.06	Street Name 2	A subsidiary road bifurcating from NH 4B
1.07	Area / Locality	West of the main Wadakhil gaathan
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	None
1.09	Pin Code	402107
1.10	Current Owner	Maharashtra Maritime Board
1.11	Type of Owner	State Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Owner occupied
1.13	Current Use	Port activities
1.14	Type of Use	Mixed
1.15	Age	143 Years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 200 sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Major Repair
1.19	Grade	IIB
1.20	Brief Detail	The jetty is a 'T' shaped structure jutting into the Dharamtar creek / Amba river from its eastern bank. The main boarding pier is a solid wall. It is connect ed by a bridge supported on large masonry piers.
1.21	Date of Recording	2009-11-13

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	It was built in 1868.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	In 20th century
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	The railing has been replaced
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Dharamtar Jetty
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Water Transport

2.06	Historical Significance	Waterways was a chief mode of transport facilitating trade before the development of internal infrastructure like roads and bridges. Every region had multiple ports/ jetties setup at navigationally strategic and suitable locations to contribute to this trade. Dharamtar was an important intermediate port between Mumbai and Nagothane.
2.07	Cultural Significance	Dharamtar jetty was an important port located on the Amba river and is in good condition / in use. Dharamtar jetty provided convenient & direct access to the inner parts of central Raigad district for communication / trade / transport through the sea route vis Mumbai harbour.
2.08	Architectural Significance	The jetty is a 'T' shaped structure jutting into the Dharamtar creek / Amba river from its eastern bank. The main boarding pier is a solid wall 34.0 m long and 3.0 m wide, about 4.0 m above the water line at low tide / dry season. It is connected by a bridge admeasuring 64.0 m long and 4.0 m wide supported on large masonry piers. (photo no. 001, 002, 003, 004, 005 and 006) At the head of the bridge is a G+1 structure with a sloping roof which was the port office. This structure is typical of colonial marine architecture style, constructed entirely in wood. It admeasures 8.0 m x 5.0 m. It has twin adjacent rooms on each floor connected by a verandah from its south. (Photo no. 007) Although this complex has a separate access its boundaries are not defined.
2.09	Townscape Significance	Location: 73°01'46.61" E, 18°42'10.01" N Wadakhal is a typical inland village located 5 km to the southwest of Pen city on NH17. It is also a major vehicular junction where NH 4B leads west to Alibag and NH 17 leads south to Goa. Apart from a centrally located hillock, the terrain is primarily flat consisting of numerous pockets of densely placed settlements. Agricultural land surrounds the village from all the sides. Paddy cultivation and fishing are the traditional occupations of this village. The creek has a few patches of mangrove vegetation on both the banks. Now many large and small scale industries are operational in the surrounding region. Also due to its strategic location at the intersection of two major roads, Wadakhal has become a travel hub. Restaurants, garages, petrol pumps and local shops selling local produce line the highway on both sides. Traditional occupations have been replaced by more lucrative professions/ opportunities. In addition to the increase in local village population there is external influx of people for job opportunities. This unplanned development has affected the village and its scale which is insensitive to traditional architecture. It has changed the visual character of the village. Dharamtar jetty is located 2.3 km to the west of the main Wadakhal gaathan. There are a few new jetties existing on both the banks serving the local industries.
2.10	Other Significance	C (seh) - A part of the old trade route connecting inland villages of Alibag / Pen to Mumbai and other ports.
2.11	Value Classification	C(she)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IIB

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Port Office- Approximately 7 m.		
3.02	No. of Floors	Boarding pier - G+1 storey, Port office - G+1 storey		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Jetty- MS Girders spanning the load bearing stone masonry piers. Port Office- Wooden Framed structure	The stone masonry is intact. The MS Girders are rusted. The wooden structure is also in dilapidated condition.	Minor Repair
3.04	Plinth	The port office has a plinth of 0.30 m height in dressed black basalt stone	The walls are intact but shows signs of aging. Minor Ficus plant growth is seen in the stone masonry joints at few places. Salt formation is also visible in many parts of the wall.	Minor Repair
3.05	Walls	The boarding pier and the columns supporting the land bridge are in dressed black basalt stone masonry. All the faces are exposed. (Photo no. 004) The port office walls are made of wooden planks in form of large louvers. (Photo no. 007)	Port Office - Wooden Planks are considerably damaged.	Major Repair

3.06	Floors	The boarding pier and the bridge have the paving of cobbled black basalt stone. The bridge is made in MS girders spanning the columns (Photo no. 003 and 005). The port office has wooden boarding flooring.	The stone paving is damaged at several places.	Major Repair
3.07	Stairs	The jetty steps leading into the water descend 4.0 m and are about 0.75 m in width. They are neatly constructed in finely dressed black basalt stone (photo no. 002) The port office has a wooden staircase located in its veranda. It climbs 3 m and is approx. 1 m wide	The stone steps shows signs of aging but are intact.	Major Repair
3.08	Openings	The port office has teak wood doors, windows and ventilators. All the shutters are also panelled teakwood.	The wooden doors and windows are in dilapidated condition.	Major Repair
3.09	Roof	The port office has a gable roof constructed in teak wood covered by Mangalore tiles.	Roof is in distress as structure is not in use.	Major Repair
3.10	Articulation	The boarding pier has cast iron bollards and lanterns (Photo no. 005) The port office has a simple, finely carved verandah railing. (Photo no. 007)	Cast Iron Pier and bollards are painted.	Minor Repair
3.11	Finishes	Boarding Pier and Land bridge Walls - Dressed stone masonry Port office Walls - Teak wood Roof - Teakwood frame covered in Mangalore tiles Floor - Teak wood External Plaster - NA Internal Plaster - NA Doors - Teak wood Windows - Teak wood Ventilators - Teak wood Grills - Teak wood	The dressed stone walls of the jetty have weathered considerably due to lack of maintenance.	Major Repair
3.12	Furniture	None	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	None	Not applicable	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	A small ground floor structure with sloping roof constructed entirely in wood and which looks like an ancillary structure is located across the port office. It is completely in ruins.	In ruins	Ruin
3.15	Lighting	Natural / Artificial	None	-
3.16	Ventilation	Natural	None	-
3.17	Electricity	MSEB for the boarding pier None for the port office	None	-
3.18	Water Supply	Port office- Yes	None	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Port office- Yes	Not in good condition	Major Repair
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Form: Original form unaltered Structure: Original structure unaltered, except the replacement of the railing Articulation & Finishes: Original and intact		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	Dharamtar jetty is maintained fairly. Port office is in ruined state.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Major Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Proposed Jetties with Warehousing facilities as part of the MMR Regional Plan.
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	Threats: The Regional Plan clearly proposes expansion of the Dharamtar Creek as a port. As such the resulting infrastructure will be large scale, service oriented and dictated by modern technology. This proposed modern development will adversely affect this old jetty
4.03	Additional Notes	<p>Maharashtra Maritime Board (the erstwhile Commissioner of Inland Water Transport) has given NOC for location clearance to a number of projects involving construction of jetties and warehousing facilities along Dharamtar Creek.</p> <p>In the Regional Plan both the banks of Dharamtar Creek are included in G-2 Zone.</p> <p>Construction of jetties is permissible in G-2 Zone as well as under the Coastal Zone Regulations..</p>
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	None
	WebSites	http://raigad.nic.in/DG/1883/trade_centres.html#1 http://raigad.nic.in/DG/1883/trade_routes.html#6 http://www.maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/KOLABA/places_Dharamtar.html
	Persons	None



Google Location Map



001 Main view



002 Boarding pier steps



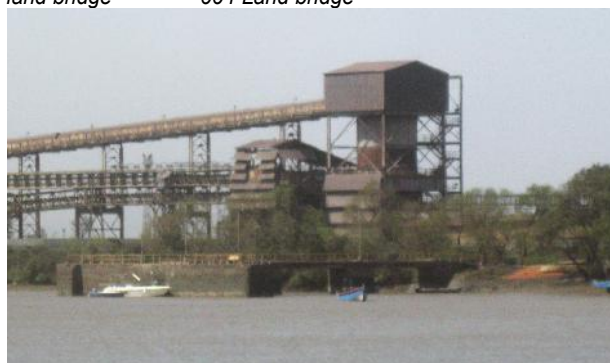
003 Stone flooring of the land bridge



004 Land bridge



005 Boarding pier with the lamp post



006 Jetty distant view



007 Port office ruins

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 564-PN-Washi-06-Primary School

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	564-PN-Washi-06-Primary School
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Pen
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Washi
	Identification	564 PN Washi 06 Primary School
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Pe-Wa-564_PN_Washi_06_Primary_School
1.04	CS No	Gaothan
1.05	Street Name 1	Main road connecting village Washi to Wadav
1.06	Street Name 2	None
1.07	Area / Locality	Washi gaothan
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Washi Jagdamba mata mandir
1.09	Pin Code	402107
1.10	Current Owner	Zilla Parishad
1.11	Type of Owner	Local Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Community
1.13	Current Use	Primary School
1.14	Type of Use	Institutional
1.15	Age	146 Years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 625 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approximately 180 sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	III
1.20	Brief Detail	<p>The building is a 'C' shaped ground floor structure in traditional coastal architecture style. It is simple, functional and the design merges with the surrounding landscape and architecture.</p> <p>The school is an exaple of structures constructed to be used as educational institutions in the rural areas of Raigad as part of the education policy implemented by the British in the mid-19th century.</p>
1.21	Date of Recording	2009-11-12

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	It was built in 1865.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None

2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Zilla Parishad Primary School, Washi
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Primary School
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>The 'Woods Despatch of 1854 defined the education policy for the Indian subcontinent. As defined in the despatch, "It rejected the 'filtration theory' and laid stress on mass education, female education and improvement of vernaculars, favoured secularism in education."</p> <p>As a follow up on this policy a number of primary schools were established in the region.</p> <p>The school at Washi was established in 1865 was part of this education policy.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	The building is an exaple of structures constructed to be used as educational institutions in the rural areas of Raigad. These structures have been maintained well till date in their original character and are still in use as educational centres. Hence they need to be preserved for their socio-cultural importance.
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>The building is a 'C' shaped ground floor structure in traditional coastal architecture style. It is simple, functional and the design merges with the surrounding landscape and architecture (Photo no. 001, 002 and 003).</p> <p>A series of classrooms is arranged linearly and connected externally by a continuous verandah. The classrooms at the end of the building extend beyond the veranda forming a 'C' shaped building.</p> <p>The building is approximately 9 m x 19 m in plan with the verandah placed along the west. The building is located to the west of the plot which admeasures approximately 25 m x 25 m abutting the road with a front open space of 5 m. The longer side is along the north - south axis and runs parallel to the road.</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location : 73°02'30.04" E, 18°45'00.80" N</p> <p>Washi is an inland village located beyond the western outskirts of Pen city. It is off Mumbai Goa highway NH 17 by 4 km via Washi village junction on NH17.</p> <p>The terrain is primarily flat consisting of village settlements surrounded by agricultural land. Paddy cultivation is the traditional occupation of this village. Located away from the coast and primarily of agricultural nature this village is not affected by external influences. However the village population has increased exponentially which has lead to redevelopment of residences which is not appropriate to traditional character and may change the visual character of the village over a period of time.</p> <p>The school is centrally located within the gaathan near Washi Jagdamba mata mandir which is the heart of the village activity. The school abuts the road which proceeds to other villages from Washi. The school is situated in a residential neighbourhood.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	C (seh) - One of the oldest schools in the region (about 140 years old) and forms a vital part of the foundation of formal education in rural region.
2.11	Value Classification	C(she)
2.12	Recommended Grade	III

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Approximately 6 m till ridge		
3.02	No. of Floors	Single storey		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	The school is constructed as load bearing structure in coursed, roughly dressed black basalt stone ashlar masonry.	The stone masonry of the school is intact but has been painted with multiple layers of incongruent oil paint.	Good
3.04	Plinth	The building plinth is 0.60 m high above the surrounding ground level and is in dressed black basalt stone masonry. A 0.30 high stone platform projects out from the main structure by approx. 1 m.	The stone masonry of the stone plinth is intact but has been painted with incongruent oil paint.	Minor Repair
3.05	Walls	Walls are in coursed roughly dressed black basalt stone. The external face of the original structure is exposed. The internal finish is lime plaster which is painted. The class room walls are painted externally on the veranda side.	Externally wall surfaces are painted with abominable shades of paint which hide original stone finishes.	Minor Repair

3.06	Floors	The veranda and the classrooms have Shahabad tile flooring.	Flooring of the school is overall in good condition. But due to lack of maintenance, flooring has cracked and chipped off at few places.	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	None	Not applicable	-
3.08	Openings	The school has a series of doors and windows to facilitate natural light and ventilation. The doors have teakwood panelled shutters. The window shutters are made up of wooden planks braced by teakwood frame. Wrought iron bars are embedded within the frame of the windows and ventilators for security (Photo no. 002). Two round openings placed near the roof at the gable ends of the west elevation act as ventilators. They have a wooden frame with embedded metal bars as grills (Photo no. 006).	All wooden doors and windows are in good condition but are painted with abominable shades of oil paint. Regular maintenance is lacking.	Minor Repair
3.09	Roof	The building has a series of intersecting gable sloping roofs supported on teakwood King Post trusses and framework covered with Mangalore tiles (Photo no. 005).	Roof of the school is in stable condition but is in need of regular maintenance. The fascia board has deteriorated considerably.	Minor Repair
3.10	Articulation	None	Not applicable	-
3.11	Finishes	Walls - Roughly dressed black basalt stone masonry and painted. Internal Plaster - Lime plaster, covered with paint. Floor - Shahabad stone tiles Doors, windows and ventilators - Painted teakwood frame and panelled	Traditional finishes such as lime plaster and wooden polishing are totally replaced by cement plaster, oil paint. But these finishes also are in need of regular and proper maintenance.	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	Nothing of significance.	Not applicable	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	The complex is secured by a recently constructed brick compound wall of 1.5 m height finished in plaster and paint. The compound has a arched entrance gateway on the west side.	The compound and gate are intact and well maintained.	Good
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	None	Not applicable	-
3.15	Lighting	Natural and Artificial	None	-
3.16	Ventilation	Natural and mechanical	None	-
3.17	Electricity	Provided by MSEB	None	-
3.18	Water Supply	Available (Zilla Parishad and surrounding drinking water wells)	None	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Provided	None	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	None	Not applicable	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Form :Original form unaltered. Structure :Original form unaltered		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	The school is in a good state but can be enhanced more.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Green Zone G2
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The school abuts the road connecting the villages. It may be affected during road widening
4.03	Additional Notes	None
4.04	References	

	Books/Documents	None
	WebSites	None
	Persons	None



Google Location Map



001 Main entrance view from the road



002 West view of the entrance porch



003 East view showing twin gable walls



004 Typical windows on South wall



005 Roof Trusses



006 Circular ventilator in the gable wall

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for 564-PN-Washi-09-Pond

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	564-PN-Washi-09-Pond
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Pen
	City	NA
	Ward	NA
	Village	Washi
	Identification	564 PN Washi 09 Pond
1.03	Internal Reference Number	RA-Pe-Wa-564_PN_Washi_09_Pond
1.04	CS No	NA
1.05	Street Name 1	Main road connecting village Washi to Wadav
1.06	Street Name 2	None
1.07	Area / Locality	Washi gaathan
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Jagdamba Mata Mandir
1.09	Pin Code	402107
1.10	Current Owner	Grampanchayat
1.11	Type of Owner	Local Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	NA
1.13	Current Use	Water body used for domestic and cultural use
1.14	Type of Use	Recreational, religious and domestic
1.15	Age	NA
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 30000 sq m
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	Approx. 30000 sq m
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	IE
1.20	Brief Detail	The pond is natural water body, irregular in shape. A foot track circumnavigates its periphery. It is surrounded by patches of natural vegetation, residential properties and religious structures. A common central open space shares its boundaries with the Jagdamba mata Mandir and the pond. The Mandir is located to south of the pond. The pond along with their aquatic, semi aquatic and terrestrial natural ecosystems is unique and has very natural appearance.
1.21	Date of Recording	2009-11-12

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Not known
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None

2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Washi Pond
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Sacred tank attached to the Mandir.
2.06	Historical Significance	<p>Raigad district, within and beyond MMR boundaries, has a large number of water bodies - lakes, ponds, tanks, wells and step-wells.</p> <p>It seems that the rainwater and surface water conservation has been a tradition of this region. This could be due to low groundwater availability or salinity concerns in the coastal villages and swift run-off during the monsoon months due to steep terrain. This trend of preserving natural water bodies and constructing new ones seems to have originated during the Peshwa period as part of socio-political responsibilities. Later this trend continued during the British rule and almost vanished post-Independence.</p> <p>Considering the global water shortage and struggles of today, these water bodies need to be protected and revived. Thus Washi pond is an integral part of this water conservation legacy of Raigad district and an important natural heritage and hence deserves conservation.</p>
2.07	Cultural Significance	<p>The water bodies were mostly associated with religious and cultural buildings. They were an integral part of the rituals, traditions and folklore. These water bodies were also witness to social change through history.</p> <p>Customs and stories make it sacrosanct, thus maintaining a tangible link between the community and the natural world around it.</p> <p>These water tanks were created as complementary source to the existing wells supplying fresh water. Most of these water bodies are natural with green surroundings and support the indigenous flora - fauna. They play an important role in nature conservation and hence are of socio-cultural importance. They are also one of the scenic places in the villages and have high recreation value through generations.</p>
2.08	Architectural Significance	<p>During the 16th century the main occupation of the majority population was farming and these farms were spread around the main village. The Maratha rulers encouraged digging of wells and also funded for creating public water bodies and reservoirs. These were called in Marathi as 'Gav Tale'. Examples of such village lakes and ponds are found in majority of villages in the Konkan belt.</p> <p>Washi pond is a similar water body in the center of Washi village. The pond is irregular in shape and measures approx. 150 m x 200 m through its centre and is about 3 m deep. A foot track circumnavigates its periphery. The pond has good natural vegetation on its periphery. A common open space admeasuring about 35 m x 30 m shares its boundaries with Jagdamba mata Mandir and the pond. It forms a central space during community festivals or gatherings and is located to the south of the Mandir. (refer photo no. 005)</p>
2.09	Townscape Significance	<p>Location : 73°02'35.93" E, 18°45'01.32" N</p> <p>Washi is an inland village located beyond western outskirts of Pen city. It is off the Mumbai - Goa highway NH 17 by 4 km via the Washi village junction on NH17.</p> <p>The terrain is primarily flat consisting of a village settlement surrounded by agricultural land. Paddy cultivation is the traditional occupation of this village. Located away from the coast and primarily of agricultural nature this village is not affected by external influences. However the village population has increased exponentially which has lead to redevelopment of residences at a scale which is not appropriate to traditional architecture and may change the visual character of the village over a period of time.</p> <p>The pond is centrally situated in Washi Gaothan and is surrounded by residential settlements from most of its sides except South where it abuts agricultural land. The Jagdamba mata mandir is located on its South western bank where it also meets the road leading from NH 17 to village Wadav.</p> <p>Good natural vegetation surrounds the tank creating serene ambience.</p>
2.10	Other Significance	<p>The pond is an example of traditional water conservation strategy. It is important element of service infrastructure for the community. The natural terrestrial and aquatic flora and fauna provides value additions to its heritage character. Such water bodies help conservation of biodiversity in the region.</p> <p>Ponds are rain water catchments and help in maintaining the ground water table and recharging of the village wells. They help in improvement of micro climate of the region and help peripheral agriculture / horticulture.</p> <p>I (sce); Natural heritage - A natural water body fed with live springs and surrounded by indigenous vegetation add to the natural beauty of the place creating a distinct waterfront area for cultural activity and recreation.</p>
2.11	Value Classification	I(sce)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IE

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	Approx. 3 m deep		
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	There is a new plastered bund wall along periphery of the pond.	Bund wall is intact.	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 no clear boundary but a foot track circumnavigates its periphery.	Area of the may be affected by development.	Good
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	The Jagdamba mata Mandir which is the nucleus of the village is located to the South West of the pond (refer photo no. 004). Another Ram Mandir is located just across the road and Shiv Mandir on western bank of the pond (refer photo no. 002 and 003). A "Peer" tomb is located on eastern bank of the pond whereas Datta Mandir is located just beyond its South eastern periphery. The lake is surrounded by good natural vegetation.	The pond and Mandirs together have a sacred identity for the village. But development pressures being high it can cause threat to this serene environment.	Good
3.15	Lighting	None	None	-
3.16	Ventilation	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
3.17	Electricity	None	None	-
3.18	Water Supply	A natural water body fed with live springs and rainwater collected during the rainy season.	If not maintained the excessive weed growth could kill the water body. The water can get contaminated due to lack of regular cleaning and maintenance.	Minor Repair
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	Fair		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	MMR Landuse: Green Zone G2		
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The pond is surrounded by dense low rise residential settlement where redevelopment pressures are high. The pond may be affected by such development pressure. The pond is regularly used for cleaning (washing clothes, vehicles, etc) and religious activities (Idol immersion) which pollute the pond and its aquatic and surrounding terrestrial ecosystems.		
4.03	Additional Notes	Large number of villages listed in MMR Raigad region for this heritage survey have fresh water bodies. Most of them are natural with a green periphery forming an integral part of the rural ecosystem.		
4.04	References			
	Books/Documents	None		
	WebSites	None		

	Persons	None
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Google Location Map



001 General view of the pond



002 Small shrine outside Shiv Mandir abutting the pond



003 Shiv Mandir



004 Jagdamba Mata Mandir



005 Open community space in the vicinity of the pond