











































Alibag: List of Heritage Properties


ID no	District	Tehsil	Corporation / Council / Town / Village	Location	Ward	Serial No	Reference No.	Name of structure / precinct / Complex	Location	Ownership	Usage	Special Features	Usage as per DP	Date of Construction	Value classification	Value Significance	State of Preservation	Grade	Photo
A 01	Raigad	Raigad	Alibag	Balaji Naka, Opp. Old Nagar Parishad	09			Hazrat Alishah Darbar	Alibag	Agrarkar Patil and Others	Religious	None of note	Public-Semipublic	Late 19th century	A(his), A(cul), B	Alibag i.e. Ali's garden is said to be called after Ali, a rich Muslim who lived about 300 years ago. He is said to have dug many wells and gardens in and around Alibag. Ali's garden was converted into the present town towards the close of the 17th century. This Dargah is a reminder of Alishah from whose name the present name (previously known as 'Shribag') of Alibag (Ali's garden) is derived. The Dargah is a very modest ground floor structure. It is a load bearing structure with brick walls and a pyramidal roof of wooden rafters covered with mangrove tiles. Semicircular arches are used for openings. The dargah occupies a plot of almost 800 sqm and has a couple of nondescript structures near to it. It also has a well supposed to have been dug by the merchant Ali. The plan is a simple square with the mazar of Alishah in the centre. A verandah with ms posts and asbestos sheet covering is a recent addition. The Dargah is located in a central part of Alibag with a number of Heritage structures in close vicinity.	Good	IIA	
A 02	Raigad	Raigad	Alibag	Balaji Naka, Opp. Old Nagar Parishad	09			Well Near Hazrat Alishah Dargah	Alibag	Agrarkar Patil and Others	Utility	Ali Shah is supposed to have dug a number of wells in Alibag for the residents. Some of these are still remaining and are important for the Associational as well as ecological values.	Public-Semipublic	The existing stonework is definitely more than 100 years old but the well may have been dug much earlier.	E	This well is said to be one of the wells dug by Alishah. The Dargah along with the well is a reminder of Alishah from whose name the present name (previously known as 'Shribag') of Alibag (Ali's garden) is derived. It is therefore an important component of Alibag's cultural identity. Digging of wells has always been an act of religious significance. Especially in coastal town with limited fresh water resources. The well therefore has a significance in the wider cultural context of the Konkani coast. The well and the Dargah form a complex which was probably located on the boundary of Alibag in 18th Century.	Minor Repair	IIA	
A 03	Raigad	Raigad	Alibag		04			Angre Wada	Alibag	NA	Mixed	The residence is essentially well built but undomed. The column brackets and window lintels show some articulation of colonial influence.	Public-Semipublic	late 19th century CE	A (arc), A (his), A (cul)	The wada was the Residence of Sardar Angre. (Descendants) and therefore has an associational value. Since it was a residence of the Angre family it has a landmark value in Alibag Architecturally a typical residential construction of timber frame with brick infill walls and a wooden sloping roof with probably country tiles which have been replaced with GI sheets. The building is very plain but well built and shows some evidence of colonial aesthetic tastes in the cornices above windows and the flared column capitals. since it was a residence of the Angre family it has a landmark value in Alibag.	Minor Repair	IIA	
A 04	Raigad	Raigad	Alibag	Balaji Naka, Ali Shah Dargah	09			Balaji Mandir	Alibag	NA	Religious	All the stone columns, beams and brackets have been carved. Externally the temple walls are very plain except for the articulate parapet edge and the shikhara which is tiered with a series of bangala roofs.	Public-Semipublic	1788 CE	A(arc), A(cul), B(des)	The ancient temple of Lord Shri Balaji or Shri Venkateshwar (an avatar of lord Shri Vishnu) was built by Gopalsheth Dalal in 1788, during the period of Raghaji Angre. The architecture of the temple, both inside and outside, as well as the sculpture of the idols are in Hemadpanthi system and presents a picture of the great Indian art and culture of those days. The maintenance of the temple and the pogas of the idols were being looked after by the Angres. As the country passed through difficult and tumultuous period, the temple was not looked after well and remained unattended for a long time. As a result incalculable damage was caused to the structure. A public trust was formed in February 1980. The temple was completely renovated and brought back to its great architectural grandeur. It is the only Balaji Temples in Alibag. The architectural scheme of the temple shows a well defined Ardhamandapa, Sabhamandapa and a Giribaghna. It is also the only complete stone temple in Alibag. The ornamentation details show a gujrati influence. Multifoiled arches in the inside are also influenced by the Gujrati and Rajasthani influences rather than Peshwa Tradition. The temple has a simplified marathi shikhar with an all stone giribhaghna and sabhamandap. The columns occur in groups and four unlike the simple wooden columns commonly seen. The sabhamandap with a dome is again a rarely in temples and marathi region.	Good	IIA	
A 05	Raigad	Raigad	Alibag	Koliwada	15			Dabri House (House at Khojni Naka)	Alibag	Dabri Bhagat and others	Residential	First floor openings are set in a masonry arch with keystone rendered in plaster. The wooden columns have brackets which support louver panels	Residential	Early 20th century	A(arc)	The house is representative of a number of similar houses. These houses have heavy masonry ground floors with a light weight first floor verandah with slender wooden columns and timber handrail. The front facade therefore is dominated by the visually heavy ground floor and a visually light first floor. This particular house has verandahs on the front as well as the rear side.	Minor Repair	III	
A 06	Raigad	Raigad	Alibag	Hirakot Fort	01			Baobab Tree	Alibag	NA	Environmental	NA	Residential	Approx. 75 years old	E	Baobab Trees are an exotic specie supposedly introduced in India by the Portuguese. The trees are fairly rare and hence are a part of Natural Heritage of Alibag. An environmental resource	Good	IE	
A 07	Raigad	Raigad	Alibag	Ramnath	01			Birje House	Alibag	NA	Residential	None of note	Residential	1920-1930	A(arc)	A ground floor structure with front and rear open space (wadi). A building that retains its vernacular character in the physical fabric as well as in the open space structure.	Good	III	
A 08	Raigad	Raigad	Alibag	Opp. Biwalkar Wada	04			Biwalkar Shiv Mandir	Alibag	NA	Religious	Stucco at GF with sculpture in Relief, well carved gornuk internally wooden columns with infill multifoiled arches.	Public-Semipublic	Early 20th century	A(arc), A(cul), B(des)	A turn of the century temple showing the transition in architectural tastes and fashions. Adaptively being reused as a school. A typical Marathi temple form infused with western elements such as arches, plaster work in relief and use of cornices. The interiors show typical multifoiled marathi arch with plain square wooden columns. A landmark temple located in a prominent location.	Major Repair	IIA	
A 09	Raigad	Raigad	Alibag	Next to Biwalkar Shiv Temple	04			Biwalkar Shiv Mandir Kunda	Alibag	Mr. Biwalkar	Utility	Stone steps along periphery, arched niches observed along periphery	Residential	Contemporary to Biwalkar Mandir	A(his), E	Part of Biwalkar Mandir. It is a stepped square kunda probably built over an underground water source. It is important as an example of a typology of Kundas. Part of Biwalkar Mandir. Ecological importance as a water body.	Minor Repair	III	

ID no	District	Tehsil	Corporation / Council / Town / Village	Location	Ward	Serial No	Reference No	Name of structure / precinct / Complex	Location	Ownership	Usage	Special Features	Usage as per DP	Date of Construction	Value classification	Value Significance	State of Preservation	Grade	Photo
A 10	Raigad	Raigad	Alibag	Manduri Mohalla	15			Raigad Jilha Macchmar Medhyavarti Sahakari Sangha Limited	Alibag	NA	Commercial	The entire front facade is filled with plaster stucco work.	Public-Semipublic	1945 CE	A(arc), A(cul)	The building is located very near to the sea coast and is under government ownership. If restored and reused the building could be a cultural asset for the neighboring fishermen community. The building is a ground floor structure dating back to 1945 CE. As seen in other similar residences it is a masonry structure with a arcaded verandah in the front. The walls are adorned with stucco work, the internal flooring is in mosaic and similar to that seen in a number of other structures in Alibag.	Major Repair	IIB	
A 11	Raigad	Raigad	Alibag	Near old bhaji market, Khogni Naka	13			Choule Building	Alibag	NA	Residential	lower panels in verandah	Residential	Early 20th century	A(arc), G(grp)	The overall massing is typical to the region. Use of wood work in the first floor verandah staircase and wooden louvers on ground floor make it a building that is pleasant to the eye. An example of a typology seen in Alibag	Minor Repair	III	
A 12	Raigad	Raigad	Alibag	Israel Galli	08			Dabri House	Alibag	NA	Residential	A plain building with a plaster moulding running on the front face between ground and first floor.	Residential	Early 20th Century	G(grp)	The house is representative of a number of similar houses. These houses have heavy masonry ground floors with a light weight first floor with slender masonry columns and timber handrail. The front facade therefore is dominated by the visually heavy ground floor and a visually light first floor. Generally they have a staircase connecting the ground and first floor verandahs. Being representative of a typology the house has a significance in the town scape.	Minor Repair	III	
A 13	Raigad	Raigad	Alibag	Near old bhaji market	13			Dali House	Alibag	Mr.Tukaram Kashiram Dali	Residential	modestly stuccoed pilasters and wooden railing	Residential	Early 20th century	A(arc), G(grp)	The overall massing is typical to the region. Use of wood work in the first floor verandah staircase and wooden louvers on ground floor make it a building that is pleasant to the eye. An example of a typology seen in Alibag	Minor Repair	III	
A 14	Raigad	Raigad	Alibag	Koliwada	12			Datta Mandir – Koliwada	Alibag	Mr. Anant Namdev Sartandel	Religious	decorative components from various buildings have been inserted in the interiors in a random manner. This lends a very different character to the interiors	Public-Semipublic	Early 20th Century	A(arc), A(cul)	It is the oldest temple in the community. The temple seems to be in worship and cared for by the community. Architecturally the temple belongs to a typology commonly seen in the area. It has a rectangular plan with a double height sabhamandapa surrounded by balcony on all four sides. The temple does not have a shikhara. Externally it is a very plain building however its uniqueness lies in the assembly of components sourced from various buildings that is observed in the interiors. located at the junction of two roads in Koliwada and has a landmark value.	Minor Repair	IIA	
A 15	Raigad	Raigad	Alibag	Near Ramnath	01			Dharadhar Residence	Alibag	NA	Residential	Minimal, architraves, railing	Residential	NA	A(arc), G(grp)	The house is representative of a number of similar houses. These houses have heavy masonry ground floors with a light weight first floor with slender masonry columns and timber handrail. The front facade therefore is dominated by the visually heavy ground floor and a visually light first floor. Generally they have a staircase connecting the ground and first floor verandahs.	Needs minor repairs	III	
A 16	Raigad	Raigad	Alibag	Near Old Bhaji Market	12			Dia Sheth House	Alibag	NA	Other (Closed)	MS Realing. Upper part of the verandah filled with coloured glass panels.	Commercial	Early 20th Century	A(arc), G(grp)	Variation of the local residential typology, with composite construction of brick walls and wooden columns. The balconies on first floor have been articulated with cast iron raily, curved wooden brackets and coloured glass infill pases below eaves.	Major Repair		
A 17	Raigad	Raigad	Alibag	Market Street	12			Ganpati Temple	Alibag	Ravikiran Kashinath Naik	Religious	Exquisitely carved timber capitals of elephant and parrots, carved and profiled brackets. Mosaic flooring	Residential	late 19th century	A(arc), B(des).	Presently being used as a temple, probably this is the reason for its survival. Excellent woodwork probably by Gujrat craftsmen with ornamentation schemes similar to those seen in Ahmedabad. Mosaic flooring of a very good finish and workmanship.	Major Repair	IIA	
A 18	Raigad	Raigad	Alibag	Court Road, Bazar Peth	11			Geomagnetic Observatory	Alibag	NA	Other (Observatory)	The front porch has free standing columns with a distinct base and capital. The first floor railing has a cast iron infill. The wooden columns on first floor which occur in pairs have full height ironwork infill.	Public-Semipublic	1904 CE	A(arc), A(his), A(cul)	The building has a typical colonial plan type with a central masonry building surrounded on ground and first floor by an open verandah and a porch in the front. It is a simple building with articulate first floor railings. At the time of construction this was one of the only laboratories dedicated to study of geomagnetism. The building symbolises the establishment of scientific thought in colonial Indian society. The Alibag magnetic observatory, established in 1904, has provided an uninterrupted record of geomagnetic observations for over a century and it has since been serving as one of the primary magnetic observatories that form a global network. The location chosen was Alibag, on the basis of several considerations, like proximity to Mumbai, topography, nature of the soil, its sparse population etc. The Alibag magnetic observatory was built with Porbandar sandstone and such care was taken that every individual stone was tested for traces of magnetism. The room housing the instruments was designed to have such a good insulation, that the diurnal variation of temperature would remain within just one degree Celsius. After the building was ready and a new set of instruments installed in 1904. The Alibag magnetic observatory has two main buildings for serving two purposes. In the first, magnetometers are installed, which records changes in the geo-magnetic fields. In the second building, precision recording instruments are installed which are made of non magnetic Porbandar sandstone, brass and copper. The recording gives valuable data regarding geo magnetic storms to the scientists spread all over the world.	Good	I	
A 19	Raigad	Raigad	Alibag	Bazar Peth	13			Gujarati Mahajan House	Alibag	NA	Mixed use Residential and Commercial	plaster stucco work on pilasters around openings and at floor terminations. wooden columns of the verandah are also handsomely carved.	Residential with Shopping Line	Early 20th Century	A(arc), B(des), G(grp)	The house has a richly decorated facade showing eclectic decorative influences. The columns acting as supports for entrance can still be made out however the integrity of the house is severely affected. It is a house located in the commercial district and belonging to a wealthy businessman. The house sits on a street with a group of similarly constructed houses. The street is a commercial street and along with the other residences and the temples has been identified as a precinct.	Needs minor repairs	IIA	

ID no	District	Tehsil	Corporation / Council / Town / Village	Location	Ward	Serial No	Reference No.	Name of structure / precinct / Complex	Location	Ownership	Usage	Special Features	Usage as per DP	Date of Construction	Value classification	Value Significance	State of Preservation	Grade	Photo
A 20	Raigad	Raigad	Alibag	Gujar House	13			Gurjar House	Alibag	Mr. Hiralal Virji Jain	Mixed Residential & Commercial	plaster stucco work on pilasters around openings and at floor terminations, wooden columns of the verandah are also handsomely carved	Residential with Shopping Line	Early 20th Century	A(arc), A(his), A(cul), G(grp)	The house has a richly decorated facade showing eclectic decorative influences. The columns acting as supports for entrance can still be made out however the integrity of the house is severely affected. It is a house located in the commercial district and belonging to a wealthy businessman. As per local lore the house is supposed to have been stayed in by Mahatma Gandhi. The house sits on a street with a group of similarly constructed houses. The street is a commercial street and along with the other residences and the temples has been identified as a precinct.	Needs major Repairs	IIA	
A 21	Raigad	Raigad	Alibag	Brahman Asit	10			Haldavanekar Kanyashala	Alibag	Koiti Family	Others (Educational)	Brackets, Minimal	Public-Semipublic	1937 CE	A(his), A(cul)	One of the early educational institutes of Alibag. A school meant for girls education and visited by the likes of Mahatma Annasahb Karve, a pioneer in womens education. A simple quadrangular building with one wing a G+1 structure. Sloping roof with verandah in front. Architecturally a nondescript structure important more for its historical and cultural importance. A known landmark in Alibag town.	Minor Repair	III	
A 22	Raigad	Raigad	Alibag	Maruti Naka	12			Shri Hanuman Mandir	Alibag	NA	Religious	articulated wooden brackets	Public-Semipublic	late 18th century	A(arc), A(cul)	Temple dedicated to Hanuman, a protective deity. The location indicates boundary of old Alibag. A simple temple with articulate column brackets. Example of a local temple typology.	Minor Repair	IIA	
A 23	Raigad	Raigad	Alibag	Israel Galli	08			Hasware House 1	Alibag	NA	Residential	Minimal, Eaves, Opening frames, railing	Residential	more than 100 years old	A (arc), A (cul)	The Bene israelis are a very small and dwindling community of jews who settled on the western coast at least a couple of centuries before. This group of three houses is located near the synagogue. The houses belonged to the Bene israeli community. They are a symbol of our cultural plurality and tolerance. Architecturally this group of houses is constructed similar to the other residences in Alibag in a combination of timber framed structure and load bearing masonry walls. The fact that they are Jewish is revealed by the Davids star carved in wood on a small gabled porch. Located very near to the synagogue, the residences are a part of a neighborhood dominated by the Jew community and as a group is an important part of the town-scape.	Good	IIA	
A 24	Raigad	Raigad	Alibag	Israel Galli	08			Hasware House 2	Alibag	NA	Residential	Stucco and Timber jali	Residential		A (arc), A (his)	The Bene israelis are a very small and dwindling community of jews who settled on the western coast at least a couple of centuries before. This group of three houses is located near the synagogue. The houses belonged to the Bene israeli community. They are a symbol of our cultural plurality and tolerance. Architecturally this group of houses is constructed similar to the other residences in Alibag in a combination of timber framed structure and load bearing masonry walls. The fact that they are Jewish is revealed by the Davids star carved in wood on a small gabled porch. Located very near to the synagogue, the residences are a part of a neighborhood dominated by the Jew community and as a group is an important part of the town-scape.	Minor Repair	IIA	
A 25	Raigad	Raigad	Alibag	Israel Galli	08			Hasware House 3	Alibag	NA	Residential	Decorated eaves board, wooden railing, moulding around arcuate openings, wooden jalis	Residential	Early 20th Century	A(arc), A(his), A(cul), G(grp)	The Bene israelis are a very small and dwindling community of jews who settled on the western coast at least a couple of centuries before. Architecturally this group of houses is constructed similar to the other residences in Alibag in a combination of timber framed structure and load bearing masonry walls. The fact that they are Jewish is revealed by the Davids star carved in wood on a small gabled porch. This group of three houses is located near the synagogue. The houses belonged to the Bene israeli community. They are a symbol of our cultural plurality and tolerance. Located very near to the synagogue, the residences are a part of a neighborhood dominated by the Jew community and as a group is an important part of the town-scape.	Minor Repair	IIA	
A 26	Raigad	Raigad	Alibag	Next to Balaji Naka	09			Kalambika Mandir	Alibag	Mr. Gajanan Raghunath Salvi	Religious	The main door frame is carved, otherwise it is a very plain structure.	Public-Semipublic	19th century	A(his), A(cul)	The Kalambika Devi Temple was built by Kanhoji Angre. Initially the mandir was built in the Hiralal Fort, but later when the fort was converted into a jail, a separate temple was built in the city. The present area of the temple is said to be donated by a Gujrati person. It is an old temple in terms of its existence as well as physical fabric. Temple dedicated to the gramadevata of Alibag. Belongs to a type of temples seen in Konkan region without any shikhara. Has an open verandah in front which acts as the ardhmandapa.	Minor Repair	III	
A 27	Raigad	Raigad	Alibag	Joglekar Naka, Angre Smarak	03			Shree Kashivishweshwar Temple	Alibag	NA	Religious	The temple has a very plain tiered pyramidal shikhara surrounded on all four sides by a sloping roof.	Public-Semipublic	19th Century	A (his), A (cul)	The idol seems to be more than 200 years old. A very humble shrine worshipped by a number of people, according to oral tradition, this temple was built by Sardar Angre, and the Gurav family has traditionally been the temple priests. The temple was renovated through peoples participation in 1961 CE which is an indicator of significance. The physical fabric has been extensively changed, except for the footprint, the idols, some base stones, plinth and wooden columns, the rest has been modified. Located in a central location and has a landmark value.	Major Repair	III	
A 28	Raigad	Raigad	Alibag	B/h Old Nagarpalik a, Alishah Dargah	10			Kelkar Wada	Alibag	NA	Residential	simply built with double height wooden windows, wooden jali, mouldings over windows and simply profiled eaves board form the	Residential	Early 20th century	A(arc), G(grp)	A G+1 residence with timber framed construction and brick infill walls. central G+1 volume surrounded on all four sides with padvi or verandah. A typical feature of Konkan region. An example of residential typology contributing to the townscape.	Good	IIB	

ID no	District	Tehsil	Corporation / Council / Town / Village	Location	Ward	Serial No	Reference No.	Name of structure / precinct / Complex	Location	Ownership	Usage	Special Features	Usage as per DP	Date of Construction	Value classification	Value Significance	State of Preservation	Grade	Photo
A 29	Raigad	Raigad	Alibag	Court Road, Bazar Peth	10			Keluskar College	Alibag	NA	Institutional	The openings on ground floor spanned by arches have a pronounced keystone rendered in plaster. The verandah has wooden louvers in the upper part shading	Public-Semipublic	mid 20th century	A(arc), A(cul)	One of the oldest educational institutes in Alibag. Important due to the educational activity that the building hosts. Its a simple 'c' shaped building built in stone with a wooden, framed verandah and a sloping roof. An important landmark of Alibag and a known institute building.	Minor Repair	IIB	
A 30	Raigad	Raigad	Alibag	Bazar Peth	12			Laxmi Narayan Mandir	Alibag	Joshi and Pradhan	Mixed Religious and Commercial	Door frame, column capitals inside. Couple of columns designed as cypress columns.	Public-Semipublic	late 19th century	A(arc), A(cul)	A living temple still under worship. Similar to a number of other temples found in the region. Important as a variation on a typology. Part of the Bajarpeth Precinct.	Minor Repair	III	
A 31	Raigad	Raigad	Alibag	Lele Chowk, Opp. Old Nagar Parishad	09			Lele Wada	Alibag	NA	Residential	No articulation of note	Residential	Early 20th Century	A(arc), G(grp)	A G+1 residence with wooden frame construction with brick infill walls and openings in every module. Front and rear open verandah (now enclosed). The structure is very well built and maintained but with no articulate detailing. The residence has front and rear open spaces with a well, compound wall and a gate. Alibag region has a number of similar residences which form a typology. This residence is therefore important as an example of a typology.	Good	III	
A 32	Raigad	Raigad	Alibag	Near Maruti Naka	09			Modi Wada 1	Alibag	NA	Mixed Ground Floor Commercial, First Floor Residential	very high quality wood workmanship in beam heads, brackets and fascia boards, arches in stucco work on the front face	Residential	1930 CE	B(des)	The residence is planned in a manner similar to other houses that is with a timber frame and brick infill walls. However the facade articulation combines local, European and Gujrati influences. The plaster stucco work shows a combination of local arch motifs with european bands and circular openings. The woodwork is of very high standards and has a distinct Gujrati influence. This combination of influences makes it a unique example of its type. The building demonstrates a very high quality of workmanship which is unique in Alibag and is an important though unknown part of the townscape. Efforts need to be taken to restore and make the building a visitor attraction.	Major Repair	IIA	
A 33	Raigad	Raigad	Alibag	Lele Chowk, Opp. Lele House	10			Nagar Parishad - old	Alibag	NA	Amenity	cast iron railings on first floor, wooden jalis on ground floor, rusticated stone masonry and plaster stucco work on first floor around windows and at floor level.	Public-Semipublic	1931 CE	A(arc), A(his), A(cul)	The building was built in 1931 and is an important milestone in the civic history of Alibag. A rectangular building with a polygonal termination constructed out of stone and wood. Stone work on the ground floor and the plasterwork on first floor show a distinct colonial influence. The building has a small porch over the entrance. The building retains its integrity in terms of the physical character. It is important as a rare architectural typology belonging to early 20th century. The building occupies an important location in the town. Although the original use is no longer continued the space may find better use as a cultural place for citizens.	Minor Repair	IIA	
A 34	Raigad	Raigad	Alibag	Near Old Bhaji Market	12			Radha Krishna Mandir	Alibag	Mandarkar and Joshi	Religious	Mosaic flooring, columns of ground floor turned on lathe and show evidence of paint remains. The main shrine shows articulated pilaster columns and multifoil arches.	Public-Semipublic	Early 20th Century	A(arc), A(cul), B(des)	The temple was commissioned by a businessman from the neighboring community a fact that indicates the communal spirit of the neighborhood. Externally a very plain building without any shikhara. There is a first floor verandah overlooking the sabhamandapa below. Though plain looking, on close inspection the building components have been subtly articulated. The temple is styled like a haveli temple in some ways, and indicates cultural interaction with Gujrati. Part of Bajarpeth precinct.	Minor Repair	IIA	
A 35	Raigad	Raigad	Alibag	Ramnath	02			Ranwadi Tale	Alibag	NA	Utility		Open Space	Natural water body	E	The lake does not seem to have any significance. For the town of Alibag the lake is a landmark open space. The lake drains the surrounding area and has its own ecosystem. It is also a source of water. For the town of Alibag the lake is a landmark open space.	Minor Repair	IIIE	
A 36	Raigad	Raigad	Alibag	Near Maruti Temple	12			Sati Asara Mandir	Alibag	NA	Religious	The corners have columns carved in relief. A cornice has been used to articulate the junction between walls and the dome	Residential	18th century CE	A(his), A(cul)	The idols inside appear to be of considerable antiquity. Asaras are the lesser goddesses associated with water. Generally the shrines are found near rivers, wells or water pools. The shrine in Alibag has eight of them carved on a stone slab. The temple is located near maruti temple and indicates the extent of the original settlement.	Major Repair	III	
A 37	Raigad	Raigad	Alibag	Gharat Aati, Jogalekar Naka	05			Sidhivayak Mandir	Alibag	Kumbhar Family.	Religious	carved eaves board, openings with a keystone and a frame in stucco work. The pilaster in internal walls treated to appear like fluted columns with capitals and base.	Public-Semipublic	1939 CE	A(arc), B(des)	The temple was constructed by Dr. Vaidya, probably a renowned citizen of the town. The temple which belongs to early 20th century shows a dominance of colonial construction practices as well as finishes and ornamental details. Being of a recent date the temple is in a good condition. A well known landmark of Alibag. An important religious place of Alibag.	Good	IIA	
A 38	Raigad	Raigad	Alibag					Megan Aboth Synagogue	Alibag	Parekh and Shah	Religious	Motifs in plaster, stained glass panes in windows	Public-Semipublic	1910 CE	A(arc), A(cul), A(his), Town	This is the prayer hall of the Jews. There are four jew families in Alibag. There is an inscription at the entrance of the Synagogue which states that the Synagogue was built in 1840. But the prayer hall was small in size and hence the present Synagogue was built by Bene Israel people and reopened on 25th December 1910. This Synagogue was named 'Megan Aboth', meaning father's shield. example of a rare typology of building, example of religious tolerance. Jewish synagogue significant as an example of cultural integration between different religions and communities.	Good	I	
A 39	Raigad	Raigad	Alibag					Vajnanape Vibhagh	Alibag	Shirgaonkar Family	Mixed Ground Floor Commercial and First Floor Residential	Plaster stucco work around first floor windows, at floor corners and below the roof level.	Commercial	Early 20th century	A(arc), A(cul)	Architecturally, a very simple building with stucco work in plaster on first floor and an open verandah in the front. Important mainly as a built resource that can be reused to benefit the local community. Example of a construction method prevalent in the region.	Minor Repair		

ID no	District	Tehsil	Corporation / Council / Town / Village	Location	Ward	Serial No	Reference No.	Name of structure / precinct / Complex	Location	Ownership	Usage	Special Features	Usage as per DP	Date of Construction	Value classification	Value Significance	State of Preservation	Grade	Photo
A 40	Raigad	Raigad	Alibag					Varad Ganpati Mandir	Alibag	Tandel Family	Religious	Externally a very plain building. The patterned mosaic flooring inside seems to be the only component that has been articulated.	Public-Semipublic	1910 CE	A(arc), B(des)	The temple is typical of the local temples in that it has a double heighted sabhamandapa with a seating gallery on three sides and a connecting wooden staircase. The structure is wooden framed with masonry walls. The floor is done in mosaic floral and geometric patterns. The traditional light fixtures (Handis) are still observed in the mandapa. The temple does not have a shikhara. An important landmark in Alibag. The temple belongs to a type of temples and has a typological value as well. A place of worship that has remained unchanged across the century.	Minor Repair	IIA	
A 41	Raigad	Raigad	Alibag					Shriram Mandir	Alibag	Mr. More and Mr. Fore	Mixed Religious with Pujan's Residence	A very simple building from the outside. The linear composition of the mass gives it a strong character.	Public-Semipublic	1770 CE	A(arc), A(his), I(sce)	The temple is located on the outskirts of Alibag, a part that was earlier known as Ramnath Village. The temple had seven acres of land out of which four acres was given for police lines by the trust. This temple was visited by the Angre Family before going on or while coming back from a campaign. Only one gateway remains which is threatened by road widening. The campus has the main temple with a sabhamandapa, a maruti temple in front of it, two deepamalas and a pushkarni. There are a couple of residences (more than 100 years old) where the priest stays. A full grown peepal tree lends a peaceful quality to the entire area. It is a temple with considerable integrity and architectural quality. The temple holds celebrations from Gudipadwa to Ramnavmi. Various religious programmes are organised during these days. The temple was built by Govindshah Ratanjirkar who was a diwan of Raghooji Angre. The temple premise is an important cultural open place for Alibag. In a town that is getting crowded by the day, such places are of extreme importance.	Good	I	
A 42	Raigad	Raigad	Alibag					Angre Smarak	Alibag	Nakhwa Family	Other Memorial	all the vrindavans have beautiful floral patterns carved on the front	Open Space	18th Century	A(arc), A(his), A(cul), B(des), G(grp)	Funerary Memorials for Angre family members. Funerary monuments do not occur very frequently in Maharashtra. This particular group of monuments is noted for excellent workmanship in stone. A place that preserves the memory of the Angre Family of Alibag, who were responsible for its growth and prosperity. An important landmark for Alibag and a significant open space.	Major Repair	I	
A 43	Raigad	Raigad	Alibag					Hirakot Tale	Alibag	NA	Amenity	Random rubble masonry with PCC coping	Waterbody	Natural Water Body Approx. 1720	A(his), A(cul), E	The fort is built by Kanhoji Angre in 1720 and remained in his hands till 1840. Hence the lake must have been built probably in this period. (ref. Dabu D.G. Kulabkar Angre Sarkhel). Presence of a virgal (herostone) indicates a continuous Association. An important Natural Resource	Major Repair	IIIE	
A 44	Raigad	Raigad	Alibag					Hirakot	Alibag	NA	Other (Presently used as Jail)	the fortifications have plain stone masonry walls	Public-Semipublic	1720 CE	A(arc), A(his), A(cul)	The fort is built by Kanhoji Angre in 1720 CE and remained in his hands till 1840 CE. (ref. Dabu D.G. Kulabkar Angre Sarkhel). Presently used as jail. An example of a land fort built in 1720 CE when the construction of forts was loosing relevance. Hirakot is one of the last fort construction projects undertaken in this region. Though not seen from other parts of Alibag the fort still has a landmark value.	Minor Repair	I	

PRECINCT																			
A P 1	Raigad	Raigad	Alibag					Koliwada Precinct	Alibag	NA	Mixed Residential and Religious		Mixed, predominantly Residential	NA	A(Arc), A(Cul), Town	The housing is mostly of G and G+1 structures with front verandahs. The articulation indicates that the community is a mix of various economic strata. The better houses are G+1 with masonry verandahs on ground floor with first floor verandahs with railings. Humble ground floor dwellings have pitched roofs with open to sky masonry platforms in the front. Near to these platforms are seen the tulsi vrindavans painted using vibrant colours and with a tulsi plant. A cohesive community of fishermen who are still engaged in the traditional occupation of fishing. The community structure shows a mix of people with Hindu, Islamic and Jewish religious beliefs. The beliefs are many times announced by the use of specific symbols such as Tulsi vrindavans, green flags or Jewish stars. The community has a very human scale with narrow lanes widening, merging and forking out to form various scales of open spaces. Some of the open spaces are shared by a group of residences surrounding it and are used by the residents for various purposes while some are of a more public nature surrounding the temples. Presence of a number of trees and the narrowness of the lanes ensures that there is shade for the pedestrian. As in many of traditional settlements the vehicular and pedestrian movement is not bifurcated. The road and the other open spaces all merge into one continuous open space which allows different activities to happen during the day and across the year, a multi-valency of uses which is often lost in the contemporary planning process.		Precinct	

Id no	District	Tehsil	Corporation / Council / Town / Village	Location	Ward	Serial No	Reference No.	Name of structure / precinct / Complex	Location	Ownership	Usage	Special Features	Usage as per DP	Date of Construction	Value classification	Value Significance	State of Preservation	Grade	Photo
A P 2	Raigad	Raigad	Alibag					Bazar Peth Precinct	Alibag	NA	Religious, Residential and Commercial		Mixed. Predominantly Residential with shopping line	The Bazarpath would be between 100 and 150 years old	NA	<p>It is likely that the area has been the commercial district of Alibag for a couple of centuries. The existing buildings seem to be from late 19th century judging from the colonial influences in their architecture. The community structure is dominated by Gujarati and Marwadi families. The same is also evident in the religious places like temples dedicated to Shrikrishna and a Jain temple.</p> <p>The commercial activity is mostly retail and is a mix of all types of wares (grocery, hardware, medical, clothes, toys etc.) which are typically seen in towns of similar scale. In larger places such as Pune such a market would be an entire neighborhood with different streets specialising in particular goods).</p> <p>A number of structures on the street are significant for their architectural character and have been separately listed.</p> <p>The architectural character which consists of plastered walls with stucco capitals, windows framed by plastered bands and courses of mouldings at floor junctions and roof level, does recur in a number of buildings and contributes to the integrity of the precinct.</p> <p>Most of the buildings are ground + 1 structures with places of trade at ground level and residences on the first floors.</p> <p>Due to the nature of activity (retail commercial) most of the traffic is pedestrian in nature mixed with vehicular traffic. It may be noted here that proper traffic management (namely pedestrianisation) can greatly enhance the experience of the pedestrian.</p> <p>The visual chaos, lack of maintenance and adhoc additions and alterations to the structures are the main issues that need to be addressed for effective conservation.</p> <p>Properly managed the precinct can contribute to livability of Alibag and can attract a number of tourists as well.</p>		Precinct	