

Final Report of the

DOCUMENTATION AND PREPARATION OF CONSERVATION GUIDELINES for

HERITAGE BUILDINGS AND PRECINCTS IN VASAI - VIRAR SUB - REGION

Sponsored by MMR – Heritage Conservation Society & Conducted by Collective Research Initiatives Trust

VOLUME II: APPENDICES LIST OF HERITAGE ASSETS IN THE MUNICIPAL COUNCILS

December 2008

All drawings are graphical representations and the project team does not hold any responsibility of the authenticity and accuracy of the same. All drawings are extrapolated from the information available in the public realm.

Acknowledgements

Project Team

Collective Research Initiatives Trust (CRIT)

Researchers

Rohit Mujumdar

Benita Menezes

Vinesh lyer

Supriya Thyagrajan

Ninad Kudalkar

Project Sponsor

MMR - Heritage Conservation Society

Photo credits

All photographs are authored by the Collective

Research Initiatives Trust (CRIT) unless and

otherwise mentioned.

Consultants

Anirudh Paul, Urban Design

Tapan Mittal, Heritage Conservation

We would like to thank:

The Vasai Vikas Arakhada Kruti Samiti, which invited CRIT to study the Draft Development Plan for the Vasai – Virar Sub – Region (2001 - 2021) and make suggestions and objections to the same. This led to the formulation of this project.

Chandrashekar Prabhu, an housing activist has been instrumental in carving CRIT's engagement with the Vasai – Virar Sub – Region.

The Bassein Catholic Bank for the financial support provided to CRIT towards securing the Bank Guarantee without which this Heritage Policy Project could not have commenced.

The representatives of all the Grampanchayats and Municipal Councils in the Vasai – Virar Sub – Region have provided support during the field study. The residents of Vasai – Virar Sub – Region provided valuable information regarding the heritage assets. We would particularly like to mention the names of Manuel Tuscano, John Perreria and Pious Machado who have helped CRIT in the survey heritage assets.

Avinash Marathe, a practising architect from Vasai, has patiently answered CRIT's queries on the development of Vasai – Virar Sub – Region on several occasions. His assistance in the form of providing access to the in-depth archive of his office *Avinash Marathe Architects* on the Vasai – Virar Sub – Region has led CRIT to articulate vital arguments in this project.

Nicky Cardozo and Sheila Cardozo's co-operation has led to CRIT's engagements with the fishing communities in the Vasai – Virar Sub - Region.

Prof. B. Arunachalam, who has provided CRIT with his valuable time and researched resources on the history of pre-colonial sea-trade in the Mumbai Region.

Vimal Shah, Vice – President of Asiatic Society of Mumbai, who assisted CRIT in locating the sources for the historiography of Vasai – Virar Sub – Region.

Pankaj Joshi from the MMR – Heritage Conservation Society who has advised the study group on several occasions and helped in articulating the directions of this study.

Makarand Salunke, Sonal Sundarajan and Ritesh Patil who helped in undertaking parts of the enormous survey of the VVSR.

Acronyms/Abbreviations

ASI Archaeological Survey of India

CIDCO City and Industrial Development Corporation

CRIT Collective Research Initiatives Trust
DCR Development Control Regulations

DDP Draft Development Plan
DP Development Plan

MMR Mumbai Metropolitan Region

MMRDA Mumbai Metropolitan Regional Development Authority

MMR-HCS Mumbai Metropolitan Region – Heritage Conservation Society

TOI Times of India

VVSR Vasai Virar Sub – Region

List of Plates

No	Title	Page No
8.1	List and Location of Municipal Councils and Grampanchayats	01
8.2	Location of Heritage Assets in Virar Municipal Council	03
8.3	Location of Heritage Assets in Nala Sopara Municipal Council	18
8.4	Location of Heritage Assets in Navghar Manikpur Municipal Council	33
8.5	Location of Heritage Assets in Vasai Municipal Council	52

Contents

No	Chapter	Pg
	Preface	i
	Acknowledgements	ii
	Acronyms and Abbreviations	iii
	List of Plates	V
VOLUM	E III: APPENDIX II	
8.	Heritage Assets in the Municipal Councils	01
8.1	Summary of Assets in the Municipal Councils	01
8.1.1	Administrative Body Wise Summary	01
8.1.2	Summary of List of Assets	01
8.2	Proforma's of Heritage Assets in the Muncipal Councils	02
8.2.1	Virar Municipal Council	03
8.2.2	Nala Sopara Municipal Council	18
8.2.3	Navghar Manikpur Municipal Council	33
8.2.4	Vasai Municipal Council	52

8. HERITAGE ASSETS IN THE MUNICIPAL COUNCILS

8.1 SUMMARY OF HERITAGE ASSETS IN THE PLANTATION ZONE

8.1.1 Administrative Body Wise Summary

Table 8.1: Administrative Body wise Summary

NO	LOCATION		TOTAL												
		Arte	facts			Build	dings			Prec	inct				
		Sc	Ed	Res	Mar	Rel	Edu	Oth	Tal	Mar	Fis	For	Rel	Tal	
										k.	h	t			
01	Virar						01		06						07
02	Nala Sopara					01	01		04	01					07
03	Navghar Manickpur					01	01		06				01		09
04	Vasai			05		06	04	02	03	02	01	01		01	25
	Vasai Fort					06		03							08
	Sub – Total	00	00	05	00	14	07	05	19	03	01	01		02	57

Source: CRIT, 2008

8.1.2 Summary of the List of Assets

Table 8.2: Summary of list of Assets in the Municipal Councils

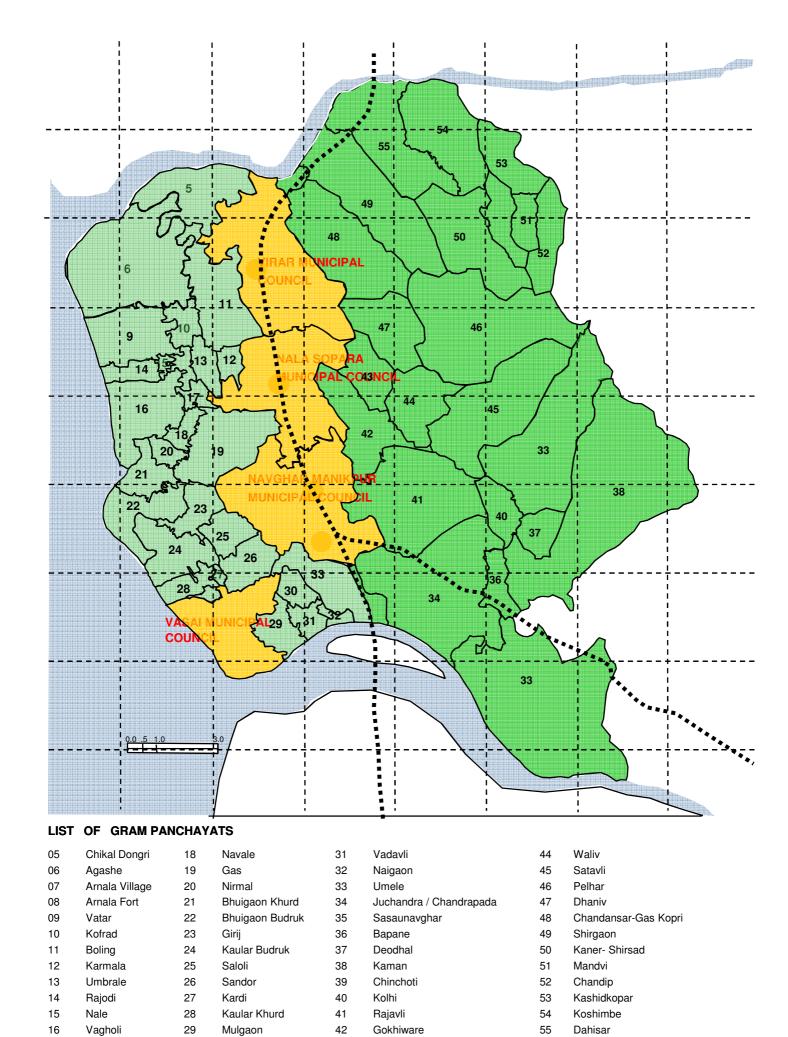
S NO	NAME OF ASSET	VALUE CLASSIFICATION	GRADE	CONDITION
01	VIRAR MUNICIPAL COUNCIL			
1	Naringi Talav	E(seh), E(lm), E(cul), E(eco)	III E	Good
2	Naringi Zilla Parishad School	B(his), B(seh), B(lm)	Ш	Poor
3	Dongarpada Gav Talav	E(lm), E(cul), E(eco)	III E	Poor
4	Vartakwada Talav	E(lm), E(cul), E(eco)	III E	Good
5	Totale Talav	E(lm), E(cul), E(eco)	ΙE	Good
6	Manvelpada Talav	E(lm), E(cul), E(eco)	ΙΙΕ	Good
7	Ranele Talav	E(Im), E(cul), E(eco)	IIE	Poor
02	NALASOPARA MUNICIPAL COUNCI	L		
8	Chakreshwar Talav	E(seh), E(lm), E(cul), E(arch), E(eco)	ΙE	Poor
9	Sopara Zill Parishad School	B(his), B(cul), B(lm)	III	Poor
10	Burhanpur Chowk Market Precinct	P(seh), P(arch), P(cul)		Poor
11	Rehmatullah Alleya Dargah	B(cul), B(lm)	III	Poor
12	More Talav	E(seh), E(lm), E(cul), E(eco)	III E	Poor
13	Nagela Talav	E(lm), E(cul), E(eco)	IIE	Poor
14	Achole Talav	E(Im), E(cul), E(eco)	ΙE	Good
03	NAVGHAR MANIKPUR MUNICIPAL (COUNCIL		
15	Chulne Talav	E(seh), E(lm), E(eco)	ΙE	Fair
16	Khargoda Talav	E(lm), E(eco)	III E	Good
17	Nazareth Talav	E(seh), E(cul), E(arch), E(eco)	IIE	Fair
18	Diwanman Talav	E(seh), E(lm), E(cul), E(eco)	III E	Good
19	St Michael Church Precinct	P(arch), P(cul)		Fair
19 a	St Michael Church	B(his), B(cul), B(arch), B(lm)	IIΒ	Good
19 b	Father Benedict Talav	E(seh), E(lm), E(grp), E(cul), E(eco)	IE	Good
19 c	St Philomena School	B(seh), B(arch), B(reus)	Ш	Fair
20	Umeleman Talav	E(seh), E(lm), E(cul), E(eco)	III E	Good

04	VASAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL			
21	Holy Market	P(seh), P(cul)		Poor
22	Our Lady of Mercy Church	B(his), B(cul), B(arch), B(lm)	IIΒ	Good
23	R.P.Wagh High School	B(his), B(arch), B(reus)	Ш	Fair
24	Patil House	B(his), B(cul), B(arch)	III	Good
25	Matkari House	B(his), B(cul), B(arch)	Ш	Good
26	Gavankar House	B(his), B(cul), B(arch),	II A	Fair
		B(Im), B(bio), B(reus)		
27	Vasai Court	B(his), B(arch), B(lm),	IIΒ	Fair
	rada: dda:t	B(reus)		
28	Dargah	B(his), B(cul), B(arch), B(lm)	Ш	Fair
29	Vasai Market	P(seh), P(cul)		Poor
30	Sir D M Petit Municipal	B(his), B(cul), B(lm)	Ш	Fair
	Dispensary			
31	Zilla Parishad School	B(his), B(cul),B(reus)	Ш	Poor
32	Shri Swami Siddeshwar Mandir	B(his), B(cul), B(arch), B(lm)	II B	Poor
0_	Complex			
33	St Peters Church	B(his), B(cul), B(arch), B(lm)	IIΒ	Good
34	Vasai Fort Precinct	P(arch), P(cul)		Poor
34 a	Rampart Wall	B(his), B(cul), B(arch)	1	Ruin
34 b	St Anthonys Church	B(his), B(cul), B(arch),	l i	Ruin
0.5	Straining Sharon	B(tech)	•	110
34 c	The Church of the Holy Name of	B(his), B(cul), B(arch),	1	Fair
0.0	Jesus	B(tech)	'	1 4
34 d	The Citadel	B(his), B(cul), B(arch)	1	Ruin
34 e	Our Lady of Life Church	B(his), B(cul), B(arch),	1	Ruin
	,	B(tech)		
34 f	The Jail	B(his), B(cul), B(arch)	1	Ruin
34 g	Chimaji Appa Temple	B(his), B(cul), B(arch), B(ev)	IIΒ	Fair
34 h	The Church of Blessed Gonsalvo	B(his), B(cul), B(arch)	1	Ruin
34 i	Martiz of St Joseph	B(his), B(cul), B(arch),	l i	Ruin
_		B(tech)		
35	Vasai Fishing Jetty and Drying	P(seh), P(cul)		Poor
	Grounds	(==), (==)		
36	Papdy Talav Precinct	P(seh), P(cul), P(arch)		Poor
36 a	Papdy Talav	E(seh), E(lm), E(grp), E(cul),	ΙE	Poor
	.,,	E(arch), E(eco)		
36 b	Ram Mandir	B(his), B(cul), B(arch), B(lm)	Ш	Poor
36 c	Bondali Talav	E(seh), E(lm), E(grp), E(cul),	IIE	Poor
		E(eco)		
37	Govardhan Vidyalaya	B(his), B(seh), B(lm),	III	Poor
	and an arrange and a sample	B(reus)		
38	Mohanlal Vakil Bungalow	B(cul), B(arch), B(reus)	III	Poor
39	Shah Building	B(cul), B(arch), B(reus)	III	Fair
40	Our Lady of Grace Church	B(his), B(cul), B(arch), B(lm)	II B	Good
41	Thomas Baptista School	B(his), B(lm)	III	Fair
42	Taam Talav	E(Im), E(eco)	II E	Poor
	CRIT 2008			1 001

Source: CRIT, 2008

8.2 PROFORMA'S OF HERITAGE ASSETS IN THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

The next section consists of the documentation of the heritage assets in the four municipal councils of the Vasai - Virar Sub - Region.



43

Bilalpada

56

Khasrali

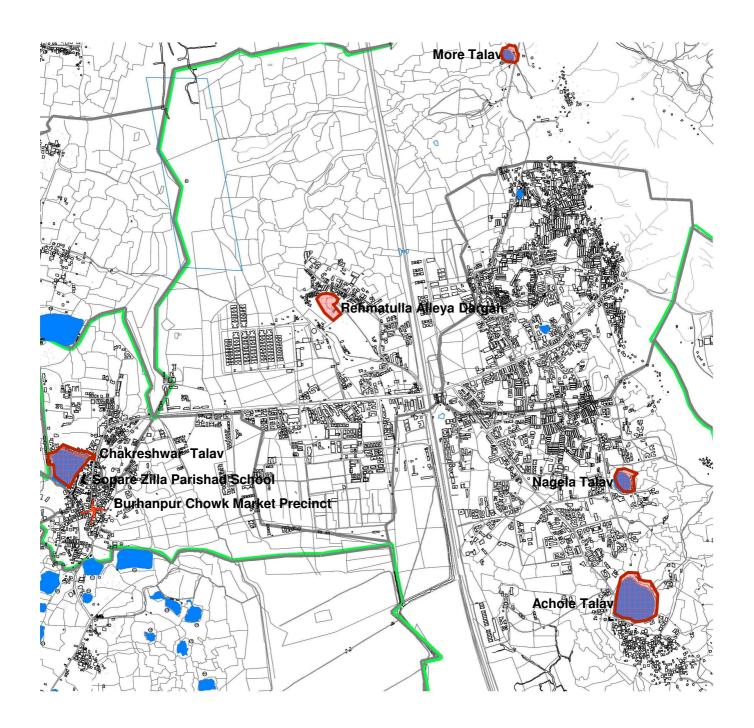
Kiravali

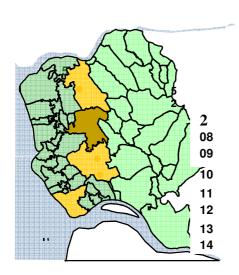
17

Madres

30







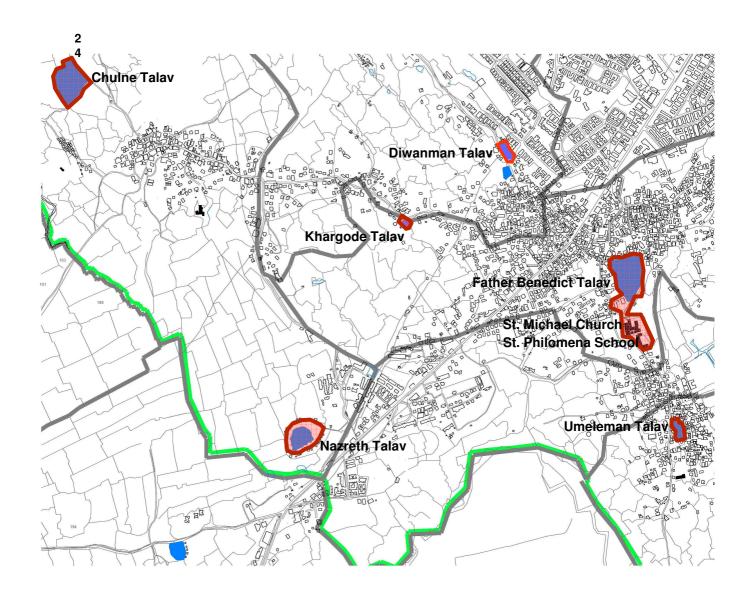
NALA SOPARA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

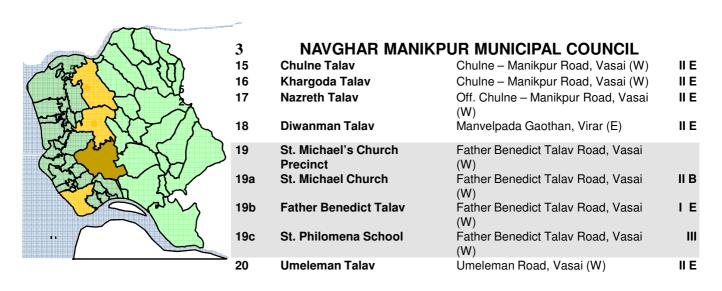
Chakreshwar Talav Sopare Zilla Parishad School **Burhanpur Chowk Market** Rehmatulla Alleya Dargah **More Talav** Nagela Talav **Achole Talav**

Off Sopare-Gas Road, Nala Sopara (W) ΙE Off Sopare-Gas Road, Nala Sopara (W) Burhanpur Chowk, Nala Sopara (W) Dargah Road, Nala Sopara Station (W) III E More - Achole Road, Nala Sopara (E) IJΕ Nagela Talav Road, Nala Sopara (E) ΙE Achole Road, Nala Sopara (E)

Ш

Ш





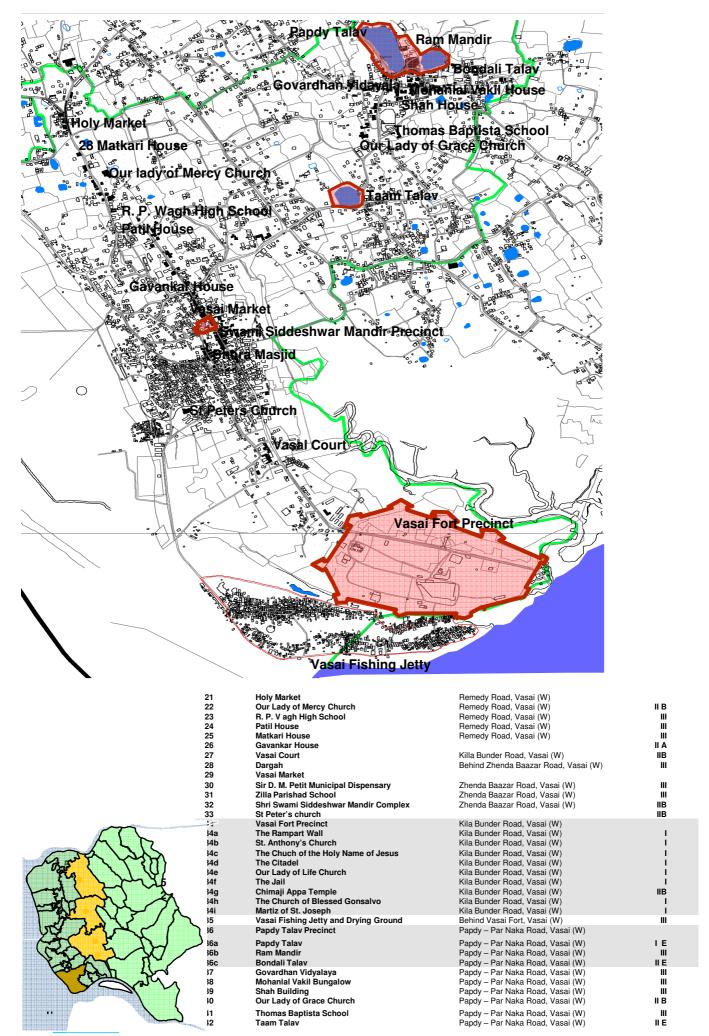
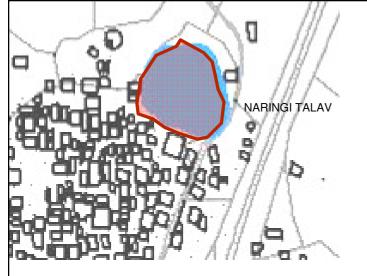


PLATE NO. 8.5: LOCATION OF HERITAGE ASSETS IN VASAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

SR. N	NO		NAME		SURVEY	NO. Plot A	Area: 4880 sq.	mts.
01		NARIN	GI TAL	ΔV			up Area: 00 so	
	rded By: Vir		-	ewed By: Ro	<u> </u> hit Muiumdai		July 2007	1
110001	raca by. vii	icon iyo	11041	Circu By. 110	Till Wajamaai	Date.	ouly 2007	
1	IDENTIFIC	ATION & LO	CATION					
	Administrat	t ive Unit: Vira	ar Municipal (Council				
	Access		5 .		lo			
	Main Access Ownership	s: Naringi Gad	othan Road		Subsidiary	Access:		
		ar Municipal (Council		Past: Gram	npanchayat		
1.4	Use							
		stic Water So ssive Recreat		o Cothoringo	Usage: Re	gular		
				s Gainenings				
		AL BACKGI			Transform	ations (if any): Pavement ar	ad Compound
2.1	Duiit-iii / Da	ite: 16 Centi	ury		Wall	alions (ii any). Pavement ar	ia Compouna
	Patron: Not				Architect: N	lot Available		
							ampanchayats,	
							ashing, cleanin hese activities	
		TURAL CH				9.7		
				of the two w	ater hodies	in the Gaoth	an which are	located on the
	Site Context / Planning: It is larger of the two water bodies in the Gaothan which are located on the edges of the Naringi Gaothan and connected by the main spine. The location at the entry / exit to the							
	village lends it value as a local landmark.							
	Activity Patterns: The talay was earlier used as a chief source of water for drinking, washing a cleaning purposes. Due to recent urbanization of the area, the Municipal Council has made a payeme							
	jogging track along the edges. The talav is used for passive recreation and for i							
	the Ganpati Festival which lends it value as a cultural resource. Due to these transformation							
	of the talav is only used sparingly for washing and cleaning purposes.							
	Architectural Characteristics: A paved walking and jogging track around the edge of the talay and an aramp that leads to the water form the chief architectural characteristics.							
	Public Space & Environmental Influence: The location of the talay at the entry / exit of the village led							
	to become an important public space. In the recent transformations, the talav has been imagined as							
	public space for passive recreation and social gatherings. The talav, like other talavs, has a value as a ecological resource as it helps in recharging the ground water table in the region.							
				arging the gre	dia water ta		giori.	
4	VALUE CLA	ASSIFICATIO	N					GRADE
	F.(sob)	$\mathbf{E}_{(\mathbf{lm})}$	F.(gra)	E(cul)	E.(ov)	F. (orch	$\mathbf{E}_{(\mathbf{eco})}$	III R
	12(Sell)		La(grp)	13(Cui)	12(ev)	12 (al cli		
5	CONDITION	I ASSESMEN	IT					
5.1	Structural	System and	Materials				Assessmen	t
		ement/ Finis	shes: The til	ing around th	ne talav is m	ade of pave	r Good	
	blocks.						Good	_
		Compound / Fence / Gate: Metal fencing around the talav. The retaining wall is built of concrete with cement plaster.						
5.2	Physical Ir	nfrastructure	1				Assessmen	t
	Lighting: 9	Street lights h	ave been pro	vided around	I the talav.		Good	
		: Garbage dis	<u> </u>				Good	
	Storm Wat the talav.	ter Drainage	: The storm	water from th	ne surroundin	igs flows into	Good	
		cilities: Aded	guate public	gathering s	pace with se	eating areas	, Fair	

	public toilets and soft landscape.							
5.3	Maintainence and Repairs	Assessment						
	Measures: No monthly maintenance measures undertaken. Annual maintenance measures are based on requirement. The existing retaining wall along with ramps on the sides was built by the Virar Municipal Council in 2003-2004. The jogging track and garden around the talav was built in 2005-06 on the basis of the beauification plan submitted by the Virar Municipal Council.	Good						
	Agency and Capacity: Virar Municipal Council. The urban local body has tapped into the funds available from organizations like MMRDA to carry out large repairs and maintainence works.	Good						
5.4	Overall Condition Assessment (based on 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3):	GOOD						
3.4	The talav is in a structurally good condition. Physical infrastructure, although in a fair condition is badly designed. The capacity of the urban local body to maintain and carry out repairs to the talav is good.	Maintenance						
	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1: POOR 2: FAIR 3: GOOD	Structure Infrastructure						
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE							
6.1	DP Remarks: Reserved as a Water Body.							
	Perceived Threats: There are cases of talavs in the VVSR being either filled as water bodies or cases of buildings encroaching / built right on the edges of safeguarded against.							
6.2	Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspirat Council, which is the guardian of the talav, has recently implemented imagines the talav as a space for passive recreation and social gatherings f Virar area. The citizens from the Naringi Gaothan, however, use the talav purposes.	its beautification plans. It or the urban citizens in the						
7	MISCELLANEOUS							
	Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Information Municipal Council. Area details verified from the Land Records and Re Taluka).							
8	RECOMMENDATIONS & SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION							
	Any repairs, modifications, changes, extensions made to the talav should be character of the talav and should be based on a carefully formulated urbar should be created for diverse types of users. Presently, the beautification plato the urban citizens for recreation but do not address the Naringi Gaotha vicinity.	n design strategy. Facilties ans for the talav cater only						







Entrance to the talav with the Naringi gaothan in the background



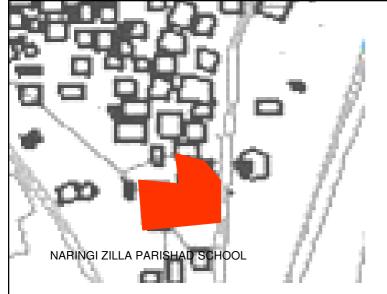
Beautification project of the talav - in which the pavement, street furniture, lighting, planting of shrubs and fencing have been undertaken



Detail of the platform from which the idols are immersed in the water during the Ganesha festival

SR. N	NO NAM	E	SURVEY NO.	Plot Are	ea: 900 sq. mts.					
02	2 NARINGI ZP	SCHOOL	163	Built-up	Area: 280 sq. m	ts.				
Reco	orded By: Vinesh lyer	Reviewed By: Rohi	it Mujumdar	Date: Ju	uly 2007					
1	IDENTIFICATION & LOCA	TION								
1.1	Administrative Unit: Virar Mu									
1.2	Access									
	Main Access: Naringi Gaothan	Road	Subsidiary Acce	SS:						
1.3	Ownership Pattern		I							
1.4	Present: Zilla Parishad Use		Past: Zilla Parish	nad						
1.4	Past/ Present: Institution (Educ	 cational)	Usage: Daily							
2	HISTORICAL BACKGROU	,								
2 2.1	Built-in / Date: 1900	אט	Transformations	(if any)	Not Available					
	Patron: Zilla Parishad		Architect: Not Av		Tot / trailable					
2.2	Social - Economic - Politic									
	out of the efforts of the State t particularly to the adivasi child									
	to the present day. In our pre									
	privatized, the initiatives of the	e government in the f	form of Zilla Par	rishad Sc	chools providing s					
	education, books, uniforms and	<u>d daily meals - assume</u>	e a socio-political	significa	nce.					
3	ARCHITECTURAL CHARA									
	Site Context / Planning: The school is situated along the main spine of the Naringi Gaothan. It consists									
	a L-shaped building situated in the corner of the plot. The corner siting creates an open space in the center, which acts like a multi-purpose space for the school. The nature of the programme has lend the									
	building value as a local landmark									
	Internal Planning: The ground storey, load bearing, masonary structure has a verandah that runs along									
	the entire length behind which are strung class rooms and offices. The Zilla Parishad Schools in this region exhibit a similar building typology.									
	Architectural Characteristics	s: The verandah that	runs along the e	ntire lend	ath of the structur	e and the				
	central open space form the ch				, 					
4	VALUE CLASSIFICATION					GRADE				
	B(his) B(cul) B(seh)	$B_{\text{(arch)}}$ $B_{\text{(tech)}}$	$\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{lm})$	ev) B(bio) B(reus)	III				
5	CONDITION ASSESMENT									
5.1	Structural System and Mate				Assessment					
	Foundation: Stone Foundati	on.			Cannot be assess	sed				
	Plinth: The plinth is made of	stone height and is 1 f	t in height.		Fair					
	Walls: The load bearing simeter thick. Minor cracks on			ely one	Poor					
	Roofing: King-post truss sup	porting pitched Manga	lore tiled roof.		Fair					
	Fenestration / Openings: S doors and windows.	egmental arched oper	nings with wood-	paneled	Fair					
	Finishes: The walls are pain are oil painted.	Finishes: The walls are painted with distemper and the doors and windows are oil painted.								
	Compound / Fence / Gate: 0	One metre high compo	ound wall made ir	ı stone.	Fair					
	Curtilege / Unbuilt Space/ (space is leveled with mud an				Good					
5.2	Physical Infrastructure				Assessment					
	Lighting (Natural / Artificial									

	of artifical lighting, which is regularly out of service.	
	Ventilation (Natural / Artificial): Adequate natural ventilation. Inadequate	Poor
	provision of ceiling fans which are regularly out of service	Poor
	Electricity: Adequate provision by MSEB. Weekly power cuts.	Fair
	Water Supply: Inadequate supply of water through Municipal Council and a boring well.	Poor
	Sanitation: Inadequate sanitation facilities.	Poor
	Drainage: Adequate.	Fair
	Fire Precaution: Not required.	Not Applicable
	Other (HVAC / BMC / Security) Systems: Not required.	Not Applicable
5.3	Maintenance and Repairs	Assessment
	Measures: No monthly maintenance measures undertaken. The Zilla Parishad has annual fund allocated for the school for its functioning, a part of the fund is kept for maintenance and repairs. It was reported that this fund is inadequate vis-à-vis the growing necessities of the school.	Poor
	Agency and Capacity: Zilla Parishad. Through the Grampanchayat, the Zilla Parishad looks after the maintenance and repairs of the school. However, it has a weak financial capacity for maintenance and repairs of the building.	Poor
5.4	Overall Condition Assessment (based on 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3):	POOR
	Apart from the minor cracks in the walls, the building is in a structurally fair condition. The infrastructure necessary for the school is inadequate and in a poor condition. The Zilla Parishad does not have the financial capacity to for maintenance, repairs and extensions that are required.	Maintenance
	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1: POOR 2: FAIR 3: GOOD	Structure Infrastructure
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE	
6.1	DP Remarks: Reserved as Public / Semi Public Usage (School).	
	Perceived Threats: Weathering and negligence of the structure would lead t	o its deterioration.
6.2	Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspirational plans for computer education and has started providing 1-2 computer in additional room is required .The school is planning to extend and built to expand and create more facilities for the students but the Government gran such activity.	each school for which an ilets. The school wants to
7	MISCELLANEOUS	
	Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Records and the School Authorities. The area details verified from the Land Records a (Vasai)	
8	RECOMMENDATIONS & SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION	
	An extension plan needs to be made that could integrate the heritage aspenew deisgn. External donations – from other government organization individual or non-governmental organizations should be sought to safeguar newer infrastructural facilities.	ns, private organizations,







Mangalore tile roof and the verandah with a wooden post form distinct architectural features



Buildings organised around an open court which acts as a multifunctional space



Classrooms strung behind a verandah with wooden columns

Past: Domestic Water Source Present: None Usage: Unused HISTORICAL BACKGROUND 2.1 Built-in / Date: 16 th Century Patron: Not Available Architect: Not Available	SR. N	NO	N	IAME		SURVEY	NO. Plot A	rea: 1350 sq. r	nts.
Reviewed By: Nohit Mujumdar Date: July 2007	03	3 DO	NGARPA	DA GA	V TALAV		Built-u	ıp Area: 00 sq.	. mts.
DENTIFICATION & LOCATION								· ·	
1.1 Administrative Unit: Virar Municipal Council 1.2 Access Main Access: Dongarpada Gaothan Road Subsidiary Access: 1.3 Ownership Pattern Present: Virar Municipal Council Past: Grampanchayat 1.4 Use Past: Domestic Water Source Present: None 2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND 2.1 Built-in / Date: 16 th Century Patro: Nolt Available Patro: Nolt Available Architect: Not Available 2.2 Social – Economic – Political Context and Significance: In the erstwhile grampanchayats, the natura / artificially engineered talavs have historically formed the chief source of water for domestic purposes drinking, washing, cleaning etc. With the establishment of the Municipal Council this talav has become devoid of these activities. 3 ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER Site Context / Planning: It is located at the end of Dongarpada Gaothan. The location at the entry / exit to the village lends it value as a local landmark. Activity Patterns: The talav was earilier used as a chief source of water for drinking, washing and cleaning purposes. The recent urbanization of the area has led to the mixing of sewer water with that to the talav due to which the talav presently lies unused. Architectural Characteristics: It is bounded by a low level compound wall and has a temple on one of the edges. Public Space & Environmental Influence: The talav, like other talavs, has a value as an ecologica resource as it helps in recharging the ground water table in the region. 4 VALUE CLASSIFICATION Compound / Fence / Gate: A stone masonary retaining wall around its fair edges. 5.2 Physical Infrastructure Lighting: No street lights have been provided around the talav. Sanitation: Presently garbage is thrown into the Talav. One of the sides is used for open defecation. Urbanization of the area has led to the mixing of sewer water with that of the talav leading to its degradation. Storm Water Trainage: The storm water from the surroundings flows into fair the talav. Public Facilities: Inadequate public gathering space, no seating areas. Poor	11000	rucu by.	, incom tyer	1101	iowou by: Hon	it iviajamaai	Duto.	5aly 2007	
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the talav. Public Facilities: Inadequate public gathering space, no seating areas. Public toilets that exist on one end remain unused.							as flows into	Fair	
Public toilets that exist on one end remain unused.				THE STOTTI	a.o. nom me	, Jan Jan and	go 1101110 11110		
						oace, no se	ating areas.	Poor	
	5.3							Assessment	

	Measures: No maintenance measures undertaken due to which the talav is in a very poor condition.						
	Agency and Capacity: Virar Municipal Council. The urban local body has not made any plan to carry out repairs and maintainence works for it has not focused its attention on maintenance and repairs of the talav.	Non existent					
5.4	Overall Condition Assessment (based on 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3): The structure of the talav and the infrastructure around it are in a poor condition. Efforts towards maintaining the talav remain non-existent.	Maintenance Maintenance Structure Infrastructure					
	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1: POOR 2: FAIR 3: GOOD						
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE						
6.1	DP Remarks: Reserved as a Water Body						
	Perceived Threats: There are cases of talavs in the VVSR being either filled as water bodies or cases of buildings encroaching / built right on the edges of safeguarded against. The mixing of the sewer water with that of the talad deterioration of the talav.	of talavs. These need to be					
6.2	Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspirations	s: None identified.					
7	MISCELLANEOUS						
	Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Information Grampanchayat and Devsthan Mandal Trust. Area details verified from the Landers Department (Vasai Taluka).						
8	RECOMMENDATIONS & SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION						
	Diversion of sewer water so that it does niot mix up with the talav should be basis along with the problems of garbage dumping and open defecation. A changes, extensions made to the talav should be sensitive to the physical should be based on a carefully formulated urban design strategy. Facility diverse types of users and care should be particularly taken to integrate the from Dongarpada Gaothan into the new proposals.	Any repairs, modifications, character of the talav and ies should be created for					





Mixing of sewer water from the new developments in the surroundings with that of the talav leading to its degradation



Temple on the left edge and a low level parapet wall on all the other edges



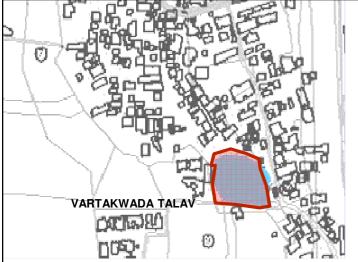
Edge of the talav is used as a public space



Edge of the talav littered with garbage and has a public toilet whose waste adds to the degradation of the talav

SR.	NO NAME	SURVEY N	O. Plot Ar	ea: 3920 sq. r	nts		
04				p Area: 00 sq.			
necc	prded By: Vinesh Iyer Reviewed By: Roh	it iviujumai	Date. J	uly 2007			
1	IDENTIFICATION & LOCATION						
1.1	Administrative Unit: Virar Municipal Council						
1.2	Access						
	Main Access: Vartakwada Gaothan Road	Subsidiary A	ccess:				
1.3	Ownership Pattern	lo					
1.4	Present: Virar Municipal Council Use	Past: Gramp	ancnayat				
1.4	Past: Domestic Water Source	Usage: Regu	lar				
	Present: Passive Recreation; Religious Gatherings	Sougo. Hogo	iidi				
2	HISTORICAL BACKGROUND						
2.1	Built-in / Date: 16 th Century	Transformati	ons (if any):	Pavement and	d Compo	und	
		Wall			-		
0.0	Patron: Grampanchayat	Architect: No			4la		
2.2	Social - Economic - Political Context and Si artificially engineered talavs formed the chief source					urai /	
3	ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER						
	Site Context / Planning: The location at the entry /	exit of Vartal	wada Goath	nan lends it va	lue as a	local	
	landmark.						
	Activity Patterns: The talay was earlier used as						
	cleaning purposes. Due to recent urbanization of the jogging track along the edges and the talay is used						
	during the Ganpati Festival, lending the talay value						
	the water of the talav is only used sparingly for wa						
	value as a cultural resource.						
	Architectural Characteristics: Passive recreation landscape form the chief architectural characteristics		treet furnitu	re and garder	ns with a	a soft	
	Public Space & Environmental Influence: The loc		alav at the e	entrance of Va	rtakwada	a and	
	amdist new housing has led it to become an importa						
	transformations, the talav has been imagined as						
	gatherings. Like other talavs, it has a value as an ec	ological resou	ırce as it hel	ps in rechargi	ng the gr	ound	
	water table in the region.						
4	VALUE CLASSIFICATION				GRADE	•	
	$\mathbf{E}_{(seh)}$ $\mathbf{E}_{(lm)}$ $\mathbf{E}_{(grp)}$ $\mathbf{E}_{(cul)}$	F()	F(1)	E _(eco)	TTT	\mathbf{F}	
	Legro (cui)	L'a(ev)	Larcn)	L'acco)			
5	CONDITION ASSESMENT						
5.1	Structural System and Materials			Assessment			
	Tiling/ Pavement/ Finishes: The tiling around the	talav is done i	n stone.	Good			
	Compound / Fence / Gate: Metal fencing around			Good			
	has been recently constructed. While the fencing						
	the talav from stray dogs, animals and oth		ts, it has				
5.2	simultaneously lessened the accessibility of the publication. Physical Infrastructure	olic space		Assessment			
	Lighting: Street lights have been provided around	the talav.		Good			
	Sanitation: Garbage disposa or open defecation ha		nserved	Good			
	Storm Water Drainage: The storm water from the			Good			
	the talav.	, Jan Jan Jan Jan Ja	J HOWS HILO	3000			
	· i			1			

	Public Facilities: Adequate public gathering space with seating areas, public toilets and soft landscape.				
5.3	Maintainence and Repairs Measures: No monthly maintenance measures undertaken. Annual maintenance measures are based on requirement. The existing retaining wall along with ramps on the sides was built by the Virar Municipal Council in 2003-2004. The jogging track and garden around the talav was built in 2005-06 on the basis of the beauification plan submitted by the Virar Municipal Council.				
	Agency and Capacity: Virar Municipal Council. The urban local body has the capacity to carry out large repairs and maintainence works for the Talav.	Good			
5.4	Overall Condition Assessment (based on 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3):	GOOD			
	The talav is in a structurally good condition. Physical infrastructure, although in a fair condition is badly designed. While the capacity of the urban local body to maintain and carry out repairs to the talav is good, the design and the use of materials should not be adhoc but to responsive to the talav.				
	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1: POOR 2: FAIR 3: GOOD	Structure Infrastructure			
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE				
6.1	P Remarks: Reserved as a Water Body				
	Perceived Threats: There are cases of talavs in the VVSR being either filled up inspite being reserved as water bodies or cases of buildings encroaching / built right on the edges of talavs. These need to be safeguarded against.				
6.2	Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspirations: The Virar Municipal Council, which is the guardian of the talav, has recently implemented its beautification plans. It imagines the talav as a space for passive recreation and social gatherings for the urban citizens in the Virar area.				
7	MISCELLANEOUS				
	Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Information gathered from the Municipal Council. Area details verified from the Land Records and Revenue Department (Vasai Taluka).				
8	RECOMMENDATIONS & SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION				
	Any repairs, modifications, changes, extensions made to the talav should be sensitive to the physical character of the talav and should be based on a carefully formulated urban design strategy. Facilties should be created for diverse types of users.				







Public space along the edge of the talav



Beautification project of the talay - in which the pavement, street furniture, lighting, planting of shrubs and fencing have been undertaken



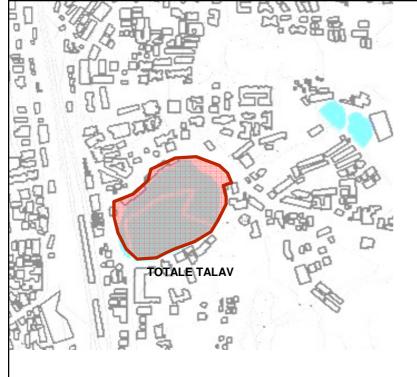
Temple along one of the edges of the talav



Ramp from which the idols are immersed in the water during the Ganesha festival

SR.	NO	NAME	SURVEY NO.	Plot Ar	ea: 15850 sq.	mts.	
05		TOTALE TALAV			up Area: 00 sq. mts.		
			•				
1100	Recorded By: Vinesh Iyer Reviewed By: Rohit Mujumdar Date: July 2007						
1	IDE	IDENTIFICATION & LOCATION					
1.1	Adn	ninistr+ative Unit: Virar Municipal Council					
1.2	Acc		la				
1.3	_	n Access: Virar Bazaar Road, Virar (E) nership Pattern	Subsidiary Acc	ess: Pand	hrinath Chowd	lhary M	larg
1.5		sent: Virar Municipal Council	Past: Grampan	chavat			
1.4	Use	·		•			
Past: Domestic Water Source Usage: Regular							
		Present: Passive Recreation; Religious Gatherings					
2	HISTORICAL BACKGROUND Built-in / Date: 16 th Century Transformations (if any): Pavement and Compound						
2.1	Bull	t-in / Date: 16 Century	i ransformation Wall	s (if any):	Pavement and	Comp	ouna
		on: Grampanchayat	Architect: Not A				
2.2		ial – Economic – Political Context and Signifi					
/ artificially engineered talavs have historically formed the chief source							
	drinking, washing, cleaning etc. With the establishment of the Municipal Council this talav has become devoid of these activities.						
3 ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER							
		Site Context / Planning: The talav is located opposite the railway station on the eastern side and flanked					
		by the vegetable and fish market on one side. On the other side it is flanked by the Municipal Council					
		Office and residential developments. The location at such an important junction lends it value as a landmark.					
		vity Patterns: The talav was earlier used as	a chief source	of water	for drinking,	washir	ng and
cleaning purposes. Due to recent urbanization of the area, the N				nicipal Co	uncil has made	e a pav	vement
		jogging track along the edges. The talav is used for passive recreation like boating and bird watching and					
		for immersion of idols during the Ganpati Festival. These lend the talav value as a cultural resource. Architectural Characteristics: A paved walking and jogging track around the edge of the talav and and					
	a rai	a ramp that leads to the water form the chief architectural characteristics.					
		Public Space & Environmental Influence: The talav functions as a very important space for passive					
		creation for the entire VVSR. It is an important public space due to the temple, the market and the stitutional buildings that surround it. Like other talavs, it has a value as an ecological resource as it					
helps in recharging the ground water table in the region.						0 40 1	
4	VALUE CLASSIFICATION GRADE)F
-							
	E	(seh) $\mathbf{E}_{\text{(lm)}}$ $\mathbf{E}_{\text{(grp)}}$ $\mathbf{E}_{\text{(cul)}}$	$\mathbb{E}_{(ev)}$	(arch)	$\mathbf{E}_{(\mathbf{eco})}$		$\mathbf{E} \mid$
_			, ,		, ,		
5 5.1	_	ONDITION ASSESMENT Structural System and Materials			Assessment		
5.1		-					
		blocks.			Good		
				Good			
		rall is built of concrete with cement plaster.			333		
5.2	Ph	Physical Infrastructure			Assessment		
	Lig	Lighting: Street lights have been provided around the talav.			Good		
	Sanitation: Garbage disposal or open defeacation has not been observed.			Good			
					Good		
	the	talav.					

Public Facilities: Adequate public gathering space with seating areas, public toilets and soft landscape.	Fair				
Maintainence and Repairs Assessment					
Measures: No monthly maintenance measures undertaken. Annual maintenance measures are based on requirement. The existing retaining wall along with ramps on the sides and the jogging track was built by the Virar Municipal Council in 2000-2002 with funds from the MMRDA.	Good				
Agency and Capacity: Virar Municipal Council. The urban local body has tapped into the funds available from organizations like MMRDA to carry out large repairs and maintainence works.	Good				
Overall Condition Assessment (based on 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3):	GOOD				
The talav is in a structurally good condition. Physical infrastructure, although in a fair condition is badly designed. The capacity of the urban local body to maintain and carry out repairs to the talav is good. O: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1: POOR 2: FAIR 3: GOOD Maintenance Maintenance Structure Infrastructure					
T = . = . = . = =					
·	·				
Perceived Threats: There are cases of talavs in the VVSR being either filled up inspite being reserved as water bodies or cases of buildings encroaching / built right on the edges of talavs. These need to be safeguarded against.					
Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspirations: Beautification plans have already been implemented. No new plans have been identified.					
MISCELLANEOUS					
Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Information Municipal Council. Area details verified from the Land Records and Retails.					
RECOMMENDATIONS & SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION					
The Talav presents a big opportunity for developing a regional level public space. Any repairs modifications, changes, extensions made to the talav should be sensitive to the physical character of the talav and should be based on a carefully formulated urban design strategy. Facilties should be created for diverse types of users.					
	Maintainence and Repairs Measures: No monthly maintenance measures undertaken. Annual maintenance measures are based on requirement. The existing retaining wall along with ramps on the sides and the jogging track was built by the Virar Municipal Council in 2000-2002 with funds from the MMRDA. Agency and Capacity: Virar Municipal Council. The urban local body has tapped into the funds available from organizations like MMRDA to carry out large repairs and maintainence works. Overall Condition Assessment (based on 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3): The talav is in a structurally good condition. Physical infrastructure, although in a fair condition is badly designed. The capacity of the urban local body to maintain and carry out repairs to the talav is good. FUTURE RELEVANCE DP Remarks: Reserved as a Water Body. Perceived Threats: There are cases of talavs in the VVSR being either filled as water bodies or cases of buildings encroaching / built right on the edges of safeguarded against. Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspirat have already been implemented. No new plans have been identified. MISCELLANEOUS Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Information Municipal Council. Area details verified from the Land Records and ReTaluka).				







Talav with new developments in the background



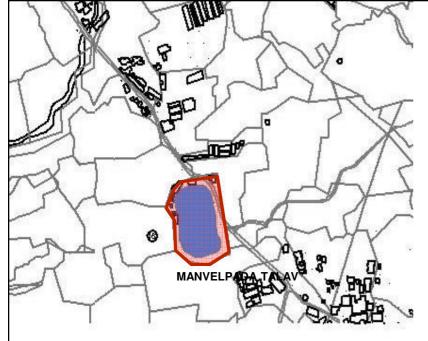
Market along one of the edges of the edges of the talav



Recently built park along one of the edges of the talav

Recorded By: Vinesh Iyer Reviewed By: Rohit Mujumdar Date: July 2007	Reco 1 1.1 1.2	IDENTIFICATION & LOCAT Administr+ative Unit: Virar Mu Access Main Access: Manvelpada Road Ownership Pattern Present: Virar Municipal Counci Use Past: Domestic Water Source Present: Passive Recreation; Re	Reviewed By: Roh ION Inicipal Council d, Virar (E)	Subsidiary Acc	Date: J	·	mts.		
1. IDENTIFICATION & LOCATION 1.1. Administr+ative Unit: Virar Municipal Council 1.2. Access Main Access: Manvelpada Road, Virar (E) Present: Virar Municipal Council Past: Grampanchayat 1.4. Use Past: Domestic Water Source Present: Passive Recreation; Religious Gatherings 2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND 2.1 Built-in / Date: 16" Century Wall Patron: Not Available Patron: Not Available 2.2 Social – Economic – Political Context and Significance: In the erstwhile grampanchayats, the natura / artificially engineered talavs have historically formed the chief source of water for domestic purposes drinking, washing, cleaning etc. With the establishment of the Municipal Council this talav has becom devoid of these activities. 3. ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER Site Context / Planning: The talav is at the junction of Manvelpada, which was formerly an adivas settlement. However, new residential developments have emerged in this area during the last few years. Activity Patterns: The talav was earlier used as a chief source of water for drinking, washing an cleaning purposes. Due to recent urbanization of the area, the Municipal Council has made a pavemer jogging track along the edges. The talav is used for passive recreation like boating and bird watching an for immersion of idols during the Ganpati Festival. These lend the talav value as a cultural resource. Architectural Characteristics: A paved walking and jogging track around the edge of the talav an structures that house a bird aviary form the chief architectural characteristics. Public Space & Environmental Influence: The location of the talav amidst new housing has led it to become an important public space for the neighbourhood. Like other talavs, it has a value as a ecological resource as it helps in recharging the ground water table in the region. 4 VALUE CLASSIFICATION CRADE 5. CONDITION ASSESMENT 5.1 Structural System and Materials Tilling/ Pavement/ Finishes: The tiling around the talav is made of paver Good	1 1.1 1.2 1.3	IDENTIFICATION & LOCAT Administr+ative Unit: Virar Mu Access Main Access: Manvelpada Road Ownership Pattern Present: Virar Municipal Counci Use Past: Domestic Water Source Present: Passive Recreation; Re	ION Inicipal Council Id, Virar (E)	Subsidiary Acc	cess:	uly 2007			
1.1 Administr+ative Unit: Virar Municipal Council 1.2 Access Main Access: Manvelpada Road, Virar (E) Subsidiary Access: 1.3 Owrership Pattern Present: Virar Municipal Council Past: Grampanchayat 1.4 Use Past: Domestic Water Source Present: Passive Recreation; Religious Gatherings 2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND 2.1 Built-in / Date: 16 th Century Wall Patron: Not Available Patron: Not Available Patron: Not Available Patron: Not Available Architect: Not Available Patron: Not Available Architect: Not Available Architectural Characteriste Site Context / Planning: The talav is at the junction of Manvelpada, which was formerly an adivas settlement. However, new residential developments have emerged in this area during the last few years. Activity Patterns: The talav was earlier used as a chief source of water for drinking, washing a cleaning purposes. Due to recent urbanization of the area, the Municipal Council has made a pavemer jogging track along the edges. The talav is used for passive recreation like boating and bird watching an for immersion of idols during the Ganpati Festival. These lend the talav value as a cultural resource. Architectural Characteristics: A paved walking and jogging track around the edge of the talav an structures that house a bird aviary form the chief architectural characteristics. Public Space & Environmental Influence: The location of the talav a mist new housing has led it to become an important public space for the neighbourhood. Like other talavs, it has a value as a ecological resource as it helps in recharging the gr	1.1 1.2 1.3	Administr+ative Unit: Virar Mu Access Main Access: Manvelpada Road Ownership Pattern Present: Virar Municipal Counci Use Past: Domestic Water Source Present: Passive Recreation; Road HISTORICAL BACKGROUN	nicipal Council d, Virar (E)	Past: Grampa	nchayat				
1.1 Administr+ative Unit: Virar Municipal Council 1.2 Access Main Access: Manvelpada Road, Virar (E) Subsidiary Access: 1.3 Ownership Pattern Present: Virar Municipal Council Past: Grampanchayat 1.4 Use Past: Domestic Water Source Present: Passive Recreation; Religious Gatherings 2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND 2.1 Built-in / Date: 16 th Century Wall Patron: Not Available Architect: Not Available Architectural Characteristes Site Context / Planning: The talav is at the junction of Manvelpada, which was formerly an adivas settlement. However, new residential developments have emerged in this area during the last few years. Activity Patterns: The talav was earlier used as a chief source of water for drinking, washing a cleaning purposes. Due to recent urbanization of the area, the Municipal Council has made a pavemer jogging track along the edges. The talav is used for passive recreation like boating and bird watching an for immersion of idols during the Ganpati Festival. These lend the talav value as a cultural resource. Architectural Characteristics: A paved walking and jogging track around the edge of the talav an structures that house a bird aviary form the chief architectural characteristics. Public Space & Environmental Influence: The location of the talav amdist new housing has led it to become an important public space for the neighbourhood. Like other talavs, it has a value as a ecological resource as it helps in recharging the ground water table in the	1.1 1.2 1.3	Administr+ative Unit: Virar Mu Access Main Access: Manvelpada Road Ownership Pattern Present: Virar Municipal Counci Use Past: Domestic Water Source Present: Passive Recreation; Road HISTORICAL BACKGROUN	nicipal Council d, Virar (E)	Past: Grampa	nchayat				
1.2 Access Main Access: Manvelpada Road, Virar (E) Subsidiary Access:	1.2	Access Main Access: Manvelpada Road Ownership Pattern Present: Virar Municipal Counci Use Past: Domestic Water Source Present: Passive Recreation; Road HISTORICAL BACKGROUN	d, Virar (E)	Past: Grampa	nchayat				
Main Access: Manvelpada Road, Virar (E) Subsidiary Access:	1.3	Main Access: Manvelpada Road Ownership Pattern Present: Virar Municipal Counci Use Past: Domestic Water Source Present: Passive Recreation; Road HISTORICAL BACKGROUN	I	Past: Grampa	nchayat				
1.3 Ownership Pattern Present: Virar Municipal Council Past: Grampanchayat 1.4 Use Past: Domestic Water Source Present: Passive Recreation; Religious Gatherings 2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND 2.1 Built-in / Date: 16 ^m Century Patron: Not Available 2.2 Social – Economic – Political Context and Significance: In the erstwhile grampanchayats, the nature / artificially engineered talavs have historically formed the chief source of water for domestic purposes drinking, washing, cleaning etc. With the establishment of the Municipal Council this talav has becom devoid of these activities. 3 ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER Site Context / Planning: The talav is at the junction of Manvelpada, which was formerly an adivast settlement. However, new residential developments have emerged in this area during the last few years. Activity Patterns: The talav was earlier used as a chief source of water for drinking, washing an cleaning purposes. Due to recent urbanization of the area, the Municipal Council has made a pavement jogging track along the edges. The talav is used for passive recreation like boating and bird watching an for immersion of idols during the Ganpati Festival. These lend the talav value as a cultural resource. Architectural Characteristics: A paved walking and jogging track around the edge of the talav and structures that house a bird aviary form the chief architectural characteristics. Public Space & Environmental Influence: The location of the talav andist new housing has led it to become an important public space for the neighbourhood. Like other talavs, it has a value as a cological resource as it helps in recharging the ground water table in the region. F(seh) E(lm) E(grp) E(cul) E(ev) E(arch) E(eco) II E CONDITION ASSESMENT 5.1 Structural System and Materials Tiling/ Pavement/ Finishes: The tiling around the talav singed of paver blocks.		Ownership Pattern Present: Virar Municipal Counci Use Past: Domestic Water Source Present: Passive Recreation; R HISTORICAL BACKGROUN	I	Past: Grampa	nchayat				
Present: Virar Municipal Council Use Past: Domestic Water Source Present: Passive Recreation; Religious Gatherings Past: Domestic Water Source Present: Passive Recreation; Religious Gatherings Patron: Not Available Patron: Not Available Patron: Not Available Patron: Not Available Patronicially engineered talavs have historically formed the chief source of water for domestic purposes drinking, washing, cleaning etc. With the establishment of the Municipal Council this talav has become devoid of these activities. Patronetx / Planning: The talav is at the junction of Manvelpada, which was formerly an adivas settlement. However, new residential developments have emerged in this area during the last few years. Activity Patterns: The talav was earlier used as a chief source of water for drinking, washing an cleaning purposes. Due to recent urbanization of the area, the Municipal Council has made a pavemer logging track along the edges. The talav is used for passive recreation like boating and bird watching an for immersion of idols during the Ganpati Festival. These lend the talav value as a cultural resource. Architectural Characteristics: A paved walking and jogging track around the edge of the talav an structures that house a bird aviary form the chief architectural characteristics. Public Space & Environmental Influence: The location of the talav amdist new housing has led it to become an important public space for the neighbourhood. Like other talavs, it has a value as a ecological resource as it helps in recharging the ground water table in the region. Public Space & Environmental Influence: The location of the talav amdist new housing has led it to become an important public space for the neighbourhood. Like other talavs, it has a value as a ecological resource as it helps in recharging the ground water table in the region. Public Space & Environmental Influence: The location of the talav amdist new housing has led it to become an important public space for the neighbourhood. Like other talavs, it has		Present: Virar Municipal Counci Use Past: Domestic Water Source Present: Passive Recreation; R HISTORICAL BACKGROUN							
Past: Domestic Water Source Present: Passive Recreation; Religious Gatherings 2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND 2.1 Built-in / Date: 16th Century Transformations (if any): Pavement and Compound Wall Patron: Not Available Architect: Not Available 2.2 Social - Economic - Political Context and Significance: In the erstwhile grampanchayats, the nature / artificially engineered talavs have historically formed the chief source of water for domestic purposes drinking, washing, cleaning etc. With the establishment of the Municipal Council this talav has becom devoid of these activities. 3 ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER Site Context / Planning: The talav is at the junction of Manvelpada, which was formerly an adivas settlement. However, new residential developments have emerged in this area during the last few years. Activity Patterns: The talav was earlier used as a chief source of water for drinking, washing an cleaning purposes. Due to recent urbanization of the area, the Municipal Council has made a pavemer logging track along the edges. The talav is used for passive recreation like boating and bird watching an for immersion of idols during the Ganpati Festival. These lend the talav value as a cultural resource. Architectural Characteristics: A paved walking and jogging track around the edge of the talav an structures that house a bird aviary form the chief architectural characteristics. Public Space & Environmental Influence: The location of the talav amdist new housing has led it to become an important public space for the neighbourhood. Like other talavs, it has a value as a ecological resource as it helps in recharging the ground water table in the region. 4 VALUE CLASSIFICATION GRADE 5.1 Structural System and Materials Tiling/ Pavement/ Finishes: The tiling around the talav is made of paver Good	1.4	Past: Domestic Water Source Present: Passive Recreation; R	eligious Gatherings	Usage: Regula					
Present: Passive Recreation; Religious Gatherings HISTORICAL BACKGROUND		Present: Passive Recreation; R	eligious Gatherings	Usage: Regula	e				
HISTORICAL BACKGROUND		HISTORICAL BACKGROUN	eligious Gatherings						
Built-in / Date: 16" Century									
Patron: Not Available 2.2 Social – Economic – Political Context and Significance: In the erstwhile grampanchayats, the natural artificially engineered talavs have historically formed the chief source of water for domestic purposes drinking, washing, cleaning etc. With the establishment of the Municipal Council this talav has become devoid of these activities. 3 ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER Site Context / Planning: The talav is at the junction of Manvelpada, which was formerly an adivast settlement. However, new residential developments have emerged in this area during the last few years. Activity Patterns: The talav was earlier used as a chief source of water for drinking, washing an cleaning purposes. Due to recent urbanization of the area, the Municipal Council has made a pavemer jogging track along the edges. The talav is used for passive recreation like boating and bird watching and for immersion of idols during the Ganpati Festival. These lend the talav value as a cultural resource. Architectural Characteristics: A paved walking and jogging track around the edge of the talav and structures that house a bird aviary form the chief architectural characteristics. Public Space & Environmental Influence: The location of the talav amdist new housing has led it to become an important public space for the neighbourhood. Like other talavs, it has a value as a ecological resource as it helps in recharging the ground water table in the region. 4 VALUE CLASSIFICATION GRADE E(seh) E(m) E(grp) E(cul) E(ev) E(arch) E(eco) II E CONDITION ASSESMENT 5.1 Structural System and Materials Tiling/ Pavement/ Finishes: The tiling around the talav is made of paver Good	2								
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$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		become an important public space for the neighbourhood. Like other talavs, it has a value as				value as an			
E(seh) E(lm) E(grp) E(cul) E(ev) E(arch) E(eco) II E CONDITION ASSESMENT Structural System and Materials Tiling/ Pavement/ Finishes: The tiling around the talav is made of paver Good blocks.									
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Tiling/ Pavement/ Finishes: The tiling around the talav is made of paver Good blocks.	5	CONDITION ASSESMENT							
blocks.	5.1	Structural System and Materials Tiling/ Pavement/ Finishes: The tiling around the talav is made of paver blocks.				Assessment			
					of paver	Good			
		Compound / Fence / Gate: Metal fencing around the talav. The retaining			Good				
· ·		wall is built of concrete with cement plaster.			<u> </u>				
	5.2	Physical Infrastructure							
		Lighting: Street lights have been provided around the talav. Sanitation: Garbage disposal or open defecation has not been observed. Storm Water Drainage: The storm water from the surroundings flows into the talav. Public Facilities: Adequate public gathering space with seating areas, public toilets and soft landscape.			Good				
					Good				
Public Facilities: Adequate public gathering space with seating areas, Fair					Fair				
	5.3	Maintainence and Repairs				Assessment			

	Measures: No monthly maintenance measures undertaken. Annual Good maintenance measures are based on requirement. The beautification plan was implemented by the Virar Municipal Council in 2005-2006 with funds				
	from the MMRDA.				
	Agency and Capacity: Virar Municipal Council. The urban local body has tapped into the funds available from organizations like MMRDA to carry out large repairs and maintainence works.	Good			
5.4	Overall Condition Assessment (based on 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3): The talav is in a structurally good condition. Physical infrastructure, although in a fair condition is badly designed. The capacity of the urban local body to maintain and carry out repairs to the talav is good.	Maintenance			
	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1: POOR 2: FAIR 3: GOOD	Structure Infrastructure			
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE				
6.1	DP Remarks: Reserved as a Water Body.				
	Perceived Threats: There are cases of talavs in the VVSR being either filled up inspite being reserved as water bodies or cases of buildings encroaching / built right on the edges of talavs. These need to be safeguarded against.				
6.2	Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspirations: Beautification plans have already been implemented. No new plans have been identified.				
7	MISCELLANEOUS				
	Additional Notes / References and Documents Available : Information gathered from the Virar Municipal Council. Area details verified from the Land Records and Revenue Department (Vasai Taluka).				
8	RECOMMENDATIONS & SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION				
	Any repairs, modifications, changes, extensions made to the talav should be sensitive to the physical character of the talav and should be based on a carefully formulated urban design strategy. Facilties should be created for diverse types of users.				





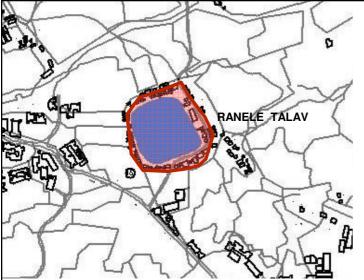


New housing schemes in the vicinity of the talav



SR. N	NAN NAN	NAME		Plot Ar	ea: 6470 sq. mts.	
07	7 RANELE	TALAV		Built-u	p Area: 00 sq.	mts.
Reco	rded By: Vinesh Iyer	Reviewed By: Rohi	it Mujumdar	Date: J	uly 2007	
1	IDENTIFICATION & LOCA	TION				
	Administr+ative Unit: Virar N					
	Access	<u> </u>				
	Main Access: Ranele Talav R	oad, Virar (E)	Subsidiary Acce	ss:		
	Ownership Pattern	va!I	Doot: Crampana	barrat		
	Present: Virar Municipal Cour Use	ICII	Past: Grampanc	nayat		
	Past/Present: Domestic Wate	r Source	Usage: Regular			
2	HISTORICAL BACKGROU	IND				
	Built-in / Date: 16 th Century	JIND.	Transformations	(if any):	Not Available	
	Patron: Grampanchayat		Architect: Not Av	/ailable		
	Social – Economic – Politic / artificially engineered talavs drinking, washing, cleaning sparingly used for these activities.	have historically forme etc. With the establisl	ed the chief sour	ce of wa	ter for domest	ic purposes -
3	ARCHITECTURAL CHAR	ACTER				
_	Site Context / Planning: The		aothan.			
l l	Activity Patterns: The Talay	is used by the surrou	ınding adivasi se	ettlement	s for cleaning	and washing
	purposes. Architectural Characteristic	se: It has a low para	not wall which	ic nunct	uated at cove	vral points to
	provided access to the talay.	.s. It has a low para	pet wan winch	is purici	ualeu al seve	rai poirits to
	Public Space & Environmer			a value a	s an ecologica	al resource as
	it helps in recharging the grou	nd water table in the re	gion.			
4	VALUE CLASSIFICATION				_	GRADE
	$\mathbf{E}_{(seh)}$ $\mathbf{E}_{(lm)}$ \mathbf{E}	(grp) E(cul)	E _(ev) E	(arch)	E(eco)	II E
5	CONDITION ASSESMENT	·	•			
5.1	Structural System and Mat	erials			Assessment	
	Tiling/ Pavement/ Finishes on the other edges.	: It has a tar road on o	ne edge and loo	se mud	Fair	
	Compound / Fence / Gate forms a low level parapet wa		one retaining wa	l which	Fair	
5.2	Physical Infrastructure				Assessment	
	Lighting: Street lights have	not been provided arou	nd the talav.		Non Existent	
Sanitation: Garbage disposal or open defeacation has been observed on the edges of the talav. The growth of water hyacinth has futher led to the deterioration of the talav.						
	Storm Water Drainage: The surface run off goes into the talav.			Poor		
	Public Facilities: No provision areas, public toilets or garba		, washing areas,	seating	Poor	
5.3	Maintainence and Repairs				Assessment	
	Measures: The existing remeasures have been undert			o other	Non Existent	
	Agency and Capacity: Vira Although plans have been m		intenance they h	ave not	Non Existent	

	been implemented due to the lack of funds.				
5.4	Overall Condition Assessment (based on 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3): The talav is in a structurally fair condition. Physical infrastructureis poor while the maintenance and repairs have been non-existent.	POOF Malphanance			
	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1: POOR 2: FAIR 3: GOOD	Structure Infrastructure			
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE				
6.1	DP Remarks: Reserved as a Water Body. Perceived Threats: There are cases of talavs in the VVSR being either filled up inspite being reserve as water bodies or cases of buildings encroaching / built right on the edges of talavs. These need to be				
6.2	 Safeguarded against. Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspirations: The Grampanchayat proposes to beautify the Talav and build a fence along the periphery of the talav to prevent littering. They would like to incorporate new programmes like a jogging track to develop the talav as a public space for the neighbourhood. 				
7	MISCELLANEOUS				
	Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Information Municipal Council. Area details verified from the Land Records and Rev Taluka).				
8	RECOMMENDATIONS & SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION				
	Solid waste dumping, open defecation and the growth of water hyacintch priority basis. Any repairs, modifications, changes, extensions made to the tathe physical character of the talav and should be based on a carefully strategy.	alav should be sensitive to			







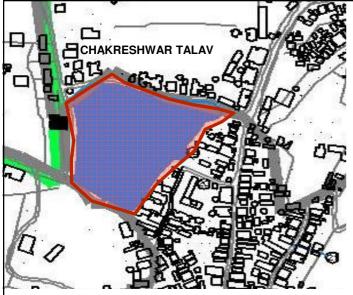
Adivasi settlements around the edge of the talav



Growth of water hyacinth in the talav

SR. N	NO NAME	SURVEY NO.	Plot Area: 24885 sq. mts.		
30	B CHAKRESHWAR TALAV		Built-up Area: 00 sq. mts.		
Reco	rded By: Tapan Mittal Reviewed By: B	Benita Menezes	Date: March 2008		
4	IDENTIFICATION & LOCATION				
1	IDENTIFICATION & LOCATION	unoil			
1.1	Administrative Unit: Nala Sopara Municipal Co	uncii			
1.2	Access	Culpaidiam Ass			
1.3	Main Access: Sopare-Gas Road	Subsidiary Acc	ess:		
1.3	Ownership Pattern Present: Government (Nala Sopara Municipal	Procent: Truct	(Chakrochwar Doyaethan Truet)		
	Council)	Present: Trust (Chakreshwar Devasthan Trust)			
1.4	Use				
	Past: Domestic Water Source and Religion	us Usage: Daily			
	Gatherings				
2	HISTORICAL BACKGROUND				
2.1	Built-in / Date: Not Available	Transformation	s (if any): Not Available		
	Patron: Not Available	Architect: Not A			
2.2	Social – Economic – Political Context and S				
	Rani of Virat Raja of the Ashokan Empire and ov of the Sopare. In the erstwhile grampanchayats,				
	chief source of water for drinking, washing, cle				
	Council this talay remains sparingly used for the		o cotabilitiment of the manierpar		
3	ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER				
	Site Context / Planning: The talav is located of	on one of the edges	of the Burhanpur Market Chowk		
	Precinct and has a temple attached to it.		•		
	Activity Patterns: One of the edges is used				
	auctioned for fish breeding for a period of two	years. The talav is	also used for immersion of idols		
	during Ganpati festival. Architectural Characteristics: The temple edge	e has a deena stam	hh along with long steps that lead		
	to the water. These steps form washing platform				
	talav. The edge opposite the temple has apartm				
	it from being used as a public space.				
	Public Space & Environmental Influence: The important public space. Like other talavs, it has	e location of the tem	ple besides the talay makes it an		
	recharging the ground water table in the region.	is a value as all e	cological resource as it helps in		
4			ODADE		
4	VALUE CLASSIFICATION		GRADE		
	$ \mathbf{E}_{(\text{seh})} \mathbf{E}_{(\text{lm})} \mathbf{E}_{(\text{grp})} \mathbf{E}_{(\text{cul})} $	$\mathbf{E}_{(ev)}$ \mathbf{E}	$(arch) E(eco) \mid I E$		
5	CONDITION ASSESMENT				
5.1	Structural System & Materials		Assessment		
0.1	Tiling/ Pavement/ Finishes: Tar road along	the edges of the			
	Wherever tiling is provided is in a broken condition	talav. 1 ooi			
	edges Poor				
	of the talav. It is broken in parts.		_		
5.2	Physical Infrastructure		Assessment		
	Lighting: Street lights have been provided around	nd the talav.	Good		
	Sanitation: Garbage disposal is observed along	the edges.	Poor		
	Storm Water Drainage: The storm water from the taley	he surroundings flov	vs into Good		
	the talav.				

	Public Facilities: Apart from provision of steps leading to the water on one edge no other facilities are provided. Facilities like pavements, well designed garbage bins, well construced retaining wall are an immediate need.	Poor			
5.3	Maintainence and Repairs	Assessment			
	Measures: No monthly maintenance and repairs. The maintenance and repairs are carried out whenever there is requirement for repairs but does not have a fund allocated for maintenance and repairs.	Poor			
	Agency and Capacity: Nala Sopara Municipal Council No measures have presently been undertaken. The Municipal Council needs external funds for undertaking the large repairs and maintenance works.	Poor			
5.4	Overall Condition Assessment (based on 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3):	POOR			
	The talav is in a structurally poor condition and the provision of physical infrastructure around the talav is poor. The Municipal Council has not made any investments in maintaining and carrying repairs of the talav.	Maintenance			
	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1: POOR 2: FAIR 3: GOOD	Structure Infrastructure			
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE				
6.1	 DP Remarks: Reserved as a Water Body. Perceived Threats: There are cases of talavs in the VVSR being either reserved as water bodies or cases of buildings encroaching / built right on the need to be safeguarded against. 				
6.2	Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspirations: The Municipal Council has plans for beautification of the talav. The plan includes adding a retaining wall, a jogging track to define the edge of the talav; and digging the talav to increase the depth. The estimated project expense is Rs 4.5 crores. The Council is currently in the process of sourcing funds.				
7	MISCELLANEOUS				
	Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Information gathered from the Nala Sopara Municipal Council. Area details verified from the Land Records and Revenue Department (Vasai Taluka).				
8	RECOMMENDATIONS & SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION				
	The Talav presents a big opportunity for developing a regional level pure modifications, changes, extensions made to the talav should be sensitive to the talav and should be based on a carefully formulated urban design stracted for diverse types of users.	the physical character of			







Deepastambh and washing ghats form the chief architectural characteristics of the talav



Low level compund wall along the edge of the talav



Edge of the talav with temples on either sides of the road forming a public space

SR. I	NO NAME		SURVEY NO.	Plot Are	ea: 2500 sq. mts.	
08	ZILLA PARISHAD	SCHOOL	15	Built-up	Area: 600 sq. mts) <u>.</u>
Reco	orded By: Ninad Kudalkar R	Reviewed By: Rohit	Mujumdar	Date: A	pril 2008	
	IDENTIFICATION OF COATIO		-		-	
1	IDENTIFICATION & LOCATIO					
1.1	Administrative Unit: Nala Sopara	Municipal Council				
1.2	Access Main Access: Sopara-Gas Road		Subsidiary Acces	20:		
1.3	Ownership Pattern	<u> </u>	Subsidially Acces	55		
	Present: Government (Zilla Parisha	ad)	Present: Govern	ment (Zil	la Parishad)	
1.4	Use					
	Past/ Present: Institution (Education	onal)	Jsage: Daily			
2	HISTORICAL BACKGROUND					
2.1	Built-in / Date: 1894		Transformations		Not Available	
2.2	Patron: Zilla Parishad Social – Economic – Political C		Architect: Not Av		historically have o	morgo
2.2	out of the efforts of the State to im					
	particularly to the adivasi children					
	to the present day. In our presen	t contexts where e	ducational initia	tives are	becoming more ar	nd more
	privatized, the initiatves of the go					bsidized
	education, books, uniforms and da	uly meals - assume	a socio-political	significa	nce.	
3	ARCHITECTURAL CHARACT					
	Site Context / Planning: The so					
	shaped building situated in the co					
	which acts like a multi-purpose sp value as a local landmark.	ace for the school.	The nature of t	ne progra	amme nas ient the	bullaing
	Internal Planning: The ground st	orev. load bearing.	masonary struc	ture has	a verandah that rur	ns alond
	the entire length behind which ar	e strung class roo				
	region exhibit a similar building typ					
	Architectural Characteristics: T					
	open court which becomes the mu Internally it is characterized by th					
	pitched roof structure.	o largo volamos o	ino diadordonie	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , 	ibor traccoo cappor	rung un
4	VALUE CLASSIFICATION				G	RADE
		-				
	$\mathbf{B}_{(his)}\mathbf{B}_{(cul)}\mathbf{B}_{(seh)}\mathbf{B}$	$(arch)$ $\mathbf{B}(tech)$	$\mathbf{B}_{(lm)}\mathbf{B}_{(e}$	$\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{B})$	bio) B (reus)	Ш
5	CONDITION ASSESMENT				A	
5.1	Structural System and Material	S			Assessment	
	Foundation: Stone Foundation.	0.5%			Cannot be assesse	ed
	Plinth: The height of the plinth is				Fair	
	Walls: Load bearing stone mason				Poor	
	Roofing: King-post truss support on the wooden trusses are evider		alore tiled roof.	Cracks	Poor	
			ngo with wood r	analad	Foir	
	Fenestration / Openings: Segment double shutters.	тептат атспестореп	ngs with wood-p	Janeled	Fair	
	Finishes: The walls are painted	with distemper and	the doors and w	indows	Poor	
	are oil painted. The surfaces show				,	
1	<u></u>		icai.			
	Compound / Fence / Gate: Brick masonry compound wall.				Fair	
	Compound / Fence / Gate: Brick Curtilege / Unbuilt Space/ Out		nd wall.		Fair Fair	

	activities.				
5.2	Physical Infrastructure	Assessment			
	Lighting (Natural / Artificial): Ample natural lighting. Inadequate provision of artifical lighting, which is regularly out of service.	Poor			
	Ventilation (Natural / Artificial): Adequate natural ventilation. Inadequate provision of ceiling fans which are regularly out of service	Poor			
	Electricity: Adequate provision by MSEB. Weekly power cuts.	Fair			
	Water Supply: Inadequate supply of water through Municipal Council and a boring well.	Poor			
	Sanitation: Inadequate sanitation facilities.	Poor			
	Drainage: Adequate.	Fair			
	Fire Precaution: Not required.	Not Applicable			
	Other (HVAC / BMC / Security) Systems: Not required.	Not Applicable			
5.3	Maintenance and Repairs	Assessment			
	Measures: No monthly maintenance measures undertaken. The Zilla Parishad has annual fund allocated for the school for its functioning, a part of the fund is kept for maintenance and repairs. However, this fund is inadequate vis-à-vis the growing necessities of the school.				
	Agency and Capacity: Zilla Parishad. Through the Grampanchayat, the Zilla Parishad looks after the maintenance and repairs of the school. However, it has a weak financial capacity for maintenance and repairs of the building.	Poor			
	The building is in a structurally poor condition. The infrastructure necessary for the school is inadequate and in a poor condition. The Zilla Parishad does not have the financial capacity to for maintenance, repairs and extensions that are required.	Maintenance			
	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1: POOR 2: FAIR 3: GOOD	Structure Infrastructure			
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE				
6.1	DP Remarks: Reserved as Public / Semi Public Usage (School).				
0.1	Perceived Threats: Weathering and negligence of the structure would lead	to its deterioration			
6.2	Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspirations: The school wants to expand and create more facilities for the students but the Government grant is inadequate to support such activity.				
7	MISCELLANEOUS				
	Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Records and information gathered from the Council, School Authorities and local experts. The area details verified from the Land Records Department (Vasai).				
8	RECOMMENDATIONS & SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION				
	An extension plan needs to be made that could integrate the heritage aspenew deisgn. External donations — from other government organization individual or non-governmental organizations should be sought to safeguar newer infrastructural facilities.	ns, private organizations,			







Corner walls framing the long mangalore tile roof and verandah with wooden posts form a backdrop to the open space



Buildings organised around a large open space which acts as a multifunctional space



Stage along with the roof in a poor condition

SR. N	NO	NAME		SURVEY NO.	Plot A	Area: 700 sq. mts.
10)	BURHANPUF MARKET PR		NA	Built-	-up Area: 00 sq. mts.
Reco	rded	By: Anirudh Paul	Reviewed By: Rohi	t Mujumdar	Date:	March 2008
1	IDE	NTIFICATION & LOCATION)N			
1.1	Adı	ministrative Unit: Nala Sop	oara Municipal Counc	il		
1.2						
	Main Access: Idgah Road Subsidiary Access:			ess: Dr.	Sammel Marg	
1.3	Pre	nership Pattern sent: Government (Nala Sc uncil)	para Municipal	Past: British Go	vernme	nt
1.4	Us	9				
	Pas	st/ Present: Commercial		Use: Daily		
2	HIS	STORICAL BACKGROUND)			
2.1	Bu	ilt-in / Date: 16 th Century ron: Not Available		Transformations Architect: Not A		
2.2	Social – Economic – Political Context and Significance: The markets in VVSR have been sites where agrarian commodities produced in the VVSR like rice, vegetables, fish etc. are traded. These sites have assisted in the development of the local economy lending them value as socio-economic resources. The vendors come from the neighbouring villages to sell local produce. These vendors pay Rs. 5 / day to enter the market. This market was named after Mr. Burhanpur Harris during the nineteenth century.					
3	Mic and con also	CHITECTURAL CHARACT CONTEXT / Planning: The reantile town of Sopare. civity Patterns: Historically Idle East. Presently, the being fish market where vendented activity it becomes to used for flag hoisting on the	bazaar emantes fron r, it traded exotic co tel nut produce has d ors squat on the str a vibrant public space ne 26 th January and 1	mmodities like b ecreased and it l eets or on make ce during several 5 th August.	etel nut nas tran eshift p festival	ts with Pakistan and the isformed into a vegetable latforms. Apart from the s and political rallies. It is
	Characteristic Elements: The informal bazaar takes place with vendors squatting on the street. A large part of the built fabric that abuts the street consists of 18 th or 19 th century structures that are two to three storey. These structures have distinctive architectural elements like verandahs, arched openings, decorative pilasters cornices and friezes etc lending the fabric value as a group of buildings. Markets in the agrarian areas of VVSR exhibit such distinctive physical form. The chowk consists of a well which was formerly used for drinking water for horses. Presently it is used for washing clothes.					
4	VA	LUE CLASSIFICATION				
	P	(seh)	P(cul)		P(ar	rch)
5	+	NDITION ASSESMENT				
5.1	-	uctural System & Material				Assessment
		ng/ Pavement/ Finishes: n vendors squatting in temp ts.				Fair
	Со	mpound / Fence / Gate: No	ot required.			Not applicable
5.2		ysical Infrastructure				Assessment
	Lig	hting (Natural / Artificial):	Ample natural lightin	g.		Fair

	Ventilation (Natural / Artificial): Ample natural ventilation.	Fair
	Electricity: None.	Non Existent
	Water Supply: No provision.	Non Existent
	Sanitation: No provision of public toilets. Garbage disposal also presents a problem.	Poor
	Drainage: Adequate.	Fair
	Fire Precaution: Not required.	Not applicable
	Other (HVAC / BMC / Security) Systems: Not required.	Not applicable
5.3	Maintainence and Repairs	Assessment
	Measures: The market is rented out to a contractor who takes care of the maintenance of the market. It is cleant on a daily basis but the solid waste disposal presents a problem.	Poor
	Agency and Capacity: Nala Sopara Municipal Council The urban local body collects tax from vendors and shop keepers. It maintains the bazaar daily by collecting garbage and cleaning the precinct. However, these measures prove to be inadequate.	Poor
5.4	Overall Condition Assessment (based on 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3):	POOR
	The buildings in the market are in a fair condition. The market has a weak infrastructure and has been maintained poorly.	Maintenance
	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1: POOR 2: FAIR 3: GOOD	Structure Infrastructure
	C. HOLLY, HOLLEY, H. FOOL E. F. F. G. GOOD	
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE	
6.1	DP Remarks: No reservation.	
	Perceived Threats: None identified.	
6.2	Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspiration	s: None identified.
7	MISCELLANEOUS	
	Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Records at gathered from the Municipal Council. Areas and details verified from the Lat Department (Vasai).	
8	RECOMMENDATIONS & SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION	
	The markets or bazaar precincts in the VVSR need an overall management aspects like resolving movement systems, developing infrastructure, a laspects to be included on the basis of a detailed study of the local conditions	andscape plan etc. The









Burhan chowk with the nineteenth century built fabric in the background



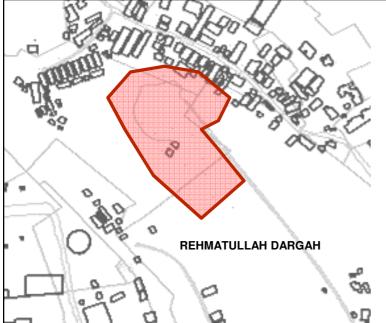
Activities in the Burhan chowk – washing, rickshaw stand etc.



Makeshift tents under which the market activity takes place

SR. N	IO NAME		SURVEY NO.	Plot Area	a: 33420 sq. mts	
11	REHMATULLA	Η ΔΙΙΕΥΔ	97		Area: 100 sq. mts	
• •	DARG				ruodi 100 oqi me	
Reco	rded By: Ninad Kudalkar	Reviewed By: Beni	ta Menezes	Date: Ma	rch 2008	
1	IDENTIFICATION & LOCAT	TON				
	Administrative Unit: Nalasopa	ara Muncipal Council				
	Access					
	Main Access: Station - Dargah Ownership Pattern	Road	Subsidiary Acces	SS:		
	Present: Trust (Haji Mohamma	d Kutti Baba Trust)	Present: Trust (F	Haii Moham	nmad Kutti Baba	Trust)
	Use	a ridii Baba Trabij	. 10001111 11401 (1	raji iviorian	maa ratti Basa	11401
	Past/ Present: Religious Institut	ion	Usage: Daily			
2	HISTORICAL BACKGROU	ND				
2 2.1	Built-in / Date: 1555, Rebuilt 2		Transformation built in the darga		In 1979 a masjid	was
	Patron: Not Available		Architect: Not A	vailable		
	Social – Economic – Political Context and Significance: Before the Portuguese domination of this region in the sixteenth century, it was under the control of the Mohammadean ruler Bahadur Shah of Gujarat and had a significant Muslim population due to the traders and merchants who had settled here. Along with this population existed several <i>fakirs</i> , <i>peers</i> or saints. This tomb has been built in order to commemorate the death of one of the saints and has a historic and a cultural value.					
3	ARCHITECTURAL CHARA	CTER				
	Internal Planning: The Darga leading to various functions and Architectural Characteristics structures located amidst the development of the CLASSIFICATION	d a toilet at the rear. The Dargah and th	e other buildings		omplex are groun	
·	$B_{\text{(his)}} B_{\text{(cul)}} B_{\text{(seh)}}$	$B_{\text{(arch)}}$ $B_{\text{(tech)}}$	$B_{\text{(lm)}}$	ev) B(bi		III
5	CONDITION ASSESMENT					
5.1	Structural System and Mate	rials		Α	ssessment	
	Foundation: RCC foundation	•			annot be assesse	ed
	Plinth:. The plinth is ½ ft high	with marble flooring.		F	air	
	Walls: RCC walls.				air	
	Roofing: Sloping AC sheet mangalore tiled roof.	roof while the pries	st residence is	sloping F	air	
	Fenestration / Openings: Re	ctangular openings w	ith colored glass	F	air	
	Finishes: Walls cladded with marble tiles upto the lintel level with black kota skirting. Neru finish with door/windows with distemper.			h black F	air	
	Compound / Fence / Gate: Dentrance side has fallen.		•	I on the P	oor	
	Curtilege / Unbuilt Space/ C within the property.	out buildings / Lands	scape: Dense pla	antation F	air	
5.2	Physical Infrastructure			A	ssessment	
	Lighting (Natural / Artifici lighting.	al): Adequate natura	al lighting. No		oor	

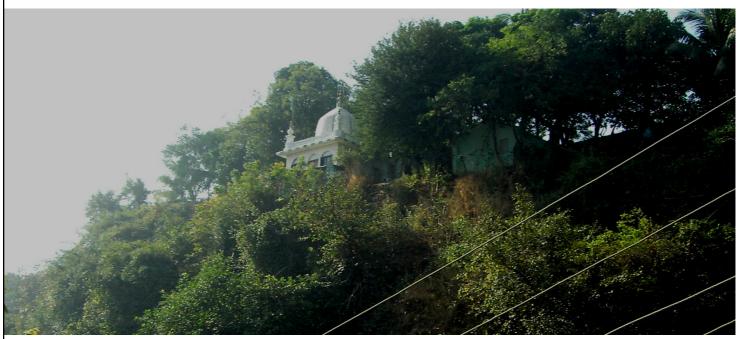
	Ventilation (Natural / Artificial): Adequate natural ventilation. No artificial ventilation.	Poor			
	Electricity: M.S.E.B. regular power cuts.	Poor			
	Water Supply: One well near the foothill used for various activities	Poor			
	Sanitation: The toilets are in a bad condition and need urgent repairs.	Poor			
	Drainage: All surface water gets drained along the hill.	Poor			
	Fire Precaution: Not required.	Not applicable			
	Other (HVAC / BMC / Security) Systems: Not required.	Not applicable			
5.3	Maintenance and Repairs	Assessment			
	Measures: Monthly cleaning of the structures takes place. Painting works are undertaken once a year.	Fair			
	Agency and Capacity: (Haji Mohammad Kutti Baba Trust) The trust does not have the financial capacity to maintain and carry out repairs due to which donations are sought.	Poor			
5.4	Overall Condition Assessment (based on 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3): The structure is in a fair condition. The infrastructure necessary is in a poor condition and the trust has shown a poor commitment towards maintaing the structure. 0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1: POOR 2: FAIR 3: GOOD	Maintenance Maintenance Structure Infrastructure			
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE				
6.1	DP Remarks: None.				
	Perceived Threats: Property dispute which needs to be resolved. The hill on which the dargah is located is also an environmental asset. Since it is not reserved there is a danger of destroying this cultural asset.				
6.2	Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspirations	s: None identified.			
7	MISCELLANEOUS				
	Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Records and Trust and area details verified from the Land Records departments (Vasai).	d information got from the			
8	RECOMMENDATIONS & SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION				
	A well detailed landscape plan needs to be formulated for the property.				



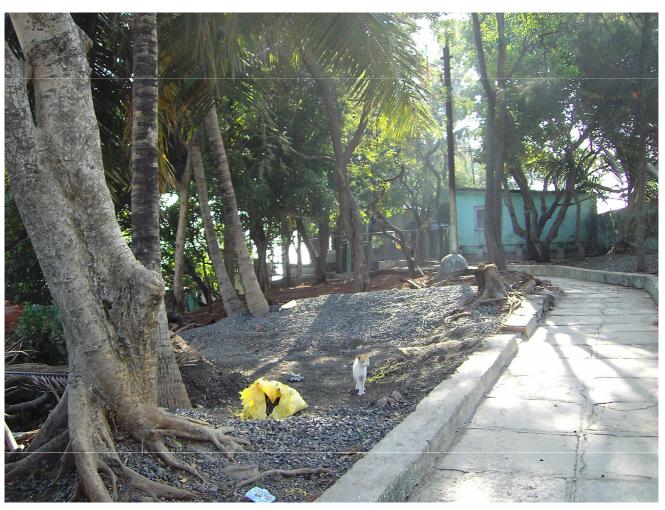




Approach road and hill on which the dargah is located



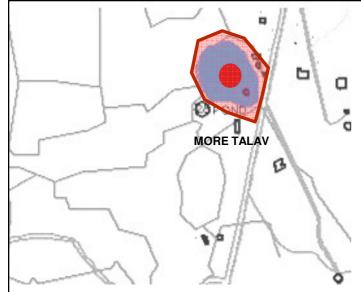
Dargah perched atop the hill



Shaded surrounds of the dargah

SR. I	NO NAME	SURVEY NO.	Plot A	Area: 3740 sq. mts.	
12	MORE TALAV		Built-	up Area: 00 sq. mts	
Reco	orded By: Ninad Kudalkar Reviewed By: Bei	nita Menezes	Date:	April 2008	
				·	
1	IDENTIFICATION & LOCATION	!			
1.1	Administrative Unit: Nala Sopara Municipal Cour	ICII			
1.2	Access Main Access: More- Achole Road	Cubaidian Assa			
1.3	Ownership Pattern	Subsidiary Acce	88		
1.3	Present: Ownership under dispute	Past: Private			
1.4	Use	1 ast. 1 fivate			
1.4	Past: Domestic Water Source	Usage: Daily			
		Osage. Dany			
2	HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	Turnetower	/ !£ '	A. Niet A. allehi	
2.1	Built-in / Date: 16 th Century Patron: Not Available	Transformations Architect: Not Av			
2.2	Social – Economic – Political Context and Si				
	natural / artificially engineered talavs have historic purposes - drinking, washing, cleaning etc. Although				
	with the establishment of the Municipal Council,				
	which live on the edge of the talav.				
3	ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER				
	Site Context / Planning: The Talay is flanked by a				
	Activity Patterns: The Talav is used by the surfimmersion of Ganesh idols.	rounding settlemer	IL IOI CI	earling purposes and for	
	Architectural Characteristics: A low rise settlement				
	Public Space & Environmental Influence: Like resource as it helps in recharging the ground wate			value as an ecological	
		r table in the region			
4	VALUE CLASSIFICATION			GRADE	
	$E_{(seh)}$ $E_{(lm)}$ $E_{(grp)}$ $E_{(cul)}$	$\mathbf{E}_{(\mathrm{ev})}$ $\mathbf{E}_{(\mathrm{arc})}$	ch)	E _(eco) III E	
5	CONDITION ASSESMENT				
5.1	Structural System & Materials			Assessment	
	Tiling/ Pavement/ Finishes: The edge of the talar	v is made of loose	mud.	Poor	
	Compound / Fence / Gate: Mud bunding on all ed	dges.		Poor	
5.2	Physical Infrastructure			Assessment	
	Lighting: Street lights have not been provided aro	ound the talav.		Non Existent	
	, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Sanitation: Garbage disposal or open defecation is observed on the edge			
	of the talav.				
	Storm Water Drainage: Water from the surroundi	Fair			
	Public Facilities: None.			Non Existent	
5.3	Maintainence and Repairs			Assessment	
	Measures: Very minimal maintenance and repair the property dispute.	rs are carried out o	due to	Poor	
	Agency and Capacity: Disputed.			Poor	
	Very minimal maintenance and repairs are carried dispute	out due to the pro	operty		

5.4	Overall Condition Asses				POOR	
	The talav is in a structura around the talav is non-ex	Maintenance				
		0 1 2 3				
	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT	Structure Infrastructure				
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE					
6.1	DP Remarks: Reserved a	as a Water Body				
	Perceived Threats: The reserved as water bodies need to be safeguarded a	or cases of build			er filled up inspite being ne edges of talavs. These	
6.2	Owners / Tenants / Occu ownership is presently und		unity / Organi	zational Aspiration	s: None identified as the	
7	MISCELLANEOUS					
	Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Information gathered from the Nala Sopara Municipal Council. Area details verified from the Land Records and Revenue Department (Vasai Taluka).					
8	RECOMMENDATIONS &	SUGGESTION	S FOR IMPLE	MENTATION		
	Any repairs, modifications character of the talav and	, changes, exter should be base	nsions made to d on a carefully	o the talav should be y formulated urban c	sensitive to the physical design strategy.	







Water from the talav used for washing clothes and bathing



Well water along the edge used for drinking



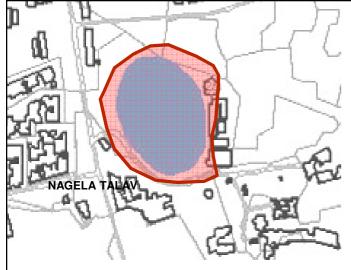
Talav along with transit housing along the edge



Garbage littered along the edge of the talav

SR. N	NO NAME		SURVEY NO). Plot	Area: 7970 s	q. mts.	
13	NAGELA '	TALAV		Built-	up Area: 00	sq. mts.	
Reco	orded By: Benita Menezes	Reviewed By: Roh	it Mujumdar	Date:	March 2008	3	
	IDENTIFICATION A LOCATION						
1	IDENTIFICATION & LOCATION						
1.1		Administrative Unit: Nala Sopara Muncipal Council					
1.2	Access	land	Cubaidiam A				
1.3	Main Access: Nagela Talav F Ownership Pattern	1020	Subsidiary A	ccess:			
1.3	Present: Government (Nala S	onara Municipal	Past: Gramp	anchavat			
	Council)	opara mariioipai	r ast. Gramp	anonayat			
1.4	Use						
	Past: Domestic Water Source		Usage: Daily	,			
2	HISTORICAL BACKGROUNI	1					
2.1	Built-in / Date: 16 th Century	<u>, </u>	Transformati	ons (if any): Not Availa	ble	
	Patron: Not Available		Architect: No	t Available			
2.2	Social – Economic – Political Context and Significance: In the erstwhile grampanchayats, the natural / artificially engineered talavs formed the chief source of water for drinking, washing, cleaning etc. With the establishment of the Municipal Council this talav gets used only for washing vessels and auto-rickshaws.						
3	ARCHITECTURAL CHARAC	TER					
	Site Context / Planning: The Talav is flanked by a settlement around its edge.						
Activity Patterns: The Talav is used by the surrounding settlement for cleaning pur immersion of Ganesh idols. The Municipal Council auctions the talav for fish breeding annually.				h breeding f	or Rs 35,000		
	Architectural Characteristics Public Space & Environmer resource as it helps in recharge	ental Influence: Like	e other talavs	, it has a			
4	VALUE CLASSIFICATION					GRADE	
	$E_{\text{(seh)}}$ $E_{\text{(lm)}}$ $E_{\text{(}}$	grp) E(cul)	E(ev)	(arch)	E(eco)	ΗE	
5	CONDITION ASSESMENT						
5.1	Structural System & Materia				Assessment		
	Tiling/ Pavement/ Finishes:				Fair		
	Compound / Fence / Gate: T	he edges of the talav	have mud bun	ding.	Fair		
5.2	Physical Infrastructure				Assessment		
	Lighting: Street lights have been provided around the talav.				Good		
	Sanitation: Garbage disposa of sewage from the settlement of the water quality.				Poor		
	Storm Water Drainage: The the talav.	storm water from the	surroundings fl	ows into	Good		
	Public Facilities: None,	·		nt			
5.3	Maintainence and Repairs				Assessme	ent	
	Measures: No monthly main repairs are carried out whene not have a fund allocated for r	ver there is requirem	ent for repairs		Poor		
	Agency and Capacity: Nala	•			Poor		
	<u> </u>	•					

	No measures have presently been undertaken. The Municipal Council needs external funds for undertaking the large repairs and maintenance works.					
5.4	Overall Condition Asse	Overall Condition Assessment (based on 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3):				
	The talav is in a structurally fair condition and the provision of physical infrastructure around the talav is poor. The Municipal Council has not made any investments in maintaining and carrying repairs of the talav.				Maintenance	
	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT	Structure Infra	structure			
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE					
6.1 DP Remarks: Reserved as a Water Body.						
	Perceived Threats: There are cases of talavs in the VVSR being either filled up inspite being reserved as water bodies or cases of buildings encroaching / built right on the edges of talavs. These need to be safeguarded against					
6.2	Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspirations: The Municipal Council has envisioned a beautification plan for the talav. These incude building a retaining wall, a jogging track around the talav, digging the talav and making it deeper by 7 to 10 feet and developing a recreational area. This project is estimated at Rs 2.25 crores.					
7	MISCELLANEOUS					
	Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Records and information gathered from the Council, Institutions and local representatives, experts and authorities. The area details verified from the Land Records Department (Vasai).					
8	RECOMMENDATIONS 8	& SUGGESTION	IS FOR IMPL	EMENTATION		
	Any repairs, modifications, changes, extensions made to the talav should be sensitive to the physical character of the talav and should be based on a carefully formulated urban design strategy. Facilties should be created for diverse types of users.					







Washing along the road edge of the talav



Housing along the edge of the talav



Garbage littered around the road edge



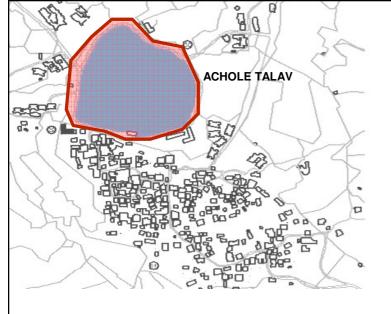
Housing along the edge of the talav



Garbage collection point along the edge of the talav

SR. N	NO NAM	IE	SURVEY NO.	Plot	Area: 28095 so	q. mts.	
14	4 ACHOLE	TALAV		Built	- up Area: 00 s	q. mts.	
Reco	orded By: Ninad Kudalkar	Reviewed By: Beni	ta Menezes	Date:	March 2008		
	IDENTIFICATION & LOCATION						
1		DENTIFICATION & LOCATION					
1.1		dministrative Unit: Nala Sopara Municipal Council					
1.2	Access						
4.0	Main Access: Achole Gaotha	n Road	Subsidiary Acc	cess:			
1.3	Ownership Pattern	Damana Municipal	Daati Carrana	+ / A - h	- 0	-l t\	
	Present: Government (Nala : Council)	Sopara Municipal	Past: Governn	nent (Acr	iole Grampano	nayat)	
1.4	Use						
	Past/Present: Domestic Water	er Source, Passive	Usage: Daily				
	Recreation and Religious Ga		,				
2	HISTORICAL BACKGROUN	ID					
2.1	Built-in / Date: 16 th Century		Transformation	ns (if any): Not Available	e	
	Patron: Not Available		Architect: Not	Available	, ,		
2.2	Social – Economic – Polit						
	natural / artificially engineers purposes - drinking, washing						
	has become devoid of these		establishment	OI LITE IVI	uriicipai Oouric	ii tiiis talav	
3	ARCHITECTURAL CHARAC	CTER					
	Site Context / Planning: Th		the main spine	of Acho	le Gaothan.		
	Activity Patterns: The talay					ashing and	
	cleaning purposes. Recently, the Municipal Council has made a pavement jogging tra						
	edges and the talav is used for passive recreation and for immersion of idols during the						
	Festival, lending the talav value as a cultural resource. Due to these transformations, the water of the talav is only used sparingly for washing and cleaning purposes. These lend the talav value as a cultural resource. The talav is also auctioned by the Municipal Council for fish breeding activity for a period of one year for a sum of Rs 50,000. The Council has started horticulture activities and boating Architectural Characteristics: Passive recreation areas with street furniture and gardens with a sof landscape form the chief architectural characteristics. Public Space & Environmental Influence: The talav functions as a public space for passive recreation and during religious festivals. Like other talavs, it has a value as an ecological resource as						
						with a soft	
						or passive	
	it helps in recharging the gro	und water table in the r	egion.				
4	VALUE CLASSIFICATION					GRADE	
					Tr		
	$\mathbf{E}_{(seh)}$ $\mathbf{E}_{(lm)}$ \mathbf{E}	$_{ m g}({ m grp}) \mid { m E}({ m cul}) \mid { m E}({ m$	$\mathbb{L}(ev)$	(arch)	L(eco)	IE	
5	CONDITION ASSESMENT	·	•				
5.1	Structural System & Mater	ials			Assessment		
	Tiling/ Pavement/ Finishes	iling/ Pavement/ Finishes: Paver block lies along the edge.				Good	
	Compound / Fence / Gate:			ll and is	Good		
	fenced.						
5.2	Physical Infrastructure				Assessment		
Lighting: Street lights have been provided around the talav. Go			Good				
Sanitation: No garbage disposal or open defecation is observed along the Good							
	edges.	alaum makeu fueus II			0		
	Storm Water Drainage: The the talav.	e storm water from the s	surroundings flo	ws into	Good		
	trio talav.						

	Public Facilities: Several facilities like a jogging track, gardens, and public toilets have been provided.	Fair			
5.3	Maintainence and Repairs	Assessment			
	Measures: No monthly maintenance and repairs. The maintenance and repairs are carried out whenever there is requirement for repairs but does not have a fund allocated for maintenance and repairs. The existing retaining wall was built by the Nala Sopara Municipal Council in 2000-2001 and the paving around the Talav was done in 2002-2003.	Good			
	Agency and Capacity: Nala Sopara Municipal Council The urban local body has tapped into the funds available from organizations like MMRDA to carry out large repairs and maintainence works.	Good			
5.4	Overall Condition Assessment (based on 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3): The talav is in a structurally good condition and the provision of physical infrastructure around the talav is fair. The Municipal Council has shown a good commitment towards maintaining the talav.	Maintenance			
	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1: POOR 2: FAIR 3: GOOD	Structure Infrastructure			
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE				
6.1	DP Remarks: Reserved as a Water Body.				
	Perceived Threats: None identified.				
6.2	Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspirations: The Municipal Council has already started its beautification plans for this talav. The Council aspires for the talav to become an important public space within the sub-region.				
7	MISCELLANEOUS				
	Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Information gathered from the Nala Sopara Municipal Council. Area details verified from the Land Records and Revenue Department (Vasai Taluka).				
8	RECOMMENDATIONS & SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION				
	The Talav presents a big opportunity for developing a regional level public space. Any repairs, modifications, changes, extensions made to the talav should be sensitive to the physical character of the talav and should be based on a carefully formulated urban design strategy. Facilties should be created for diverse types of users.				







New housing schemes in the vicinity of the talav



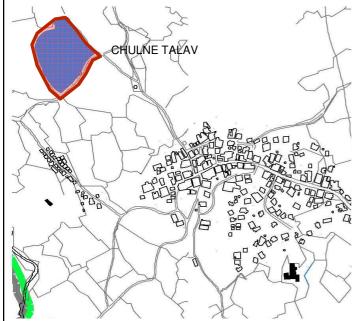
Platform from which the idols are immersed in the water during the Ganesha festival



Beautification project of the talav - in which the pavement, street furniture, lighting, planting of shrubs and fencing have been undertaken

SR. N	NAMI	Ξ	SURVEY NO.	Plot A	Area: 12040 s	q. mts.
15	5 CHULNE	CHULNE TALAV		Built-	up Area: 00 s	q. mts.
Reco	corded By: Benita Menezes Reviewed By: Rohit Mujumdar Da		Date:	July 2007		
1	IDENTIFICATION & LOCATION					
1.1	Administrative Unit: Navghar Manikpur Municipal Council					
1.2	Access					
	Main Access: Chulne Road		Subsidiary Acc	cess:		
1.3	Ownership Pattern					
	Present: Government (Navghar Manikpur Past: Government (Chulne Grampanchayat) Muncipal Council)			chayat)		
1.4	Use					
	Past/Present: Domestic Water	er Source	Usage: Daily			
2	HISTORICAL BACKGROUN	D				
2.1	Built-in / Date: 16th Century		Transformation			е
2.2	Patron: Not Available	and Contact and Circ	Architect: Not			havata tha
2.2	Social – Economic – Political Context and Significance: In the erstwhile grampanchayats, the natural / artificially engineered talavs have historically formed the chief source of water for domestic purposes - drinking, washing, cleaning etc. The talav is located at the fringe of the municipal council and has an agrarian settlement around it due to which it is still used heavily as a domestic water source.					
3	ARCHITECTURAL CHARAC	TER				
	the Chulne gaothan leads to the talav. Activity Patterns: The Talav is used by the surrounding settlements for cleaning washing and irrigation purposes. The talav is auctioned for fish breeding for a period of three years for Rs 84000. Architectural Characteristics: The area around the talav shows an agrarian character and has a soft landscape formed by the agricultural fields around it. Public Space & Environmental Influence: Like other talavs, it has a value as an ecological resource as it helps in recharging the ground water table in the region.					
4	VALUE CLASSIFICATION					GRADE
-	$\mathbf{E}_{(\text{seh})}$ $\mathbf{E}_{(\text{lm})}$ $\mathbf{E}_{(\text{lm})}$	(grp) E (cul)	E _(ev) E	(arch)	E(eco)	IE
5	CONDITION ASSESMENT					
5.1	Structural System & Materia				Assessmen	t
	Tiling/ Pavement/ Finishes: The pavement around the Talav is made of pucca cement concrete.			Fair		
		Compound / Fence / Gate: The Talav is open and protected by a low Fair				
5.2	Physical Infrastructure	-			Assessment	
Lighting: Street lights have not been provided around the talav.				Non Existent		
	Sanitation: Garbage disposal or open defeacation has not been Good observed.				Good	
	the talav.	m Water Drainage: The storm water from the surroundings flows into Good alav.				
	Public Facilities: None.	ıblic Facilities: None.			Non Existent	
5.3	Maintainence and Repairs	•			Assessment	
	Measures: The existing reta	ining wall was built b	y the Council in	1 2000-	Good	

	2002 and two ramps fo surrounding the Talav w constructed at a cost of F					
	Agency and Capacity: No The urban local body has repairs and maintainence	Good				
5.4	Overall Condition Assessment (based on 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3): The structure of the talav and the infrastructure around it is in a fair condition. The Municipal Council has shown a good commitment towards undertaking maintenance and repairs.			Maintenance		
	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT	1: POOR	2: FAIR	3: GOOD	Structure Infrastructure	
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE					
6.1	DP Remarks: Reserved	as a Water Body				
	Perceived Threats: Non	e identified.				
6.2	Owners / Tenants / Occ for the beautification of the	upants / Commi e talav which co	unity / Organizat mprise a garden,	tional Aspiration jogging track esti	s: The Council has plans mated at Rs 50 lakhs.	
7	MISCELLANEOUS					
	Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Information gathered from the Navghar Manikpur Municipal Council. Area details verified from the Land Records and Revenue Department (Vasai Taluka).					
8	RECOMMENDATIONS & SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION					
	In this talav, the rehabilitation work done has been insensitive with no ecological consideration. The edges of most of these talavs have been retained with concrete walls which might not be the best of responses. Any repairs, modifications, changes, extensions made to the talav should be sensitive to the physical character of the talav and should be based on a carefully formulated urban design strategy.					







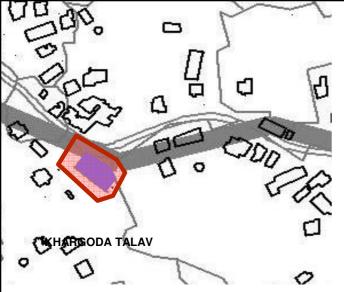
Shrine, washing ghats and seating platform along one of the edges of the talav



New retaining wall and pathway being constructed around the edge of the talav

SR. N	NO NAME	SURVEY NO.	Plot Area: 525 sq. mts.				
16	KHARGODE TALAV		Built-up Area: 00 sq. mts.				
Reco	Recorded By: Ninad Kudalkar Reviewed By: Benita Menezes Date		Date: July 2007				
1	IDENTIFICATION & LOCATION						
1.1	Administrative Unit: Navghar Manikpur Municipa	al Council					
1.2	Access	Out at all and Assa					
1.3	Main Access: Main Chulne Road Ownership Pattern	Subsidiary Acce	SS:				
1.3	Present: Government (Navghar Manikpu Muncipal Council)	r Past: Governme	ent (Chulne Grampanchayat)				
1.4	Use						
	Past/Present: Passive Recreation and Religious Gatherings	s Usage: Daily					
2	HISTORICAL BACKGROUND						
2.1	Built-in / Date: 17 th Century		s (if any): Not Available				
2.2	Patron: Not Available Social – Economic – Political Context and S	Architect: Not A					
	natural / artificially engineered talavs have histori purposes - drinking, washing, cleaning etc. With t remains uused for these activities.	cally formed the ch	ief source of water for domestic				
3	ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER						
	Site Context / Planning: A gaothan is located around the talav and it forms the gathering space for the neighbourhood. Activity Patterns: The talav was earlier used as a chief source of water for drinking, washing and cleaning purposes. Due to recent urbanization of the area, the Municipal Council has made a pavement jogging track along the edges and the talav is used for passive recreation and for immersion of idols during the Ganpati Festival. These lend the talav value as a cultural resource. Architectural Characteristics: The talav has a retaining wall around it with a paved space which is cordoned off from the surroundings with a fence and gate. Public Space & Environmental Influence: Like other talavs, it has a value as an ecological resource as it helps in recharging the ground water table in the region.						
4	VALUE CLASSIFICATION		GRADE				
	$E_{(seh)}$ $E_{(lm)}$ $E_{(grp)}$ $E_{(cul)}$	E(ev) E(are	ch) E(eco) III E				
5	CONDITION ASSESMENT						
5.1	Structural System & Materials		Assessment				
	Tiling/ Pavement/ Finishes: The edge of the tale of kotah stone.						
	Compound / Fence / Gate: The talav has a retal above which is a metal fence. The paved area are present wall with a metal fence.						
5.2	parapet wall with a metal fence. Physical Infrastructure	Assessment					
J.2	Lighting: Street lights are provided around the ta	lav.	Good				
Sanitation: Garbage disposal or open defeacation has not been Good							
	observed.						
	Storm Water Drainage: The storm water from the surroundings flows into the talav.						
	Public Facilities: The talav has a jogging track, b	along Good					

	with landscaping around it. These have been deisgned insensitively.						
5.3	Maintainence and Repairs	Assessment					
	Measures: The beautification plan, although insensitive, has been implemented. This included the building of the feincin, the pavement around the talav and the landscaping. The talav is cleant annually.	Good					
	Agency and Capacity: Navghar Manikpur Municipal Council The urban local body has tapped into the available funds to carry out large repairs and maintainence works.	Good					
5.4	Overall Condition Assessment (based on 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3): The structure of the talav and the infrastructure around it is in a good condition. The Municipal Council has shown a good commitment towards undertaking maintenance and repairs.	Maintenance					
	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1: POOR 2: FAIR 3: GOOD	Structure Infrastructure					
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE						
6.1	DP Remarks: Reserved as a Water Body.						
0.0	Perceived Threats: None identified.						
6.2	Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspirations have already been implemented.	tions: The beautification					
7	MISCELLANEOUS						
	Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Information gathered from the Navghar Manikpur Municipal Council. Area details verified from the Land Records and Revenue Department (Vasai Taluka).						
8	RECOMMENDATIONS & SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION						
	In this talav, the beautification work done has been insensitively. The edge have been retained with concrete walls which might not be the best of respo also been done only to beautify and does not consider the natural hydrolog new programmes must integrate the existing relationships of the users/ uses	nses. The landscape has ical systems. Addition of					







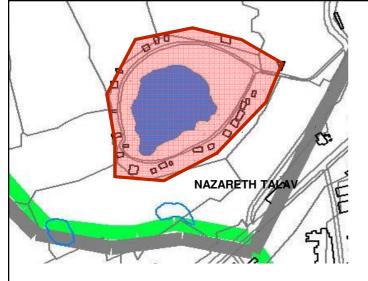
Street furniture along the edge of the talav



Talav forming an entrance to the gaothan which is seen on the right corner

SR. N	NAME		SURVEY NO. Plot	Area: 5200 sq. mts. t-up Area: 00 sq. mts.						
17	NAZARETH	TALAV								
Reco	ecorded By: Ninad Kudalkar Reviewed By: Benita Menezes Date:									
1	IDENTIFICATION & LOCATION									
1.1	Administrative Unit: Navghar Manikpur Municipal Council									
1.2	Access	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·								
	Main Access: Off Chulne - Ma	nikpur Road	Subsidiary Acc	ess: Zilla	a Parishad					
1.3	Ownership Pattern									
	Muncipal Council)	avghar Manikpur	Past: Grampar	chayat						
1.4	Use		T							
	Past: Domestic Water Source		Usage: Daily							
2	HISTORICAL BACKGROUND)								
2.1	Built-in / Date: 16 th Century		Transformation			ble				
2.2	Patron: Not Available Social – Economic – Politic	al Context and Sig	Architect: Not A			chavate	s the			
	natural / artificially engineered	talavs formed the ch	ief source of wat	er for dr	inking, wash	ing, cle	aning			
	etc. This talay has an adivasi					water s	ource			
	inspite being a part of the Muni		s a socio-econor	nic value).					
3	ARCHITECTURAL CHARACT		rasi sattlement s	n ita ada	na hawand w	biob or	0 0014			
	Site Context / Planning: The residential developments (which						e new			
	Activity Patterns: The Talay						shina			
	purposes. The talav is auction	oned for fish breed	ing by the Mur	nicipal C						
	recreational area around the ta				1.2.1. 2		1 91			
	Architectural Characteristics steps that allow access to the									
	which lend character to the tala	av and the space aro	und it.							
	Public Space & Environment									
	resource as it helps in recharge indigeneous trees.	ging the ground water	er table in the re	gion. Ir	ie talav is st	ırrouna	ea by			
4	VALUE CLASSIFICATION					GRAD)F			
7										
	$E_{\text{(seh)}}$ $E_{\text{(lm)}}$ $E_{\text{(gen)}}$	$\mathbf{E}_{(\mathrm{cul})}$	$\mathbf{E}_{(ev)}$ \mathbf{E}	(arch)	E(eco)	11	E			
5	CONDITION ASSESMENT									
5.1	Structural System & Material				Assessme	nt				
	Tiling/ Pavement/ Finishes: 7 pucca cement concrete.	The talav has a pave	ment around it n	nade of	Fair					
	Compound / Fence / Gate:	The talav has a ston	e retaining wall	on the	Fair					
	periphery.				_					
5.2	Physical Infrastructure				Assessme					
	Lighting: Street lights have no	•			Non Existe	nt				
	Sanitation: Garbage dispos observed.	· 			Good					
	Storm Water Drainage: The sthe talav.				Good					
	Public Facilities: Steps have edge which allow access to the			ng the	Fair					

5.3	Maintainence and Repairs	Assessment			
	Measures: No monthly maintenance and repairs. The maintenance and repairs are carried out whenever there is requirement but does not have an annual fund allocated for maintenance and repairs. The talav has been maintained in a fair condition due to the efforts the surrounding settlement which has been involved in maintaind in the talav.	Fair			
	Agency and Capacity: Navghar Manikpur Muncipal Council The the Municipal Council has not implemented any large measures for maintenance and repairs. For this it would require external funding.	Fair			
5.4	Overall Condition Assessment (based on 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3):	FAIR			
	The structure of the talav and the infrastructure around it is in a fair condition. The talav has been maintained in a fair condition.	Maintenance			
	Condition. The talay has been maintained in a fair condition.	O 1 2 3 Structure Infrastructure			
	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1: POOR 2: FAIR 3: GOOD				
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE				
6.1	DP Remarks: Reserved as a Water Body.				
	Perceived Threats: There are cases of talavs in the VVSR being either reserved as water bodies or cases of buildings encroaching / built right on the need to be safeguarded against. The beautification plans for the talav coul adivasi settlement from using the talav which should be safeguarded against.	ne edges of talavs. These d alienate the immediate			
6.2	Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspiration to carry out digging of the talav and beautify it with a jogging track at an estir lakhs.	s: The Council has plans			
7	MISCELLANEOUS				
	Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Information ga Manikpur Municipal Council. Area details verified from the Land Records a (Vasai Taluka).				
8	RECOMMENDATIONS & SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION				
	RECOMMENDATIONS & SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION Any repairs, modifications, changes, extensions made to the talav should be sensitive to the physical character of the talav and should be based on a carefully formulated urban design strategy. Facilties should be created for diverse types of users. The settlement around the talav and its use of the talav should be integrated in the new plans.				







New apartment housing along the edges of the talav



Older adivasi settlement along the talav edge



Well along the talav edge and water being drawn by a adivasi boy



Playground along the edge of the talav which is used by the children from the adivasi settlement

SR. I	SR. NO NAME SURVEY NO. Plot Area: 1200 s) sq. mts.			
18	3	DIWAN	MAN T	ALAV			Bui	It-up Area:	00 sq. mts.		
Reco	corded By: Ninad Kudalkar Reviewed By: Benita Menezes Dat								,		
1	IDENTIE	CATION & L	OCATION.								
1.1	IDENTIFICATION & LOCATION Administrative Unit: Navghar Manikpur Municipal Council										
1.2	Access										
1.2		ess: Manikpu	r - Diwanma	n Road	Subsid Road	diary Acce	ess: Ju	umna Nagar	– Vasai St.		
1.3	Ownersh	ip Pattern									
	Present: Muncipal	Governme Council)	nt (Navgh	nar Manik	pur Past: 0	Grampano	chaya	t			
1.4	Use										
		ent: Domesti Gatherings	c Water Sou	rce and	Usage	e: Daily					
2	HISTORI	CAL BACKG	ROUND								
2.1		Date: 16 th Ce	entury					ny): Not Ava	ilable		
2.2		lot Available Economic -	Political C	ontext and		ect: Not A			anchavata	tho	
2.2	natural / a purposes	artificially eng - drinking, wa paringly used	ineered tala ashing, clear	vs have hist ning etc. Wit	orically form	ed the ch	nief sc	ource of wat	er for dome	estic	
3		CTURAL CH									
	Site Con	text / Plannir	ng: The tala	v is located a	along a T ju	nction of	two ro	ads and ha	s the Munic	ipal	
		nd market bu				1.1.1.					
	recreation	Patterns: The n. It is also u a cultural reso	sed for imm								
	Architect	ural Charac	teristics: Th								
		The talav has ng Ganpati									
		t along one e									
	width. The	e pandal for th	ne ganpati fe	estival is erec	cted here.	·		<u> </u>			
	resource	bace & Envir as it helps in d are used for	recharging t	he ground w							
_			•	noution.					00405		
4	VALUE	LASSIFICAT	ION						GRADE		
	E(seh)	E _(lm)	E(grp)	E(cul)	E _(ev)	E _{(are}	ch)	E _(eco)		E	
5	CONDITI	ON ASSESM	ENT								
5.1	Structural System & Materials						Assessn	nent			
	periphery	avement/ Fi and at the er	ntrance.								
	and is su	nd / Fence / (rrounded with	a fence alo								
F 0	·	access the						A			
5.2		Infrastructu		rovidod suss	and the tele			Assessment			
		Street lights					boor	Good			
	Samilatio	ii. Garbage	uisposai	Sanitation: Garbage disposal or open defeacation has not been Good							

	observed.					
	Storm Water Drainage: the talav.	The storm water	r from the surrour	ndings flows into	Good	
	Public Facilities: Seati However, the width of the poorly designed.	Poor				
5.3	Maintainence and Repa	nirs			Assessme	nt
	Measures: No monthly repairs are carried out whis dug and cleant every y	henever there is			Good	
	Agency and Capacity: In The Municipal Council maintenance of the talay	has shown a			Good	
5.4	Overall Condition Asse					GOOD
	The structure of the talav is in a good condition. The infrastructure around the talav is in a fair condition. The Municipal Council has shown a good commitment towards maintaining the talav.					ntenance 0 1 2
	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT	1: POOR	2: FAIR	3: GOOD	Structure	Infrastructure
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE					
6.1	DP Remarks: Reserved	as a Water Body	/.			
	Perceived Threats: Non	-				
6.2	Owners / Tenants / Occ	upants / Comm	unity / Organiza	tional Aspiration	ı s: None ider	ntified.
7	MISCELLANEOUS					
	Additional Notes / Refe	ronoco and Do	numanta Availah	la: Information as	athorod from	the Nevaher
	Manikpur Municipal Cou (Vasai Taluka).					
8	RECOMMENDATIONS	& SUGGESTION	IS FOR IMPLEMI	ENTATION		
	The edges of the talav h furniture plan needs to be	nave been desig	ned insensitively.		led landscap	pe and street







Steps leading to the water in the talav



Recently constructed municipal market building in the background of the talav



Edge condition of the talav - narrow pavements of approximately one meter width

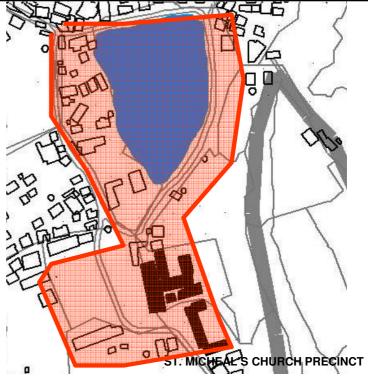


Pitching work being undertaken in the talav; benches for seating along the narrow pavement

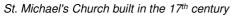
SR. N	NO	NAME		SURVEY NO.	Plot	Area: 50000 sq. mts.					
19	9 8	ST. MICHEAL'S PRECIN		NA	Built	-up A rea: NA					
Reco	rded By	: Rohit Mujumdar	Date	: March 2008							
1	IDENTIFICATION & LOCATION										
1.1	Admin	Administrative Unit: Vasai Municipal Council									
1.2	Acces	Access									
	Main A	ccess: St. Michaels Chu	urch Road	Subsidiary Acc	ess: Pap	ody Market					
1.3	Owner	ship Pattern									
	Presen	nt:		Past:							
1.4	Use			ı							
	Past/ F	Present: Religious and Ir	nstitutional	Use: Daily							
2	HISTO	RICAL BACKGROUND)								
2.1		n / Date: 16 th Century): Not Available					
2.2		: Not Available	cal Contact and S	Architect: Not A		capture of Vasai by the					
2.2						nergence of this religious					
		stitutional precinct.									
3	ARCH	TECTURAL CHARACT	TER								
						d on one side of the talav					
	and the	e residential buildings of	the gaothan on the c	ther side of the t	alav.	ng around the talav, a					
		n's recreation area form			, wasiii	ing around the talay, a					
	Charac	cteristic Elements: The	e precinct is characte	erized by the ins		I buildings of the church,					
	school gatheri		v and open spaces w	hich act as publ	ic space	es for religious and social					
	. •										
4	VALUE	CLASSIFICATION									
	P(sel	h)	P(cul)		P(a)	rch)					
5	COND	ITION ASSESMENT									
5.1	-	ural System & Materia				Assessment					
		Pavement/ Finishes: round the edges of the t		e precinct. Pave	ements	Good					
	Compound / Fence / Gate: Father Benedict Talav talav has steel fencing and the institutional buildings have a compound wall made of stone and bricks.					Good					
5.2	Physic	al Infrastructure				Assessment					
	Lightir	ng: Inadequate street lig	hts have been provic	led within the pre	ecinct.	Poor					
	Sanita	tion: Sanitation does no	ot present a major co	ncern in the prec	inct.	Good					
	Public Facilities: Steps to access the water and seating areas for the informal market have been been provided around the edge of the talav.					Good					
5.3	Mainta	inence and Repairs				Assessment					
		res: Measures have be				Fair					
		av. These should be aเ could address street furi		erall manageme	nt plan						
		y and Capacity: Navgh ency has taken an initia			recinct.	Fair					
			<u> </u>			<u> </u>					

	Its efforts should be formaintaining the structure it would require external to						
5.4	Overall Condition Asse The precinct is in a poor	Maintenance Maintenance Structure Infrastructure					
	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT	1: POOR	2: FAIR	3: GOOD			
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE						
6.1	DP Remarks: None.						
	Perceived Threats: Non	e identified.					
6.2	Owners / Tenants / Occ	upants / Commi	unity / Organizat	ional Aspiration	s: None identified.		
7	MISCELLANEOUS Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Areas and details verified from the Land Records and Revenue Department (Vasai).						
8	BECOMMENDATIONS 8	SUGGESTION:	S FOR IMPLEME	ENTATION			
	RECOMMENDATIONS & SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION An overall management plan needs to be drafted, which would include aspects like a landscape plan, street furntiture, restoration of the church and institutional buildings etc. These aspects should be included on the basis of a detailed study.						











St. Philomena school opposite the church



Father Benedict Talav – fencing and pavement along the edge



Edge condition of the road adjacent to St. Micheal's Church



Edge condition of the road adjacent to the talav

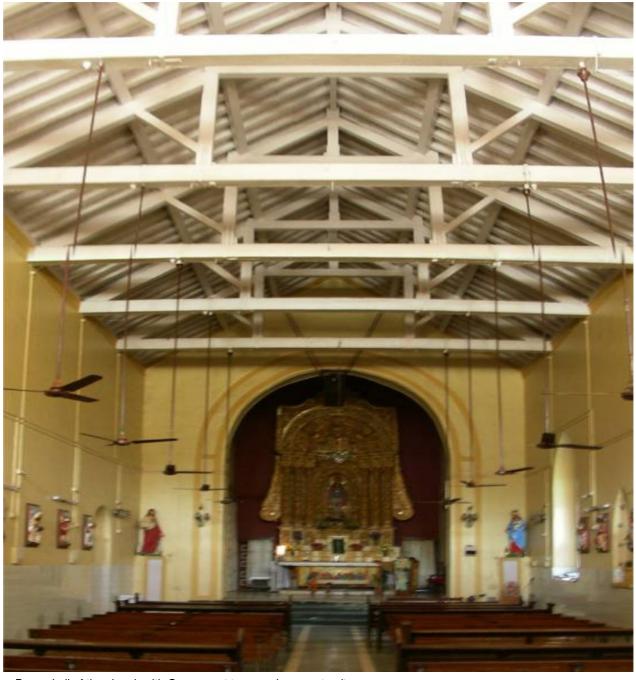
SR. I	NO NAME	SURVEY NO.	Plot Area	: 10600 sq. mts.					
19				Area: 1970 sq. mts.					
	orded By: Tapan Mittal Reviewed By: Be		Date: July	•					
11000	Tieviewed by: Bo	TITLE INICITIEZES	Date: oary	2007					
1	IDENTIFICATION & LOCATION								
1.1	Administrative Unit: : Navghar Manikpur Municipa	al Council							
1.2	Access								
1.0	Main Access: St. Michaels Church Road	Subsidiary Acces	s:						
1.3	Ownership Pattern Present: Trust (Vasai Diocese)	Past: Trust (Archo	diocese of	Goa)					
1.4	Use	p dot: Tract (7 ii on		<u> </u>					
	Past/ Present: Religious	Use: Daily							
2	HISTORICAL BACKGROUND								
2 2.1	Built-in / Date: 1606; Rebuilt 1739	Transformations (ont porch					
0.0	Patron: Not Available	Architect: Not Ava		allocation and the decorate of the					
2.2	Social – Economic – Political Context and Sign Portuguese as a part of their Inquistion Movemer								
	and later taken over by a Secular Clergy. A new of								
	old.		-						
3	ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER								
	Site Context / Planning: The Church is located a								
	institutional buildings around it. The church build								
	becomes the main congregation space. The open congregational space is a peculiar feature of majority of								
	churches in the Vasai – Virar Sub – Region. Internal Planning: The church building consists of a large single storey hall with a central naive leading								
	up to the raised altar. A new hall is located perpendicular to the old alter and the priest rooms and office is								
	to the left of the pathway parallel to the new hall. Architectural Characteristics: The front façade	o io punatuated wit	h sovere	al deserative metife an					
	openings for bells on ether sides. It has a pito								
	Segmental arched openings characterise the façac								
	the churches in the Vasai Fort. The stained glass								
	artifact having the inscription of the establishment	of the original church	ı is piaced	at the entrance.					
4	VALUE CLASSIFICATION			GRADE					
	B(his)B(cul) $B(seh)$ $B(arch)$ $B(tech)$	$\mathbf{B}_{(lm)}\mathbf{B}_{(e}$	$\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{bi})$	B(reus) II B					
5	CONDITION ASSESMENT								
5.1	Structural System and Materials		As	ssessment					
	Foundation: Stone Foundation.		Ca	annot be asseseed					
	Plinth: The height of the plinth is 1 ft and made of	f kotah stone.	G	ood					
	Walls: Load bearing brick masonary walls. The			ood					
	recent extension in RCC construction, hides the	ne lower part of the	e front						
	façade. Roofing: Queen-post truss supporting pitched Ma	G	ood						
	Fenestration / Openings: Segmental arched op			ood					
	shutters and stained glass paintings on the arche		arieleu Gi	00 u					
		nper and the door	s and G	ood					
	windows are oil painted								
	Compound / Fence / Gate: The church has a bri	ck compound wall.	G	ood					
	Curtilege / Unbuilt Space/ Out buildings / La			ood					
	an open space at the entrance which acts as the	main congregation s	pace.						

5.2	Physical Infrastructure	Assessment			
	Lighting (Natural / Artificial): Adequate natural and artificial lighting.	Good			
	Ventilation (Natural / Artificial): Adequate natural and artificial ventilation through celing fans that are hung at the balcony level on long brackets.	Good			
	Electricity: Adequate provision by MSEB. Weekly power cuts.	Fair			
	Water Supply: Navghar Manikpur Municipal Water Supply. The two wells and one bore-well existing in the compound are used for cleaning purposes	Good			
	Sanitation: The church has a provision of public toilets.	Good			
	Drainage: Adequate storm water drainage provision.	Good			
	Fire Precaution: Not required.	Not applicable			
	Other (HVAC / BMC / Security) Systems: Not required.	Not applicable			
5.3	Maintenance and Repairs	Assessment			
	Measures: There is monthly maintenance amount kept a side from the collections box which is used for the repair and painting works. The Church has annual fund allocated for the Church for its functioning, a part of the fund is kept for maintenance and repairs.	Good			
	Agency and Capacity: Vasai Diocese The trust's initiatives towards restoration and renovation have been good and it is in a position to maintain and conduct repairs.	Good			
5.4	Overall Condition Assessment (based on 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3): The building is in a good structural condition and has a good level of infrastructure for the public nature of its programme. It is maintained in a good condition by the trust.	Maintenance			
	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1: POOR 2: FAIR 3: GOOD	Structure Infrastructure			
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE				
6.1	DP Remarks: Reserved as Public/Semi Public Usage (Church). Perceived Threats: With an increase in parishioners extensions to the chextensions if carried out insensitively could destroy the important architectural				
6.2	Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspirations	s: Not identified.			
7	MISCELLANEOUS				
	Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Records and information got from the Parish Church and Catholic Directory of the Diocese of Vasai. Area details verified from the Land Records and Revenue Department (Vasai Taluka).				
8	RECOMMENDATIONS & SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION				
	The extensions to the church should be undertaken in a manner such that they do not destroy the distinctive architectural characteristics of the original building. These institutions expertise in conserving and management of historic structures especially during additions and alterations to the original structure; this expertise should be provided to them.				





"False" front façade of the church – similar to Portuguese churches in Goa; recent extension of the porch over the front facade



Prayer hall of the church with Queen post truss and an ornate altar



Congregation space in front of the church

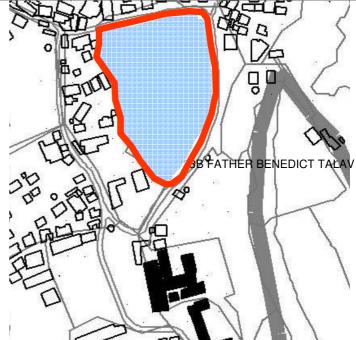


Inscription with the date of establishment of the church in the congregation space

SR. N	SR. NO NAME SURVEY NO. Plot		Area: 13900 s	q. mts.					
19	19 b FA		HER BE	NEDICT	TALAV	Built	t-up Area: 00 sq. mts.		
Reco	ecorded By: Benita Menezes Reviewed By: Rohit Mujumdar Date:						July 2007		
1	IDE	ENTIFIC	ATION 9 I O	CATION					
1.1	IDENTIFICATION & LOCATION Administrative Unit: Navghar Manikpur Municipal Council								
			itive Unit. Na	avgnar ivianik	pur iviuriicipai	Couricii			
1.2		cess	0((0 - 1-		Deed	0 1 2 2 2 2 2 2	A		
1.0				e – Manikpur	Road	Subsidiary	Access:		
1.3			Pattern	/NI=	. Marailana	Dante One	/ / / / /		
	-	esent: Incipal C	Governmen	t (Navgha	r Manikpur	Past: Gov	ernment (ivia	ınikpur Gramp	anchayat)
1.4	Us		<u> </u>						
			nt: Domestic	Water Sourc	e and	Usage: Da	nilv		
			atherings		- 4	o o ago: 2 o	,		
c	ш	STORIC	AL BACKGR	OUND					
2 2.1			ate: 16 th Cen			Transform	ations (if any): Not Availabl	e
			t Available				Not Available		
2.2	So	cial – E	conomic -	Political Cor	ntext and Sig	nificance:	In the erstwh	nile grampanc	nayats, the
					have historicang etc. With the				
				for these acti		establishin	ieni oi ine ivi	uriicipai Couric	ii tiiis taiav
3		•	TURAL CHA						
3					s flanked by M	anikour gaot	han on one s	side and the S	Micheal's
			the other side		o named by m	armipar gao			Wildingal C
					sed by the su				
					a recreation				
					alav is used fo ource. The tala				ati Festivai
					as a low parap				hery of the
	tala	av. A on	e foot high	rectangular p	olatform flanks	the talav o	n one side v	with a clearly	designated
					he gaothan ha	s a series of	long steps lo	eading to the v	vater which
			latform form		uence: The ar	ea around th	ne talav is su	rrounded by tr	ansforming
					. One edge of				
	edą	ged by tr	ees and cons	solidated eart	h bund.				
4	VA	LUE CL	ASSIFICATI	ON					GRADE
	E	(seh)	$\mathbf{E}_{(lm)}$	L (grp)	E(cul)	E(ev)	E(arch)	L(eco)	
5	СС	NDITIO	N ASSESME	NT	<u>'</u>				
5.1			System & M					Assessment	
					crete paver b	locks tiling	along the	Good	
	per	riphery.			·				
					lav has a cond	rete retainii	ng wall and	Good	
5.2			the periphery					Assessment	1
5.2					vided around	ho talay			1
					n defecation h		observed	Good	
				·	water from the			Good Good	
		talav.	or brainage	. THE SWITT	water HUIII tile	Surrouriumg	OJIII GWOII G	auuu	
		•						l .	

	Public Facilities: A one foot high rectangular platform flanks the talav on one side with a clearly designated paved walking strip. The pavment and the metal fencing are badly designed.	Fair			
5.3	Maintainence and Repairs	Assessment			
	Measures: The maintenance and repairs are carried out whenever there is requirement for repairs but does not have a fund allocated for maintenance and repairs. The existing retaining wall was built by the Municipal Council in 1998 and the paving and fencing around the Talav was done in 2002-2003. The Council has recently built an oatla for washing purposes in 2004-2005.	not have a fund allocated for g retaining wall was built by the ving and fencing around the Talav			
	Agency and Capacity: Virar Municipal Council. The urban local body has shown a good commitment towards maintaining the talav by tapping into external funds.	Good			
5.4	Overall Condition Assessment (based on 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3):	GOOD			
	The overall condition of the Talav is Fair. 0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1: POOR 2: FAIR 3: GOOD	Maintenance O 1 2 3 Structure Infrastructure			
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE				
6.1	DP Remarks: Reserved as a Water Body.				
	Perceived Threats: None identified				
6.2	Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspiration of starting boating activity which was opposed by the Church.	s: The Council had plans			
7	MISCELLANEOUS				
	Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Information gathered from the Navghar Manikpur Municipal Council. Area details verified from the Land Records and Revenue Department (Vasai Taluka).				
8	RECOMMENDATIONS & SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION				
	In this talav, the beautification work done has been insensitive with no ecological consideration. The edges of most of these talavs have been retained with concrete walls which might not be the best of responses. The landscape has also been done only to beautify and does not consider the natural hydrological systems. Addition of new programmes must integrate existing relationships of the users/ uses of the talav.				







Play area along one of the edges of the talav



Women washing clothes in the foreground; gaothan in the background



Steps leading to the water being used as washing ghats



New type of provisions made for washing clothes along the edge



Pavement and street furniture along the edge of the talav

SR. NO NAME		SURVEY NO.	Plot Area: 6730 sq. mts.		
19	C	ST PHILOMEN	A SCHOOL	44	Built-up Area: 575 sq. mts.
Reco	rded	By: Benita Menezes	Reviewed By: Rohi	t Mujumdar	Date: April 2008
4	IDE	NTIFICATION & LOCAT	TION		
		ninistrative Unit: : Navgha		Council	
	Acc	<u> </u>	ı Manıkpur Municipai	Couricii	
		n Access: St. Michael's Chu	ırch Road	Subsidiary Acces	s:
		nership Pattern		-	
	_	ent: Trust		Past: Trust	
	Use	/ Present: Institution (Educ	ational)	Usage: Daily	
		,	•	Osage. Daily	
		TORICAL BACKGROUI t-in / Date: 1949		Transformations	(if any). Not Available
		on: Not Available		Architect: Not Ava	(if any): Not Available
					ol was built through the initiatives of
		St. Micheal Church authorit			
3	ARC	CHITECTURAL CHARA	CTER		
					St Michael Church. The building is
		ted in the corner of the prop			
	class	rnal Planning: The long srooms, the toilet block and	rectangular bullding Loffices	nas a single	corridor behind which are strung
	Arch	nitectural Characteristics	: The long mangalore	tile pitched roof	which is supported on a king-post
		s becomes the main archite		•	
4	VAL	UE CLASSIFICATION			GRADE
	B	(his) B(cul) B(seh)	B(arch) B(tech	$\mathbf{B}_{\text{(lm)}}\mathbf{B}_{\text{(e)}}$	v) B(bio) B(reus) III
	1	IDITION ASSESMENT			
5.1		uctural System and Mate			Assessment
		undation: Stone Foundation			Cannot be assessed
		nth : The height of the plinth	n is 1.5 feet and made	of kotah stone.	Fair
	-	Ils: Stone masonry walls.			Fair
		ofing: King-post truss supp			Fair
		nestration / Openings: neled shutters.	vooden Fair		
		lishes: The walls are painted oil painted.	ed with distemper and	I the doors and w	indows Fair
	Со	mpound / Fence / Gate: T	he school has a high	compound wall.	Fair
	larç rec	rtilege / Unbuilt Space/ Oge open space in front of treation activities. In addherings.	he building which is ι	ised by the stude	ents for
5.2	Ph	ysical Infrastructure			Assessment
	Lig	hting (Natural / Artificial)	: Ample natural and a	rtifical lighting.	Fair
		ntilation (Natural / Artific			equate Fair
		ectricity: Adequate provision			Fair
		ter Supply: Inadequate su oring well.	ipply of water through	Municipal Counci	l and Poor

	Sanitation: Inadequate sanitation facilities.	Poor			
	Drainage: Adequate.	Fair			
	Fire Precaution: Not required.	Not Applicable			
	Other (HVAC / BMC / Security) Systems: Not required.	Not Applicable			
5.3	Maintenance and Repairs	Assessment			
	Measures: No monthly maintenance measures undertaken. An annual fund is allocated for for maintenance and repairs. However, this fund is inadequate vis-à-vis the growing necessities of the school.	Fair			
	Agency and Capacity: Trust The building has been maintained in a fair condition by the trust.	Fair			
5.4	Overall Condition Assessment (based on 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3): The building is in a structurally fair condition. The infrastructure necessary for the school is inadequate and in a poor condition. The trust has maintained the building in a fair consition. O: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1: POOR 2: FAIR 3: GOOD	Maintenance Maintenance Structure Infrastructure			
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE				
6.1	DP Remarks: Reserved as Public / Semi Public Usage (School).				
	Perceived Threats: Weathering and negligence of the structure would lead to its deterioration.				
6.2	Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspirations	s: None identified.			
7	MISCELLANEOUS				
	Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Records and the Council, School Authorities and local experts. The area details verified Department (Vasai).				
8	RECOMMENDATIONS & SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION				
	These institutions are active and used by the existing communities. They la and management of the structure especially during additions and alteration This expertise should be provided to them.				





The school building forms a backdrop to the large playground

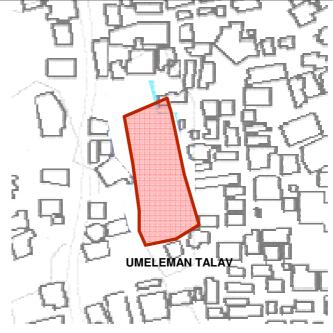


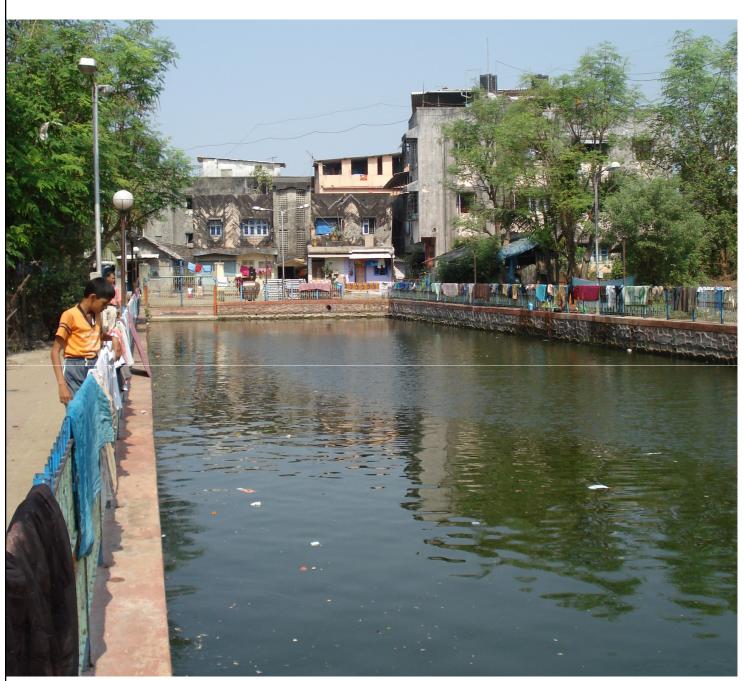
The pitched roof of the long barn like structure forms the most important architectural element in the landscape

SR. N	NAN NAN	ИΕ	SURVEY NO.	Plot Are	ea: 2315	sq. mts.	
20	O UMELEMA	N TALAV		Built-up	p Area:	00. sq. mts.	
Reco	rded By: Ninad Kudalkar	d By: Ninad Kudalkar Reviewed By: Benita Menezes Date		Date: J	uly 2007		
1	IDENTIFICATION & LOCATION						
1.1	Administrative Unit: : Navghar Manikpur Municipal Council						
1.2	Access	,					
	Main Access: Umeleman – I	Manikpur Road	Subsidiary Acce	:SS:			
1.3	Ownership Pattern		<u> </u>				
	Present: Government (Munic	cipal Council)	Present: Government (Municipal Council)			Council)	
1.4	Use						
	Past/Present: Domestic Wat Religious Gatherings	er Source and	Usage: Daily				
2	HISTORICAL BACKGROU	ND					
2.1	Built-in / Date: 17th Century		Transformations		Not Avai	lable	
	Patron: Not Available		Architect: Not A				
2.2	Social – Economic – Political Context and Significance: In the erstwhile grampanchayats, the natural / artificially engineered talavs have historically formed the chief source of water for domestic purposes - drinking, washing, cleaning etc. With the establishment of the Municipal Council this talav remains sparingly used for these activities.				er for domestic		
3	ARCHITECTURAL CHARA	CTER					
	Activity Patterns: The Talav is used by the surrounding settlement for cleaning and washing purposes. The talav is auctioned for a period of two years. In addition, it is used for religious, social and cultural activities like immersion of idols during the Ganesha festival and as a recreational area due to which it has value as a cultural asset. Architectural Characteristics: A small path around the talav planted with trees forms the chief architectural characteristic. Public Space & Environmental Influence: The talav functions as a public space with visitors and devotees who visit the temple not only during festivals but also by eldery people and children who use the play area regularly for active and passive recreation. Like other talavs, it has a value as an ecological resource as it helps in recharging the ground water table in the region.					eligious, social creational area orms the chief ith visitors and d children who	
4	VALUE CLASSIFICATION					GRADE	
	$E_{\text{(seh)}}$ $E_{\text{(lm)}}$ E	L(grp) E(cul)	E(ev) E(arc	ch) E	(eco)	III E	
5	CONDITION ASSESMENT						
5.1	Structural System & Mater					essment	
	Tiling/ Pavement/ Finishes: Concrete paver blocks used for tiling along the periphery and at the entrance.		along C	Good			
	Compound / Fence / Gat fencing on the periphery. Th				Good		
5.2	Physical Infrastructure			•	Assessm	nent	
	Lighting: Street lights have been provided around the talav.			C	Good		
	Sanitation: Garbage disposerved.	oosal or open defea	cation has not	been C	Good		
	Storm Water Drainage: The the talav.	e storm water from the	surroundings flow	s into C	Good		
	Public Facilities: None.	Public Facilities: None.		N	Non Existent		
5.3	Maintainence and Repairs			P	Assessm	nent	

	Measures: No monthly maintenance and repairs. The existing retaining wall and fencing was built by the Municipal Council in 1997-1998. The edge around the talav has been paved with concrete paver blocks.	Good		
	Agency and Capacity: Navghar Manikpur Municipal Council The Municipal Council has shown a good commitment towards the maintenance of the talav.	Good		
5.4	Overall Condition Assessment (based on 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3):	GOOD		
	The structure of the talav is in a good condition. The infrastructure around the talav is in a fair condition. The Municipal Council has shown a good commitment towards maintaining the talav.	Maintenance One of the state o		
	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1: POOR 2: FAIR 3: GOOD	Structure		
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE			
6.1	DP Remarks: Reserved as a Water Body.			
	Perceived Threats: Some of the new buildings have been built very close to	the edge of the talav.		
6.2	Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspirations: None identified.			
7	MISCELLANEOUS			
	Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Information gathered from the Navghal Manikpur Municipal Council. Area details verified from the Land Records and Revenue Departmen (Vasai Taluka).			
8	RECOMMENDATIONS & SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION			
	The edges of the talav have been designed insensitively. A carefully detail furniture plan needs to be formulated for the talav.	led landscape and street		



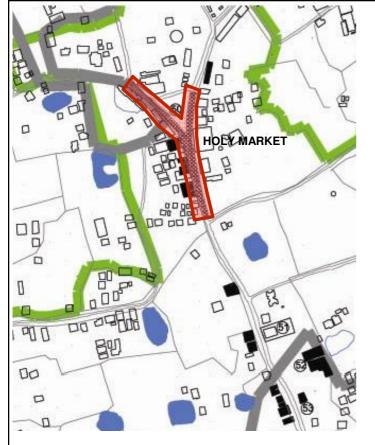




Residential fabric in the background of the talav

SR. N	NO NAME		SURVEY NO.	Plot A	Area: 2000 sq. mts.	
21	I HOLY MARKET		91 Buil		up Area: 00 sq. mts.	
Reco	rded By: Ninad Kudalkar Reviewed By: Benita Menezes Dat		Date:	March 2008		
1	IDENTIFICATION & LOCATION					
1.1	Administrative Unit: Vasai Municipal Council					
1.2	Access					
1.2	Main Access: Remedy – Par Naka Road		Subsidiary Access: Holy Naka			
1.3	Ownership Pattern				y rana	
	Present: Government (Vasai Municipal Co	uncil)	Past: Government (Vasai Municipal Council)			
1.4	Use		r dot: Government (vacar Manielpar Godnon)			
	Past/ Present: Commercial		Use: Daily			
•	LUCTORION DAOMOROUND		<u>•</u>			
2.1	HISTORICAL BACKGROUND Built-in / Date: 16 th Century		Transformations	(if any). Not Available	
	Architect: Not Available		Architect: Not A			
2.2	Social - Economic - Political Context					
	where agrarian commodities produced in sites have been important in the develop					
	economic resources. The vendors come					
	etc. to sell local produce. These vendors p					
3	ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER					
	Site Context / Planning: The market is lo	cated at the	ne junction of two	import	ant streets on the fringes	
	of the Municipal limits. Activity Patterns: Historically, the Holy	/ Market t	raded exetic co	mmodi	tios liko hotal nuts with	
				oduce has decreased and it has transformed		
into a vegetable and fish market where vendors squat on the streets or on makesh						
	Characteristic Elements: The informal bazaar takes place with vendors squatting on the street Markets in the agrarian areas of VVSR exhibit such distinctive physical form.					
_			alounouvo priyolo	<u> </u>		
4	VALUE CLASSIFICATION					
	$\mathbf{P}_{(\mathbf{seh})}$ $\mathbf{P}_{(\mathbf{cu})}$.1)		Po	roh)	
	P(seh) P(cul) P(arch)			· CII)		
5	CONDITION ASSESMENT					
5.1	Structural System & Materials				Assessment	
	Tiling/ Pavement/ Finishes: The informal market spreads across a street			Fair		
	with vendors squatting in temporary struction Compound / Fence / Gate: Not required.				Not applicable	
5.2	Physical Infrastructure				Not applicable Assessment	
J.2	Lighting (Natural / Artificial): Ample natu	ıral lighting	<u> </u>		Fair	
	Ventilation (Natural / Artificial): Ample n	`			Fair	
	Electricity: None.	aturar veri	manori.		Non Existent	
	Water Supply: No provision.				Non Existent	
	Sanitation: No provision of public toilets.	Garbage d	isposal also pres	sents	Poor	
	a problem.					
	Drainage: Adequate.				Fair	
	Fire Precaution: Not required.			Not applicable		
	Other (HVAC / BMC / Security) Systems: Not required. Not applicable					
5.3	Maintainence and Repairs				Assessment	

	Measures: The market is rented out to a contractor who takes care of the maintenance of the market. It is cleant on a daily basis. However, there exists no long term strategy for maintenance and repairs.	Poor			
	Agency and Capacity: Vasai Municipal Council The urban local body collects tax from vendors and shop keepers. It maintains the bazaar daily by collecting garbage and cleaning the precinct. However, these measures prove to be inadequate and strategy for providing infrastructure has been formulated.	Poor			
5.4	Overall Condition Assessment (based on 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3):	POOR			
	The structures in the market are in a fair condition. The market has a weak	Maintenance			
	infrastructure and has been maintained poorly.				
	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1: POOR 2: FAIR 3: GOOD	- Structure Infrastructure			
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE				
6.1	DP Remarks: No reservation.				
0.1	Perceived Threats: Road widening would lead to relocations which could have negative impacts.				
6.2	Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspiration	, i			
0.2	Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspiration	S. None identified.			
7	MISCELLANEOUS				
	Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Records and information has been gathered from the Municipal Council. Areas and details verified from the Land Records and Revenue Department (Vasai).				
8	RECOMMENDATIONS & SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION				
	The markets or bazaar precincts in the VVSR need an overall management	plan which would include			
	aspects like resolving movement systems, developing infrastructure, a landscape plan etc. The aspects to be included on the basis of a detailed study of the local conditions.				





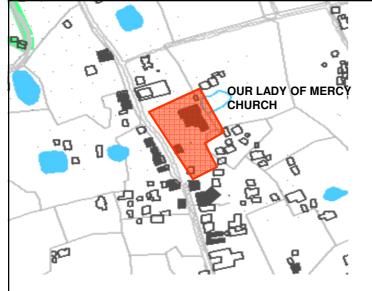


Vegetable and fruit vendors along the edge of the road in Holy bazaar



SR. N	IO NAME	SURVEY NO.	Plot Area:	10550 sq. mts.	
22	OUR LADY OF REMEDIES	121		rea: 700 sq. mts.	
	CHURCH		built-up Ai	ca. 700 sq. mis.	
Recor			Date: Marc	March 2008	
1	IDENTIFICATION & LOCATION				
	Administrative Unit: Vasai Municipal Council				
1.2	Access				
		Subsidiary Acce	ss:		
1 .	Ownership Pattern Present: Trust (Vasai Diocese)	Past: Trust (Arch	ndiocoso of G	202)	
	Use	i asi. Tiusi (Aici	idiocese of C	ioa)	
1 1		Use: Daily			
2	HISTORICAL BACKGROUND				
	Built-in / Date: 1577			1974-75 extension was	
				ew priest house and the	
	Architect: Not Available	new congregation Architect: Not Average 1			
2.2	Social – Economic – Political Context and Signifi	cance: The Dor	ninicans four		
	the Fort in 1577. The parish was the second to be Sandor.	e separated fror	n the mothe	r parish of St Thomas,	
3	ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER				
	Site Context / Planning: The church building is loca				
	space in the front and the side which has partly has during festivals and social gatherings like marriages.				
	of majority of churches in the Vasai – Virar Sub – Re				
	to the church property.				
	Internal Planning: The church building comprises a				
	located perpendicular to the old altar and the priest ro Architectural Characteristics: Segmental arched of				
	volume of the congregational hall is characterized by	a timber Queen-	post truss ro	of. The flooring is made	
	up of intricately designed mosaic tiles which are typing intrinctely conved papels. In 1947, a fire burnt down				
	of intricately carved panels. In 1947 a fire burnt dowr to this Church from the Bhuleshwar Cathedral when t		•		
	VALUE CLASSIFICATION			GRADE	
	B(his) B(cul) B(seh) B(arch) B(tech)	$\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{lm})$	ev) B (bio	B(reus) II B	
5	CONDITION ASSESMENT				
5.1	Structural System and Materials		Ass	sessment	
	Foundation: Stone Foundation.		Car	nnot be asseseed	
	Plinth: The height of the plinth is 0.5 ft and made of	stone.	God	od	
	Walls: Load bearing brick masonary walls.		God	od	
	Roofing: Queen-post truss supporting pitched Man		God	od	
	Fenestration / Openings: Segmental arched open shutters.	ings with wood-	caneled Goo	od	
	Finishes: The walls are painted with distemper and are oil painted.	the doors and w	vindows Goo	od	
	Compound / Fence / Gate: The church has a bric periphery of the church complex.	k compound wal	I on the Goo	od	
	Curtilege / Unbuilt Space/ Out buildings / Landso	cape: The Churc	h has a Goo	od	
	-				

	huge congregation space at the entrance. The entrance is skirted with a low compound wall and an entrance gate. The Priests residence, community centre and community hall are the out buildings defining the central open space.			
5.2	Physical Infrastructure	Assessment		
	Lighting (Natural / Artificial): Adequate natural and artificial lighting.	Good		
	Ventilation (Natural / Artificial): Adequate natural and artificial ventilation through celing fans that are hung at the balcony level on long brackets.	Good		
	Electricity: Adequate provision by MSEB. Weekly power cuts.	Fair		
	Water Supply: Vasai Municipal Council Supplies water. 1 well and 1 bore well exist in the compound	Good		
	Sanitation: The church has a provision of public toilets.	Good		
	Drainage: Adequate storm water drainage provision.	Good		
	Fire Precaution: Not required.	Not applicable		
	Other (HVAC / BMC / Security) Systems: Not required.	Not applicable		
5.3	Maintenance and Repairs	Assessment		
	Measures: The Church has annual fund allocated for the Church for its functioning, a part of the fund is kept for maintenance and repairs. The Church was last painted and the roof was also changed in 2002.	Good		
	Agency and Capacity: Vasai Diocese The Trust has the capacity to generate enough funds for regular maintenance and repairs.	Good		
5.4	Overall Condition Assessment (based on 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3):	GOOD		
	The building is in a good structural condition and has a good level of infrastructure for the public nature of its programme. It is maintained in a good condition by the trust.	Maintenance 0 1 2 3 Structure Infrastructure		
	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1: POOR 2: FAIR 3: GOOD	Structure		
	T	•		
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE			
6.1	DP Remarks: Reserved as Public/Semi Public Usage (Church). Perceived Threats: With an increase in parishioners extensions to the church are imminent. These extensions if carried out insensitively could destroy the important architectural characteristics present.			
6.2	Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspirations: Not identified.			
7	MISCELLANEOUS			
	Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Records and information gathered from the Parish Priest and Catholic Directory of Mumbai. The area details verified from the Land Records Department (Vasai)			
8	RECOMMENDATIONS & SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION			
	The extensions to the church should be undertaken in a manner such that they do not destroy distinctive architectural characteristics of the original building.			







False front façade of the church with extensions of the front portico and sides



Decorated interiors of the church



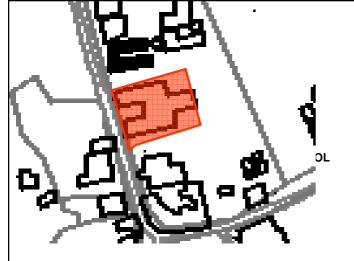
Low level compound wall along the edge



Seminary and library building within the church complex

	NO	NAME	SURVEY NO.	Plot Area: 2000 sq. mts.		
23	3 R P WAGH	HIGH SCHOOL	68	Built-up Area: 2000 sq. mts.		
Reco	orded By: Tapan Mittal	Reviewed By: Rohi	t Mujumdar	Date: March 2008		
4	IDENTIFICATION 9 1	CATION				
1	IDENTIFICATION & LO					
1.1	Administrative Unit: Vasai Municipal Council					
1.2	Access Main Access: Remedy Road Subsidiary Access:					
1.3	Ownership Pattern	Jau	Subsidially Acces	5		
	Present: Trust		Past: Trust			
1.4	Use					
	Past/ Present: Institution	(Educational)	Usage: Daily			
2 2.1	HISTORICAL BACKG	ROUND				
2.1	Built-in / Date: 1934		Transformations (
	Patron: British Governme		Architect: Not Ava			
2.2		Intical Context and Significations in the context and Signification in the context and significatio		gh High School established in 193 Vasai		
			idai y daddalloii III	vacai.		
3	ARCHITECTURAL CH		d amagazat as	al ald vacidantial and institution		
				al old residential and institution with a central courtyard that hold		
		ng. This space acts as the r				
	Internal Planning: The b	uilding is a two storied struc	ture with internal	corridors flanked by classrooms.		
	Architectural Characteristics: The pitched mangalore tile roof supported on wooden trusses forms the					
	chief architectural elemer	nt.				
4	VALUE CLASSIFICATIO	N		GRADE		
	$B_{\text{(his)}}B_{\text{(cul)}}B_{\text{(sul)}}$	$\mathbf{B}_{(arch)}$ $\mathbf{B}_{(tech)}$	$\mathbf{B}_{(lm)}\mathbf{B}_{(e}$	y) B(bio) B(reus) III		
5	CONDITION ASSESMEN					
5 5.1	Structural System and	Materials		Assessment		
	 	Materials		Cannot be assessed		
	Structural System and Foundation: Stone Foundation	Materials	f stone			
	Structural System and Foundation: Stone Foundation	Materials ndation. e plinth is 0.5 ft and made o	f stone	Cannot be assessed		
	Structural System and Foundation: Stone Foundation: The height of the Walls: Load bearing sto	Materials ndation. e plinth is 0.5 ft and made o		Cannot be assessed Fair		
	Structural System and Foundation: Stone Fou Plinth: The height of the Walls: Load bearing sto Roofing: King-post trus	Materials ndation. plinth is 0.5 ft and made one walls. s supporting pitched Manga ngs: Rectangular window	lore tiled roof	Cannot be assessed Fair Fair Fair		
	Structural System and Foundation: Stone Fou Plinth: The height of the Walls: Load bearing sto Roofing: King-post trus Fenestration / Opening paneled shutters and glasses.	Materials ndation. e plinth is 0.5 ft and made of the walls. s supporting pitched Mangaings: Rectangular window azed ventilators. e painted with neru/ distensi	lore tiled roof openings with	Cannot be assessed Fair Fair Fair wood- Fair		
	Structural System and Foundation: Stone Fou Plinth: The height of the Walls: Load bearing sto Roofing: King-post trust Fenestration / Openit paneled shutters and gla Finishes: The walls are windows are oil painted	Materials ndation. e plinth is 0.5 ft and made of the walls. s supporting pitched Manga angs: Rectangular window azed ventilators. e painted with neru/ distentions. Gate: The school presently	lore tiled roof openings with	Cannot be assessed Fair Fair Fair wood- Fair rs and Fair		
	Structural System and Foundation: Stone Fou Plinth: The height of the Walls: Load bearing sto Roofing: King-post trust Fenestration / Opening paneled shutters and glater of the windows are oil painted Compound / Fence / Compound / Fence / Compound / Fence / Compound / Tence / Co	Materials ndation. e plinth is 0.5 ft and made of the walls. s supporting pitched Manga angs: Rectangular window azed ventilators. e painted with neru/ distentions. Gate: The school presently	lore tiled roof openings with here and the doo has a brick com scape: The scho	Cannot be assessed Fair Fair Fair wood- Fair rs and Fair pound Fair ol has Fair		
	Structural System and Foundation: Stone Fou Plinth: The height of the Walls: Load bearing sto Roofing: King-post trust Fenestration / Openit paneled shutters and gla Finishes: The walls are windows are oil painted Compound / Fence / O wall with an entrance ga Curtilege / Unbuilt Spa an open space behind	materials ndation. e plinth is 0.5 ft and made of the walls. s supporting pitched Manga angs: Rectangular window azed ventilators. e painted with neru/ distense painted with neru/ distense ace/ Out buildings / Land the building which is used	lore tiled roof openings with here and the doo has a brick com scape: The scho	Cannot be assessed Fair Fair Fair wood- Fair rs and Fair pound Fair ol has Fair		
5.1	Structural System and Foundation: Stone Fou Plinth: The height of the Walls: Load bearing sto Roofing: King-post trust Fenestration / Openit paneled shutters and gla Finishes: The walls are windows are oil painted Compound / Fence / O wall with an entrance ga Curtilege / Unbuilt Spa an open space behind recreation activities. Physical Infrastructure	Materials ndation. e plinth is 0.5 ft and made of the walls. s supporting pitched Manga ngs: Rectangular window azed ventilators. e painted with neru/ distense painted wi	lore tiled roof openings with here and the doo has a brick com lscape: The school as the playgrou	Cannot be assessed Fair Fair Fair wood- Fair rs and Fair pound Fair ol has nd for Assessment		
5.1	Structural System and Foundation: Stone Fou Plinth: The height of the Walls: Load bearing sto Roofing: King-post trus: Fenestration / Opening paneled shutters and glater finishes: The walls are windows are oil painted Compound / Fence / Comp	Materials ndation. e plinth is 0.5 ft and made of the walls. s supporting pitched Manga ngs: Rectangular window azed ventilators. e painted with neru/ distense painted wi	lore tiled roof openings with nper and the doo has a brick com scape: The scho d as the playgrou sion of tubelight	Cannot be assessed Fair Fair Fair wood- Fair rs and Fair pound Fair ol has nd for Assessment s and Good		
5.1	Structural System and Foundation: Stone Four Plinth: The height of the Walls: Load bearing stomation of the Walls: Load bearing of the Walls are windows are oil painted Compound / Fence / C	Materials ndation. e plinth is 0.5 ft and made of the walls. s supporting pitched Manga angs: Rectangular window azed ventilators. e painted with neru/ distense painted w	lore tiled roof openings with here and the doo has a brick com lscape: The scho d as the playgrou sion of tubelight on of fans and wintral courtyard.	Cannot be assessed Fair Fair Fair wood- Fair rs and Fair pound Fair ol has nd for Assessment s and Good		

	Sanitation: Adequate provision of toilets and drinking water facilities.					
	Drainage: Adequate.				Fair	
	Fire Precaution: Not red	quired			Not Applicab	le
	Other (HVAC / BMC / Security) Systems: Not required					le
5.3	Maintenance and Repa	irs			Assessment	t
	Measures: Maintenance	and repair work	s carried out a	nnually.	Fair	
	Agency and Capacity: I The trust has a fair comm			e building.	Fair	
5.4	Overall Condition Asse The building is in a struc					FAIR
	for the school is in a good condition. The trust has shown a fair capacity for maintenance and repairs. Maintenance O: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1: POOR 2: FAIR 3: GOOD Maintenance Structure Infrastruct Infrastruct Infrastruct Structure Infrastruct Maintenance					ntenance 0 1 2 3 Infrastructure
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE		1			
6.1	DP Remarks: Public / Se	omi public utility	Posonyod as	n cohool		
0.1	Perceived Threats: Wea	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			to its dotoriors	ntion
6.2	Owners / Tenants / Occ					
0.2	Owners / Tenants / Occ	apants / Comm	idility / Organi	izational Aspiration	3. None lacini	ilica.
7	MISCELLANEOUS					
	Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Records and information gathered from the school authorities and Vasai Municipal Council. The area details verified from the Land Records and Revenue departments (Vasai).					
8	RECOMMENDATIONS	& SUGGESTION	S FOR IMPLI	EMENTATION		
	An extension plan needs new design.	s to be made tha	at could integr	ate the heritage aspe	ects of the bui	ilding into the







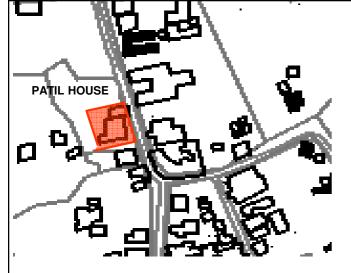
Pitched Mangalore tile roof forms a distinctive architectural element



Courtyard between the two wings of the school

SR. N	O NAME		SURVEY NO. P	lot Area: 200 sq. mts.
24	PATIL W	/ADA	66 B	uilt-up Area: 500 sq. mts.
Recor	ded By: Anirudh Paul	Reviewed By: Rohi	t Mujumdar D	ate: March 2008
1	IDENTIFICATION & LOCAT	ION		
	Administrative Unit: Vasai Mu			
	Access			
	Main Access: Remedy Road		Subsidiary Access:	I
_	Ownership Pattern		<u> </u>	
	Present: Private Use		Present: Private	
l	Past/ Present: Residential		Usage: Daily	
<u>'</u>			Jougo: Dany	
	HISTORICAL BACKGROUN Built-in / Date: 1850's		Transformations (if	any): Not Available
	Patron: Not Available		Architect: Not Avail	
2.2	Social – Economic – Political	Context and Signifi	cance: The wada i	is a typical house type of the land
	owning agricultural community i	in this region during th	ie 18 th and 19 th cent	tury.
3	ARCHITECTURAL CHARAC	CTER		
l L	Site Context / Planning: The v		leaving a minimum	n set back on each side.
Ī	Internal Planning: Not availabl	survey.		
				ure consists of timber posts which
				ill walls at the first level have ful
	ength windows which is a chara	acteristic of the wada	typology in this regi	IOII.
4	VALUE CLASSIFICATION			GRADE
	B(his) $B(cul)$ $B(seh)$	B(arch) B(tech	$\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{lm})$ $\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{ev})$	B(bio) B(reus) III
5 (CONDITION ASSESMENT			
5.1	Structural System and Mater	rials		Assessment
	Foundation: Stone Foundatio	n.		Cannot be assessed
	Plinth: Stone plinth.			Good
	Walls: Load bearing stone ma	sonary walls with timb	per posts	Good
	Roofing: Pitched mangalore t	iled roof supported on	wooden trusses.	Good
-	Fenestration / Openings: paneled shutters.	Rectangular window	openings with w	vood- Good
-	Finishes: The walls are painted with neru/ distemper and the doors and windows are oil painted		and Good	
	Compound / Fence / Gate: B	rick compound wall wi	ith piers.	Good
	Curtilege / Unbuilt Space/ Or		•	Not Applicable
5.2	Physical Infrastructure	J		Assessment
	Lighting (Natural / Artificial):	: Adequate natural and	d artifical lighting.	Good
	Ventilation (Natural / Artificia	•		
	Electricity: Adequate provisio			Fair
	Water Supply: Municipal Cou			Good
	Sanitation: Adequate provision		tic tank	Good
	Drainage: Adequate.	31 1011010 111111 14 0001		Good
	Fire Precaution: Not required	<u> </u>		Not Applicable
	Other (HVAC / BMC / Securit		uired	Not Applicable
	Other (HVAC / DIVIC / Securit	iy) Systems: Not requ	JII C U	inot Applicable

5.3	Maintenance and Repairs	Assessment		
	Measures: Maintenance and repair measures – like replacing mangalore tiles, checking for leakages etc are undertaken annually.	Good		
	Agency and Capacity: Private The owners have a good financial capacity for maintenance and repairs.	Good		
5.4	Overall Condition Assessment (based on 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3): The building is in a structurally good condition. The infrastructure necessary for the building is in a good condition. The owners have shown a good commitment towards maintenance and repairs.	Maintenance		
	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1: POOR 2: FAIR 3: GOOD	Structure Infrastructure		
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE			
6.1	DP Remarks: Residential Zone.			
	Perceived Threats: Due to the high land prices in Municipal Councils and high costs of maint wadas there are several cases that can identified in which wadas have been demolished to for newer apartment buildings.			
6.2	Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspirations	: None identified.		
7	MISCELLANEOUS			
	Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Records and information g the owners. The area details verified from the Land Records and Revenue departments (Value)			
8	RECOMMENDATIONS & SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION			
	Incentives need to be provided to the owners for preservation of the build should also be provided so that any extensions made to the house do architectural characteristics of the original building.			



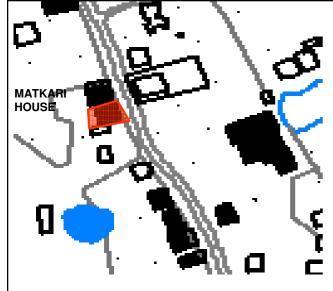




Decorative pilasters and full length windows – a typical feature of the wada type

Patron: Not Available Social – Economic – Political Context and Significance: This Wanineteenth century was inhabited by a reputed advocate Raja Ram Ke ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER Site Context / Planning: The wada has been built leaving a front ope Internal Planning: Not available as access was not allowed during the Architectural Characteristics: This load bearing, double storey structure a frame structure at the first level. The stone infill walls at the which is a characteristic of the wada typology in this region. VALUE CLASSIFICATION B(his) B(cul) B(seh) B(arch) B(tech) B(m) B(expression of the structural System and Materials Foundation: Stone Foundation. Plinth: Stone plinth. Walls: Load bearing stone masonary walls on the ground level. posts with stone infill walls at the first level. Roofing: Pitched mangalore tiled roof supported on wooden trusse roof has a long overhang.	(if any): Not Available ailable da built during the latter part of the shab Matkari from 1920 – 63. In space which is used as a garden. e survey. Eture consists of timber posts which first level have full length windows
1 IDENTIFICATION & LOCATION 1.1 Administrative Unit: Vasai Municipal Council 1.2 Access Main Access: Remedy Road Ownership Pattern Present: Private Present: Private Present: Private Description: Pattern Present: Private Present: Private Present: Private Description: Political Context and Significance: This Wanineteenth century was inhabited by a reputed advocate Raja Ram Ketter Site Context / Planning: The wada has been built leaving a front ope Internal Planning: Not available as access was not allowed during the Architectural Characteristics: This load bearing, double storey struform a frame structure at the first level. The stone infill walls at the which is a characteristic of the wada typology in this region. 4 VALUE CLASSIFICATION B(his) B(cul) B(seh) B(arch) B(tech) B(Im) B(etch) CONDITION ASSESMENT 5.1 Structural System and Materials Foundation: Stone Foundation. Plinth: Stone plinth. Walls: Load bearing stone masonary walls on the ground level. posts with stone infill walls at the first level. Roofing: Pitched mangalore tiled roof supported on wooden trusser roof has a long overhang.	(if any): Not Available ailable da built during the latter part of the shab Matkari from 1920 – 63. In space which is used as a garden. e survey. Eture consists of timber posts which first level have full length windows
1.1 Administrative Unit: Vasai Municipal Council 1.2 Access Main Access: Remedy Road 1.3 Ownership Pattern Present: Private 1.4 Use Past/ Present: Residential 2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND 2.1 Built-in / Date: 1868 Patron: Not Available 2.2 Social – Economic – Political Context and Significance: This Wanineteenth century was inhabited by a reputed advocate Raja Ram Ke 3 ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER Site Context / Planning: The wada has been built leaving a front ope Internal Planning: Not available as access was not allowed during the Architectural Characteristics: This load bearing, double storey structorm a frame structure at the first level. The stone infill walls at the which is a characteristic of the wada typology in this region. 4 VALUE CLASSIFICATION B(his) B(cul) B(seh) B(arch) B(tech) B(lm) B(ed) 5 CONDITION ASSESMENT 5.1 Structural System and Materials Foundation: Stone Foundation. Plinth: Stone plinth. Walls: Load bearing stone masonary walls on the ground level. posts with stone infill walls at the first level. Roofing: Pitched mangalore tiled roof supported on wooden trusser roof has a long overhang.	(if any): Not Available ailable da built during the latter part of the shab Matkari from 1920 – 63. In space which is used as a garden. e survey. Eture consists of timber posts which first level have full length windows
1.1 Administrative Unit: Vasai Municipal Council 1.2 Access Main Access: Remedy Road 1.3 Ownership Pattern Present: Private 1.4 Use Past/ Present: Residential 2.1 Built-in / Date: 1868 Patron: Not Available 2.2 Social – Economic – Political Context and Significance: This Wanineteenth century was inhabited by a reputed advocate Raja Ram Ke 3 ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER Site Context / Planning: The wada has been built leaving a front ope Internal Planning: Not available as access was not allowed during the Architectural Characteristics: This load bearing, double storey structure at the first level. The stone infill walls at the which is a characteristic of the wada typology in this region. 4 VALUE CLASSIFICATION B(his) B(cul) B(seh) B(arch) B(tech) B(lm) B(ed) 5 CONDITION ASSESMENT 5.1 Structural System and Materials Foundation: Stone Foundation. Plinth: Stone plinth. Walls: Load bearing stone masonary walls on the ground level. posts with stone infill walls at the first level. Roofing: Pitched mangalore tiled roof supported on wooden trusser roof has a long overhang.	(if any): Not Available ailable da built during the latter part of the shab Matkari from 1920 – 63. In space which is used as a garden. e survey. Eture consists of timber posts which first level have full length windows
Access Main Access: Remedy Road Subsidiary Access 1.3 Ownership Pattern Present: Private Present: Private 1.4 Use Past/ Present: Residential Usage: Daily Usage	(if any): Not Available ailable da built during the latter part of the shab Matkari from 1920 – 63. In space which is used as a garden. e survey. Eture consists of timber posts which first level have full length windows
Main Access: Remedy Road 1.3 Ownership Pattern Present: Private 1.4 Use Past/ Present: Residential 2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND 2.1 Built-in / Date: 1868 Patron: Not Available 2.2 Social – Economic – Political Context and Significance: This Wanineteenth century was inhabited by a reputed advocate Raja Ram Ke 3 ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER Site Context / Planning: The wada has been built leaving a front ope Internal Planning: Not available as access was not allowed during the Architectural Characteristics: This load bearing, double storey structure at the first level. The stone infill walls at the which is a characteristic of the wada typology in this region. 4 VALUE CLASSIFICATION B (his) B (cul) B (seh) B (arch) B (tech) B (m) B (expected by the stone plinth. Walls: Load bearing stone masonary walls on the ground level. posts with stone infill walls at the first level. Roofing: Pitched mangalore tiled roof supported on wooden trusser roof has a long overhang.	(if any): Not Available ailable da built during the latter part of the shab Matkari from 1920 – 63. In space which is used as a garden. e survey. Eture consists of timber posts which first level have full length windows
Ownership Pattern	(if any): Not Available ailable da built during the latter part of the shab Matkari from 1920 – 63. In space which is used as a garden. e survey. Eture consists of timber posts which first level have full length windows
Present: Private 1.4 Use Past/ Present: Residential 2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND 2.1 Built-in / Date: 1868 Patron: Not Available 2.2 Social – Economic – Political Context and Significance: This Wanineteenth century was inhabited by a reputed advocate Raja Ram Ke 3 ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER Site Context / Planning: The wada has been built leaving a front ope Internal Planning: Not available as access was not allowed during the Architectural Characteristics: This load bearing, double storey structure form a frame structure at the first level. The stone infill walls at the which is a characteristic of the wada typology in this region. 4 VALUE CLASSIFICATION B (his) B (cul) B (seh) B (arch) B (tech) B (end) B (end) 5 CONDITION ASSESMENT 5.1 Structural System and Materials Foundation: Stone Foundation. Plinth: Stone plinth. Walls: Load bearing stone masonary walls on the ground level. posts with stone infill walls at the first level. Roofing: Pitched mangalore tiled roof supported on wooden trusser roof has a long overhang.	ailable da built during the latter part of the shab Matkari from 1920 – 63. In space which is used as a garden. e survey. Sture consists of timber posts which first level have full length windows
Past/ Present: Residential Date: Daily	ailable da built during the latter part of the shab Matkari from 1920 – 63. In space which is used as a garden. e survey. Sture consists of timber posts which first level have full length windows
2.1 Built-in / Date: 1868 Transformations Patron: Not Available Architect: Not Av 2.2 Social – Economic – Political Context and Significance: This Wanineteenth century was inhabited by a reputed advocate Raja Ram Ke 3 ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER Site Context / Planning: The wada has been built leaving a front ope Internal Planning: Not available as access was not allowed during the Architectural Characteristics: This load bearing, double storey structorm a frame structure at the first level. The stone infill walls at the which is a characteristic of the wada typology in this region. 4 VALUE CLASSIFICATION B (his) B (cul) B (seh) B (arch) B (lm) B (expected by the stone planth. 5 CONDITION ASSESMENT 5 Structural System and Materials Foundation: Stone Foundation. Plinth: Stone plinth. Walls: Load bearing stone masonary walls on the ground level. posts with stone infill walls at the first level. Roofing: Pitched mangalore tiled roof supported on wooden trusser roof has a long overhang.	ailable da built during the latter part of the shab Matkari from 1920 – 63. In space which is used as a garden. e survey. Sture consists of timber posts which first level have full length windows
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2.2 Social – Economic – Political Context and Significance: This Wanineteenth century was inhabited by a reputed advocate Raja Ram Kersineteenth century was inhabited by a reputed advocate Raja Ram Kersineteenth century was inhabited by a reputed advocate Raja Ram Kersineteenth century was inhabited by a reputed advocate Raja Ram Kersineteenth Character Raja Ram Kersineteenth Ram Kersine	da built during the latter part of the shab Matkari from 1920 – 63. n space which is used as a garden. e survey. eture consists of timber posts which first level have full length windows GRADE
ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER Site Context / Planning: The wada has been built leaving a front ope Internal Planning: Not available as access was not allowed during the Architectural Characteristics: This load bearing, double storey struction a frame structure at the first level. The stone infill walls at the which is a characteristic of the wada typology in this region. 4 VALUE CLASSIFICATION B(his) B(cul) B(seh) B(arch) B(tech) B(lm) B(expected by the structural System and Materials Foundation: Stone Foundation. Plinth: Stone plinth. Walls: Load bearing stone masonary walls on the ground level. posts with stone infill walls at the first level. Roofing: Pitched mangalore tiled roof supported on wooden trussed roof has a long overhang.	n space which is used as a garden. e survey. Sture consists of timber posts which first level have full length windows GRADE
Site Context / Planning: The wada has been built leaving a front ope Internal Planning: Not available as access was not allowed during the Architectural Characteristics: This load bearing, double storey structure at the first level. The stone infill walls at the which is a characteristic of the wada typology in this region. 4 VALUE CLASSIFICATION B(his) B(cul) B(seh) B(arch) B(tech) B(lm) B(expression) 5 CONDITION ASSESMENT 5.1 Structural System and Materials Foundation: Stone Foundation. Plinth: Stone plinth. Walls: Load bearing stone masonary walls on the ground level. posts with stone infill walls at the first level. Roofing: Pitched mangalore tiled roof supported on wooden trusser roof has a long overhang.	e survey. cture consists of timber posts which first level have full length windows
Site Context / Planning: The wada has been built leaving a front ope Internal Planning: Not available as access was not allowed during the Architectural Characteristics: This load bearing, double storey structure at the first level. The stone infill walls at the which is a characteristic of the wada typology in this region. 4 VALUE CLASSIFICATION B(his) B(cul) B(seh) B(arch) B(tech) B(lm) B(expression) 5 CONDITION ASSESMENT 5.1 Structural System and Materials Foundation: Stone Foundation. Plinth: Stone plinth. Walls: Load bearing stone masonary walls on the ground level. posts with stone infill walls at the first level. Roofing: Pitched mangalore tiled roof supported on wooden trusser roof has a long overhang.	e survey. cture consists of timber posts which first level have full length windows
Internal Planning: Not available as access was not allowed during the Architectural Characteristics: This load bearing, double storey structure at the first level. The stone infill walls at the which is a characteristic of the wada typology in this region. VALUE CLASSIFICATION B(his) B(cul) B(seh) B(arch) B(tech) B(lm) B(expression) CONDITION ASSESMENT 5.1 Structural System and Materials Foundation: Stone Foundation. Plinth: Stone plinth. Walls: Load bearing stone masonary walls on the ground level. posts with stone infill walls at the first level. Roofing: Pitched mangalore tiled roof supported on wooden trusse roof has a long overhang.	e survey. cture consists of timber posts which first level have full length windows
Architectural Characteristics: This load bearing, double storey structorm a frame structure at the first level. The stone infill walls at the which is a characteristic of the wada typology in this region. 4 VALUE CLASSIFICATION B(his) B(cul) B(seh) B(arch) B(tech) B(lm) B(expression) 5 CONDITION ASSESMENT 5.1 Structural System and Materials Foundation: Stone Foundation. Plinth: Stone plinth. Walls: Load bearing stone masonary walls on the ground level. posts with stone infill walls at the first level. Roofing: Pitched mangalore tiled roof supported on wooden trusse roof has a long overhang.	cture consists of timber posts which first level have full length windows GRADE
which is a characteristic of the wada typology in this region. 4 VALUE CLASSIFICATION $B(his) B(cul) B(seh) B(arch) B(tech) B(lm) B(ellow) B(seh) $	GRADE
B(his) B(cul) B(seh) B(arch) B(tech) B(lm) B(expression) CONDITION ASSESMENT Structural System and Materials Foundation: Stone Foundation. Plinth: Stone plinth. Walls: Load bearing stone masonary walls on the ground level. posts with stone infill walls at the first level. Roofing: Pitched mangalore tiled roof supported on wooden trusse roof has a long overhang.	
B(his) B(cul) B(seh) B(arch) B(tech) B(lm) B(extended by the second by t	
5 CONDITION ASSESMENT 5.1 Structural System and Materials Foundation: Stone Foundation. Plinth: Stone plinth. Walls: Load bearing stone masonary walls on the ground level. posts with stone infill walls at the first level. Roofing: Pitched mangalore tiled roof supported on wooden trusse roof has a long overhang.	Rain Rain Rain
5.1 Structural System and Materials Foundation: Stone Foundation. Plinth: Stone plinth. Walls: Load bearing stone masonary walls on the ground level. posts with stone infill walls at the first level. Roofing: Pitched mangalore tiled roof supported on wooden trusse roof has a long overhang.	v) D(blo) D(reus) 111
Foundation: Stone Foundation. Plinth: Stone plinth. Walls: Load bearing stone masonary walls on the ground level. posts with stone infill walls at the first level. Roofing: Pitched mangalore tiled roof supported on wooden trusse roof has a long overhang.	
Plinth: Stone plinth. Walls: Load bearing stone masonary walls on the ground level. posts with stone infill walls at the first level. Roofing: Pitched mangalore tiled roof supported on wooden trusse roof has a long overhang.	Assessment
Walls: Load bearing stone masonary walls on the ground level. posts with stone infill walls at the first level. Roofing: Pitched mangalore tiled roof supported on wooden trusse roof has a long overhang.	Cannot be assessed
posts with stone infill walls at the first level. Roofing: Pitched mangalore tiled roof supported on wooden trusse roof has a long overhang.	Good
roof has a long overhang.	Timber Good
	es. The Good
Fenestration / Openings: Rectangular window openings with paneled shutters.	wood- Good
Finishes: The walls are painted with neru/ distemper and the doc windows are oil painted	rs and Good
Compound / Fence / Gate: Stone compound wall.	Good
Curtilege / Unbuilt Space/ Out buildings / Landscape: The from space forms a garden.	t open Good
5.2 Physical Infrastructure	Assessment
Lighting (Natural / Artificial): Adequate natural and artifical lighting.	Good
Ventilation (Natural / Artificial): Adequate natural and artifical venti	
Electricity: Adequate provision by MSEB. Weekly power cuts.	
Water Supply: Municipal Council.	
Sanitation: Adequate provision of toilets with a septic tank.	ation. Good
Drainage: Adequate.	ation. Good Fair

	Fire Precaution: Not required	Not Applicable			
	Other (HVAC / BMC / Security) Systems: Not required	Not Applicable			
5.3	Maintenance and Repairs	Assessment			
	Measures: Maintenance and repair measures – like replacing mangalore tiles, checking for leakages etc are undertaken annually.	Good			
	Agency and Capacity: Private The owners have a good financial capacity for maintenance and repairs.	Good			
5.4	Overall Condition Assessment (based on 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3):	GOOD			
	The building is in a structurally good condition. The infrastructure necessary for the building is in a good condition. The owners have shown a good commitment towards maintenance and repairs.	Maintenance			
	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1: POOR 2: FAIR 3: GOOD				
	U. HOIN PAINTENT I. FOOT E. FAIR 9. GOOD				
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE				
6.1	DP Remarks: Residential Zone.				
	Perceived Threats: Due to the high land prices in Municipal Councils and high costs of maintaining the wadas there are several cases that can identified in which wadas have been demolished to make way for newer apartment buildings.				
6.2	Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspirations	s: None identified.			
7	MISCELLANEOUS				
	Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Records and information gathered from the owners. The area details verified from the Land Records and Revenue departments (Vasai).				
8	RECOMMENDATIONS & SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION				
	Incentives need to be provided to the owners for preservation of the build should also be provided so that any extensions made to the house do architectural characteristics of the original building.				







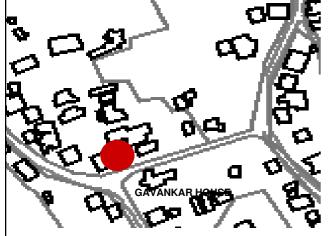
Wooden posts with infill walls forming the structure to support the Mangalore tile roof



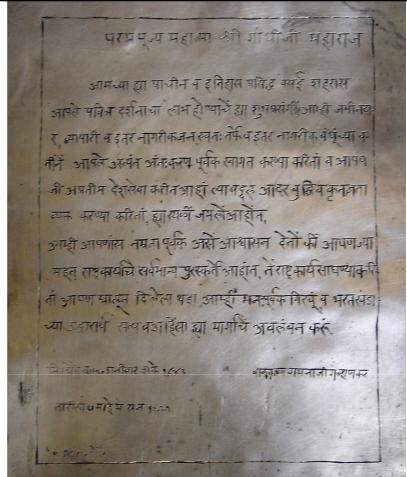
Details of wooden load bearing construction

SR.	NO NAME	SURVEY NO.	Plot Area: 400 sq. mts.			
2	6 GAVANKAR WADA	NA	Built-up Area: 500 sq. mts.			
Reco	orded By: Benita Menezes Reviewed By: Ro	hit Mujumdar	Date: March 2008			
)				
1	IDENTIFICATION & LOCATION					
1.1	Administrative Unit: Vasai Muncipal Council	ministrative Unit: Vasai Muncipal Council				
1.2	Access	O. da sialia w. A a a a				
1.3	Ownership Pattern	n Access: Par Naka – Dhuoli Road Subsidiary Access:				
1.5	Present: Private	Present: Private				
1.4	Use					
	Past/ Present: Residential	Usage: Daily				
2	HISTORICAL BACKGROUND					
2.1	Built-in / Date: 18 th Century		(if any): Not Available			
2.2	Patron: Not Available Social – Economic – Political Context and Sign	Architect: Not Av				
	owning agricultural community in this region durstayed in this house during the national Salt Satyaln commemoration of this a plaque which had been with the owners.	graha Movement w	vhich was observed in Vasai taluka.			
3	ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER					
4	Site Context / Planning: The L-shaped wada is si in the front. This court is raised approximately by or Internal Planning: The staircase is located at the gathering hall which was used for political meeting this wing, which is presently unaccesible, was used rooms. Architectural Characteristics: Segmental archeological meeting the staircast of the staircast of the expressed as decorative pilasters on the external having wooden treads, risers and railings as well features.	ne meter above the unction of the two gs and during the das an undergroun fenestrations at lowooden shutters. The façade with a base traction of the two density of two density of the two density of two density of the two density of the two density of the two density of two density of the two density of	eroad level. wings. One of the wings has a large freedom struggle. The basement in ad bunker. The other wing has living over level and full length flat arched the columns at the upper level are se ad capital. The corner staircase t form other important architectural			
4	VALUE CLASSIFICATION		GRADE			
	B(his) B(cul) B(seh) B(arch) B(ted	$\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{lm})$ $\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{e}$	ev) B(bio) B(reus) II A			
5	CONDITION ASSESMENT					
5.1	Structural System and Materials		Assessment			
	Foundation: Stone Foundation.		Cannot be assessed			
	Plinth: Stone plinth.		Good			
	Walls: Load bearing stone masonary walls which	wear and tear.	Fair			
	Roofing: Pitched mangalore tiled roof supported wooden trusses show craks and the mangalore t places.					
	Fenestration / Openings: Segmental and flat are paneled shutters for doors and windows.					
	Finishes: The walls are painted with neru/ distantial windows are oil painted. The external facades should be a supplied to the control of					
	Compound / Fence / Gate: Stone compound wal	l	Fair			
	Curtilege / Unbuilt Space/ Out buildings / Lar court is raised approximately by one meter above		paved Fair			

5.2	Physical Infrastructure	Assessment			
	Lighting (Natural / Artificial): Adequate natural and artifical lighting.	Good			
	Ventilation (Natural / Artificial): Adequate natural and artifical ventilation.	Good			
	Electricity: Adequate provision by MSEB. Weekly power cuts.	Fair			
	Water Supply: Municipal Council.	Good			
	Sanitation: Adequate provision of toilets with a septic tank.	Good			
	Drainage: Adequate.	Good			
	Fire Precaution: Not required	Not Applicable			
	Other (HVAC / BMC / Security) Systems: Not required	Not Applicable			
5.3	Maintenance and Repairs	Assessment			
	Measures: Adequate measures have not been taken for maintenance of the house. While a part of the house which is used for living has been maintained properly, the unused parts show weathering and decay.				
	Agency and Capacity: Private The owners have shpwn a fair commitment for maintenance and repairs.	Fair			
5.4	Overall Condition Assessment (based on 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3): The building is in a structurally fair condition. The infrastructure necessary for the building is in a good condition. The owners have shown a fair commitment towards maintenance and repairs. 0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1: POOR 2: FAIR 3: GOOD	Maintenance Maintenance Structure Infrastructure			
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE				
6 6.1					
0.1	DP Remarks: Residential Zone. Perceived Threats: Due to the high land prices in Municipal Councils and high costs of maintaining the wadas there are several cases that can identified in which wadas have been demolished to make way for newer apartment buildings.				
6.2	Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspirations	s: None identified.			
7	MISCELLANEOUS				
	Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Records and the owners. The area details verified from the Land Records and Revenue details and Revenue details and Records and Revenue details and Revenue details and Records and Revenue details and Records and Rec				
8	RECOMMENDATIONS & SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION				
	This important heritage asset connected to the freedom struggle could be a and reused towards building a museum. If this is not possible, incentives a owners for preservation of the building. Repairs to the roof have to be undertowards.	need to be provided to the			







Plaque presented to Mahatma Gandhi by the villagers when he resided in this wada during the freedom struggle



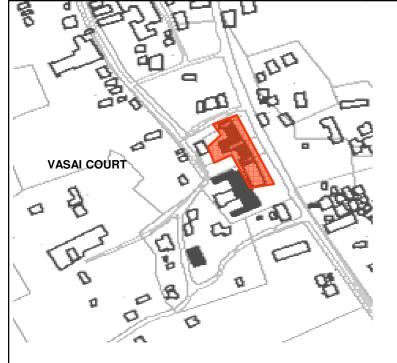
L-shaped building forming a courtyard with all the fenestrations opening into it



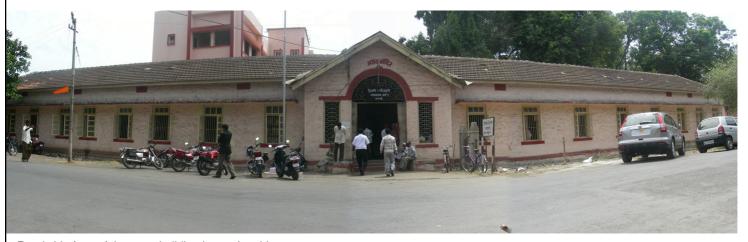
Full length wooden openings with decorative pilasters

SR. N	NO NAME	SURVEY NO.	Plot Area	a: 12430 sq. mts	5.		
27	7 VASAI COURT	VASAI COURT 72, 33 Built-up		p Area: 1700 sq. mts.			
Reco	orded By: Benita Menezes Reviewed By: Rohit	Mujumdar	Date: Ma	rch 2008			
1	IDENTIFICATION & LOCATION						
1.1	Administrative Unit: Vasai Municipal Council						
1.2	Access						
		ubsidiary Acce	ss:				
1.3	Ownership Pattern	_					
Present: Government Past: Government							
1.4	Use Past/ Present: Institutional	sage: Daily					
		sage. Dally					
2 2.1	HISTORICAL BACKGROUND		/'C \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \				
2.1		ransformations rchitect: Not A		lot Available			
2.2	Social – Economic – Political Context and Signi			on the British h	uilt ma		
	institutional buildings were setup as part of the admin						
	was the Sub-Judges Court under the British rule, is a						
	the British in the Vasai – Virar Sub - Region.	-					
3	ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER						
	Site Context / Planning: The Court was built amon	gst several otl	ner institut	ional buildngs o	utside t		
	Vasai Fort along the main spine of the mercantile town						
	Internal Planning: The 'E' - shaped building consists						
	offices as well as court rooms on both sides. These rourts.	rooms can be	accessed	through a which	taces t		
		of rough stor	ne ashlar n	nasonary with re	ectangu		
	Architectural Characteristics: The building is made of rough stone ashlar masonary with rectangular openings. The street face of the building consists of a small projection outside the façade which acts asa						
	entrance porch. This projection has a large semi-cir	entrance porch. This projection has a large semi-cirular arched opening with rectangular windows on					
	either side. Internally, the King-Post wooden truss wi	th intricate join	ery forms	an important are	chitectu		
	characteristic.						
4	VALUE CLASSIFICATION				GRADE		
	D D D D	D D	D	D	TT 1		
	$B_{\text{(his)}}B_{\text{(cul)}}B_{\text{(seh)}}B_{\text{(arch)}}B_{\text{(tech)}}$	$\mathbf{D}(\mathbf{lm})\mathbf{D}(\mathbf{lm})$	ev) D (b	D (reus)	11 1		
5	CONDITION ASSESMENT						
5.1	Structural System and Materials		Δ	Assessment			
	Foundation: Stone Foundation.		C	Cannot be assess	sed		
	Plinth: The height of the plinth is one foot and made	of kotah stone.	F	air			
	Walls: Stone masonry walls.		F	air			
	Roofing: King-post truss supporting pitched Mangalo	re tiled roof		air			
	Fenestration / Openings: Rectangular fenestration			air			
	shutters and doors.	iis with wood-	parieled	all			
	Finishes: The walls are painted with distemper and t	he doors and v	windows F	air			
	are oil painted.						
	Compound / Fence / Gate: The building is located a						
1				air			
	any conpund wall or gate on the street edge. The			air			
	compound wall.	internal edges	have a				
	compound wall. Curtilege / Unbuilt Space/ Out buildings / Landsc	internal edges	have a				
5.2	compound wall. Curtilege / Unbuilt Space/ Out buildings / Landson has been made to the court, which is badly designed.	internal edges	have a	-air			
5.2	compound wall. Curtilege / Unbuilt Space/ Out buildings / Landsc	internal edges	have a xtension F				

	windows provide good natural light.	
	Ventilation (Natural / Artificial): Adequate Provision of fans and windows provide good natural cross ventilation due to the central courtyard.	Good
	Electricity: Adequate provision by MSEB. Weekly power cuts.	Fair
	Water Supply: Municipal Council provides adequate water supply.	Good
	Sanitation: Adequate provision of public toilets.	Good
	Drainage: Adequate.	Good
	Fire Precaution: Not required	Not Applicable
	Other (HVAC / BMC / Security) Systems: Not required	Not Applicable
5.3	Maintenance and Repairs	Assessment
	Measures: Maintenance and repair works carried out annually.	Fair
	Agency and Capacity: State Government A fair commitment towards maintaining the building can be identified.	Fair
5.4	Overall Condition Assessment (based on 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3): The building is in a structurally fair condition. The infrastructure necessary for the school is in a good condition. The government has shown a fair capacity for maintenance and repairs. 0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1: POOR 2: FAIR 3: GOOD	Maintenance Maintenance Infrastructure
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE	
6.1	DP Remarks: Public/ Semi Public Utility; Reserved as a Court.	
0.1	Perceived Threats: Weathering and negligence of the structure would lead to	o its dotorioration
6.2	Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspirations	
	, and the second	
7	MISCELLANEOUS	
	Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Records and the Municipal Council and Court authorities. The area details verified fro Revenue departments (Vasai).	
8	RECOMMENDATIONS & SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION	
	Any repairs, modifications, changes, extensions that have to be made sensitive to the architectural character of the existing building.	to the building should be







Road side face of the court building in rough ashlar masonary



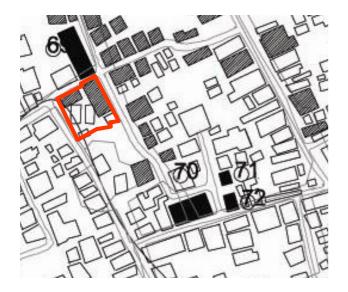
Detail of the front portico which opens on the main street



Intricate details of the wooden truss

00	NO NAME	SURVEY NO.	Plot Area:	: 720 sq. mts.	
28	BOHRA MASJID	NA	Built-up A	up Area: 600 sq. mts.	
Reco	orded By: Anirudh Paul Reviewed B	By: Rohit Mujumdar	Date: Mar	March 2008	
1	IDENTIFICATION & LOCATION				
1.1	Administrative Unit: Vasai Muncipal Counc	oil			
1.2	Access				
1.2	Main Access: Devi Talav Road, Vasai	Subsidiary Acces	36		
1.3	Ownership Pattern	Oubsidially Acces			
	Present:Trust (Dawoodi Bohra Masjid Trust)	Present:Trust (D	awoodi Boł	nra Masjid Trust)	
1.4	Use	1			
	Past/ Present: Institution (Religious)	Usage: Daily			
2	HISTORICAL BACKGROUND				
2 2.1	Built-in / Date: 19th Century	Transformations		t Available	
	Patron: Not Available	Architect: Not Av			
2.2	Social – Economic – Political Context an				
	region in the sixteenth century, it was under Gujarat and had a significant population of du				
	in this context that such religious buildings we		iciciiants v	mo nad settica m	CIC. It is
3		U			
၁	ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER Site Context / Planning: The masjid is situal	ated within the mercantile	e town of \	/asai The triang	ılar huilt
	form has a court within the center.	ated within the mercantin	e lowii oi v	asai. The mange	alai bulli
	Internal Planning: One of the arms of this	triangular built form is	aligned to	the street and fo	rms the
	entrance whereas the other consisting of the				
	Architectural Characteristics: Segmental a	arched full length openir	nos charact	terize the front fa	anda a
1					
	this building. The openings have wooden doul				
4	this building. The openings have wooden doubter that the contraction was a substitution of the contraction o			windows with ven	
4		ble shuttered doors and	four panel	windows with ven	ıtilators.
4	VALUE CLASSIFICATION	ble shuttered doors and	four panel	windows with ven	RADE
	$B_{(his)}B_{(cul)}B_{(seh)}B_{(arch)}B$	ble shuttered doors and	four panel $\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{bi})$	windows with ven	RADE
5	$B_{(his)}B_{(cul)}B_{(seh)}B_{(arch)}B$	ble shuttered doors and	four panel very B(bi	windows with ven	RADE
5	$\begin{array}{c c} \textbf{VALUE CLASSIFICATION} \\ \textbf{B}(\textbf{his}) & \textbf{B}(\textbf{cul}) & \textbf{B}(\textbf{seh}) & \textbf{B}(\textbf{arch}) & \textbf{B} \\ \hline \textbf{CONDITION ASSESMENT} \\ \textbf{Structural System and Materials} \\ \textbf{Foundation: Stone Foundation.} \end{array}$	ble shuttered doors and	(Particular Particular	windows with ven $B(reus)$ ssessment annot be assesse	RADE
5	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{VALUE CLASSIFICATION} \\ \textbf{B}(\textbf{his}) \ \textbf{B}(\textbf{cul}) \ \textbf{B}(\textbf{seh}) \ \textbf{B}(\textbf{arch}) \ \textbf{B} \\ \\ \textbf{CONDITION ASSESMENT} \\ \textbf{Structural System and Materials} \\ \textbf{Foundation: Stone Foundation.} \\ \textbf{Plinth: Stone plinth.} \end{array}$	B(tech) $B(lm)$ $B(e^{-t})$	B(bi	windows with ven \mathbf{B} B	RADE
5	$\begin{array}{c c} \textbf{VALUE CLASSIFICATION} \\ \textbf{B}(\textbf{his}) & \textbf{B}(\textbf{cul}) & \textbf{B}(\textbf{seh}) & \textbf{B}(\textbf{arch}) & \textbf{B} \\ \hline \textbf{CONDITION ASSESMENT} \\ \textbf{Structural System and Materials} \\ \textbf{Foundation: Stone Foundation.} \end{array}$	B(tech) $B(lm)$ $B(e^{-t})$	B(bi	windows with ven \mathbf{B} B	RADE
5	$\begin{array}{c c} \textbf{VALUE CLASSIFICATION} \\ \textbf{B}(\textbf{his}) & \textbf{B}(\textbf{cul}) & \textbf{B}(\textbf{seh}) & \textbf{B}(\textbf{arch}) & \textbf{B} \\ \hline \textbf{CONDITION ASSESMENT} \\ \textbf{Structural System and Materials} \\ \textbf{Foundation: Stone Foundation.} \\ \textbf{Plinth: Stone plinth.} \\ \textbf{Walls: Load bearing stone masonary walls cracks.} \end{array}$	$B(tech)$ $B(lm)$ $B(\epsilon)$	B(bi As Ca Fa nces of Po	B(reus) ssessment annot be assesse	RADE
5	$\begin{array}{c c} \textbf{VALUE CLASSIFICATION} \\ \textbf{B}(\textbf{his}) & \textbf{B}(\textbf{cul}) & \textbf{B}(\textbf{seh}) & \textbf{B}(\textbf{arch}) & \textbf{B} \\ \hline \textbf{CONDITION ASSESMENT} \\ \textbf{Structural System and Materials} \\ \textbf{Foundation: Stone Foundation.} \\ \textbf{Plinth: Stone plinth.} \\ \textbf{Walls: Load bearing stone masonary walls} \end{array}$	B(tech) $B(lm)$ $B(extraction)$	B(bi As Ca Fa nces of Po	B(reus) ssessment annot be assesse	RADE
5	VALUE CLASSIFICATION B(his) B(cul) B(seh) B(arch) B CONDITION ASSESMENT Structural System and Materials Foundation: Stone Foundation. Plinth: Stone plinth. Walls: Load bearing stone masonary walls cracks. Roofing: Pitched mangalore tiled roof suppose	$B(tech)$ $B(lm)$ $B(ext{e})$	B(bi As Ca Fa nces of Po es. The Po	B(reus) seessment annot be assessed ir	RADE
5	VALUE CLASSIFICATION B(his) B(cul) B(seh) B(arch) B CONDITION ASSESMENT Structural System and Materials Foundation: Stone Foundation. Plinth: Stone plinth. Walls: Load bearing stone masonary walls cracks. Roofing: Pitched mangalore tiled roof supposed members of the roof show a high wear and to	$B(tech)$ $B(lm)$ $B(ext{e})$	B(bi As Ca Fa nces of Po es. The Po	B(reus) seessment annot be assessed ir	RADE
5	VALUE CLASSIFICATION B(his) B(cul) B(seh) B(arch) B CONDITION ASSESMENT Structural System and Materials Foundation: Stone Foundation. Plinth: Stone plinth. Walls: Load bearing stone masonary walls cracks. Roofing: Pitched mangalore tiled roof suppose members of the roof show a high wear and to Fenestration / Openings: Segmental arches	B(tech) $B(lm)$ $B(e)$	B(bi As Ca Fa nces of Po es. The Po paneled Po paneled Po	B(reus) ssessment annot be assesse air oor	RADE
5	VALUE CLASSIFICATION B(his) B(cul) B(seh) B(arch) B CONDITION ASSESMENT Structural System and Materials Foundation: Stone Foundation. Plinth: Stone plinth. Walls: Load bearing stone masonary walls cracks. Roofing: Pitched mangalore tiled roof suppose members of the roof show a high wear and to shutters for doors and windows.	B(tech) B(lm) B(experience) So The walls show evidence ported on wooden trusselear. The desired openings with wood-ported on the document of	B(bi As Ca Fa nces of Po es. The Po paneled Po ors and Po	B(reus) ssessment annot be assesse air oor	RADE
5	VALUE CLASSIFICATION B(his) B(cul) B(seh) B(arch) B CONDITION ASSESMENT Structural System and Materials Foundation: Stone Foundation. Plinth: Stone plinth. Walls: Load bearing stone masonary walls cracks. Roofing: Pitched mangalore tiled roof supplementary of the roof show a high wear and to shutters for doors and windows. Finishes: The walls are painted with nerule	B(tech) B(lm) B(experience) So The walls show evidence ported on wooden trusselear. The desired openings with wood-ported on the document of	B(bi As Ca Fa nces of Po es. The Po paneled Po prs and Po prs and Po property of the	B(reus) ssessment annot be assesse air oor	RADE
5	VALUE CLASSIFICATION B(his) B(cul) B(seh) B(arch) B CONDITION ASSESMENT Structural System and Materials Foundation: Stone Foundation. Plinth: Stone plinth. Walls: Load bearing stone masonary walls cracks. Roofing: Pitched mangalore tiled roof supple members of the roof show a high wear and to shutters for doors and windows. Finishes: The walls are painted with neruly windows are oil painted. The external and supplementations of the roof shows are oil painted.	B(tech) B(lm) B(e) S. The walls show evider ported on wooden trussered openings with wood-ported openings with wood-ported openings with wood-ported openings. I distemper and the docurfaces show weathering the landscape: The masjie of the landscape of the landscape openings.	B(bi As Ca Fa nces of Po es. The Po paneled Po paneled Po Ap	B(reus) ssessment annot be assesse air oor oor	RADE
5	VALUE CLASSIFICATION B(his) B(cul) B(seh) B(arch) B CONDITION ASSESMENT Structural System and Materials Foundation: Stone Foundation. Plinth: Stone plinth. Walls: Load bearing stone masonary walls cracks. Roofing: Pitched mangalore tiled roof supple members of the roof show a high wear and to shutters for doors and windows. Finishes: The walls are painted with neruly windows are oil painted. The external and succession of the compound / Fence / Gate: None. Curtilege / Unbuilt Space/ Out buildings /	B(tech) B(lm) B(e) S. The walls show evider ported on wooden trussered openings with wood-ported openings with wood-ported openings with wood-ported openings. I distemper and the docurfaces show weathering the landscape: The masjie of the landscape of the landscape openings.	B(bi As Ca Fa nces of Po es. The Po caneled Po caneled Po caneled Po d has a Fa	B(reus) ssessment annot be assesse air oor oor	RADE
5.1	VALUE CLASSIFICATION B(his) B(cul) B(seh) B(arch) B CONDITION ASSESMENT Structural System and Materials Foundation: Stone Foundation. Plinth: Stone plinth. Walls: Load bearing stone masonary walls cracks. Roofing: Pitched mangalore tiled roof supple members of the roof show a high wear and to shutters for doors and windows. Finishes: The walls are painted with neruly windows are oil painted. The external and succession compound / Fence / Gate: None. Curtilege / Unbuilt Space/ Out buildings / small internal, open to sky court with hard painted.	B(tech) B(lm) B(e) S. The walls show evider ported on wooden trusser lear. The document of th	B(bi As Ca Fa nces of Po es. The Po caneled Po caneled Po caneled Po danaled Po Ap d has a Fa As	B(reus) Seessment annot be assessed air coor coor coor coor coor coor coor co	RADE
5.1	VALUE CLASSIFICATION B(his) B(cul) B(seh) B(arch) B CONDITION ASSESMENT Structural System and Materials Foundation: Stone Foundation. Plinth: Stone plinth. Walls: Load bearing stone masonary walls cracks. Roofing: Pitched mangalore tiled roof supple members of the roof show a high wear and to shutters for doors and windows. Finishes: The walls are painted with neruly windows are oil painted. The external and sucception of the compound of the proof of the compound of	B(tech) B(lm) B(e) So The walls show evided ported on wooden trussed tear. The distemper and the docurraces show weathering to the curract and artifical lighting the control of the curract and artifical lighting the curract	B(bi As Ca Fa nces of Po es. The Po caneled Po caneled Po caneled Po d has a Fa As As As As As As As As As A	B(reus) seesment annot be assesse air oor oor oor oor splicable air	RADE
5.1	VALUE CLASSIFICATION B(his) B(cul) B(seh) B(arch) B CONDITION ASSESMENT Structural System and Materials Foundation: Stone Foundation. Plinth: Stone plinth. Walls: Load bearing stone masonary walls cracks. Roofing: Pitched mangalore tiled roof suppose members of the roof show a high wear and to be shutters for doors and windows. Finishes: The walls are painted with neruly windows are oil painted. The external and sucception Compound / Fence / Gate: None. Curtilege / Unbuilt Space/ Out buildings / small internal, open to sky court with hard particular.	B(tech) B(lm) B(e) S. The walls show evider ported on wooden trussered openings with wood-ported openings with wood-porte	B(bi As Ca Fa nces of Po es. The Po caneled Po caneled Po caneled Po d has a Fa As As As As As As As As As A	B(reus) B(reus) Bsessment annot be assesse air oor oor oor oplicable air ssessment air	RADE

	Sanitation: Inadequate provision of toilets and washing areas.	Fair			
	Drainage: Adequate.	Good			
	Fire Precaution: Not required	Not Applicable			
	Other (HVAC / BMC / Security) Systems: Not required	Not Applicable			
5.3	Maintenance and Repairs	Assessment			
	Measures: Annual maintenance and repair measures have been undertaken, which are inadequate.	Fair			
	Agency and Capacity: Private The trust has shown a fair commitment towards maintenance and repairs.	Good			
5.4	Overall Condition Assessment (based on 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3): The building is in a structurally poor condition. The infrastructure necessary	FAIR			
	for the building is in a fair condition. The owners have shown a fair commitment towards maintenance and repairs. Maintenance O: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1: POOR 2: FAIR 3: GOOD				
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE				
6.1	DP Remarks: Residential Zone.				
0.1		o ita datariaratian			
6.2	Perceived Threats: Weathering and negligence of the structure would lead to its deterioration. Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Records and information gathered from the trust. The area details verified from the Land Records and Revenue departments (Vasai).				
7	MISCELLANEOUS				
	Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Records and information gathered the School Authorities and Grampanchayat. The area details verified from the Land Records Revenue departments (Vasai)				
8	RECOMMENDATIONS & SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION				
	Incentives need to be provided to the trust for preservation of the building. To also be provided so that any extensions made do not destroy the distinctive a of the original building.				







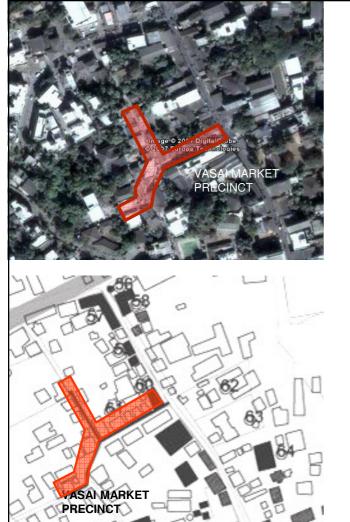
Street façade of the masjid with fenestrations that open on the street



Internal court leading to the prayer hall

SR. I	NO	NAM	Ē	SURVEY NO.	Plot Ar	ea: 900 sq. mts.			
29	9	VASAI MARKE	T PRECINCT	NA		p Area: 00 sq. mts.			
		I By: Ninad Kudalkar	Reviewed By: Beni	l ta_Menezes		March 2008			
-11000		-			 - - - 	14.011 2000			
1	IDE	NTIFICATION & LOCA	TION						
1.1	Adn	ninistrative Unit: Vasai M	unicipal Council						
1.2	Acc			1					
1 0		n Access: Off Zenda Bazaa	ar Road	Subsidiary Acces	ss:				
1.3		<mark>nership Pattern</mark> sent: Government (Vasai N	Junicinal Council)	Past: Governme	nt (Vasa	i Municipal Council)			
1.4	Use		iamoipai Goarion,	r dot. dovornino	11 (1 404	i Mariioipai Godrioii)			
	Pas	t/ Present: Commercial		Use: Daily					
2	HIS	TORICAL BACKGROU	ND						
2 2.1	Buil	It-in / Date: 16 th Century		Transformations	(if any):	Not Available			
		nitect: Not Available		Architect: Not Av					
2.2						VSR have been sites where are exchanged. These sites			
						s socio-economic resources.			
	The	vendors come from the n	eighbouring villages li			k etc. to sell local produce.			
	The	se vendors pay Rs. 5 / day	to enter the market.						
3	AR	ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER							
	Site Context / Planning: The market is located along the main spine of the mercantile town of Vasai. It								
		connects the main spine to the kund of the Siddheswar Mandir Complex.							
	Activity Patterns: Historically, the market traded exotic commodities like betel nuts with Pakistan and the Middle East. Presently, the betel nut produce has decreased and it has transformed into a vegetable and								
	fish market where vendors squat on the streets or on makeshift platforms.								
	Characteristic Elements: The informal bazaar takes place with vendors squatting on the street. Markets								
	ın tn	in the agrarian areas of VVSR exhibit such distinctive physical form.							
4	VAL	LUE CLASSIFICATION							
	D	$\mathbf{P}_{(\mathbf{seh})}$ $\mathbf{P}_{(\mathbf{cul})}$ $\mathbf{P}_{(\mathbf{ar})}$							
		(seh)	rch)						
5	COI	NDITION ASSESMENT							
5.1	_	ructural System and Mate	erials			Assessment			
	Til	ing/ Pavement/ Finishes	The informal market	spreads across	a street	Fa:::			
	wit	h vendors squatting in tem	norary etructures			Fair			
			porary structures.	•		rair			
	Co	mpound / Fence / Gate: I	· •			Not applicable			
5.2	_	mpound / Fence / Gate: i ysical Infrastructure	· •						
5.2	Ph		Not required.	g.		Not applicable			
5.2	Ph Lig	ysical Infrastructure	Not required.): Ample natural lightin			Not applicable Assessment			
5.2	Ph Lig Ve	ysical Infrastructure htting (Natural / Artificial	Not required.): Ample natural lightin			Not applicable Assessment Fair			
5.2	Ph Lig Ve Ele	ysical Infrastructure ghting (Natural / Artificial ntilation (Natural / Artific	Not required.): Ample natural lightin ial): Ample natural ver			Not applicable Assessment Fair Fair			
5.2	Ph Lig Ve Ele Wa Sa	ysical Infrastructure ghting (Natural / Artificial ntilation (Natural / Artific ectricity: None.	Not required.): Ample natural lightin ial): Ample natural ver	ntilation.	sents a	Not applicable Assessment Fair Fair Non Existent			
5.2	Ph Lig Ve Ele Wa Sa pro	ysical Infrastructure ghting (Natural / Artificial ntilation (Natural / Artific ectricity: None. ater Supply: No provision. nitation: No provision of p	Not required.): Ample natural lightin ial): Ample natural ver	ntilation.	sents a	Not applicable Assessment Fair Fair Non Existent Non Existent			
5.2	Ph Lig Ve Ele Wa Sa pro	ysical Infrastructure ghting (Natural / Artificial entilation (Natural / Artific ectricity: None. eater Supply: No provision. nitation: No provision of poblem.	Not required. 1: Ample natural lightin ial): Ample natural ver ublic toilets. Garbage of	ntilation.	sents a	Not applicable Assessment Fair Fair Non Existent Non Existent Poor			
5.2	Ph Lig Ve Ele Wa Sa pro Dra Fir	ysical Infrastructure ghting (Natural / Artificial entilation (Natural / Artific ectricity: None. ater Supply: No provision. nitation: No provision of p bblem. ainage: Adequate.	Not required. 1: Ample natural lightin 1: Ample natural ver 2: Ample natural ver 3: Ample natural ver 4: Ample natural ver	ntilation. disposal also pre	sents a	Not applicable Assessment Fair Fair Non Existent Non Existent Poor Fair			

	Measures: The market is rented out to a contractor who takes care of the maintenance of the market. It is cleant on a daily basis. However, there exists no long term strategy for maintenance and repairs.	Poor				
	Agency and Capacity: Vasai Municipal Council The urban local body collects tax from vendors and shop keepers. It maintains the bazaar daily by collecting garbage and cleaning the precinct. However, these measures prove to be inadequate and strategy for providing infrastructure has been formulated.	Poor				
5.4	Overall Condition Assessment (based on 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3): The structures in the market are in a fair condition. The market has a weak infrastructure and has been maintained poorly.	POOR				
		0 1 2 3 Structure Infrastructure				
	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1: POOR 2: FAIR 3: GOOD					
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE					
6.1	DP Remarks: No reservation.					
	Perceived Threats: None identified.					
6.2	Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspirations	s: None identified.				
7	MISCELLANEOUS					
	Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Records a gathered from the Municipal Council. Areas and details verified from the La Department (Vasai).					
8	RECOMMENDATIONS & SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION					
-	The markets or bazaar precincts in the VVSR need an overall management plan which would include aspects like resolving movement systems, developing infrastructure, a landscape plan etc. The aspect to be included on the basis of a detailed study of the local conditions.					





Vegetable and fruit vendors in the market street



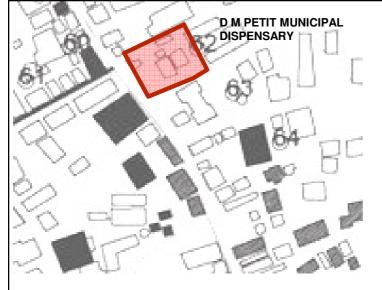
Gutter running along the edge behind the makeshift platform



Vendors squatting in the market street with temporary tarapulin roofs

SR.	NO	NAME		SURVEY NO.	Plot Ar	ea: 1600 sq. mts.	
30	0	SIR D M PETIT I	MUNICIPAL	50	Built-u	o Area: 500 sq. m	ts.
		DISPENS	ARY				
Reco	orded	I By: Vinesh Iyer	Reviewed By: Beni	ta Menezes	Date: N	larch 2008	
1	IDE	NTIFICATION & LOCATI	ON				
1.1	Adn	ninistrative Unit: Vasai Mur	nicipal Council				
1.2	Acc			I			
1.3	Main Access: Zenda Bazaar Road Subsidiary Access: Ownership Pattern						
1.5	Present: Government (Vasai Municipal Council) Past: Government (Vasai Municipal Council)						il)
1.4	Use	,	,		,	,	,
	Past	t/ Present: Institutional (Hosp	oital)	Usage: Daily			
2 2.1		TORICAL BACKGROUN	D				
2.1	Built-in / Date: 1860			Transformations (if any): In 1995 as part of a programme to upgrade the hospital a new building (annexe) was built which has a medical office and an operation theatre.			
2.2		on: British Government ial – Economic – Politica		Architect: Not Av		stion the Dritish h	wilt many
2.2	insti very	tutional buildings were setur few institutional buildings b Region.	as part of the admi	nistrative machin	ery. The	Dispensary is an	nongst the
	right Arcl roof	n spine of the mercantile tow rnal Planning: The building and clinics on the left .The hitectural Characteristics: and a open court which be façade.	is rectangular shape re is a staircase on th The Dispensary is a	ne left which lead two storied struc	to the ro ture hav	ooms on the first fling a pitched man	oor galore tile
1	VAI	UE CLASSIFICATION					GRADE
		$\begin{array}{c c} \textbf{(his)} & B(\textbf{cul)} & B(\textbf{seh}) \end{array}$	$B_{(arch)}$ $B_{(tech)}$	$\mathbf{B}_{(lm)}\mathbf{B}_{(lm)}$	ev)B(
5	CON	NDITION ASSESMENT					
5.1	Str					1	
1		uctural System and Mater				Assessment	
	Fo	undation: Stone Foundation	١.			Cannot be assess	sed
	Fo Pli	undation: Stone Foundation nth: The height of the plinth	n. is 1.5 ft and finished			Cannot be assess Fair	sed
	For Plin	undation: Stone Foundation nth: The height of the plinth alls: Load bearing stone manufaces.	n. is 1.5 ft and finished sonary walls. Minor c	racks are eviden		Cannot be assess	sed
	Pli Wa sur Ro	undation: Stone Foundation nth: The height of the plinth alls: Load bearing stone mas faces. ofing: King-post truss supp	n. is 1.5 ft and finished sonary walls. Minor conting pitched Manga	racks are evident	t on the	Cannot be assess Fair Fair Fair	sed
	Fo Plii Wa sur Ro Fei	undation: Stone Foundation nth: The height of the plinth nlls: Load bearing stone mas faces. ofing: King-post truss supponestration / Openings: Segutters.	n. is 1.5 ft and finished sonary walls. Minor conting pitched Manga gmental arched oper	lore tiled roof.	on the	Cannot be assess Fair Fair Fair Fair	sed
	For Plin Wasur Ro Fer shu	undation: Stone Foundation nth: The height of the plinth nlls: Load bearing stone mas faces. ofing: King-post truss supponestration / Openings: Sequatters. nishes: The walls are painted	n. is 1.5 ft and finished sonary walls. Minor conting pitched Manga gmental arched oper d with distemper and	racks are evident lore tiled roof. nings with wood-p	oaneled rindows	Cannot be assess Fair Fair Fair Fair Fair	sed
	For Plin Wasur Roo Fer shu	undation: Stone Foundation nth: The height of the plinth nlls: Load bearing stone mas faces. ofing: King-post truss suppo- nestration / Openings: Segutters. nishes: The walls are painted e oil painted mpound / Fence / Gate: The	is 1.5 ft and finished sonary walls. Minor conting pitched Manga gmental arched oper d with distemper and he dispensary has a h	lore tiled roof. hings with wood-part the doors and whigh compound was	paneled rindows	Cannot be assess Fair Fair Fair Fair	sed
	For Plin Wasur Ro Fer shu	undation: Stone Foundation nth: The height of the plinth nlls: Load bearing stone mas faces. ofing: King-post truss supponestration / Openings: Sequatters. nishes: The walls are painted	is 1.5 ft and finished sonary walls. Minor conting pitched Manga gmental arched oper d with distemper and the dispensary has a fut buildings / Land	lore tiled roof. hings with wood-part the doors and whigh compound was	paneled rindows	Cannot be assess Fair Fair Fair Fair Fair	sed

	Lighting (Natural / Arti windows provide good natu		ate provision	of tubelights and	Fair							
	Ventilation (Natural / Artif	Fair										
	Electricity: Adequate prov	Fair										
	Water Supply: Municipal C	Good										
	Sanitation: Inadequate pro	Fair										
	Drainage: Adequate.	Good										
	Fire Precaution: Not requi		Not Applicable									
	Other (HVAC / BMC / Sec	urity) Systems	s: Not required		Not Applicable							
5.3	Maintenance and Repairs	5			Assessment							
	Measures: There is an an fund.	inual fund alloc	cated for mainte	enance and repairs	Fair							
	Agency and Capacity: Va A fair commitment towards			oe identified.	Fair							
5.4	Overall Condition Assess					FAIR						
	The building is in a structu				Mainte	enance						
	for the school is in a fair capacity for maintenance a		ne government	nas snown a fair	^							
	capacity for maintenance a	iliu repails.										
						3						
	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1:	POOR	2: FAIR	3: GOOD	Structure	Infrastructure						
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE											
6.1	DP Remarks: Public/ Sem	i Public Utility;	Reserved as a	hospital.								
	Perceived Threats: Weath	rceived Threats: Weathering and negligence of the structure would lead to its deterioration.										
6.2			<u> </u>			Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspirations: None identified.						
7	MISCELLANEOUS											
7	MISCELLANEOUS Additional Notes / Refere	ences and Do	cuments Avai	lable: Records and	information ga	athered from						
7	MISCELLANEOUS Additional Notes / Reference the Council. The area detail											
7	Additional Notes / Refere	ils verified from	the Land Reco	ords and Revenue de								







Vaulted ceiling system which is a distinctive architectural feature of the building



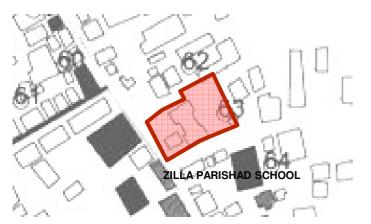
Façade opening on the main street which is covered behind a thick growth of trees



Façade opening on the rear side

SR. N	NO NAME	SURVEY NO.	Plot Are	ea: 1380 sq. mts.		
31	ZILLA PARISHAD SCHOOL	51	Built-up	Area: 275 sq. mts.		
Reco	rded By: Tapan Mittal Reviewed By: Rohi	t Mujumdar	Date: M	arch 2008		
		•				
	IDENTIFICATION & LOCATION					
	Administrative Unit: Vasai Municipal Council					
1.2	Access	0 1 11 4				
1.3	Main Access: Zenda Bazaar Road Subsidiary Access: Ownership Pattern					
1.3	Present: Government (Zilla Parishad) Present: Government (Zilla Parishad)					
1.4	Use		,	,		
	Past/ Present: Institution (Educational)	Usage: Daily				
2	HISTORICAL BACKGROUND					
2.1		Transformations		Not Available		
		Architect: Not A		1		
	Social – Economic – Political Context and Signi out of the efforts of the State to impart education in re-					
	particularly to the adivasi children and children from v					
	to the present day. In our present contexts where e					
	privatized, the initiatves of the government in the f					
	education, books, uniforms and daily meals - assume	a socio-politica	l significai	nce.		
	ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER					
	Site Context / Planning: The school was built am	ongst several c	ther insti	tutional buildngs along the		
	main spine of the mercantile town.	91	ula a Cara a I			
	Internal Planning: The school is 'l' shaped in plan w Architectural Characteristics: The ashlar masonary			onings and a mangalore tile		
	roof characterise the façade.	Surfaces with a	ii chea ope	erings and a mangalore the		
	<u> </u>			ODADE		
4	VALUE CLASSIFICATION	<u> </u>		GRADE		
	B(his)B(cul)B(seh)B(arch)B(tech)	$\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{lm})\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{lm})$	$\mathbf{ev})\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{l})$	bio) B(reus) III		
5	CONDITION ASSESMENT					
5.1	Structural System and Materials			Assessment		
	Foundation: Stone Foundation.			Cannot be assessed		
	Plinth: The height of the plinth is 0.5 ft and made or	fstone				
	Walls: Load bearing stone masonary walls. Minor co			Fair		
1	surfaces.	racks are evider		Fair Fair		
	surfaces. Roofing: King-post truss supporting pitched Manga		nt on the			
		lore tiled roof.	nt on the	Fair		
	Roofing: King-post truss supporting pitched Mangal Fenestration / Openings: Segmental arched open	lore tiled roof.	r wood-	Fair Fair		
	Roofing: King-post truss supporting pitched Manga Fenestration / Openings: Segmental arched open paneled shutters for each window.	lore tiled roof. enings with fou	r wood-	Fair Fair Fair		
	Roofing: King-post truss supporting pitched Manga Fenestration / Openings: Segmental arched open paneled shutters for each window. Finishes: The doors and windows are oil painted. Compound / Fence / Gate: The school presently	lore tiled roof. enings with fou has a brick co scape: The sch	r wood- mpound	Fair Fair Fair		
5.2	Roofing: King-post truss supporting pitched Mangal Fenestration / Openings: Segmental arched open paneled shutters for each window. Finishes: The doors and windows are oil painted. Compound / Fence / Gate: The school presently wall. Curtilege / Unbuilt Space/ Out buildings / Land	lore tiled roof. enings with fou has a brick co scape: The sch	r wood- mpound nool has ion.	Fair Fair Fair Fair		
5.2	Roofing: King-post truss supporting pitched Mangal Fenestration / Openings: Segmental arched open paneled shutters for each window. Finishes: The doors and windows are oil painted. Compound / Fence / Gate: The school presently wall. Curtilege / Unbuilt Space/ Out buildings / Land an open space at the back which is used by the students.	lore tiled roof. enings with fou has a brick co scape: The sch	r wood- mpound nool has ion.	Fair Fair Fair Fair Fair		

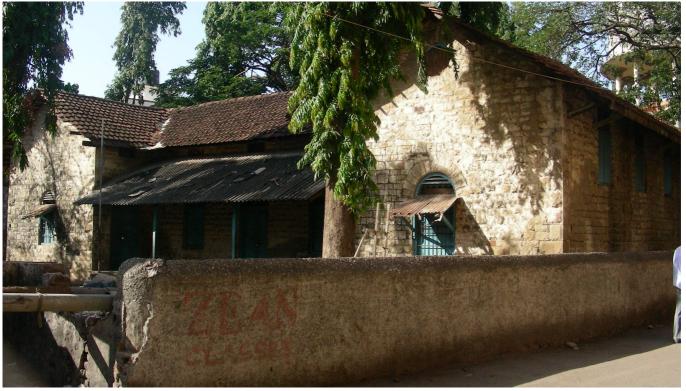
	Electricity: Adequate provision by MSEB. Weekly power cuts.	Fair				
	Water Supply: Inadequate supply of water through hand and boring well in the premises.	Poor				
	Sanitation: No sanitation facilities	Non Existent				
	Drainage: Adequate.	Fair				
	Fire Precaution: Not required	Not Applicable				
	Other (HVAC / BMC / Security) Systems: Not required	Not Applicable				
5.3	Maintenance and Repairs	Assessment				
	Measures: There is no monthly maintenance and repairs fund. The Zilla parishad has annual fund allocated for the school for its functioning, a part of the fund is kept for maintenance and repairs. The school hasn't undergone painting since quite a while.	Poor				
	Agency and Capacity: Zilla Parishad The school looks for patrons/donors for painting and repair works which is carried out annually as the existing grant from the government isn't adequate to take care of the functioning as well as the maintenance	Poor				
5.4	Overall Condition Assessment (based on 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3):	POOF				
	The building is in a structurally fair condition. The infrastructure necessary for the school is inadequate and in a poor condition. The Zilla Parishad has a poor financial capacity for maintenance, repairs and extensions that are required.	Maintenance				
	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1: POOR 2: FAIR 3: GOOD	- Structure Infrastructure				
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE					
6.1	DP Remarks: Residential Zone in the DP.					
U	Perceived Threats: Weathering and negligence of the structure would lead	to its deterioration				
6.2						
0.2	Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspirations: The government has plans for computer education and has started providing 1-2 computer in each school for which an additional room is required .The school is planning to extend and built toilets. The school wants to build more infrastructure for the students but the Government grant is inadequate.					
7	MISCELLANEOUS					
•	Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Records and	information gathered from				
	the School Authorities and Municipal Council. The area details verified from Revenue departments (Vasai).					
8	RECOMMENDATIONS & SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION					
	An extension plan needs to be made that could integrate the heritage aspenew design. External donations — from other government organizatio individual or non-governmental organizations should be sought to safeguar newer infrastructural facilities.	ns, private organizations,				







The building forms a backdrop to the playground at the rear with a well



Load bearing structure with Mangalore tile roof which is in a poor condition



High level windows which touch the roof



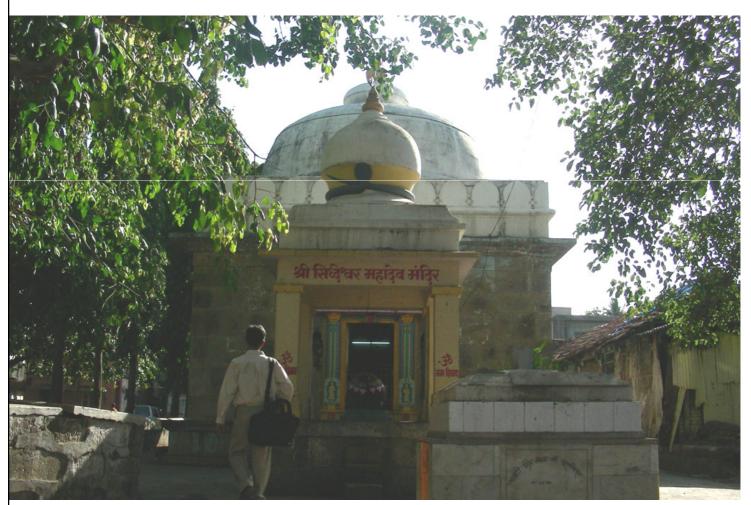
Circular window forming a ventilator

					-				
SR. N		NAME		SURVEY NO.	Plot Are	ea: 3470 sq. mts	i.		
32	•		DESHWAR	98, 104	Built-up	Area: 600 sq. ı	mts.		
	MAH	HADEV	MANDIR						
		COMP	LEX						
Reco	rded By: Benita M	enezes	Reviewed By: Roh	ı it Mujumdar	Date: M	larch 2008			
_	IDENTIFICATIO		TION	-					
	IDENTIFICATIO								
1.1 1.2	Administrative U	nit: vasai ivii	unicipai Councii						
1.2	Access Main Access: Zend	da Bazaar R	nad	Subsidiary Acce	SS:				
1.3	Ownership Patter		<u> </u>	Cabbiaiai y 7 iooo					
		ree Siddhes	hwar Mahadev Mandir		ee Siddhe	eshwar Mahadev	/ Mandir		
1.4	Trust) Use			Trust)					
1.4	Past/ Present: Rel	igious		Usage: Daily					
2	HISTORICAL BA		ND	,					
	Built-in / Date: 16		110	Transformation	ns (if anv): Not Available			
	Patron: Not Availa	able		Architect: Not A	Available				
2.2	Social – Econom	ic – Politic	al Context and Signi	ificance: The 16	S ^{tn} Centur	ry mercantile tov	vn of Vasa		
	had a significant buildings were buil		of Hindu traders and	merchants. It is	s in this	context that suc	ch religious		
3	ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER Site Context / Planning: The temple complex is situated along the main spine of the mercantile town has								
	five temples and a		temple complex is situ	iated along the h	iaiii spine	e or the mercanti	ie town nas		
	Internal Planning: The deepa stambh is located towards the road edge leading to the temples along the								
	E-W axis behind which is situated the tank								
	Architectural Characteristics: The tank (Devi Talav) with steps on all edges leading to the water form the main architectural element of this temple complex. There are provisions made on the steps to keep oi								
			he statue of <i>Nandi</i> at						
			e roofing for all the						
			y a stone dome and o od the other structures						
	and Mangalore tile		id the other structures	within the com	picx riave	, 10013 WILL WOO	den punnik		
4	VALUE CLASSIFI	CATION					GRADE		
<u> </u>			D		-				
	B (his) B (cul	$\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{seh})$	$\mathbf{B}_{(arch)}$ $\mathbf{B}_{(tech)}$	$\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{lm})\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{lm})$	ev)B(bio) B (reus) II B		
_						· · · · ·			
5 5.1	CONDITION ASSI		ariale			Assessment			
3.1	Structural System and Materials Foundation: Stone Foundation.					Cannot be assessed			
	Plinth: Stone plinth which shows cracks.					Poor			
						Poor			
	thickness of the walls varies for all structures.					. 001			
	Roofing: The stone roofs are intact and have been painted. But the					Poor			
			roofing are leaking at	t places and the	wooden				
	purlins have beco		•	علام معرضا المناط	intrincts	Poor			
			enestrations have bed ken at places	en covered with	minicate	Poor			
	wood jali work. The jali is broken at places Finishes: The temple walls have been plastered and painted. The					Poor			
			but have fungi growth						
	Compound / Fence / Gate: None.					Not applicable			

	Curtilege / Unbuilt Space/ Out buildings / Landscape: The open space around the temples acts like a pedestrian thoroughfare but is badly maintained.	Poor
5.2	Physical Infrastructure	Assessment
	Lighting (Natural / Artificial): Inadequate provision for artificial lights.	Poor
	Ventilation (Natural / Artificial): Adequate natural ventilation.	Fair
	Electricity: Adequate provision by MSEB. Weekly power cuts.	Fair
	Water Supply: Adequate supply by the Vasai Municipal Council	Fair
	Sanitation: There is no provision for any public toilets within the temple compound. If these are provided they should be well designed and should not hamper the architectural character of the temple complex.	Poor
	Drainage: Adequate storm water drainage provision.	Good
	Fire Precaution: Not required.	Not applicable
	Other (HVAC / BMC / Security) Systems: Not required.	Not applicable
5.3	Maintenance and Repairs	Assessment
	Measures: Painting work of the temple is carried out every year for the occasion of Mahashivratri. No long term strategy has been framed.	Poor
	Agency and Capacity: Shree Siddheshwar Mahadev Mandir Trust. Thus the trust does not have enough funds to carry out any restoration or conservation work of the temple. It relies presently on donations and would need to look for alternative sources for funds.	Poor
	The structure is in a poor condition. The infrastructure necessary is in a fair condition. The trust has a poor financial capacity towards maintaining the temple.	Maintenance
	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1: POOR 2: FAIR 3: GOOD	Structure Infrastructure
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE	
6.1	DP Remarks: Public and Social Facility (Reserved as a temple). Perceived Threats: Pressures of real estate development and neglect of the loss of this important architectural heritage.	
6.2	Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspirations	s: None identified.
7	MISCELLANEOUS	
	Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Records and the Council. The area details verified from the Land Records and Revenue d	
8	RECOMMENDATIONS & SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION	
	Any repairs, modifications, changes, extensions that have to be made to the to the architectural character of the existing building and should be based on	







The main temple within the complex



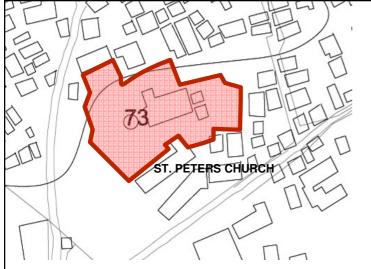
Solid waste disposal into the Devi Talav (kund) which exists in the temple complex



Pandhra Murlidhar temple having a Mangalore tile roof

Main Access: Killa Bundar Road Ownership Pattern Present: Trust (Vasai Diocese) Past: Trust (Archdiocese of Bombay) 1.4 Use Past/ Present: Religious Past/ Present: Religious Past/ Present: Religious Pastron: Not Available Social - Economic - Political Context and Significance: The Jesuits established their presence by initiating catechism classes for the children of Koliwada village, the local leaders and community. This led to the building of a makeshift chapel in Koliwada and later into the St. Peter's Church at this place. ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER Site Context / Planning: The Church was located at the western edge of the former Vasai Koliwada. The Koliwada has now shifted near the Vasai Fort. The church building has a large open space in the foreground which becomes the main congregation space. The open congregational space is a peculiar feature of majority of churches in the Vasai – Virar Sub – Region. Internal Planning: The church building consists of a large single storey hall with a central naive leading up to the raised altar. The church building is two storied with the lower storey used as a church and the upper storey has the preists' residence. Architectural Characteristics: The false front façade with the openings for the bells, which like the Portuguese churches in Goa is also a distinctive characteristic of the churches in Vasai – Virar Sub – Region, forms a distinctive element in the surrounding landscape. The double height internal volume of the nave has a distinctive segmented wooden trus which supports the mangalore tile pitched roof. Segmental arched openings characterise the façade. The flooring is made up of intricately designed mosaic tiles - typical of the early twentieth century. The panels between the piers in the nave consist of several frescoes. B(his) B(cul) B(seh) B(arch) B(tech) B(lm) B(ev) B(bio) B(reus) II B	SR. N	O NAME	<u> </u>	SURVEY NO.	Plot Ar	rea: 6165 sq. mts.
1.1 DENTIFICATION & LOCATION 1.1.1 Administrative Unit: Vasai Municipal Council 1.2 Access Main Access: Killa Bundar Road Subsidiary Access: Ownership Pattern Present: Trust (Vasai Diocese) Past: Trust (Archdiocese of Bombay) 1.4 Use Past/ Present: Religious Use: Daily HISTORICAL BACKGROUND 2.1 Built-in / Date: 1913 Patron: Not Available Patron: Not Available 2.2 Social - Economic - Political Context and Significance: The Jesuits established their presence by initiating catechism classes for the children of Koliwada village, the local leaders and community. This led is the building of a makeshift chapel in Koliwada and later into the St. Peter's Church at this place. 3 ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER Site Context / Planning: The Church was located at the western edge of the former Vasai Koliwada. The Koliwada has now shifted near the Vasai Fort. The church building has a large open space in the foreground which becomes the main congregation space. The open congregational space is a peculiar feature of majority of churches in the Vasai – Virar Sub – Region. Internal Planning: The church building consists of a large single storey halt the presists residence. Architectural Characteristics: The false front façade with the lower storey used as a church and the upper storey has the presists residence. Architectural Characteristics: The false front façade with the openings for the bells, which like the Portuguese churches in Goa is also a distinctive characteristic of the churches in Vasai – Virar Sub – Region, forms a distinctive element in the surrounding landscape. The double height internal volume of the nave has a distinctive segmented wooden truss which supports the mangalore life pitched roof. Segmental arched openings characterise the façade. The floring is made up of intractive designed mosaic tiles - typical of the early twentieth century. The panels between the piers in the nave consist of several frescoes. 4 VALUE CLASSIFICATION B (his) B (cul) B (seh) B (arch) B (tech) B (lm) B (ev) B (bio) B (reu	33	ST PETERS	CHURCH		Built-u	p Area: 800 sq. mts.
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Walls: Load bearing brick masonary walls. The front portico, which is a recent extension in RCC construction, hides the lower part of the front façade. Roofing: Segmented wooden truss supporting pitched mangalore tiled Good roof. Fenestration / Openings: Segmental arched openings with wood-paneled shutters. Finishes: The walls are painted with neru/ distemper and the doors and windows are oil painted. Between the iers in the nave are several frescoes	_	Foundation: Stone Foundation	n.			Cannot be asseseed
recent extension in RCC construction, hides the lower part of the front façade. Roofing: Segmented wooden truss supporting pitched mangalore tiled Good roof. Fenestration / Openings: Segmental arched openings with wood-paneled shutters. Finishes: The walls are painted with neru/ distemper and the doors and windows are oil painted. Between the iers in the nave are several frescoes		Plinth: The height of the plinth	n is 1 ft.			Good
Fenestration / Openings: Segmental arched openings with wood-paneled shutters. Finishes: The walls are painted with neru/ distemper and the doors and windows are oil painted. Between the iers in the nave are several frescoes	-					Good
Roofing: Segmented wooden truss supporting pitched mangalore tiled Good roof. Fenestration / Openings: Segmental arched openings with wood-paneled shutters. Finishes: The walls are painted with neru/ distemper and the doors and windows are oil painted. Between the iers in the nave are several frescoes			nstruction, hides the	lower part of t	he front	
roof. Fenestration / Openings: Segmental arched openings with wood-paneled Good shutters. Finishes: The walls are painted with neru/ distemper and the doors and windows are oil painted. Between the iers in the nave are several frescoes		•				
Fenestration / Openings: Segmental arched openings with wood-paneled Good shutters. Finishes: The walls are painted with neru/ distemper and the doors and windows are oil painted. Between the iers in the nave are several frescoes			n truss supporting p	pitched mangalo	re tiled	Good
shutters. Finishes: The walls are painted with neru/ distemper and the doors and windows are oil painted. Between the iers in the nave are several frescoes	-		ana antal anala al anan	-i		Cood
Finishes: The walls are painted with neru/ distemper and the doors and windows are oil painted. Between the iers in the nave are several frescoes			gmental arched oper	iiigs with wood-	parieled	Guud
windows are oil painted. Between the iers in the nave are several frescoes			nted with nerul distant	nner and the do	ore and	Good

	Compound / Fence / Gate: The church has a brick compound wall on the periphery of the complex.	Good	
	Curtilege / Unbuilt Space/ Out buildings / Landscape: The Church has a huge open space at the entrance which acts as the main congregation space for the people who visit the church.	Good	
5.2	Physical Infrastructure	Assessment	
	Lighting (Natural / Artificial): Adequate natural and artificial lighting.	Good	
	Ventilation (Natural / Artificial): Adequate natural and artificial ventilation through celing fans that are hung at the balcony level on long brackets.		
	Electricity: Adequate provision by MSEB. Weekly power cuts.	Fair	
	Water Supply: Vasai Municipal Council Supplies water. 1 well and 1 bore well exist in the compound	Good	
	Sanitation: The church has a provision of public toilets.	Good	
	Drainage: Adequate storm water drainage provision.	Good	
	Fire Precaution: Not required.	Not applicable	
	Other (HVAC / BMC / Security) Systems: Not required.	Not applicable	
5.3	Maintenance and Repairs	Assessment	
	Measures: There is monthly maintenance kept a side from the collections box which is used for the repair and painting works. The Church has annual fund allocated for its functioning, a part of the fund is also kept for maintenance and repairs. The church was last painted and repaired in 2004. The altar and the frescos were also touched-up at the same time.	al or	
	Agency and Capacity: Vasai Diocese The Trust has the capacity to generate enough funds for regular maintenance and repairs.	Good	
5.4	Overall Condition Assessment (based on 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3): The building is in a good structural condition and has a good level of infrastructure for the public nature of its programme. It is maintained in a good condition by the trust.	Maintenance	
	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1: POOR 2: FAIR 3: GOOD	Structure Infrastructure	
6	EUTURE RELEVANCE		
6 6.1	FUTURE RELEVANCE DB Remarker Reserved on Public/Somi Public Lleage (Church)		
0.1	DP Remarks: Reserved as Public/Semi Public Usage (Church). Perceived Threats: With an increase in parishioners extensions to the chextensions if carried out insensitively could destroy the important architectural		
6.2	Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspirations	s: Not identified.	
7	MISCELLANEOUS		
	Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Records and the Council, Parish Church and local representatives, experts and authoritie from the Land Records Department (Vasai).		
8	RECOMMENDATIONS & SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION		
	The extensions to the church should be undertaken in a manner such the distinctive architectural characteristics of the original building.	at they do not destroy the	
	·		







Mangalore tile pitched roofs over the linear structure



Segmented wooden trusses over load bearing piers and between which are the frescoes depicting local stories of Christ



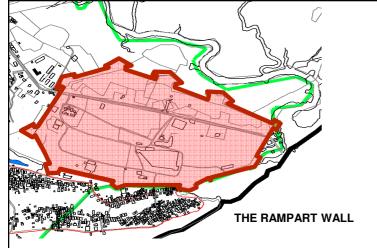
False front façade of the church with openings fo bells



Ornate altar and intricately designed early twentieth century mosaic tiles

SR. N	NO NAME		SURVEY NO.	Plot Are	ea: 404000 sq. mts.	
34	a RAMPART	WALL	35, 67	Built-up	Area:	
	orded By: Tapan Mittal	Reviewed By: Beni	ta Menezes	Date: M	arch 2008	
				1		
1	IDENTIFICATION & LOCAT					
1.1	Administrative Unit: Vasai Mu	nicipal Council				
1.2	Access					
1.0	Main Access: Par Naka – Killa E	Bunder Road	Subsidiary Acces	SS:		
1.3	Ownership Pattern Present: Archaeological Survey	of India	Past: Portuguese			
1.4	Use	UI IIIUIA	rasi. Fortuguest	,		
	Past: Fortifications Usage: Occasional					
	Present: Tourism		9			
2	HISTORICAL BACKGROUN	ID				
2.1	Built-in / Date: 1536 - 1600		Transformations	(if any): I	Not Available	
	Patron: Portuguese		Architect: Not Av	ailable		
2.2	Social – Economic – Politica					
	bourhood was ceded to the F					
	established by the Portuguese a defend the Portuguese city alon			1/39. II	ne rampart wall was built to	
			u its residents.			
3	ARCHITECTURAL CHARAC					
	Site Context / Planning: The o					
	area of 110 acres and is 1.056			ortress w	all has been demolished in	
	parts to make way for roads, lar Internal Planning: Elongated a			connects	ten hastions from the west	
	to the east. Each bastion, an in					
	each holds a few structures on i					
	in certain parts.					
	Architectural Characteristics:					
	narrower on side of the sea and					
	of the land. Secret passages ex to the top of each bastion. Steps					
	•	are broken at many	piaces remaching	tilo baot		
4	VALUE CLASSIFICATION				GRADE	
	$B_{(his)}B_{(cul)}B_{(seh)}$	$B_{(arch)}$ $B_{(tech)}$	$\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{lm})$	ev) B(bio) B(reus) I	
5	CONDITION ASSESMENT					
5.1	Structural System and Mater	ials			Assessment	
	Foundation: Stone Foundation				0	
	B 11 11 11 1				Cannot be asseseed	
	Plinth: Not required				Cannot be asseseed Not Applicable	
	Plinth: Not required. Walls: Stone masonry walls	c (double wall cons	etruction) tanerin		Not Applicable	
	Walls: Stone masonry walls			ng with	Not Applicable	
	·	el stone partition wa	Is with mud-filled	ng with	Not Applicable	
	Walls: Stone masonry walls increasing heights. Two parall the vacant space (to prevent the	el stone partition wa	Is with mud-filled	ng with d within	Not Applicable Fair	
	Walls: Stone masonry walls increasing heights. Two parall the vacant space (to prevent the Roofing: Not required.	el stone partition wa ne enemy from penetr	lls with mud-filled ating through it).	ng with d within	Not Applicable	
	Walls: Stone masonry walls increasing heights. Two parall the vacant space (to prevent the	el stone partition wan ne enemy from penetr e outer wall of the do	lls with mud-filled ating through it).	ng with d within	Not Applicable Fair Not Applicable	
	Walls: Stone masonry walls increasing heights. Two parall the vacant space (to prevent the Roofing: Not required. Fenestration / Openings: The	el stone partition wan ne enemy from penetr e outer wall of the do	lls with mud-filled ating through it).	ng with d within action is	Not Applicable Fair Not Applicable	
	Walls: Stone masonry walls increasing heights. Two parall the vacant space (to prevent the Roofing: Not required. Fenestration / Openings: The higher with openings for cannot Finishes: None.	el stone partition wan ne enemy from penetr e outer wall of the do onballs and gunfire.	lls with mud-filled ating through it).	ng with d within	Not Applicable Fair Not Applicable Poor Non Existent	
	Walls: Stone masonry walls increasing heights. Two parall the vacant space (to prevent the Roofing: Not required. Fenestration / Openings: The higher with openings for cannot be seen to be a seen to be seen t	el stone partition wan ne enemy from penetr e outer wall of the do onballs and gunfire.	lls with mud-filled ating through it).	ng with d within	Not Applicable Fair Not Applicable Poor	
	Walls: Stone masonry walls increasing heights. Two parall the vacant space (to prevent the Roofing: Not required. Fenestration / Openings: The higher with openings for cannot Finishes: None. Compound / Fence / Gate: T	el stone partition wane enemy from penetrone outer wall of the doundards and gunfire.	Ils with mud-filled ating through it). uble wall construes the fortification	ng with d within action is	Not Applicable Fair Not Applicable Poor Non Existent Fair	

5.2	Physical Infrastructure	Assessment			
	Lighting (Natural / Artificial): Inadequate artificial lighting.	Poor			
	Ventilation (Natural / Artificial): Not required.	Not applicable			
	Electricity: MSEB. Weekly power cuts.	Fair			
	Water Supply: Not required.	Not applicable			
	Sanitation: Not required.	Not applicable			
	Drainage: Not required.	Not applicable			
	Fire Precaution: Not required.	Not Applicable			
	Other (HVAC / BMC / Security) Systems: Not required.	Not Applicable			
5.3	Maintenance and Repairs	Assessment			
	Measures: None envisaged or carried out over several years.	Non Existent			
	Agency and Capacity: Archaeological Survey of India The Archaeological Survey of India has shown a very poor commitment towards restoring and maintaining this structure which has a national significance.	Non Existent			
5.4	Overall Condition Assessment (based on 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3): The structure is in a fair condition. The physical infrastructure is in a poor	POOR			
	condition. Maintenance and repairs are non-existent.	Structure Infrastructure			
	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1: POOR 2: FAIR 3: GOOD				
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE				
6.1	DP Remarks: Reserved as a Place of Historical Importance.				
	Perceived Threats: Neglect of buildings of national importance like this whelead to their deterioration and decay.	nich exist in the fort would			
6.0	Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspirations: None identified.				
6.2	Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspirations	s: None identified.			
7	Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspirations MISCELLANEOUS	s: None identified.			
		information gathered from cords Department (Vasai). rial Gazetteer of India,			
	MISCELLANEOUS Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Records and the Council and local experts. The area details verified from the Land Rec Additional historical information has been sourced from the Impe	information gathered from cords Department (Vasai). rial Gazetteer of India,			







Sea gate of the Rampart Wall



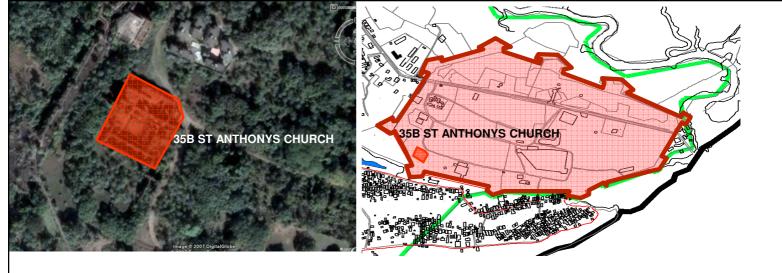
Steps leading on top of the rampart wall



A section of the rampart wall with buttresses

SR. N	NO NA	NAME		lot Area: 6235 sq. mts.	
34	b ST ANTHON	Y'S CHURCH	24 A B	uilt-up Area: 965 sq. mts.	
Reco	orded By: Tapan Mittal	Reviewed By: Beni	ta Menezes D	ate: March 2008	
1	IDENTIFICATION & LOC	CATION			
1.1	Administrative Unit: Vasai				
1.2	Access	·			
	Main Access: Par Naka – K	illa Bunder Road	Subsidiary Access:	Formerly known as Royal Street	
1.3	Ownership Pattern	IiI O	Daati Davisson /	Availadia a a a a f O a a \	
	Present: Government (Archindia)	aeological Survey of	Past: Portuguese (Archdiocese of Goa)	
1.4	Use		<u>l</u>		
	Past/ Present: Religious		Usage: Unused		
2	HISTORICAL BACKGRO	DUND			
2 2.1	Built-in / Date: 1537			any): Not Available	
	Patron: Portuguese		Architect: Not Avail		
2.2				assein with the land in its neigh-	
				Gujarat. The Bassein Fort was I 1739. Amongst other important	
	buildings, the walled city of	Bassien Fort consisted of	of five convents with	churches attached to them. This	
	Franciscan church dedicate	d to St Anthony is a part	of one of the conver	nts.	
3	ARCHITECTURAL CHA	RACTER			
	Site Context / Planning: T	nis church is located clos	e to the Land Gate	of the Vasai Fort.	
				on the north and two on the south.	
				ave in the sanctuary. The internal	
	the Convent, had sitting arra			us hall, probably the dining hall of	
	Architectural Characterist	ics: A 37' long flying arc	h, supporting the cl	hoir at the height of 21' spans the	
	entire width of the nave.	The Bell Tower 16'3" x	15'2" looks like o	ne of the Jesuits or that of the	
				umber of tombstones exist within	
				statue of St. Anthony on the main our sides remains of the historical	
				nal red colour of the wall intact in	
	places.				
4	VALUE CLASSIFICATION			GRADE	
	$B_{\text{(his)}}B_{\text{(cul)}}B_{\text{(se)}}$	B(arch) R(toch	B(m B(ov		
	D(IIIS) D(Cui) D(Se				
5	CONDITION ASSESMENT			I-	
5.1	Structural System and M			Assessment	
	Foundation: Stone Found	ation.		Cannot be asseseed Ruin	
	·	linth: Stone plinth.			
		Valls: Load bearing stone masonary.			
	Roofing: The vaulted ston nave is missing.	Roofing: The vaulted stone roof over the altar is intact but the roof over the nave is missing.			
	Fenestration / Openings broken at places. The door			h are Ruin	
	Finishes: The church sho red colour of the wall intac		r but part of the ori	iginal Poor	
	Compound / Fence / Gate	e: None		Not applicable	
	Curtilege / Unbuilt Space	/ Out buildings / Lands	cape: None	Not applicable	

5.2	Physical Infrastructure	Assessment			
	Lighting (Natural / Artificial): The church is unused and does not have artificial lighting.	Ruin			
	Ventilation (Natural / Artificial): The church is unused and does not have artificial ventilation.	Ruin			
	Electricity: The church is unused and does not have a provision for electricity.	Non Existent			
	Water Supply: The church is unused but there exists a well in the courtyard which is unused.	Non Existent			
	Sanitation: None.	Non Existent			
	Drainage: None.	Non Existent			
	Fire Precaution: Not required.	Not Applicable			
	Other (HVAC / BMC / Security) Systems: Not required.	Not Applicable			
5.3	Maintenance and Repairs	Assessment			
	Measures: No measures have been taken for preservation and restoration.	Non Existent			
	Agency and Capacity: Archaeological Survey of India The Archaeological Survey of India has shown a very poor commitment towards restoring and maintaining this structure which has a national significance.	Non Existent			
5.4	Overall Condition Assessment (based on 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3): The structure, the physical infrastructure and the maintenance are either in ruin or non-existent.	RUIN			
	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1: POOR 2: FAIR 3: GOOD	Structure Infrastructure			
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE				
6.1	DP Remarks: Reserved as a Place of Historical Importance.				
	Di Remarks: reserved as a riace of riistorical importance.				
	Perceived Threats: Neglect of buildings of national importance like this where the deterioration and decay.	nich exist in the fort would			
6.2	Perceived Threats: Neglect of buildings of national importance like this wh				
	Perceived Threats: Neglect of buildings of national importance like this where lead to their deterioration and decay. Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspirations				
7	Perceived Threats: Neglect of buildings of national importance like this where lead to their deterioration and decay.	information gathered from cords Department (Vasai). rial Gazetteer of India,			
	Perceived Threats: Neglect of buildings of national importance like this where the lead to their deterioration and decay. Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspirations MISCELLANEOUS Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Records and the Council and local experts. The area details verified from the Land Record Additional historical information has been sourced from the Imperior of the	information gathered from cords Department (Vasai). rial Gazetteer of India,			

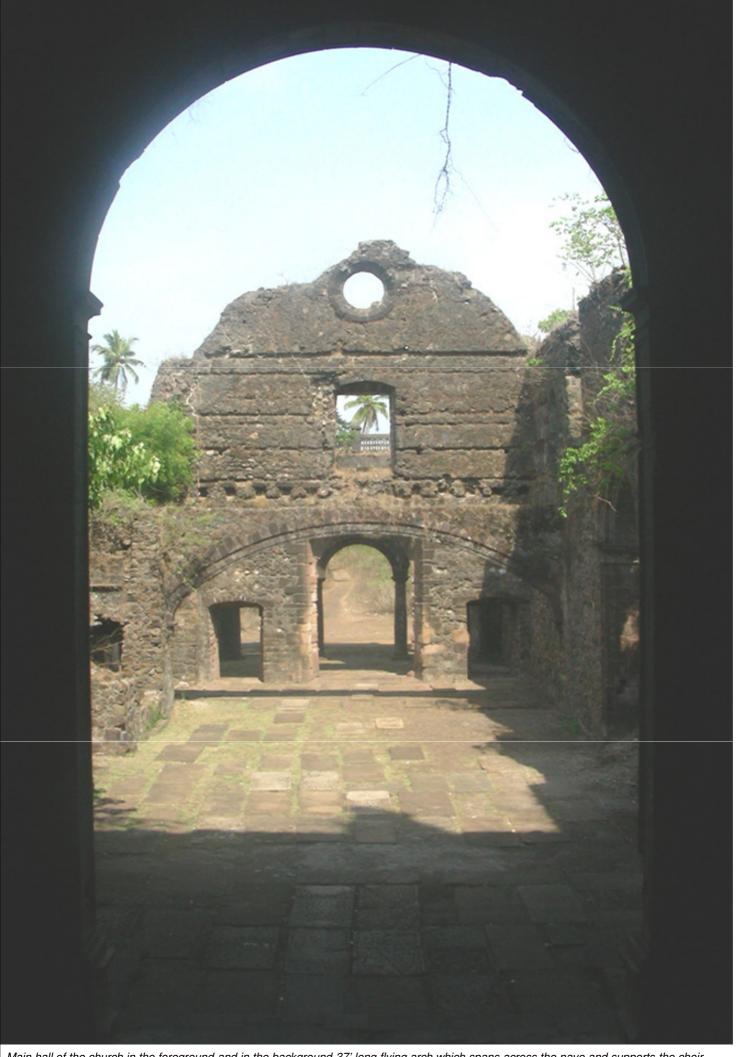




Main entrance to the church



Internal court of the church



Main hall of the church in the foreground and in the background 37' long flying arch which spans across the nave and supports the choir

SR. N	IO NAME	SURVEY NO.	Plot Area: 6000 sq. mts.
34	CHURCH OF HOLY NAME	37	Built-up Area: 2000 sq. mts.
	OF JESUS		
Reco	rded By: Tapan Mittal Reviewed By: Beni	l ta Menezes	Date: March 2008
			1
1	IDENTIFICATION & LOCATION		
1.1	Administrative Unit: Vasai Municipal Council		
1.2	Access	lo 1 · 1: •	
1.3	Main Access: Formerly known as Royal Street Ownership Pattern	Subsidiary Acces	SS:
0	•	Past: Portuguese	e (Archdiocese of Goa)
	India)		,
1.4	Use	Llagge: Occasion	201
	Past/ Present: Religious	Usage: Occasior	ıaı
2 2.1	HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	Tue meterum etieme	(if a.m.).
2.1	Built-in / Date: 1549 - 1578 Patron: Portuguese	Transformations Architect: Not Av	
2.2	Social – Economic – Political Context and Signi		
	bourhood was ceded to the Portuguese by Baha		
	established by the Portuguese and remained under buildings, the walled city of Bassien Fort consisted or		
	church was annexed to the the Convent / College in		will charcines attached to them. This
3	ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER		
٢	Site Context / Planning: This chrch lies between the	ne the St. Anthor	ny's Church and the Gonsalo Garcia
	Orphange. The back wing of the building extended ulevel onto the wall.		
	Internal Planning: The Northern entrance leads		
	sanctuary with three minar-elevated platforms in fror church is a large rectangular sacristy meant for sto		
	accessories. The College quadrangle was a single		
	along the quadrangle were the refectory, kitchen, lec	ture halls, sacrist	y and guest rooms.
	Architectural Characteristics: The western façade Corinthian capitals. A Jesuit monogram sits on the		
	tower without the steeple, belonging to the Roman		
	stands intact. 25 winding steps of interlocked stone	lead to the first	level - the priest's residence. The
	open space within the square of the Convent (56' <i>Bacaim</i> .	6") held one of	the most famous bastions of <i>Dom</i>
4	VALUE CLASSIFICATION		GRADE
	$B_{(his)}B_{(cul)}B_{(seh)}B_{(arch)}B_{(tech)}$	$\mathbf{B}_{(lm)}\mathbf{B}_{(lm)}$	$\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{bio})\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{reus})$
5	CONDITION ASSESMENT		
5.1	Structural System and Materials		Assessment
	Foundation: Stone Foundation.		Cannot be asseseed
	Plinth: Stone plinth.		Fair
	Walls: Stone masonry – thicker external walls, with Some of the walls have been tied up with iron bars		
	Roofing: Vaulted chambers in the sanctuary and		
	trusses supporting a pitched mangalore tile roof in truss and mangalore tile roof has been restored.	the nave. The	wooden
	Fenestration / Openings: Semi-circular, segmopenings. Some of the windows and doors ha		

	restoration has been done unsatisfactorily.	
	Finishes: The walls have been recently plastered with cement concrete.	Fair
	Compound / Fence / Gate: None.	Not applicable
	Curtilege / Unbuilt Space/ Out buildings / Landscape: None.	Not applicable
5.2	Physical Infrastructure	Assessment
	Lighting (Natural / Artificial): Inadequate provision of artificial lighting.	Poor
	Ventilation (Natural / Artificial): Inadequate provision of artificial ventilation.	Poor
	Electricity: The church is unused and does not have a provision for electicity.	Non Existent
	Water Supply: The church is unused but there exists a well in the courtyard which is unused.	Non Existent
	Sanitation: None.	Non Existent
	Drainage: None.	Non Existent
	Fire Precaution: Not required.	Not Applicable
	Other (HVAC / BMC / Security) Systems: Not required.	Not Applicable
5.3	Maintenance and Repairs	Assessment
	Measures: The Archaeological Survey Of India has undertaken restoration work of this heritage asset. However, the insensitive restoration work to the structure is a cause of concern.	
	Agency and Capacity: Archaeological Survey of India The Archaeological Survey of India has shown a fair amount of commitment towards restoring and maintaining this structure which has a national significance.	Fair
5.4	Overall Condition Assessment (based on 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3): The building is in a fair structural condition. The infrastructure required for	FAIR
	the building is poor. It is maintained in a fair condition.	Maintenance
	the building is poor. It is maintained in a fair condition. 0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1: POOR 2: FAIR 3: GOOD	Maintenance One of the structure of the
	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1: POOR 2: FAIR 3: GOOD	0 1 2 3
6		0 1 2 3
6 6.1	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1: POOR 2: FAIR 3: GOOD	0 1 2 3
	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1: POOR 2: FAIR 3: GOOD FUTURE RELEVANCE	Structure Infrastructure d finishes to the structure.
	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1: POOR 2: FAIR 3: GOOD FUTURE RELEVANCE DP Remarks: Reserved as a Place of Historical Importance. Perceived Threats: The ASI is currently carrying out structural repairs an However the restorations are not sensitive to the historic structure which	d finishes to the structure could permanently cause
6.1	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1: POOR 2: FAIR 3: GOOD FUTURE RELEVANCE DP Remarks: Reserved as a Place of Historical Importance. Perceived Threats: The ASI is currently carrying out structural repairs an However the restorations are not sensitive to the historic structure which damage. Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspirations	d finishes to the structure.
6.1	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1: POOR 2: FAIR 3: GOOD FUTURE RELEVANCE DP Remarks: Reserved as a Place of Historical Importance. Perceived Threats: The ASI is currently carrying out structural repairs an However the restorations are not sensitive to the historic structure which damage.	d finishes to the structure. could permanently cause s: None identified. information gathered from cords Department (Vasai). rial Gazetteer of India,
6.2	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1: POOR 2: FAIR 3: GOOD FUTURE RELEVANCE DP Remarks: Reserved as a Place of Historical Importance. Perceived Threats: The ASI is currently carrying out structural repairs an However the restorations are not sensitive to the historic structure which damage. Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspirations MISCELLANEOUS Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Records and the Council and local experts. The area details verified from the Land Re Additional historical information has been sourced from the Impentite://dsal.uchicago.edu/ and Dr. Da Cunha, Antiquities of Bassein (Bombay,	d finishes to the structure. could permanently cause s: None identified. information gathered from cords Department (Vasai). rial Gazetteer of India,
6.1	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1: POOR 2: FAIR 3: GOOD FUTURE RELEVANCE DP Remarks: Reserved as a Place of Historical Importance. Perceived Threats: The ASI is currently carrying out structural repairs an However the restorations are not sensitive to the historic structure which damage. Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspirations MISCELLANEOUS Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Records and the Council and local experts. The area details verified from the Land Re Additional historical information has been sourced from the Impe	d finishes to the structure. could permanently cause s: None identified. information gathered from cords Department (Vasai). rial Gazetteer of India, 1876).



Bell tower of the church which is partially in a broken condition



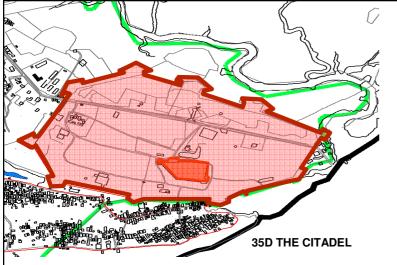
Segmented wooden trusses supporting the prayer hall – which is the only used one amongst all churches within the fort



Front façade having decorative columns and symbols undergoing restoration

Recorded By: Tapan Mittal Reviewed By: Benita Menezes Date: March 2008	SR. N	NO NAME	SURVEY NO). Plot Ar	rea: 20230 sq. mts.	
1 IDENTIFICATION & LOCATION 1.1 Administrative Unit: Vasai Municipal Council 1.2 Access Main Access: Par Naka – Killa Bunder Road 1.3 Ownership Pattern Present: Government (Archaeological Survey of India) 1.4 Use Past: Fortification and General's House Past: Portuguese Past: Fortification and General's House Past: Portuguese Past: Portu	34	d THE CITADEL	22		,	
1 IDENTIFICATION & LOCATION 1.1 Administrative Unit: Vasai Municipal Council 1.2 Access Main Access: Par Naka – Killa Bunder Road 1.3 Ownership Pattern Present: Government (Archaeological Survey of India) 1.4 Use Past: Fortification and General's House Past: Portification and General's	Reco	orded Bv: Tapan Mittal Reviewed Bv: Be	nita Menezes	Date: N	March 2008	
1.1 Administrative Unit: Vasai Municipal Council 1.2 Access Main Access: Par Naka – Killa Bunder Road Subsidiary Access: Formerly known as Royal Stree Main Access: Par Naka – Killa Bunder Road Subsidiary Access: Formerly known as Royal Stree Past: Fortification and General's House Past						
1.2 Access Main Access: Par Naka - Killa Bunder Road Subsidiary Access: Formerly known as Royal Street	1	IDENTIFICATION & LOCATION				
Main Access: Par Naka – Killa Bunder Road Ownership Pattern Present: Government (Archaeological Survey of India) India) Past: Fortification and General's House Present: Tourism, Fishing net drying and mending Present: Tourism, Fishing and mending Present	1.1	Administrative Unit: Vasai Municipal Council				
Downership Pattern	1.2					
Present: Government (Archaeological Survey of India) 1.4 Use Past: Fortification and General's House Present: Tourism, Fishing net drying and mending 2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND 2.1 Built-in / Date: 1535 Transformations (if any): Not Available Protruguese Architect: Not Available Architect: Not Available Protruguese and remained under their control until 1739. The Capitain of the Fortre originally resided within the citadel, but with the construction of the outer rampart wall, his residence with shifted to the Bastion of St. Sebastian and this palace made way for the residence of the General of the North. 3 ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER Site Context / Planning: Rectangular in form, the citadel is almost centrally located within the fortification walls. Internal Planning: The citadel admeasures 450" x 300", and in addition to a tower has three bastion With a central large open space and a well, the rampart structures are located abutting the wall within the citadel. Architectural Characteristics: Since the walls of the citadel were not very high, this was considered the weakest fortress. The entrance to the citadel is characterised by a semi-circular arched gateway with Corinthian columns. The inner gate also shows similar vocabulary, with stone masonry highlighted by the double columns and stone dressed in the style of Muslim architecture. The decorative carvings hardeteriorated with time. There exists a small water body within the citadel. 4 VALUE CLASSIFICATION B(his) B(cut) B(sch) B(arch) B(tech) B(lm) B(ev) B(bio) B(reus) 5 CONDITION ASSESMENT 5.1 Structural System and Materials Foundation: Stone Foundation. Plinth: Stone plinth. Walls: Dressed stone masonry walls. Rising dampness observed within the Ruin walls. The walls enclosing the citadel are still structurally intact. However, the structures within the citadel are in partial existence and no longer in use. Roofing: None. Fenestration / Openings: Semi-circular arched gateways and openings Fundamental Protruguese	1.0		Subsidiary Ac	cess: Form	erly known as Royal Street	
India Use Past: Fortification and General's House Present: Tourism, Fishing net drying and mending Past: Fortification and General's House Present: Tourism, Fishing net drying and mending HISTORICAL BACKGROUND 2.1 Built-in / Date: 1535 Transformations (if any): Not Available Architect: Not Available Architectural Planation: Seasable	1.3		Past: Portugue	222		
Past: Fortification and General's House Present: Tourism, Fishing net drying and mending HISTORICAL BACKGROUND 1. Built-in / Date: 1535 Transformations (if any): Not Available Patron: Portuguese Architect: Not Available Social – Economic – Political Context and Significance: In 1534 Bassein with the land in its neig bourhood was ceded to the Portuguese by Bahadur Shah, king of Gujarat. The Bassein Fort we established by the Portuguese and remained under their control until 1739. The Captain of the Fortre established within the clitadel, but with the construction of the outer rampart wall, his residence we shifted to the Bastion of St. Sebastian and this palace made way for the residence of the General of the North. ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER Site Context / Planning: Rectangular in form, the clitadel is almost centrally located within the fortificative walls. Internal Planning: The citadel admeasures 450" x 300", and in addition to a tower has three bastion With a central large open space and a well, the rampart structures are located abutting the wall within the citadel. Architectural Characteristics: Since the walls of the citadel were not very high, this was considered the weakest fortress. The entrance to the citadel is characterised by a semi-circular arched gateway will Corinthian columns. The inner gate also shows similar vocabulary, with stone masonry highlighted by the double columns and stone dressed in the style of Muslim architecture. The decorative carvings hardeteriorated with time. There exists a small water body within the citadel. 4 VALUE CLASSIFICATION GRADE B(his) B(cul) B(seh) B(arch) B(tech) B(lm) B(ev) B(bio) B(reus) 5 CONDITION ASSESMENT 5.1 Structural System and Materials Foundation: Stone Foundation. Cannot be assesseed Plinth: Stone plinth. Walls: Dressed stone masonry walls. Rising dampness observed within the walls. The walls also enclosing the citadel are still structurally intact. However, the structures within the citadel are in partial existence and no longer in			ast. Fortaga	030		
Present: Tourism, Fishing net drying and mending HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	1.4					
Patron: Portuguese Architectural Characteristics: Since the walls of the citadel were not very high, this was considered the weakest fortress. The entrance to the citadel is characterised by a semi-circular arched gateway with Corintion Columns. The inner gate also shows similar vocabulary, with stone masonry walls. Rising dampness observed within the classesed. Ponding: Desperator of Despe			Usage: Occas	ional		
Patron: Portuguese		Present: Tourism, Fishing net drying and mending				
Patron: Portuguese	2					
Social – Economic – Political Context and Significance: In I534 Bassein with the land in its neighbourhood was ceded to the Portuguese by Bahadur Shah, king of Gujarat. The Bassein Fort westablished by the Portuguese and remained under their control until 1739. The Captain of the Fortre originally resided within the citadel, but with the construction of the outer rampart wall, his residence wis shifted to the Bastion of St. Sebastian and this palace made way for the residence of the General of the North. 3 ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER Site Context / Planning: Rectangular in form, the citadel is almost centrally located within the fortification walls. Internal Planning: The citadel admeasures 450° x 300°, and in addition to a tower has three bastion With a central large open space and a well, the rampart structures are located abutting the wall within the citadel. Architectural Characteristics: Since the walls of the citadel were not very high, this was considered at the weakest fortress. The entrance to the citadel is characterised by a semi-circular arched gateway with Corinthian columns. The inner gate also shows similar vocabulary, with stone masonry highlighted by the double columns and stone dressed in the style of Muslim architecture. The decorative carvings had deteriorated with time. There exists a small water body within the citadel. 4 VALUE CLASSIFICATION B(his) B(cul) B(seh) B(arch) B(tech) B(lm) B(ev) B(bio) B(reus) 5 CONDITION ASSESMENT 5.1 Structural System and Materials Foundation: Stone Foundation. Cannot be assesseed Plinth: Stone plinth. Walls: Dressed stone masonry walls. Rising dampness observed within the walls. The walls enclosing the citadel are still structurally intact. However, the structures within the citadel are in partial existence and no longer in use. Roofing: None. Fenestration / Openings: Semi-circular arched gateways and openings Ruin Finishes: No pointing and typically not much mortar used.	2.1				Not Available	
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Finishes: No pointing and typically not much mortar used.					!	
				enings		
Compound / Fence / Gate: The external wall acts as a fortification / fence. Ruin		Finishes: No pointing and typically not much mort	ar used.			
		Compound / Fence / Gate: The external wall acts	as a fortificatio	n / fence.	Ruin	
Curtilege / Unbuilt Space/ Out buildings / Landscape: Uncontrolled Poor		Curtilege / Unbuilt Space/ Out buildings / L	.andscape: Un	controlled	Poor	

	growth of vegetation in a	nd around the ci	tadel				
5.2	Physical Infrastructure				Assessmer	nt	
	Lighting (Natural / Arti artificial lighting.	ificial): The Cita	adel is unuse	ed and does not have	Ruin		
	Ventilation (Natural / Artificial): The Citadel is unused and does not have artificial ventilation.						
	Electricity: The Citade electicity.	l is unused and	d does not	have a provision for	Non Existen	t	
	Water Supply: There is	water body in the	e Citadel whi	ch is unused.	Non Existen	t	
	Sanitation: None.				Non Existen	it	
	Drainage: None.				Non Existen	it	
	Fire Precaution: Not red	quired.			Not Applicat	ole	
	Other (HVAC / BMC / S	ecurity) System	s: Not requir	ed.	Not Applicat	ole	
5.3	Maintenance and Repa	irs			Assessmer	nt	
	Measures: None envisa	ged or carried οι	ut over sever	al years.	Non Existen	t	
	Agency and Capacity: The Archaeological Sur towards restoring and significance.	vey of India has	s shown a v	ery poor commitment	Non Existen	t	
5.4	Overall Condition Assessment (based on 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3): The structure, the physical infrastructure and the maintenance are either in ruin or non-existent.					RUIN	
	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT	1: POOR	2: FAIR	3: GOOD	Structure	Infrastructure	
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE						
6.1	DP Remarks: Reserved	as a Place of Hi	storical Impo	rtance.			
	Perceived Threats: Ne lead to their deterioration	glect of buildings			hich exist in	the fort would	
6.2	Owners / Tenants / Od Vasai Fishing Village us as they lack space for th	es the citadel to					
7	MISCELLANEOUS						
	Additional Notes / Refethe Council and local exadditional historical in	Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Records and information gathered from the Council and local experts. The area details verified from the Land Records Department (Vasai). Additional historical information has been sourced from the Imperial Gazetteer of India, http://dsal.uchicago.edu/ and Dr. Da Cunha, Antiquities of Bassein (Bombay, 1876).					
8	RECOMMENDATIONS	& SUGGESTION	NS FOR IMPI	LEMENTATION			
	The building needs a rest the conservation of the of allows the fishing com maintenance and upkee	Citadel is necess munities to use	sary, an instit	utional mechanism ne	eds to be for	mulated which	







Decorative columns and a semi circular arched opening forming the entrance to the citadel



The exterior wall of the citadel – the inner fortification

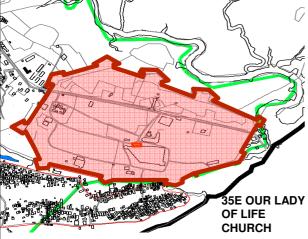


Spaces within the citadel used by the fishermen for net mending

SR. N	NO NAME	SURVEY NO.	Plot Area:	20230 sq. mts.
34	e CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF	22		rea: 450 sq. mts.
	LIFE			
Reco	rded By: Tapan Mittal Reviewed By: Beni	ta Menezes	Date: Marc	h 2008
4	IDENTIFICATION & LOCATION			
1.1	IDENTIFICATION & LOCATION			
1.1	Administrative Unit: Vasai Municipal Council Access			
1.2	Main Access: Par Naka – Killa Bunder Road	Subsidiary Acce	ss: Formerly	known as Royal Street
1.3	Ownership Pattern	passialary 71000	50.1 011110119	inionii ao nojai onoot
	Present: Government (Archaeological Survey of India)	Past: Portugues	e (Archdioce	se of Goa)
1.4	Use	h		
	Past/ Present: Religious	Usage: Unused		
2	HISTORICAL BACKGROUND			
2.1	Built-in / Date: 1536	Transformations		Available
2.2	Patron: Portuguese Social – Economic – Political Context and Sign	Architect: Not Av		th the land in its noigh
£.£	bourhood was ceded to the Portuguese by Baha	dur Shah, king	of Gujarat.	The Bassein Fort was
	established by the Portuguese and remained under			
	buildings, the walled city of Bassien Fort consisted c church was attached to the Citadel.	of five convents v	ith churches	s attached to them. This
_				
3	ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER Site Context / Planning: Located within an open gr	round to the north	of the Cite	dal campley the aburel
	entrance faces the west. It was also called the Ga			
	citadel-side so that the people from the Garrison cou		ia naa an c	milano nom milan in
	Internal Planning: With the access from the three	edges of the chu		
	and the pulpit are planned along the northern wall.			
	Garrison. There were two side-altars. The Sanctuary liturgical services. The residences of the priest wer			
	has completely crumbled and what remains are a fev			
	entrance of the citadel.			
	Architectural Characteristics: The façade of the columns which support the elaborately decorative frie			
	windows with two side altars and the pulpit. A lofty			
	basalt characterizes the Sanctuary. A huge window			
	throws ample light within.			
4	VALUE CLASSIFICATION			GRADE
-		TO TO	Т	
	B(his)B(cul)B(seh)B(arch)B(tech)	$\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{lm})$	$\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{bio})$	$\mathbf{B}(\text{reus}) \mathbf{I}$
5	CONDITION ASSESMENT		'	-
5.1	Structural System and Materials		As	sessment
	Foundation: Stone Foundation.		Ca	nnot be asseseed
	Plinth: Stone plinth.		Rui	n
	Walls: Load bearing stone masonary. Growth observed on the walls.	of trees and c	reepers Rui	n
	Roofing: The stone roof over the altar is intact but missing.	the roof over the	nave is Rui	n
	Fenestration / Openings: Semi-circular, segmopenings which are broken in places.	nental and flat	arched Rui	n
	Finishes: The church shows a high wear and tear can be observed.	and none of the	finishes Rui	n

	Compound / Fence / Gate: None	Not applicable
Ē	Curtilege / Unbuilt Space/ Out buildings / Landscape: None	Not applicable
5.2	Physical Infrastructure	Assessment
-	Lighting (Natural / Artificial): The church is unused and does not have artificial lighting.	Ruin
	Ventilation (Natural / Artificial): The church is unused and does not have artificial ventilation.	Ruin
	Electricity: The church is unused and does not have a provision for electricity.	Non Existent
	Water Supply: The church is unused and does not have a provision for water supply.	Not Applicable
	Sanitation: None.	Non Existent
-	Drainage: None.	Non Existent
	Fire Precaution: Not required.	Not Applicable
	Other (HVAC / BMC / Security) Systems: Not required.	Not Applicable
5.3	Maintenance and Repairs	Assessment
	Measures: No measures have been taken for preservation and restoration.	Non Existent
	Agency and Capacity: Archaeological Survey of India The Archaeological Survey of India has shown a very poor commitment towards restoring and maintaining this structure which has a national significance.	Non Existent
5.4	Overall Condition Assessment (based on 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3): The structure, the physical infrastructure and the maintenance are either in ruin or non-existent.	Maintenance
=	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1: POOR 2: FAIR 3: GOOD	Structure Infrastructure
6	ELITURE DEL EVANCE	
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE DR Pamarke: Passayed as a Place of Historical Importance	
6 6.1	FUTURE RELEVANCE DP Remarks: Reserved as a Place of Historical Importance. Perceived Threats: Neglect of buildings of national importance like this where the properties of	nich exist in the fort would
•	DP Remarks: Reserved as a Place of Historical Importance. Perceived Threats: Neglect of buildings of national importance like this when the second s	
6.1	DP Remarks: Reserved as a Place of Historical Importance. Perceived Threats: Neglect of buildings of national importance like this where deterioration and decay. Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspirations	
6.1	DP Remarks: Reserved as a Place of Historical Importance. Perceived Threats: Neglect of buildings of national importance like this where the properties of	information gathered from cords Department (Vasai). rial Gazetteer of India,
6.1	DP Remarks: Reserved as a Place of Historical Importance. Perceived Threats: Neglect of buildings of national importance like this whereat the deterioration and decay. Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspirations MISCELLANEOUS Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Records and the Council and local experts. The area details verified from the Land Record Additional historical information has been sourced from the Imperior of the I	information gathered from cords Department (Vasai). rial Gazetteer of India,







Detail of the internal wall of the prayer hall



The altar having a stone vaulted ceiling and semi-circular arched openings



Front façade of the church – Corinthian columns and decorative friezes, rose window at the upper level

SR. N	NO NAME	SURVEY NO.	Plot Ar	ea: NA
34	f THE JAIL	37	Built-u	p Area: 165 sq. mts.
Reco	rded By: Tapan Mittal Reviewed By: Benit	a Menezes	Date: A	pril 2008
				<u>r</u>
1	IDENTIFICATION & LOCATION			
1.1	Administrative Unit: Vasai Municipal Council			
1.2	Access			
1.3	Main Access: Road leading to Vasai Pier Ownership Pattern	Subsidiary Acce	ss: Form	erly called the Royal Street
1.3		Past: Portugues	<u>е</u>	
1.4	Use	<u> </u>		
	Past: Institution; Present : Redundant	Jsage:		
2	HISTORICAL BACKGROUND			
2.1		Transformations		Not Available
2.2	U	Architect: Not A		a with the land in its neigh
2.2	Social – Economic – Political Context and Signiful bourhood was ceded to the Portuguese by Bahad			
	established by the Portuguese and remained under			
	preserved in the Prince of Wales Museum of Western			
	jail. The structure must have been buit around 1639, a was the Captain of Vasai.	as that was the	year whe	en Andre, Salema Da Cunha
3	ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER	Citadal liaa aan	trally with	nin the fortification wells
	Site Context / Planning: The jail, located next to the Internal Planning: Not Available.	Citadei iles cen	trally with	in the fortification walls.
	Architectural Characteristics: The walls having the	semi-circular a	nd rectan	qular arched openings form
	the chief architectural characteristics.			
4	VALUE CLASSIFICATION			GRADE
<u> </u>			T.	
	$B_{\text{(his)}}B_{\text{(cul)}}B_{\text{(seh)}}B_{\text{(arch)}}B_{\text{(tech)}}$	$\mathbf{B}(\operatorname{lm})\mathbf{B}($	ev) B(bio) B(reus) 1
5	CONDITION ASSESMENT			1
5.1	Structural System and Materials			Assessment
	Foundation: Stone Foundation.			Cannot be asseseed
	Plinth: Stone plinth.			Ruin
	Walls: Load bearing stone masonary walls. No			Ruin
	structure, except for its walls, covered with fungal givegetation	rowth and unco	ontrolled	
	Roofing: The roof of the jail is missing.			Non Existent
	Fenestration / Openings: Semi-circular and flat	arched opening	s which	Ruin
	are broken in places.	aroned opening	o willon	T tull
	Finishes: The church shows a high wear and tear a	and none of the	finishes	Ruin
	can be observed.			
	Compound / Fence / Gate: None			Not applicable
	Curtilege / Unbuilt Space/ Out buildings / Landso	ape: None		Not applicable
5.2	Physical Infrastructure			Assessment
	Lighting (Natural / Artificial): The jail is unuse artificial lighting.	d and does n	ot have	Ruin
	Ventilation (Natural / Artificial): The jail is unus artificial ventilation.	ed and does n	ot have	Ruin
	Electricity: The jail is unused and does not have a p	provision for ele	ctricity.	Non Existent

	Water Supply: The jail is unused and does not have a provision for water supply.	Not Applicable			
	Sanitation: None.	Non Existent			
	Drainage: None.	Non Existent			
	Fire Precaution: Not required.	Not Applicable			
	Other (HVAC / BMC / Security) Systems: Not required.	Not Applicable			
5.3	Maintenance and Repairs	Assessment			
	Measures: No measures have been taken for preservation and restoration.	Non Existent			
	Agency and Capacity: Archaeological Survey of India The Archaeological Survey of India has shown a very poor commitment towards restoring and maintaining this structure which has a national significance.	Non Existent			
5.4	Overall Condition Assessment (based on 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3): The structure, the physical infrastructure and the maintenance are either in ruin or non-existent.	RUIN			
	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT	Structure Infrastructure			
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE				
6.1	DP Remarks: Reserved as a Place of Historical Importance.				
	Perceived Threats: Neglect of buildings of national importance like this which exist in the fort woullead to their deterioration and decay.				
6.2	Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspirations	s: None identified.			
7	MISCELLANEOUS				
	Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Records and information gathered for the Council and local experts. The area details verified from the Land Records Department (Vas Additional historical information has been sourced from the Imperial Gazetteer of In http://dsal.uchicago.edu/ and Dr. Da Cunha, Antiquities of Bassein (Bombay, 1876).				
8	RECOMMENDATIONS & SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION				

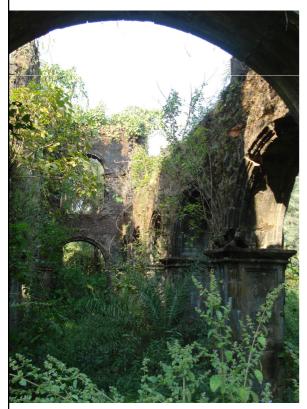


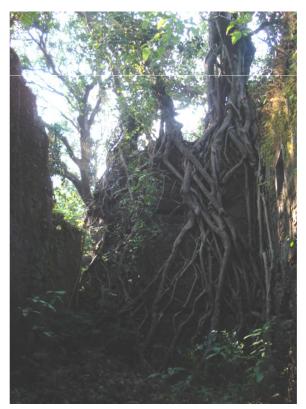






Rectangular and semi-circular arched openings are the chief architectural elements





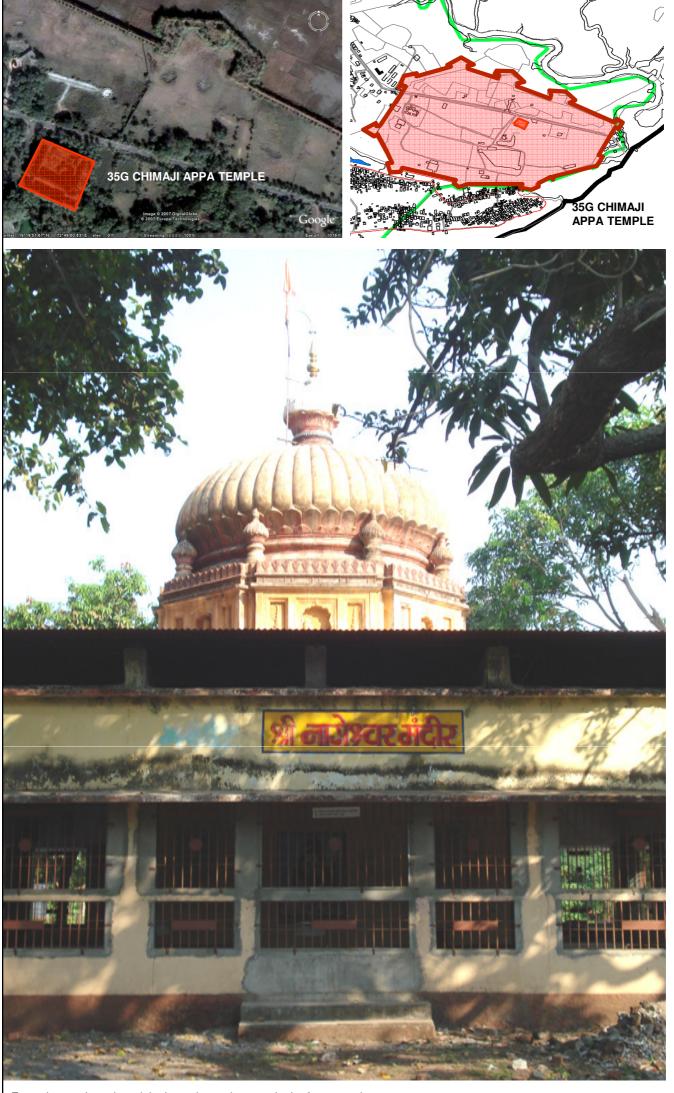
Growth of trees and shrubs within the structure



Entrance to the jail building with a partially broken staircase in the background

SR. N	NO NAME	SURVEY NO.	Plot Area: 13070 sq. mts.		
		22			
34	g CHIMAJI APPA TEMPLE (Nageshwari and Vajreshwari)	22	Built-up Area: 1915 sq. mts.		
Reco	orded By: Tapan Mittal Reviewed By: Ber	nita Menezes	Date: March 2008		
1	IDENTIFICATION & LOCATION				
1.1	Administrative Unit: Vasai Muncipal Council				
1.2	Access				
	Main Access: Par Naka – Killa Bunder Road	Subsidiary Acce	ss: Formerly known as Royal Street		
1.3	1.3 Ownership Pattern Present: Trust (Vajreshwari and Nageshwari Present: Trust (Vajreshwari and Na				
	Devasthan Trust)	Devasthan Trus			
1.4	Use				
	Past/ Present: Religious	Usage: Daily			
2	HISTORICAL BACKGROUND				
2.1	Built-in / Date: 1739		(if any): 1970 an additional RCC around the the original shrine.		
	Patron: Chimaji Appa	Architect: Not Av			
2.2	Social - Economic - Political Context and Sigr	nificance: In 1534	Bassein with the land in its neigh-		
	bourhood was ceded to the Portuguese by Bah				
	established by the Portuguese and remained under in 1739, conducted on the land and sea sides, the		O O		
	town and district of Bassein passed into the hands				
	the highly contested 18th century Bassein (Vasai)				
	immense historical significance.				
3	ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER				
	Site Context / Planning: The Nageshwar and Vaj				
	between the Church of "Nossa Senhora Da Vida" complex on one side. The main entrance has two				
	deepmala. The temples flank the entrance on either	side.			
	Internal Planning: The Nageshwar Temple faces of				
	a tiled roof corridors and a Pradikshana path. The V dedicated to Goddess Vajreshwari with the 'Vahana				
	replaced by a square slab, with an extension of the				
	Architectural Characteristics: Like other Peshwa				
	entrance of the temple and a small open space in fr topped with a kalash. Statues of Ganas, who are				
	directions of the universe, are seen surrounding the		the permanent guards of the eight		
1	VALUE CLASSIFICATION		GRADE		
_					
	B(his) B(cul) B(seh) B(arch) B(tech	h) $\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{lm})$ $\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{lm})$	ev) B(bio) B(reus) H B		
5	CONDITION ASSESMENT				
5.1	Structural System and Materials		Assessment		
	Foundation: Stone Foundation.		Cannot be asseseed		
	Plinth: Stone plinth. Signs of rising dampness are	seen along the pl			
	Walls: Load bearing stone masonary walls.		Fair.		
	Roofing: The internal shrine has a dome with				
	embellished with deorative bands at the base res mandap has a RCC flat terrace roof.	embing a lotus. I	-xieiiiai		
	Fenestration / Openings: The external façade ha	s two tiers of rec	tangular Fair		

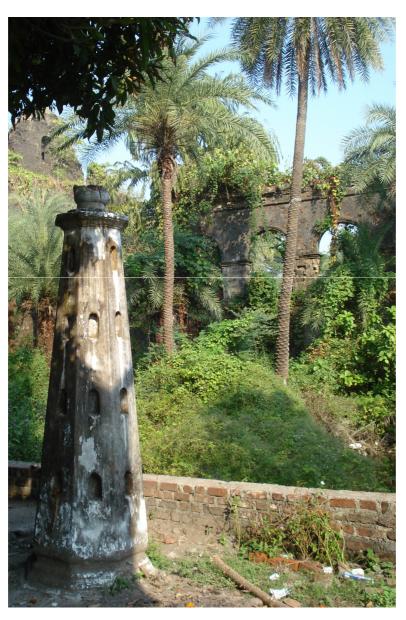
	Finishes: The external façade is plastered and painted.	Fair			
	Compound / Fence / Gate: None.	Non Existent			
	Curtilege / Unbuilt Space/ Out buildings / Landscape: The temples are flanked by the deepmala and a talav.	Fair			
5.2	Physical Infrastructure	Assessment			
	Lighting (Natural / Artificial): Adequate natural light. In addition tubelights have been provided.	Fair			
	Ventilation (Natural / Artificial): Inadequate natural ventilation.	Poor			
	Electricity: Adequate provision by MSEB. Weekly power cuts.	Fair			
	Water Supply: Municipal Council.	Fair			
	Sanitation: No toilet facilities for the visitors / devotees.	Non Existent			
	Drainage: Adequate.	Fair			
	Fire Precaution: Not required.	Not applicable			
	Other (HVAC / BMC / Security) Systems: Not required.	Not applicable			
5.3	Maintenance and Repairs	Assessment			
	Measures: No monthly maintenance measures undertaken. The trust has a fund which is used annually for the minor repairs and painting works. Extensions have been made to the temple in RCC which are adhoc in nature.	Fair			
	Agency and Capacity: Vajreshwari and Nageshwari Devasthan Trust	Fair			
	The structure is in a fair condition. The infrastructure necessary for the temple is in a poor condition. The trust has the capacity to maintain the temple but the efforts of repairs and maintenance should be directed towards safeguarding the structure.	Maintenance			
	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1: POOR 2: FAIR 3: GOOD	Structure Infrastructure			
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE				
6.1	DP Remarks: Reserved as a Place of Historical Importance.				
0.1	Perceived Threats: Adhoc extensions pose a threat to the architectural character of this importance heritage asset.				
6.2	Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspirations: None identified.				
7	MISCELLANEOUS				
-	Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Records and information gathered fro the Council and local experts. The area details verified from the Land Records Department (Vasa Additional historical information has been sourced from the Imperial Gazetteer of Indi http://dsal.uchicago.edu/ and Dr. Da Cunha, Antiquities of Bassein (Bombay, 1876).				
8	RECOMMENDATIONS & SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION				
	These institutions in most cases are funded by private sources through don community hence they do not lack funds. They lack expertise in consernistoric structures especially during additions and alterations to the origin should be provided to them.	rving and management of			



Extension made to the original temple can be seen in the foreground



Talav adjacent to the temple

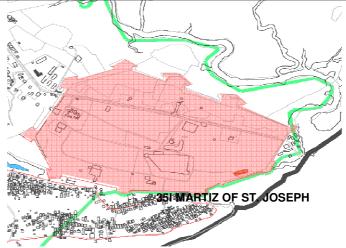


A large deepa – stambha which is characteristic of the Peshwa temples

SR.	NO NAME	SURVEY NO). Plot Are	ea: NA.	
34	i MARTIZ OF ST JOSEPH	- 36	Built-up	Area: 620 sq. m	ıts.
Reco		Benita Menezes	Date: M	arch 2008	
			l .		
1	IDENTIFICATION & LOCATION				
1.1	Administrative Unit: Vasai Municipal Council				
1.2	Access	,			
	Main Access: Road leading to Vasai Pier	Subsidiary Ac	cess: Forme	erly called the Ro	yal Street
1.3	Ownership Pattern Present: Archaeological Survey of India	Doot: Dout.ou.			
1.4	Use	Past: Portugue	ese		
17	Past: Religious	Present: Redu	ındant: Tou	rist attraction	
_	<u>-</u>	F : 000:11			
2 2.1	HISTORICAL BACKGROUND Built-in / Date: 1540	Transformatio	nc (if any):		
۷. ۱	Patron: Portuguese	Architect: Not			
2.2	Social – Economic – Political Context and			with the land in	its neigh-
	bourhood was ceded to the Portuguese by	Bahadur Shah, kin	ig of Gujar	at. The Bassein	Fort was
	established by the Portuguese and remained	under their control	l until 1739	. Amongst other	important
	buildings, the walled city of Bassien Fort consis		s with churc	thes attached to t	hem. This
	church dedicated to St Joseph is a part of one of	it the convents.			
3	ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER				
	Site Context / Planning: This church is locate	d close to the Sea	Gate and is	s also known as '	'The Se' –
	which means the Cathedral.		Ilea Caralian		the state of
	Internal Planning: Three entrances to the chu On either side of the main entrance is the va				
	staircase, which leads to the Priest's residence				
	jutted out from the wall.	and to a rampart n	· a, • • • • • • •	porio into a oqua	
	Architectural Characteristics: The main ent				
	monumental arched doorways and a tower with				
	along with the tower of the Baptistery – octag visible and lancet windows. Winding flights of st				olours still
		eps leading to the d	ippei ieveis.		
4	VALUE CLASSIFICATION			Г	GRADE
	B(his) $B(cul)$ $B(seh)$ $B(arch)$ $B($	tech) B(lm) B	B(ev)	$\mathbf{bio})\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{reus})$	I
5	CONDITION ASSESMENT				
5.1	Structural System and Materials			Assessment	
	Foundation: Stone Foundation.			Cannot be asses	eed
	Plinth: Stone plinth.			Ruin	
	Walls: Load bearing stone masonarywith thick	er external walls w		Ruin	
	entrance walls.	ior oxiornal wans, w		· tairi	
	Roofing: The vaulted stone roof over the altar	is intact but the roo	of over the	Ruin	
	nave is missing.				
	Fenestration / Openings: Semi circular, fla			Ruin	
	windows some of which are broken at places	s. The doors and w	indows in		
	the structure are missing.				
	Finishes: Hewn stone, wooden and marble st	atues presently exis	it.	Ruin	
	Compound / Fence / Gate: None			Not applicable	
	Curtilege / Unbuilt Space/ Out buildings / La	andscape: None		Not applicable	
5.2	Physical Infrastructure			Assessment	
	Lighting (Natural / Artificial): The church is	unused and does	not have	Ruin	

	·	
	artificial lighting.	
	Ventilation (Natural / Artificial): The church is unused and does not have artificial ventilation.	Ruin
	Electricity: The church is unused and does not have a provision for electricity.	Non Existent
	Water Supply: The church is unused and does not have a provision for water suplly.	Non Existent
	Sanitation: None.	Non Existent
	Drainage: None.	Non Existent
	Fire Precaution: Not required.	Not Applicable
	Other (HVAC / BMC / Security) Systems: Not required.	Not Applicable
5.3	Maintenance and Repairs	Assessment
	Measures: No measures have been taken for preservation and restoration.	Non Existent
	Agency and Capacity: Archaeological Survey of India The Archaeological Survey of India has shown a very poor commitment towards restoring and maintaining this structure which has a national significance.	Non Existent
5.4	Overall Condition Assessment (based on 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3): The structure, the physical infrastructure and the maintenance are either in ruin or non-existent.	RUIN
	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1: POOR 2: FAIR 3: GOOD	finitive Infestrative
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE	
6.1	DP Remarks: Reserved as a Place of Historical Importance. Perceived Threats: Neglect of buildings of national importance like this will lead to their deterioration and decay.	hich exist in the fort would
6.2	Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspirations	s: None identified.
7	MISCELLANEOUS	
	Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Records and the Council and local experts. The area details verified from the Land Readditional historical information has been sourced from the Impehttp://dsal.uchicago.edu/ and Dr. Da Cunha, Antiquities of Bassein (Bombay,	cords Department (Vasai). rial Gazetteer of India,
8	RECOMMENDATIONS & SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION	
	The building needs a restoration and a management plan to be implemented	on a priority basis.



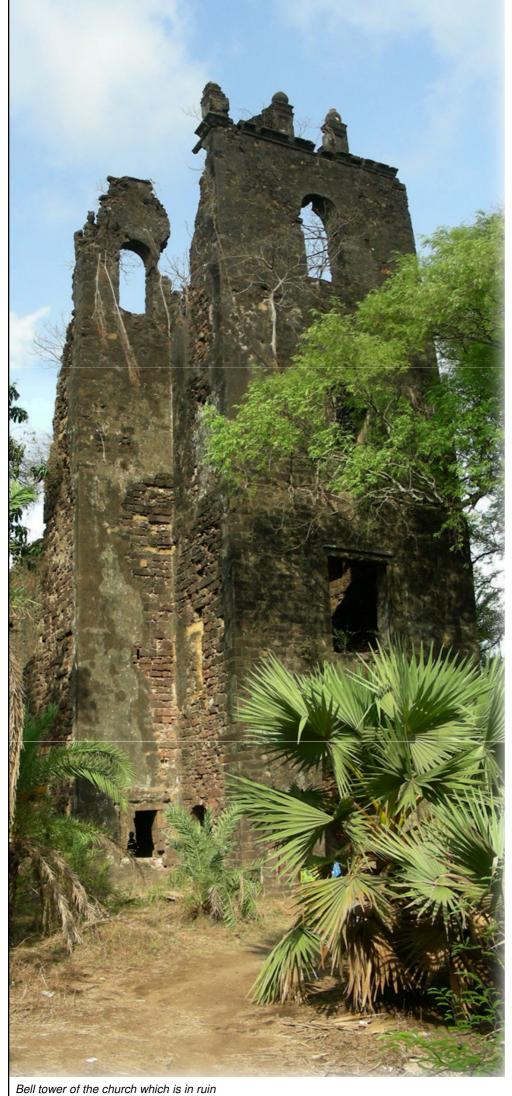




Spaces within the citadel used by the fishermen for net mending

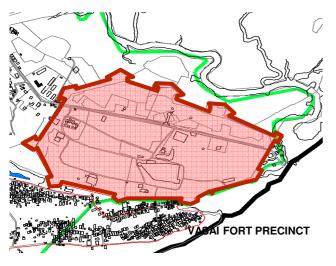


Spaces within the citadel used by the fishermen for net mending



SR. N	NO NAME		SURVEY NO.	Plot Area: 404200 sq. mts.		
34		VASAI FORT PRECINCT		'		
5				y		
Reco	orded By: Rohit Mujumdar	Reviewed By	: Benita Menezes	Date: March 2008		
1	IDENTIFICATION & LOCAT	TION				
1.1	Administrative Unit: Vasai	Municipal Counci	l			
1.2	2 Access					
	Main Access: Par Naka – Ki	ess: Pachu Bunder				
1.3	Ownership Pattern					
	Present: Archaeological Sur	vey of India	Past: Portugue:	se		
1.4	Use		<u> </u>			
	Past: Defence Post Present: Tourism		Usage: Occasio	onal		
2	HISTORICAL BACKGROU	ND				
2.1	Built-in / Date: 16 th Century		Transformation	s (if any): Not Available		
	Patron: Portuguese		Architect: Not A			
3	Gujarat, signed a treaty with stone for the fortification for older and much smaller for became an important check horses, fish, salt, timber, bas ARCHITECTURAL CHARA Site Context / Planning: The stone of the s	n the Portuguese the Portuguese t of Bahadur Sha k post of the Po salt, granite and s CTER ne fort consists of	and ceded Bassein was laid town of Vasai was laid th, which was destroyed tuguese for the contrainable hipbuilding) until the M	B December 1534, the Sultan of ith its dependencies. The corner d by this treaty at the site of the ed during the war. Since then, it of of trade (exotic spices, cloth, arahtas captured it in 1739.		
	the inner fortification of the citadel. Activity Patterns: The sites and/or remains of the town hall, Captain's house, hospital, cathedral, convents of Franciscans, Augustinians, Jesuits and Dominicans and the Peshwa temple can be clearly identified within the fort precinct. Most of these structures that lie in a derelict condition and are visited scarcely by tourists. In a part of the fort are residential quarters of the customs officers. The fishing community which resides adjacent to the fort precinct uses a number of open spaces within the fort for activites like making and mending nets. The bus stand lies within the fort precinct. Characteristic Elements: The rampart wall forms and the remains of the churches which exist form the chief architectural elements within the fort. The churches are typical of the Portuguese churches from the 16 th and 17 th century having false front facades. The rampart wall of the fort included 10 bastions. Of these nine were named as: Cavallerio, Nossa Senhora dos Remedios, Reis Magos Santiago, Sam Gonçalo, Madre de Deos, and Sam Sebastião, Sam Sebastião was also called "Potra Pia" or pious door of Bassein.					
4	VALUE CLASSIFICATION					
	P(seh)	P(cul)		P(arch)		
5	CONDITION ASSESMENT					
5.1	Structural System & Mater	ials		Assessment		
	Tiling/ Pavement/ Finishe entrance to the sea gate. The	e rest of the area	s have mud paths.			
	Compound / Fence / Gate: broken down in a few places		encloses the fort. It ha	s Poor		
F 0						
5.2	Physical Infrastructure			Assessment		

	Sanitation: No provision of public toilets. Garbage disposal also presents a problem.	Non Existent				
	Storm Water Drainage: The surface run off does not presnt a problem.	Good				
	Public Facilities: No public facilities for tourists like toilets, provision of drinking water, information points, rest areas etc.	Non Existent				
5.3	Maintainence and Repairs	Assessment				
	Measures: Very minimal measures have been taken by the Archaeological Survey of India in the form of restoring one of the churches.	Poor				
	Agency and Capacity: Archaeological Survey of India The agency has shown a feeble commitment towards maintaining the structure.	Poor				
5.4	Overall Condition Assessment (based on 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3):	POOR				
	The overall condition of the fort is poor.	Maintenance				
	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1: POOR 2: FAIR 3: GOOD	Structure Infrastructure				
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE					
6.1	DP Remarks: Reserved as a heritage asset.					
	Perceived Threats: Neglience could lead to further decay and loss of this heritage asset.	architecturally important				
6.2	Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspiration	s: None identified.				
7	MISCELLANEOUS					
	Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Areas and Land Records and Revenue Department (Vasai).	details verified from the				
8	RECOMMENDATIONS & SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION					
	An overall management plan needs to be drafted, which would include aspects of restoration, a landscape plan, developing infrastructure for local communities like fishermen, residents within the fort as well as tourists etc. These aspects should be included on the basis of a detailed study which looks at the relation of various stakeholders of this precinct.					







Spaces inside the fort being used by the fishermen for net mending



Rampart wall along the edge of the fort



Courtyard within the St. Anthony Church



Chimaji Appa Mandir – one of the heritage structures that is presently used



Church of the Holy name of Jesus – one of the heritage structures that is presently used

	NO		NAME		SURVEY NO.	Plot Are	ea: 2730 sq. mts.			
35	5	VASAI		JETTY AND			Area: 00 sq. mts.			
			RYING GR		NA	Бинсир	Alea. 00 sq. mis.			
Reco	orded	By: Benita	Menezes	Reviewed By: Roh	t Mujumdar	Date: M	arch 2008			
1	IDE	NTIFICAT	ION & LOCAT	ION						
1.1	Adn	ninistrative	Unit: Vasai Mu	nicipal Council						
1.2	Acc									
			achu Bunder		Subsidiary Acce	ess:				
1.3		nership Pat		r / Stato Government	Past: Governme	ont (Colle	ector / State Government)			
1.4	Use		minerit (Conector	17 State Government	iji ast. Governin	enii (Cone	ctor / State Government)			
	Pas	t/ Present: F	Physical Infrastru	ucture	Usage: Daily					
2	HIS	TORICAL	BACKGROUN	ND						
2.1			Not Available		Transformation					
0.0		ron: Not Av		1.011-0'	Architect: Not A		Land the defendance of			
2.2	form	the crucia	I sites of collect	tive infrastructure for	the fishing con	nmunity,	ty and the drying grounds where a major part of the cio-economic resource.			
					ne asset a value	, us u soc	no coondinio resource.			
3			JRAL CHARAGE The f		amidst the hou	sina in th	e center of the village. The			
				fish drying grounds.	armost the nou-	onig in tir	c container the vinage. The			
	Acti	ivity Patter	ns: The activitie	es comprise offloadir			, fish drying, net mending			
							wada that take place along			
				s, it has acquired valu		esource.				
	Cha	racteristic	Elements: The	Internal Planning: All the activities take place in the open. Characteristic Elements: The characteristic elements comprise of the jetty ramp that slopes towards the sea and a series of structures made of bamboo poles for fish drying.						
4				es made of barriboo p	oles for fish dryi	ing.				
	VAL	UE CLASS	SIFICATION	es made of bamboo p	ooles for fish dryi	ing.				
		UE CLASS	SIFICATION	P(cul)	ooles for fish dryi	P(are	ch)			
5	P	(seh)	SIFICATION	1	ooles for fish dryi	h	ch)			
	P	(seh)		P(cul)	ooles for fish dryi	P(ar	ch) Assessment			
5	P CON	(seh) NDITION AS ructural Sy	SSESMENT	$\mathbf{P}_{(\mathrm{cul})}$	ooles for fish dryi	P(ar	,			
5	CON Str Fo	(seh) NDITION AS ructural Syundation:	SSESMENT stem and Mater	$\mathbf{P}_{(\mathrm{cul})}$	ooles for fish dryi	P(ar	Assessment			
5	CON Str Fo	(seh) NDITION AS ructural Syundation: Stone	SSESMENT stem and Mater Stone Foundatio and PCC Bed.	$\mathbf{P}_{(\mathrm{cul})}$		P(ar	Assessment Cannot be assessed			
5	CON Str Fo Pli Wa	(seh) NDITION AS ructural Syundation: Stone alls: None a	SSESMENT stem and Mater Stone Foundatio and PCC Bed. as the asset is ar	P(cul)	sh drying ground	P(ar	Assessment Cannot be assessed Poor			
5	CON Str Fo Pli Wa Ro	(seh) NDITION AS ructural Sy undation: S nth: Stone a alls: None a	SSESMENT stem and Mater Stone Foundatio and PCC Bed. as the asset is ar e as the asset is / Openings: No	P(cul) rials n. n open air jetty and fis	sh drying ground	P(are	Assessment Cannot be assessed Poor Not applicable			
5	CON Str Fo Pli Wa Ro Fel dry	(seh) NDITION AS ructural Syundation: Stone alls: None alloring: None nestration ring ground.	SSESMENT stem and Mater Stone Foundatio and PCC Bed. as the asset is ar e as the asset is / Openings: No	P(cul) rials n. n open air jetty and fise an open air jetty and	sh drying ground I fish drying grou n open air jetty a	P(ard)	Assessment Cannot be assessed Poor Not applicable Not applicable			
5	Postri Fo Pli Wa Ro Fee dry Fir Co dry	(seh) NDITION AS ructural Sysundation: Stone alls: None alloring: None alloring ground. In the stone wing ground / I wing ground / I wing ground.	SSESMENT stem and Mater Stone Foundatio and PCC Bed. as the asset is ar e as the asset is / Openings: No ne as the asset is Fence / Gate: N	P(cul) rials n open air jetty and fix an open air jetty and one as the asset is and one as the asset is and	sh drying ground I fish drying grou n open air jetty a d fish drying grou n open air jetty a	P(ard)	Assessment Cannot be assessed Poor Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable			
5	Postri Fo Pli Wa Ro Fer dry Fir Co dry Cu	(seh) NDITION AS ructural Syundation: Stone and Stone a	SSESMENT stem and Mater Stone Foundatio and PCC Bed. as the asset is ar e as the asset is / Openings: No ne as the asset is Fence / Gate: No nbuilt Space/	P(cul) rials n. n open air jetty and fise an open air jetty and one as the asset is an open air jetty and sean open air jet	sh drying ground I fish drying grou n open air jetty a d fish drying grou n open air jetty a	P(ard)	Assessment Cannot be assessed Poor Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable			
5	Postri Fo Pli Wa Ro Fer dry Cu ass	(seh) NDITION AS ructural Syundation: Stone and Stone a	SSESMENT stem and Mater Stone Foundatio and PCC Bed. as the asset is ar e as the asset is / Openings: No ne as the asset is Fence / Gate: No nbuilt Space/ n air jetty and fis	P(cul) rials n open air jetty and fists an open air jetty and one as the asset is an open air jetty and one as the asset is a lone as t	sh drying ground I fish drying grou n open air jetty a d fish drying grou n open air jetty a	P(are	Assessment Cannot be assessed Poor Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable			
5 5.1	Postri Fo Pli Wa Roo Fer dry Cu ass	(seh) NDITION AS ructural Synundation: Some stration ring ground. Inishes: Nore mpound / Iring ground. Irtilage / Uset is a open ysical Infra	SSESMENT stem and Mater Stone Foundatio and PCC Bed. as the asset is ar e as the asset is / Openings: No ne as the asset is Fence / Gate: No nbuilt Space/ n air jetty and fis	P(cul) rials n. n open air jetty and fists an open air jetty and one as the asset is all one as the	sh drying ground I fish drying grou n open air jetty a d fish drying grou n open air jetty a	P(ard)	Assessment Cannot be assessed Poor Not applicable			
5 5.1	CON Str Fo Pli Wa Ro Fer dry Cu ass Ph Lig	(seh) NDITION AS ructural Sysundation: Some alls: None	SSESMENT stem and Mater Stone Foundatio and PCC Bed. as the asset is ar e as the asset is / Openings: No ne as the asset is Fence / Gate: No nbuilt Space/ n air jetty and fis astructure	P(cul) rials n. n open air jetty and fists an open air jetty and one as the asset is an open air jetty and one as the asset is a open as the asset is a open air jetty and one as the asset is a open	sh drying ground I fish drying grou n open air jetty a d fish drying grou n open air jetty a	P(ard)	Assessment Cannot be assessed Poor Not applicable Assessment			

	Water Supply: None as the asset is an open air jetty and fish drying ground.	Not applicable	
	Sanitation: Open defecation presents an immense problem.	Poor	
	Drainage: Storm water and waste water from the koliwada is channelised into the sea.	Poor	
	Fire Precaution: Not required.	Not applicable	
	Other (HVAC / BMC / Security) Systems: Not required.	Not applicable	
5.3	Maintenance and Repairs	Assessment	
	Measures: No monthly or annual measures have been taken for the maintenance of the jetty and the fish drying grounds.	Poor	
	Agency and Capacity: Vasai Municipal Council. The Municipal Council does not have the capacity to upgrade and develop the jetty.	Poor	
5.4	Overall Condition Assessment (based on 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3): The structure of the jetty is in poor condition and needs development. Physical infrastructure is in a poor condition and the Municipal Council does not have the capacity for the development of the jetty.	Maintenance	
	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1: POOR 2: FAIR 3: GOOD	Structure Infrastructure	
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE		
6.1	DP Remarks: Residential Zone. Perceived Threats: Presently the Fishing village, drying grounds and jetty and random new developments around the area	is under threat of the rapid	
6.2	Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspiration needs better infrastructure for drying fish and better storage and medical jetty.		
7	MISCELLANEOUS		
	Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Records and the Fishing Societies, Institutions and representatives of the fishing converified from the Land Records and Revenue Department (Vasai).		
8	RECOMMENDATIONS & SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION		
	The fishing village needs more infrastructure for fishing activities, drying gr the edge from water coming into the village.	ound and a wall protecting	





Boats alongside the fishing jetty



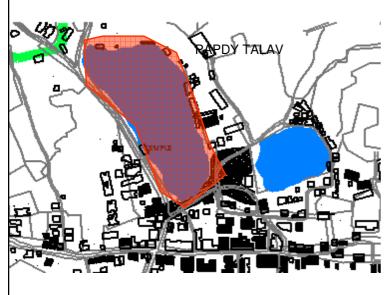
Fish drying areas alongside the jetty



Cultural gatherings which start / terminate from the fish drying grounds

SR. N	NO			NAME		SURVEY	NO. Plot	Area: 23830 s	sq. mts.
36	а		PAPD	Y TAI	LAV		Bui	It-up Area: 00 s	sq. mts.
Reco	rded	By: Ber	nita Menezes	s R	eviewed By: Ro	 hit Mujumdar	Date	e: March 2008	
1	IDE	NTIEIC	ATION & LO	CATION			•		
1.1			ative Unit: Va		cinal Council				
1.2		cess	ative office ve	isai wani	cipai Gourion				
1.2			ss: Papdy - Pa	ar Naka I	Road	Subsidian	/ Access: P	apdy Market Ro	
1.3	+		Pattern	ai ivana i	Tioau	Jubsidiai	7 700033.1	apay Market He	-au
				asai Mun	icipal Council)	Past: Ran	n Mandir Tru	ıst	
1.4	Us		(1			1 555			
			nt: Domestic Satherings	Water So	urce and	Usage: Da	aily		
2	HIS	STORIC	AL BACKGR	OUND					
2.1			ate: 16 th Cen				ations (if a	any): Fencing	around the
	Def	tron. Ma	t Available			edge	Not Availab	lo.	
2.2	nat pur use	ural / ar poses - ed for dr	tificially engin drinking, wa	ieered tal shing, cle articularly	Context and Single avs have historic eaning etc. Although the subset of	cally formed ugh the water	the chief so er of this ta	urce of water following lav presently de	or domestic oes not get
3			TURAL CHA						
	Act pur for dur	titutions tivity Pa poses.T 3 years ing the C chitectu	like the temp atterns: The he talav is au . In addition, Ganesha fest ral Characte	le, the for talav is uctioned b it is used ival and d ristics: T	talav is located mal and informa used by the soy the Municipal of for religious, souring the Chat Fine edge is definess the water tower.	market. urrounding s Council for focial and cu uja due to whe	ettlements sh breeding Itural activit nich it has v level parap	for cleaning ar g for a sum of F ies like immers alue as a cultur	nd washing Rs.3.5 lakhs sion of idols al asset.
	Pu	blic Spa	ice & Enviro	nmental	Influence: The	alav function	s as an acti		
					er talavs, it has in the region.	a value as	an ecologic	cal resource as	it helps in
4	VA	LUE CL	ASSIFICATION	ON					GRADE
	E	(seh)	E _(lm)	E(gr)	$\mathbf{E}_{(\mathrm{cul})}$	E(ev)	E(arch	E(eco)	IE
5	CO	NDITIO	N ASSESME	NT				_	
5.1	-		System & M					Assessmen	t
	sev	eral oth	er aeas which	n exists in	-				
					one retaining wa arts along the roa		emple edge	Poor	
5.2	-	•	nfrastructure					Assessmen	t
					have been prov			Poor	
	-			•	bserved along t			Poor	
	into	the tala	av.		face run off fror			Good	
	Pu	blic Fac	ilities: Steps	have bee	en provided as w	ashing platfo	rms,	Poor	

	seating areas have been provided.		
5.3	Maintainence and Repairs	Assessment	
	Measures: No monthly maintenance and repairs. The maintenance and repairs are carried out whenever there is requirement for repairs but does not have a fund allocated for maintenance and repairs. The existing retaining wall was built by the Vasai Municipal Council in 2000-2001. The Municipal Council has prepared a proposal with an estimated budget of 2.5 lakhs for strengthening the existing retaining wall. It has also prepared a bio-remediation and rejuvenation plan.	Poor	
	Agency and Capacity: Vasai Municipal Council The Council would need external funds to maintain and carry out repairs of the Talav.	Poor	
5.4	Overall Condition Assessment (based on 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3): The structure of the talav and the infrastructure around it is in a poor condition. The urban local body has a poor financial capacity to maintain the talav.	Maintenance	
	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1: POOR 2: FAIR 3: GOOD	Structure Infrastructure	
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE		
6.1	DP Remarks: Reserved as a Water Body.		
	Perceived Threats: Lack of maintenance and repairs would lead to environmental asset.	the degradation of this	
6.2	Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspiration Council is planning to create a botanical garden with a fence around the target for beautification which would cater to the new developments that are emerged beautification, retaining wall, jogging track and recreation park are estimated	alav and have a proposal ging in the area. Plans for	
7	MISCELLANEOUS		
	Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Information Municipal Council. Area details verified from the Land Records and Rev Taluka).		
8	RECOMMENDATIONS & SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION		
	The Talav presents a big opportunity for developing a regional level puriodifications, changes, extensions made to the talav should be sensitive to the talav and should be based on a carefully formulated urban design stracreated for diverse types of users. Presently, the beautification plans for the urban citizens for recreation but do not address the settlement that is in the i	the physical character of stegy. Facilties should be ne talay cater only to the	







Garbage strewn along the road side edge



Garbage strewn along the market edge



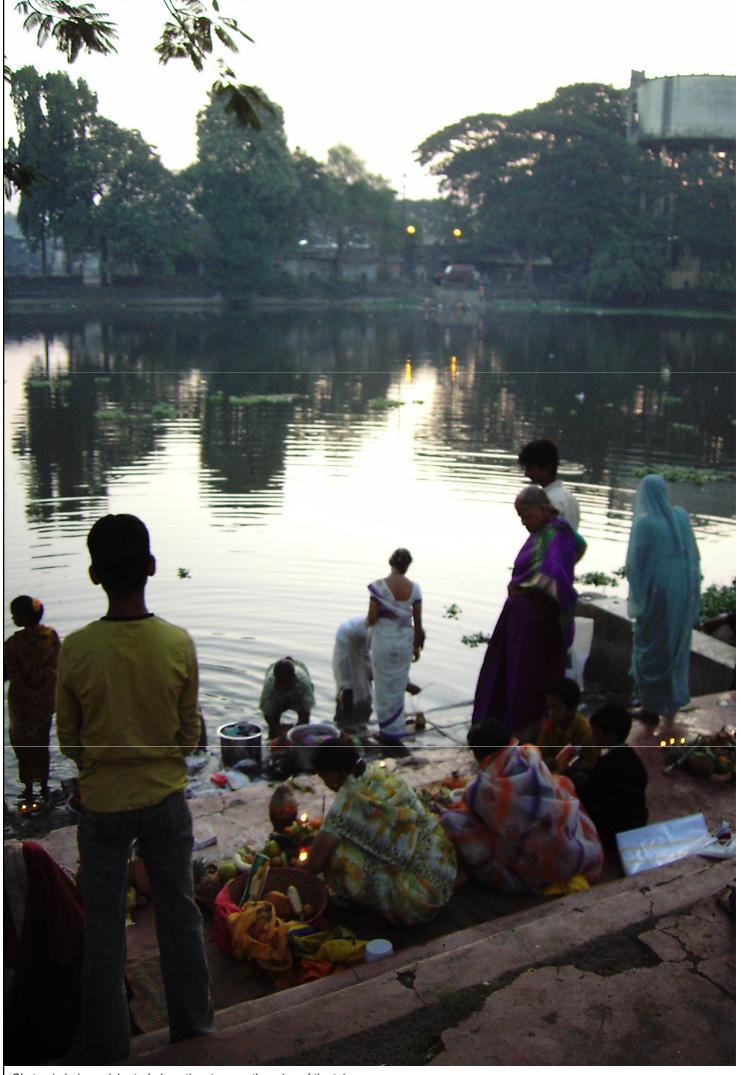
Rickshaw stand along the edge of the talav



Informal market along the edge of the talav



The skyline along one of the edges of the talav with the shikhara acting as marker in the landscape



Chat puja being celebrated along the steps on the edge of the talav

SR.	NO NAME	SURVEY NO.	Plot Area: 4000 sq. mts.				
36	b RAM MANDIR	225	Built-up Area: 400 sq. mts.				
11000	neviewed by: He	oriit iviujurridai	Date: March 2008				
1	IDENTIFICATION & LOCATION						
1.1	Administrative Unit: Vasai Municipal Council						
1.2	Access						
	Main Access: Off Papdy Market Road	Subsidiary Acce	ess:				
1.3	I.3 Ownership Pattern Present: Trust (Shri Ramchandji and Present: Trust (Shri Ramchandji and						
	Thrimbakeshwar Devsthan Trust)		r Devsthan Trust)				
1.4	Use	'	,				
	Past/ Present: Religious	Usage: Daily					
2	HISTORICAL BACKGROUND						
2.1	Built-in / Date: Rebuilt in early 20 th Century		s (if any): Not Available				
	Patron: Not Available	Architect: Not A					
2.2	Social – Economic – Political Context and Sidominance of Vasai –Virar between 1739 – 1818.						
	20 th century.	The present build	ng has been constructed in the early				
3	ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER						
3	Site Context / Planning: The temple has an open	n snace in the fore	ground. This space can be accessed				
	either from the road connecting the market or from						
	Internal Planning: A rectangular structure, the te	emple has a large	entrance foyer leading into the mair				
	shrine which has a pradikshna path all around it.		de constitue de la colonia de constitue de la colonia de l				
	Architectural Characteristics: The tall shikara for Papdy and Bondali talavs. Segmental arched open						
	other important external architectural features. Th						
	base and capital form the chief internal architecture	al characteristics.					
4	VALUE CLASSIFICATION		GRADE				
	B(his) $B(cul)$ $B(seh)$ $B(arch)$ $B(tech)$	ch) $B(lm)$ $B($	ev) B(bio) B(reus) III				
5	CONDITION ASSESMENT						
5.1	Structural System and Materials		Assessment				
	Foundation: Stone Foundation.		Cannot be assessed				
	Plinth: Stone plinth.		Fair				
	Walls: Brick masonary walls which show evidence	es of cracks.	Poor				
	Roofing: Pitched mangalore tiled roof which sho	ws weathering.	Poor				
	Fenestration / Openings: The doors and wind paneled shutters.	dows are double	wooden Fair				
	Finishes: The walls are painted with distemper/, windows and the floor is tiled	pors and Fair					
	Compound / Fence / Gate: It has a low height of and entrance gate in the centre	Compound / Fence / Gate: It has a low height compound wall on all sides					
	Curtilege / Unbuilt Space/ Out buildings / Lan large front open space with broken kotah tiles for landscape.						
5.2	Physical Infrastructure		Assessment				
	Lighting (Natural / Artificial): Adequate provision	n.	Good				
	Ventilation (Natural / Artificial): Adequate provi		Good				

	Electricity: Adequate provision by MSEB. Weekly power cuts.	Fair			
	Water Supply: Vasai Municipality And A Well	Poor			
	Sanitation: There is no provision for any public toilets within the temple compound. If these are provided they should be well designed and should not hamper the architectural character of the temple complex.	Poor			
	Drainage: Adequate storm water drainage provision.	Good			
	Fire Precaution: Not required.	Not applicable			
	Other (HVAC / BMC / Security) Systems: Not required.	Not applicable			
5.3	Maintenance and Repairs	Assessment			
	Measures: There is no monthly fund for maintenance and repairs. It is painted once in a year during Ram Navmi. No long term strategy has been framed.	Poor			
	Trust	Poor			
	Thus the trust does not have enough funds to carry out any restoration or conservation work of the temple. It relies presently on donations and would need to look for alternative sources for funds.				
5.4	Overall Condition Assessment (based on 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3): The structure of the building and the infrastructure and the infrastructure required for the programme is in a poor condition. The trust has a poor financial capacity to maintain the building.	Maintenance Output Description: A second of the content of the			
	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1: POOR 2: FAIR 3: GOOD	Structure Infrastructure			
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE				
6.1	DP Remarks: Public and Social Facility (Reserved as a temple).				
	- ,	important heritage asset.			
6.2	Perceived Threats: Weathering of the structure could lead to the loss of this Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspirations				
6.2	Perceived Threats: Weathering of the structure could lead to the loss of this				
	Perceived Threats: Weathering of the structure could lead to the loss of this Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspirations	information gathered from			
	Perceived Threats: Weathering of the structure could lead to the loss of this Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspirations MISCELLANEOUS Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Records and	information gathered from			
7	Perceived Threats: Weathering of the structure could lead to the loss of this Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspirations MISCELLANEOUS Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Records and the local people. The area details verified from the Land Records and Reven	information gathered from ue departments (Vasai).			







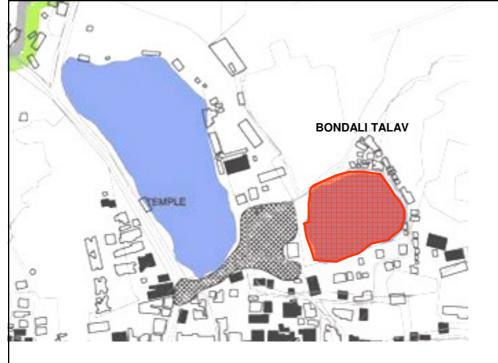
The temple building with rectangular and segmental arched openings forms a background to the open space adjacent to the talav



Wooden posts forming the structure of the prayer hall

SR. N	NO NAM	1E	SURVEY	NO. Plot	Area: 7950 s	q. mts.	
36	c BONDAL	TALAV		Built-	up Area: 00	sq. mts.	
Reco	rded By: Ninad Kudalkar	Reviewed By: Ben	ita Menezes	Date:	March 2008	}	
		-					
1	IDENTIFICATION & LOCAT						
1.1	Administrative Unit: Vasai Municipal Council						
1.2	Access						
_	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Main Access: Papdy Market Road Subsidiary Access:					
1.3	Ownership Pattern		T				
	Present: Government (Vasai	Municipal Council)	Past: Ram	Mandir Trus	st		
1.4	Use		T., 5	.,			
	Past/Present: Domestic Wat	er Source	Usage: Da	ily			
2	HISTORICAL BACKGROUN	ND					
2.1	Built-in / Date: 18 th Century): Not Availa	ble	
2.2	Patron: local communities (r Social – Economic – Polit			Not Available		ichavate the	
	natural / artificially engineers purposes - drinking, washin used for drinking, it is partic	ed talavs have historica g, cleaning etc. Althou	ally formed t igh the wate	ne chief sou r of this tala	rce of water v presently	for domestic does not get	
	for irrigation lending it a soci		unig comonn		r domocilo p	arpooco and	
3	ARCHITECTURAL CHARAC	CTER					
	Site Context / Planning: T		hold institu	ions like the	e temple, the	e formal and	
	informal market.	ov is vessel by the sou			u alaanina .		
		Activity Patterns: The talav is used by the surrounding settlements for cleaning and washing purposes. The talav is auctioned by the Municipal Council for fish breeding annually.					
	Architectural Characterist					d which are	
	settlements.	antal Influence 13.					
	Public Space & Environn resource as it helps in rechain				value as a	ın ecological	
3	VALUE CLASSIFICATION					GRADE	
	$E_{\text{(seh)}}$ $E_{\text{(lm)}}$ E	(grp) E(cul)	E(ev)	E(arch)	E(eco)	ΗE	
5	CONDITION ASSESMENT						
5.1	Structural System & Mater	ials			Assessme	nt	
	Tiling/ Pavement/ Finishes	: The edge of the talav	is made of lo	ose mud.	Poor		
	Compound / Fence / Gate: Stone retaining wall around the edge.						
5.2	Physical Infrastructure				Assessme	nt	
	Lighting: Street lights have	not been provided arοι	and the talav		Non Existe	nt	
	Sanitation: Garbage dispos	al is observed along the	e edges of th	e talav.	Poor		
	Storm Water Drainage: The surface run off from the surroundings goes						
	into the talav.						
F 0	Public Facilities: None				Non Existe		
5.3	Maintainence and Repairs	ntananaa and	The maint	nonce cital	Assessme	nt	
	Measures: No monthly mai repairs are carried out when not have a fund allocated for	ever there is requirem	ent for repai		Poor		
	Agency and Capacity: Vasa The Council would need extern		and carry ou	t repairs of	Poor		

	the Talav.				
5.4	Overall Condition Asse The structure of the ta condition. The urban loo the talav.	POOR Maintenance			
	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT	1: POOR	2: FAIR	3: GOOD	Structure Infrastructu
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE				
6.1	DP Remarks: Reserved	l as a Water Bo	dy.		
	Perceived Threats: Lack of maintenance and repairs would lead to the degradation of the environmental asset.				
6.2	Owners / Tenants / Oc	cupants / Com	munity / Organ	izational Aspiration	s: None.
7	MISCELLANEOUS				
	Additional Notes / Rea Municipal Council. Area Taluka).				
8	RECOMMENDATIONS	& SUGGESTIO	NS FOR IMPLE	MENTATION	
	RECOMMENDATIONS & SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION The Talav presents a big opportunity for developing a regional level public space. Any repair modifications, changes, extensions made to the talav should be sensitive to the physical character the talav and should be based on a carefully formulated urban design strategy. Facilties should be created for diverse types of users. Presently, the beautification plans for the talavs in the Municip cater only to the urban citizens for recreation but do not address the settlement that is in the immediate vicinity.				



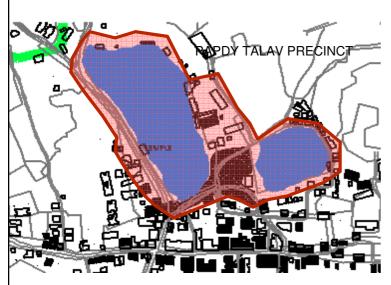




Adivasi settlement adjacent to the talav

SR. N	IO NAME		SURVEY NO.	Plot A	Area: 60000 sq. mts.		
36	FAPDY TALAV PR	ECINCT	NA	Built-	up Area: NA		
Reco	rded By: Rohit Mujumdar Rev	iewed By: Benit	a Menezes	Date:	March 2008		
_	IDENTIFICATION & LOCATION						
1	IDENTIFICATION & LOCATION	al Oa all					
1.1	Administrative Unit: Vasai Municipal Council						
1.2	Access		0 1 11 4				
4.0	Main Access: Vasai Station – Par Na	ss: Papo	dy Market				
1.3	Ownership Pattern						
4.4	Present:		Past:				
1.4	Use		Here Bell				
	Past /Present: Commercial and Relig	gious	Usage: Daily				
2	HISTORICAL BACKGROUND						
2.1	Built-in / Date: 16 th Century		Transformations		Not Available		
2.2	Patron: Not Available Social – Economic – Political Con	toyt and Signif	Architect: Not A		was known as a famous		
2.2	ship building center, the present fab						
	given as a jagir to the commuity which						
3	ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER						
	Site Context / Planning: The larger	talav lies along	the main road th	at leads	from Navghar Manikpur		
	(now the railway station) to the Vasa	ai Fort. The sma	ller talav lies alon	g the ma	arket axis. The temple is		
	located in between the two talavs. Activity Patterns: A formal and info	rmal market for	me the chief activ	ity within	the precinct		
	Characteristic Elements: The pred						
	architectural character. The edges	of the talav and	the temple form	the chie	f public space and hold		
	spaces for activites like the informal	market, cultural	and religious act	ivities lik	e the chat puja etc.		
4	VALUE CLASSIFICATION						
	D	<u> </u>		D			
	$\mathbf{P}_{(\mathbf{seh})}$	P _(cul)		$\mathbf{P}_{(arc)}$	ch)		
5	CONDITION ASSESMENT						
5.1	Structural System & Materials				Assessment		
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Tiling/ Pavement/ Finishes: A tar	road runs along	the larger talay.		Poor		
	the smaller one has a mud path. T	•	•		. 001		
	broken in many places or non existe	nt.					
	Compound / Fence / Gate: The fersteel rods talav	nce around the	Papdy talav is ma	ade of	Poor		
5.2	Physical Infrastructure				Assessment		
	Lighting: Inadequate street lights ha	ave been provid	ed within the pred	cinct.	Poor		
	Sanitation: The market activities lea	ad to the genera	ation of large qua	ntities	Poor		
	of solid waste, which is littered arou management forms an important iss			waste			
	Public Facilities: Steps to access the water and seating areas for the informal market have been been provided around the edge of one of the				Poor		
	talavs. These are in a poor condition						
5.3	Maintainence and Repairs				Assessment		
	Measures: Some measures have Council for improving the Papdy retaining wall along one of the edge such measures do not form a part	Talav. These in es and cleaning	nclude building of the talav. How	of the vever,	Fair		

	therefore remain inadequate to address its problems.							
	Agency and Capacity: Yellow The agency has taken are lts efforts should be formaintaining the structure it would require external.	Fair						
5.4	Overall Condition Asse	ssment (based o		3):		POOR		
	The talav precinct is in a poor condition.			Mai	ntenance			
	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT	1: POOR	2: FAIR	3: GOOD	Structure	Infrastructure		
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE							
6.1	DP Remarks: None.	DP Remarks: None.						
	Perceived Threats: Ne negative manner.	gligence could fu	urther impact the	e heritage assets	s within the	precinct in a		
6.2	Owners / Tenants / Occ Council intends to make							
7	MISCELLANEOUS							
	Additional Notes / Ref Land Records and Rever			able: Areas and	details veri	fied from the		
8	RECOMMENDATIONS &	& SUGGESTION	S FOR IMPLEMI	ENTATION				
	An overall management talays, re-organising the included on the basis of	edges and the						







Informal market along the edge of the talav



The skyline along one of the edges of the talav with the shikhara acting as marker in the landscape



Ram Mandir adjacent to the talav



Adivasi setttlement adjacent to Bondali Talav

SR.	NO	NAME	SURVEY NO.	Plot Area: 85	50 sq. mts.		
3	7	GOVARDHAN VIDYALAYA	NA	Built-up Are	a: 450 sq. mts.		
		I By: Benita Menezes Reviewed By: Rol	<u> </u>	Date: March	2008		
11000	J. 404	Tievieria Syrita	iit iviajailiaai	Dato: Maron	2000		
1	IDE	NTIFICATION & LOCATION					
1.1	Adn	ninistrative Unit: Vasai Municipal Council					
1.2	Acc	ess					
	Main Access: Papdy Road Subsidiary Access:						
1.3		nership Pattern					
1.4		sent: Government (Zilla Parishad)	Present: Govern	ment (Zilla Pa	rishad)		
1.4	Use Past	t/ Present: Institution (Educational)	Usage: Daily				
2		TORICAL BACKGROUND	Coago. Dany				
2 2.1		t-in / Date: 1889	Transformations	(if anv): Not A	vailable		
		on: Zilla Parishad	Architect: Not Av				
2.2	Soc	ial – Economic – Political Context and Sigr	nificance: These	schools, histo	orically, have emerged		
		of the efforts of the State to impart education in					
		icularly to the adivasi children and children from					
		ne present day. In our present contexts where atized, the initiatves of the government in the					
		cation, books, uniforms and daily meals - assum			s providing subsidized		
3		CHITECTURAL CHARACTER					
		Site Context / Planning: A central court which acts as a multipurpose space around which the built form					
		is organisaed in a 'C' – shape manner.					
		Internal Planning: The ground storey, load bearing masonary structure has a verandah that runs along the entire length behind which are strung class rooms and offices. The Zilla Parishad Schools in this					
		on exhibit a similar building typology.					
	Arcl	hitectural Characteristics: Segmental arched					
		pitched mangalore tile roof characterise the fac	ade externally w	nereas the tim	ber truss cahraterices		
	the i	nternal volume.					
4	VAL	UE CLASSIFICATION			GRADE		
	B	(his) $B(\text{cul})$ $B(\text{seh})$ $B(\text{arch})$ $B(\text{tec})$	$\mathbf{B}_{(lm)}\mathbf{B}_{(lm)}$	ev) B(bio)	B(reus) III		
5	CON	NDITION ASSESMENT					
5.1	Str	ructural System and Materials		Asse	essment		
	Fo	undation: Stone Foundation.		Canr	not be assessed		
	Pli	nth: The height of the plinth is 0.5 ft and constr	ucted of stone	Fair			
	Wa	alls: Load bearing stone masonry walls. Cracks	on the walls are e	vident. Poor			
		ofing: King-post truss supporting pitched mar the wooden trusses are evident.	galore tiled roof.	Cracks Poor			
		nestration / Openings: Segmental arched opeuble shutters.	oaneled Fair				
		nishes: The walls are painted with distemper and e oil painted. The surfaces show a heavy wear a	vindows Poor				
	Co wa	mpound / Fence / Gate: The school presently	has a brick co	mpound Fair			
		rtilege / Unbuilt Space/ Out buildings / Lan open space in front which is used as a multipur		ool has Fair			
5.2	Ph	ysical Infrastructure		Asse	essment		
		hting (Natural / Artificial): Adequate tube light	s are provided	Fair			

	Ventilation (Natural / Artificial): Ceiling fans and ample cross ventilation.	Fair
	Electricity: Adequate provision by MSEB. Weekly power cuts.	Fair
	Water Supply: A well located within the premises is used for sanitation whereas the Municipal Council provides drinking water.	Fair
	Sanitation: Inadequate toilets have been provided.	Poor
	Drainage: Adequate.	Fair
	Fire Precaution: Not required.	Not Applicable
	Other (HVAC / BMC / Security) Systems: Not required.	Not Applicable
5.3	Maintenance and Repairs	Assessment
	Measures: No monthly maintenance measures undertaken. The Zilla Parishad has annual fund allocated for the school for its functioning, a part of the fund is kept for maintenance and repairs. However, this fund is inadequate vis-à-vis the growing necessities of the school.	Poor
	Agency and Capacity: Zilla Parishad. Through the Grampanchayat, the Zilla Parishad looks after the maintenance and repairs of the school. However, it has a weak financial capacity for maintenance and repairs of the building.	Poor
5.4	Overall Condition Assessment (based on 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3):	POOF
	The building is in a structurally poor condition. The infrastructure necessary for the school is in a fairdition. The Zilla Parishad does not have the financial capacity to for maintenance, repairs and extensions that are required.	Maintenance
	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1: POOR 2: FAIR 3: GOOD	Structure Infrastructure
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE	
6.1	DP Remarks: Reserved as Public / Semi Public Usage (School).	
•	Perceived Threats: Weathering and negligence of the structure would lead	to its deterioration
6.2	Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspirati expand and create more facilities for the students but the Government gran such activity.	ons: The school wants to
7	MISCELLANEOUS	
-	Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Records and the Council, School Authorities and local experts. The area details verified Department (Vasai).	
8	RECOMMENDATIONS & SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION	
	An extension plan needs to be made that could integrate the heritage aspenew deisgn. External donations — from other government organizatio individual or non-governmental organizations should be sought to safeguar newer infrastructural facilities.	ns, private organizations,







Entrance court and verandah around which are strung a series of classrooms



Pitched Mangalore tile roof which forms an important architectural element

ו .חט ו	VO	NAME		SURVEY NO.	Plot Are	ea: 2500 sq. mts.	
38	3	MOHANLAL VAKIL		NA		Built-up Area: 1200 sq. mts.	
		BUNGALOW					
Reco	rded	By: Benita Menezes	Reviewed By: Roh	it Mujumdar	Date: M	arch 2008	
1	IDEN	ITIFICATION & LOCAT	ION				
1.1	Adm	i nistrative Unit: Vasai Mu	ncipal Council				
	Acce			I			
1.3	Main	Access: Papdy Road ership Pattern		Subsidiary Acce	SS:		
1.5		ent: Private		Present: Private			
1.4	Use						
	Past/	Present: Residential and I	nstitutional	Usage: Daily			
		ORICAL BACKGROUN	ND .				
2.1		-in / Date: 1933		Transformations		Not Available	
2.2		on: Not Available al – Economic – Politica	Context and Signi	Architect: Not Av		wilt during the ea	arly part of
		ineteenth century was inha				diff during the ca	iny part of
3	ARC	HITECTURAL CHARAC	CTFR				
		Context / Planning: The b		es of the site and	has a sr	nall court in the c	enter. The
	two v	vings formed by the cour	t were used to disti	nguish between	the own	ers and the serv	ants. The
	owne	rs' access was located to	wards the road whe	ereas the servan	ts' acces	s was located to	wards the
			the building on th	e around level	is tenant	ted to the Centr	ral Excise
	Depa	nternal Planning: A part of the building on the ground level is tenanted to the Central Excise Department and the servants' quarters have tenanted residents. The other parts of the building were					
	inaccessible during the survey. Architectural Characteristics: This RCC frame structure shows Art Deco characteristics						
	Arcn	itectural Characteristics:	This RCC frame str	ucture shows Art	Deco ch	aracteristics like	decorative
		itectural Characteristics: es, pediments and decorati					decorative
	frieze					ouilt.	decorative GRADE
	frieze	s, pediments and decorati	ve railings reflecting t	the period in whice	ch it was b	ouilt.	GRADE
4	VALU B(s, pediments and decoration	ve railings reflecting t	the period in whice	ch it was b	ouilt.	GRADE
4	VALU B(be speciments and decoration $\mathbf{B}_{(\mathrm{cul})}$ $\mathbf{B}_{(\mathrm{seh})}$	$\mathbf{B}_{(arch)}$ $\mathbf{B}_{(tech)}$	the period in whice	ev) \mathbf{B}	ouilt.	GRADE
5	VALU B(I	pediments and decoration $\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{cul})$ $\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{seh})$	$\mathbf{B}_{(arch)}$ $\mathbf{B}_{(tech)}$	the period in whice	ev) B(bio) B(reus)	GRADE
5	P(I) CON Stru	pediments and decoration $\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{cul})$ $\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{seh})$	$\mathbf{B}_{(arch)}$ $\mathbf{B}_{(tech)}$	the period in whice	eh it was beev)	$\mathbf{B}_{(reus)}$	GRADE
4 5	VALUE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P	B(cul) B(seh) DITION ASSESMENT Ictural System and Mater Indation: RCC Foundation	B(arch) B(tech	$\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{lm})$	ev) B($\mathbf{B}_{(reus)}$ Assessment Cannot be assess	GRADE
4 5	VALU B(I	B(cul) B(seh) DITION ASSESMENT Ictural System and Mater Indation: RCC Foundation th: Stone plinth. Is: RCC walls with brick	B(arch) B(tech	$\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{lm})$	B(l	B(reus) Assessment Cannot be assess Good	GRADE
5	Plin Wal evid Roce	B(cul) B(seh) DITION ASSESMENT Ictural System and Mater Indation: RCC Foundation th: Stone plinth. Is: RCC walls with brick ences of minor cracks and	B(arch) B(tech rials masonary infill. The weathering.	$\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{lm})$	ev) B(B(reus) Assessment Cannot be assess Good Fair	GRADE
5	VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION OF CONST	B(cul) B(seh) DITION ASSESMENT Ictural System and Mater Indation: RCC Foundation Ith: Stone plinth. Is: RCC walls with brick ences of minor cracks and Inding: RCC slab. estration / Openings:	B(arch) B(tech rials masonary infill. The weathering. Rectangular window	$\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{lm})$ $\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{lm})$	e shows	B(reus) Assessment Cannot be assess Good Fair	GRADE
4 5	Plin Wal evid Roc Fen pane Fini wind	B(cul) B(seh) DITION ASSESMENT Ictural System and Mater Indation: RCC Foundation Ith: Stone plinth. Is: RCC walls with brick ences of minor cracks and Indig: RCC slab. Estration / Openings: eled shutters. shes: The walls are pain	B(arch) B(tech rials masonary infill. The weathering. Rectangular window ted with neru/ dister- external surfaces show	$\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{lm})$ $\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{lm})$	B(last)	Assessment Cannot be assess Good Fair Fair	GRADE
5	CON Stru Fou Plin Wal evid Fen pan Fini wind Con Cur	B(cul) B(seh) DITION ASSESMENT Ictural System and Mater Indation: RCC Foundation Ith: Stone plinth. Is: RCC walls with brick ences of minor cracks and Infing: RCC slab. estration / Openings: eled shutters. shes: The walls are pain dows are oil painted. The electrical streets.	B(arch) B(tech rials masonary infill. The weathering. Rectangular window ted with neru/ disterent external surfaces showone.	B(lm) B(m) B(m) B(m) B(m) B(m) B(m) B(m) B(B(last) B(last)	B(reus) Assessment Cannot be assess Good Fair Fair Fair	GRADE
5	Plin Wal evid Rocc Fen pand Con Cur could	B(cul) B(seh) DITION ASSESMENT Ictural System and Mater Indation: RCC Foundation Ith: Stone plinth. Is: RCC walls with brick ences of minor cracks and India: RCC slab. estration / Openings: eled shutters. shes: The walls are pain dows are oil painted. The ence of minor of the compound	B(arch) B(tech rials masonary infill. The weathering. Rectangular window ted with neru/ disterent external surfaces showone.	B(lm) B(m) B(m) B(m) B(m) B(m) B(m) B(m) B(B(last) B(last) B shows wood- ors and d paved	Assessment Cannot be assess Good Fair Fair Fair Poor Not Applicable	GRADE
5 5.1	CON Stru Fou Plin Wal evid Fen pan Con Cur cou Phy	B(cul) B(seh) DITION ASSESMENT Ictural System and Mater Indation: RCC Foundation Ith: Stone plinth. Is: RCC walls with brick ences of minor cracks and Infing: RCC slab. estration / Openings: eled shutters. shes: The walls are pain flows are oil painted. The elempound / Fence / Gate: N Itilege / Unbuilt Space/ Ort in the center	B(arch) B(tech rials . masonary infill. The weathering. Rectangular window ted with neru/ disterent external surfaces shown one. Dut buildings / Lar	B(lm) B(m) B(m) B(m) B(m) B(m) B(m) B(m) B(B(land) Shirt was been been been been been been been bee	Assessment Cannot be assess Good Fair Fair Foor Not Applicable Poor	GRADE
5 5.1	Plin Wale vide Fen pane Cur coul Phy	B(cul) B(seh) DITION ASSESMENT Ictural System and Mater Indation: RCC Foundation Ith: Stone plinth. Is: RCC walls with brick ences of minor cracks and India: RCC slab. estration / Openings: eled shutters. shes: The walls are pain dows are oil painted. The ences of minor cracks and ithing: RCC slab. Is are pain to the compound of the painted of the content of the	B(arch) B(tech rials masonary infill. The weathering. Rectangular window ted with neru/ disterexternal surfaces shown one. Out buildings / Lare Adequate natural ar	B(lm) B(m) B(m) B(m) B(m) B(m) B(m) B(m) B(e shows wood- ors and d paved	Assessment Cannot be assess Good Fair Fair Poor Not Applicable Poor Assessment	GRADE

	Water Supply: Municipal		Fair			
	Sanitation: Adequate propoor condition.	ovision of toilets v	with a septic tar	k which are in a	Poor	
	Drainage: Adequate but	in a poor condition	on.		Poor	
	<u>'</u>					le
	Other (HVAC / BMC / Se	curity) Systems	s: Not required		Not Applicab	le
5.3	Maintenance and Repairs					t
	Measures: Very few mean by the tenants for mainte			- have been taken	Poor	
	Agency and Capacity: F The owners do not stay is locked. The part wh measures are taken by the	within the premis ich is used is	tenanted. Due	to this very few	Poor	
5.4	Overall Condition Asse	ssment (based o	on 5.1, 5.2 and	5.3):		POOR
	The building is in a structurally fair condition. The infrastructure necessary for the building is in a poor condition. The owners have shown a poor commitment towards maintenance and repairs.					otenance
	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT	1: POOR	2: FAIR	3: GOOD	Structure	Infrastructure
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE					
6.1	DP Remarks: Residentia	ıl Zone.				
	Perceived Threats: Due such big bungalows there for newer apartment build	e are several cas				
6.2	Owners / Tenants / Occ	upants / Commi	unity / Organiz	ational Aspirations	s: None identi	ified.
7	MISCELLANEOUS					
	Additional Notes / Refethe tenants. The area det					
8	RECOMMENDATIONS 8	& SUGGESTION	S FOR IMPLEM	MENTATION		
	The building presents an for public amenities. Incorpreservation of the building to the house do not destr	centives need to ng. Technical ass	be provided sistance should	to the owners for also be provided so	allowing suc that any exte	th reuse and ensions made







Decorative front façade; the lower level of this bungalow has been rented out to the Central Excise Department



Detail of the front facade

SR. NC	NAME		SURVEY NO.	Plot Area: 200 sq. mts.			
39	SHAH W	/ADA	NA	Built-up Area: 450 sq. mts.			
Record	led By: Benita Menezes	Reviewed By: Rohi	t Mujumdar	Date: March 2008			
1 11	DENTIFICATION & LOCAT	ION					
	dministrative Unit: Vasai Mu	incipal Council					
<u> </u>	Access Iain Access: Papdy Road		Subsidiary Acce	.cc			
	wnership Pattern		Oubsidially Acce	33.			
P	resent: Private		Present: Private				
	se	1 22 2	h. 5 "				
P	ast/ Present: Residential and	Institutional	Usage: Daily				
	IISTORICAL BACKGROUN	ND					
	uilt-in / Date: 1850's			s (if any): Not Available			
	atron: Not Available	Context and Signif	Architect: Not Av	vallable da is a typical house type of the la			
.2 0	wning agricultural community i	in this region during th	ne 18 th and 19 th c	century.			
	RCHITECTURAL CHARA			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
	ite Context / Planning: The v		a leaving a minim	num set back on the back			
	Internal Planning: One part of the wada has been tenanted to the Filaria Control Unit and Post Office No access was allowed to the rest of the wada during the survey.						
	Architectural Characteristics: This load bearing, double storey structure has decorative friezes and						
	wooden joinery at all the floor levels. The front façade has full length windows which is a characteristic						
μr	ne wada typology in this region	l.					
V	ALUE CLASSIFICATION			GRADI			
]	$B_{(his)}B_{(cul)}B_{(seh)}$	$B_{(arch)}$ $B_{(tech)}$	$\mathbf{B}_{(lm)}\mathbf{B}_{(lm)}$	ev) B(bio) B(reus) III			
C	ONDITION ASSESMENT						
5.1	Structural System and Mate	rials		Assessment			
	Foundation: Stone Foundation	n.		Cannot be assessed			
	Plinth: Stone plinth.			Fair			
	Walls: Load bearing stone ma	asonary walls on the g	round level.	Fair			
<u> </u>	Roofing: Pitched mangalore t	<u>`</u>		s. Fair			
	Fenestration / Openings:						
	paneled shutters.						
	Finishes: The walls are pain windows are oil painted. The e	ors and Fair					
_	•		weathering.	Not applicable			
_	Compound / Fence / Gate: N		nana. Nana	Not applicable			
	Curtilege / Unbuilt Space/ O	ut buildings / Lands	cape: None.	Not appllicable			
—	Physical Infrastructure	. A da acceta caste con la con	al =	Assessment			
├	Lighting (Natural / Artificial)						
	Ventilation (Natural / Artificia	<u> </u>					
_	Electricity: Adequate provisio		oower cuts.	Fair			
_	Water Supply: Municipal Cou			Fair			
_	Sanitation: Adequate provision	on of toilets with a sep	tic tank.	Fair			
—	Drainage: Adequate.			Fair			
1	Fire Precaution: Not required	Not Applicable					
	Other (HVAC / BMC / Securit			Not Applicable Not Applicable			

5.3	Maintenance and Repairs	Assessment				
	Measures: Maintenance and repair measures – like replacing mangalore tiles, checking for leakages etc are undertaken annually.	Fair				
	Agency and Capacity: Private The owners have a weak financial capacity for maintenance and repairs.	Poor				
5.4	Overall Condition Assessment (based on 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3): The building is in a structurally fair condition. The infrastructure necessary for the building is in a far condition. The owners have a weak financial capacity towards maintenance and repairs.	Maintenance				
	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1: POOR 2: FAIR 3: GOOD	Structure Infrastructure				
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE					
6.1	DP Remarks: Residential Zone.					
	Perceived Threats: Due to the high land prices in Municipal Councils and high costs of maintaining such big bungalows there are several cases that can identified of demolition of old houses to make way for newer apartment buildings.					
6.2	Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspirations	s: None identified.				
7	MISCELLANEOUS					
	Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Records and the tenants. The area details verified from the Land Records and Revenue details verified from the Land Records and Records and Revenue details and Records					
8	RECOMMENDATIONS & SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION					
	The building presents an excellent case of adaptive reuse in which part of the building has been reused for public amenities. Incentives need to be provided to the owners for allowing such reuse and preservation of the building. Technical assistance should also be provided so that any extensions made to the house do not destroy the distinctive architectural characteristics of the original building.					







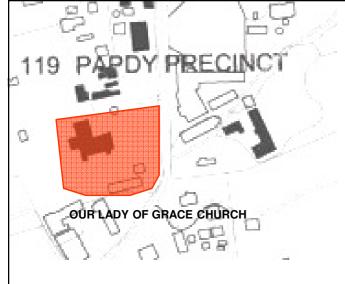
Full length openings on the front façade of the wada; the lower level has been rented to the Post Office and Filaria Control Unit



Detail of the load bearing construction in the verandah

SR. NO	D NAME	SURVEY NO.	Plot Area: 4760 sq. mts.		
40	OUR LADY OF GRACE PAPDY	37	Built-up Area: 805 sq mts		
Record	ded By: Benita Menezes Reviewed By: Rohi	it Mujumdar	Date: March 2008		
1 I	DENTIFICATION & LOCATION				
1.1	Administrative Unit: Vasai Municipal Council				
1.2	Access				
N	Main Access: Papdy – Par Naka Road	Subsidiary Acce	ess:		
	Ownership Pattern	<u></u>			
	Present: Trust (Diocese of Vasai)	Past: Trust (Arc	hdiocese of Goa)		
l —	Jse Past/ Present: Institutional (Religious)	Usage: Daily			
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Dougo: Duny			
	HISTORICAL BACKGROUND Built-in / Date: 1574	Tue meter was etterne	(if any). The Church has had true		
2.1	Suint-in / Date: 1974		s (if any): The Church has had two e main structure, a priest house and re.		
F	Patron: Jesuit Missionaries	Architect: Not A			
b (Social - Economic - Political Context and Significate founded in South Bassein outside the Fort. The Remedy), part of Sandor and Maferegua. The Jest 739. This church escaped destruction during the Ma	ne parish include uits nutured this	ed people from the village of Davly parish until the Maratha invasion in		
hii Ngili Lai	Site Context / Planning: The Church is located amongst several other institutional buildings. The church building is located in the corner of the property leaving a large open space in the front and the side which has partly has graves and is also used as a congregational space during festivals and social gathering like marriages. The open congregational space is a peculiar feature of majority of churches in the Vasai Virar Sub – Region. The church complex comprises of the church, cemetery, priests residence, communit gathering space and a well. Internal Planning: The church building consists of a large single storey hall with a central naive leading up to the raised altar. The extensions to the existing structure of the community hall and priests residence are located perpendicular to the old altar on either side. Architectural Characteristics: The decorative front façade is imposing with arched openings, belfry an rose window crowned with the Cross. It is divided visually into three tiers: the lower level comprises of arched doorways; mid level has arched niche windows, the uppermost level has two arched cutouts with a triangular decorated pediment bearing the Cross. The façade is further punctured by a group of circular stone columns with ornamented and carved orders mounted on rectangular pedestals which are expressed as pilasters at the higher levels. An extension to this façade is the arched passage with the				
4 \	ALUE CLASSIFICATION		GRADE		
	$B_{\text{(his)}} B_{\text{(cul)}} B_{\text{(seh)}} B_{\text{(arch)}} B_{\text{(tech)}}$	$\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{lm})$			
5 C	CONDITION ASSESMENT				
5.1	Structural System and Materials		Assessment		
	Foundation: Stone foundation		Cannot be asseseed		
	Plinth: A one foot high stone plinth finished with rou	ıgh Laddhi stone	e. Good		
	Walls: Load bearing brick masonary walls.		Good		
	Roofing: King-post truss supporting pitched Manga	lore tiled roof.	Good		
	Fenestration / Openings: Segmental arched oper shutters and stained glass painting on the arches.	nings with wood-	paneled Good		

	Finishes: The walls are painted with neeru/ distemper and the doors and windows are oil painted.	Good
	Compound / Fence / Gate: Brick compound wall with an entrance gate.	Good
	Curtilage / Unbuilt Space/ Out buildings / Landscape: The Church has an open space for congregation at the entrance.	Good
5.2	Physical Infrastructure	Assessment
	Lighting (Natural / Artificial): Adequate natural and artificial lighting.	Good
	Ventilation (Natural / Artificial): Adequate natural and artificial ventilation through celing fans that are hung at the balcony level on long brackets.	Good
	Electricity: Adequate provision by MSEB. Weekly power cuts.	Fair
	Water Supply: Adequate supply from two wells.	Good
	Sanitation: Adequate provision of public toilets.	Good
	Drainage: Adequate storm water drainage provision	Good
	Fire Precaution: Not required.	Not applicable
	Other (HVAC / BMC / Security) Systems: None	None
5.3	Maintenance and Repairs	Assessment
	Measures: Charity commissioner of the Trust sanctions repairs for the church for a five year term. Monthly maintenance for the church/school/college done regularly. Painting for the church done during festival which takes place in May. Plastering done 3 yrs ago.	Good
	Agency and Capacity: Vasai Diocese. The Trust has the capacity to generate enough funds for regular maintenance and repairs.	Good
5.4	Overall Condition Assessment (based on 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3): The building is in a good structural condition and has a good level of infrastructure for the public nature of its programme. It is maintained in a good condition by the trust.	Maintenance
	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1: POOR 2: FAIR 3: GOOD	Structure Infrastructure
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE	
6.1	DP Remarks: Public / Semi public utility, Reserved as a church.	
	Perceived Threats: With an increase in parishioners extensions to the chextensions if carried out insensitively could destroy the important architectural	
6.2	Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspirations	s: None identified.
7	MISCELLANEOUS	
	Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Records and the Council, Parish Church and local representatives, experts and authoritie from the Land Records Department (Vasai). Additional information indians.net/Papdy.htm and the Catholic Directory of the Diocese of Vasai.	s. The area details verified
8	RECOMMENDATIONS & SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION	
	The extensions to the church should be undertaken in a manner such that distinctive architectural characteristics of the original building.	at they do not destroy the



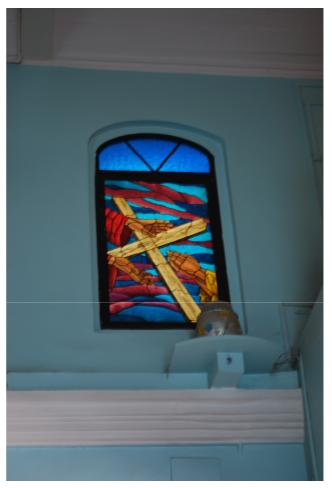




One of the oldest surviving false front façades of the churches within the Vasai – Virar Region



Intricately decorated pulpit



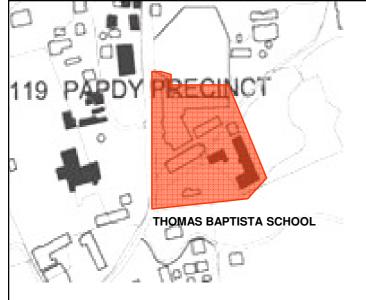
Stained glass window at the upper level



Double height volume of the with queen post roof truss

SR. N	O NAME	SURVEY NO.	Plot Area:	12540 sq. mts.		
41	THOMAS BAPTISTA SCHOOL	16	Built-up Aı	Jp Area: 635 sq. mts.		
Recor	rded By: Benita Menezes Reviewed By: Roh	ıt Mujumdar	Date: Marc	h 2008		
1	IDENTIFICATION & LOCATION					
	Administrative Unit: Vasai Municipal Council					
	Access					
	Main Access: Papdy – Par Naka Road Subsidiary Access:					
	Ownership Pattern					
	Present: Trust (Thomas Baptista School Trust) Use	Present: Trust (T	homas Bapi	tista School Tri	ust)	
	Past/ Present: Institution (Educational)	Usage: Daily				
		Coago. Dany				
	HISTORICAL BACKGROUND Built-in / Date: 1889	Tuenefermentiene	/:f a.a/. TI	ha aabaal aaw	ممط بنمامت	
Z. I	Built-in / Date: 1009	Transformations been extended a				
		the school premis		go nave been	added to	
	Patron: Thomas Baptista School Trust	Architect: Not Av	ailable			
 	Social – Economic – Political Context and Signi was established in Papdy as a primary school. In 18 It was raised to a High School in 1935.					
3	ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER					
	Site Context / Planning: The large educational cor	nplex has a prima	ry, seconda	ry school and	a college.	
	The heritage building within the property is located n	ear the entrance.				
	Internal Planning: The heritage structure in the pr		ar building.	It has a corric	or on the	
	beyond which are strung a series of classrooms and Architectural Characteristics: Segmental arched or		rise the faca	ade of the build	ina	
		ppormigo orial aoto	noo ino rage			
4	VALUE CLASSIFICATION		1	(GRADE	
	B(his) $B(cul)$ $B(seh)$ $B(arch)$ $B(tech)$	$\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{lm})$	B(bio	$\mathbf{B}(\text{reus})$	III	
5 (CONDITION ASSESMENT					
5.1	Structural System and Materials		Ass	sessment		
	Foundation: Stone foundation.		Cai	nnot be assess	ed	
	Plinth: The height of the plinth is 0.5 ft and made of	of stone	Goo	od		
	Walls: Load bearin brick walls.		Goo	od		
	Roofing: King-post truss		Goo			
<u>-</u>	Fenestration / Openings: Segmental arched ope shutters					
-	Finishes: The walls are painted with neru/ disterwindows are oil painted.	ors and Goo	od			
	Compound / Fence / Gate: The school presently wall.	npound Goo	od			
	Curtilege / Unbuilt Space/ Out buildings / Lan space of the school complex is landscaped. The scin the premises which is used by the students for re	chool has an oper	space	od		
5.2	Physical Infrastructure		Ass	sessment		
	Lighting (Natural / Artificial): Adequate Provindows provide good natural light.	rision of tubeligh	ts and Go	od		
	Ventilation (Natural / Artificial): Adequate Provis	sion of fans and w	indows Go	od		
		interior (Material / Mitmolar) / Macquate 1 Tovicion of Tane and Wil				

	provide good natural cross ventilation due to the central courtyard.	
	Electricity: Adequate provision by MSEB. Weekly power cuts.	Fair
	Water Supply: Municipal Council.	Good
	Sanitation: Adequate provision of toilets and drinking water facilities.	Good
	Drainage: Adequate.	Good
	Fire Precaution: Not required	Not Applicable
	Other (HVAC / BMC / Security) Systems: Not required	Not Applicable
5.3	Maintenance and Repairs	Assessment
	Measures: Maintenance and repair works carried out annually. For elarge repair works external funding would be required.	Fair
	Agency and Capacity: Thomas Baptista School Trust. The trust has shown a fair commitment towards maintenance of the building.	Fair
5.4	Overall Condition Assessment (based on 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3):	FAIR
	The building is in a structurally good condition. The infrastructure necessary for the school is in a good condition. The trust has shown a fair capacity for maintenance and repairs.	Maintenance 1 2 3 Structure Infrastructure
	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT 1: POOR 2: FAIR 3: GOOD	
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE	
6.1	DP Remarks: Public/Semi Public Utility reseved as a school.	
	Perceived Threats: Weathering and negligence of the structure would lead	o its deterioration.
6.2	Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspirations	s: None identified.
7	MISCELLANEOUS	
-	Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Records and	information gathered from
	the school authorities and Vasai Municipal Council. The area details verificand Revenue departments (Vasai).	
8	RECOMMENDATIONS & SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION	
	An extension plan needs to be made that could integrate the heritage aspenew design.	ects of the building into the



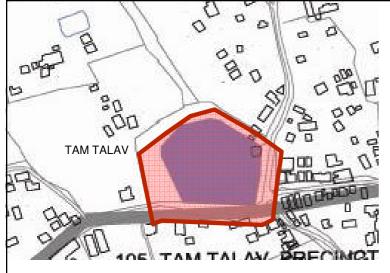




School building with a colonnade at the ground level

SR. N	NO NAME SURVEY NO.		NO. F	Plot Area: 9290 sq. mts.			
42	2	TAAN	TALA	V		E	Built-up Area: 00 sq. mts.
		y: Ninad Kudalkar		ewed By: Ber	ita Meneze:	s C	Date: March 2008
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•		1	
1		TIFICATION & LOC					
1.1	Admii	nistrative Unit: Va	sai Municipa	ıl Council			
1.2	Access						
	-	Access: Papdy - Pa	r Naka Roa	ıd	Subsidiary	/ Access	;
1.3		ership Pattern			T		(2 1 2 1 1)
		nt: Government (M	unicipal Cou	ncil)	Past: Gov	ernment	(Papdy Grampanchayat)
1.4	Use	December Democratical	Matau Carre	d	Hanna De	.!	
Ì		Present: Domestic Vous Gatherings	valer Source	e and	Usage: Da	aliy	
		<u> </u>					
2.1		DRICAL BACKGRO in / Date: 16 th Cent			Transform	ations (if	f any): Not Available
۷.۱		n: Not Available	ui y		Architect:		
2.2	natura	al / artificially engine Vith the establishm	eered talavs	formed the ch	nief source o	f water f	rstwhile grampanchayats, the or drinking, washing, cleaning tins sparingly used for these
3	ARCH	IITECTURAL CHA	RACTER				
			: One of the	e edges of th	is water boo	dy has s	ettlements whereas the other
Ì		has plantations.	alav is usad	l as a domas	tic water so	irce and	for cleaning of animals. The
	area around the talav is also used for drying cow dung which is used as fuel for domestic purposes. The talav is auctioned by the Council for fish breeding at a cost of Rs. 1,00,000 for a period of three years. In addition, it is used for religious, social and cultural activities like immersion of idols during the Ganesha festival and during the Chat Puja due to which it has value as a cultural asset. Architectural Characteristics: The talav has a masonary retaining wall with steps leading to the water. One of the edges has a large flight of steps leading to the water. The talav is edged by trees along its periphery.						1,00,000 for a period of three like immersion of idols during as a cultural asset. wall with steps leading to the r. The talav is edged by trees
Ì		rce as it helps in red					as a value as an ecological
		•		ground water	table in the		
4		E CLASSIFICATIO					GRADE
<u> </u>	E _{(se}	eh) $E_{\text{(lm)}}$	E(grp)	E(cul)	E(ev)	E(ar	rch) E(eco) II E
5	CONE	DITION ASSESMEN	NT				
5.1		tural System & Ma					Assessment
Ì		/ Pavement/ Finisl	`				
ĺ		bound / Fence / Ga et wall laong the pe			0	l a low le	evel Poor
5.2	Physi	cal Infrastructure					Assessment
İ	Lighti	i ng: Street lights ha	ve not been	provided aro	und the talav	'.	Non Existent
ſ	Sanita	ation: Garbage disp	oosal is obse	erved along th	e edges of the	ne talav.	Poor
İ		n Water Drainage: e talav.	The surface	e run off from	the surrour	ndings go	oes Good
<u>L</u>		Facilities: Steps g areas have been		orovided as wa	ashing platfo	rms,	Poor
5.3	Maint	ainence and Repa	irs				Assessment

	Measures: No monthly repairs are carried out who not have a fund allocal retaining wall and steps were also as the second steps with the second step with the second steps with the second step with the second steps with the second steps with the second step with the second step with the second steps with the second step with the	Fair				
	Agency and Capacity: Vasai Municipal Council The urban local body has shown a fair commitment towards maintaining the talav but would need external funds for large works.				Fair	
5.4	Overall Condition Assessment (based on 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3): The structure of the talav and the infrastructure around it is in a poor condition. The urban local body has maintained the talav in a fair condition.				POOR Maintenance	
	0: RUIN / NON EXISTENT	1: POOR	2: FAIR	3: GOOD	Structure	Infrastructure
6	FUTURE RELEVANCE					
6.1	DP Remarks: Reserved as a Water Body.					
	Perceived Threats: Lack of maintenance and repairs would lead to the degradation of this environmental asset.					
6.2	Owners / Tenants / Occupants / Community / Organizational Aspirations: The Municipal Council plans to increase the depth of the talav to 7 to 10 feet by digging. Plans for beautification comprise of constructing a concrete retaining wall for a length of 300 metres. This project is estimated at Rs. 1.25 crores.					
7	MISCELLANEOUS					
	Additional Notes / References and Documents Available: Information gathered from the Vasai Municipal Council. Area details verified from the Land Records and Revenue Department (Vasai Taluka).					
8	RECOMMENDATIONS & SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION					
	Any repairs, modifications, changes, extensions made to the talav should be sensitive to the physical character of the talav and should be based on a carefully formulated urban design strategy.					







Fishing activity within the talav



The edge of the talav has a soft landscape of trees