

Heritage Sites in Karjat	
Ref. No.	Name of property
KA – 01	Bafna House
KA – 02	Datta Mandir
KA – 03	Kale House
KA – 04	Railway Station
KA – 05	Shiva Mandir
KA – 06	Vaidya House

Ref. No.	Dahivali
DH - 01	Medhi House
DH - 02	Mukadam House
DH - 03	Pimputkar Wada
DH - 04	Sale House
Ref. No.	Precincts
KA P 1	Dahivali Precinct
KA P 2	Vitthal Mandir Sansthan

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Medhi House

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Medhi House
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehshil	Raigad
	City	Karjat
	Ward	06
	Village	Dahivali
	Identification	Medhi House
1.03	Internal Reference Number	
1.04	CS No	NA
1.05	Street Name 1	
1.06	Street Name 2	
1.07	Area / Locality	Karjat
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Near Vithal Mandir
1.09	Pin Code	
1.10	Current Owner	NA
1.11	Type of Owner	Private
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Owner occupied
1.13	Current Use	Occupied as a private residence by Medhi family.
1.14	Type of Use	Residential
1.15	Age	133 Years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	III
1.20	Brief Detail	A well maintained residence with good specifications indicating a well placed family of the settlement
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-04-26

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	1880
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	NA
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	NA
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Medhi House
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Residential

2.06	Historical Significance	There is a local legend behind the name 'Dahivali'. Around 1830, after the decline of the Peshwas, the Pindharis were causing great trouble. One of the famous Pindharis, Umaji Naik, attacked the village of Dahivali. He demanded the keys to the Subhedar's wife, Parvatibai Pimputkar. She treated the Pindharis as guest and offered them rice and curd (Dahi) and then handed over the keys. But the Pindharis were moved by her kind gesture and hence returned back empty handed. Then onwards the village came to be known as Dahivali. A residence of Medhi Family, traditionally gold smiths and an old family whose name occurs in history of Dahivali
2.07	Cultural Significance	Shows incremental growth but done sensitively.
2.08	Architectural Significance	It is a large house with a garden. It shows features of different periods indicating its growth over time. At its case, it is a traditional Kokani G + 1 house built in the 19th century. Though it is modestly appointed, It shows examples of good woodwork.
2.09	Townscape Significance	Occupies a physically and socially prominent place in Dahivali
2.10	Other Significance	None
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc), A(his), Town
2.12	Recommended Grade	III

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	NA		
3.02	No. of Floors	Ground + 1 Upper		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Timber framed structure with brick walls on stone plinth	NA	Good
3.04	Plinth	Stone ashlar fine dressed	NA	Good
3.05	Walls	Exposed brick walls with lime mortar pointing.	Some parts plastered in patches	Good
3.06	Floors	Timber floor, interior flooring replaced with tiles.	NA	Good
3.07	Stairs	Timber stairs	NA	Good
3.08	Openings	Timber paneled doors and windows	Some windows are filled in panels need refinishing.	Good
3.09	Roof	Mangalore tiles on timber rafters	Edges not finished	Good
3.10	Articulation	Carved door, door frames and wooden members stucco work in " Padvi"on walls.	NA	Good
3.11	Finishes	Plastered painted	Some parts are repaired & plastered in patches	Good
3.12	Furniture	NA	NA	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	Gate & Compound wall. Some parts of the bldg. abut the street	NA	Good
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Interior courtyard formed by two structures.Small garden in the court.	NA	-
3.15	Lighting	Natural through openings / Artificial	NA	Good
3.16	Ventilation	Through windows & doors	NA	Good
3.17	Electricity	Added later.	Can have better routing.	-
3.18	Water Supply	Added later.	Rate gutters need repairs	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	STP	NA	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	NA	NA	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Addition of room near toilet block, parking, shed adjoining toilet		

3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	Good
3.23	Overall Condition	Good

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	Landuse - Residential. The street abuts the Medhi House Premises on the West.
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	Well maintained but need expert guidance in protecting the architectural character
4.03	Additional Notes	Guidelines to help owners protect and maintain the architectural character of the residence
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Amrut Mahotsav smaranika, shri vithal sansthan, Dahivali, 1990. Apte B.K. A history of the Marathi Navy and Merchantships, State Board for literature and culture, Bombay, 1973. Avalaskar Shantaram, Angrekalin Ashtagar, BISM, Pune, 1947. Dabu D G Kulabkar Angre Sarkhel. Datar Shridhar Hari. Datar Kulvrittanta, Pune 1974. Gupta Rupa Raje, The wada of Maharashtra an Indian courtyard house form. Unpublished Ph.D. thesis, Welsh school of Architecture, Cardiff. Harvande Geeta, Pen, Granthali Dn
	WebSites	None
	Persons	Resident family

Images

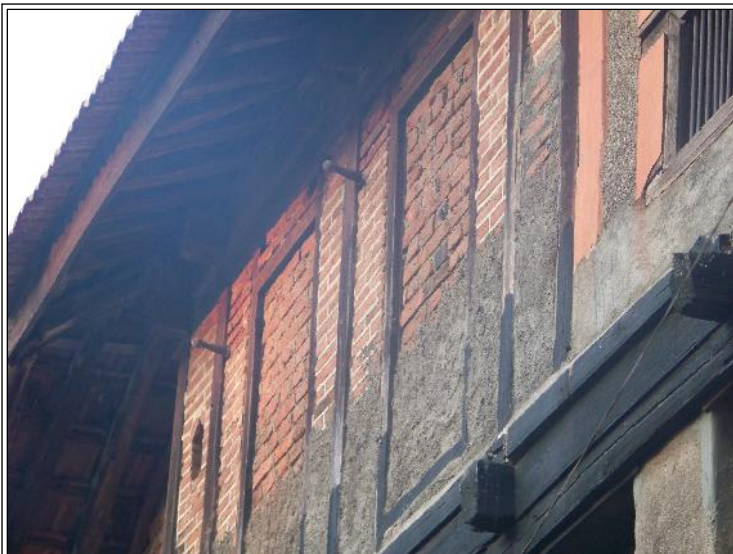


Image Title: Medhi House

Image Type: Top-View

Reference: Filled-in windows of the first floor



Image Title: Medhi House

Image Type: Front-View

Reference: Close up of the entrance door.



Image Title: Medhi House
Image Type: Side-View1
Reference: Side elevation of the house



Image Title: Medhi House
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: Stone base to timber column



Image Title: Medhi House
Image Type: Top-View
Reference: Wooden construction in the interiors



Image Title: Medhi House
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: Street view of the house.



Image Title: Medhi House
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: deteriorating timber work



Image Title: Medhi House
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: Close up of the wrought iron grill of the first floor gallery

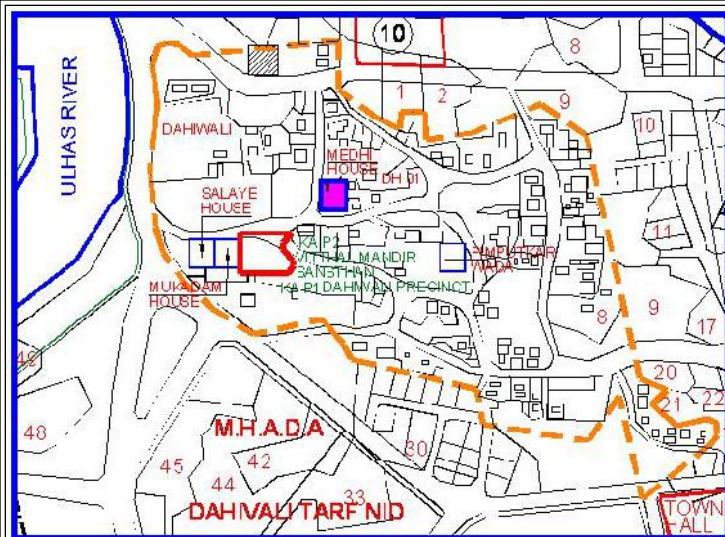


Image Title: Location Plan
Image Type: Topographic-Map
Reference: Location map



Image Title: Medhi House
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: Close up of the stretcher bond brick work

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Mukadam House

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Mukadam House
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehshil	Raigad
	City	Karjat
	Ward	06
	Village	Dahivali
	Identification	Mukadam House
1.03	Internal Reference Number	
1.04	CS No	337 338 339
1.05	Street Name 1	
1.06	Street Name 2	
1.07	Area / Locality	Dahivali Village,
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Karjat
1.09	Pin Code	
1.10	Current Owner	Saraswati Ganesh Mukadam
1.11	Type of Owner	Private
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Owner occupied
1.13	Current Use	Residential
1.14	Type of Use	Residential
1.15	Age	Around 100 Years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	532.3 Sq. Mtr.
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	III
1.20	Brief Detail	A house contributing to the overall character of the town
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-04-26

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	1950
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Mukadam House
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Residential

2.06	Historical Significance	The village of Dahiwali is situated on the banks of river Ulhas, one mile on eastern side of Karjat. Prior to the construction of Karjat Railway station, Dahiwali was the original place of settlement, later on the city of Karjat developed around the station.
2.07	Cultural Significance	A mid 20th century house. Example of a phase in residential architecture where the old system was gradually being replaced by new (colonial) planning and design principles.
2.08	Architectural Significance	A typical residence (wooden frame construction, sloping roof with manglore tiles)
2.09	Townscape Significance	Contributing to overall character
2.10	Other Significance	NA
2.11	Value Classification	A(Arc), Town, G(grp)
2.12	Recommended Grade	III

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	NA		
3.02	No. of Floors	Ground + 1 Upper		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Timber framed structure with brick walls on stone plinth	NA	Good
3.04	Plinth	Stone	NA	Good
3.05	Walls	Plastered painted brick walls.	NA	Good
3.06	Floors	Timber ceiling, Interior flooring replaced with shahabad tiles.	NA	Good
3.07	Stairs	Timber ladder	NA	Good
3.08	Openings	Timber paneled doors and windows	NA	Good
3.09	Roof	Mangalore tiles on timber rafters.	Some seepage seen under roof tiles.	Good
3.10	Articulation	Minimal, Eaves have unusual design	NA	-
3.11	Finishes	Plastered painted	NA	Good
3.12	Furniture	NA	NA	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	Brick Wall	NA	Good
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Well in the compound	Overgrowth suggests that it is unused.	-
3.15	Lighting	Natural through openings / Artificial	NA	Good
3.16	Ventilation	Doors & Windows	NA	Good
3.17	Electricity	Added later	NA	-
3.18	Water Supply	Initially from well. Now Municipal	NA	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	STP	NA	Good
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	NA	NA	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Mostly retains its original vernacular character		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	Good		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	Landuse - Residential The street abuts the Mukadam House Premises on the North and West.
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	NA
4.03	Additional Notes	NA
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	<p>Amrut Mahotsav smaranika, shri vithal sansthan, Dahivali, 1990.</p> <p>Apte B.K. A history of the Marathi Navy and Merchantships, State Board for literature and culture, Bombay, 1973.</p> <p>Avalaskar Shantaram, Angrekalin Ashtagar, BISM, Pune, 1947.</p> <p>Dabu D G Kulabkar Angre Sarkhel.</p> <p>Datar Shridhar Hari. Datar Kulvrittanta, Pune 1974.</p> <p>Gupta Rupa Raje, The wada of Maharashtra an Indian courtyard house form. Unpublished Ph.D. thesis, Welsh school of Architecture, Cardiff.</p> <p>Harvande Geeta, Pen, Granthali Dn</p>
	WebSites	NA
	Persons	NA

Images



Image Title: Mukadam House
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: Well in the plot of the house



Image Title: Mukadam House
Image Type: Top-View
Reference: Close up of ceiling with timber members and mangalore tiles



Image Title: Mukadam House
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: Diamond pattern shahabad flooring inside the house.



Image Title: Mukadam House
Image Type: Top-View
Reference: Internal view showing the construction system

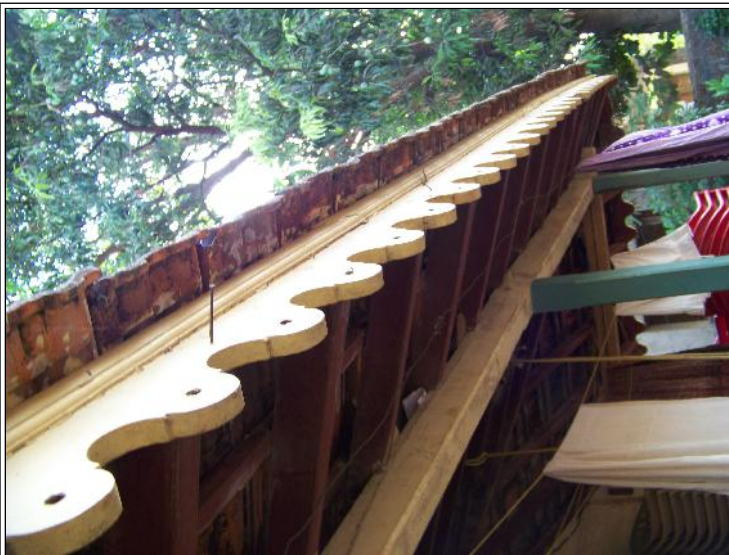


Image Title: Mukadam House
Image Type: Top-View
Reference: The unusually sloped eave board

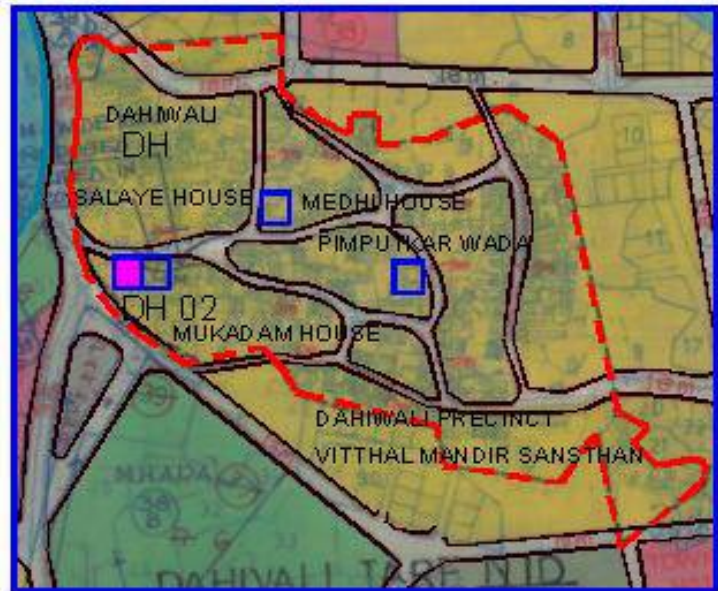


Image Title: Location Plan
Image Type: Topographic-Map
Reference: Location Map



Image Title: Mukadam House

Image Type: Front-View

Reference: General view of the house

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Pimputkar Wada

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Pimputkar Wada
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Raigad
	City	Karjat
	Ward	06
	Village	Dahivali
	Identification	Pimputkar Wada
1.03	Internal Reference Number	
1.04	CS No	NA
1.05	Street Name 1	
1.06	Street Name 2	Near Vithal Mandir
1.07	Area / Locality	Dahivali
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Karjat
1.09	Pin Code	
1.10	Current Owner	NA
1.11	Type of Owner	Private
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Owner occupied
1.13	Current Use	Occupied as a private residence by a family.
1.14	Type of Use	Residential
1.15	Age	150-200 Years old
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.18	Condition of building	Dilapidated beyond repair
1.19	Grade	Deleted
1.20	Brief Detail	A residence of the Pimputkar Family who are said to have settled the village. Their residence therefore is a very important part of the town.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-04-26

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Around 150 -200 years old
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	Demolition of Upper 2 floors
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	NA
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Pimputkar Wada
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Residence

2.06	Historical Significance	The village of Dahivali was formed by the Pimputkar family. Although it is not known as to when did they settle here, but it is said that before the construction of railway between Mumbai and Pune, this area was known as Nasrapur taluka which was a part of the Kalyan Subha. The Phadnis of the Subhedar of Kalyan was Pimputkar. The Phadnis appointed Pimputkar as incharge of the collection in Bhorghat and hence they settled in this village. In the year 1810, the Pimputkars became the Subhedar of Nasrapur and dahivali gained more importance. The Arekars of konkan also settled in Dahivali. They were the Kulopadhyayas of the Pimputkar family. A residence of the Pimputkar Family who are said to have settled the village. Their residence therefore is a very important part of the town.
2.07	Cultural Significance	Associational Value due to the family
2.08	Architectural Significance	Perhaps the oldest house in the area. Displays a different way of construction than the other houses.
2.09	Townscape Significance	A landmark in Dahivali
2.10	Other Significance	NA
2.11	Value Classification	A(His), A(Cul), Town
2.12	Recommended Grade	Deleted

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	NA		
3.02	No. of Floors	Ground + 1 Upper		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Timber structure with load bearing mud walls on stone plinth	Timber columns in Dilapidated state with flaking, cracks and termites	Ruin
3.04	Plinth	Stone Plinth	NA	Ruin
3.05	Walls	Plastered mud walls	Sagging, Not in plumb	Ruin
3.06	Floors	Mud + cowdung + Plaster	Need regular maintenance	Ruin
3.07	Stairs	Timber	Shows deterioration	Ruin
3.08	Openings	Timber paneled doors	Finishes deteriorated	Ruin
3.09	Roof	Mangalore tiles on timber rafters	Tiles dishelved and broken at places	Ruin
3.10	Articulation	Ornamented interiors, with stucco and possible wall, paintings and relife, carved main entrance.	Flaking of timber, termites	Ruin
3.11	Finishes	Plastered Painted	Flaking, patches coming off due to moisture.	Ruin
3.12	Furniture	Stone bench	NA	Good
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	NA	NA	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Courtyard inside	NA	-
3.15	Lighting	Natural through openings / Artificial	NA	Good
3.16	Ventilation	Natural through windows and doors of courtyard	NA	Good
3.17	Electricity	Added later	NA	Good
3.18	Water Supply	Available	NA	Good
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Toilets added later	NA	Good
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	NA	NA	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Demolition of upper 2 floors, addition of structures adjacent to the old part		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	Ruin.ill maintained.		

3.23	Overall Condition	Dilapidated beyond repair
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RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	Landuse - Residential The street abuts the Pimputkar Wada Premises on the East.
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The structure is very old and has undergone a lot of deterioration and also part demolition. In the current state, it will not survive for long and therefore calls for urgent action.
4.03	Additional Notes	NA
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Amrut Mahotsav smaranika, shri vithal sansthan, Dahivali, 1990. Apte B.K. A history of the Marathi Navy and Merchantships, State Board for literature and culture, Bombay, 1973. Avalaskar Shantaram, Angrekalin Ashtagar, BISM, Pune, 1947. Dabu D G Kulabkar Angre Sarkhel. Datar Shridhar Hari. Datar Kulvrittanta, Pune 1974. Gupta Rupa Raje, The wada of Maharashtra an Indian courtyard house form. Unpublished Ph.D. thesis, Welsh school of Architecture, Cardiff. Harvande Geeta, Pen, Granthali Dn
	WebSites	NA
	Persons	Family residing in the wada

Images



Image Title: Pimputkar Wada
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: General interior view



Image Title: Pimputkar Wada
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: Deterioration of timber



Image Title: Pimputkar Wada

Image Type: Front-View

Reference: Precarious support due to severe deterioration of many structural elements



Image Title: Pimputkar Wada

Image Type: Front-View

Reference: Decorative lintel on the entrance door

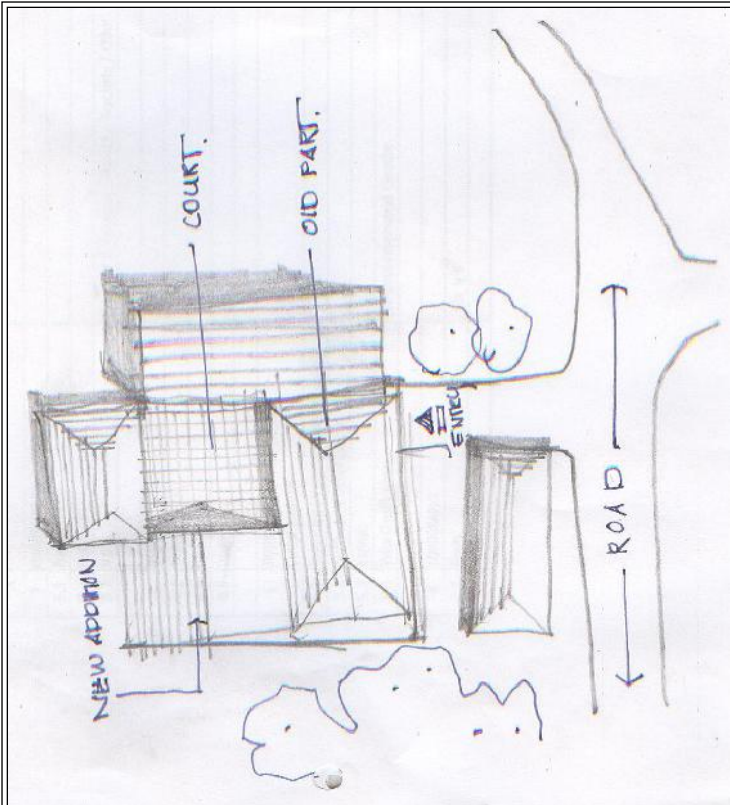


Image Title: Pimputkar Wada
 Image Type: Front-View
 Reference: Location sketch



Image Title: Pimputkar Wada
 Image Type: Front-View
 Reference: Wooden column of load bearing walls form the structural support.



Image Title: Pimputkar Wada
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: Close up of the main door



Image Title: Pimputkar Wada
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: Niches in the load bearing walls

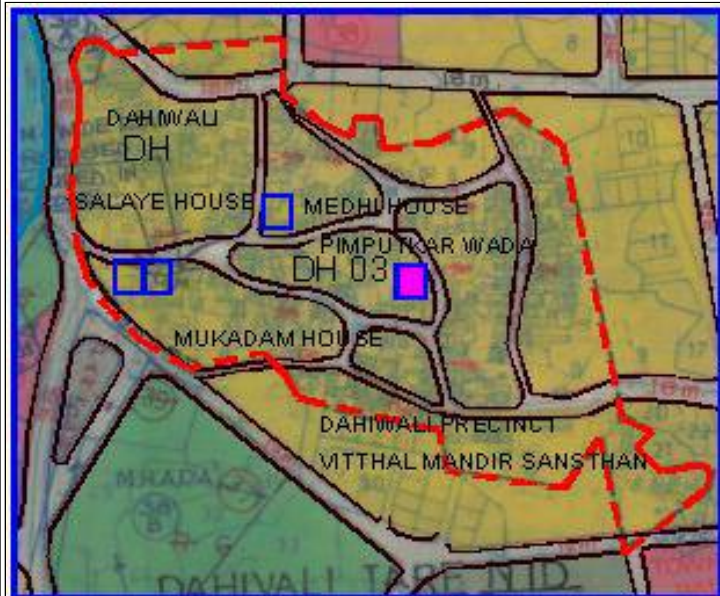


Image Title: Location Plan
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: Location map

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Sale House

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Sale House
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Raigad
	City	Karjat
	Ward	06
	Village	Dahivali
	Identification	Salaye House
1.03	Internal Reference Number	
1.04	CS No	6-10
1.05	Street Name 1	
1.06	Street Name 2	Vithal Mandir
1.07	Area / Locality	Dahivali
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Karjat
1.09	Pin Code	
1.10	Current Owner	Mr. Shinde and Chonkar
1.11	Type of Owner	Private
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Owner occupied
1.13	Current Use	Occupied as a private residence by a family.
1.14	Type of Use	Residential
1.15	Age	Around 127 Years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	402.90 Sq. Mtr.
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	III
1.20	Brief Detail	A well maintained residence showing colonial influences in articulation of the facade, of importance to the townscape.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-04-26

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	1885
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	Not dated
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	RCC structure on stilts added later to two sides of the original house
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Salaye House
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Residential

2.06	Historical Significance	Residence from the end of the nineteenth century
2.07	Cultural Significance	Provision of separate apartments on the ground floor indicating different families- either related or unrelated- staying together in the same building.
2.08	Architectural Significance	Colonial influences on local architecture. Emergence of multi-family house type.
2.09	Townscape Significance	Important to the townscape due to its scale, footprint, character and use.
2.10	Other Significance	NA
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc), Town
2.12	Recommended Grade	III

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	@ 27' till ridge.		
3.02	No. of Floors	Ground + 1 Upper		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Load bearing walls with timber floors and timber pitched roof	no major problem	Good
3.04	Plinth	Dressed Stone Plinth projecting in front of the structure acting as an 'ota' or outdoor platform	nil	Good
3.05	Walls	Brick walls with piers. Walls are plastered and painted	nil	Good
3.06	Floors	Timber floor beams and joists support the first floor. Timber roof with Mangalore tiles.	no major problems	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	Timber stairs tied with MS bolt rods.	Loosening of joinery	Minor Repair
3.08	Openings	Timber paneled doors and windows. Though old, the window shutters do not seem to be original.	Window shutters are in a bad shape.	Minor Repair
3.09	Roof	Mangalore tiles on timber rafters and purlins	Some leakage problems. Joists need realignment and repair.	Minor Repair
3.10	Articulation	Minimal, Door frames accentuated with a plaster border and key stone relief. Painting uses a contrast of deep brown with the dominant cream coloured wash of the walls.	nil	Good
3.11	Finishes	Walls are plastered and painted . Woodwork is also painted. Flooring is Shahabad tiles.	Discolouration due to weathering.	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	nothing notable	nil	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	Plastered brick compound wall with piers and built on a stone masonry base. Small MS gate.	needs maintenance	Minor Repair
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Well. Open space has domestic trees and flowering shrubs.	needs maintenance	Minor Repair
3.15	Lighting	Natural through openings. Provision of ventilators above doors and windows of ground floor. Electrical lights provided later.	Ventilator shutters need repair. Wiring needs relaying	Minor Repair
3.16	Ventilation	Natural through openings. Provision of ventilators above doors and windows of ground floor. Electric fans provided later.	Ventilator shutters need repair. Wiring needs relaying	Minor Repair
3.17	Electricity	Introduced later. Cabling is unsympathetic to the features of the building running on the facade. It is also not carefully planned. Meters are mounted prominently on the front wall of the first floor.	Needs realignment and safety provisions	Minor Repair
3.18	Water Supply	Well. Now there is a piped water supply.	Well needs maintenance.	Minor Repair

3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Earlier, the sanitary blocks were at a distance from the main house. Now, an RCC structure is built to provide for toilets attached to the house.	Needs repair. Also, the new attachment is incongruent to the original character of the building and is clumsily attached to the original structure.	Minor Repair
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	not provided	NA	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Toilet and R.C.C. structure added to building.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	Average.		
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	Landuse - Residential. The street abuts the Salaye House Premises on the East.
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The large building needs regular maintenance that is perhaps beyond the economic capacity of the owners. If such buildings are to be preserved as heritage, there is a definite need of financial and technical assistance for the upkeep of these structures.
4.03	Additional Notes	Fairly maintained residence. Needs expert assistance in carrying out basic repairs that would not adversely impact the significance.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Amrut Mahotsav smaranika, shri vithal sansthan, Dahivali, 1990. Apte B.K. A history of the Marathi Navy and Merchantships, State Board for literature and culture, Bombay, 1973. Avalaskar Shantaram, Angrekalin Ashtagar, BISM, Pune, 1947. Dabu D G Kulabkar Angre Sarkhel. Datar Shridhar Hari. Datar Kulvrittanta, Pune 1974. Gupta Rupa Raje, The wada of Maharashtra an Indian courtyard house form. Unpublished Ph.D. thesis, Welsh school of Architecture, Cardiff. Harvande Geeta, Pen, Granthali Dn
	WebSites	None
	Persons	Mr. Bairagi - Ex Journalist, Pen

Images



Image Title: Salaye House
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: Street View of the house



Image Title: Salaye House
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: Detail of timber joinery and hardware of the stairs.



Image Title: Salaye House
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: Timber Stairs leading to the first floor apartments



Image Title: Salaye House
Image Type: Side-View2
Reference: Close up of front door of the ground floor apartment



Image Title: Salaye House
Image Type: Side-View1
Reference: Extended plinth in front of the entrance to the apartments on the ground floor

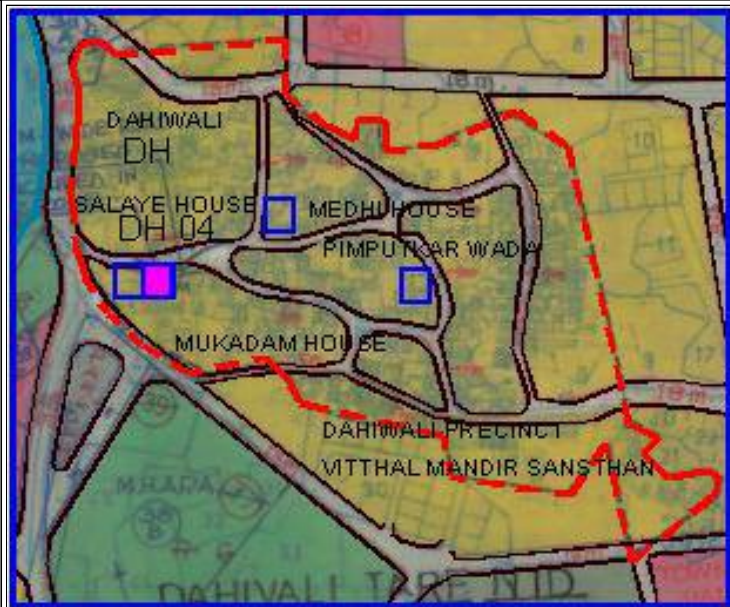


Image Title: Location Plan
Image Type: Topographic-Map
Reference: Location map



Image Title: Salaye House
Image Type: Top-View
Reference: Close up view of the first floor balcony on the front side of the house

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Dahivali Precinct

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Dahivali Precinct
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehshil	Raigad
	City	Karjat
	Ward	07
	Village	Dahivali
	Identification	Dahivali Precinct
1.03	Internal Reference Number	
1.04	CS No	278
1.05	Street Name 1	NA
1.06	Street Name 2	Karjat Dahivali Road,
1.07	Area / Locality	Dahivali Village,
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Next to Karjat
1.09	Pin Code	
1.10	Current Owner	NA
1.11	Type of Owner	Local Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Local Government
1.13	Current Use	Mixed use Religious and Residential
1.14	Type of Use	Mixed
1.15	Age	around 150 Years old
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	Precinct
1.20	Brief Detail	A small settlement which predates the railway town of Karjat. Dahivali has remained away from the banal development that has engulfed Karjat and retains a quaintness of character that needs to be protected.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-04-26

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Approx. 100 - 150 years old.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	NA
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	NA
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Dahivali
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Residential and Religious

2.06	Historical Significance	Settled by the Pimputkar family
2.07	Cultural Significance	A very cohesive community
2.08	Architectural Significance	The settlement has number of residences that have a group value
2.09	Townscape Significance	The entire settlement retains a scale that is human and needs to be protected
2.10	Other Significance	None
2.11	Value Classification	A(cul)., A(arc)., Town., A(his)
2.12	Recommended Grade	Precinct

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	NA		
3.02	No. of Floors	Ground or Ground + 1 Upper		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Composite structures with load-bearing walls and timber frames	Lack of maintenance	Minor Repair
3.04	Plinth	Stone with rubble infill	NA	Minor Repair
3.05	Walls	brick walls with rubble core.	NA	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	NA	NA	-
3.07	Stairs	NA	NA	-
3.08	Openings	NA	NA	-
3.09	Roof	The roofs in the settlement are sloping and covered with country tiles	technical expertise for renewal and maintenance needs to be made available	Minor Repair
3.10	Articulation	The houses are simply built. some of them display articulated column bases and eaves boards. The walls in all the buildings are very plain.	the uniformity of character needs to be protected	Minor Repair
3.11	Finishes	The houses are plastered with woodwork left unfinished	The columns in many cases have been painted with oil-paints and need to be scraped and finished with suitable polish	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	NA	NA	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	Many houses have open spaces in front and rear which sometimes are just raised plinths or in some instances have a compound wall with a gate.	NA	Minor Repair
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	The settlement has a healthy open space structure with a major open space near the vitthal mandir samsthan	The open spaces need minor interventions and protection so that they are not lost in the development that has started taking place	Minor Repair
3.15	Lighting	NA	NA	-
3.16	Ventilation	NA	NA	-
3.17	Electricity	overhead electrical lines	need to be shifted to an underground system which would be desirable for the visual environment as well.	Major Repair
3.18	Water Supply	Piped water supply	satisfactory	Minor Repair
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Open drains for sullage along the road.	Covered underground drainage system needs to be setup.	Major Repair
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	For fire protection, depends on Karjat.	some arrangement at local level would be desirable	Minor Repair

3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Dahivali being close to Karjat and inturn to Mumbai, is attracting people looking for a place to stay near Mumbai. Cheaper property rates and good connectivity make it an attractive place to stay. This has resulted in multistoried apartments coming up at an alarming rate. Immediate controls are necessary if it has to retain its character.
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	It is a healthy settlement and has a very clean and peaceful appearance, qualities that need to be conserved.
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	Landuse - Residential.
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	Construction of Apartment buildings is a serious threat to the overall character of Dahivali.
4.03	Additional Notes	There is a urgent need to put in place protection mechanism that protect the interest of architectural conservation as well as the community.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Amrut Mahotsav smaranika, shri vithal sansthan, Dahivali, 1990. Apte B.K. A history of the Marathi Navy and Merchantships, State Board for literature and culture, Bombay, 1973. Avalaskar Shantaram, Angrekalin Ashtagar, BISM, Pune, 1947. Dabu D G Kulabkar Angre Sarkhel. Datar Shridhar Hari. Datar Kulvrittanta, Pune 1974. Gupta Rupa Raje, The wada of Maharashtra an Indian courtyard house form. Unpublished Ph.D. thesis, Welsh school of Architecture, Cardiff. Harvande Geeta, Pen, Granthali Dn
	WebSites	NA
	Persons	NA

Images



Image Title: tree
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: Small shrine under a tree



Image Title: Location Plan
Image Type: Top-View
Reference: Location map



Image Title: Dahiwali Precinct
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: Paar at street junction



Image Title: Dahiwali Precinct
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: A typical lane in the precinct

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Vitthal Mandir Sansthan Dahivali

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Vitthal Mandir Sansthan Dahivali
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehshil	Raigad
	City	Karjat
	Ward	6 and 7
	Village	Dahivali
	Identification	Vitthal Mandir Sansthan Dahivali
1.03	Internal Reference Number	
1.04	CS No	494 and 504 to 508
1.05	Street Name 1	Dahivali Road,
1.06	Street Name 2	Vitthal Mandir Sansthan,
1.07	Area / Locality	Dahivali Village,
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Karjat
1.09	Pin Code	
1.10	Current Owner	Shri Vitthal Sansthan Trust, Sarpanch
1.11	Type of Owner	Trust
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Mandir
1.13	Current Use	Worship
1.14	Type of Use	Religious
1.15	Age	218 Years Old
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	1399 Sq. Mtr.
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	Precinct
1.20	Brief Detail	A group of Mandir with considerable integrity in terms of architectural character. Displays very minimal changes in the original configuration
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-04-26

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	1792
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	NA
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	NA
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Vithal Mandir Sansthan
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Worship

2.06	Historical Significance	Parvatibai Pimputkar built the Vithal mandir in the year 1792. The Peshwa had granted a Sanad to the Mandir in which the collection at the village naka was granted to the Mandir and later in 1851, the British granted another Sanad. Till 1848, Pimputkar were incharge of tax collection but later it was stopped. The Pimputkar family faced downfall and had to sell a major part of their wada. Later Subhedar Nagopant Pimputkar granted the rights of the Vithal Mandir to a committee of five Brahmins. The Vithal Mandir is the main Mandir in Dahivali. Apart from that there are six other Mandir - Mahalakshmi, Chintamaneshwar, Ganpati, Maruti, Munjoba and Shri. Ram. All these are looked after by the Vithal mandir sansthan. Commissioned by the Pimputkar family.
2.07	Cultural Significance	A cultural node of Dahivali.
2.08	Architectural Significance	Modest group of Mandir of a very humane scale and a lot of integrity.
2.09	Townscape Significance	Important landmark of Dahivali alongwith a large open space. Openspace has smaller shrines and large shade giving trees with platforms.
2.10	Other Significance	The Vithal mandir in Dahivali is also known as 'Tal Konkanchi Pandhari'. There are six other Mandir. The Ganesh Mandir was built by Karulkar, one of the diwan of Phadnis. The Shri. Ram Mandir was built by Yamunabai Dabhilkar and the Maruti Mandir by Juvekar.
2.11	Value Classification	Town, .A (arc), A (cul)
2.12	Recommended Grade	Precinct

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	NA		
3.02	No. of Floors	Ground + 1 Upper		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Timber framed structure with brick walls on stone plinth	NA	Good
3.04	Plinth	Basalt Ashlar Masonry	NA	Good
3.05	Walls	Brick walls plastered painted	NA	Good
3.06	Floors	Timber floor, Interior flooring replaced with tiles	NA	Good
3.07	Stairs	Timber Stairs	NA	Good
3.08	Openings	Open sabhamandap with railings in between columns, timber framed openings with MS Grill.	NA	Good
3.09	Roof	Mangalore tiles on timber rafters.	NA	Good
3.10	Articulation	Structural timber members carved at ends, eves.	NA	Good
3.11	Finishes	Plastered painted	NA	Good
3.12	Furniture	NA	NA	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	Gate, stone compound wall	NA	Good
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Priests quarters, deepmal, Another small Mandir	NA	-
3.15	Lighting	Natural through openings / Artificial	NA	Good
3.16	Ventilation	Natural.Double height aids	An air draft	Good
3.17	Electricity	Added later	NA	-
3.18	Water Supply	NA	NA	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	STP	NA	Good
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	NA	NA	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	NA		

3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	Good
3.23	Overall Condition	Good

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	Landuse - Residential. The street abuts the Vitthal Mandir Sansthan, Dahivali Premises on the East.
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	Development in surrounds can significantly deteriorate the present character
4.03	Additional Notes	NA
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Amrut Mahotsav smaranika, shri vithal sansthan, Dahivali, 1990. Apte B.K. A history of the Marathi Navy and Merchantships, State Board for literature and culture, Bombay, 1973. Avalaskar Shantaram, Angrekalin Ashtagar, BISM, Pune, 1947. Dabu D G Kulabkar Angre Sarkhel. Datar Shridhar Hari. Datar Kulvrittanta, Pune 1974. Gupta Rupa Raje, The wada of Maharashtra an Indian courtyard house form. Unpublished Ph.D. thesis, Welsh school of Architecture, Cardiff. Harvande Geeta, Pen, Granthali Dn
	WebSites	NA
	Persons	NA

Images



Image Title: Vitthal Mandir Sansthan2
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: Overlooking balcony inside the temple



Image Title: Vitthal Mandir Sansthan2
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: One of the deities inside the temple



Image Title: Vitthal Mandir Sansthan2
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: View of the temple from the inner court



Image Title: Vitthal Mandir Sansthan2
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: General Street view of the temple



Image Title: Vitthal Mandir Sansthan2
 Image Type: Top-View
 Reference: Detail of timber work of the temple



Image Title: Vitthal Mandir Sansthan
 Image Type: Front-View
 Reference: Garudmandap in front of the vitthal mandir



Image Title: Vitthal Mandir Sansthan2
 Image Type: Front-View
 Reference: Motif carved in store



Image Title: Vitthal Mandir Sansthan2
 Image Type: Top-View
 Reference: Detail of the eveboard and valley



Image Title: Vitthal Mandir Sansthanandir Sansthan2
 Image Type: Front-View
 Reference: Steps leading to the nagarkhana with the new railing



Image Title: Vitthal Mandir Sansthan2
 Image Type: Front-View
 Reference: Deepmala inside the temple



Image Title: Vitthal Mandir Sansthan
Image Type: Top-View
Reference: Interior of the temple showing the stairs leading to the first floor



Image Title: Vitthal Mandir Sansthan2
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: Deepmala inside the temple



Image Title: Vitthal Mandir Sansthan3
Image Type: Side-View1
Reference: Deepmala inside the temple

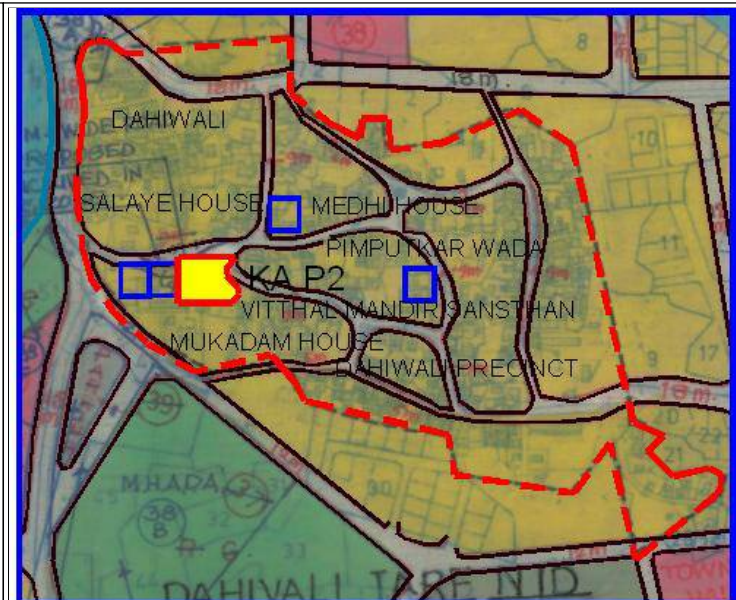


Image Title: Location Plan
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: Location Map



Image Title: Vitthal Mandir Sansthan2
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: The front facade of the gate house building



Image Title: Vitthal Mandir Sansthan2
Image Type: Top-View
Reference: Close up of timber work



Image Title: Vitthal Mandir Sansthan2
Image Type: Top-View
Reference: Interior of the temple mandap



Image Title: Vitthal Mandir Sansthan2
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: General view of the mandap



Image Title: Vitthal Mandir Sansthan

Image Type: Front-View

Reference: General view of the area around the temple with other shrines and large old trees



Image Title: Vitthal Mandir Sansthan2

Image Type: Top-View

Reference: Detail of timber support system

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Bafna House

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Bafna House
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehshil	Raigad
	City	Karjat
	Ward	09
	Village	Karjat
	Identification	Bafna House
1.03	Internal Reference Number	
1.04	CS No	30A/2A/2
1.05	Street Name 1	
1.06	Street Name 2	Deccan Gymkhana,
1.07	Area / Locality	Near railway station
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Karjat
1.09	Pin Code	
1.10	Current Owner	Mr. Ugale
1.11	Type of Owner	Private
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Owner occupied
1.13	Current Use	Occupied as a private residence by a family
1.14	Type of Use	Residential
1.15	Age	Around 100 Years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	202.3 Sq. Mtr.
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.18	Condition of building	Major Repair
1.19	Grade	III
1.20	Brief Detail	A residence belonging to the colonial times and shows a mix of indigenous construction practices with mass produced elements such as grills and railings
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-04-26

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Around 100 years old
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Bafna House
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Residential

2.06	Historical Significance	The residence is an example of the influence of colonial architectural features on indigenous buildings. It is also an example of a house with four separate apartments indicating the social conditions of the time.
2.07	Cultural Significance	The arrangement of four separate apartments indicates that either this was rented out to different families or that one joint family stayed together in a single premises yet in separate apartments.
2.08	Architectural Significance	This is an example of an indigenous house with colonial features like type design railings with the face of the Queen, paneled shutters for openings with fan lights, wooden louvers to veranda, etc.
2.09	Townscape Significance	One of three residences of any character therefore important as evidence of a past that is no longer seen.
2.10	Other Significance	NA
2.11	Value Classification	A(arch), Town.
2.12	Recommended Grade	III

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	NA		
3.02	No. of Floors	Ground + 1 Upper		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Timber frame structure with brick walls	NA	Good
3.04	Plinth	Ashlar stone plinth	NA	Good
3.05	Walls	Brick walls plastered painted	NA	Good
3.06	Floors	Timber floor, for ground floor original stone floor replaced by Shahabad	NA	Good
3.07	Stairs	Timber Stairs	NA	Good
3.08	Openings	Timber paneled doors and windows, louvered screen in balcony, varandha	NA	Good
3.09	Roof	Mangalore tiles on timber rafters	Needs maintenance, cracks in timber members, ageing, eave board falling.	Good
3.10	Articulation	Cornices, eaves, MS railing	Rusting of MS Members, Flaking of Timber eaves and brackets, dislocation of members	Good
3.11	Finishes	Oil based paint over timber members, plastered painted walls	Eave Board	Good
3.12	Furniture	NA	NA	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	Brick Compound wall	NA	Good
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	NA	NA	-
3.15	Lighting	Natural through openings / Artificial	NA	Good
3.16	Ventilation	Natural and now fans	NA	-
3.17	Electricity	Added later	NA	-
3.18	Water Supply	Now municipal	NA	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	Toilets made later	NA	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	NA	NA	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	NA		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	No maintenance		
3.23	Overall Condition	Major Repair		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	Landuse - Residential The street abuts the Bafna House Premises on the West and South.
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	NA
4.03	Additional Notes	Apparently abandoned residence that can be put to community use by the local government after duly compensating the owner.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	<p>Amrut Mahotsav smaranika, shri vithal sansthan, Dahivali, 1990.</p> <p>Apte B.K. A history of the Marathi Navy and Merchantships, State Board for literature and culture, Bombay, 1973.</p> <p>Avalaskar Shantaram, Angrekalin Ashtagar, BISM, Pune, 1947.</p> <p>Dabu D G Kulabkar Angre Sarkhel.</p> <p>Datar Shridhar Hari. Datar Kulvrittanta, Pune 1974.</p> <p>Gupta Rupa Raje, The wada of Maharashtra an Indian courtyard house form. Unpublished Ph.D. thesis, Welsh school of Architecture, Cardiff.</p> <p>Harvande Geeta, Pen, Granthali Dn</p>
	WebSites	NA
	Persons	NA

Images



Image Title: Bafna House

Image Type: Front-View

Reference: View of the premises as seen from the road

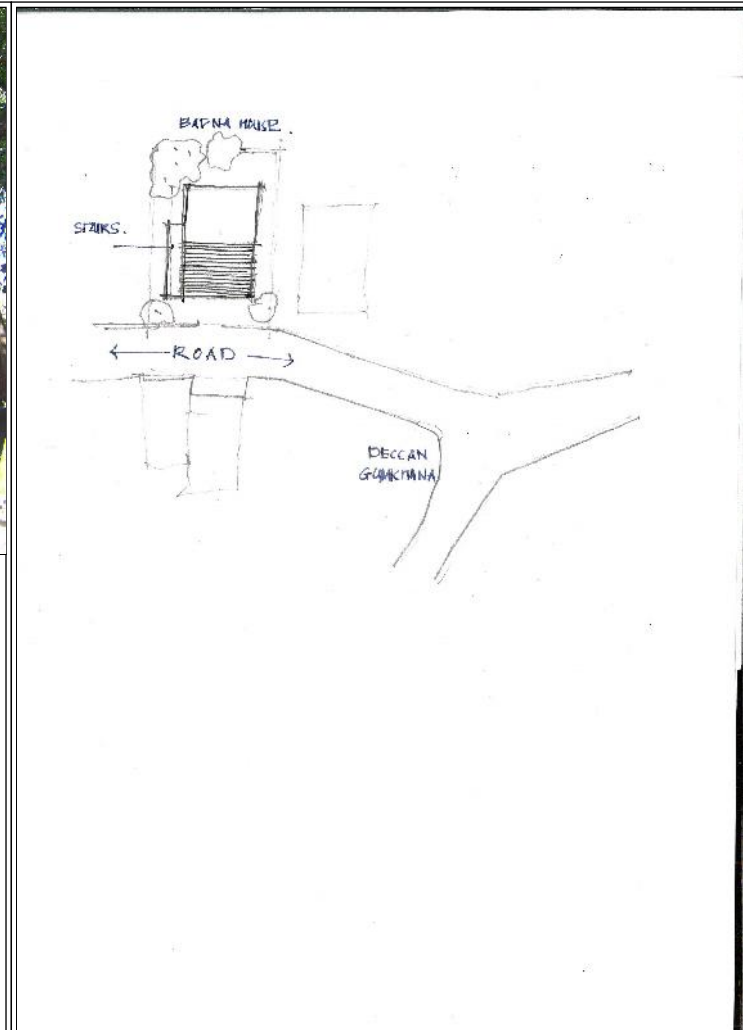


Image Title: Bafna House

Image Type: Top-View

Reference:



Image Title: Bafna House
Image Type: Top-View
Reference: Corner detail of first floor



Image Title: Bafna House
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: General view of the house

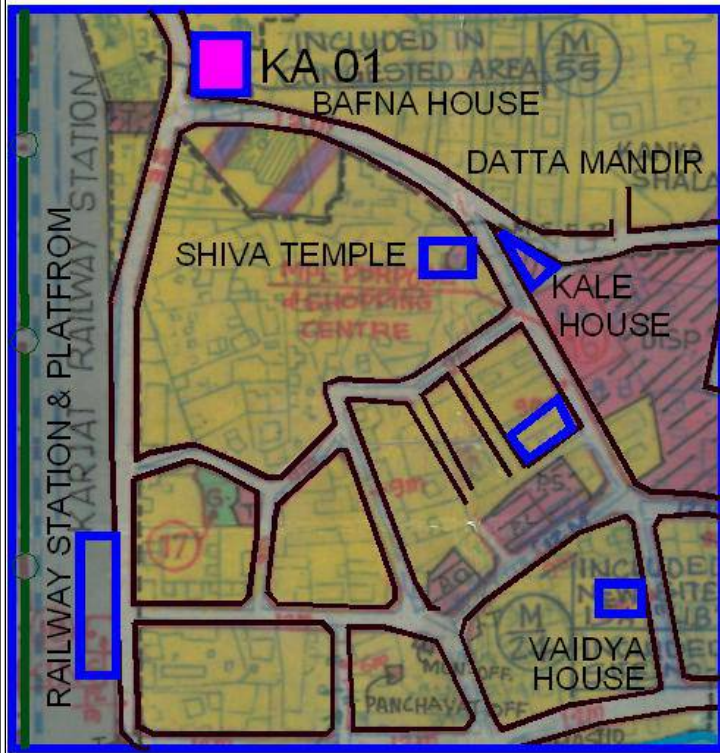


Image Title: Location Plan
Image Type: Topographic-Map
Reference: Location map



Image Title: Bafna House
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: Newly added collapsible gate

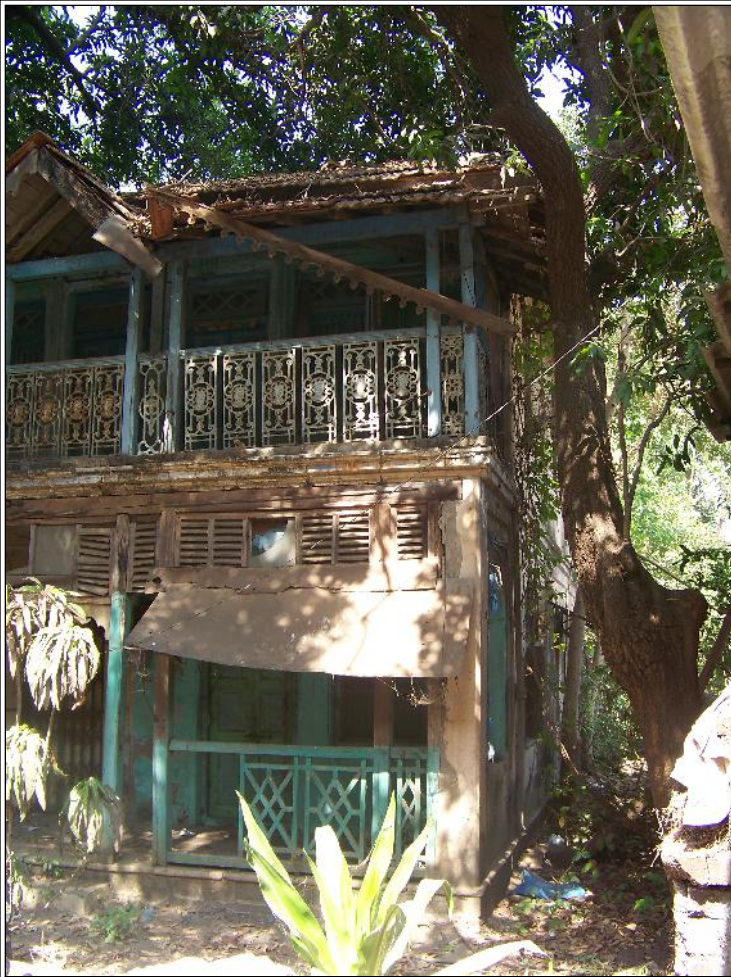


Image Title: Bafna House
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: Corner view of the house



Image Title: Bafna House
Image Type: Top-View
Reference: The wooden ventilators of the cast iron balusters of the first floor

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Datta Mandir

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Datta Mandir
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehshil	Raigad
	City	Karjat
	Ward	10
	Village	Karjat
	Identification	Datta Mandir
1.03	Internal Reference Number	
1.04	CS No	30A/2A
1.05	Street Name 1	
1.06	Street Name 2	Mauje - Bhisegaon
1.07	Area / Locality	Near Railway Station
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Karjat
1.09	Pin Code	
1.10	Current Owner	Mr. Balu Dagdu Hazare
1.11	Type of Owner	Private
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Mandir
1.13	Current Use	Worship
1.14	Type of Use	Religious
1.15	Age	Less than 100 years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	35.3 Sq. Mtr.
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	Deleted
1.20	Brief Detail	A Mandir listed for its religious nature and physical fabric which has a quality of scale.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-04-26

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	18th century
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	None
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	None
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Datta Mandir
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Worship

2.06	Historical Significance	There are no historical references to the temple available, however its age makes it an historically important object.
2.07	Cultural Significance	The Mandir has crudely carved lintel and threshold. The lintel has a ganesh patti showing Ganesh with Riddhi Siddhi. On the sides are carved the sun and the moon in relief. It is not usual to find these carved along the Ganesh statue. The threshold has a kirtimukha carved which is a traditional symbols associated with Mandir thresholds. The idols in the sanctum are placed on a stone platform shaped like a tulsi vrindavan. The stone work indicates that the temple is definately more that 100-200 years old.
2.08	Architectural Significance	modest scale without an overbearing volume
2.09	Townscape Significance	NA
2.10	Other Significance	A good public place on a street overflowing with traffic
2.11	Value Classification	A(cul), A(arc), Town
2.12	Recommended Grade	Deleted

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	NA		
3.02	No. of Floors	Ground + 1 Upper		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Stone load bearing	NA	Minor Repair
3.04	Plinth	Stone	NA	Minor Repair
3.05	Walls	Plastered mud walls	Damage due to temporary structure at junction of timber beam and wall.	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	Tiles	New mosaic tiles in the front portion	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	Wooden staircase	NA	Minor Repair
3.08	Openings	Wooden framed windows with ms grill	NA	Minor Repair
3.09	Roof	Mangalore tile roof with wooden supporting structure	NA	Minor Repair
3.10	Articulation	Ad hoc addition of decorative elements	NA	Minor Repair
3.11	Finishes	Plastered painted	NA	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	NA	NA	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	NA	NA	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Located on a narrow corner	NA	-
3.15	Lighting	Windows at ground and first level	NA	Minor Repair
3.16	Ventilation	Adequate	NA	Minor Repair
3.17	Electricity	Yes	In congruent wiring & method of fitting fixtures.	Minor Repair
3.18	Water Supply	NA	NA	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	STP	NA	Good
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	NA	NA	-

3.21	Incongruent Transformation	NA
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	Fairly well maintained
3.23	Overall Condition	Good

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	Landuse - Residential. The street abuts the Datta Mandir Premises on the North.
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	NA
4.03	Additional Notes	The sense of place that the temple has needs to be enhanced by way of sensitive architectural intervention
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Amrut Mahotsav smaranika, shri vithal sansthan, Dahivali, 1990. Apte B.K. A history of the Marathi Navy and Merchantships, State Board for literature and culture, Bombay, 1973. Avalaskar Shantaram, Angrekalin Ashtagar, BISM, Pune, 1947. Dabu D G Kulabkar Angre Sarkhel. Datar Shridhar Hari. Datar Kulvrittanta, Pune 1974. Gupta Rupa Raje, The wada of Maharashtra an Indian courtyard house form. Unpublished Ph.D. thesis, Welsh school of Architecture, Cardiff. Harvande Geeta, Pen, Granthali Dn
	WebSites	NA
	Persons	NA

Images



Image Title: Datta Mandir
Image Type: Side-View1
Reference: Pradakshinapath inside the temple



Image Title: Datta Mandir
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: View of the temple seen from the street



Image Title: Datta Mandir
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: Well in the premises



Image Title: Datta Mandir
Image Type: Top-View
Reference: Incongruent addition of the electrical fan inside the temple

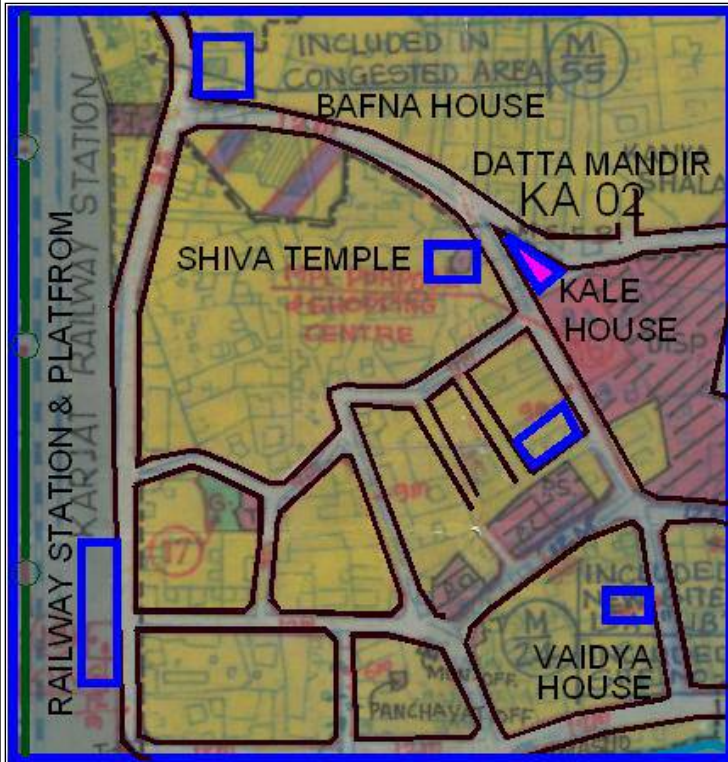


Image Title: Location Plan
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: Location map



Image Title: Datta Mandir
Image Type: Top-View
Reference: Shed added later



Image Title: Datta Mandir
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: Make-shift Stairs



Image Title: Datta Mandir
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: The threshold detail of the main door



Image Title: Datta Mandir
Image Type: Top-View
Reference: The new flooring in front of the temple of the shed added later



Image Title: Datta Mandir
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: Detail of the lintel of the main door

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Kale House

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Kale House
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Raigad
	City	Karjat
	Ward	15
	Village	Karjat
	Identification	Kale House
1.03	Internal Reference Number	
1.04	CS No	174/14+15/B, 174/10+
1.05	Street Name 1	
1.06	Street Name 2	Market Road
1.07	Area / Locality	Near Market
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Karjat
1.09	Pin Code	
1.10	Current Owner	Mr. Govind Vishnu Kale
1.11	Type of Owner	Private
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Owner occupied
1.13	Current Use	Occupied as a private residence by a family.
1.14	Type of Use	Residential
1.15	Age	80 Years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	809.4 Sq. Mtr.
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	III
1.20	Brief Detail	Well maintained single family residence in Karjat from the early twentieth century.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-04-26

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	1930
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	NA
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Toilet Block Added
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Kale House
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Residential

2.06	Historical Significance	The nineteenth and the early twentieth century is characterized by domestic architecture that combined indigenous and colonial elements. This house is an example of such a mixture.
2.07	Cultural Significance	The architecture of the house suggests the conscious or unconscious adoption of colonial architectural elements and thereby a few colonial customs. The house thus represents a society in transition holding on to its roots and at the same time adopting to a new socio- cultural milieu.
2.08	Architectural Significance	This is a well maintained example of a mix of indigenous and colonial styles of architecture typical of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.
2.09	Townscape Significance	It maintains the streetscape of G+1 residences with a pitched roof with a garden around.
2.10	Other Significance	NA
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc)
2.12	Recommended Grade	III

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	NA		
3.02	No. of Floors	Ground + 1 Upper		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Timber framed structure with brick walls on stone plinth	NA	Good
3.04	Plinth	Stone random rubbal plinth	NA	Good
3.05	Walls	Plastered painted brick walls.	Damage to du temporary structure at junction of timber beam and wall	Good
3.06	Floors	Timber floor, interior flooring replaced with tiles.	NA	Good
3.07	Stairs	Timber stairs	NA	Minor Repair
3.08	Openings	Tiimber paneled doors and windows	NA	Good
3.09	Roof	Mangalore tiles on timber rafters	Rafters bending at few places	Good
3.10	Articulation	Louvered openings, Railings and eaves, line	Stucco work around windows and on first floor.	Good
3.11	Finishes	Plastered & painted	NA	-
3.12	Furniture	NA	NA	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	Compound wall of gate. Part of the wall may be a later construction	NA	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Well, Old Toilet	NA	-
3.15	Lighting	Natural through openings / Artificial	NA	-
3.16	Ventilation	Openings	NA	Good
3.17	Electricity	Added later. PVC pipes	Could be better laid	Good
3.18	Water Supply	Municipal. Well in the past	NA	Good
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	STP	Pipes seen on the external facade	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	NA	NA	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Parking shed with A.C. Sheet roofing, R.C.C. toilet added at backside		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	NA		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	Landuse - Residential. The street abuts the Kale House Premises on the East.
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	A well maintained residence
4.03	Additional Notes	Large plot size makes it a potential candidate for real estate development.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Amrut Mahotsav smaranika, shri vithal sansthan, Dahivali, 1990. Apte B.K. A history of the Marathi Navy and Merchantships, State Board for literature and culture, Bombay, 1973. Avalaskar Shantaram, Angrekalin Ashtagar, BISM, Pune, 1947. Dabu D G Kulabkar Angre Sarkhel. Datar Shridhar Hari. Datar Kulvrittanta, Pune 1974. Gupta Rupa Raje, The wada of Maharashtra an Indian courtyard house form. Unpublished Ph.D. thesis, Welsh school of Architecture, Cardiff. Harvande Geeta, Pen, Granthali Dn
	WebSites	NA
	Persons	NA

Images



Image Title: Kale House
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: Side view of the house



Image Title: Kale House
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: View of the staircase



Image Title: Kale House
Image Type: Top-View
Reference: Leaned Mangalore tile and wooden roof from inside



Image Title: Kale House
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: Timber floor of ceiling as seen in the interior



Image Title: Kale House
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: View of the gallery first floor



Image Title: Kale House
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: View of the gallery first floor



Image Title: Kale House
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: Well in the plot

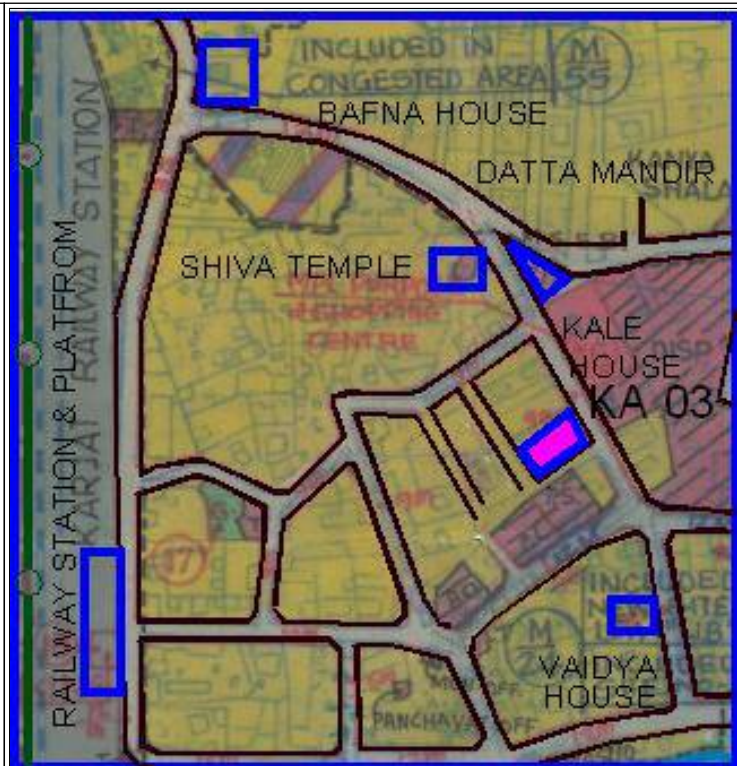


Image Title: Location Plan
Image Type: Top-View
Reference: Location map



Image Title: Kale House
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: View of the timber staircase



Image Title: Kale House
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: View of the house seen from the street

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Railway Station

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Railway Station
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehshil	Raigad
	City	Karjat
	Ward	09
	Village	Karjat
	Identification	Railway Station
1.03	Internal Reference Number	
1.04	CS No	
1.05	Street Name 1	Railway Station
1.06	Street Name 2	
1.07	Area / Locality	
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Karjat
1.09	Pin Code	
1.10	Current Owner	Western Railway
1.11	Type of Owner	Central Govt.
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Owner occupied
1.13	Current Use	Railway Station
1.14	Type of Use	Utility
1.15	Age	more than 100 Years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	IIA
1.20	Brief Detail	One of the very early railway stations in the history of Indian Railways
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-04-26

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	1900, More than 100 years
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	Not available
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	Many minor modifications that are not dated but happed in different points in time.
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Karjat Railway Station
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Railway Station

2.06	Historical Significance	The first train to run ever in India was between Bombay and Thane in 1853. Soon after the train service to Pune started. The Karjat station was built on this line and was an essential stop for trains before they began ascending the Bor ghat. This route opened the Deccan plateau to Bombay by the rail route.
2.07	Cultural Significance	It marks the advent of railways in India. Railways brought about a lot of change in the country not only for the industry, but for the people. It made large parts of the country accessible to the people who had otherwise no means of public transport. Railways have not only brought people closer thereby facilitating cultural exchange, but have fostered a culture of their own by the very size and nature of their establishment.
2.08	Architectural Significance	The steel construction is of an age when riveting was the norm. The platform is covered by sheet roof supported on an array of built 'T' sections in an L shape, thickened at the bend and tapering towards the cantilever end. Small stone masonry rooms at the back of the platform serve as spaces for the station master, store, office, etc. The wooden grills of the fanlights above doors bear a motif of the earstwhile Indian Railway. This ensemble became an archetype for stations all across the country.
2.09	Townscape Significance	The station is the main reason behind existence of Karjat
2.10	Other Significance	NA
2.11	Value Classification	A(arc),A(his),H(tec)
2.12	Recommended Grade	IIA

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	NA		
3.02	No. of Floors	Ground + 1 Upper		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Stone plinth with constructed steel section columns	NA	Minor Repair
3.04	Plinth	Stone Plinth	NA	Minor Repair
3.05	Walls	Basalt coarsely dressed	NA	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	NA	NA	-
3.07	Stairs	Timber stairs	NA	-
3.08	Openings	Windows with fan lights fixed with carved wooden panels with the railways logo	NA	Minor Repair
3.09	Roof	Array of built steel and riveted cantilever beam- column elements supporting purlins and sheet roofing	NA	Minor Repair
3.10	Articulation	Etching on glass and patterns cut into wooden infill panels	NA	Minor Repair
3.11	Finishes	Painted	NA	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	NA	NA	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/ Gate	Newly added compound wall and gates	NA	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Has mostly lost its foreground on the town side.	NA	-
3.15	Lighting	Openings	NA	-
3.16	Ventilation	Fan light to rooms. Open platform	NA	-
3.17	Electricity	Added later	NA	-
3.18	Water Supply	NA	NA	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	NA	NA	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Basic mandatory fire protection	NA	-

3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Adhoc painting and signage is a cause of concern
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	Average
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	Landuse - Residential The street abuts the Railway Station on the North.
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	NA
4.03	Additional Notes	With proper intervention the station can highlight its history and carry it with pride.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Amrut Mahotsav smaranika, shri vithal sansthan, Dahivali, 1990. Apte B.K. A history of the Marathi Navy and Merchantships, State Board for literature and culture, Bombay, 1973. Avalaskar Shantaram, Angrekalin Ashtagar, BISM, Pune, 1947. Dabu D G Kulabkar Angre Sarkhel. Datar Shridhar Hari. Datar Kulvrittanta, Pune 1974. Gupta Rupa Raje, The wada of Maharashtra an Indian courtyard house form. Unpublished Ph.D. thesis, Welsh school of Architecture, Cardiff. Harvande Geeta, Pen, Granthali Dn
	WebSites	NA
	Persons	NA

Images

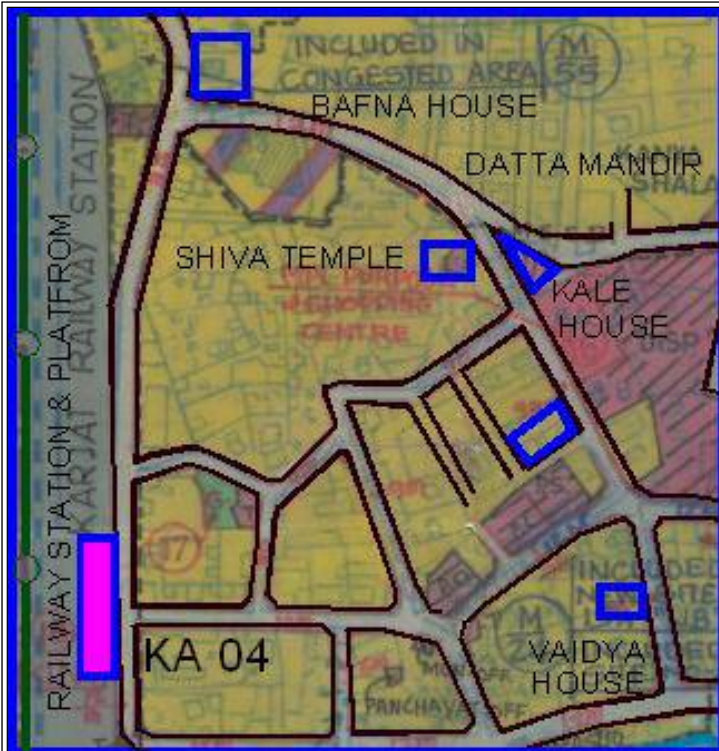


Image Title: Location Plan
Image Type: Topographic-Map
Reference: Location Map



Image Title: Railway Station
Image Type: Side-View2
Reference: General view of the platform showing in construction



Image Title: Railway Station
Image Type: Side-View1
Reference: Base of the iron column on the platform



Image Title: Railway Station
Image Type: Top-View
Reference: Wooden infill in the fan light with the emblem of the railway



Image Title: Railway Station
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: Room along the platform built in rusticated masonry

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Shiv Mandir

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Shiv Mandir
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehsil	Raigad
	City	Karjat
	Ward	10
	Village	Karjat
	Identification	Shiv Mandir
1.03	Internal Reference Number	
1.04	CS No	3
1.05	Street Name 1	Railway Station Road,
1.06	Street Name 2	
1.07	Area / Locality	Near railway station
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Karjat
1.09	Pin Code	
1.10	Current Owner	Govt. Police Line
1.11	Type of Owner	Private
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Community worship
1.13	Current Use	Worship
1.14	Type of Use	Religious
1.15	Age	Deity more than 100 Years old
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	490.5 Sq. Mtr.
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.18	Condition of building	Good
1.19	Grade	Deleted
1.20	Brief Detail	The significance of this shrine is primarily religious. It is an old community deity, though it is not the principle Mandir in the town.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-04-26

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	Deity and the small stone shrine around it is more than 100 years old. The larger structure is recent.
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	not recorded
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	The small shrine is now enclosed in a shed
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Shiv Mandir
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Worship

2.06	Historical Significance	It is the deity that the local community worships. There is no particular significance or association with the temple or the deity, but it has long been worshiped.
2.07	Cultural Significance	An active place of worship for the local community.
2.08	Architectural Significance	The original shrine is a small 7 foot high structure with a domical roof. It is typical of small shrines of minor significance usually built in an open area or under a tree.
2.09	Townscape Significance	Open space associated with religious structure, usually a passive recreation space or actively used for festivities or special occasions. There is a well in this plot with ample water.
2.10	Other Significance	nil
2.11	Value Classification	A(cul)
2.12	Recommended Grade	Deleted

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	7' original shrine		
3.02	No. of Floors	Ground		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Stone load bearing	nil	Good
3.04	Plinth	Stone Plinth	nil	Good
3.05	Walls	Basalt coarsely dressed walls for original shrine. The new addition is brick walls- full height to the rear side and parapet high on the remaining three.	nil	Good
3.06	Floors	The original shrine has place hardly for a person or two to stand inside and had a stone floor. Now, the extended new shed has Shahabad flooring.	nil	Good
3.07	Stairs	nil	nil	-
3.08	Openings	Original Mandir has a low door accessible from a short flight of steps. A newly fixed MS security gate now acts as a shutter to the original shrine. The new Sabhamandap also has a MS Grill and door.	nil	Good
3.09	Roof	GI Sheet on MS structure for new sabhamandap, stone dome to original Mandir.	nil	Good
3.10	Articulation	no notable ornament	nil	Good
3.11	Finishes	Painted. The old structure is also garishly painted with an inappropriate type of paint.	needs removal of harmful paint.	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	nil	nil	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	nil	nil	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	A small secondary shrine abuts the main shrine and houses a marble idol of Ganesh. A small Nandi platform with a Nandi fronts the main shrine. A donation box is fixed to the floor next to the Nandi platform. A well with stone lining with a good water level is built in the compound. There is a lot of greenery around.	Well needs maintenance and repairs	Minor Repair
3.15	Lighting	The original shrine is very small and does not have a habitable space. The new sabhamandap has walls only till the parapet level and has MS grills above till the eaves level thereby bringing in a lot of natural light and ventilation. Electric lights are also provided.	nil	Good

3.16	Ventilation	The original shrine is very small and does not have a habitable space. The new sabhamandap has walls only till the parapet level and has MS grills above till the eaves level thereby bringing in a lot of natural light and ventilation.	nil	Good
3.17	Electricity	Yes	nil	Good
3.18	Water Supply	Well in the compound	Needs maintenance so that water can be used. But it has a good water level.	Minor Repair
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	nil	NA	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	not provided	NA	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	G.I.Sheet roofing on MS frame is added later on to the original building recently. Though this has provided for a covered area for the devotees which was earlier lacking, it is not congruent with the character of the vernacular architecture of the place to which the original shrine belongs to.		
3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	Average		
3.23	Overall Condition	Good		

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	Landuse - Residential.
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	Religious places have a possibility to grow unplanned depending on the availability of resources in the form of donations from devotees. Such additions are random, lack an overall vision for the place and not keeping with the overall ethos of the surroundings and the site's sanctity.
4.03	Additional Notes	Located opposite to the Datta Mandir this Mandir and the Datta mandir, with proper treatment can become a good open space for people of Karjat.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Amrut Mahotsav smaranika, shri vithal sansthan, Dahivali, 1990. Apte B.K. A history of the Marathi Navy and Merchantships, State Board for literature and culture, Bombay, 1973. Avalaskar Shantaram, Angrekalin Ashtagar, BISM, Pune, 1947. Dabu D G Kulabkar Angre Sarkhel. Datar Shridhar Hari. Datar Kulvrittanta, Pune 1974. Gupta Rupa Raje, The wada of Maharashtra an Indian courtyard house form. Unpublished Ph.D. thesis, Welsh school of Architecture, Cardiff. Harvande Geeta, Pen, Granthali Dn
	WebSites	NA
	Persons	NA

Images

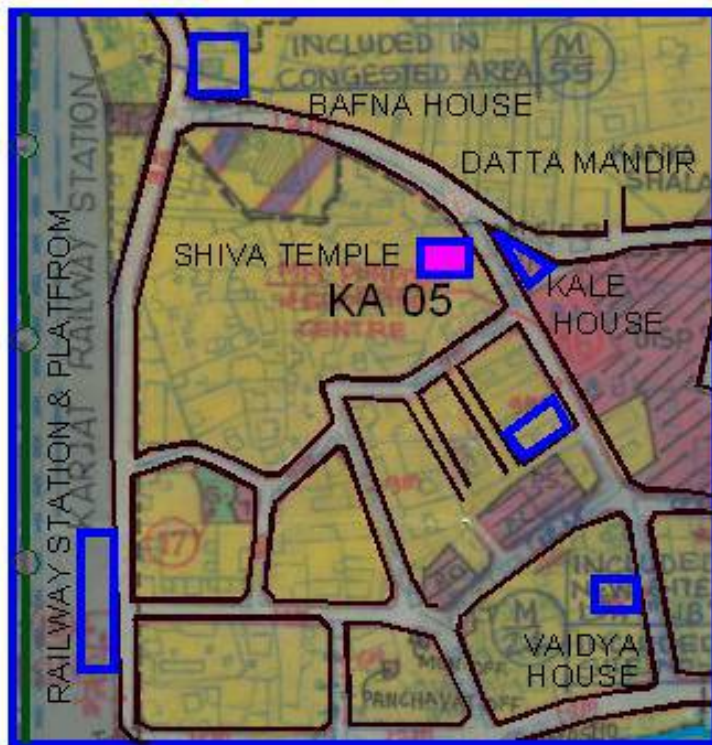


Image Title: Location Plan
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: Location map



Image Title: Shiv Mandir
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: View of the well in the premises

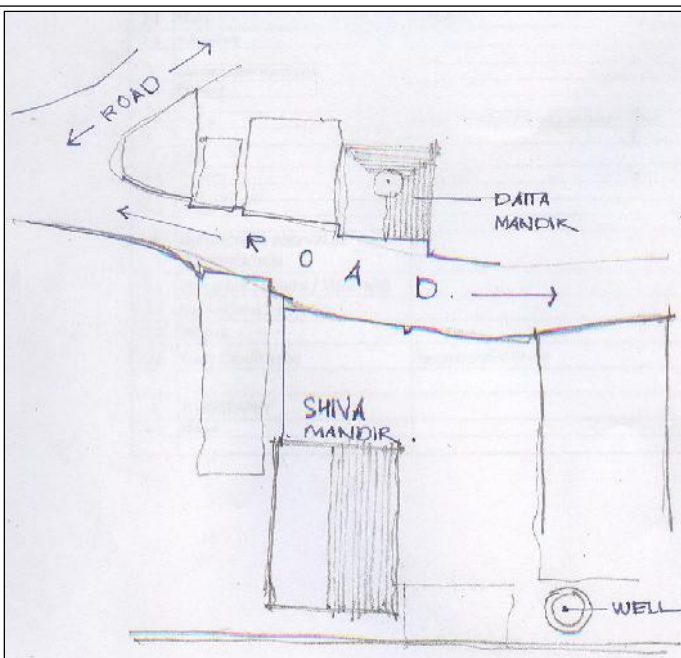


Image Title: Shiv Mandir
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: Location sketch



Image Title: Shiv Mandir
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: Deity outside the main shrine



Image Title: Shiv Mandir

Image Type: Front-View

Reference: Main of secondary shrines contained in the new building.

MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION HERITAGE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Record Details for Vaidya House

BASIC DETAIL

1.1	Premise Name	Vaidya House
1.2	District	Raigad
	Tehshil	Raigad
	City	Karjat
	Ward	15
	Village	Karjat
	Identification	Vaidya House
1.03	Internal Reference Number	
1.04	CS No	15
1.05	Street Name 1	
1.06	Street Name 2	Bazaar Peth
1.07	Area / Locality	
1.08	Nearby landmark if any	Karjat
1.09	Pin Code	
1.10	Current Owner	Mr. Pandurang Kashinath Vaidya
1.11	Type of Owner	Private
1.12	Type of Occupancy	Owner occupied
1.13	Current Use	Occupied as a private residence by a family.
1.14	Type of Use	Residential
1.15	Age	Around 80 Years
1.16	Plot Area (sq.mt)	380.4 Sq. Mtr.
1.17	Built Up Area (sq.mt)	NA
1.18	Condition of building	Minor Repair
1.19	Grade	Deleted
1.20	Brief Detail	A residential type of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century composed of four separable apartments with a common toilet block.
1.21	Date of Recording	2010-04-26

HISTORICAL DETAIL

2.01	Built in	1930
2.02	Extensions/ Modifications in	NA
2.03	Extensions/ Modifications Details	NA
2.04	Earlier Name(s)	Vaidya House
2.05	Earlier Use(s)	Residential

2.06	Historical Significance	The residence is an example of the influence of colonial architectural features on indigenous buildings. It is also an example of a house with four separate apartments indicating the social conditions of the time.
2.07	Cultural Significance	The arrangement of four separate apartments indicates that either this was rented out to different families or that one joint family stayed together in a single premises yet in separate apartments.
2.08	Architectural Significance	This is an example of an indigenous house of the colonial times. Though it does not show any distinct colonial features, the wooden railings and iron grills, as well as the segmental arches of openings and their paneled shutters indicate the construction practice of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.
2.09	Townscape Significance	One of three residences of any character therefore important as evidence of a past that is no longer seen.
2.10	Other Significance	NA
2.11	Value Classification	A (Arc)
2.12	Recommended Grade	Deleted

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.01	Height	NA		
3.02	No. of Floors	Ground + 1 Upper		
		Description	Problem/Threat	Condition
3.03	Structural System	Timber framed structure with brick walls on stone plinth	Weathering of all material.	Minor Repair
3.04	Plinth	Stone random rubbal plinth	NA	Minor Repair
3.05	Walls	Plastered painted brick walls	Damage to du temporary structure at junction of timber beam and wall	Minor Repair
3.06	Floors	Timber floor, interior floor, interior flooring replaced with tiles.	Timber deterioration due to moisture	Minor Repair
3.07	Stairs	Timber Stairs	Weekened due to deterioration	Minor Repair
3.08	Openings	Tiimber paneled doors and windows	Grills on GF broken	Minor Repair
3.09	Roof	Mangalore tiles on timber rafters	Tiles broken in portions.	Minor Repair
3.10	Articulation	Louvered openings, railings and eves. Patterned brickwork	Brickwork deteriorated	Minor Repair
3.11	Finishes	Plastered Painted	NA	Minor Repair
3.12	Furniture	NA	NA	-
3.13	Compound/Fence/Gate	Brick wall of gate	Gate absent	-
3.14	Curtilage / unbuilt / space /out buildings / landscape	Well, Old Toilet, partly paved front yard	NA	-
3.15	Lighting	Natural through openings / Artificial	NA	Minor Repair
3.16	Ventilation	Windows	NA	-
3.17	Electricity	Added later	Incongruent	-
3.18	Water Supply	Municipal	NA	-
3.19	Plumbing & Drainage	NA	NA	-
3.20	Other(Fire protection, HVAC, Security etc)	Not provided	NA	-
3.21	Incongruent Transformation	Parking shed with A.C. Sheet Roofing		

3.22	Overall Maintenance Status	Average
3.23	Overall Condition	Minor Repair

RELEVANT DETAILS

4.01	D P Remarks	Landuse - Residential The street abuts the Vaidya House Premises on the North.
4.02	Overall Problems & Threats	The house is deteriorating fast. Its location and plot size makes it a very likely candidate for real estate development.
4.03	Additional Notes	The house is very likely to be sold for redevelopment.
4.04	References	
	Books/Documents	Amrut Mahotsav smaranika, shri vithal sansthan, Dahivali, 1990. Apte B.K. A history of the Marathi Navy and Merchantships, State Board for literature and culture, Bombay, 1973. Avalaskar Shantaram, Angrekalin Ashtagar, BISM, Pune, 1947. Dabu D G Kulabkar Angre Sarkhel. Datar Shridhar Hari. Datar Kulvrittanta, Pune 1974. Gupta Rupa Raje, The wada of Maharashtra an Indian courtyard house form. Unpublished Ph.D. thesis, Welsh school of Architecture, Cardiff. Harvande Geeta, Pen, Granthali Dn
	WebSites	NA
	Persons	NA

Images



Image Title: Vaidya House
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: View of the house from the street



Image Title: Vaidya House
Image Type: Top-View
Reference: Street view of the house



Image Title: Vaidya House
Image Type: Side-View2
Reference: Toilet block in the front yard



Image Title: Vaidya House
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: Broken grills on the ground floor



Image Title: Vaidya House
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: View of the main door



Image Title: Vaidya House
Image Type: Top-View
Reference: Close up of the front facade

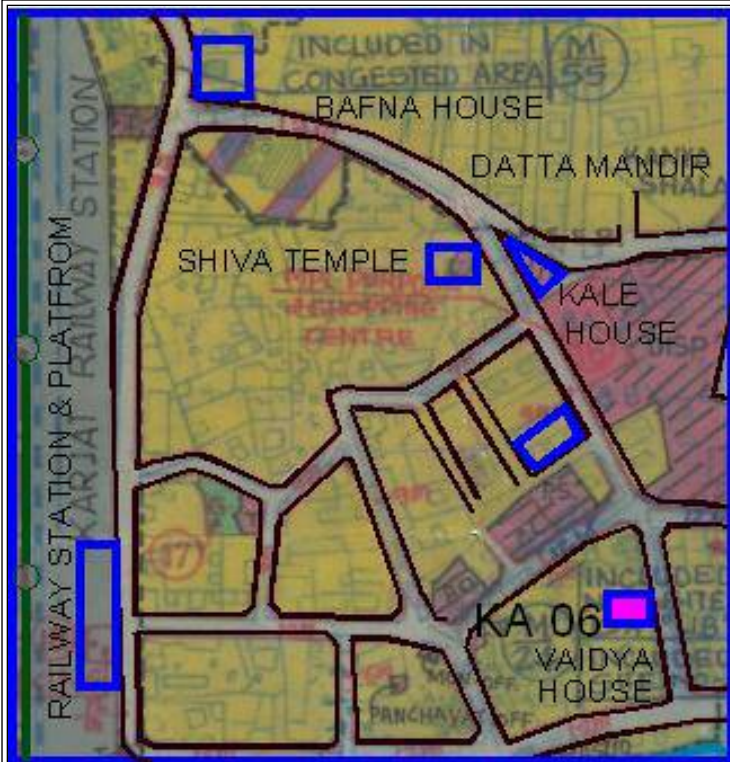


Image Title: Location Plan
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: Location map



Image Title: Vaidya House
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: View of the outside staircase



Image Title: Vaidya House
Image Type: Top-View
Reference: View of the house from the street



Image Title: Vaidya House
Image Type: Front-View
Reference: Detail of the weakened stairs.