



# M. ARCH. Architectural Conservation

ACADEMIC YEAR  
2019-20

**SEMESTER-I & IV**

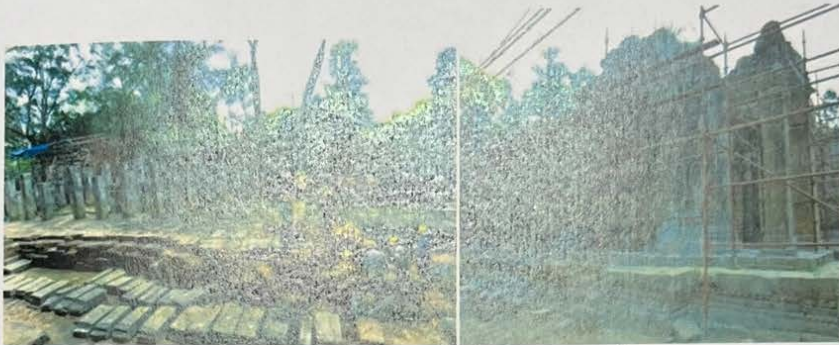
Syllabus- 2019 pattern

**SEMESTER-I & II**



Semester I- Introduction to conservation

Hall of dancers:



Before

During conservation

Third Enclosure Gallery, Eastern side South wing:



Before

After conservation



Before



After

5 Name: - Anup Tarlekar Subject :- Introduction to conservation  
College name:- Sinhgad College Of Architecture, Pune

Conservation and Restoration of Angkor Wat and TaProhm Temple, Siem Reap, Cambodia

By Archaeological Survey of India

Angkor Wat is a temple complex in Cambodia and is the largest religious monument in the world, on a site measuring 162.6 hectares (1,626,000 m<sup>2</sup>; 402 acres. Originally constructed as a Hindu temple dedicated to the god Vishnu for the Khmer Empire, it was gradually transformed into a Buddhist temple towards the end of the 12th century. Angkor Wat combines two basic plans of Khmer temple architecture: the temple-mountain and the later galleried temple.

It is designed to represent Mount Meru, home of the devas in Hindu mythology: within a moat more than 5 kilometres (3 mi) long and an outer wall 3.6 kilometres (2.2 mi) long are three rectangular galleries, each raised above the next. At the centre of the temple stands a quincunx of towers.



Between 1986 and 1992, the Archaeological Survey of India carried out restoration work on the temple in first phase.

Government of India's cooperation with the R.G of Cambodia continues from mid-1980s by providing technical assistance for the conservation of Angkor Wat (1986 – 93) and Ta Prohm (2004 – till date)

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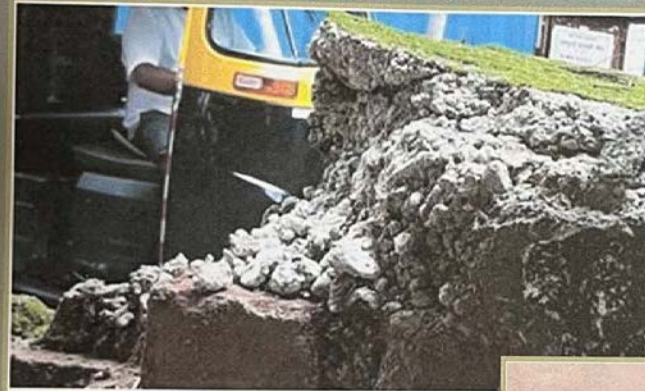
# Semester I- Structural Conservation-I

IT IS 72 YEARS OLD STRUCTURE MAY BE BUILT FOR RESIDENTIAL PURPOSE. ACTUALLY IT'S LIKE CHAWL, MAY BE HAVE INDIVIDUAL BUILDING INCORPORATING FAMILY MEMBERS WITH SEPARATE SPACE. IT IS COMPOSITE STRUCTURE WITH WOODEN POST & LOAD BEARING WALLS WITH BRICK WALLS IN RCC/ LIME PLASTER.

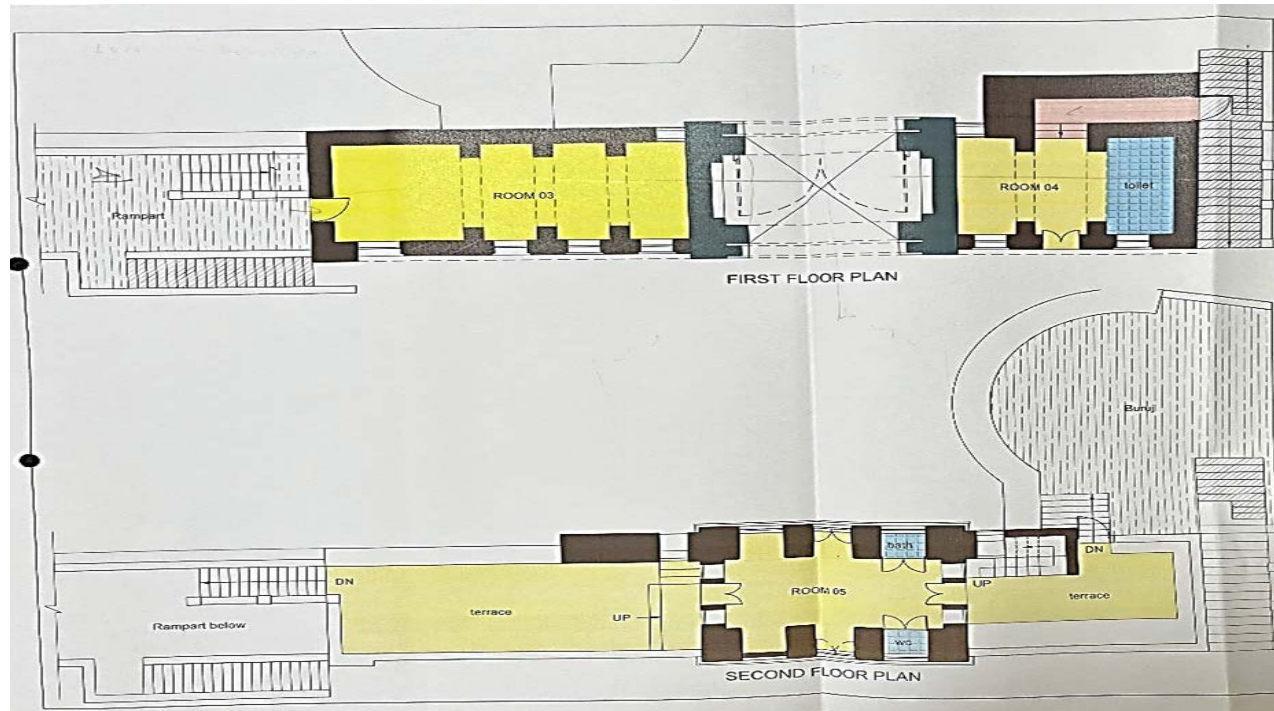


AR. SANGEETA JOSHI,

GROUND FLOOR : It has concrete compound wall in brick with cc mortar . it has fallen down partially at terminating end; as this is free standing wall without framing and support to structure.



AR. SANGEETA JOSHI,



Semester I- Conservation Studio-I

STUDENTS' WORK

### CONTEXTUAL STUDIES

#### LOCATION

Maheshwar is located in Khargone district which is located on South Boundary of Madhya Pradesh and surrounded by districts Etah, Indore and Dewas in north districts, Khambhat, Bhopal in the east and district Barwan in east. It is located on North bank of Narmada River lying between the Vindhya in North, Narmada in the south and Narmada flowing through the district. Maheshwar is located on latitude and 75.58 30 E longitude.

#### ACCESSIBILITY

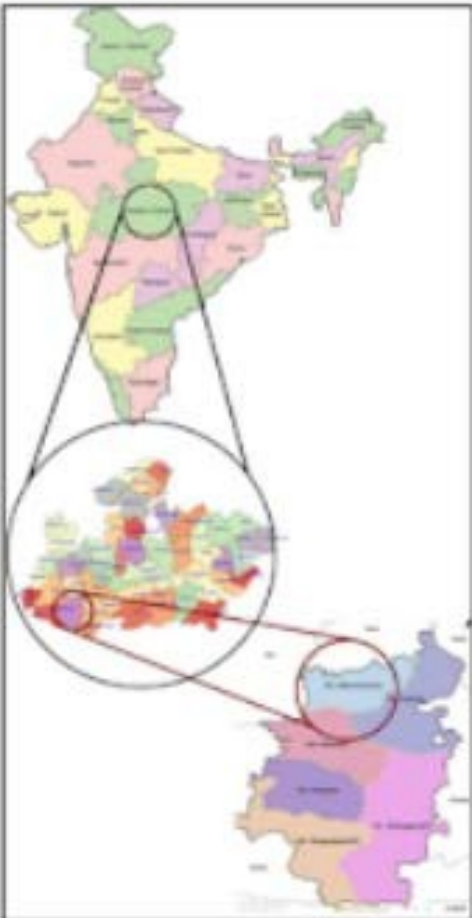
Maheshwar is important city in Khargone district of Madhya Pradesh. Maheshwar is well connected by road, railway and airport.

**Road**  
It is located about 17 km east of Agra- Mumbai Highway (NH7).  
Distances from major cities:  
Indore - 97 km, Ujjain Maheshwar - 170 km, Bhopal - 280 km


**Railways** Barwan is the nearest railway station 40 Km from Maheshwar.

**Airport** Nearest airport is Indore and named Devi Ahilyabai Holkar International Airport. Distance is 100 Km.

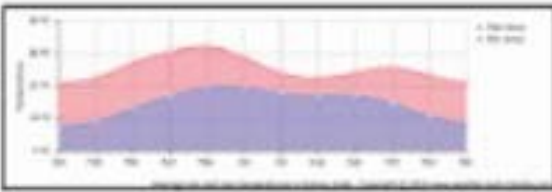
#### CONTEXTUAL STUDIES



MAP HIGHLIGHTING MAHESHWAR IN MAP OF INDIA & ADELVA FORT




MAP SHOWING ACCESSIBILITY TO MAHESHWAR



TEMPERATURE ANALYSIS OF MAHESHWAR

#### CLIMATE


Maheshwar receives scanty rainfall due to penetration of Arghyan sea monsoon with rainy season starting in June, July and August, last two are months of dominant monsoon. The average rainfall is 800 mm to 1014 mm. May is hottest month of year whereas December and January are the coolest.



STUDY OF FORT PRECINCT AT MAHESHWAR

#### VEGETATION

In early 20th century as recorded by in "Nisam" Encyclopaedia Britannica, the district had extensive woods and government had reserved a section of forest called Panna forest which was 140 km long along south bank of Narmada containing forest of teak(Tectonagradia), sal (Terminalia tomentosa) and sugar (Shorea robusta) trees. Khargone district (West Nisam) had an extensive forest cover with Teak, mango, Khair, Bamboo. However indiscriminate felling has caused and destroyed Panna.



VEGETATION IN KHARGONE DISTRICT

#### TOURISM

Historical precincts of Maheshwar Fort and Temples are not only pilgrims but complex in all detailing and embellishments. The spatial planning, full space create offering space serving many fine products for using it as location. These clips, across further add to popular appeal creating allure of tourism.


The lanes of Ahilyabai Holkar across Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh as great patron also draws people to the place.

Ethnographic importance and Maheshwar silk has added to its tourism potential.


**Handloom Industry**  
Maheshwar has been known for trade in cloth from earliest period. Maheshwar is known for its special product of Maheshwar saree which has been patented with GI tag. The weaving centre is located in historic precinct of Maheshwar. Sarees society apart from marketing promotes free school for weavers children and looks after their well being.

#### DEMOGRAPHY

As per the Census 2011, the total Hindu population in Maheshwar is 14,007 which is 77.84 percent of the total population. Also the total Muslim population in Maheshwar is 4,073 which is 22.7 percent of the total population.



COURTYARD OF RISHWA SOCIETY, MAHESHWAR



WEAVING OF MAHESHWARI SAREE

Prepared by: Student Name: Designation: Landscape Architecture Roll No:	Faculty: Dr. Anurag Kulkarni In-charge, Planning Date:	Page No: 01/01 Project Title: MAHESHWAR AN HISTORICAL CONSERVATION PLAN
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Semester I- Conservation Studio-I



MAHESHWAR GHAT	
ACTIVITY MAPPING	
Drawn by	Aynash Bhise.
Faculty	Dr. Vaishali Lalkar Ar. Snehasney Phadnis
Scale	North
	N.T.S.
CONSERVATION PROPOSAL FOR MAHESHWAR FORT AND PRECINCT AT MAHESHWAR FY M. ARCH ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION SINHGAD COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE, PUNE	



Semester I- Conservation Studio-I



Semester II- Conservation Management



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Semester II- Conservation Management



Sketch Aerial View Highlighting Key Features In And Around The Westminster



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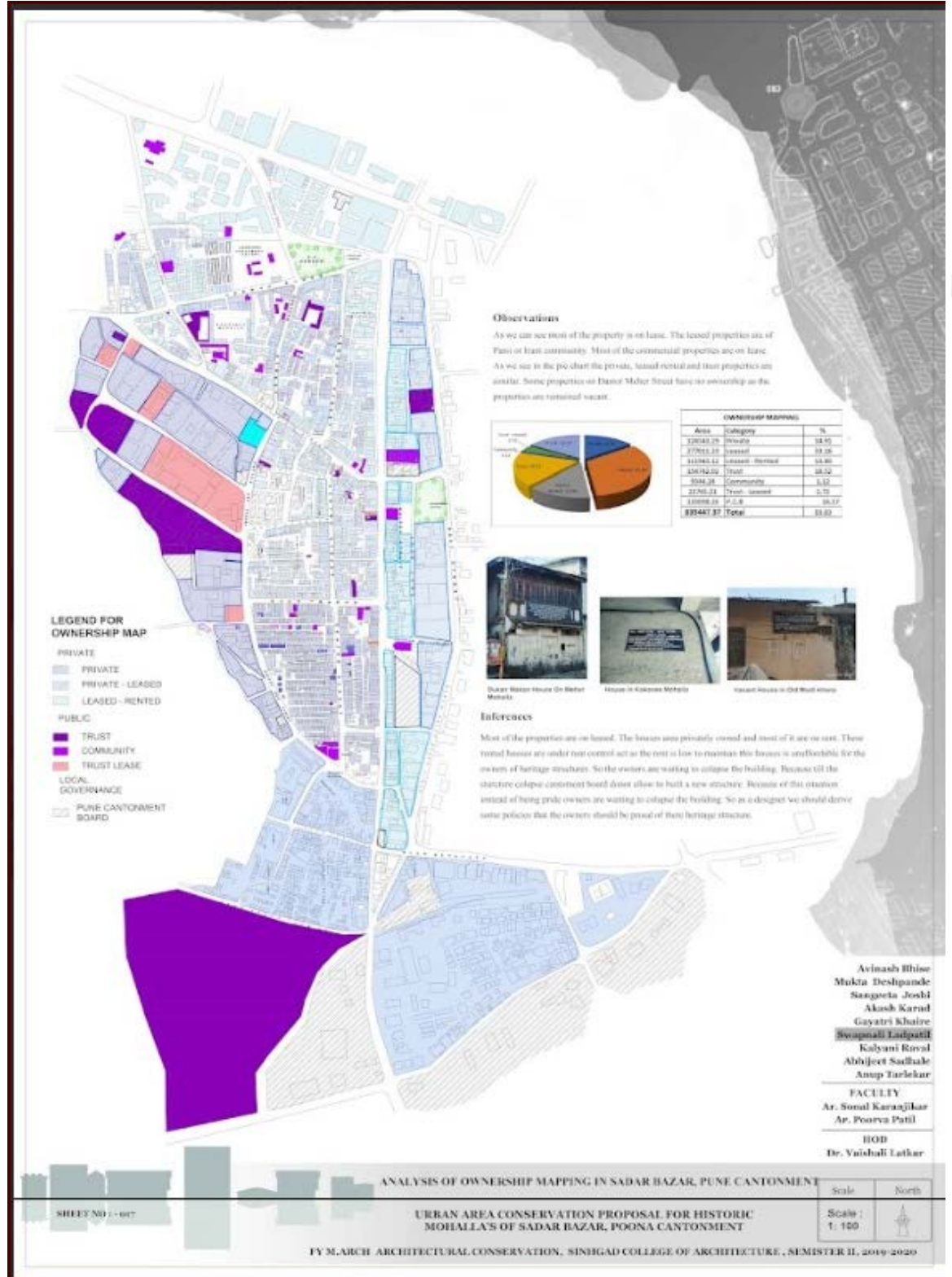
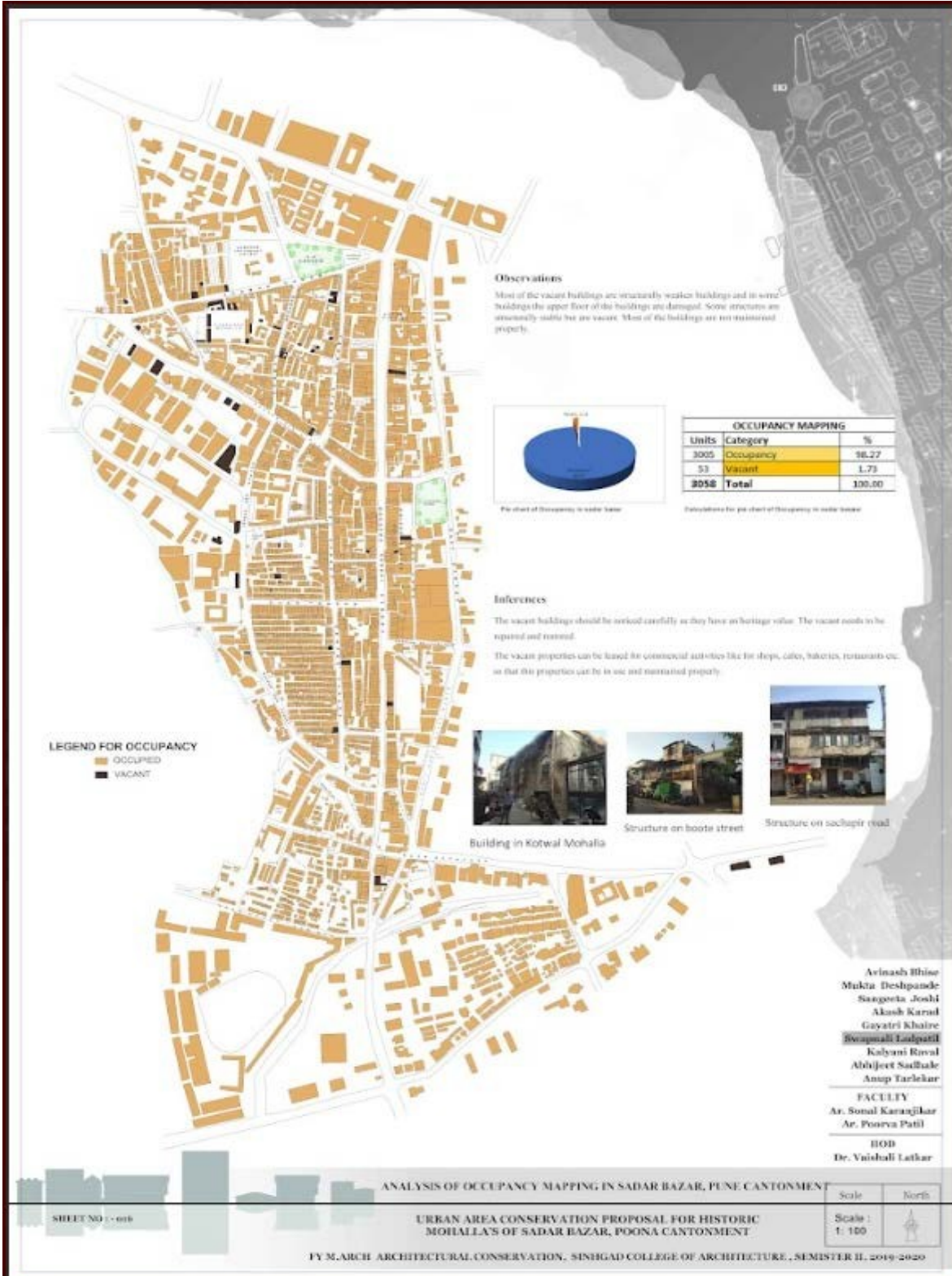
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GAYATRI. N. KHAIRE F.Y March Semester II Roll No – 6 Sinhgad College of Architecture



Semester II- Conservation Studio-II

STUDENTS' WORK

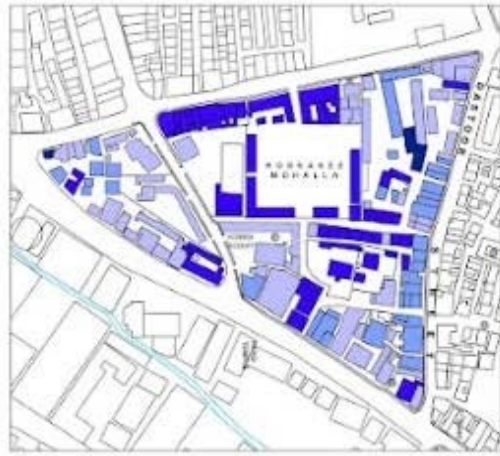


Semester II- Conservation Studio-II

STUDENTS' WORK

PRECINCT LEVEL STUDY - KOKANEE MOHALLA

BUILDING MATERIAL



- STONE PLINTH AND MASONRY
- STONE PLINTH BRICK MASONRY/TIMBER FRAME
- STONE PLINTH BRICK MASONRY (LOAD BEARING)
- RCC STRUCTURE/ MODERN STRUCTURE

MAP OF BUILDING MATERIAL

THE HERITAGE STRUCTURES MOSTLY ARE LOAD BEARING STRUCTURE WHICH HAS STONE PLINTH BUILT DURING 20 TH CENTURY. THE STRUCTURES HAS EXPOSED BRICK MASONRY SUPPORTED WITH WOODEN COLUMN AND BEAM.

HERITAGE MAPPING

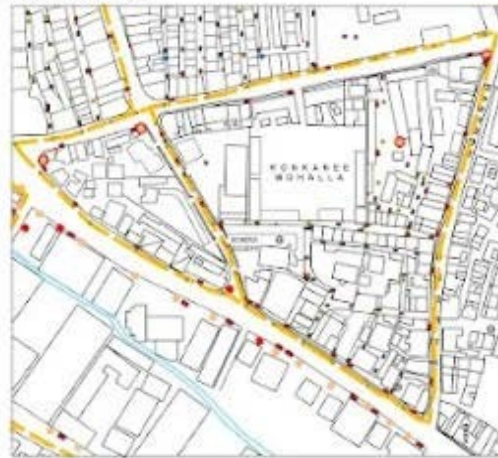


- HISTORIC STRUCTURE
- HISTORIC SITE

MAP OF HERITAGE STRUCTURE

Heritage buildings very often provide a suitable background, or base, for the cultural life of a town. The built heritage is important as it helps to maintain community identity, enhance the image of the area and local neighbourhoods, and contribute to the quality of life for residents and communities. The festivals celebrated in Kokanee Mohalla are Christmas, Ganpati, Navratri and Diwali. From field study data it is observed that the participation in these festivals is mainly with people of the same caste.

INFRASTRUCTURE



MAP OF INFRASTRUCTURE

- ELECTRIC POLE
- STREET LIGHT
- DP BOX
- HIGH MASS LAMP
- R.W/STROM WATER DRAINAGE
- SEWERAGE LINE
- DRAINAGE - MANHOLE
- DRAINAGE - IC
- WATER FOUNTAIN
- GARBAGE PIT
- WATER SUPPLY LINE BUILDINGS WITH WATER SUPPLY



ELECTRIC BOX



STREETLIGHT POLE



HIGH MASS LIGHT



ROOF AND EAVES DETAIL



WINDOWS IN EXPOSED BRICK WALL

STREET FURNITURE AND SIGNAGE THESE ARE INSUFFICIENT IN NUMBER AND TOO FAR APART TO BE COMPLETELY EFFECTIVE. ELECTRIC METER BOXES, THE INCONGRUOUS PLACEMENT OF SOME METER BOXES MARS THE FACADE OF THE STRUCTURES, IN FRONT OF WHICH THEY ARE PLACED. BUILDING NAME/ NUMBER EVERY BUILDING IN THE PRECINCT HAS THEIR NAMES/ NUMBER AND SOME OF IT ARE DISPLAYED. THE NUMBER IS DISPLAYED ON THE EVERY BUILDING RATHER THAN NAMES.

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER

Architecturally, the buildings of kokanee Mohalla are residential buildings built in the 19th century. Low-lying sloping roofs and a timber and brick structure with a dimension of ghy and khar are the fine examples of early vernacular Maratha architectural style/influence. Even though entire settlement is organic, there are numerous features that are common to all structures and which act as the merging elements: Doors, windows, roofs, eaves details, wooden panels cantilevered first floor, wooden posts on first floor, balconies, gable walls etc. The structures have colorful external facades, highlighted by the elegant detailing in moldings, in both cast iron and wood work, wooden balustrades and carved corbel details.



HISTORIC STRUCTURE ON DASTUR MEHER STREET



DURAN MAKAN TYPOLOGY STRUCTURE ON SACHAPUR STREET



COMMERCIAL STRUCTURE ON SYNAGOGUE STREET



KHODADAD BUILDING NEAR SACHAPUR STREET



DECORATIVE BRACKETS



DESIGN BETWEEN COLUMNS



CAST IRON RAILING DESIGN



DESIGN ON TOP OF WINDOW & DOOR



CANTILEVER WOODEN BALCONIES



DOORS OF COMMERCIAL SHOP



FENCING OF ENTRANCE PORCH

Avinash Bhise  
Mukta Deshpande  
Sangeeta Joshi  
Akash Karad  
Gayatri Khaire  
Swapnali Ladpatil  
Kalyani Raval  
Abhijeet Sadhale  
Anup Tarlekar

FACULTY  
Ar. Sonal Karanjikar  
Ar. Poorva Patil  
HOD  
Ar. Vaishali Latkar

ANALYSIS OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT - PRECINCT LEVEL STUDY

COMPREHENSIVE CONSERVATION POLICY & STRATEGIES FOR HISTORICAL POONA CANTONMENT

FY MARCH ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION, SINHGAD COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE, SEMISTER II, 2019-2020

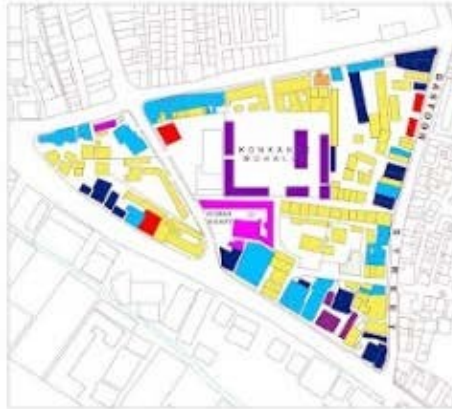
Scale North  
SCALE: 1:2000

SHEET NO :- 04\*

Semester II- Conservation Studio-II

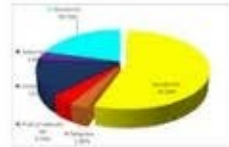
PRECINCT LEVEL STUDY - KOKANEE MOHALLA

LAND USE



MAP OF LAND USE IN KOKANEE MOHALLA

- RESIDENTIAL
- COMMERCIAL
- MIXED USE
- INSTITUTIONAL
- AMENITIES
- MASJID
- TEMPLE
- PARSI AGYARI
- NALA
- SMALL SCALE INDUSTRY



Units	Category	%
70	Residential	52.50
4	Commercial	3.00
2	Mixed Use	1.50
10	Institutional	7.50
4	Amenities	3.00
20	Masjid	15.00
7	Small scale industry	5.25
135	Total	100.00

Calculation of landuse in precinct

RESIDENTIAL

The vernacular residences comprising of chawls, mansions and there are other residential buildings with composite structural system indicates strong residential development of the kokanee wada.

MIXED LANDUSE

The buildings on the periphery of the precinct i.e. those abutting the main traffic roads follow a typical pattern of mixed landuse with dukan-mokan typology as commercial on the ground floor and residential uses above. Thus there is almost continuous shop line at the ground level.

RELIGIOUS

There are four Religious structures in this precinct which consists of 2 masjids, 1 Koonra Agyari and 1 is a Hindu Temple.

TEMPORARY STRUCTURE

Temporary structures are seen to encroach most of the open spaces that exist in the area. Most of them have been around too long to qualify as temporary establishments.

OPEN SPACES

The building growth is characterized by high density growth and there are no formal or planned recreational ground exists anywhere in kokanee Mohalla.

As we can see this precinct has mostly residential land use, the building typology is prominently chawl and bungalows. Main streets and internal streets are flourished with commercial activity as a result mixed used typology (dukan-mokan) is prominently seen.



HISTORIC BUILDINGS



NEW BUILDING



HISTORIC BUILDING AND NEW CONSTRUCTION OF APARTMENT



NEW CONSTRUCTION OF KOMKA AGYARI



On dashar mela street



Variations in building height

LANDMARKS AND ACTIVITY NODES



MAP OF LANDMARKS AND IMPORTANT NODES IN THIS PRECINCT

- OPEN SPACES
- LANDMARKS
- NODES

Major Landmark

These are structures of historical, architectural and religious significance.

- A - Koonra parsia agyari
- B - Khodadad rustam building
- C - Hanuman mandir

Open Spaces

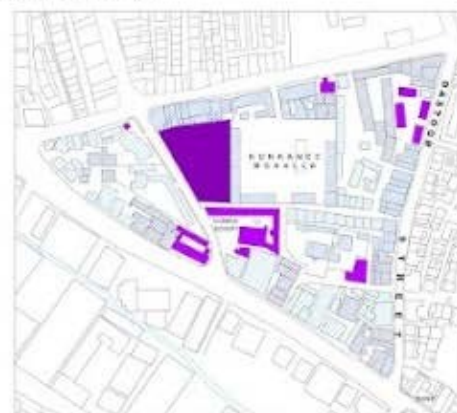
The open spaces that we can see some of them are private and some are semi-public. These open spaces are used as parking spaces

Important Activity Nodes



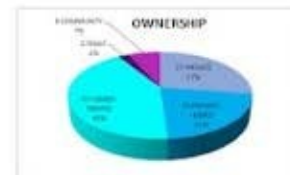
Node formed between Booter Street and Seehaji Street    Node formed between Syngogose Street and Sachajee Street    chawl

OWNERSHIP PATTERN



MAP OF OWNERSHIP PATTERN IN THE PRECINCT

- PRIVATE
  - Private
  - Private-Leased
  - Land-leased
- PUBLIC
  - Trust
  - Community



PIE CHART OF OWNERSHIP

Units	Category	%
87	PRIVATE	27.41
29	PRIVATE-LEASED	21.48
57	LEASED-RENTED	42.22
3	TRUST	2.22
9	COMMUNITY	6.67
135	Total	100.00

CALCULATION OF OWNERSHIP

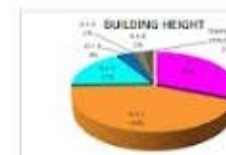
BUILDING HEIGHT



MAP OF BUILDING HEIGHT

- G
- G+1
- G+2
- G+3
- G+4
- G+6
- TEMPORARY STRUCTURE

The map sees the heights of the buildings within the demarcated Mohalla. Explicit building height along the road and in the Mohalla. Building height in this precinct contributes to its character. There is variation of building heights infact this variation with roof profile create interesting skyline of the streets.



PIE CHART OF BUILDING HEIGHT

Units	Category	%
83	G+1	31.85
80	G+2	44.04
23	G+3	12.04
5	G	3.70
1	G+4	0.74
3	G+6	2.22
8	TEMPORARY STRUCTURE	5.93
135	Total	100.00

CALCULATIONS

- Avinash Bhise
- Mukta Deshpande
- Sangeeta Joshi
- Akash Karad
- Gayatri Khairre
- Swapnali Ladpatil
- Kalyani Raval
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Scale	North
SCALE: 1:2000	

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COMPREHENSIVE CONSERVATION POLICY & STRATEGIES FOR HISTORICAL POONA CANTONMENT

FY M.ARCH ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION, SINHGAD COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE, SEMESTER II, 2019-2020

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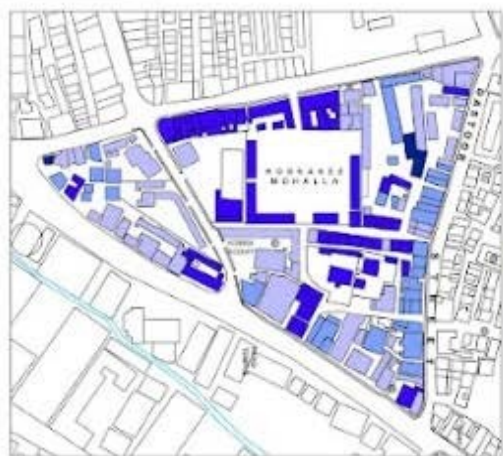
STUDENTS' WORK

Semester II- Conservation Studio-II

STUDENTS' WORK

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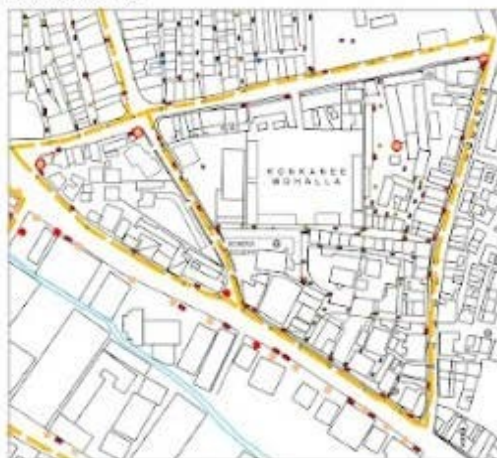


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DESIGN ON TOP OF WINDOW & DOOR

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Scale North

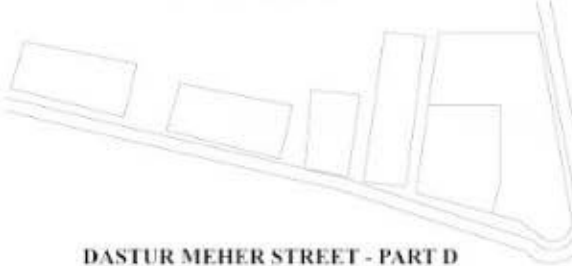
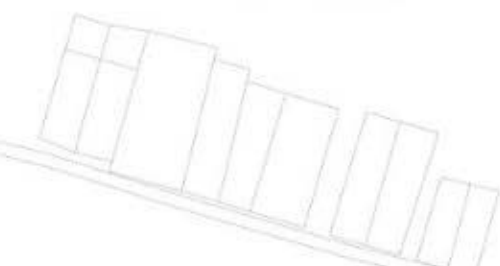
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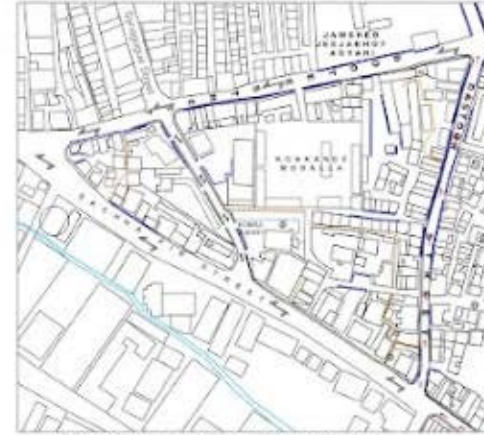
Semester II- Conservation Studio-II

STUDENTS' WORK

PRECINCT LEVEL STUDY - KOKANEE MOHALLA



TRAFFIC PATTERN



- Main road
- Two way
- One way
- Pedestrian
- Parking



The streets follow a distinct hierarchical pattern. Broadly, they can be classified into four types: Primary, Secondary, Tertiary and Quaternary.

The primary roads are the main arterial roads of Bonte Street, Sachale road and Synagogue road. These roads are the hub of the business and commercial activities, on which there is heavy vehicular traffic.

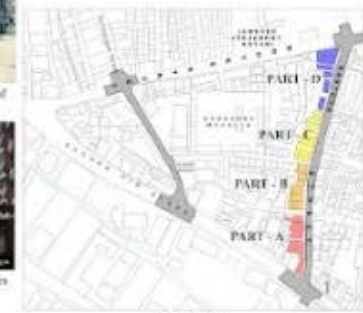
The secondary streets are the 6-8 m wide internal access roads which have both residential and commercial activities. These streets allow only one way traffic as along both sides of streets have parking.

The tertiary streets range between 3-6 m depending upon the distance between the structures on either side. The street which connects Dastur Meher Street and Synagogue Street has varying widths.

The Quaternary streets are less than 2 m wide and often have dead end.

PROBLEMS FACED BY THE RESIDENTS

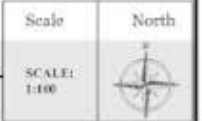
- Circulation and movements through the precinct becomes restricted due to the vehicular inaccessibility of many structures abutting the smaller and narrow lanes.
- The deep gutters and unpaved state of many lanes poses a problem to both vehicles and pedestrians.
- Lack of sufficient parking space is another of the more serious concerns. The open spaces between buildings wherever possible have thus been turned into parking lots, effectively reducing usable community areas.



- Avinash Bhise
- Mukta Deshpande
- Sangeeta Joshi
- Akash Karad
- Gayatri Khaire
- Swapnali Ladpatil
- Kalyani Raval
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SHEET NO:- 045

Semester II- Conservation Studio-II

**Identified Issues in Pune Cantonment**

After systematic & multi-level study of almost all concerned aspects & aspects of urban historical area of Sadar Bazar, various issues & concerns have been stated with reference to corresponding levels of hierarchy.

**City level Issues**

Concerns in the colonial cities are the urban areas resulting from alterations in colonial cities which stemmed from the processes of urbanization during British times. The urban planning principles of the former times colonial cities or cantonments aimed at physical, social and cultural segregation of Europeans from the indigenous population for various reasons. One vital motive was to keep themselves and Indian work force of colonial cities away from rising nationalist influences.

All the cantonments as well as military stations were located at the fringes of native territories when they were built in respective times. But in the last few decades due to rapid urbanization and population growth cities grew all round, engulfing them as suburbs of European settlements within a larger Indian settlement. This engulfment of cantonments in urban sprawls have resulted into following issues and concerns.

**Loss of its status as independent identity**

The exclusivity of Pune cantonment was lost as Pune city expanded especially post-independence era. Though Military area could retain its exclusivity, Cantonment area has lost its separate identity in terms of its spatial quality, built forms and urban fabric.

**Urban processes of expanding city**

In last 10 years Pune city has become important IT hub resulting into expansion of its footprint. This expansion propelled supplementary economic growth in all directions. The process to attain housing for increasing population both by growth as well as regeneration has put pressure on every cantonment areas.

**Through Traffic**

Pune campus was formerly called had regulated movement for considerable years, the idea was to limit through traffic. Due to pressure of urban mobility of population and political demands, the regulation has waned resulting into through traffic. The through traffic does not contribute significantly to area but create severe congestion issues.

**Transportation linkages**

Weak public transportation linkages with city in terms of effective and efficient public transport system.

**Area Level Issues**

A detailed study of Sadar Bazar in terms of physical aspects, architectural features, community heritage and their analysis has revealed following concerns.

**1. Loss of Character**

The character or essence of place is undergoing change. However, the change has become at faster pace and also impact the character from complex change. This change is happening at multiple levels.

a) **Architectural Non-Uniformity**

The new buildings are not conforming to old styles or existing set of building forms.

b) **Building Heights/ Skyline**

The new buildings do not conform to street profile but based on FSI, have skewed systems.

c) **Roof line/ Roof scope**

The older buildings historic structures had a typical roof form. New structural structures do not follow the same form, so though they match heights the skyline is mismatch.

d) **Diversity of Facade Composition in street scope**

Historic buildings had a typical composition of facade with respect to openings- doors, windows, their heights.

Newer or renovated structures do not follow it.

e) **Diversity of Architectural Elements**

Various architectural elements & diversity or variations amongst them contributed to rich imagery is lost as its significance is not known.

**2. Challenge of New urban Mobility**

Advent of car, its affordability and rise of middle class have created impact on roads and infrastructure. Already community spaces have been occupied by cars, so now few users this would be a serious issue. Providing for separation, as well as balancing with infrastructure upgradation without compromising street character is challenge.

**3. Socio Economic Changes**

As markets have shifted, as are the buyers, the industrial potential has made dwellers either shift or rent their premises to new entrepreneurs.

An alternate source of income/ interest to be explored. Investment of city in Camp or Sadar Bazar in terms of historic. Finance opportunity generation required.

**4. Focus on Heritage as Potential**

The means of exploring heritage as alternative means. Public awareness about heritage and interest of general city dwellers can rebuild sense of pride amongst dweller and open up option of income/entrepreneur generation.

**5. Migration of people**

Migration, transition is continuous process but can be controlled by creating upscale value, sense of pride, better quality of life and opportunity.

**6. Additions to existing heritage structure disturbing character**

**7. Renovation of facade contrasting with heritage character**

**8. Parking on both sides of all main roads disturbing street character**

**9. Building heights exceeding heights of heritage structures disturbing streetscape**

**10. Traffic flow on M.G. Road**

**11. Street vendors and parking disturbing traffic flow**

**12. Differentiating building heights and additions keeping heritage character**

**13. MAP OF SADAR BAZAAR**

**14. LEGEND**

- WIDE SQUARE
- WIDE CORRIDOR
- ENCLAVED STREET SCAPES
- NEW BUILDING DISTURBING CHARACTER

**15. AVINASH BHISE**  
Mukta Deshpande  
Sangeeta Joshi  
Akash Karad  
Gayatri Khairat  
Swagnali Ladpatil  
Kalyani Raval  
Abhijeet Sadhale  
Anup Tarlekar

**16. FACULTY**  
Ar. Sonal Karanjikar  
Ar. Poorva Patil

**17. HOD**  
Dr. Vaishali Lathkar

**18. SHEET NO. 008**

**19. URBAN AREA CONSERVATION PROPOSAL FOR HISTORIC MOHALLA'S OF SADAR BAZAR, PUNE CANTONMENT**

**20. FY MARCH ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION, SINHGAD COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE, SEMESTER II, 2019-2020**

**Fig 4.10 Pune City in 1885**

Source: *Bombay and Poona by Moore-Kilmer, 1889 (4.7); Town planning and Valuation Department (I.A.)*

**Observations**

We find different Communities in Sadar Bazar who were serving the Colonial activities. When the British occupied Sadar Bazar they divided the communities as per the occupation of the community. Like the Jew and Parsi communities were near the civil lines in Darer Mohalla and the upper part of Dastak Street. When British left India many Jew and Parsi community also shifted in other countries. As we can see now in Sadar Bazar most communities are there like earlier or similar. Mohalla there were only Christian community but now there are Parsi, Jain, Christian, Hindu, and also Muslim community. Thus in Sadar Bazar the worker class communities like 50% Muslim, 30% Parsi, 5% Jain, 5% Christian, 15% Hindu (including all communities), Sindhi, Parsi.

**19. Pie chart of community in Sadar Bazar**

Community	Percentage
Muslim	50%
Parsi	30%
Jain	5%
Christian	5%
Hindu	15%

**20. Calculations for pie chart of communities in Sadar Bazar**

Community	Percentage
Muslim	50%
Parsi	30%
Jain	5%
Christian	5%
Hindu	15%

**21. LEGEND FOR COMMUNITY MAP @ OCCUPATION PRESENT SITUATION**

- PARSI
- JEWISH
- MUSLIM
- BHORA
- GAKASAR
- HINDU AND JAIN
- CHRISTIAN
- NATIVE
- CONVERTED
- NEO BUDDHIST
- MIXED COMMUNITY
- COSMOPOLITAN

**22. Inferences**

Every community celebrates their own festival on public scale. There are 40 Mandir (private trust) of Dehant. Soley Ali has all Bohari community. Karanjiya is in between lane no 21 to 30th lane. Migration are from south India. Till 1989 the communities were as British settled there but after 1989 major migration took place in search of job the migration was mainly in Sadar Bazar and also in Pune Cantonment. Most of the communities shifted outside Pune and around the properties to the migrants. And because of increase in commercial activity cosmopolitan communities are migrating to Pune Cantonment.

**23. MAJID on sarvagang mad**

**24. Lakshmi temple in Ghant Galla**

**25. Lakshmi mata mandir in Mahal Mohalla**

**26. Avinash Bhise**  
Mukta Deshpande  
Sangeeta Joshi  
Akash Karad  
Gayatri Khairat  
Swagnali Ladpatil  
Kalyani Raval  
Abhijeet Sadhale  
Anup Tarlekar

**27. FACULTY**  
Ar. Sonal Karanjikar  
Ar. Poorva Patil

**28. HOD**  
Dr. Vaishali Lathkar

**29. SHEET NO. 009**

**30. ANALYSIS OF COMMUNITY MAPPING IN SADAR BAZAR, PUNE CANTONMENT**

**31. URBAN AREA CONSERVATION PROPOSAL FOR HISTORIC MOHALLA'S OF SADAR BAZAR, PUNE CANTONMENT**

**32. FY MARCH ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION, SINHGAD COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE, SEMESTER II, 2019-2020**

STUDENT'S WORK

Semester II- Conservation Studio-II

CASE STUDY - GEORGE TOWN - PENANG

INTRODUCTION

The island of Penang is situated off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, at the southern gateway to the Straits of Malacca, within the Mersuon belt of Asia. The state of Penang comprising Penang Island and its mainland component, Seberang Perai, George Town, the state capital is located on Penang Island, is the heart of the metropolitan area that is the second largest urban conurbation in Malaysia. George Town is spectacularly situated between the hills in the central and southern parts of the island and the sea on the north-eastern cape. The settlement was originally created (1786) by British trader, Francis Light, who was responsible for laying out the original grid of streets. However, the positioning of key buildings and the development of George Town during the first century after its founding could be attributed to the early migrant communities.

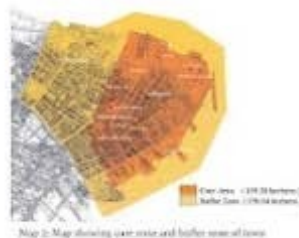


Image 1: George Town, Penang (Source: <https://www.visitpenang.com/en/health-and-wellness/6-george-town.html>)

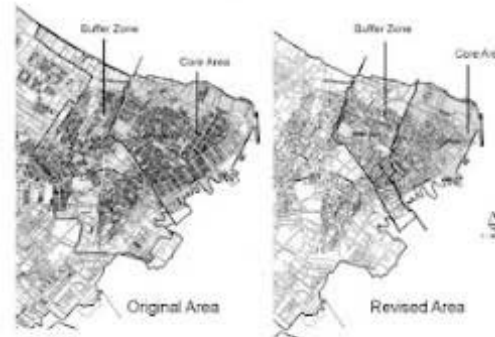
LOCATION



Map 1: Location of George Town, Penang



Map 2: Map showing core area and buffer zone of George Town

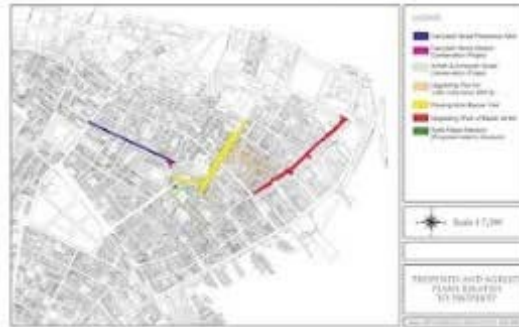


The conservation areas, before and after. Source: adapted from the Municipal Council of Penang Island.

NATURE OF HERITAGE

George Town is a living example of the weaving of various cultures forged by trade activities of the Malays, Chinese, Indians, Arabs, and British, creating a new cultural community with unique multicultural, social and built heritage. Thus, it exhibits an important interchange of human values over a period of 200 year within the Asian Region. George Town is characterized by a unique and distinct urban structure with architectural forms that represent the different cultural communities. The said communities have defined traditions, rituals and celebrations, crafts, and food.

The intangible living heritage of these communities are under threat as the Penangites have over time assimilated themselves with the local population, absorbing much of their culture and practices. This intangible living heritage must be documented to create awareness and pride in the society in order to preserve the unique heritage. The Historic City of George Town core area covers an area of 109.58 hectares bounded by the Straits of Malacca on the north-eastern cape of Penang Island, Leaning Lane (Lane Lane) to the North-West and Gar Labuh Malacca and Jalan Di Lata Chooi Leong to the South-West corner. The site corresponds to the historic inner city of George Town, encompassing a rich collection of historic buildings of different styles.



Map 3: Proposed street upgrading and business management plan for George Town, Penang

The street upgrading programmes like area access barrier, tree access and highlight the old historical town lines. While the street implementation of these upgrading programmes is completed, more consultation between the Municipal Council and shopkeepers should be carried out to ensure that the design of the street furniture does not create obstruction to their daily routine. Before construction and servicing through the different Government Agencies is also necessary to ensure that the blind traffic blocks are not obstructed or damaged when subsequent infrastructure repairs are carried out.

For the residents, shops and visitors there are very few places to sit in the site unless it is within a licensed premise such as a coffee shop or restaurant.

The quality of streets and public spaces is important. It is recommended that the Municipal Council carry out an environmental audit to form the basis of a management strategy for the site.



COMPREHENSIVE CONSERVATION POLICY & STRATEGIES FOR HISTORICAL POONA CANTONMENT

FY MARCH ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION, SINHGAD COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE, SEMESTER II 2019-2020

URBAN SPACES CIRCULATION PATTERNS

Nisar (1979) in Shabara (2011) stated that the streets and its streetscape elements are important in defining the character of urban areas. The quality of urban space greatly a significant impact to the townscape and influencing the identity of the place. Historically, there are eight zones during colonial era of development planning: (1) British Administration and Settlements; (2) Indian Hindu Settlements; (3) Fort and Financial Area; (4) Indian Muslim Settlements; (5) Malay Settlements; (6) Chinese Settlements; (7) Chinese Settlement (North); (8) Commercial Area and Market Place (Hansen, 2006). The significant historic buildings with unique architecture are the most valued assets for George Town UNESCO. These rows of building enclosed the areas and create the urban spaces which divided are into five significant streets/paces and the names of the streets names depict the historical significance of the area. Each of the streets portrays the existence of community with different historical background such as Alhaji Street, Farquhar Street, Armenian Street and Pitt Street (Jalan Masjid Kapitan Keling) for Muslim-Indian Muslim Community, Bishop Street, Church Street and Dudding Street convey Christianity, Little India denotes for India community and China Street replication of Chinese community.



Urban spaces in George Town

THREATS OR ISSUES:

The greatest threats to the retention of significance are related to issues of: (a) Development Pressure from Infrastructure and Real Estate projects (b) Non-Compliance with Conservation Plans, Policies and Guidelines (c) Gentrification and loss of community cohesion.

POLICY AND STRATEGIES FOR BUILDING AND AREA LEVEL

The Penang Structure Plan (2005 - 2020) recommends that cultural resources should be developed in the unique tourism product for the state. Over the years, the visitors in Penang have been exposed to multi-cultural heritage such as the Malay and Muslim enclave, the Chinese clan houses, "Little India" and experience the living heritage in the inner city.

REGULATIONS FOR GEORGE TOWN, PENANG

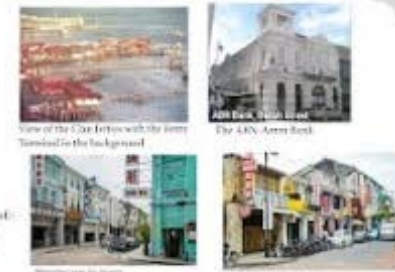
1. To use the existing building materials of the heritage buildings or similar materials
2. To maintain the existing elements and features of the heritage buildings
3. A maximum height of new building allowed is 18 meters, measured from ground level to the roof eave.
4. Position, location and sizes of business signage.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

- Each new development, restoration work, or conservation of buildings carried out in the core and the buffer zones in the World Heritage Sites should:
1. Ensure that the outstanding universal values acknowledged by UNESCO are not compromised.
  2. Take into account the cultural significance of the building or surrounding areas.
  3. Comply with building codes and relevant legal guidelines so as not to significantly alter the building.
  4. Comply with basic principles of conservation as follows:
    - a. Retain original elements (the authenticity) and integrity which contribute to the identity of the world heritage city
    - b. Do not demolish either part of or the entire building
    - c. Preserve the original structure
    - d. Maintain the regulated surface of the building when not originally painted.
    - e. Do not replace original building elements with new materials.
    - f. Do not change the original building design and decorative elements in any part.

CONCLUSION

The study shows that the large stock of heritage buildings still standing in George Town has remained primarily because of the unintentional effects of various development policies, such as the delay in development approval because of uncertainty on the part of the approving authority. For the last 30 years, private developers have been preoccupied with the suburban development sites outside of George Town. But even during that time, they retained an interest in George Town, reliving their doubts and objections concerning the authenticity of the original conservation area. Although George Town World Heritage Site has become one of the most developed cities in Malaysia, the heritage waterfront still remains the same with water transportation activities. Since the waterfront is separated by the main transportation road, the waterfront received less development compared to other parts of the heritage city. At the same time, most of the incentives and development plans significantly focus on the development of the city Centre. The waterfront still remains detached from the development of city centre. Therefore, strategic guidelines and effective development strategies are needed to help redevelop the historic waterfront. One of the important strategies to develop the waterfront was to include public participation during decision-making process and seeking authentic heritage roots.



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Mukta Deshpande  
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Akash Karad  
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Ar. Vaishali Latkar



SHEET NO :- 0180



Semester II- Conservation Studio-II

SHEET NO. 147

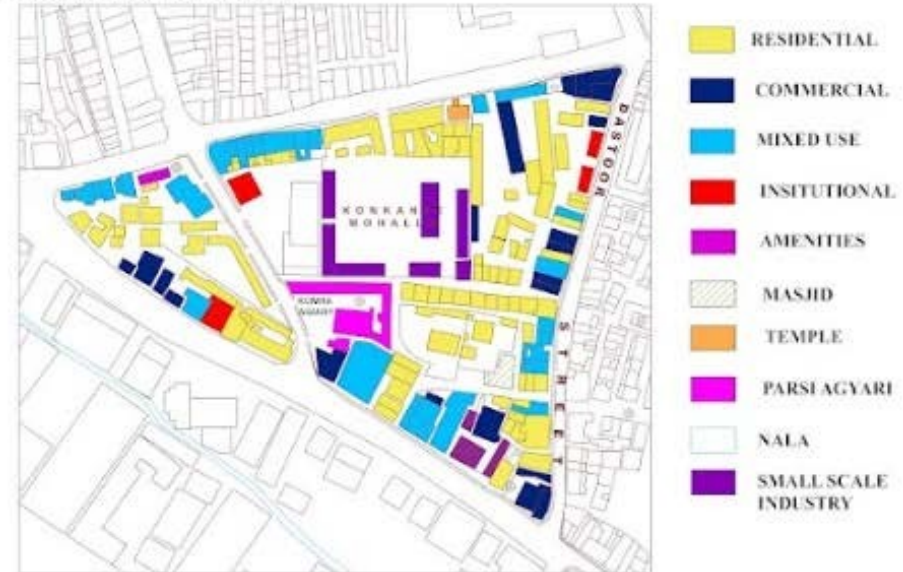
PRECINCT LEVEL PROPOSAL - REDEVELOPMENT OF KOKANEE MOHALLA

ISSUES IN KOKANEE MOHALLA

There are several problems faced during management of any Urban Heritage Precinct. To name a few, the pressure of urbanization, lack of awareness in the people, absence of any regulatory framework, lack of goodwill from influential people, selfish interests of builders and developers, structural failure and weak institutional mechanism. Some of the common problems faced today while managing heritage precincts in pune cantonment are discussed below:

- Unidentified potential structures/elements/sites: There are numerous unidentified spots, elements, spaces, structures, etc. in kokanee Mohalla (urban settlements) which could be categorized as an important part of the city heritage. Such instances could be identified by the pune cantonment board, urban local bodies, NGOs, researchers, non-profitable organizations like INTACH, institutions, people, etc.
- Structural failure: Structural disturbance of a heritage building is caused due to
  - a. Deterioration of the building, or
  - b. Natural disaster like earthquake, flood, heavy rainfall, etc.
  - c. Construction activity in any of the adjacent structures sharing a common wall or separate.
- Hoardings and Signage: Commercial hoardings and signage are not assigned on appropriate location, spoils the visual appearance of the heritage streetscape.
- The information boards which are placed in this precinct but not maintained.
- Street lights are not maintained most of it are not working.
- Historic buildings are not planned for parking so the owners park their vehicles on streets.
- The historic building are not maintained like the railings, architectural elements.
- Lack of Awareness in people causes damage to the heritage structures.
- The mess of electrical wire visually distrubs the historic facade.
- Vegetation on roof top of heritage structure.

Landuse in Kokanee Mohalla



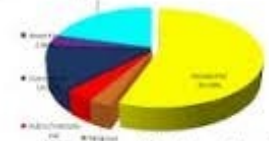
**RESIDENTIAL**  
The vernacular residences comprising of chawls, mansions and there are other residential buildings with composite structural system indicates strong residential development of the kokanee wada.

**MIXED LANDUSE**  
The buildings on the periphery of the precinct i.e. those abutting the main traffic roads follow a typical pattern of mixed landuse with dukan-makan typology as commercial on the ground floor and residential uses above. Thus there is almost continuous shop line at the ground level.

**RELIGIOUS**  
There are four Religious structures in this precinct which consists of 2 masjids, 1 Komra Agiary and 1 is a Hindu Temple.

**TEMPORARY STRUCTURE**  
Temporary structures are seen to encroach most of the open spaces that exist in the area. Most of them have been around too long to qualify as temporary establishments.

**OPEN SPACES**  
The building growth is characterized by high density growth and there are no formal or planned recreational ground exists anywhere in kokanee Mohalla. As we can see this precinct has mostly residential land use the building typology is prominently chawl and bungalows. Main streets and internal streets are flourished with commercial activity as a result mixed used typology (dukan-makan)is prominently seen.



Pie chart of land use



Shop Signage hidding wooden carved brackets



Vegetation on Roof Top



Electrical wires on facade



Vegetation of Roof Top



View of Kokanee Mohalla showing Historic Structures



DESIGN PROPOSAL - PRECINCT LEVEL-REDEVELOPMENT OF KOKANEE MOHALLA  
COMPREHENSIVE CONSERVATION POLICY & STRATEGIES FOR HISTORICAL POONA CANTONMENT  
E.Y.M.ARCH ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION, SINHGAD COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE, SEMISTER - II, 2019-2020

DRAWN BY  
Swapnali s. ladpatil

FACULTY  
Ar. Sonal Karanjikar  
Ar. Poorva Patil

IOD  
Ar. Vaishali Latkar

Scale	North

REDEVELOPMENT OF KOKANEE MOHALLA

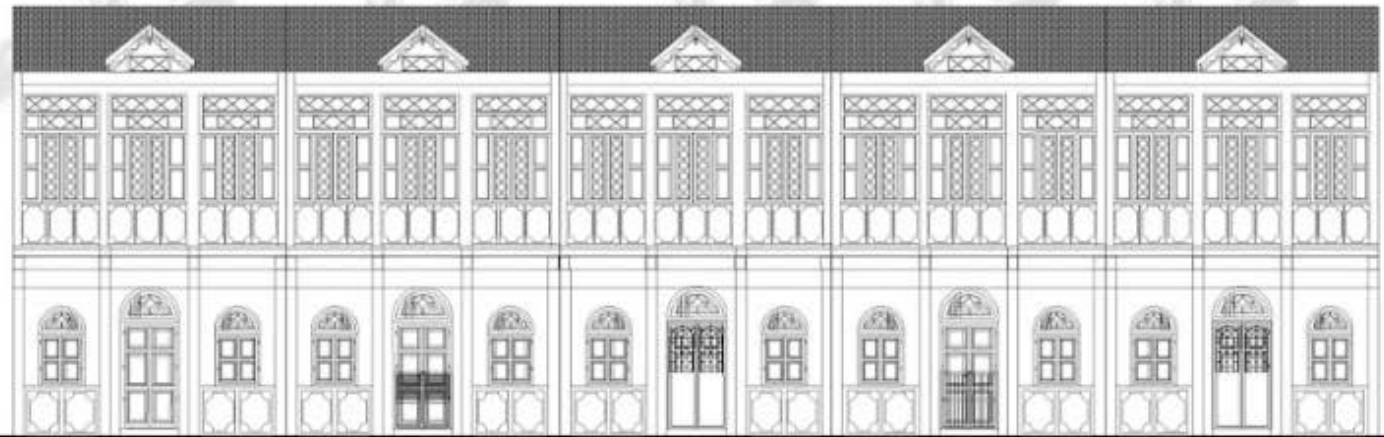
STUDENTS' WORK





Semester II- Conservation Studio-II

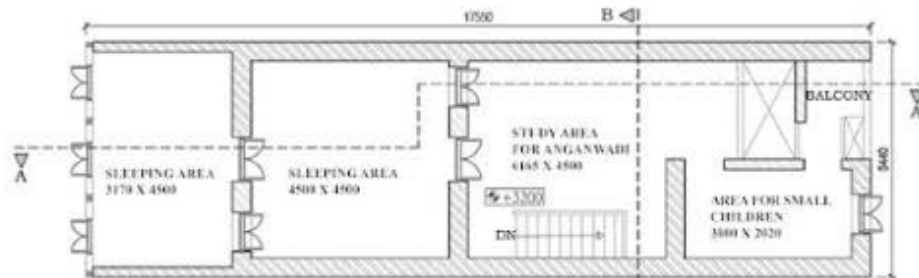
SHEET NO. 172



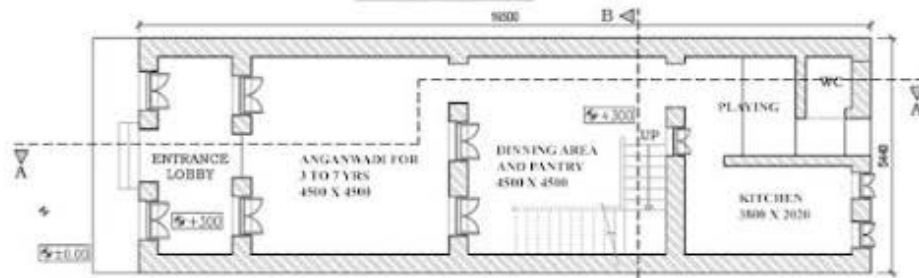
EAST SIDE ELEVATION



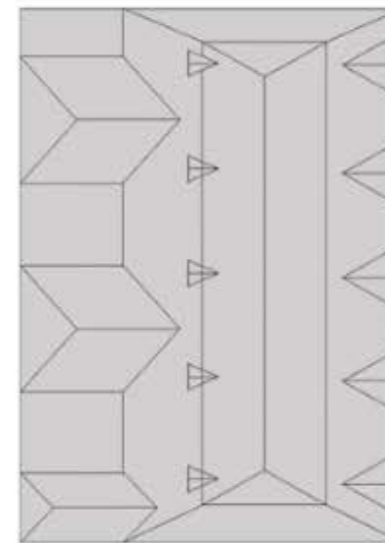
REAR SIDE OF THE STRUCTURE



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



ROOF PLAN



KEY PLAN

HERITAGE CELL FOR PCB

DRAWN BY  
Swapnali s. Jadhav  
FACULTY  
Ar. Sonal Karanjikar  
Ar. Poorva Patil  
HOD  
Ar. Vaishali Latkar

Scale	North



DESIGN PROPOSAL - CITY LEVEL-HERITAGE CELL

COMPREHENSIVE CONSERVATION POLICY & STRATEGIES FOR HISTORICAL POONA CANTONMENT

F.Y.M.A.R.C.H ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION, SINHGAD COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE, SEMESTER - II, 2019-2020



Semester II- Conservation Studio-II

SECTION A -A'

SECTION B -B'

SHEET NO. 173

DETAIL OF DOOR 1

DETAIL OF DOOR 2

DETAIL OF BRACKET

ROOF PLAN

ELEVATION

VIEW 1

VIEW 2

STUDY AREA AND SLEEPING AREA

DINNING AND PANTRY AREA

STUDY AREA

PLAYING AND SLEEPING AREA

ANGANWADI FOR 3 TO 7 YRS

KITCHEN AND PLAY AREA

DESIGN PROPOSAL - CITY LEVEL-HERITAGE CELL

Swapnali s. Jadpatil  
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HOD  
Ar. Vaishali Latkar

Scale	North

COMPREHENSIVE CONSERVATION POLICY & STRATEGIES FOR HISTORICAL POONA CANTONMENT

F.Y.M.ARCH ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION, SINHGAD COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE, SEMISTER - II, 2019-2020

Semester II- Conservation Studio-II



STUDENTS' WORK

**BUILDING LEVEL PROPOSAL - ADAPTIVE REUSE - HERITAGE OFFICE**

SHEET NO. 174

**INTRODUCTION**

The Dinshaw mansion was built during 1865, this building is owned by Dinshaw & Dinshaw company. It is a residential building. It is located on Dastur Meher street in Sadar Bazaar near J.J. Garden. It is a heritage structure with architectural features. This building has 6 similar residential units & a common space on rear side of the building. In which 3 units are used as residential units, and the other 3 are vacant and restoration work is on going, this building has many structural issues and needs preservation and restoration. This unit can be used for generating revenue for its restoration and preservation and employment too.

**ABOUT SITE**

The building is located on Dastur Meher street in Meher baba mohalla, Sadar Bazaar. This mohalla has many heritage structures used for residential, commercial or mixed use purpose. This building is one of the oldest buildings on Dastur Meher street.

**EXISTING STRUCTURE**



Living to kitchen room



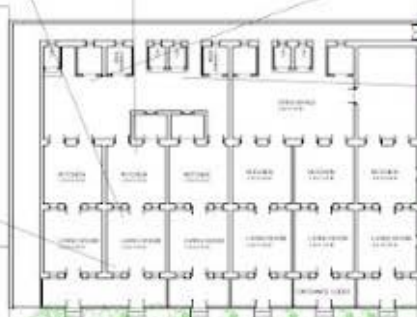
Kitchen area



Outer passage with servant room



Existing Living Room



PLAN OF DINSHAW MANSION



Outer area with toilet



Wooden element to the lobby



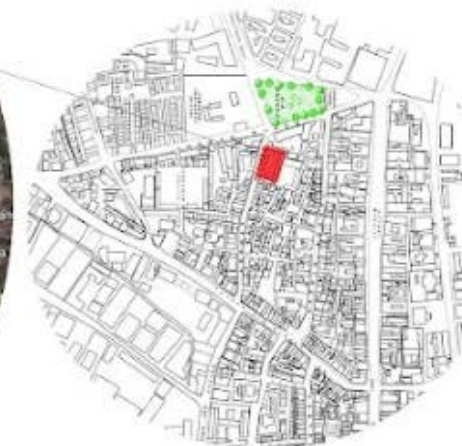
Unit which is not in use



Existing residential unit



Location of sadar bazaar



Location of the structure



Swapnali s. Jadhav

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Ar. Poorva Patil

HOD  
Ar. Vaishali Latkar

Scale North

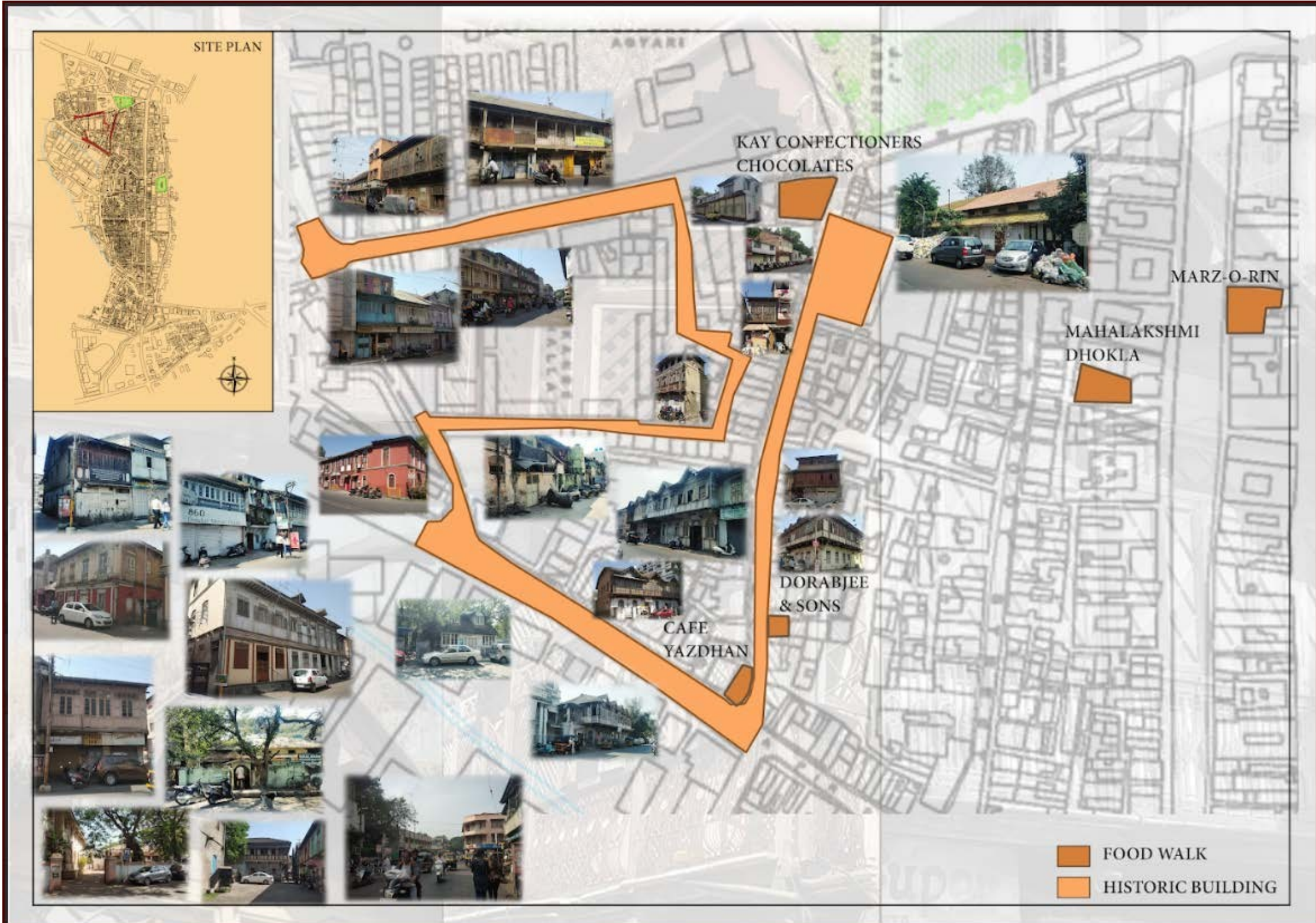


DESIGN PROPOSAL - BUILDING LEVEL - HERITAGE OFFICE

COMPREHENSIVE CONSERVATION POLICY & STRATEGIES FOR HISTORICAL POONA CANTONMENT

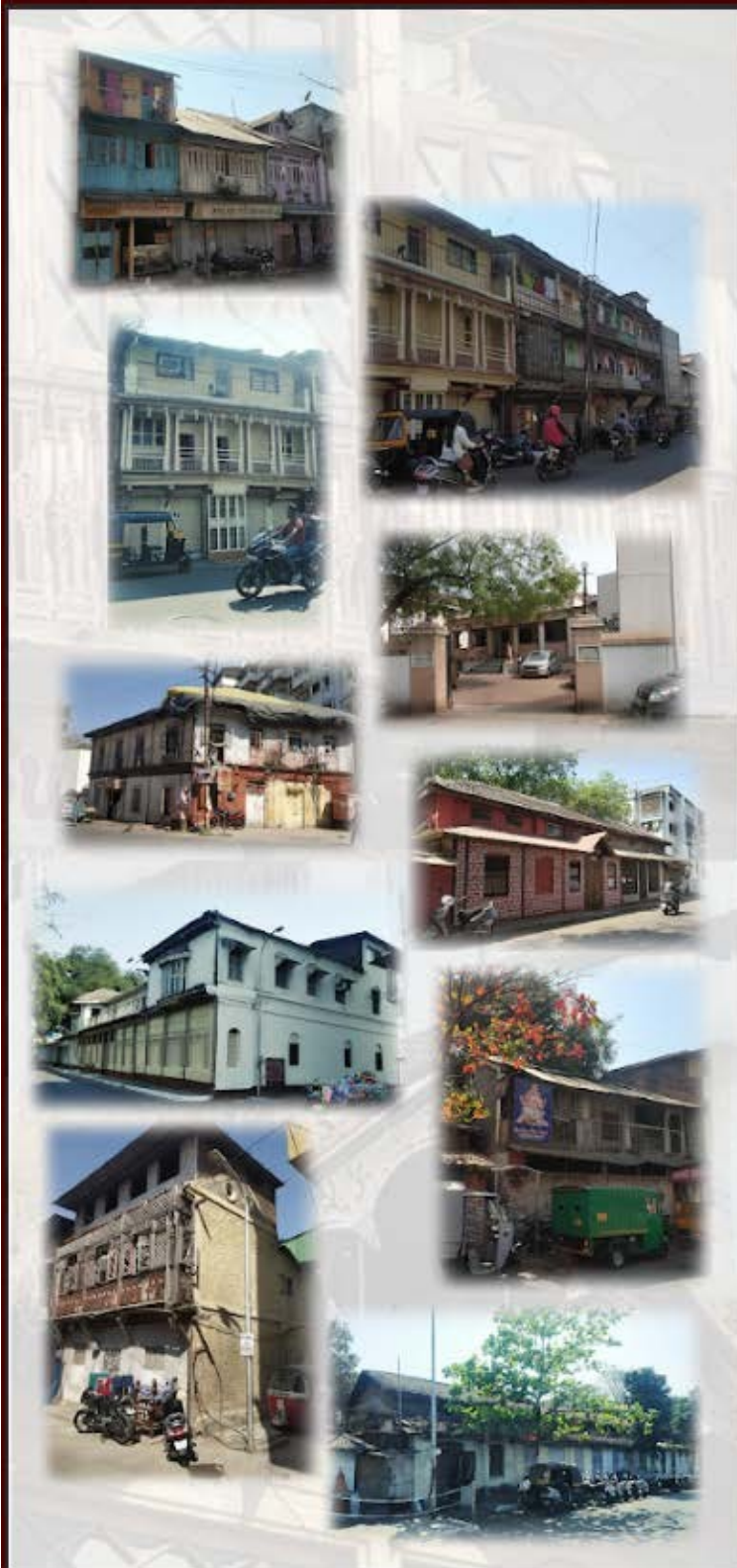
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Semester II- Conservation Studio-II





Semester II- Conservation Studio-II



View of poona, with river in the foreground. October 1804

Two centuries ago it was a military establishment of the British Indian Army and today it has evolved into a thriving residential community and a teeming shopping hub.

Heritages walk of traditional building typologies in and around kokanee Mohalla. The building typologies such as Dukan-makan, residential like chawls, Bungalows, mansions etc.

If one listens closely, food tell stories of times gone by and the journey of societies and traditions. This cannot be truer for an area like Pune Camp. The crowded streets and the narrow lanes are mottled with eateries, bakeries, cafes and restaurants that tell of histories forgotten, tales of struggle and success, and the end of an era. This food walk is designed to be a leisurely heritage walk with a few steps to eat and drink and allow you to rediscover the old, discover something new, and bask in nostalgia and appreciation of Pune Camp and its wonderful gastronomy.

WALK TIME -  
9.00 AM TO 11.00 PM  
START:  
BACCHU ADDA CHOWK  
END:  
DINSHAW MENSION  
NEAR J.J.GARDEN



ORGANIZED BY - PUNE CONTONMENT BOARD



PROJECT BY PUNE CANTONMENT BOARD

# M. ARCH. Architectural Conservation

ACADEMIC YEAR  
2019-20

Syllabus- 2015 pattern  
SEMESTER-III & IV



Semester III- CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

**TANGIBLE CULTURAL RESOURCES**

NO. / ID.	HIGHLIGHT	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
1	NATIONAL STREET	SECURITY	1. Wall (North Wall)
2		COURT	1. Main Court
3		UNCONSERVED MONUMENTS	1. Large Platform along western range of bastions (part of original Platform)
4		HYDROLOGY	1. Water Tank (Tomb of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj)
5	WATER SYSTEM	HYDROLOGY	1. Well (Tomb of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj)
6		WATER SYSTEM	1. Well (Tomb of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj)
7	ARCHITECTURAL / TOPOLOGY / SITE	WATER SYSTEM	1. Well (Tomb of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj)
8		WATER SYSTEM	1. Well (Tomb of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj)
9		WATER SYSTEM	1. Well (Tomb of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj)
10		WATER SYSTEM	1. Well (Tomb of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj)
11		WATER SYSTEM	1. Well (Tomb of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj)
12		WATER SYSTEM	1. Well (Tomb of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj)
13		WATER SYSTEM	1. Well (Tomb of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj)
14		WATER SYSTEM	1. Well (Tomb of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj)
15		WATER SYSTEM	1. Well (Tomb of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj)
16		WATER SYSTEM	1. Well (Tomb of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj)
17	CONTEMPORARY SYSTEM	WATER SYSTEM	1. Well (Tomb of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj)
18		WATER SYSTEM	1. Well (Tomb of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj)
19		WATER SYSTEM	1. Well (Tomb of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj)
20		WATER SYSTEM	1. Well (Tomb of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj)
21		WATER SYSTEM	1. Well (Tomb of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj)
22		WATER SYSTEM	1. Well (Tomb of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj)
23		WATER SYSTEM	1. Well (Tomb of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj)
24		WATER SYSTEM	1. Well (Tomb of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj)
25		WATER SYSTEM	1. Well (Tomb of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj)
26		WATER SYSTEM	1. Well (Tomb of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj)

**TANGIBLE & INTANGIBLE CULTURAL RESOURCES**  
Categorizing fortified cultural landscapes of Bharat

STUDENTS' WORK

Semester III- CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

STUDENTS' WORK

### Coffee Cultural Landscape



**Coffee Cultural Landscape**  
An Educational Series of videos, interactive knowledge activities  
December 2011

**HISTORY**

The central-west region of the country was occupied by prehistoric hunter-gatherers approximately 10,000 years ago. Around 500 A.C. the inhabitants practiced agriculture and around 300 B.C. they worked gold with sophisticated techniques. Around the year 800 this is unknown because these societies underwent profound changes. In 1515, the colonization process was to establish settlements and their surrounding agricultural areas simultaneously. From 1504, the continuous adaptation and improvement of crops results from a process of knowledge transfer surrounding the coffee groves and their activities. The result includes the participation of a number of institutions whose objective is to achieve a competitive and sustainable coffee production that will lead to the improvement of the quality of life of the growers and their families. The INCA's National Coffee Research Centre (Cenacen), created in 1938, with its main headquarters in Chicocoma, is one of these institutions.



**OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE**

The Coffee Cultural Landscape of Colombia (CCLC) is a recovering productive landscape consisting of a series of six sites, which integrate different urban settlements.

The property illustrates natural, economic and cultural features, combined in a mountainous area with cohesively farmed coffee plantations, some of them in clearings of high forest.

The typical architecture in the urban settlements is a fusion between the Spanish cultural patterns and the indigenous culture of the region adapted as well to the coffee growing process, through for example their sliding walls.

Houses function as both dwelling units and centers of economic activity, with walls built in the traditional, heavy double and dynamic 'bahareque' constructive system, and covered by a layer of bamboo well known for its resistance and malleability. One fifth percent of the walls are still built using this traditional method.

**INTRODUCTION**

**Type 1 - Evolved Continuous Landscape**

An exceptional example of a sustainable and productive cultural landscape that is unique and representative of a tradition that is a strong symbol for coffee growing areas worldwide encompasses six farming landscapes, which include 18 urban centres on the foothills of the Andes and coastal ranges of the Cordillera de los Andes (highest mountain range in the world) in the west of the country.

The urban areas, mostly situated on the relatively flat tops of hills above sloping coffee fields, are characterized by the architecture of the Andolegan colonization with Spanish influences.

Building materials were, and remain in some areas, not used plaster were for the walls with clay tiles for the roofs. Coffee farms are located on steep mountainous ranges with vertiginous slopes of over 20% (45 degrees), characteristic to the challenging coffee terrain.



**SELECTION CRITERIA**

**Criterion (iv)** The CCCL is an outstanding example of continuing land-use in which the collective efforts of several generations of campesino families generated innovative management practices of natural resources in extraordinarily challenging geographical conditions. The striving community focus on coffee production in all aspects of life projected an unparalleled cultural identity, which finds its physical expression in the cultural patterns and resources used for coffee farming as well as the urban settlements.

**Criterion (vii)** The coffee tradition is the most representative symbol of national culture in Colombia, for which Colombia has gained worldwide recognition. In the CCCL the coffee culture has led to rich tangible and intangible manifestations in the territory, with a unique legacy, included in, but not limited to, the harmonious integration of the production process in the social organization and housing typology, and incorporated through associated local traditions and customs, such as the southern aguadulce - a traditional type of beer - and the low-line seasonal bag, still used by the coffee producers.

**INTEGRITY**

The six site components of the CCCL are located in what is known as the **Eje Cafetero**, or coffee growing axis, a region that is characterized by the social and cultural characteristics of the coffee landscape and production. The six components of the property provide well-defined glimpses into productive activities and landscape features, which equally document the value setting and origin.

To increase the understanding of this exceptional landscape, the property's elements of social adaptation to a unique use of land and the development of highly specific cultural and social traditions in both agricultural practices and arrangement of settlements, contribute to the holistic image of a continuing, productive and living landscape.

The continuity of traditional small plot coffee farms, often run in family units, and the strong linkages to the associated cultural traditions contribute to the integrity, but are vulnerable to fluctuations in the international coffee market prices and resulting economic pressures.

The integrity of the property would also be negatively affected by gold mining activities.

**AUTHENTICITY**

The Coffee Cultural Landscape of Colombia is an authentic reflection of a customary process of man's adaptation to challenging geographical and climatic conditions of this area, known as the Eje Cafetero.

The CCCL contains very few contemporary inauthentic additions to its traditional architectural and landscape patterns, and no substantial modifications to the small towns located in the property as well as in the buffer zone.

Aspects such as traditions, language and other forms of intangible heritage, have been preserved, mostly by owners and the local community, who have a high sense of social appropriation of their cultural heritage.



**PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS**

While the traditional land-use patterns of the CCCL are legally protected, the legal protection of the property area is provided through the land-use plans.

The management of the CCCL is coordinated by a management committee, which was established by the Ministry of Culture, the Colombian Coffee Growers Federation (FNC), the Government of Cauca, Quindío, Risaralda and Valle as their delegates, representatives of the coffee growers and universities.

**CONCLUSION**

The sum of the efforts made by institutions and producers means that coffee production in Colombia is environmentally sustainable and respects natural resources such as water, flora, fauna, microorganisms, atmosphere, employing non-polluting agricultural practices, and minimal use of fossil fuels.

These practices allow the long-term conservation of the natural resources and strategic ecosystems of culture, within a productive agricultural system that generates welfare and sustainable development for the communities. CCCL is a living cultural heritage.

**Table 1: Areas that water up the Central Hill Range of the Coffee Producing Region**

Area	Code	Location	Area (ha)	Population
1	A	Manizales/Quindío	17,000	170,000
2	B	Quindío	8,000	130,000
3	C	San José/Quindío	17,000	100,000
4	D	Escuela Normal/Valle del Cauca/Cauca	40,000	100,000
5	E	Quindío	4,000	110,000
6	F	Subsistema Cafetero/Quindío/Quindío	40,000	70,000
<b>Total Area in the Area</b>			<b>136,000</b>	<b>780,000</b>

**FOCUS OF INTEREST IN CASESTUDY**

Principles	State of Learning/Action
Value of the property	Recognizing the value of the property in all its aspects.
Value of the property	High level of conservation of the property, recognition of the value.
Value of the property	Adoption of a management plan that includes the protection and conservation of the property.
Value of the property	High level of conservation of the property, recognition of the value.
Value of the property	High level of conservation of the property, recognition of the value.
Value of the property	High level of conservation of the property, recognition of the value.

UNESCO - CASESTUDY OF CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

Recognizing fortified cultural landscape of Ibarra



Semester III- CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

ALBANIA SITE: THE PERSIAN GARDEN, IRAN

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

The nine gardens are distributed in various regions of Iran, as follows - Fars Province:

THE ANCIENT PASARGADAE
BAGH-E ERAM - SIJSTAN PROVINCE
BAGH-E KIBRAH SOTUN - KIRMANSHAH PROVINCE
BAGH-E FIR
BAGH-E ARDESBILABAD - AZERBAIJAN PROVINCE
BAGH-E SHAHZADER MAHAN (ALSO KNOWN AS SHAZDEH)
BAGH-E DOKLATABAD - ISFAHAN PROVINCE
PROVINCE BAGH-E FAYZUMPUK
BAGH-E AKMARIEN - BALUCHISTAN PROVINCE

HISTORY

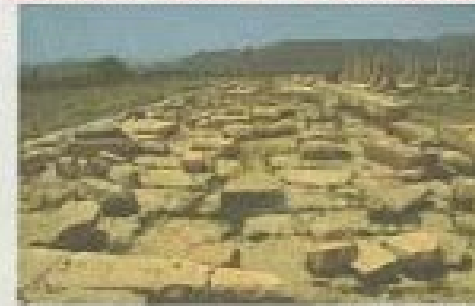


The Persian Garden consists of a collection of nine gardens, selected from various regions of Iran, which tangibly represent the diverse forms over the centuries and in different climatic conditions.

- The property includes nine gardens in nine provinces. They exemplify the diversity of Persian garden designs that evolved and adapted to different climate conditions while retaining principles that have their roots in the times of Cyrus the Great, 6th century BC.
- Natural elements combine with man-made components in the Persian Garden to create a unique artistic achievement that reflects the ideas of art, philosophical, symbolic and religious concepts.
- The Persian Garden materializes the concept of Eden or Paradise on Earth.

GARDEN-I

ANCIENT GARDEN OF PASARGADAE



Author: M. Ghafari

- Cyrus (or Cambyses) the Great's palace gardens at Pasargadae c.550 BC.
- The paths are conjectural. Water channels define the space between two palaces. There are two small pavilions. This is the earliest known remnant of what became the classical Persian garden.



- The garden had a geometrical plan and stone watercourses.
- Feasting and other social activities would take place in the garden pavilions, reaching the breeze but protected from the sun. Gardens contained fruit trees and flowers, including the lily and rose.

GARDEN-II

BAGH-E ERAM



Author: M. Ghafari

- Eram Garden, the Garden of Paradise, was made in the nineteenth century and is typical of the period. It has some 'typically Persian' features and some western features.



safeguarding fortified cultural landscape of deccan

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Semester IV- CONSERVATION PROJECT

CONSERVATION PROPOSAL FOR SIDDHESHWAR TEMPLE, AT MACHNUR, SOLAPUR.

PROJECT PLAN

**Aim**

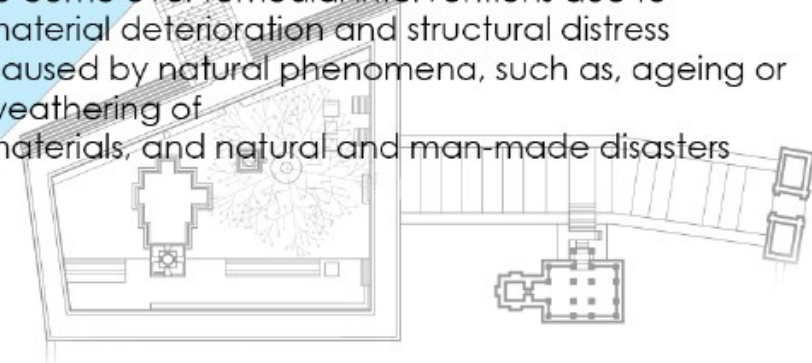
To provide Conservation proposal for Siddheshwar temple, Machnur at Solapur.

**Objectives**

- To study history of Siddheshwara Maharaj and their contribution in Art and Architecture.
- To study the history and evolution of Machnur.
- To document Siddheshwar Temple.
- To analyse architectural style of Siddheshwar Temple.
- To provide conservation proposal for Siddheshwar Temple.

**Need of the study**

To preserve and safeguard rich Indian Heritage and culture. to come over remedial interventions due to material deterioration and structural distress caused by natural phenomena, such as, ageing or weathering of materials, and natural and man-made disasters



FIELD WORK

- RECONNAISSANCE
- DOCUMENTATION
- \* PRIMARY DATA
- \* SECONDARY DATA
- \* INVENTORIES
- \* INTERVIEW
- \* MEASURE DRAWINGS
- \* PHOTOGRAPHS

ARCHIVAL STUDY

- CHALUKYA PERIOD TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE
- 9TH & 10TH CENTURY TEMPLE ICONOGRAPHY.

IDENTIFY STUDY AREA

- \* DELINIATION OF HERITAGE PRECINT
- \* LEGISLATION REVIEW

ANALYSIS

- LANDUSE PATTE
- CIRCULATION PATTERN
- ACTIVITY MAPPING
- CULTURAL CALENDER
- ARCHITECTURAL STYLE
- CONSTRUCTION TECHNOLOGY
- CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

CASE STUDY

- \* VALUE ASSESMENT
- \* STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
- VISION STATEMENT FOR CONSERVATION
- \* BUILDING LEVEL CONSERVATION PROPOSAL
- \* PRECINCT LEVEL CONSERVATION PROPOSAL
- \* DESIGN IN CONTEXT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK



INTRODUCTION



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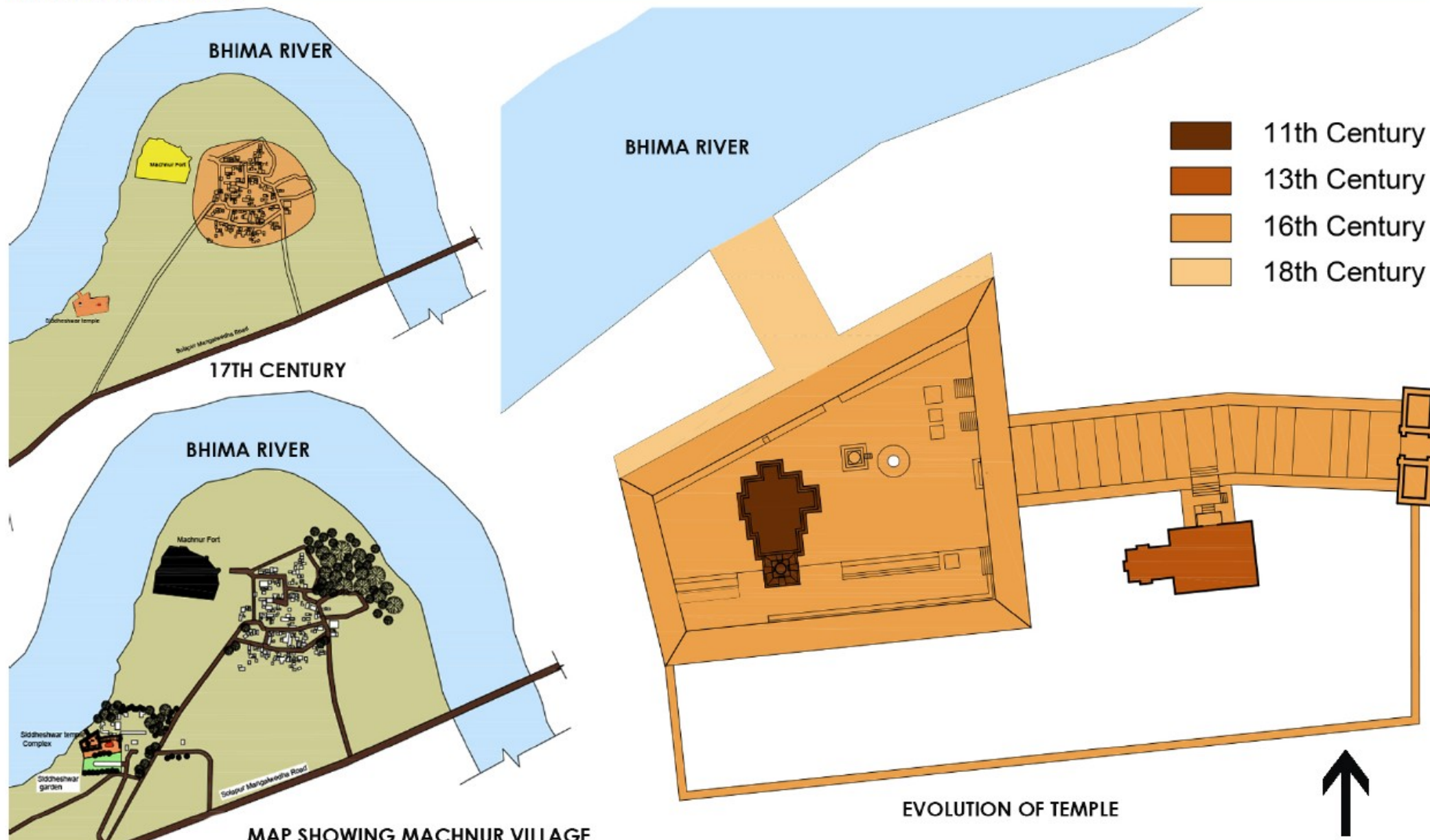
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Semester IV- CONSERVATION PROJECT

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CONSERVATION PROPOSAL FOR SIDDHESHWAR TEMPLE,  
AT MACHNUR, SOLAPUR.



HISTORY AND EVOLUTION



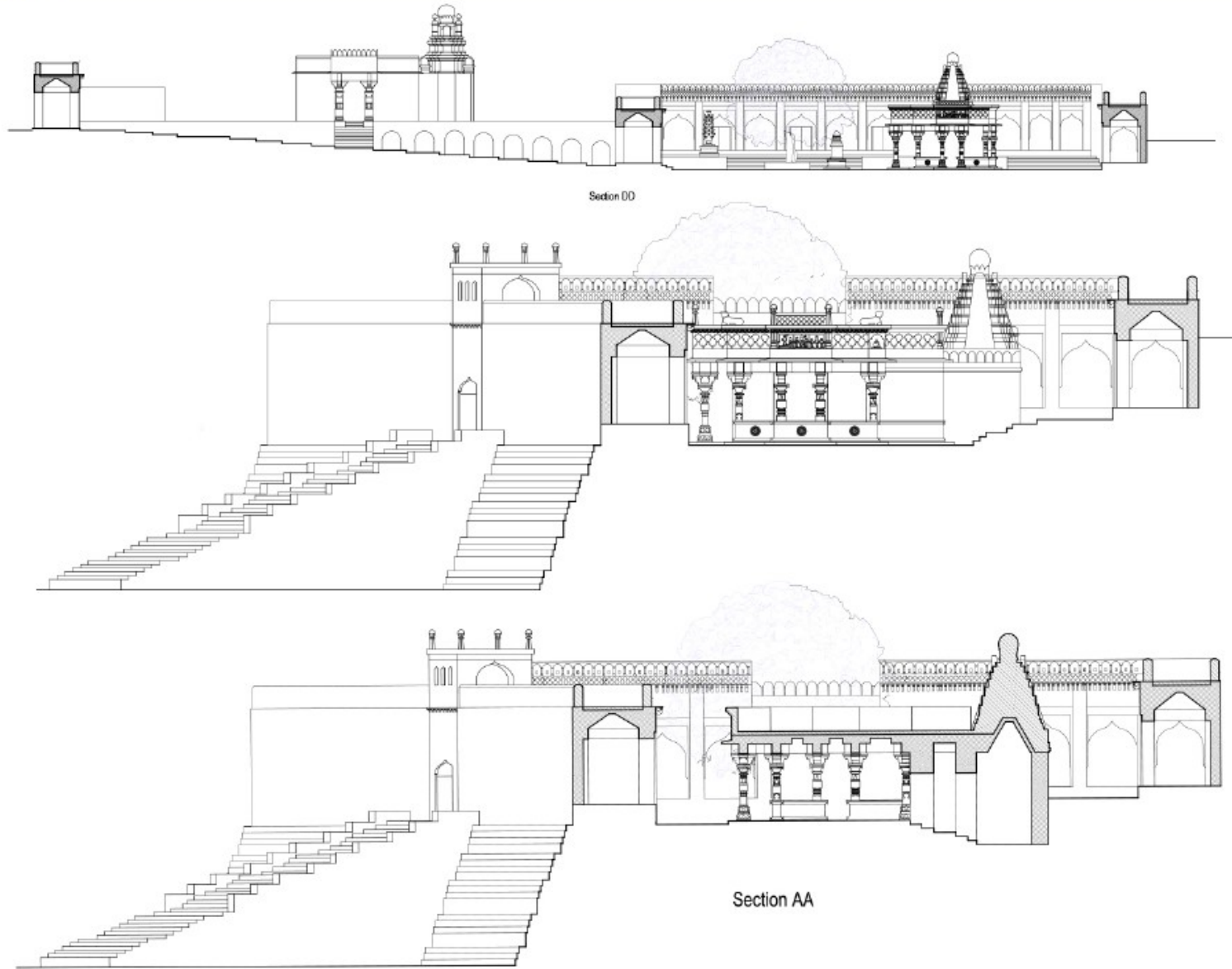
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MEASURE DRAWINGS



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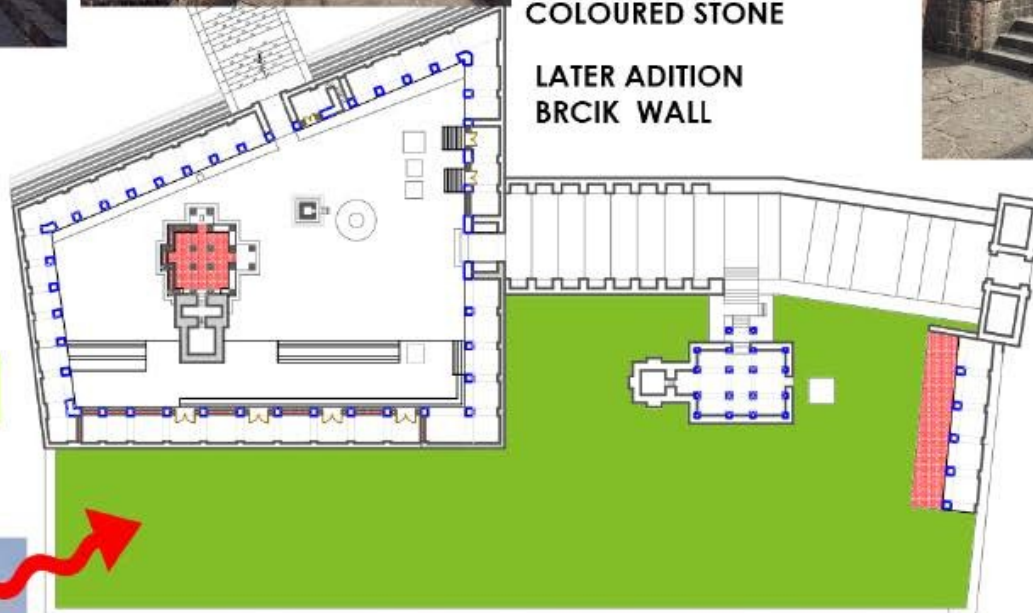
CONSERVATION PROPOSAL FOR SIDDHESHWAR TEMPLE,  
AT MACHNUR,SOLAPUR.



LATER ADDITION OF WALL  
LIME TERRACE IS LAYERED BY  
CEMENT WATER PROOFING .



COLOURED STONE  
LATER ADITION  
BRICK WALL



PAVING IN OPEN  
LAND SPACE , TO AVOID  
LOSENING OF MORTAR OF  
RETAINING WALL AROUND BY  
WATER SEAPAGE



ANALYSIS



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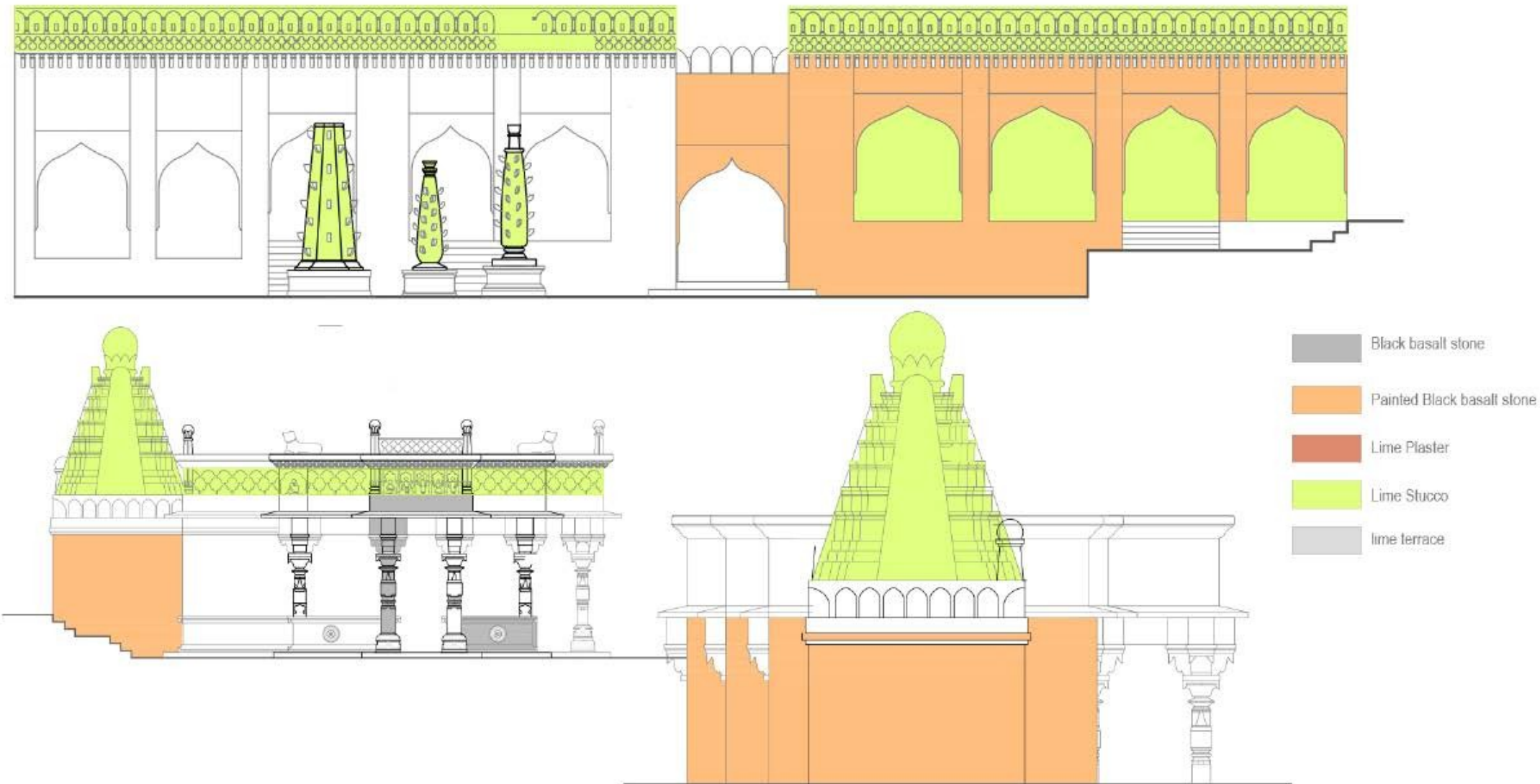
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MATERIAL MAPPING PLAN

MATERIAL MAPING



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Semester IV- CONSERVATION PROJECT

CONSERVATION PROPOSAL FOR SIDDHESHWAR TEMPLE, AT MACHNUR, SOLAPUR.

DEFECT	DRAWINGS	PHOTO	CAUSES	BUILDING MEASURES	PRIORITY
VEGETATION GROWTH			WATER PENETRATION INTO LIME MORTAR & CLIMATIC CONDITION	REMOVING THE VEGETATION AND CLEANING AND FILLING THE CRACKS	1ST PRIORITY
LATER ADDITION			MAN MADE INTERVENTIONS	ALL LATER ADDITIONS TO BE REMOVED AND RETAIN ALL STRUCTURAL MEMBERS IN ITS ORIGINAL STATE.	1ST PRIORITY
LEAKAGES			HEAVY RAINS	Clean the stone surface by water. Apply non-destructive tests ex. Endoscopes, to check the strength of the stone wall and apply chemical treatment to damaged stone wall. If the wall has less strengthening capacity then repair the wall along with the consolidation. For lime plaster. Check the quality of lime and lime stucco. If it damaged with cracks, remove all the plaster and stucco and apply again. Use 1:3 ratio for lime plaster.	1ST PRIORITY

PROPOSAL



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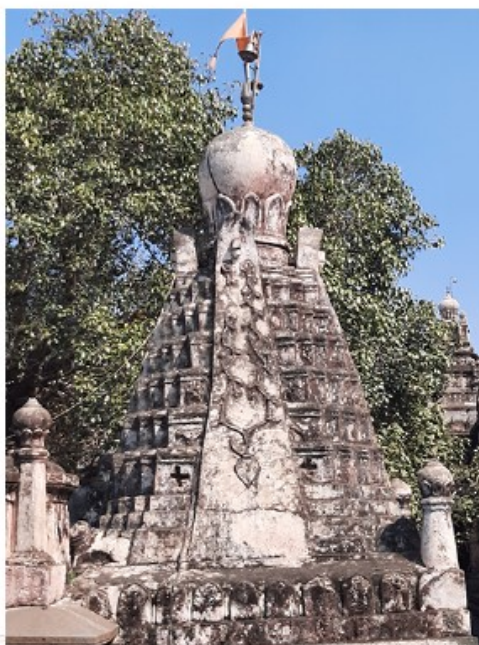
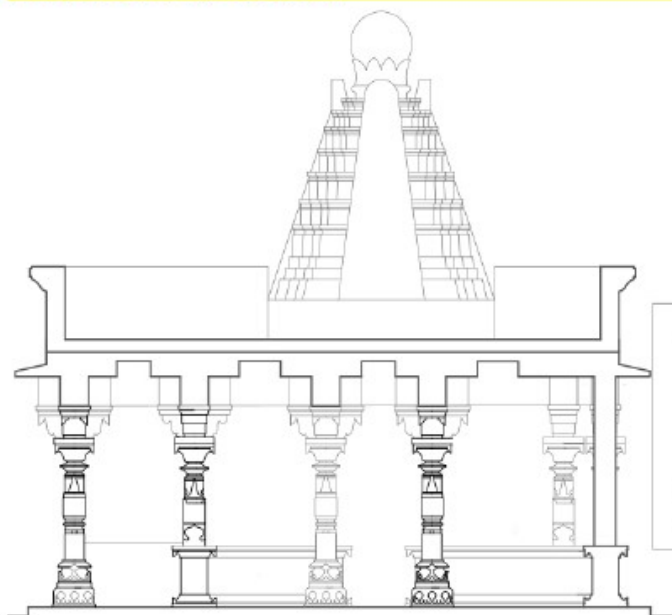
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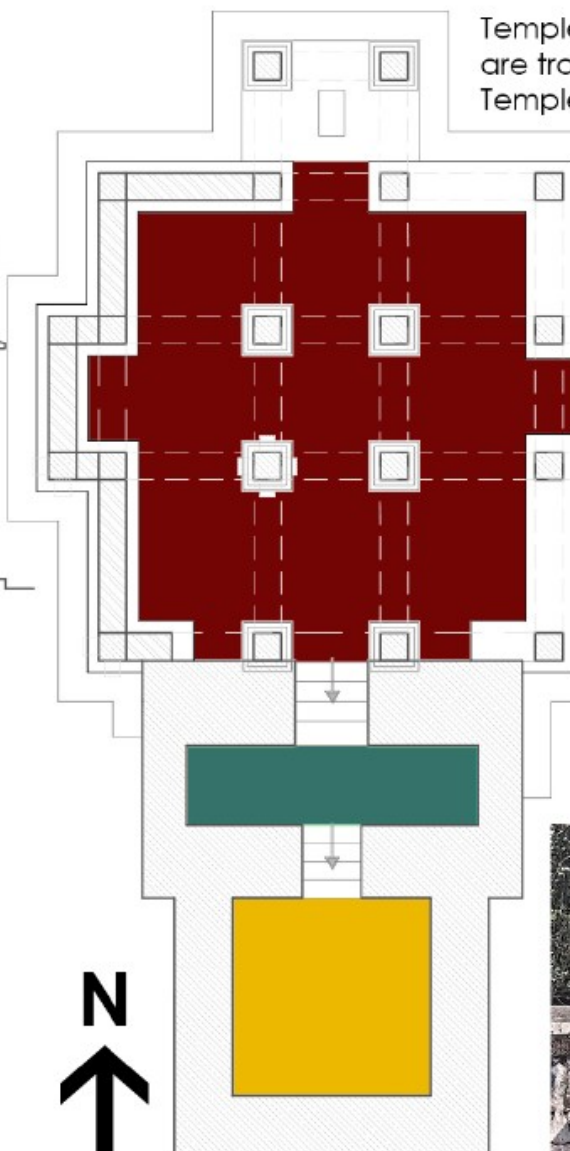
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Semester IV- CONSERVATION PROJECT

CONSERVATION PROPOSAL FOR SIDDHESHWAR TEMPLE,  
AT MACHNUR, SOLAPUR.



ANALYSIS



PLAN

Temple oriented North-South. It is fortified temple complex. There are two fortifications inner and outer..

Temple has Sabhamandapa, Antarala and Garbhagriha.

Sabhamandapa is rectangular in plan.

It is open square structure formed of bays of columns without walls.

Half stone wall provided on the edge of the Mandpa act as a seating platform.

The wall is decorated with horizontal mouldings. It has 16 no. of columns which are combination of rectangular,

circular and hexagonal forms and corbelled slab above. It has lime terrace on top. Four

Nandi observed on the parapet wall. Parapet wall decorated with lime stucco work.

- sabhamandapa
- antarala
- garbhagriha



LIME STUCCO



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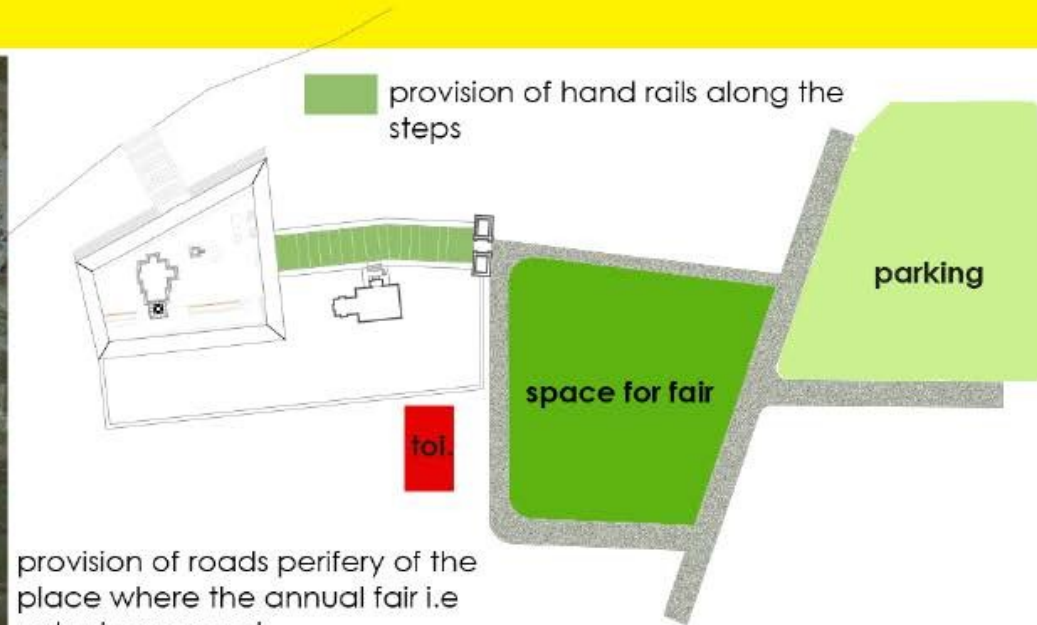
CONSERVATION PROPOSAL FOR SIDDHESHWAR TEMPLE, AT MACHNUR, SOLAPUR.



SOURCE :ISRO BHUVAN

- Ancient Monument Preservation Act, 1904 .
- The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act 1958.

**protected area** A radius of 100M from boundary line of monument  
**prohibited area** 200M from monument.  
**regulated area** 300M from prohibited area.



provision of roads periphery of the place where the annual fair i.e yatra is arranged.  
 as an emergency exit guiding people.  
 also people can stand in queue for temple darshan.  
 provision of parking space.  
 provision of toilet :  
 temporary during fair.  
 permanent for visitors through out the year.  
 drinking water facility.  
 shoe rack.  
 as per AMASR act there is protected area of 100m, a temporary structure of containe toilets could be provided.



ANALYSIS AND PROPOSAL



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