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GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION Built Heritage listing of Kaushambi District, UP

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Built Heritage listing of
Kaushambi District, UP



Submitted to:



Submitted by:



Indian
National Trust
for Art and
Cultural Heritage
INTACH

GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION

KAUSHAMBI REPORT

MAY 2022



ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE DIVISION





PREFACE

National Mission of Clean Ganga (NMCG) under Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation has commissioned Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) to document “Cultural Heritage along River Ganga from Gaumukh to Ganga Sagar”. The scope of work is to identify and make inventories of the tangible and intangible Cultural Heritage properties found within 5 km on either side of the River Ganga.

Responding to the geographical, topographical and cultural diversity of the entire stretch, we have divided the stretch into three parts. The first part is from Gaumukh to Haridwar, the second part is from Muzaffarnagar to Katihar and the third part is from Malda to Ganga Sagar. Listing is done under three categories. They are Natural Heritage, Architectural Heritage and Intangible Heritage. Accordingly three teams are working to cover the three aspects of Cultural Heritage. Architectural Heritage Division of INTACH has been assigned with the work of listing the Architectural Heritage.

This report compiles the extensive built heritage listing undertaken in Kaushambi district. It includes the listing of heritage structures of 2 out of 3 tehsils, namely- Sirathu and Chail, as they lie within an offset of 5kms from the bank of the river Ganga. A group of Architects headed by a Conservation Architect carried out the listing and documentation of a total of 95 inventories within the district. The report includes a proper understanding of the various typologies, their evolution, architectural appreciation and a complete list of all the buildings.

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निर आप कहें
गन्धान

1. Introduction

Kaushambi district is one of the 75 districts of Uttar Pradesh. It lies in the Lower Ganga-Yamuna doab region. It is included in the Prayagraj Division. The district occupies an area of 1779 sq. km. It is divided into three tehsils - Sirathu, Chail and Manjhanpur. Out of these, only Chail and Sirathu lie along the banks of river Ganga. Manjhanpur is the city headquarters of the district. Kaushambi possesses high mythological, archaeological and cultural significance, which is displayed in the perennial urban fabric. Kaushambi district was earlier a part of Allahabad district. It was established as a separate district on 4th April 1997.¹



Figure 1 : Ganga Ghat, Lahedari. View of a road bridge built across river Ganga, connecting Kaushambi with Pratapgarh district.
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

Kaushambi district showcases a rich historical evolution due to its location along the banks of river Ganga and the historic city of Allahabad. As per the *puranas*, the district was an important landmark in the legends of Mahabharata and Ramayana. As per archaeological evidences, it is also considered an important Buddhist pilgrimage centre. The district was also invaded by the Arabic and Muslim rulers. Thus, its architectural landscape showcases a diverse urban fabric, including multiple temples, dharamshalas, mosques, tombs, ghats and traditional residences.

Primary survey and documentation of Chail and Sirathu tehsils of Kaushambi district led to the discovery of the evolution of the historic settlements along the banks of Ganga. 17 structures were identified in Chail tehsil and 80 structures in Sirathu tehsil. One of the important towns of the tehsil is Charwa, approximately 7 km from the banks of river Ganga. It is associated with Charak Muni who resided here during 1st to 2nd century AD. He composed *Charak Samhita*, a treaty on medicine.² The built heritage of the tehsil primarily includes eidgahs, dargahs, temples and ghats. Two important ghats are Ujihani Ghat and Badanpur Ghat.

¹ <https://www.indiaatdistricts.com/uttarpradesh/kaushambi-district>, accessed on 19th May 2022

² Joshi, Esha Basanti, *Uttar Pradesh District Gazetteers Allahabad*, Government of India, Allahabad, 1968, pg. 372

Sirathu tehsil lies in the north-western part of the district. A major portion of Ganga river flows along this tehsil within Kaushambi district. The northern portion of the district, along Ganga, is mostly covered in thick *dhak* jungles.³ Approximately 80 inventories of the built heritage were listed in the tehsil. These included temples, ghats, kunds, mosques, dargahs, traditional residences, etc. One of the most historic settlements in Sirathu tehsil is Kara village. It lies along the banks of Ganga. A bridge is built across Ganga, from this town towards Pratapgarh district. Kara finds mention in the *puranas*. It is the place where the bangle of Sati fell, after her self-immolation. Several archaeological findings in the region, along Ganga, confirm the historical evolution of the district.⁴ The settlement dates back to the rule of the Gurajara Pratiharas in 11th century AD. It is a major Hindu pilgrimage centre, comprising several temples, dharamshalas and ghats. One of the most important historic landmarks of the region is the Jaichandra fort. It is built along the river banks, in Gotani Kachar village. Major fairs during Kartik Poornima, Magh, Amawasya, Amawasya and Dusehra are held here



Figure 2 : Dargah Khanqah-E-Arifia, Sayyid Sarawan, Chail tehsil.
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 3 : Shiv temple, Daulatpur Kachhar, Sirathu tehsil.
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

1.1. Geographical Setting

Kaushambi district lies adjacent to Allahabad district, in the lower Ganga-Yamuna doab region. It is situated between 25°15'30" and 25°47'45" North latitude and 80°09'00" and 81°49'00" East longitude.⁵ The district is surrounded by Allahabad district to the east, Chitrakoot district to the south, Fatehpur district to the west, and Pratapgarh district to the north, across river Ganga. Kaushambi is covered by large expanses of forests, with urban settlements established further away from the river. Agriculture contributes to the majority of the district's economy.

Kaushambi district is bound by Ganga river to the north and Yamuna river along its southern boundary. Ganga is one of the primary water sources, which flows for 60km along the district boundary. It flows with an easterly flow. It enters Kaushambi district from the west into Afjalpur Shaton Kachhar region, and exits from the east from Ujihani Khalsa Kachhar region. The water network system majorly depends on Ganga river and its tributaries. Canals are also built within the district to manage the water distribution network. The flow of the river and its tributaries suggests a slight eastern slope of the land.

The geology of Kaushambi is divided into two distinct categories - Trans-Ganga region to the north along the

³ Nevill, H.R., *Allahabad, A Gazetteer, District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh*, Vol. XXIII, Government Press, Allahabad, 1911

⁴ Joshi, Esha Basanti, *Uttar Pradesh District Gazetteers Allahabad*, Government of India, Allahabad, 1968

⁵ http://cgwb.gov.in/District_Profile/UP/Kaushambi.pdf, accessed on 19th May 2022

river banks; and Doab Yamuna, which lies to the south, between the two major rivers. The land is mostly plain across the district, with slight undulations along the banks of the rivers flowing through Kaushambi. Small depressions have formed in many parts of the region. These are carved by the currents of the streams. Sandy ridges have formed along the river banks which comprise a fertile alluvial tract. These ridges are broken by ravines along the river route.⁶ The geology of the soil across the district is mostly alluvial, as the district lies between the flood plains of Ganga and Yamuna rivers. However, the texture changes from pure sand (*Bhur*) to stiff clay (*Matiar*). The regions where the two types are mixed in equal proportions, its known as *Dumat* or Loam. This soil is ideal for agricultural practices.⁷

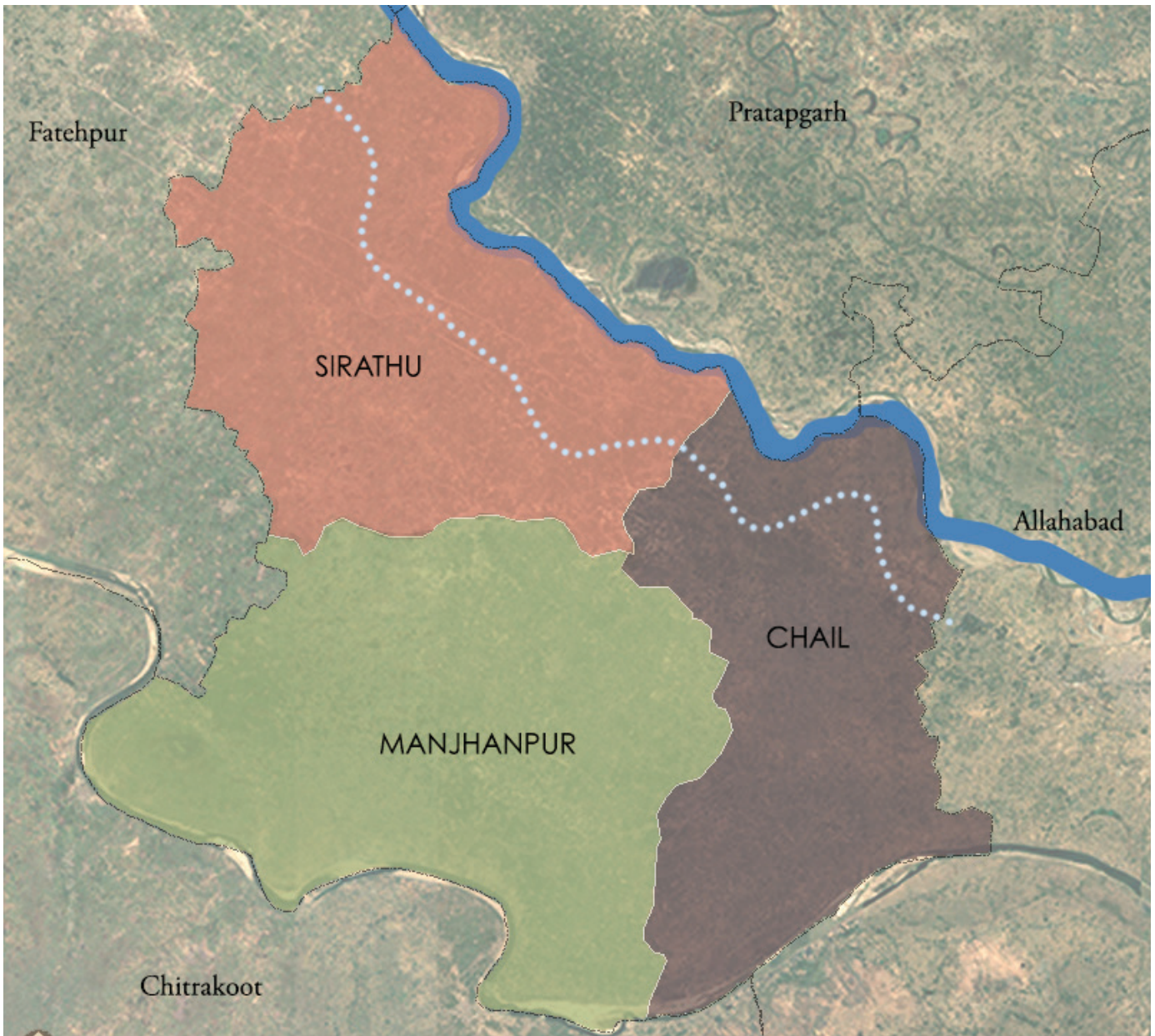


Figure 4 : Map showcasing the geographical extents and terrain of Kaushambi district, the tehsil boundaries and 5km study area.
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

⁶ Nevill, H.R., *Allahabad, A Gazetteer, District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh*, Vol. XXIII, Government Press, Allahabad, 1911

⁷ http://cgwb.gov.in/District_Profile/UP/Kaushambi.pdf, accessed on 19th May 2022

1.2. Significance of Ganga

The ancient Ganga river has witnessed the establishment and demolition of several historic settlements along its banks. The Northern Gangetic Plains was one of the most rich habitable regions of the eastern world. They were occupied by multiple prehistoric civilizations since time immemorial. There are many historic settlements that continue to survive along the river. The river also possesses high mythological significance, as it is associated with a goddess who descended on earth through Lord Shiva's thick locks. Her tumultuous force which, as per belief, could have destroyed the earth, was reduced to a calm flow. As a result, thousands of pilgrims from across the world, travel to the river banks to perform religious rituals.

Kaushambi is located in the Purvanchal region, drained by river Ganga and its tributaries. Thus, its covered in fertile land and green pastures for grazing cattle. The district dates back to the mythological era. During Mahabharata, the Pandavas won the kingdom of Hastinapur. However, soon after, the settlement was washed away by Ganga. The successor of the Pandava brother, Arjuna shifted the capital to Kaushambi, along the banks of Ganga. One of the ancient villages to flourish along the river is Kara. It is a famous Hindu pilgrimage centre, visited by several pilgrims frequently. The village was also visited by the Sikh Guru Tegh Bahadur Singh. Thus, it also attracts a large Sikh pilgrimage.⁸

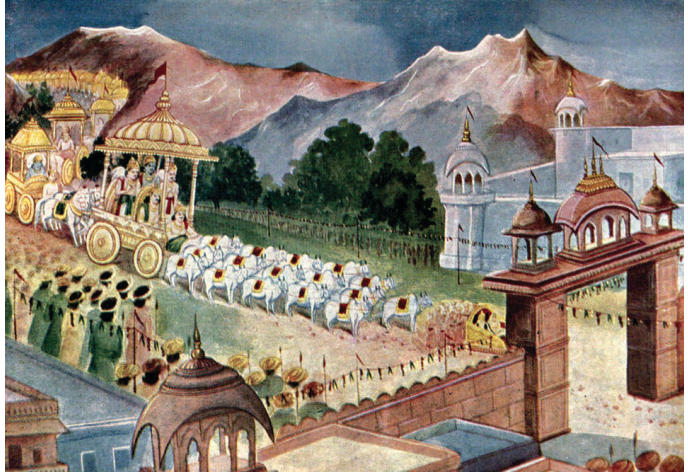


Figure 5 : King Yudhishtir entering Hastinapur after the war.
Source: www.openthemagazine.com/, accessed on 27th May 2022

Ganga has also contributed to transportation, since ancient times. It connected Kaushambi with the other important trading and religious centres of the northern plains. During the prehistoric era, the district was a terminus for the river traffic traveling along Ganga. Kaushambi was one of the six most important and prosperous towns of India. It lay at the junction of the north-south and east-west routes. The river helped in navigating the Chinese pilgrims Fa Hien and Hiuen Tsang, who visited the district.⁹ Kaushambi was a main halting station for the armies of the Sultanate and Mughal period, as the river was a major source for trade and communication. With the introduction of the railway, the trade in goods via the river route declined. Bridges were built across the river to interconnect Kaushambi with Pratapgarh district.¹⁰



Figure 6 : Ujihani Ghat, where ferries used to ply.
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

Excavations undertaken along the river banks, by the Union Water Ministry, led to the discovery of an ancient river which once passed across Kaushambi district, connecting Ganga to Yamuna. The river presently is dried up, and its channel lies buried, with a layer of 15m-thick soil above. It was 4km wide, flowing along 45km.¹¹

⁸ <https://kaushambi.nic.in/places-of-interest/>, accessed on 20th May 2022

⁹ <http://dcmsme.gov.in/old/dips/Kaushambi%206.11.12.pdf>, p. 2, accessed on 20th May 2022

¹⁰ <https://www.amarujala.com/uttar-pradesh/kaushambi/kaushambi-seeing-the-slow-pace-of-bridge-construction-at-shahzadpur-ghat-of-river-ganga-deputy-cm-keshav-was-shocked>, accessed on 20th May 2022

¹¹ <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/scientists-excavate-ancient-river-in-uttar-pradesh/article29560057.ece>, accessed on 20th May 2022

2. Significance of Kaushambi District

The architectural landscape of the district, along the banks of river Ganga depict the historical evolution of Kaushambi over the years. Due to the location of the district along the ancient and sacred river, and the historic settlement of Allahabad, it possesses high mythological, archaeological, political, architectural and cultural significance.

2.1. Archaeological Significance¹

Kaushambi district has flourished as a political, economic and cultural centre since the prehistoric times due to its location along the sacred banks of Ganga. Over the years, several important travelers, philosophers and pilgrims have passed through the district. Excavations were conducted across the region to reveal the antiquity of Kaushambi. Most of the archaeological findings were discovered in the southern portion of the district closer to the banks of river Yamuna. The historic centre of the district - Kosam, is identified with Kaushambi village in the south, along Yamuna. Several excavation digs have been held here by Alexander Cunningham, institutions and other archaeological experts. They have demarcated Kaushambi village as a major Buddhist pilgrimage centre. The surrounding region has been discovered for the Ghoshtirama Buddhist monastery, an Asokan pillar comprising inscriptions from Akbar's era, remains of a 6th century BC palace belonging to Udayana, ruler of the ancient Vatsa kingdom. The two historic settlements within Kaushambi district to be associated with archaeological significance, are Kara and Shahazadpur.



Figure 7 : Excavations at Ghositaram monastery in Kaushambi village.
Source: <http://www.unesco-hist.org/>, accessed on 27th May 2022

Kara lies along the banks of Ganga. It was excavated in 1961-62, which revealed the existence of fragments of Northern Black Polished Ware. Traces of ruined tombs, mosques and other buildings are found along the historic mound of Kara, for a length of 3.2km along Ganga river. The ruined fort of Jai Chandra was also discovered here.² Many artefacts found in the village are displayed at the Allahabad Museum.

2.2. Mythological Significance

Kaushambi district finds mention in the *puranas*. It is frequently referred to in the holy scriptures of Mahabharata and Ramayana. The ancient city of Kaushambi, to the south of the present-day district, is identified as Kosam. During Mahabharata, the Pandavas were exiled from Hastinapur kingdom by the Kauravas. They spent 12 years in Kosamnagri forests, near present-day Kaushambi village.³ After the Pandavas defeated the Kauravas, they took over Hastinapur in present-day Meerut district. Soon after, Hastinapur was flooded by the change in course of river Ganga. The descendants of the Pandavas moved southward to

¹ Dikshit, Vivek Kumar, *Archaeology of Kausambi (c. 200 B.C. to c. 600 A.D.)*, Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology, Saugar University, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh

² Joshi, Esha Basanti, *Uttar Pradesh District Gazetteers Allahabad*, Government of India, Allahabad, 1968, pg. 382

³ Nevill, H.R., *Allahabad, A Gazetteer, District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh*, Vol. XXIII, Government Press, Allahabad, 1911, p. 152

establish the capital. Ultimately, Nichakshu, the fifth king after King Parikshit, traveled to Kaushambi village along Yamuna river and established the capital.⁴

2.3. Historical Significance

The historical significance of Kaushambi district, dates back to the mythological era. It finds mention in several Vedic scriptures, such as the *puranas* and Pali scriptures. Kaushambi was of great importance prior to the establishment of Allahabad as a major political center. The district lies in a rich basin, with the main rivers Ganga to the north and Yamuna to the south. Over the years it has attracted several saints, travelers, philosophers, pilgrims and rulers. Thus, it displays a rich historic timeline along the banks of river Ganga.

The name of the district has evolved since the mythological era. As per Ramayana and Mahabharata, the region was founded by a Chedi prince who was named *Kusa* or *Kusamba*.⁵ Two other predictions have been made regarding the origin of the name of the district. One derivation is on the basis of the location of Kaushambi village near the hermitage of Sage *Kusumba*, also known as *Kusumbha*. The other reason for its name was the plantations of large margosa trees, which are locally known as *Kosammarukkha*.⁶

600 BC - 1 AD

During 7th century BC, India was divided into 16 ancient mahajanapadas. Kaushambi district came under Vatsa Kingdom, with its capital at Kaushambi. Chakra dynasty reigned over the region. In 6th century BC, King Udayana was the ruler of Kaushambi. He was a follower of Buddhism. The famous poets, Meghduta and Kalidasa, mention the king in their poems.⁷ During his reign, Lord Buddha visited Kaushambi during the sixth and ninth years of his ascetic life. He preached *dharma* here.⁸ At the time, Kaushambi was one of the six major Buddhist centres in India. The region occupied by the districts in the middle region of the Northern Gangetic plains was called *madhyadesha*. The principal trade routes of the country, running from north-south and east-west, intersected at Kaushambi. Thus, the district was an important trade centre since the ancient years.⁹

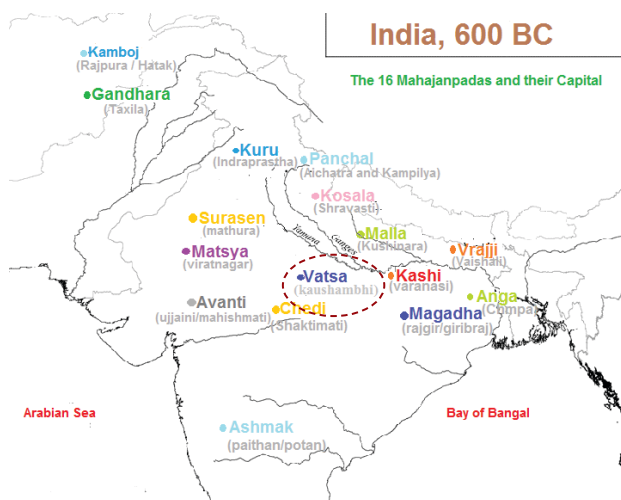


Figure 8 : Kaushambi as the capital of Vatsa Mahajanapada.
Source: www.targetkicker.com/, accessed on 27th May 2022

During 5th and 4th century BC, Kaushambi district came under the rule of the Nanda Empire of Magadh. Subsequently, Kaushambi came under the rule of the Mauryas. It was reigned by Mahamatra of the Asokan era. An Asokan pillar was found in Kaushambi village, to the south of the district. It was relocated to Allahabad. The pillar had inscriptions stating the ruling activities undertaken by the sovereign. As per excavations by Cunningham, Asoka built a large stupa in Kaushambi town as well.¹⁰

4 Dikshit, Vivek Kumar, *Archaeology of Kausambi (c. 200 B.C. to c. 600 A.D.)*, Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology, Saugar University, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh, p. 2

5 <https://www.indiastatdistricts.com/uttarpradesh/kaushambi-district>, accessed on 23rd May 2022

6 MSME-Development Institute, *District Industrial Profile of Kaushambi District*, MSME

7 <https://www.indiastatdistricts.com/uttarpradesh/kaushambi-district>, accessed on 23rd May 2022

8 <https://prayagrajdivision.nic.in/kaushambi-district/>, accessed on 23rd May 2022

9 <https://kaushambi.nic.in/history/>, accessed on 23rd May 2022

10 Nevill, H.R., *Allahabad, A Gazetteer, District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Vol. XXIII*, Government Press, Allahabad, 1911, p. 153

The flourishing town of Kaushambi lay along the trade route, connecting Pataliputra and Sravasti, with Vidisa and Ujjayini to the south. Asoka was extremely fond of this place. Terracotta figurines, seals, punch-marked coins belonging to this era were excavated from Kaushambi town.¹¹

During 2nd century BC, Sunga Empire established their control across the northern plains. Pushyamutra was one of the prominent rulers. He shifted his capital from Pataliputra (present-day Patna) to Kaushambi. This led to the increase in the importance of the district. Post his death, the ruler's territory was divided into multiple geographical tracts, and distributed among his sons. Due to the proximity of Kaushambi to Kannauj, the Mitra rulers of Kannauj took over this district as well.¹²

1 AD - 700 AD

There is no tangible evidence stating the ruler of Kaushambi in the succeeding years. Kaushambi once again gained prominence in 326 AD, when it was undertaken by Samudra Gupta of the Gupta Empire. He was succeeded by his son, Chandra Gupta II who ruled from 380 to 415 AD. The famous Buddhist pilgrim and scholar, Fa Hien, visited India from 405 to 411 AD.¹³ He also traveled to Kaushambi during his visit to Allahabad. Soon after, in 6th century AD, the region came under the rule of the White Huns. They exhibited great hatred towards Buddhism. Thus, the later Gupta kings abandoned the religion, which gradually led to the decline of Buddhism. They were overthrown by Yashodharman, king of Ujjain, in 525



Figure 9 : Images of Fa Hien and Hieun Tsang

Source: www.asialiteraryreview.com, accessed on 27th May 2022

AD. The dynasty prevailed for a short duration. In 606 AD King Harshvardhan ascended the throne in Kannauj, to the west of Kaushambi district. He invited the Chinese traveler Hieun Tsang to his kingdom. They traveled to Allahabad, Hieun Tsang was detained for 85 days. Later he marched back towards Kaushambi, which he described as a city in decline. He documented 10 dilapidating Buddhist monasteries, and the flourishing Hindu temples. Post the death of King Harshvardhan, Kaushambi was under the Kannauj rulers.¹⁴

700 AD - 1200 AD

8th century onwards, the Pala kings reigned over Kaushambi, with Gopala and Dharmapala ruling over Kaushambi from 732 AD to 841 AD. In the subsequent years Gurjara Pratiharas from the west attacked Kannauj. They undertook this region under their dominion as well. The existence of the Rajputana clan in this district is confirmed by several inscriptions found across the district. A fort existed along the banks of Ganga, in the ancient town of Kara. The gateway and fortification comprise inscriptions stating the rule of Yashapala, a Gurajara Pratihara who erected a building here in 1036 AD.¹⁵ By 1090 AD, the Pratihara clan diminished. Consequently, the Gaharwars took over.

Ultimately, they were overthrown by the Muslims invading from the west. Kara village, along Ganga, was raided and its ruler was killed by Sayyid Salar Sahu. He was the father of Masaud. While the

11 Dikshit, Vivek Kumar, *Archaeology of Kausambi (c. 200 B.C. to c. 600 A.D.)*, Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology, Saugar University, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh, p. 12-14

12 Dikshit, Vivek Kumar, *Archaeology of Kausambi (c. 200 B.C. to c. 600 A.D.)*, Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology, Saugar University, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh, p. 15-18

13 <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Chandragupta-II>, accessed on 24/05/2022

14 Nevill, H.R., *Allahabad, A Gazetteer, District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Vol. XXIII*, Government Press, Allahabad, 1911, p. 155-157

15 Nevill, H.R., *Allahabad, A Gazetteer, District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Vol. XXIII*, Government Press, Allahabad, 1911, p. 248

attack took place during the reign of Mahmud of Ghazni, the Rajputs reinstated their rule here. The succeeding years saw constant unrest across the district. In 1150 Qutub-ud-din Aibak invaded the district. However, later the Gahadavala dynasty also victoriously prevailed across the district. One of the celebrated rulers of the dynasty was Raja Jaichandra. He built a fort in Kannauj city, and one in Kara village in Kaushambi district. However, inscriptions on the gateway of the fort suggest it to have existed since before the Raja. He ruled during 1170 AD. The king was defeated by Muhammad Ghori in 1194. Subsequently Muslim rule prevailed across the northern plains for several centuries.¹⁶



Figure 10 : Remains of Jai Chandra fort along the banks of river Ganga, in Kara village.
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

1200 AD - 1526 AD

The Afghans gradually increased supremacy across the region. After the rule of Nasir-ud-din, son of Shams-ud-din Iltutmish, Kara became the capital of a province. It lost its glory more than 300 years later when Allahabad was established as a political centre. In 13th century AD, the Slave dynasty took over the Delhi throne. Under the rule of Ghiyas-ud-din Balban, Chhaju Khan was the Governor of Kara. In 1290 he became the Sultan of Kara. They were succeeded by the Khilji dynasty. Jalal-ud-din Feroz granted Kara village to his nephew, Ala-ud-din Muhammad. However, in 1295, he was killed by Ala-ud-din between Manikpur and Kara, towards the north of the Ganga river banks. Khwaja Kharak was a renowned saint who was residing in Kara when the murder happened. He was granted the land of 6 villages, succeeded by his family for several centuries. He died in 1309, and his tomb was built to the south of the town. It was renovated in 1488 as per the Persian inscriptions on the structure.

In 1325, Muhammad Bin Tughlaq ravaged Kunnauij, including Kaushambi, along with his army. The district finds mention in 1340. The famous traveler, Ibn Batuta visited Kara village along Ganga. He describes the settlement as a place of pilgrimage. The settlement comprises an ancient temple, which is one of the Shaktipeeths.¹⁷

¹⁶ <https://www.amarujala.com/uttar-pradesh/kaushambi/201547813761-kaushambi-news>, accessed on 24th May 2022

¹⁷ Nevill, H.R., *Allahabad, A Gazetteer, District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh*, Vol. XXIII, Government Press, Allahabad, 1911, p. 158-160

In 15th century AD Sayyid brothers of Jaunpur spread their dominion across the northern region. Ibrahim Shah was one of the prominent kings of the dynasty. During their reign several saints traveled along the ancient religious river, and settled along the sacred banks. Over time, as the Muslim settlements expanded, tombs and dargahs were built for the saints. Many of these are seen across the district. The remains of ancient tombs can be seen in Shahzadpur along Ganga. An Arab traveler during the Sayyid dynasty founded the Sayyid Sarawan settlement, which is connected to Ughini ferry on Ganga. In 1440



Figure 11 : Eidgah at Sayyid Sarawan village.

Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

Mahmud took over from Ibrahim. In 1479, Jaunpur was captured by Behlol Lodi. He appointed Alam Khan as in-charge of the province. Sayyid Sarawan was subsequently overtaken by Sheikh zamindars who ruled over the region for several succeeding years. After the death of Behol in 1488, Sikander Lodi became the ruler of the provinces. Under his reign, the chief nobles administered different parts of the district. During this era there was a lot of unrest, until the accession of the Mughal Emperors.

1526 AD - 1700 AD

In 1526 AD, Babar defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the Battle of Panipat. He continued to battle with the Lodi kings to possess the throne of Jaunpur. After Babar died, Kara was reinstated with the rule of Mahmud. For a brief period of time, Kara came under the rule of Sher Khan in 1540. It was during his era that the Grand Trunk Road was laid through the district. Several sarais and ancient settlements were built along this historic route. There is limited documented history of the district during the Mughal years of Kaushambi. In 1556, Akbar became the Mughal Emperor of India. Kara was taken by Abdul Majid, also known as Asaf Khan, in 1562. The Emperor traveled to Kara and met the Governor of Jaunpur. There were several rebellions which arose in the surrounding region. These were subdued by Asaf Khan. Akbar also fought a few rebellions in this region, after which he proceeded towards Allahabad. In 1570 Jami Masjid was built in Kara by Maulvi Yakub. It was restored in 1603 by Qurban Ali. Presently, remains of the structure can be seen on site. During late 16th century AD and 17th century AD, several tombs and mosques were built for noblemen and saints passing through the district. Many comprised Persian inscriptions.¹⁸

During Aurangzeb's rule, Sirathu village was granted to a saint, Mata Maluk Das, revenue free. The disciples of the saint have several monasteries in Kara village. The ascetic's house was in the centre of the settlement. He died in 1682. This part of the village was heavily populated during the earlier years. Presently, several graves are found in this region. Post the death of Aurangzeb, Barha Sayyidis took over Kaushambi district. Subsequently several local rulers of the neighbouring districts took over the region for brief periods of time.

1700 AD - 1947 AD

In 1708, a saint, Mithu Shah Sharif, resided in Kara village. He was famous across the region and visited by many pilgrims. The saint died here. As per local belief, when the construction of the mausoleum was completed, the saint died from his grave to be covered by the stars. At that moment the dome of

¹⁸ Nevill, H.R., *Allahabad, A Gazetteer, District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh*, Vol. XXIII, Government Press, Allahabad, 1911

the structure collapsed. Even today the dome of the mausoleum remains collapsed. The Marathas began intruding into the Ganga-Yamuna doab region from 1736 AD onwards. They demanded the provinces of Allahabad, including Allahabad. While their expedition was unsuccessful, they managed to negotiate the revenue demands to be received by Balaji. In mid-18th century AD, the Nawabs of Awadh began to rise in power. There was great unrest within the district for several years. Finally, when Shuja-ud-Daula was the Nawab of Awadh, Safdar Jung re-established his control over Allahabad and the surrounding region including Kaushambi district. They were in constant war with the Marathas, which was laid to rest in 1761 after the Battle of Panipat. The Marathas abandoned the doab region and retreated southward.¹⁹



Figure 12 : Rauza Shahab Khan, Gaderiyarpur, Sirathu

Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

The Nawabs were defeated by the British. Allahabad became the seat of government for the North-Western provinces in 1834. Kaushambi also came under the rule of the British. The neighbouring city of Allahabad actively participated in the 1857 Revolt. Maulavi Liyaquat Ali was one of the freedom fighters who gallantly fought against the British. He was born in 1810 in a village in Chail tehsil of Kaushambi district.²⁰

1947 AD - Present Scenario

Kaushambi dates back to the prehistoric era, showcasing a rich architectural and cultural influence introduced to the district over the years. While the medieval time period of the district was not prominent, its historicity is reflected in the ruins and remains of tombs and rauzas built along the sacred river banks. The connectivity by rail and road has been enhanced across the district. As urbanization spreads across the region, several new and modern cities have been developed. However, several ancient settlements continue to be preserved. Several historic temples, mosques, etc. continue to stand tall within the district. However, a major portion of the built heritage lies in a dilapidated condition. Bridges are also constructed across river Ganga to easily interconnect Kaushambi and Pratapgarh districts. Shahzadpur and Kubri ghats are two important sites of the district which witness industrial as well as religious activity on a daily basis.²¹



Figure 13 : Kubri Ghat, Kara

Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

¹⁹ Nevill, H.R., *Allahabad, A Gazetteer, District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh*, Vol. XXIII, Government Press, Allahabad, 1911, p. 171 - 179

²⁰ <https://thewire.in/history/maulavi-liyaquat-ali-the-unsung-hero-of-the-revolt-of-1857>, accessed on 26th May 2022

²¹ <https://www.amarujala.com/uttar-pradesh/kaushambi/kaushambi-seeing-the-slow-pace-of-bridge-construction-at-shahzadpur-ghat-of-river-ganga-deputy-cm-keshav-was-shocked>, accessed on 26th May 2022

2.4. Religious and Cultural Significance

Kaushambi district is associated with high mythological and religious significance. It finds mention in the Vedic and Pali texts. The district was earlier an important centre for Buddhism. It was visited by Lord Buddha. Kara village along Ganga is also associated with a prehistoric temple which was one of the Shaktipeeths. Kaushambi also finds mention in Mahabharata. After the fierce battle, Ganga wiped away Hastinapur kingdom. Thus, the successors of Pandava Arjuna, traveled southward and finally settled in Kaushambi. Several temples, ashrams and dharamshalas are built within the district to cater to the religious needs of the people. Ghats are also built along Ganga for easy access to the river and to perform religious rituals. The festivals of Chait and Kartik Poornima are celebrated on a large scale on these ghats.

The political history of the district also mentions a predominant Muslim rule across Kaushambi. Thus, several saints traveled along the river and settled in the forested region. Later, tombs, rauzas and dargahs were built to honour the saints. Some of these tombs continue to exist in the region, and are worshiped by many. The tombs date back to as far as 15th century AD.



Figure 14 : Pakka Talab and Shiv Temple, Muratganj
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 15 : Eidgah Ujhini Khalsa, Chail tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

2.5. Architectural Significance

The architectural heritage of Kaushambi district displays the physical transformation of the historicity of the region. The multiple building typologies and their architectural style and construction techniques, showcase the evolution of the ruling powers. At an urban level, the settlement formations also suggest the change in the Ganga river course over the years. The river has shifted multiple times along Kaushambi district. Thus, many ancient settlements lie at a distance from the present-day banks.

The district showcases an influence of Rajputana, Sayyid and Maratha architectural styles. The buildings are mostly built in lakhori brick and lime mortar. Some of the temples found across the study area showcase a Maratha influence on the temples. The tombs and mosques showcase a Sayyid and Arabic influence. The remains of a traditional residence was also found within the district.



Figure 16 : Hazrat Yakoob Mosque, Ismailpur, Sirathu tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

3. Architectural Description

The architectural landscape of Kaushambi district showcases a mix of Hindu and Islamic structures. Although the district was under the reign of the British, the study area lacks colonial structures. Multiple rulers passing through the district introduced their unique architectural style and construction methods to the district. The urban fabric of Kaushambi displays a transition of the tangible evidence of multiple eras of the district.

3.1. Building Typologies

The urban layout of the settlements within Kaushambi district help to understand the evolution pattern over the years. Its building typology reflects the transformation of the communal lifestyle and multiple traditions of the district. The amalgamated architectural styles exhibited across the region suggest the political, social and cultural influence on Kaushambi.

i. Religious

Kaushambi possesses high mythological significance, mentioned in the *puranas* and Pali texts. It was the capital of one of the mahajanapadas of ancient India. The location of the district along river Ganga also attracted several pilgrims who performed religious rituals along the banks. Rajputana and Maratha clans settled here. They built temples, ashrams and dharamshalas to cater to the local community. As per the historic timeline of Kaushambi district, several Muslim settlements also thrived across the region. Thus, mosques, dargahs and eidgahs were also built here.

- a. **Temples** : The mythological significance of Kaushambi with the legends of Mahabharata attract several Hindu pilgrims from across the state. The location of the district along Ganga also led to the construction of Shiv temples near the river banks. The temples were administered by the local chief zamindars and local communities. The temples follow a typical planning layout, comprising a square-planned or octagonal-shaped garbh griha. Its topped by either a fluted dome or shikhara with urushringas. In some cases a mandapa or parikrama path is built around the garbh griha as well. In many buildings these are later additions.

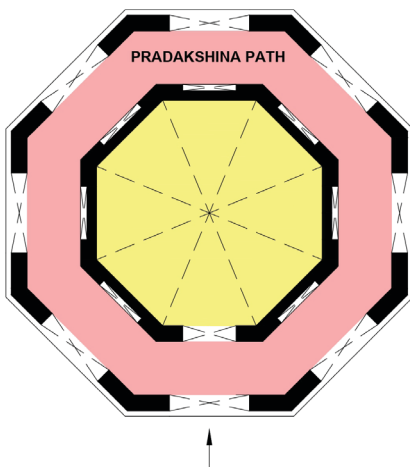


Figure 17 : Plan and View of Shiv Temple at Pakka Talab in Muratganj.
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

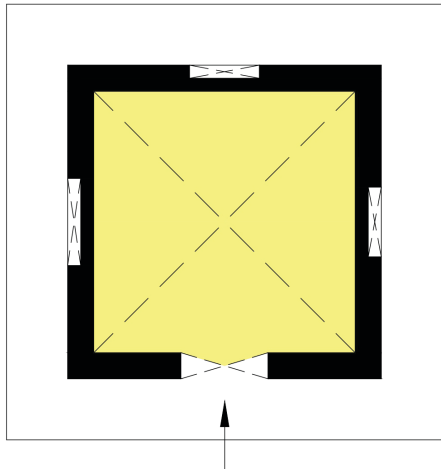


Figure 18 : Plan and View of Maratha-style Shiv Temple in Daulatpur Kachhar, Sirathu tehsil.
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

- b. Dharamshalas and Ashrams :** As Kaushambi possesses high religious significance, several pilgrims visited the city. Local zamindars often built dharamshalas near the river banks, as a resting place for the pilgrims. These dharamshalas are mostly single-storey structures built in brick masonry. Some of the older dharamshalas are built in lakhori brick. They are linear in plan entered through arches on octagonal columns. It has a large hall, divided into two by a partition wall comprising a series of arches. Ashrams are also built along the river. The ashram at Badanpur ghat showcases a Colonial architectural influence. It is entered through semicircular arches with mouldings along the profile and a prominent keystone. The arches rest on large square columns with decorative imposts.

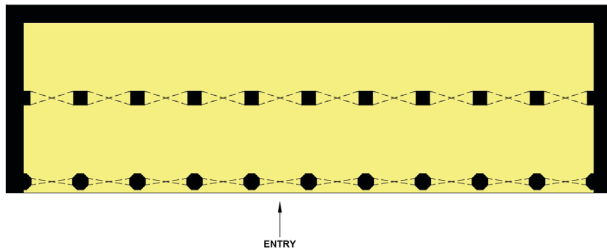


Figure 19 : Plan and view of Maurya Dharamshala in Kara
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



- c. Mosques :** Post the defeat of Raja Jaichandra in 1194, Muslim invasion prevailed across the northern region, including Kaushambi. As the Muslim settlements expanded mosques were built to cater to the religious needs of the local community. Rala and Muratganj are historic settlements where ancient mosques were documented. Some mosques were identified in Akbarpur in Sirathu tehsil. They lie in ruins, at the verge of disappearing. Over time they have become inaccessible due to growth of thick vegetation. All mosques in Kaushambi follow a typical layout comprising only a prayer hall, topped by three domes. The prayer hall is entered through ornate multifoliated arches resting on decorative pilasters. The mosque is adorned with a battlement-like parapet along all sides.

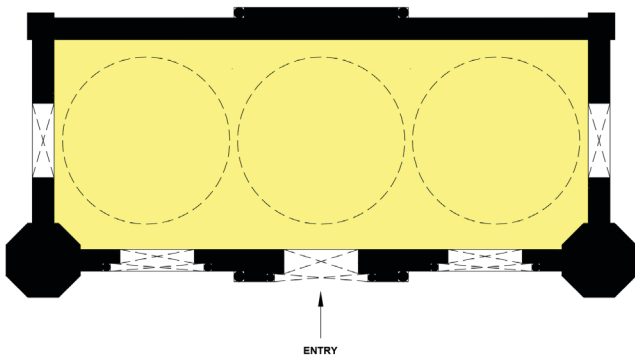


Figure 20 : Plan and View of Meer Ali Baksh Masjid in Rala, Sirathu tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

- d. **Eidgah** : Kaushambi also comprises several Eidgahs for religious purposes. They are mostly found in Sayyid Sarawan, Ujihani, Mahgaon and Gaderiyapur. It comprises the mehrab wall along the western side, ornamented with decorative blind arches. The arches are interspersed with intricate carvings. A tall octagonal minaret rises from either end of the wall. A boundary wall encloses the wall within a square planned enclosure. It is open to sky, used by the locals to perform their rituals. Most of the eidgahs are well-maintained.



Figure 21 : Eidgah in Mahgaon, Chail tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

- e. **Rauzas, Dargah and Mazar** : Since 13th century AD, several saints have traveled through Kaushambi which lay along the sacred river Ganga, and in close proximity to Allahabad. Some saints settled along the river banks, in the settlements of Kara, Shahzadpur, etc. Here, several ancient tomb structures were found. Many lie in ruins overlooking Ganga river. The dargahs and rauzas comprise the grave of the saint in the centre, within a square-planned structure. The structure is often topped by a dome. The facade is adorned with decorative architectural features.



Figure 22 : Hazrat Hasim Shah Dargah, Ismailpur, Sirathu tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

ii. Tombs and Cemeteries

Kaushambi district was visited by several travelers, traders, saints and rulers over the years. As the river was the primary source of trade and communication, many settled here. Several dynasties were also established here. Kaushambi was of great importance until the establishment of Allahabad as a seat of government. The region comprised several tombs which were built over the graves of noblemen. These burial structures lie scattered along Ganga. The typical layout comprises a square planned structure built over the grave. Its topped by a wide chajja projecting from the top. A large dome rises over the grave. Each facade of the tomb has arches, with only one side accessible. The arches on the other three sides are either blocked by stone or decorative jali-work. Kaushambi also comprises ancient kabristan, catering to the Muslim community that has expanded over the region over hundreds of years.

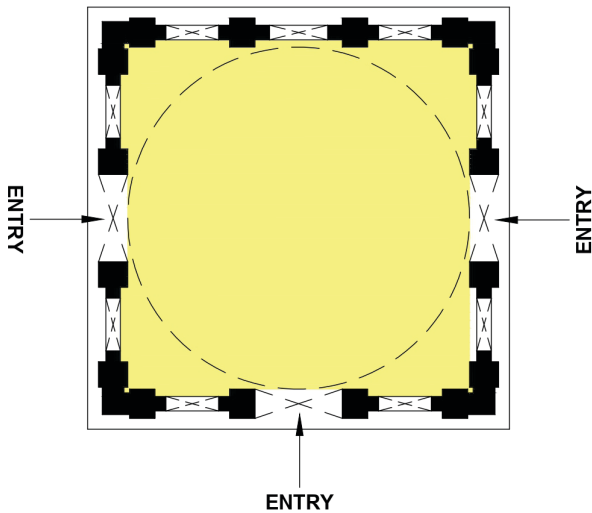


Figure 23 : Plan and View of Syed Faizullah Tomb, Syedwada, Sirathu tehsil.
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

iii. Ghats

The riverfront of Kaushambi is mostly covered in groves and ravines cut-off by the river. The river has also shifted its course multiple times, due to which some historic towns lay 1 to 2km from the present-day river banks. In some ancient villages along Ganga, ghats were also built for easy access to the river for religious and trade activities. Kubri ghat in Kara is the most ancient ghat. Here ferries used to ply connecting this region with Pratapgarh district on the opposite side. The village, associated with high mythological significance, was also visited by several pilgrims. Thus, dharamshalas were built for them near the ghats. Shahzadpur ghat is another important ghat where grand fairs are held during festivals. Ujihani ghat, Asadpur ghat and Badanpur are some important ghats .



Figure 24 : Shakti Peeth, Karadham, along Kubre ghat in Kara
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

iv. Residential

Kaushambi district comprises historic settlements within the study area, near the banks of river Ganga. The river was an important source for trade and commerce. Shahzadpur majorly traded in saltpetre and cotton prints. While hand weaving is still a prominent industry of the settlement, it is not as grand as it was in the earlier days. Also, the river created fertile plains along either side of its banks. The farming community also settled here. The residential settlements expanded over time. Traditional houses were built in lakhori brick and lime mortar. However, over time most of the residences were renovated using modern materials. The traces of one historic residence was documented in Rala, along Ganga. It lies in ruins, with most of the structure collapsed. Traces of a double storey structure with semicircular arches, can be seen on site.



Figure 25 : Ruins of houses in Daranagar
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 26 : Traditional house in ruins, in Rala.
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

v. Defence

Kaushambi was an important seat for the Gurajara Pratiharas and Gahadavalas, among other Rajputana clans. Its proximity to Kannauj increased its political importance. There is a fort which was built in Kara village by Raja Jaichandra. It overlooks Ganga river, which also provides natural defense along one side. However, the Persian inscriptions on the gateway and fortifications describe buildings to be built in 1036 AD by Yashpala, a Gurajara Pratihara. Thus, some of the structures within the fort may have existed prior to Jai Chandra's rule. Presently, the fort lies as a high mound rising over Ganga. The village also yielded fragments of artefacts dating to the prehistoric era.



Figure 27 : Jaichandra Fort, Kara
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

3.2. Evolution pattern in the architecture of Kaushambi District

As per the site survey, the earliest documented historic site dates back to 12th century AD. It is the Jaihand fort which is a mound in present-day Kara village. The historicity and antiquity of the district dates back to hundreds of years. While many ancient structures were built during 15th, 16th and 17th century AD, only a few remain today. 40% of the documented sites were built during 18th century AD, with 31% of them built in 19th century. 16% of the buildings were built in 20th century AD as well. It is to be noted that even though many sites are historic, the buildings have been re-constructed in the recent years. However, due to the historic significance of the site, the same has been included in the documentation.

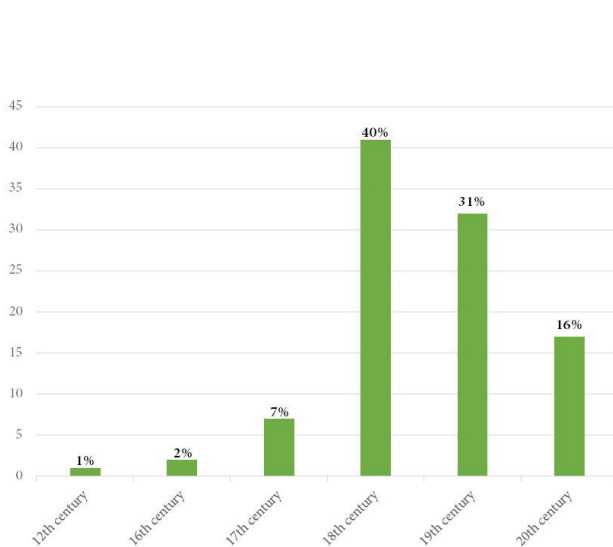


Figure 28 : Graph showing percentage of built heritage built across different time periods.

Source : As per primary survey done on site

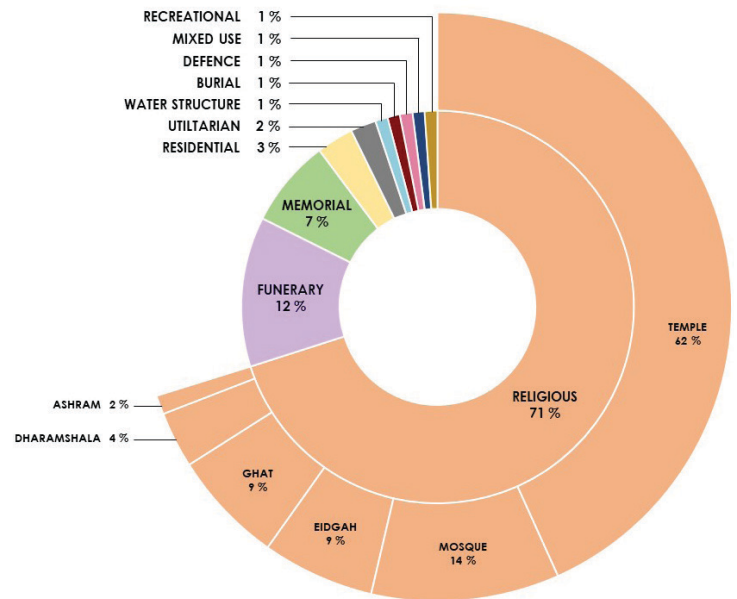


Figure 29 : Pie chart showing the built heritage typology in Kaushambi district.

Source : As per primary survey done on site

As discussed earlier, the building typology along with its architectural features and construction methods exhibit the historicity and antiquity of Kaushambi district. It was earlier a part of Allahabdd district, separated in 1997. As per the study, the maximum number of buildings listed are religious structures, accounting for 71% of the total number. 62% of these structures are temples, while 23% are mosques and eidgahs. 12% of the total number of inventories are funerary structures such as rauzas, dargahs and mazars. Many meorial structures are also found across the district, built for the saints and noblement whi traveled to and/or settled here. The district also comprises many dharamshalas, ashrams and water structures such as kunds and wells. As settlements expanded along the river, residential buildings, cemeteries were built to cater to the community. One defense structure is also found here - Jai Chandra's fort along Ganga. Kaushambi district showcases diverse built heritage, indicating the multiple layers of history it has persisted through the years.

4. Approach and Methodology

The term 'Built Heritage' is a fluid term constituting a diverse array of elements. From individual buildings, to entire precincts of towns, monuments, structures, gardens and landscapes. Heritage is about the value people attach to places and creating local identity and distinctiveness. Kaushambi District have innumerable values and their significance associated with centuries. On the whole, the areas represent Indian heritage and culture.

The purpose of this report is to identify the built heritage of Kaushambi District which defines the present city and to derive its association with the river Ganga. The aim to understand the importance of the river in the historic timeline of the city and analyze the architectural characteristics based on this information. For the purpose of this study a boundary was defined at a distance of 5km from the bank of the river on both the sides.

The listing process comprised the preparation of inventories of heritage buildings and sites with respect to their cultural, architectural and historic significance. Following are the elaborated tasks at various stages:

7.1 Literature Study

This stage included the procuring of all existing information, lists and database available from the secondary sources such as national archives, ASI library, INTACH documentation centre etc.

It started with the identification of reliable sources. The various sources including gazetteers, travel books, and several other specialized books containing information about the architecture and history of the area to be listed/documented was gathered. Secondary research on all documentation that has been done so far on Kaushambi District was carried out at this stage.

Secondly important places and building were selected based on following selection criteria:

- Historic archaeological significance
- Mythical or associational significance of the place
- Pilgrim and tourist preference for visit to the place
- Mention in literature and maps
- Typologies
- Accessibility

The archival research and documentation of the cultural assets in terms of its history, old photographs, drawings, maps, people associated, occasions, ceremonies or festivals celebrated in the building and region was done with the help of available secondary sources. This included, the built form and settlement pattern that helped understand the significance of the heritage assets and analyze its association with the river Ganga.

7.2 Primary Site Survey

A format was prepared for the collection of data from the site that covered all the important aspects to be studied. The forms broadly included the following:

Form: Mapping of Built Heritage

- Name of Town & Property
- Approachability & GIS Location
- Typology & sub-typology
- Brief historical and contextual description
- Cultural significance
- Architectural description
- Ownership & Management
- Uses both historic and current
- State of Conservation
- Association with Ganga (direct or indirect)
- Threats to the heritage property

Grading Criteria: The grading criteria for the heritage assets is based on its Archaeological, Historical, Architectural, Social, Religious and Natural significance.

The selected sites in Kaushambi District were visited for Primary Survey. The on-site tasks included:

- Cross checking of data, collected from secondary sources
- Finding additional information from local sources
- Filling up of prepared formats
- Analyzing the local significances of such assets

7.3 Filling Inventories

The most commonly used technique in documenting cultural heritage through written means are inventories, supported by photographs. An inventory of a historic neighborhood uses building dates; type, size, and opulence of the structures; and comparisons of original, subsequent and contemporary uses to show how a neighborhood and its economy developed and changed, and how historical research provides context, chronology, description, interpretation, and assessment for architectural and engineering documentation. Research forms the basis for identifying significant structures, the initial step in the documentation.

The inventories have 3 basic divisions on Identification, Description and Additional Information. The inventory formats have been filled using primary data collected at site as well as secondary information obtained from various sources. The sources of information have been mentioned in the inventories.

7.4 GIS Mapping

Geographical Information System (GIS) is a tool for the establishment of integrating spatial and attribute data. The listed properties are mapped in the maps in order to identify the Heritage Zones and their proximity to the river in order to understand its contextual properties. All maps include basic information of the locality in context to the overall district, proximity from the river and major roads in the area.

Overlaying and combining information in GIS with considerable analysis and visualization methods can provide an important contribution for the sustainable development of the historic areas. This tool can be really helpful in identifying, analyzing and managing which have ample of scope for development through their varied natural and built heritage. Beyond that further usage should be considered in preservation of monuments and historic buildings, in different planning procedures, local history and education.

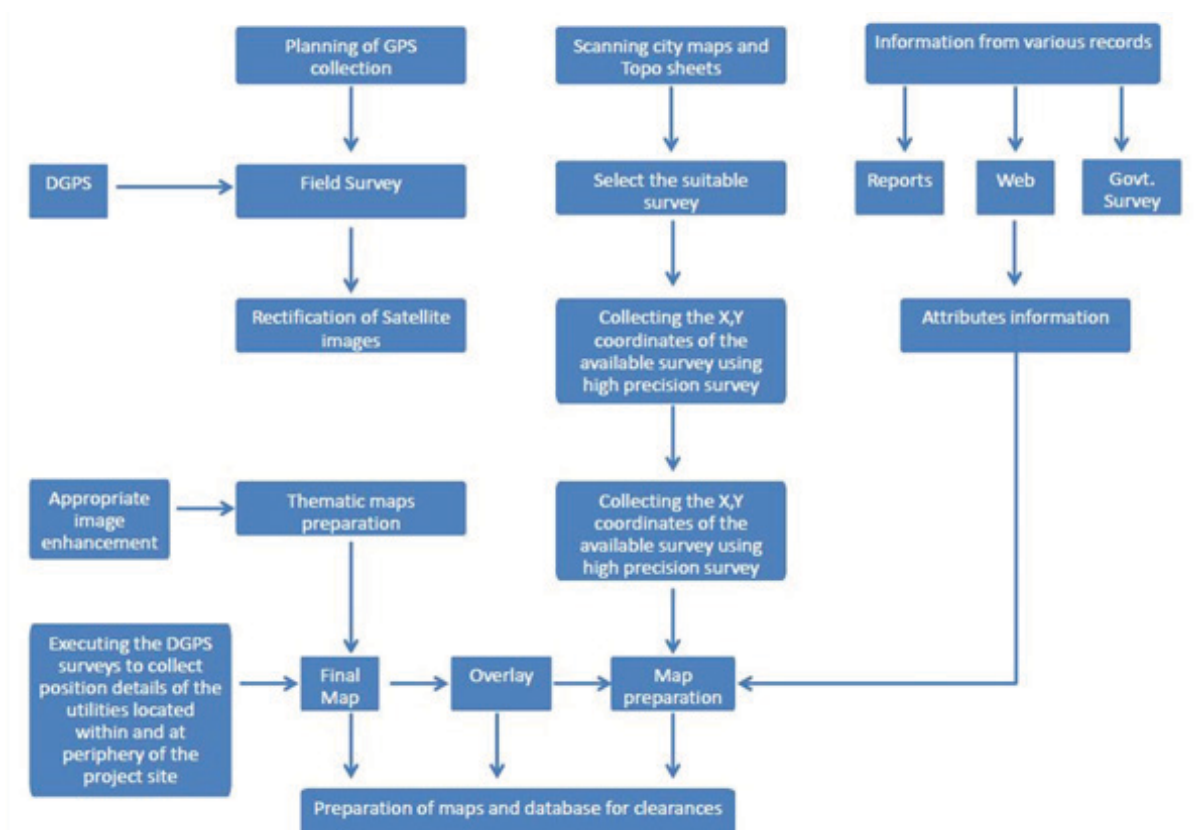


Figure 30 : GIS Mapping Methodology

Source : Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

7.5 Compiled Data

The final report with all the required data has been completed, compiled and submitted with:

- Filled forms of all listed buildings
- GIS Maps with the heritage assets

Note: The GIS map of Kaushambi district is divided into zones within Chail and Sirathu tehsils, which lie along Ganga riverbanks - (eg: Zone K01, K02..... and K40). All inventories and maps are allocated a reference number. In order to locate an inventory, a particular map number (eg: GaD/Khb/M01, GaD/Khb/M02.... GaD/Khb/M47) is mentioned in the form and the reference number (eg: GaD/Khb/CHL/01 for inventories in Chail tehsil, and GaD/Khb/SRT/01 for inventories in Sirathu tehsil).

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ANNEXURE A

LISTING INVENTORIES







SHIV TEMPLE 01				Reference No Gad/Khb/SRT/01 Map No GaD/Khb/M08	
					
Past Name	Shiv Mandir			Architectural description	It is a single-storied temple standing on a high plinth and accessed through a staircase. The square shaped garbhgriha is approached through a mandapa supported over square columns. The roof of the mandapa has a low-height parapet rising from the short projection. The square planned garbhgriha has a single entry gate with a shiva linga in the center having a pyramidal-shaped shikhara. It has uru-shringas and a kalash on the top.
Tehsil	Sirathu				
Location	25.783384 81.318903				
Address	Daulatpur Kashar, Kaushambi				
Approach	The temple is approached through Kara-Hathgaon road. It is located on the east of Afoi village at a distance of approx 3 km.				
Approx date of construction	18th century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Public				
Owners Name	Local community				
Property Type	Structure				
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	Kaushambi being part of Allahabad in past is associated with Lord Shiva as he visited from Kashi in order to seek Brahma's Blessings and have set to establish the Shultankeshwara temple. Thus, the region has a great devotion to Lord Shiva.
Property past use	Temple				
Property present use	Temple				
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga	Shiva temples are closely associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to religious significance of river Ganga, temples were built near the river to perform daily rituals.
Architectural Style	Regional				
Building Setting	The temple is surrounded by residences in its immediate surroundings. Later, it has farm fields.			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration Flaking of painted surface on the parapet walls.
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low		
		Grade	II B	Condition Description	
				Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chandresh Kumar



Reviewed by Mitali Vij



DAULATABAD MASJID				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/02	Map No	GaD/Khb/M09
							
Past Name	Masjid			Architectural description	<p>The masjid is approached through a local road. It is accessed from the south and its entry is marked by a multifoliated arch entry gate having a ribbed dome-like façade on the top and flanked with circular minarets. Later, it has an open area with a main prayer hall on the west. It is approached through a verandah framed with a series of multifoliated arches supported over fluted circular columns. The main hall is entered through a series of rectangular doors. It has a flat roof with three small minarets and one long octagonal minaret. The parapet has a semi-circular arch in the center adorned with a ribbed dome and two minarets.</p>		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.774698 81.317522						
Address	Daulatpur Kashar, Kaushambi						
Approach	The masjid is approached through Kara-Hathgaon road. It is lying on the east of Afor village at a distance of approx 3 km.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Waqf Board						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	<p>This region of Sirathu was under the rule of Kara. It had the influence of Sheikhs of Kara and Nara of Muratganj. The Sayyids of Kara was represented by Saiyed Habibullah. The rulers constructed masjids to fulfill the religious sentiments.</p>		
Property past use	Masjid						
Property present use	Masjid						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Late Mughal						
Building Setting	The masjid has residences and shops on its north, while it has farm fields on its south. The Daulatpur Sabzi Mandi is at a distance of approx. 50 m in the southwest direction.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High				
Historical	Low	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B				
				Association with Ganga	<p>Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga, the doab region remained under the control of Hindu rulers for centuries till the Muslim invasion. With the expansion of Muslim settlements in the region, religious buildings such as Masjids and Rauza were built to fulfil the religious sentiments.</p>		
				State of conservation	<p>Fair</p>		
				Threats to the Property	<p>Addition and Alteration</p>		
				Condition Description	<p>The masjid is maintained regularly. The long minaret has been cladded with ceramic tiles due to dampness.</p>		
				Source of information	<p>Primary survey</p>		



SHIV TEMPLE 02				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/03	Map No	GaD/Khb/M10				
											
Past Name	Shiv Mandir			Architectural description	It is a single-storied temple standing on a low plinth level. It is entered from the west having a multifoilated arch entrance opening. It has a square-shaped garbhagriha with typical facades having multifoilated arch supported and framed within circular columns. It has a pyramidal-shaped shikhara having niches along the base of the and topped with a finial.						
Tehsil	Sirathu										
Location	25.779565 81.344152										
Address	Kanthuwa, Kaushambi										
Approach	The temple is approached through Aureni village road. It is located on the north of Gonda Aureni village at a distance of 1.3 km.										
Approx date of construction	18th century										
Precise date of construction	Not known										
Ownership	Private										
Owners Name	Not known										
Property Type	Structure										
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	Kaushambi being part of Allahabad in past is associated with Lord Shiva as he visited from Kashi in order to seek Brahma's Blessings and have set to establish the Shultankeshwara temple. Thus, the region has a great devotion to Lord Shiva.						
Property past use	Temple										
Property present use	Temple										
State of Protection	Unprotected										
Architectural Style	Regional										
Building Setting	The temple is surrounded by residences in its immediate surroundings. Later the settlement has farm fields around it.										
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High					Condition Description	Chipping and flaking of lime plastered surface on the lower sections of the temple, blackening and growth of vegetation over shikhara.		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium								
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low								
		Grade	II B								
				Source of information	Primary survey						



Listing done by Chandresh Kumar



Reviewed by Mitali Vij

JAMA MASJID				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/04	Map No	GaD/Khb/M11
							
Past Name	Masjid-e-Abubakar Siddeeq			Architectural description	It is a double-storied building with square plan, approached from the door lying on the southeast corner. It is entered through a rectangular gate adorned with multifoil arch supported over circular columns. It has a long minaret topped with a small dome and a finial. The parapet has a battlement running along the periphery. On the upper portion of the entrance façade verses of holy Kuran are carved within the plaster.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.774000 81.344903						
Address	Afzalpur, Santoh, Kanthuwa, Kaushambi						
Approach	The masjid is approached through a local road (Afzalpur-Santoh road). It is located on the northwest of Aureni village at a distance of 2.5 km.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Waqf board						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/Cultural Value	This region of Sirathu was under the rule of Kara. It had the influence of Sheikhs of Kara and Nara of Muratganj. The Sayyids of Kara was represented by Saiyed Habibullah. The rulers constructed masjids to fulfill the religious sentiments.		
Property past use	Masjid						
Property present use	Masjid						
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga, the doab region remained under the control of Hindu rulers for centuries till the Muslim invasion. With the expansion of Muslim settlements in the region, religious buildings such as Masjids and Rauza were built to fulfil the religious sentiments. Signs of Deteriorations		
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	The masjid is located on the periphery of the town. It has residences and shops on the south and it has farm fields on the north.			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Vegetative Growth, Material Deterioration, Addition and Alteration		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High				
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B	Condition Description	The later added rooms on the entrance gate faded painted surface over the façade.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		



SHIV TEMPLE 03				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/05	Map No	GaD/Khb/M12
							
Past Name	Shiv Mandir			Architectural description	It is a single-storied temple standing on a medium plinth level which is accessed through a staircase. The square-shaped garbhagriha is approached through a colonnaded mandapa with decorated brackets. It is supported over circular columns. The temple has a pyramidal-shaped shikhara having off-setting Uru-shringas around it.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.771387 81.381172						
Address	Ganga Bridge Road, Manikpur, Kaushambi						
Approach	The temple is located on the east of Sheetla Ganga Bridge Marg and approached through the same. It is on the north from Bhatpurwa village.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Structure						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	Kaushambi being part of Allahabad in past is associated with Lord Shiva as he visited from Kashi in order to seek Brahma's Blessings and have set to establish the Shultankeshwara temple. Thus, the region has a great devotion to Lord Shiva.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	Shiva temples are closely associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to religious significance of river Ganga, temples were built near the river to perform daily rituals.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deteriorations Material Deterioration, Dampness, Lack of Maintainance, Vegetative Growth		
Building Setting	The temple is placed on the bank of the river Ganga. It is surrounded by farm fields from the south.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Condition Description	Chipping of the plastered surface of the platform, the blackening of lower portions of the mandapa, faded paint on shikhara.		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Medium	Source of information	Primary survey		
		Grade	II B				

SHIV TEMPLE 04				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/06	Map No	GaD/Khb/M13				
											
Past Name	Shiv Mandir			Architectural description	It is a single-storied temple while standing on a low plinth level and accessed through stairs. It has a garbhagriha with a square plan. It is topped with a pyramidal-shaped shikhara rising from a projected chajja and topped with a finial. The temple is entered from a multifoliated arch entry. It has decorated façade having floral carvings.						
Tehsil	Sirathu										
Location	25.764797 81.375814										
Address	Chak Sharay Daulat Ali, Lahedari, Kaushambi										
Approach	The temple is located on the east of Ganga Bridge Marg and approached through the same.										
Approx date of construction	19th century										
Precise date of construction	Not known										
Ownership	Public										
Owners Name	Local community										
Property Type	Structure										
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	Kaushambi being part of Allahabad in past is associated with Lord Shiva as he visited from Kashi in order to seek Brahma's Blessings and have set to establish the Shultankeshwara temple. Thus, the region has a great devotion to Lord Shiva.						
Property past use	Temple										
Property present use	Temple										
State of Protection	Unprotected										
Architectural Style	Regional										
Building Setting	The temple is located in a densely populated area having residences, temples and wells.										
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High					Association with Ganga	Shiva temples are closely associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to religious significance of river Ganga, temples were built near the river to perform daily rituals.		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium								
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low								
		Grade	II B								
				State of conservation	Fair						
				Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration						
				Condition Description	The temple is maintained regularly. The installation of electric wires, faded painted surface on the projected chajja.						
				Source of information	Primary survey						

Listing done by Chandresh Kumar





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RAM JANKI MANDIR 01				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/07	Map No	GaD/Khb/M14
							
Past Name	Ram Janki Mandir			Architectural description	It is a single-storied building standing on a low plinth level. The shrine is approached from the east and a rectangular opening marks its entry. Over the west, it has a colonnaded verandah. It has a multifoliated arch with trefoil arches on either side, supported over thin octagonal columns. The temple is ornamented with pan-patta motifs.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.723891 81.335597						
Address	Naudiya Saurai Bujurg, Kaushambi						
Approach	The temple is approached from DP Raj Road. It is lying on the northwest of Kamalpur village at a distance of approx 2 km.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	1864						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in mythological manuscripts. Due to which district was influenced by several rishis and yogis. Over the years merchants and traders showed their interest in building religious buildings in the region.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	The region has several religious buildings along the ghats of the pious river Ganga. Adding the cultural and historical value and fulfilling religious sentiments of the people.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deteriorations Material Deterioration, Addition and Alteration, Structural Deterioration		
Building Setting	The temple is located in a densely populated area. It has residences and shops around it.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Condition Description	Chipping and flaking of plastered surfaces on the stairs and rear façade of the temple.		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Source of information	Primary survey		
		Grade	II B				

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij



MASJID HAZRAT YAKOOB				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/08	Map No	GaD/Khb/M15
							
Past Name	Masjid Hazrat Yakoob			Architectural description	The structure is approached from the south-west direction. It is a single-storied structure with medium plinth level. It has dismantled walls on the southwest direction and the remaining sides has compound walls constructed of lakhori bricks and finished with lime plaster. The boundary wall has series of rectangular niches topped with battlements. It has a square platform in the centre and a cenotaph on the southwest corner. It is standing on a hexagonal base having a dome supported over hezagonal columns.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.706508 81.351911						
Address	Kamalpur, Ismailpur, Kaushambi						
Approach	The structure is approached from Kara-Hathgaon Road. It is located on the southeast of Sonrai Buzurg village at a distance of 2 km.						
Approx date of construction	16th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Waqf board						
Property Type	Structure						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/Cultural Value	This region of Sirathu was under the rule of Kara. It had the influence of Sheikhs of Kara and Nara of Muratganj. The Sayyids of Kara was represented by Saiyid Habibullah. The rulers constructed masjids and eidgahs to fulfill the religious sentiments.		
Property past use	Eidgah						
Property present use	Eidgah						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Sayyid						
Building Setting	The structure is located in a sparcely populated area having residences, shops and religious buildings around it.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High				
Historical	High	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II A				
				Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga, the doab region remained under the control of Hindu rulers for centuries till the Muslim invasion. With the expansion of Muslim settlements in the region, religious buildings such as Masjids and Rauza were built to fulfil the religious sentiments.		
				State of conservation	Advance State of Decay		
				Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Addition and Alteration, Structural Deterioration, Vegetative Growth		
				Condition Description	Dismantled boundary walls, growth of vegetation on the walls, flaking and blackening of plaster surface due to dampness.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		



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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MAZAR ISMAIL SHAH RAHMATULLAH				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/09	Map No	GaD/Khb/M15
							
Past Name	Ismail Shah Rahmatullah Dargah			Architectural description	The structure is accessed from the north direction through an entry marked by a rectangular opening gate. Further, it has an open area that is enclosed with a boundary wall having a series of niches. It has mazars in the center, dismantled verandahs in the west and south direction. Vrandahs has flat roofs supported over square columns.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.706501 81.353706						
Address	Kamalpur, Ismailpur, Kaushambi						
Approach	The precinct is approached from Kara-Hathgaon Road. It is located on the southeast of Sonrai Buzurg village at a distance of 2 km.						
Approx date of construction	18th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Precinct						
Property Sub-type	Funerary			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region remained a part of the Kara pargana for a long period. The place is the seat of Sayyids who used to hold much of the land in the Kara pargana. During this period rulers helped in the construction of dargah and mazar of saints and pilgrims.		
Property past use	Mazar						
Property present use	Mazar						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Late Mughal						
Building Setting	The structure is placed in a sparsely populated area having residences and religious buildings around it. It is located adjacent to Dargah of Hazrat Ismail Shah Farookhi.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High				
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B				
				Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of river Ganga, the doab region remained under the control of Hindu rulers for centuries till the Muslim invaders had their influence in the region. With the expansion of Muslim settlements in the region the need of religious buildings such as Masjids, Rauza and Eidgah were built.		
				State of conservation	Advance State of Decay		
				Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Growth of Vegetation		
				Condition Description	Blackening and dismantled bricks of the boundary wall. Broken parapets of the verandah. Growth of vegetation around the		
				Source of information	Primary survey		



HAZRAT HASHIM SHAH DARGAH				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/10	Map No	GaD/Khb/M15
							
Past Name	Hazrat Hashim Shah Dargah			Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure standing on a low plinth level accessed through stairs. It is approached from the east direction and its entry is marked by a pointed arch opening. Further it has a enclosed open area having a baradari in the center. It is framed with series of flat shouldered arches supported over square columns. It has a dome resting over a octagonal shaped base which is further supported by a square shaped roof. The dome is topped with a inverted lotus and a finial. The compound wall has series of ogee four-centered arches.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.706445 81.353552						
Address	Kamalpur, Ismailpur, Kaushambi						
Approach	The precinct is approached from Kara-Hathgaon Road. It is located on the southeast of Sonrai Buzurg village at a distance of 2 km.						
Approx date of construction	18th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Waqf Board						
Property Type	Precinct						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/Cultural Value	The region remained a part of the Kara pargana for a long period. The place is the seat of Sayyids who used to hold much of the land in the Kara pargana. During this period rulers helped in the construction of dargah and mazar of saints and pilgrims.		
Property past use	Dargah						
Property present use	Dargah						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Late Mughal						
Building Setting	The structure is located in a sparsely populated area having residences and religious buildings around it. It has Hazrat Yaqoob Mosque on its west at a distance of 150 m.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High				
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B				
				Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga, the doab region remained under the control of Hindu rulers for centuries till the Muslim invasion. With the expansion of Muslim settlements in the region, religious buildings such as Masjids and Rauza were built to fulfil the religious sentiments.		
				State of conservation	Fair		
				Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Addition and Alteration, Structural Deterioration		
				Condition Description	Blackening and growth of vegetation over boundary walls due to the dampness.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		



NOORI MIYAN DARGAH				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/11	Map No	GaD/Khb/M15
							
Past Name	Noori Miyan			Architectural description	The structure is approached from the south direction. The entry is marked by a double height gateway having a ogee four-centered arches. It is topped with battlements. Further it has a open area enclosed by a compound wall having battlement like carving. The structure has a mazar in the center.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.706328 81.353347						
Address	Kamalpur, Ismailpur, Kaushambi						
Approach	The structure is approached from Kara-Hathgaon Road. It is located on the southeast of Sonrai Buzurg village at a distance of 2 km.						
Approx date of construction	17th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Structure						
Property Sub-type	Funerary			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region remained a part of the Kara pargana for a long period. The place is the seat of Sayyids who used to hold much of the land in the Kara pargana. During this period rulers helped in the construction of dargah and mazar of saints and pilgrims.		
Property past use	Dargah						
Property present use	Dargah			Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga, the doab region remained under the control of Hindu rulers for centuries till the Muslim invasion. With the expansion of Muslim settlements in the region, religious buildings such as masjids and rauza were built to fulfil the religious sentiments. Advance State of Decay		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Sayyid			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Addition and Alteration, Structural Deterioration, Vegetative Growth		
Building Setting	The structure is located in a sparsely populated area having residences and religious buildings around it. It has Hazrat Yaqoob Mosque on its west at a distance of 150 m.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Condition Description	Dismantling of lakhori bricks from the compound wall, blackening of battlements due to dampness.		
Historical	High	Social	High				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Source of information	Primary survey		
		Grade	II A				



Listing done by Chandresh Kumar



Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHAHI KABRISTAN				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/12	Map No	GaD/Khb/M15				
											
Past Name	Shahi Kabristan			Architectural description	The procinct is in poor condition having dismantled boundary walls and main structure which is lying in the center. The structure is made of lakhori bricks and finished with lime plaster. It has a pointed arch having vegetation growth on the top.						
Tehsil	Sirathu										
Location	25.705763 81.353035										
Address	Kamalpur, Ismailpur, Kaushambi										
Approach	The structure is approached from Kara-Hathgaon Road. It is located on the southeast of Sonrai Buzurg village at a distance of 2 km.										
Approx date of construction	18th century										
Precise date of construction	Not known										
Ownership	Private										
Owners Name	Not known										
Property Type	Precinct										
Property Sub-type	Funerary			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region remained a part of the Kara pargana for a long period. The place was seat of Sayyids who used to hold much of the land in the Kara pargana. For the last rituals cemeteries were built by the help of Sayyid rulers of the region.						
Property past use	Burial										
Property present use	Burial										
State of Protection	Unprotected										
Architectural Style	Late Mughal										
Building Setting	The structure is surrounded by residences, shops, and religious buildings. It has Noori Miyan Masjid on the north at a distance of approx. 80 m.										
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low					Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of river Ganga, the doab region remained under the control of Hindu rulers for centuries till the Muslim invaders had their influence in the region. With the expansion of Muslim settlements in the region the need of religious buildings such as Masjids, Rauzas and Eidgah's were built.		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium								
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low								
		Grade	II B								
				State of conservation Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Growth of Vegetation						
				Condition Description	Dismantling of boundary walls and the bricks from the central structure.						
				Source of information	Primary survey						



RAUZA SHAHID KHAN AND GRAVEYARD				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/13	Map No	GaD/Khb/M16
							
Past Name	Rauza Sahab Khan and Kabaristan			Architectural description	The precinct is accessed from the west having rauza on the north and a graveyard on the southeast. The rauza is a double-height structure standing on a low plinth level which is entered from the east and west side through typical large gateways. It has an ogee-pointed arch opening, adorned with rectangular arches, projecting slightly outwards. It is constructed using exposed stone on the base and lakhori bricks on the upper part. The structure has a broken dome on the top. It is ornamented with pan-patta motifs on the base, middle and upper portions of the façade.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.703303 81.351423						
Address	Mardanpur Barji, Gaderiyapur, Kaushambi						
Approach	The precinct is approached from Kara-Hathgaon Road. It is located on the southeast of Sonrai Buzurg village at a distance of 2 km.						
Approx date of construction	16th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Precinct						
Property Sub-type	Funerary			Historical/Cultural Value	The region was part of the Kara pargana for a long period of time. The place is the seat of Sayyids who used to hold much of the land in the Kara pargana. During this period rulers helped in the construction of dargah and mazar of saints and pilgrims.		
Property past use	Rauza and Graveyard						
Property present use	Rauza and Graveyard						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Sayyid						
Building Setting	The site is surrounded by farmfields, it has Kara-hathgaon road on the north and Shahi Eidgah road on the southwest.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium				
Historical	High	Social	Medium				
Architectural	High	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II A				
				Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of river Ganga, the doab region remained under the control of Hindu rulers for centuries till the Muslim invaders had their influence in the region. With the expansion of Muslim settlements in the region the need of religious buildings such as Masjids, Rauza and Eidgah were built.		
				State of conservation	Signs of Deteriorations		
				Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Vegetative Growth, Dampness		
				Condition Description	Dismantled structural elements such as dome, and left façade wall. Blackening of over façade and growth of vegetation on the roof.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		



SHAHI EIDGAH				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/14	Map No	GaD/Khb/M16
							
Past Name	Shahi Eidgah			Architectural description	It is a square planned precinct that is accessed from the east direction through an entry marked by a rectangular opening gate topped with a battlement. Further, it has an open area enclosed within a boundary wall having a Qibla wall in the west direction. The Qibla wall has a Mihrab on the ground floor and Minbar on the first floor accessed through a staircase having a multifoliated arch on the ground. The wall has a series of ogee four-centered arches framed with rectangular shape niches.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.701944 81.351583						
Address	Mardanpur Barji, Gaderiyapur, Kaushambi						
Approach	The precinct is approached from Kara-Hathgaon Road. It is located on the southeast of Sonrai Buzurg village at a distance of 2 km.						
Approx date of construction	17th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Precinct						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	This region of Sirathu was under the rule of Kara. It had the influence of Sheikhs of Kara and Nara of Muratganj. The Sayyids of Kara was represented by Saiyed Habibullah. The rulers constructed masjids and eidgahs to fulfill the religious sentiments.		
Property past use	Eidgah						
Property present use	Eidgah						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Sayyid						
Building Setting	The site is surrounded by farmfields. It has Kara-hathgaon road on the north and Shahi Eidgah road on the southwest.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High				
Historical	Medium	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B				
				Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of river Ganga, the doab region remained under the control of Hindu rulers for centuries till the Muslim invaders had their influence in the region. With the expansion of Muslim settlements in the region the need of religious buildings such as Masjids, Rauza and Eidgah were built.		
				State of conservation	Signs of Deteriorations		
				Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration,Vegetative Growth, Dampness		
				Condition Description	Blackening of boundary wall due to dampness, use of cement on the cracks.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		



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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

DARGAH SAYYID HAZRAT YUSUF RAHMAT				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/15	Map No	GaD/Khb/M16
							
Past Name	Dargah Sayyid Hazrat Yusuf Rahmat			Architectural description	It is single-storied building having low plinth level. It is approached from the north facing façade and its entry is marked by a rectangular opening gate. The structure is constructed of lakhori bricks and finished with lime plaster.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.699217 81.350915						
Address	Mardanpur Barzi, Kaushambi						
Approach	The building is approached through Kara-Hathgaon Road. It is lying on the north of Qutub mosque at a distance of approx. 70 m.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Funerary			Historical/Cultural Value	The region remained a part of the Kara pargana for a long period. The place is the seat of Sayyids who used to hold much of the land in the Kara pargana. During this period rulers helped in the construction of dargah and mazar of saints and pilgrims.		
Property past use	Dargah						
Property present use	Dargah			Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of river Ganga, the doab region remained under the control of Hindu rulers for centuries till the Muslim invaders had their influence in the region. With the expansion of Muslim settlements in the region the need of religious buildings such as Masjids, Rauza and Idgah were built.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation	Signs of Deteriorations		
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by farm fields and religious buildings. It has Madani mosque and Qutub mosque on its southeast.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Vegetative Growth, Dampness, Addition and Alteration		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low	Condition Description	Blackening on the upper portion of the façade due to dampness.		
		Grade	II B				
				Source of information	Primary survey		

MADANI MOSQUE				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/16	Map No	GaD/Khb/M16
							
Past Name	Madani Masjid			Architectural description	It is a single-storied precinct having a medium plinth level accessed through a rectangular opening gate, further it has an open area enclosed with a boundary wall topped with battlements. In the middle, it has several Mazars enclosed within walls. It has a Qibla wall on the west having mihrab in the middle having with levels of offsetting pointed arches. It is flanked with a series of similar offsetting pointed arches.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.699173 81.351156						
Address	Khwaja Karak, Sultanpur, Kaushambi						
Approach	The precinct is approached through Kara-Hathgaon Road. It is located on the northeast of Sultanpur Khwaja Karakvillage at a distance of 1.2 km.						
Approx date of construction	17th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Precinct						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/Cultural Value	This region of Sirathu was under the rule of Kara. It had the influence of Sheikhs of Kara and Nara of Muratganj. The Sayyids of Kara was represented by Saiyed Habibullah. The rulers constructed masjids and eidgahs to fulfill the religious sentiments.		
Property past use	Masjid						
Property present use	Masjid						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Sayyid						
Building Setting	The structure is surrounded by farm fields and religious buildings. It has Dargah Sayeed Hazrat Yusuf Rahmat on its west and a mosque in its southeast direction.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High				
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B				
				Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of river Ganga, the doab region remained under the control of Hindu rulers for centuries till the Muslim invaders had their influence in the region. With the expansion of Muslim settlements in the region the need of religious buildings such as Masjids, Rauza and Idgah were built.		
				State of conservation	Signs of Deteriorations		
				Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Vegetative Growth, Dampness		
				Condition Description	Dismantled platforms on the entrance, Blackening, and vegetation growth on the boundary walls due to dampness.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		

MOSQUE QUTUB				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/17	Map No	GaD/Khb/M16
							
Past Name	Mosque Qutub			Architectural description	It is a square planned structure accessed from the west direction and its entry is marked by a gateway having pointed arch opening framed with a rectangular niche. Further it has a open area enclosed within boundary walls topped with battlements having burj on all four corners. It has qibla wall on the west has series of ogee four-centered arches.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.698887 81.351367						
Address	Mardanpur Barzi, Kaushambi						
Approach	The structure is approached through Kara-Hathgaon Road. It is located on the northeast of Sultanpur Khwaja Karavillage at a distance of 1.2 km.						
Approx date of construction	17th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Precinct						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/Cultural Value	This region of Sirathu was under the rule of Kara. It had the influence of Sheikhs of Kara and Nara of Muratganj. The Sayyids of Kara was represented by Saiyed Habibullah. The rulers constructed masjids and eidgahs to fulfill the religious sentiments.		
Property past use	Masjid						
Property present use	Masjid						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Sayyid						
Building Setting	The structure is surrounded by farm fields and religious buildings. It has two mosques on its northwest.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High				
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B				
				Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of river Ganga, the doab region remained under the control of Hindu rulers for centuries till the Muslim invaders had their influence in the region. With the expansion of Muslim settlements in the region the need of religious buildings such as Masjids, Rauza and Eidgah were built.		
				State of conservation	Signs of Deteriorations		
				Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Vegetative Growth, Dampness		
				Condition Description	Growth of vegetation and blackening on the upper portions of the boundary wall due to dampness, dismantled wall on the south side.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		



VISHVAKARMA DHARMASHALA				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/18	Map No	GaD/Khb/M17
							
Past Name	Vishvakarma Dharmashala			Architectural description	It is an irregular-shaped single-storied building having a low plinth level. It is entered from an east-facing façade through a verandah having framed with semi-circular arch openings supported over rectangular columns. Further, it has rooms on either side approached through semi-circular arches. Over the façade, it has an extended chajja having a shot height parapet wall.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.709964 81.361115						
Address	Sheetla Mata Dham, Kade, Kaushambi						
Approach	The building is approached through Kara-Hathgoan road. It is located on the northwest of Kadadham Ghat at a distance of approx 1 km.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Trust						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	Due to the mythological significance of the Shaktipeeth Maa Sheetla Devi Temple, different Hindu social groups and communities built their dharmashalas. These increased the socio-cultural value of the region.		
Property past use	Dharmashala						
Property present use	Dharmashala						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Colonial						
Building Setting	The building is located in a densely populated area. It is surrounded by religious buildings, residences and shops. It is located on the west of Sheetla Mata mandir.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium				
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B				
				Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga and its mythological significance, temples along with dharmashalas were built by merchants and traders to accommodate saints and pilgrims.		
				State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration		
				Threats to the Property	Structure Deterioration, Material Deterioration, Addition and Alteration		
				Condition Description	Chipping and flaking of lime plaster on the lower portion of the walls, addition of iron sheets before the entrance verandah.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		



MAURYA AND KHUSHWAH DHARMASHALA				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/19	Map No	GaD/Khb/M17
							
Past Name	Maurya And Khushwah Dharmashala			Architectural description	It is single-storied having a low plinth level. It is accessed from the south-facing façade having a series of semi-circular arches supported over octagonal columns. Further, it has a single hall with another series of semi-circular arches which is supporting the roof. The roof is resting over iron girders.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.709995 81.361337						
Address	Sheetla Mata Dham, Kade, Kaushambi						
Approach	The building is approached through Kara-Hathgoan road. It is located on the northwest of Kadadham Ghat at a distance of approx 1 km.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	Due to the mythological significance of the Shaktipeeth Maa Sheetla Devi Temple, different Hindu social groups and communities built their dharmashalas. These increased the socio-cultural value of the region.		
Property past use	Dharmashala						
Property present use	Dharmashala			Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga and its mythological significance, temples along with dharmashalas were built by merchants and traders to accommodate saints and pilgrims.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Fair Material Deterioration, Dampness		
Building Setting	The building is located in a densely populated area. It is surrounded by religious buildings, residences and shops. It is located on the north of Sheetla Mata mandir.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Condition Description	Watermarks on the lower portions of the walls due to dampness.		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Source of information	Primary survey		
		Grade	II B				

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SHAKTI PEETH MAA SHEETLA MANDIR				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/20	Map No	GaD/Khb/M17
							
Past Name	Shakti Peeth Maa Sheetla Mandir			Architectural description	It is a single-storied temple having a high plinth level, accessed through stairs. It is entered through a verandah framed with a series of multifoliated arches supported over circular columns. Further, it has a transitional area leading to the square plan mandapa through a series of semi-circular arches. It has a double-height sanctum with a pyramidal-shaped Shikhar. On the southeast corner, it has a cenotaph with having octagonal plan. Its every face is adorned with multifoliated arches. It has a ribbed dome with Kalash and metal finial on the top. The roof of the mandapa is supported over wooden girders.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.709901 81.361301						
Address	Sheetla Mata Dham, Kade, Kaushambi						
Approach	The building is approached through Kara-Hathgoan road. It is located on the northwest of Kadadham Ghat at a distance of approx 1 km.						
Approx date of construction	18th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The temple is associated with the one of the fifty-one Shaktipeeths, a special fair is held every year on the Saptami-Ashtami of the month of Ashadh in Sheetladham. In this seven-day fair, devotees from different states of the country come to worship the mother.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	It is believed that in the Dwapar era, Pandu's son Yudhishtira came to visit Kada Dham Devi during his exile. Here he established the Mahakaleshwar Shivling on the banks of the Ganga in the Naga Ashram. At present, the temple of Mata Sheetla Devi, who is seated, has taken a grand form.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation	Good		
Building Setting	The building is located in a densely populated area. It is surrounded by religious buildings, residences and shops. It is located on the north of Patel Bhawan.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Threats to the Property	Structure Deterioration, Material Deterioration, Addition and Alteration		
Historical	High	Social	High				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Condition Description	Addition of iron shutters before the multifoilated arched as doors.		
		Grade	II A				
				Source of information	Primary survey		



PATEL DHARMASHALA				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/21	Map No	GaD/Khb/M17
							
Past Name	Patel Dharmashala			Architectural description	It is a single-storied building having rectangular plan. It is approached from the north facing façade through a verandah framed with series of multifoliated arches supported over rectangular columns. The façade has projected chajja supported over series of stone brackets.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.709778 81.361266						
Address	Sheetla Mata Dham, Kade, Kaushambi						
Approach	The building is approached through Kara-Hathgoan road. It is located on the northwest of Kadadham Ghat at a distance of approx 1 km.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Trust						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	Due to the mythological significance of the Shaktipeeth Maa Sheetla Devi Temple, different Hindu social groups and communities built their dharmashalas. These increased the socio-cultural value of the region.		
Property past use	Dharmashala						
Property present use	Dharamshala			Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga and its mythological significance, temples along with dharmashalas were built by merchants and traders to accommodate saints and pilgrims.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Structure Deterioration, Material Deterioration, Addition and Alteration, Dampness		
Building Setting	The building is located in a densely populated area. It is surrounded by religious buildings, residences and shops. It is located on the west of Sheetla Mata mandir.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Condition Description	The arched opening on the façade has been closed using iron gates.		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Source of information	Primary survey		
		Grade	II B				


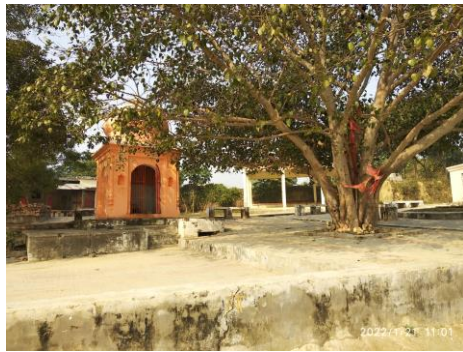
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KUBRI GHAT				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/22	Map No	GaD/Khb/M18
							
Past Name	Kade Ganga Ghat			Architectural description	The ghat is approached from the west and its entry is marked by a multifoliated arch gateway. Further, it has steps leading to the river Ganga. The ghat has a colonial structure on the south.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.706420 81.366589						
Address	Kursinda Kachar, Kaushambi						
Approach	The ghat is approached through Kade Dham-Kara road further meeting with Shahjadpur Road.						
Approx date of construction	18th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Site						
Property Sub-type	Utilitarian			Historical/ Cultural Value	The perennial river the Ganges has always been a part of Indian society. The major cities of north India are located on the banks of the river Ganga, where the famous places of culture and trade evolved with time.		
Property past use	Ghat						
Property present use	Ghat						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	The ghat is located on the west of the river Ganga. It surrounded by residence and religious buildings around it.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium				
Historical	Medium	Social	High				
Architectural	Low	Natural	Medium				
		Grade	II B				
				Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga and its mythological significance, rulers and traders developed the ghats along the river Ganga. These are used by the people for easy access to the river and perform their religious rituals.		
				State of conservation	Fair		
				Threats to the Property	Graffiti, Encroachments		
				Condition Description	The site is maintained regularly. The settlement of vendors on the ghat.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		



SHIV TEMPLE 05				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/23	Map No	GaD/Khb/M18
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	The temple is approached from the north direction. It is a single-storied structure having a medium plinth level and accessed through steps. The main shrine is approached through a rectangular-shaped mandapa built around it and supported over square stone columns. The roof of the mandapa has a low-height parapet rising from the short projection. The square planned garbhagriha has a rectangular entry gate with a shiva linga in the center having a pyramidal-shaped shikhara above it. The platform is ornamented with pan-patta motifs on the upper edges.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.705579 81.366237						
Address	Kubri Ghat, Kada, Kaushambi						
Approach	The temple is approached through Kara-Hathgoan road. It is at a distance of 100 m from the Kubri Ghat in the northwest direction.						
Approx date of construction	18th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Structure						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	Kaushambi being part of Allahabad in past is associated with Lord Shiva as he visited from Kashi in order to seek Brahma's Blessings and have set to establish the Shultankeshwara temple. Thus, the region has a great devotion to Lord Shiva.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga	Shiva temples are closely associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to religious significance of river Ganga, temples were built near the river to perform daily rituals.		
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	The temple is located along a local road and it is surrounded by vernacular residences. It is located in the south of Kubri Ghat at a distance of approx. 80 m.			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Fair Material Deterioration, Dampness		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High				
Historical	Low	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B				
				Condition Description	Chipping of painted surface of the raised platform and ceiling of the mandapa.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		



HANUMAN GHAT				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/24	Map No	GaD/Khb/M18
							
Past Name	Hanuman Ghat			Architectural description	The site is approached from the west side. It has temples and dharmshalas. At the starting, it has a Shiva temple having a square plan with a low plinth level. It has a dome above having an inverted lotus and finial on top. Further, after approx. 10 m, it has a group of structures having a temple of Lord Hanuman and another is of Lord Shiva along with a dharamshala. The dharamshala has a colonial influence in it. It is entered through a series of semi-circular arches which are framed within rectangular-shaped niches. It has a low parapet rising from the cornice band.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.703023 81.367392						
Address	Hanuman Ghat, Kara, Kaushambi						
Approach	The ghat is approached through Kara-Hathgoan road. It is at a distance of approx 400 m from the Kubri Ghat in the south direction.						
Approx date of construction	18th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Site						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/Cultural Value	The perennial river the Ganges has always been a part of Indian society. The major cities of north India are located on the banks of the river Ganga, where the famous places of culture and trade evolved with time.		
Property past use	Ghat						
Property present use	Ghat			Association with Ganga	The present Kara town is but a shadow of its former self, for the ruins of Kara extend for some two miles along the river Ganga and about a mile inland, the whole place being a vast expanse of mounds covered with broken temples, masjids other buildings.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration		
Building Setting	The site is located along the banks of river Ganga. It has religious and residential buildings around it.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Dampness, Vegetative Growth		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	High	Condition Description	Closed arches of the Dharamshala, deterioration of platform having dismantling of lakhori bricks.		
		Grade	II A				
				Source of information	Primary survey		



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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV TEMPLE 06				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/25	Map No	GaD/Khb/M19
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	The precinct accessed from the north through a double-height gateway having a rectangular opening gate adorned within a multifoliated arch niche. Over the façade, the entrance is flanked with a series of semi-circular arch niches. Further, it has an open area with Shiva temple on the front and Dharamshala lying on the west side. The temple is approached from the north direction. The Shiva temple is a single-storied structure with a high plinth-level platform. The main shrine is approached through a square-shaped mandapa built around it and supported over square columns. It is framed with semi-circular arches. The roof of the mandapa has a low-height parapet rising from the short projection. It has Uru-shringas and a Kalash on the top. It has a rectangular-shaped Dharmashala accessed from the north.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.700522 81.365196						
Address	Mardanpur Barji, Kaushambi						
Approach	The precinct is approached through Kara-Hathgoan road. It is at a distance of approx 650 m from the Kubri Ghat in the south direction.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	1911						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Chaudhari Mahadeoprasad						
Property Type	Precinct						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	Kaushambi being part of Allahabad in past is associated with Lord Shiva as he visited from Kashi in order to seek Brahma's Blessings and have set to establish the Shultankeshwara temple. Thus, the region has a great devotion to Lord Shiva.		
Property past use	Temple and Dharmashala						
Property present use	Temple and Dharmashala			Association with Ganga	Shiva temples are closely associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to religious significance of river Ganga, temples were built near the river to perform daily rituals.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation	Fair		
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by farm fields and residences. The Nagar Panchayat office is at a distance of 100 m in south direction.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Addition and Alteration		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Condition Description	Installation of electric wires and appliances, water marks on the façade.		
		Grade	II B				
				Source of information	Primary survey		



VRINDA GHAT				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/26	Map No	GaD/Khb/M19
							
Past Name	Vrinda Ghat			Architectural description	The site is located on the west bank of the river Ganga, it is approached from the west side. The structures on the site are raised on a low plinth level. The temples on the ghat have few typical features such as having square plan garbhagriha approached through a series of multifoliated arches. They have a dome having an inverted lotus and a finial on the top.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.700661 81.368097						
Address	Vrinda Ghat, Kara, Kaushambi						
Approach	The ghat is approached through Kara-Hathgoan road. It is at a distance of approx 650 m from the Kubri Ghat in the south direction.						
Approx date of construction	18th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Site						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The perennial river the Ganges has always been a part of Indian society. The major cities of north India are located on the banks of the river Ganga, where the famous places of culture and trade evolved with time.		
Property past use	Ghat						
Property present use	Ghat			Association with Ganga	The present Kara town is but a shadow of its former self, for the ruins of Kara extend for some two miles along the river Ganga and about a mile inland, the whole place being a vast expanse of mounds covered with broken temples, masjids other buildings.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration		
Building Setting	The site is surrounded by farm fields. It has religious structures on the ghat.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Dampness, Vegetative Growth, Structural Deterioration, Addition and Alteration		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Medium	Condition Description	Installation of electric wires and appliances. Use of ceramic tiles in the garbhagriha.		
		Grade	II A				
				Source of information	Primary survey		



JAI CHAND FORT				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/27	Map No	GaD/Khb/M19
							
Past Name	Jai Chand Fort			Architectural description	The site is approached from the west side. The outer battlement got dismantled with time. The structure remains are lying on the east side along the river and one tower in the center. The circular watchtower is accessed through a staircase constructed on the external periphery. On the northeast corner, it has a deteriorating burj having growth of vegetation and dismantled stones.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.699391 81.368214						
Address	Vrindavan Ghat, Gotani Kachar, Kaushambi						
Approach	The site is approached through Kara-Hathgoan road. It is at a distance of approx 800 m from the Kubri Ghat in the south direction.						
Approx date of construction	12th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Archeological Survey of India						
Property Type	Site						
Property Sub-type	Defence			Historical/ Cultural Value	The fort belongs to the Gahadvala dynasty of northern India. He ruled Antarvedi country in the Gangetic plains, including the cities Kanyakubja and Varanasi. He was defeated and killed in 1194 CE, in a fight against a Ghurid army led by Qutub al-Din Aibak.		
Property past use	Fort						
Property present use	Fort			Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga, the rulers from the different parts established forts and camps for safety purposes.		
State of Protection	Protected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation	Advance State of Decay		
Building Setting	The fort is surrounded by farm fields. It has Vrindavan Ghat on its north side.						
Archeological	High	Religious	N.A.	Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Dampness, Vegetative Growth, Structural Deterioration, Addition and Alteration		
Historical	High	Social	High				
Architectural	High	Natural	High	Condition Description	Deterioration of architectural structure, vegetation growth on the walls, dismantling of stones, and chipping of lime plaster.		
		Grade	I	Source of information	Primary survey		



Listing done by Chandresh Kumar







Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV TEMPLE 07				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/28	Map No	GaD/Khb/M19
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied temple accessed from the west side. It has a square planned garbhagriha which has a circulatory pathway along with it and a dome on the top. It is entered through a series of flat-shouldered arches supported over circular columns. The temple is ornamented with a cornice band on the upper edge. The east-facing façade has two rectangular openings topped with a projected chajja supported over stone brackets.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.696973 81.369898						
Address	Gotani Kachar, Kaushambi						
Approach	The temple is approached through Kara-Hathgoan road. It is at a distance of approx 1.2 m from the Kubri Ghat in the south direction.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Structure						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/Cultural Value	Kaushambi being part of Allahabad in past is associated with Lord Shiva as he visited from Kashi in order to seek Brahma's Blessings and have set to establish the Shultankeshwara temple. Thus, the region has a great devotion to Lord Shiva.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	The temple is located on the west bank of the river Ganga. It has farm fields on its West side.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High				
Historical	Low	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Low	Natural	Medium				
		Grade	II B				
				Association with Ganga	Shiva temples are closely associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to religious significance of river Ganga, temples were built near the river to perform daily rituals.		
				State of conservation	Sings of Deterioration		
				Threats to the Property	Dampness, Material Deterioration		
				Condition Description	Blackening of façade walls due to façade walls, flaking of painted surface.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		

KAGAJIYANA MASJID				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/29	Map No	GaD/Khb/M20
							
Past Name	Kagajiyana Masjid			Architectural description	It is a single-storied building with a medium plinth level. It is accessed from the north side through a rectangular opening. Further, it has an open area having the main prayer hall on the west side. It is entered through a series of ogee four-centered arch niches adorned with multifoliated arches. In the northeast corner, it has a long minaret (adjacent to the entrance.) The main prayer hall has four small minarets on the corners of the roof.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.692241 81.368613						
Address	Peer Ali Road, Swadkhat Urf, Kara, Kaushambi						
Approach	The masjid is approached through Kara-Hathgoan road. The temple is approached through Kara-Hathgoan road. It is at a distance of approx 1.6 m from the Kubri						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local Community						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	This region of Sirathu was under the rule of Kara pargana. It had the influence of Sheikhs of Kara and Nara of Muratganj. The Sayyids of Kara was represented by Saiyid Habibullah's family. The rulers constructed masjids to fulfill the religious sentiments.		
Property past use	Masjid						
Property present use	Masjid						
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga	The present Kara town is but a shadow of its former self, for the ruins of Kara extend for some two miles along the river Ganga and about a mile inland, the whole place being a vast expanse of mounds covered with broken temples, masjids other buildings.		
Architectural Style	Sayyid						
Building Setting	The masjid has farm fields on its south and residences, temples, and shops on the north. It is lying in the west of river Ganga.			State of conservation	Fair		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High				
Historical	Low	Social	Meidum				
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low	Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Dampness, Addition and Alteration		
		Grade	II B				
				Condition Description	Faded painted surface on the lower portions of the façade, use of ceramic tiles on the minarets		
				Source of information	Primary survey		

TOMB AND GRAVEYARD				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/30	Map No	GaD/Khb/M21
							
Past Name	Tomb and Graveyard			Architectural description	It is a single-storied precinct having a medium plinth level. It is entered through a gateway having a pointed arch opening framed with a rectangular niche. The entrance gate is topped with battlements. Further, it leads to the main structure lying on the southeast corner. The shrine is accessed through an arcaded verandah. It is framed with flat shouldered arches supported over square columns. It has a dome with an inverted lotus and a finial on top. The dome is resting over an octagonal base.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.694036 81.357004						
Address	Daranagar, Kaushambi						
Approach	The precinct is approached through Shahjadpur road. It is lying at a distance of 2.3 km in the southeast direction from the Kara town.						
Approx date of construction	17th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Precinct						
Property Sub-type	Funerary			Historical/ Cultural Value	The town of Daranagar has been a major commercial hub since medieval times. It was a part of Kara Pargana and was a seat of the Sayyid dynasty. During their tenure, they constructed mazars, tombs and rauzas of several saints.		
Property past use	Tomb and Graveyard						
Property present use	Tomb and Graveyard						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Sayyid						
Building Setting	The structure is located in a sparsely populated area. It has dense tree plantations and farm fields around it. The Prathamik Vidyalaya Kara is in northeast direction at a 350 m.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High				
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B				
				Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga, the doab region remained under the control of Hindu rulers for centuries till the Muslim invasion. With the expansion of Muslim settlements in the region, religious buildings such as Masjids and Rauza were built to fulfil the religious sentiments.		
				State of conservation	Fair		
				Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Dampness, Vegetative Growth		
				Condition Description	Blackening and algae on the octagonal base and columns.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		



GANJ-E-SHAHEEDAN KARBALA				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/31	Map No	GaD/Khb/M21
							
Past Name	Karbala			Architectural description	It is an irregular-shaped precinct. It is entered from the northwest. It has two single-storied structures. The structure on the southeast is approached through a rectangular opening. The shrine has a circulatory path around it and is supported over square columns. It has a dome with an inverted lotus and a finial on the dome. It has two octagonal minarets on the front of the dome. The later constructed structure is lying on its west side. It is standing on a platform that is accessed through steps. It has a typical façade on all four façades having a rectangular opening gate adorned with multifoliated ventilators. It has a dome on the top with an inverted lotus.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.688343 81.356842						
Address	Syedwada, Daranagar, Kaushambi						
Approach	The tomb is approached through Shahjadpur road. It is lying at a distance of 2.3 km in the southeast direction from the Kara town.						
Approx date of construction	18th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Waqf board						
Property Type	Precinct						
Property Sub-type	Funerary			Historical/ Cultural Value	The town of Daranagar has been a major commercial hub since medieval times. It was a part of Kara Pargana and was a seat of the Sayyid dynasty. During their tenure, they constructed Mazars and rauzas of several saints.		
Property past use	Rauza						
Property present use	Rauza			Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga, the doab region remained under the control of Hindu rulers for centuries till the Muslim invasion. With the expansion of Muslim settlements in the region, religious buildings such as Masjids and Rauza were built to fulfil the religious sentiments. Signs of Deterioration		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Late Mughal			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Dampness, Vegetative Growth, Structural Deterioration		
Building Setting	The precinct is located in a sparsely populated area. It has farmfields around it. The Government Girls Inter College is at a distance of approx. 200 m in north direction.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Condition Description	Vegetation growth on the dome, blackening around the dome and on the façade walls.		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Source of information	Primary survey		
		Grade	II B				

JWALA DEVI MANDIR				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/32	Map No	GaD/Khb/M22				
											
Past Name	Jwala Devi Mandir			Architectural description	It is a single-storied temple standing on a medium plinth level. It is accessed through steps. The square planned garbhgriha has a circulatory path around it. It has a flat roof supported over square columns. The capital of the columns is ornamented with floral motifs. Over the roof it has a low height parapet rising from the projected chajja. The garbhgriha has a pyramidal-shaped shikhara.						
Tehsil	Sirathu										
Location	25.686193 81.353215										
Address	Chakchamarupur, Daranagar, Kaushambi										
Approach	The temple is approached through Shahjadpur Road. It is located on the local road between the Daranagar and Kara towns.										
Approx date of construction	19th century										
Precise date of construction	Not known										
Ownership	Private										
Owners Name	Not known										
Property Type	Structure										
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in mythological manuscripts. Due to which district was influenced by several rishis and yogis. Over the years merchants and traders showed their interest in building religious buildings in the region.						
Property past use	Temple										
Property present use	Temple										
State of Protection	Unprotected										
Architectural Style	Regional										
Building Setting	The temple is located on the junction of two main roads. It is placed within a large banyan tree. On the southwest at a distance of approx. 700 m it has Daranagar town.										
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High					Association with Ganga	The region has several religious buildings along the ghats of the pious river Ganga. These add the cultural and historical value and also fulfil religious sentiments.		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium								
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low								
		Grade	II B								
				State of conservation	Fair						
				Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration						
				Condition Description	Chipping and flaking of plastered surface of the platform, broken jalīs and parapet railings.						
				Source of information	Primary survey						

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SYED FAIZULLA TOMB				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/33	Map No	GaD/Khb/M22
							
Past Name	Syed Faizulla Tomb			Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure standing on a medium plinth level which is accessed through steps. The structure has typical facades with a series of lime jalıs adorned with trefoil arches. The structure has a low parapet rising from the sloped chajja supported over stone brackets. The structure has a dome supported over an octagonal base and topped with an inverted lotus.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.684348 81.351039						
Address	Kada Dham Road, Syedwada, Kaushambi						
Approach	The tomb is approached through Shahjadpur Road. It is located on the southwest of Chak Chamarpur village at a distance of approx 700 m.						
Approx date of construction	18th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Structure						
Property Sub-type	Funerary			Historical/ Cultural Value	The tomb is associated with the Syed Faizulla Khan. He was the first Nawab of Rampur and Chief of the Rohilla Clan. Rampur was an important Shia Princely state with Awadh.		
Property past use	Tomb						
Property present use	Tomb			Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga, the doab region remained under the control of Hindu rulers for centuries till the Muslim invasion. With the expansion of Muslim settlements in the region forts and buildings associated with of rulers were built.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Sayyid			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Dampness, Vegetative Growth, Structural Deterioration		
Building Setting	The structure is located on the northern periphery of the town Daranagar. It is flanked with farm fields from the north side.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low	Condition Description	Blackening of the outer surface of the structure due to the dampness, repairments of broken jalıs using cement plaster.		
Historical	High	Social	Medium				
Architectural	High	Natural	Low	Source of information	Primary survey		
		Grade	II A				

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij



DARANAGAR GRAVEYARD				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/34	Map No	GaD/Khb/M23
							
Past Name	Kabristan			Architectural description	The square planned site has remaining part of the boundary wall lying in the east side. It has three pointed arche. It is constructed of lakhori bricks and finished with lime plaster.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.684149 81.344061						
Address	Chak Bagh Ghana, Kaushambi						
Approach	The graveyard is approached through Ganga Bridge Road. It is located on the east of Thulgula village at a distance of approx 890 m.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Site						
Property Sub-type	Burial			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region remained a part of the Kara pargana for a long period. The place is the seat of Saiyids who used to hold much of the land in the Kara pargana. During this period rulers helped in the construction of kabristan for the last ritulas.		
Property past use	Graveyard						
Property present use	Abandoned			Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga, the doab region remained under the control of Hindu rulers for centuries till the Muslim invasion. With the expansion of Muslim settlements in the region, religious buildings such as Masjids and Rauza and graveyards were built to fulfil the religious.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Sayyid			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Advance State of Decay Material Deterioration, Dampness, Vegetative Growth, Structural Deterioration		
Building Setting	The structure is located on the northern periphery of the town Daranagar. It is flanked with farm fields from the north side.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low	Condition Description	The deterioration of boundary wall, blackening over the surface of remaining part of wall.		
Historical	Medium	Social	Low				
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low	Source of information	Primary survey		
		Grade	III				

Listing done by Chandresh Kumar



Reviewed by Mitali Vij



SHIV TEMPLE 08				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/35	Map No	GaD/Khb/M22
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	The temple is located in a closed compound. It is a single-storied temple standing on a low level of the plinth. It has a garbhgriha having an octagonal plan. It is entered through a multifoliated arched opening. The remaining faces have multifoliated arch niches supported over circular columns. It has a ribbed dome topped with an inverted lotus and a finial.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.682007 81.348814						
Address	Syedwada, Daranagar, Kaushambi						
Approach	The temple is approached through Ganga Bridge Road. It is lying on the southwest of Kara town at a distance of approx 1.8 km.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Structure						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	Kaushambi being part of Allahabad in past is associated with Lord Shiva as he visited from Kashi in order to seek Brahma's Blessings and have set to establish the Shultankeshwara temple. Thus, the region has a great devotion to Lord Shiva.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Chhatttri						
Building Setting	The temple is located alongside the local of the Daranagar. It is surrounded by residences and shops. Imam-Bargah Saiyedwara is located on the north at a distance of approx. 180 m.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High				
Historical	Low	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B				
				Association with Ganga	Shiva temples are closely associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to religious significance of river Ganga, temples were built near the river to perform daily rituals.		
				State of conservation	Fair		
				Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration		
				Condition Description	Flaking of plastered surface on the lower portion of the dome and garbhgriha.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		



TEMPLE COMPLEX 01				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/36	Map No	GaD/Khb/M22
							
Past Name	Bari Darbar and Ram Darbar			Architectural description	It is entered from the northwest corner. It has a Shiva temple on the northeast corner. It is a single-storied structure with a low plinth level. The main shrine is approached through a square-shaped mandapa built around it which is supported over square columns. It is framed with flat-shouldered arches. The square planned garbhagriha having a pyramidal-shaped shikhara. On the southern side it has Ram Darbar temple. It is entered through a double height semi-circular arch opening gate. It leads to a double-height hall which has a flat roof supported over iron girders. The garbhagriha is entered through a rectangular opening gate adorned with multifoliated arch niche. It has a pyramidal shaped shikhara having metal finial on the top.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.681466 81.348929						
Address	Mian Tola, Daranagar, Kaushambi						
Approach	The precinct is approached through Ganga Bridge Road. It is lying on the southwest of Kara town at a distance of approx 1.8km.						
Approx date of construction	18th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Precinct						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in mythological manuscripts. Due to which district was influenced by several rishis and yogis. Over the years merchants and traders showed their interest in building religious buildings in the region.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	The region has several religious buildings along the ghats of the pious river Ganga. Adding the cultural and historical value and aslo fulfilling religious sentiments of the people.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Dampness, Vegetative Growth		
Building Setting	The temple is located in a densely populated area having residences and religious buildings around it. It has a pond on its west at a distance of 180 m.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Condition Description	Vegetation growth and blackening on the shikhara, chipping and flaking of lime plaster on the side façade of the Ramdarbar mandir.		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Source of information	Primary survey		
		Grade	II B				



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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MASJID 02				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/37	Map No	GaD/Khb/M22				
											
Past Name	Masjid			Architectural description	It is a single-storied masjid standing on a medium plinth level. It is entered from the north-facing façade. The entrance is accessed through steps and its entry is marked by a rectangular opening. It is flanked with pointed arch niches on either side. On the first floor it has a series of multifoliated arches supported over fluted columns. The columns are tapered towards the top and it has a decorative floral base and capital. The arches are supported over a stone projection resting on stone brackets. The main prayer hall has four minarets and shops on the west-facing façade.						
Tehsil	Sirathu										
Location	25.681981 81.350041										
Address	Chak Bagh Ghana, Daranagar, Kaushambi										
Approach	The masjid is approached through Ganga Bridge Road. It is lying on the southwest of Kara town at a distance of approx 1.8 km.										
Approx date of construction	18th century										
Precise date of construction	Not known										
Ownership	Public										
Owners Name	Local community										
Property Type	Building										
Property Sub-type	Mixed Use			Historical/ Cultural Value	The town of Daranagar has been a major commercial hub since medieval times. It was a part of Kara Pargana and was a seat of the Sayyid dynasty. They constructed several masjids and other religious buildings in the region.						
Property past use	Masjid										
Property present use	Masjid and Shops										
State of Protection	Unprotected										
Architectural Style	Late Mughal										
Building Setting	The building is located in a densely populated area having residences, shops and religious buildings. It is lying on the north at a distance of Imam Bargah (Sayyid Wara).										
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High					Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga, the doab region remained under the control of Hindu rulers for centuries till the Muslim invasion. With the expansion of Muslim settlements in the region, religious buildings such as Masjids and Rauza were built to fulfil the religious sentiments. Signs of Deterioration		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium								
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low								
		Grade	II B								
				State of conservation Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Dampness, Structural Deterioration						
				Condition Description	Flaking of painted surface on the façade due to dampness, blackening on the walls of first floor.						
				Source of information	Primary survey						



RESIDENCE 01				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/38	Map No	GaD/Khb/M22
							
Past Name	Residence			Architectural description	The residence is in poor condition, it has dismantled structural elements. The remaining parts have rectangular openings framed within semi-circular arch. It has small niches having framed with rectangular and pointed arches. The structure is constructed of lakhori bricks.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.680882 81.349970						
Address	Mian Tola, Daranagar, Kaushambi						
Approach	The residence is approached through Ganga Bridge Road. It is lying on the southwest of Kara town at a distance of approx 1.8 km.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Residential			Historical/ Cultural Value	The town Daranagar was established by Sayyad Faizullah during the reign of Emperor Shah Jahan. The emperor later named the town Daranagar, after his son Dara Shikoh.		
Property past use	Residence						
Property present use	Abandoned			Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga, the doab region remained under the control of Hindu rulers for centuries till the Muslim invasion. The expansion of Muslim settlements in the region resulted with increase of residences in the region.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	The building is located in a densely populated area. It has residences, shops, and religious buildings around it. It has a Jain temple opposite to it.			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Advance State of Decay Material Deterioration, Dampness, Vegetative Growth, Structural Deterioration		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low				
Historical	Medium	Social	Low	Condition Description	Dismanteling of structural elements such as walls and roofs, growth of vegetation on the roof.		
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low				
		Grade	III	Source of information	Primary survey		

JAIN TEMPLE 01				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/39	Map No	GaD/Khb/M22				
											
Past Name	Jain Temple			Architectural description	It is a double-storied building having a medium plinth level accessed through steps. The building is approached from the north-facing façade and it is entered through a rectangular opening door. The first-floor façade has rectangular windows. It has a pyramidal-shaped shikhara.						
Tehsil	Sirathu										
Location	25.680738 81.350047										
Address	Mian Tola, Daranagar, Kaushambi										
Approach	The temple is approached through Ganga Bridge Road. It is lying on the southwest of Kara town at a distance of approx 1.8 km.										
Approx date of construction	19th century										
Precise date of construction	Not known										
Ownership	Private										
Owners Name	Not known										
Property Type	Building										
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in mythological manuscripts. Due to which district was influenced by several rishis and yogis. Over the years merchants and traders showed their interest in building religious buildings in the region.						
Property past use	Temple										
Property present use	Temple										
State of Protection	Unprotected										
Architectural Style	Regional										
Building Setting	The temple is located in a densely populated area. It has residences and temples around it. Daranagar Post office is on the northeast direction at a distance of 80 m.										
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High					Association with Ganga	The region has several religious buildings along the ghats of the pious river Ganga. Adding the cultural and historical value and fulfilling religious sentiments of the people.		
Historical	Low	Social	Medium								
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low								
		Grade	II B								
				State of conservation	Fair						
								Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration		
				Condition Description	The older part of the temple has been hidden behind the later constructed portions using modern materials.						
								Source of information	Primary survey		

Listing done by Chandresh Kumar





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV TEMPLE 09				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/40	Map No	GaD/Khb/M24				
											
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	The temple is single-storied standing on a medium plinth level. It has garbhagriha having an octagonal plan. It is entered through a rectangular opening that is adorned with a multifoliated arch. The remaining faces have blind multifoliated arches supported over circular columns. Each of the multifoliated arches has a small semi-circular niche on the top. It has a ribbed dome topped with an inverted lotus and a finial.						
Tehsil	Sirathu										
Location	25.680029 81.356024										
Address	Myohara Khas, Daranagar, Kaushambi										
Approach	The temple is approached through Ganga Bridge Road. It is lying on the southwest of Kara town at a distance of approx 1.8 km.										
Approx date of construction	19th century										
Precise date of construction	Not known										
Ownership	Private										
Owners Name	Not known										
Property Type	Structure										
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	Kaushambi being part of Allahabad in past is associated with Lord Shiva as he visited from Kashi in order to seek Brahma's Blessings and have set to establish the Shultankeshwara temple. Thus, the region has a great devotion to Lord Shiva.						
Property past use	Temple										
Property present use	Temple										
State of Protection	Unprotected										
Architectural Style	Chhatttri										
Building Setting	The temple is placed adjacent to the late Jagdish Narayan Mishra Marg. It has a water body on the rear side.										
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High					Association with Ganga	Shiva temples are closely associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to religious significance of river Ganga, temples were built near the river to perform daily rituals.		
Historical	Low	Social	Medium								
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low								
		Grade	II B								
				State of conservation	Fair						
				Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration						
				Condition Description	Deterioration of edges of platform, blackening of chajja due to dampness.						
				Source of information	Primary survey						

Listing done by Chandresh Kumar





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

HANUMAN MANDIR 01				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/41	Map No	GaD/Khb/M24
							
Past Name	Hanuman Manidr			Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure with a low plinth level. It has a garbhagriha having square plan and it is entered through a rectangular opening gate. It has a domical vault style dome topped with a inverted lotus. On the remaining facades it has a pointed arch niches in the center.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.680011 81.356422						
Address	Myohara Khas, Daranagar, Kaushambi						
Approach	The temple is approached through Ganga Bridge Road. It is lying on the southwest of Kara town at a distance of approx 1.8 km.						
Approx date of construction	18th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Structure						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	Kaushambi being part of Allahabad in past is associated with Lord Shiva as he visited from Kashi in order to seek Brahma's Blessings and have set to establish the Shultankeshwara temple. Thus, the region has a great devotion to Lord Shiva.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	Shiva temples are closely associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to religious significance of river Ganga, temples were built near the river to perform daily rituals.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation	Fair		
Building Setting	The temple is surrounded with newly constructed buildings. It has residences and religious buildings around it. Masjid-e-Bilal Sadipur Hafizpur is on the southeast.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration, Dampness		
Historical	Medium	Social	Low				
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low	Condition Description	Use of marble slabs on the front façade, watermarks on the rear façade due to the dampness.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		

Listing done by Chandresh Kumar





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV TEMPLE 10				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/42	Map No	GaD/Khb/M25
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied temple with having a low plinth level. It has a pyramidal-shaped shikhara rising from a projected chajjas. It is resting over four octagonal-shaped columns having decorative brackets along the arches. The boundary around the temple has niches with statues of idols.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.676807 81.363224						
Address	Khojakimay, Chak Shadipur Hafizpur, Kaushambi						
Approach	The temple is located along the Shahjadpur Road. It has Jay Shree Mahakaal Mandir in the northwest side at a distance of approx. 150 m.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Structure						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region has several religious buildings along the ghats of the pious river Ganga. Which are adding the cultural and historical value and fulfilling religious sentiments of the people.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	Shiva temples are closely associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to religious significance of river Ganga, temples were built to perform daily rituals.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation	Fair		
Building Setting	The temple is surrounded by residences, shops, and religious buildings. It has Jai Shree Mahakal Mandir on the northwest at a distance of approx. 150 m.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration		
Historical	Low	Social	Low				
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low	Condition Description	The temple is maintained regularly.		
		Grade	II B				
				Source of information	Primary survey		

Listing done by Chandresh Kumar





Reviewed by Mitali Vij



SHIV TEMPLE 11				Reference No Gad/Khb/SRT/43 Map No GaD/Khb/M25	
					
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure standing on a low plinth level. It has a pyramidal shaped shikara resting over square shaped columns. It is framed with multifoliated arches. The structure is ornamented with pan-patta motifs along the plinth level of the temple.
Tehsil	Sirathu				
Location	25.676654 81.363813				
Address	Khojakimay, Chak Shadipur Hafizpur, Kaushambi				
Approach	The temple is located along the Shahjadpur Road. It has Jay Shree Mahakaal Mandir in the northwest side at a distance of approx. 150 m.				
Approx date of construction	18th century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Not known				
Property Type	Structure				
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region has several religious buildings along the ghats of the pious river Ganga. Which are adding the cultural and historical value and fulfilling religious sentiments of the people.
Property past use	Temple				
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	Shiva temples are closely associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to religious significance of Ganga and Triveni Sangam (Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati), temples were built near the river to perform rituals.
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Fair Addition and Alteration
Building Setting	The temple is surrounded by residences, shops, and religious buildings. It has Shree Ram Janaki Mandir on the northwest at a distance of approx. 150 m.				
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Condition Description	Addition of iron bar doors on the multifoiated arch openings.
Historical	Low	Social	Medium		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Source of information	Primary survey
		Grade	II B		



Listing done by Chandresh Kumar







Reviewed by Mitali Vij



AKABARPUR MOSQUE AND TOMB				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/44	Map No	GaD/Khb/M26
							
Past Name	Akabarpur Tomb and Masjid			Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure approaching from the east direction. The qibla wall is lying on the west having two circular minarets on the corners and two on the center The tomb is located in the center enclosed within double-height walls having battlements on the top. The tomb has a high plinth level accessed through steps. The tomb is made in a baradari style, framed with pointed arched openings supported by square columns. It has a trough vault-style roof rising from the projected chajjas supported over stones columns. It has three inverted lotus on the roof. On the southeast corner, it has a low plinth square plan structure topped with a dome having inverted lotus above it.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.689183 81.377394						
Address	Gotani Kachar, Kaushambi						
Approach	The precinct is approached through Kara-Hathgoan road. It is lying between the villages Kara and Sipah.						
Approx date of construction	18th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Precinct						
Property Sub-type	Funerary			Historical/Cultural Value	The tehsil of Sirathu remained a part of the Kara pargana for a long period. The place is the seat of Saiyids who used to hold much of the land in the Kara pargana. During this period rulers helped in the construction of dargah and mazar of saints and pilgrims.		
Property past use	Tomb and Mosque						
Property present use	Tomb and Mosque						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Sayyid						
Building Setting	The structure is lying on the west bank of river Ganga. It is surrounded by farmfileds and religious buildings. The Akbarpur Shamshan Ghat is on the east of Akbarpur mosque.						
Archeological	N.A	Religious	Medium				
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B				
				Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of river Ganga, the doab region remained under the control of Hindu rulers for centuries till the Muslim invaders had their influence in the region. With the expansion of Muslim settlements in the region the need of religious buildings such as Masjids, Rauza and Eidgah were built.		
				State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration		
				Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Dampness, Vegetative Growth, Structural Deterioration, Addition and Alteration		
				Condition Description	Growth of vegetation and blackening over the boundary walls and the roofs of tombs due to dampness.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		



AKBARPUR GHAT				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/45	Map No	GaD/Khb/M26
							
Past Name	Akbarpur Ghat			Architectural description	The ghat is approached from the south direction. It has steps on the north leading to the bank of river Ganga. On the left of the steps, it has a pavilion standing on a low plinth level. It is a single room structure having a series of ogee four-centered arches flanked with semi-circular arch niches. The structure is constructed of lakhori bricks and finished with lime plaster. The structure is ornamented with pan-patta motifs and stone brackets on the top edge.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.689223 81.378217						
Address	Nashipur Faridganj, Daranagar, Kaushambi						
Approach	The site is approached through Kara-Hathgoan road. It is lying on the west of the local road between the villages Kara and Sipah.						
Approx date of construction	18th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Site						
Property Sub-type	Recreational			Historical/ Cultural Value	The perennial river the Ganges has always been a part of Indian society. The major cities of north India are located on the banks of the river Ganga, where the famous places of culture and trade evolved with time.		
Property past use	Ghat and Pavillion						
Property present use	Ghat and Pavilion			Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga and its mythological significance, rulers and traders developed the ghats along the river Ganga. These are used by the people for easy access to river Ganga.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Dampness, Vegetative Growth, Structural Deterioration		
Building Setting	The structure is located on the west bank of the river Ganga. It is surrounded by a religious setup. It is located on the east of Akbarpur mosque and tomb at a distance of approx. 80m.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low	Condition Description	It has growth of vegetation on the roof and inside the structure, chipping and flaking of lime plastered surface.		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	High	Source of information	Primary survey		
		Grade	II B				



MOSQUE 03				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/46	Map No	GaD/Khb/M26
							
Past Name	Mosque			Architectural description	The structure is approached from the southeast through a kaccha rasta. It has a rectangular plan hall having three domes on the roof. Each of the dome has inverted lotus on the top. The structure is constructed using lakhori bricks and finished with lime plaster..		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.687999 81.379104						
Address	Akbarpur sipah, Kaushambi						
Approach	The masjid is approached through Kara-Hathgoan road. It is lying on the west of the local road between the villages Kara and Sipah.						
Approx date of construction	18th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Structure						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The tehsil of Sirathu remained a part of the Kara pargana for a long period. The place is the seat of Saiyids who used to hold much of the land in the Kara pargana. During this period rulers helped in the construction of masjids and mosques.		
Property past use	Mosque						
Property present use	Abandoned			Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga, the doab region remained under the control of Hindu rulers for centuries till the Muslim invasion. With the expansion of Muslim settlements in the region, religious buildings such as Masjids and Rauza were built to fulfil the religious sentiments.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Late Mughal			State of conservation	Advance State of Decay		
Building Setting	The structure is surrounded by dense vegetation. It is located on the west of river Ganga. The Akbarpur Shamshan Ghat is on the north at a distance of approx. 170 m.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Dampness, Vegetative Growth, Structural Deterioration		
Historical	Medium	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Condition Description	The structure has the growth of vegetation on the roof, blackening of the surface due to dampness.		
		Grade	II B				
				Source of information	Primary survey		



SHIV TEMPLE 12				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/47	Map No	GaD/Khb/M26
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	The temple is approached from the west direction. It is a single-storied structure with a medium plinth-level platform around it. The main shrine is approached through a square-shaped mandapa built around it which is supported over square columns. It is framed with flat-shouldered arches. The roof of the mandapa has a low-height parapet rising from the short projection. The square planned garbhagriha has a single entry gate with a shiva linga in the center having a pyramidal-shaped shikhara. It has offsetting Uru-shringas and a Kalash on the top.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.687105 81.380291						
Address	Pakka Ghat, Akbarpur Sipah, Kaushambi						
Approach	The temple is approached through Kara-Hathgoan road. It is lying on the west of the local road between the villages Kara and Sipah.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Structure						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	Kaushambi being part of Allahabad in past is associated with Lord Shiva as he visited from Kashi in order to seek Brahma's Blessings and have set to establish the Shultankeshwara temple. Thus, the region has a great devotion to Lord Shiva.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	Shiva temples are closely associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to religious significance of river Ganga, temples were built near the river to perform daily rituals.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation	Fair		
Building Setting	The temple is located in a sparsely populated area having residences and shops around it. The Sunni Bage Madina Masjid on the west at a distance of approx. 250 m.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Dampness, Addition and Alteration		
Historical	Low	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low	Condition Description	Use of cement for the repairments on the shikhara, chipping of the lime plaster, and cracks on the parapet wall.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		



PAKKA GHAT				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/48	Map No	GaD/Khb/M26
							
Past Name	Pakka Ghat			Architectural description	The ghat is approached from the south direction. It has a Shiva temple facing the north direction standing on a high plinth level. The temple is a single-storied structure accessed through steps leading to the platform before the main structure. The garbhgriha is entered through a verandah with series of pointed arches supported over square columns. The verandah has rooms on both sides. The rectangular planned garbhgriha is entered through a rectangular opening gate. The garbhgriha has a dome on the roof having inverted lotus on the top.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.686820 81.381710						
Address	Nashirpur, Fareedganj, Kaushambi						
Approach	The site is approached through Kara-Hathgoan road. The Sunni Bage Madina Masjid is on the west of it at a distance of approx. 300 m.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Site						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The perennial river the Ganges has always been a part of Indian society. The major cities of north India are located on the banks of the river Ganga, where the famous places of culture and trade evolved with time.		
Property past use	Ghat and Shiva Temple						
Property present use	Ghat and Shiva Temple			Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga and its mythological significance, rulers and traders developed the ghats along the river Ganga. These are used by the people to perform their religious rituals.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation	Fair		
Building Setting	The temple is located on the west bank of river Ganga and flanked with dense vegetation. It is lying on the west of the local road between the villages Kara and Sipah.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Dampness, Addition and Alteration		
Historical	Medium	Social	High				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	High	Condition Description	Closed arch opening using brick and cement, dismantling of stone from the platforms over the ghat.		
		Grade	II A				
				Source of information	Primary survey		

IMAM HUSSAIN YADGAR-E-KARBALA				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/49	Map No	GaD/Khb/M27
							
Past Name	Imam Hussain Yadgar-E-Karbala			Architectural description	The precinct has a high plinth level and it is accessed through steps. It is entered from the three sides through entries marked by square-shaped gateways, topped with domes. All three entrances lead to the central open space having rauza in the center. The rauza has a single-storied height with a square plan. It has a typical façade on all four faces having a pointed arch opening. It has a dome resting over an octagonal base. It has a qibla wall lying on the west which is approached through a verandah. The site has burjs on all four corners having a thick base and a dome on the top.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.679911 81.378540						
Address	Sipah, Kara, Kaushambi						
Approach	The precinct is approached through Shahjadpur road. It is lying at a distance of 2.3 km in the southeast direction from the Kara town.						
Approx date of construction	16th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Precinct						
Property Sub-type	Funerary			Historical/ Cultural Value	The town of Daranagar has been a major commercial hub since medieval times. It was a part of Kara Pargana and was a seat of the Sayyid dynasty. The tomb belongs to the Kamal Khan, who died in 1581.		
Property past use	Rauza						
Property present use	Rauza						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Sayyid						
Building Setting	The site is located on the west bank of the river Ganga. It is surrounded by farmfileds. Masjid of Hazrat Saiyyad Bhole Shahid Ullah Allah is on the west at a distance of approx 420 m.						
Archeological	N.A	Religious	Medium				
Historical	High	Social	Low				
Architectural	High	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II A				
				Association with Ganga	The present Kara town is but a shadow of its former self, for the ruins of Kara extend for some two miles along the river Ganga and about a mile inland, the whole place being a vast expanse of mounds covered with broken temples, masjids other buildings.		
				State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration		
				Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Dampness, Vegetative Growth, Structural Deterioration		
				Condition Description	The overall site has Broken architectural elements, growth of vegetation on the boundary walls and domes.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		

ASADPUR GHAT				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/50	Map No	GaD/Khb/M28
							
Past Name	Asadpur Ghat			Architectural description	The ghat is approached from the south direction through a residential set up. It has a large Banyan tree within a square embankment. The steps are having ramps with octagonal burjs at regular intervals.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.682396 81.388076						
Address	Barupur Kachhar, Asadpur, Kaushambi						
Approach	The site is approached through Shahjadpur road. It is located on the southeast of Kara town at a distance of 2.7 km.						
Approx date of construction	18th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Site						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The perennial river the Ganges has always been a part of Indian society. The major cities of north India are located on the banks of the river Ganga, where the famous places of culture and trade evolved with time.		
Property past use	Ghat						
Property present use	Ghat			Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga and its mythological significance, rulers and traders developed the ghats along the river Ganga. These are used by the people to perform their religious rituals.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation	Fair		
Building Setting	The ghat is placed along the west side of the river Ganga. It has group of temples at a distance of 50 m in the southeast direction.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration		
Historical	Low	Social	High				
Architectural	Low	Natural	High	Condition Description	Flaking of painted surface and deterioration of cement from the edges of the walls.		
		Grade	II A				
				Source of information	Primary survey		

TEMPLE COMPLEX 02				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/51	Map No	GaD/Khb/M28
							
Past Name	Temple Complex			Architectural description	It is a group of three temples and a Pavilion. It is approached from the south direction. The temples are standing on the low level of plinth while facing the north direction. Two of the major temples have typical planning. It has a garbhagriha with a dome on the top resting over an octagonal base. Both are approached through a verandah having a series of arches supported over square columns over the façade. The domes have inverted lotus and a final on the top. The verandah has a short parapet rising from a projected chajjas supported over stone brackets.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.682396 81.388202						
Address	Barupur Kachhar, Asadpur, Kaushambi						
Approach	The site is approached through Shahjadpur road. It is located on the southeast of Kara town at a distance of 2.7 km.						
Approx date of construction	18th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Site						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in mythological manuscripts. Due to which district was influenced by several rishis and yogis. Over the years merchants and traders showed their interest in building religious buildings in the region.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	The region has several religious buildings along the ghats of the pious river Ganga. Adding the cultural and historical value and fulfilling religious sentiments of the people.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation	Fair		
Building Setting	The temple complex is lying on the west ghat of river Ganga. It has Asadpur Ghat on its northwest direction at a distance of 50 m.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration		
Historical	Medium	Social	High				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	High	Condition Description	The temple is maintained regularly. The addition of rooms in the middle of both the temple.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		



SHIV TEMPLE 13				Reference No		Gad/Khb/SRT/52		Map No		GaD/Khb/M28	
											
Past Name		Shiv Temple									
Tehsil		Sirathu									
Location		25.682570 81.387753									
Address		Jahangirabad, Daranagar, Kaushambi									
Approach		The temple is approached through Shahjadpur road. It is located on the southeast of Kara town at a distance of 2.7 km.									
Approx date of construction		19th century									
Precise date of construction		Not known									
Ownership		Public									
Owners Name		Local community									
Property Type		Structure									
Property Sub-type		Religious									
Property past use		Temple									
Property present use		Temple									
State of Protection		Unprotected									
Architectural Style		Regional									
Building Setting		The temple is located on the west bank of the river Ganga. It is placed in a densely planted area. It has Dhama Bhavan on its northwest at a distance of approx. 140 m.									
Archeological		N.A.		Religious		High		<div>Architectural description</div> <div>It is a single-storied structure having a square plan. It is entered through a pointed arch opening adorned with a rectangular frame. It has typical facades on the remaining three facades having a pointed arches framed within a blind rectangular frames. It has a dome that has an inverted lotus and finial on the top.</div> <div>Historical/ Cultural Value</div> <div>Kaushambi being part of Allahabad in past is associated with Lord Shiva as he visited from Kashi in order to seek Brahma's Blessings and have set to establish the Shultankeshwara temple. Thus, the region has a great devotion to Lord Shiva.</div> <div>Association with Ganga</div> <div>Shiva temples are closely associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to religious significance of river Ganga, temples were built near the river to perform daily rituals.</div> <div>State of conservation</div> <div>Poor</div> <div>Threats to the Property</div> <div>Material Deterioration, Dampness, Vegetative Growth, Structural Deterioration</div> <div>Condition Description</div> <div>Blackening of surface of the dome and outer façade of the garbhagriha due to dampness.</div> <div>Source of information</div> <div>Primary survey</div>			
Historical		Low		Social		Medium					
Architectural		Medium		Natural		Medium					
				Grade		II B					



HANUMAN TEMPLE				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/53	Map No	GaD/Khb/M28
							
Past Name	Hanuman Temple			Architectural description	It is a square shaped platform having a medium plinth level accessed through steps. It is constructed of lakhori bricks and finished with lime plaster.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.680587 81.390293						
Address	Jahangirabad, Daranagar, Kaushambi						
Approach	The temple is approached through Asadpur Ghat road. It is located on the southeast of Kara town at a distance of approx 3 km.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Structure						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in mythological manuscripts. Due to which district was influenced by several rishis and yogis. Over the years merchants and traders showed their interest in building religious buildings in the region.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	The region has several religious buildings along the ghats of the pious river Ganga. Adding the cultural and historical value and fulfilling religious sentiments of the people.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Dampness		
Building Setting	The temple is located along the river ghat. It has a dense platation on the west and human settlement on the south and east direction.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Condition Description	Chipping and flaking of lime plaster, algae formation on the east façade due to dampness.		
Historical	Low	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Low	Natural	Medium	Source of information	Primary survey		
		Grade	II B				



Listing done by Chandresh Kumar



Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV TEMPLE 14				Reference No Gad/Khb/SRT/54 Map No GaD/Khb/M28					
									
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description It is a single-storied temple standing on a medium plinth level. It is approached from the north-facing façade through steps. The square plan garbhgriha is entered through a verandah. The garbhgriha has a series of blind multifoliated arched resting over circular columns. The verandah has a flat roof with a short parapet rising from a projected chajjas which is supported over stone brackets. The garbhgriha can be entered through a rectangular opening. The temple has a pyramidal-shaped shikhara having Uru-shringas on the four sides. It has Kalash topped with a finial.	Historical/Cultural Value Kaushambi being part of Allahabad in past is associated with Lord Shiva as he visited from Kashi in order to seek Brahma's Blessings and have set to establish the Shultankeshwara temple. Thus, the region has a great devotion to Lord Shiva.				
Tehsil	Sirathu					Association with Ganga Shiva temples are closely associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to religious significance of river Ganga, temples were built near the river to perform daily rituals.			
Location	25.678085 81.391968						State of conservation Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Dampness		
Address	Jahangirabad, Daranagar, Kaushambi							Condition Description The shikhara of the temple has got blackened due to dampness, the flaking of painted façade surfaces, on the platform.	
Approach	The temple is approached through Asadpur Ghat road. It is located on the southeast of Kara town at a distance of approx 3 km.								Source of information Primary survey
Approx date of construction	19th century								
Precise date of construction	Not known								
Ownership	Public								
Owners Name	Local community								
Property Type	Building								
Property Sub-type	Religious								
Property past use	Temple								
Property present use	Temple								
State of Protection	Unprotected								
Architectural Style	Nagara								
Building Setting	The temple has dense plantations around it. It is lying on the west of the river Ganga. It has farm fields on the east and human settlement on the west side.								
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High						
Historical	Medium	Social	High						
Architectural	High	Natural	Medium						
		Grade	II A						



SHIV TEMPLE 15				Reference No Gad/Khb/SRT/55 Map No GaD/Khb/M29	
					
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	The temple is standing on a low plinth level having a single-storied height. It has a platform around it that is accessed through steps. The octagonal garbhagriha is entered through a multifoliated arch opening. The remaining seven faces have typical features having multifoliated arch niches flanked with circular columns. The temple has a dome supported over an octagonal base and topped with an inverted lotus and a finial. The lower portion of the dome and the base is ornamented with floral motifs.
Tehsil	Sirathu				
Location	25.672939 81.384731				
Address	Fareedganj, Rampur Badnawan Uperhar, Kaushambi				
Approach	The temple is approached from a local road (Ranjit Pandit College rd.). It is lying on the northeast of Kara town at a distance of approx 3.3 km.				
Approx date of construction	18th century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Not known				
Property Type	Structure				
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	Kaushambi being part of Allahabad in past is associated with Lord Shiva as he visited from Kashi in order to seek Brahma's Blessings and have set to establish the Shultankeshwara temple. Thus, the region has a great devotion to Lord Shiva.
Property past use	Temple				
Property present use	Temple				
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga	Shiva temples are closely associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to religious significance of river Ganga, temples were built near the river to perform daily rituals.
Architectural Style	Chhatttri				
Building Setting	The temple is located in a densely populated settlement. It has residences and shops around it. It is located adjacent to the local road (Shahjadpur Road).			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High		
Historical	Low	Social	Medium		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low		
		Grade	II B		
				Condition Description	Broken stone slabs from the projected chajja, flaking of the lime plastered surface from the façade of the garbhagriha.
				Source of information	Primary survey

MASJID 04				Reference No Gad/Khb/SRT/56 Map No GaD/Khb/M30	
					
Past Name	Masjid			Architectural description	The structure has remained with a qibla wall lying on the north. The qibla wall has three multifoliated arches having a series of ogee four-centered arches on either side adorned within rectangular frames. On the corners, it has two octagonal-shaped minarets.
Tehsil	Sirathu				
Location	25.655822 81.403057				
Address	Manni lal juari tola, Shahjadpur Uperhar, Kaushambi				
Approach	The masjid is approached from a local road (Ranjit Pandit College rd.). It is lying on the southeast of Kara town at a distance of approx 3.5 km.				
Approx date of construction	18th century				
Precise date of construction	Not know				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Not known				
Property Type	Structure				
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	To the west of the Shahzadpur, the ruins of a largo stone palace, and all along the river bankare the remains of old tombs and several Hindu temples. The town has a mosque built by Allahabad Khan in 1726, and an older inscribed slab, dated 1666.
Property past use	Mosque				
Property present use	Mosque			Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga, the doab region remained under the control of Hindu rulers for centuries till the Muslim invasion. With the expansion of Muslim settlements in the region, religious buildings such as Masjids and Rauza were built to fulfil the religious sentiments.
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Sayyid			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Dampness, Vegetative Growth, Structural Deterioration
Building Setting	The mosque is surrounded by farm fields. The Ranjit Pandit Inter College is lying on the south at a distance of approx. 700 m.				
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Condition Description	The blackening on the walls due to dampness, deterioration of rear façade's lime plaster.
Historical	Medium	Social	Low		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Source of information	Primary survey
		Grade	II B		

Listing done by Chandresh Kumar





Reviewed by Mitali Vij



TEMPLE COMPLEX 03				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/57	Map No	GaD/Khb/M30
							
Past Name	Temple complex			Architectural description	The precinct is accessed through a gateway lying on the east side through a rectangular opening. The precinct has a boundary wall constructed of lakhori bricks. The precinct has three temple approaches from the north facing facades. The typical features of all three temples are that they have single-storied heights and stand over medium plinth level. They are accessed through stairs. They have square planned garbhgriha which are entered through a rectangular opening. The temple over the west has multifoliated arcaded mandapa leading to the garbhgriha. The garbhgrihas have domes above them and finials on the top.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.658352 81.409507						
Address	Manni Lal Juari Tola, Shahjadpur Uperhar, Kaushambi						
Approach	The precinct is approached from a local road (Ranjit Pandit College rd.). It is lying on the southeast of Kara town at a distance of approx 3.5 km.						
Approx date of construction	18th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Precinct						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in mythological manuscripts. Due to which district was influenced by several rishis and yogis. Over the years merchants and traders showed their interest in building religious buildings in the region.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	The region has several religious buildings along the ghats of the pious river Ganga. Adding the cultural and historical value and fulfilling religious sentiments of the people.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration		
Building Setting	The structure is surrounded by farm fields on the north side and it has a human settlements on the west side. Ranjit Pandit College is in the southeast direction at a distance of 500 m.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Dampness, Vegetative Growth, Structural Deterioration		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Condition Description	Flaking of lime plaster from the dome and walls of platforms, growth of vegetation on the dome of temple lying in the south.		
		Grade	II B				



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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

TOMB				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/58	Map No	GaD/Khb/M30
							
Past Name	Tomb			Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure having a low plinth of level. It is entered from the rectangular entry gate. It has deteriorating windows and a series of niches above the lintel level on all four faces. The structure has a dome on the top with an inverted lotus and a finial.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.658347 81.409929						
Address	Manni Lal Juari Tola, Shahjadpur Uperhar, Kaushambi						
Approach	The tomb is approached from a local road (Ranjit Pandit College rd.). It is lying on the southeast of Kara town at a distance of approx 3.5 km.						
Approx date of construction	18th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Structure						
Property Sub-type	Funerary			Historical/ Cultural Value	To the west of the Shahzadpur, the ruins of a large stone palace, and all along the river bank are the remains of old tombs and several Hindu temples. The town has a mosque built by Allahabad Khan in 1726, and an older inscribed slab, dated 1666.		
Property past use	Tomb						
Property present use	Tomb						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Sayyid						
Building Setting	The structure is surrounded by farm fields on the north side and it has a human settlements on the west side. Ranjit Pandit College is in the southeast direction at a distance of 500 m.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low				
Historical	Medium	Social	Low				
Architectural	High	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B				
				Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of river Ganga, the doab region remained under the control of Hindu rulers for centuries till the Muslim invaders had their influence in the region. With the expansion of Muslim settlements in the region the need of religious buildings such as Masjids, Rauza and Eidgah were built.		
				State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration		
				Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Dampness, Vegetative Growth, Structural Deterioration		
				Condition Description	The deterioration of the lime plastered resulted with exposed lakhori brick surface on the lower portions of the façade.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		



TOMB				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/59	Map No	GaD/Khb/M30
							
Past Name	Tomb			Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure having a high level of the plinth and it is accessed through steps. On either side of the steps, it has rooms. The main hall is accessed through a verandah which has a series of multifoliated arches supported over fluted circular columns. The columns are tapered towards the top and it has a decorative floral base and capital. The typical north and south facades have a series of three multifoliated arches with a rectangular opening in the center. The verandah has a flat roof with a short parapet rising from the slopped projected supported over a series of stone brackets. The structure has a dome supported over an octagonal base. It is topped with an inverted lotus and a finial.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.658087 81.410302						
Address	Manni Lal Juari Tola, Shahjadpur Uperhar, Kaushambi						
Approach	The tomb is approached from a local road (Ranjit Pandit College rd.). It is lying on the southeast of Kara town at a distance of approx 3.5 km.						
Approx date of construction	18th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Structure						
Property Sub-type	Memorial			Historical/ Cultural Value	To the west of the Shahzadpur, the ruins of a largo stone palace, and all along the river bankare the remains of old tombs and several Hindu temples. The town has a mosque built by Allahabad Khan in 1726, and an older inscribed slab, dated 1666.		
Property past use	Tomb						
Property present use	Tomb			Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of river Ganga, the doab region remained under the control of Hindu rulers for centuries till the Muslim invaders had their influence in the region. With the expansion of Muslim settlements in the region the need of religious buildings such as Masjids, Rauza and Eidgah were built. Signs of Deterioration		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Sayyid			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Dampness, Vegetative Growth, Structural Deterioration		
Building Setting	The structure is surrounded by farm fields on the north side and it has a settlements on the west side. Ranjit Pandit College is in the southeast direction at a distance of 500 m.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low	Condition Description	Chipping and flaking of the lime plastered surface from the facades and dome, dismantling of lakhori bricks from the rooms		
Historical	Medium	Social	Low				
Architectural	High	Natural	Low	Source of information	Primary survey		
		Grade	II B				

TOMB				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/60	Map No	GaD/Khb/M30
							
Past Name	Tomb			Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure with a low level of the plinth. It has a typical façade on all four facades. Each face has a series of blind multifoliated arches supported over circular columns. The Structure is entered from the east-facing façade through a rectangular opening. The structure has a ribbed dome rising from a projected chajja which is supported over stone brackets. The dome has a kalash with a finial on the top.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.654799 81.409148						
Address	Manni Lal Juari Tola, Shahjadpur Uperhar, Kaushambi						
Approach	The tomb is approached from a local road (Ranjit Pandit College rd.). It is lying on the southeast of Kara town at a distance of approx 3.5 km.						
Approx date of construction	18th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Structure						
Property Sub-type	Funerary			Historical/ Cultural Value	To the west of the Shahzadpur, the ruins of a large stone palace, and all along the river bank are the remains of old tombs and several Hindu temples. The town has a mosque built by Allahabad Khan in 1726, and an older inscribed slab, dated 1666.		
Property past use	Tomb						
Property present use	Tomb						
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of river Ganga, the doab region remained under the control of Hindu rulers for centuries till the Muslim invaders had their influence in the region. With the expansion of Muslim settlements in the region the need of religious buildings such as Masjids, Rauza and Eidgah were built.		
Architectural Style	Sayyid						
Building Setting	The structure is located along the Ranjit Pandit Inter College Road. The college is located opposite to the temple.			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Dampness, Vegetative Growth, Structural Deterioration		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low				
Historical	Medium	Social	Low				
Architectural	High	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B				
				Condition Description	The dismantling of bricks from the lower portion of the structure, growth of vegetation on the parapet, and projected chajja.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		

Listing done by Chandresh Kumar





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV TEMPLE 16				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/61	Map No	GaD/Khb/M30				
											
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied temple and it is standing on a low plinth level. It has a garbhagriha with a square plan. It is entered through a rectangular opening gate. The façade facing east and west directions has a semi-circular arches framed. It has a pyramidal-shaped shikhara having a finial on the top.						
Tehsil	Sirathu										
Location	25.653822 81.408763										
Address	Manni Lal Juari Tola, Shahjadpur Uperhar, Kaushambi										
Approach	The temple is approached from a local road (Ranjit Pandit College rd.). It is lying on the southeast of Kara town at a distance of approx 3.5 km.										
Approx date of construction	19th century										
Precise date of construction	Not known										
Ownership	Public										
Owners Name	Local community										
Property Type	Structure										
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in mythological manuscripts. Due to which district was influenced by several rishis and yogis. Over the years merchants and traders showed their interest in building religious buildings in the region.						
Property past use	Temple										
Property present use	Temple										
State of Protection	Unprotected										
Architectural Style	Regional										
Building Setting	The structure is surrounded by farm fields on the north side and it has a settlements on the west side. Ranjit Pandit College is in the northeast direction at a distance of 100 m.										
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High					Association with Ganga	The region has several religious buildings along the ghats of the pious river Ganga. Adding the cultural and historical value and fulfilling religious sentiments of the people.		
Historical	Low	Social	Medium								
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low								
		Grade	II B								
				State of conservation Threats to the Property	Poor Dampness, Lack of Maintenance						
				Condition Description	The blackening of surface of the shikhara due to dampness.						
				Source of information	Primary survey						

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij


MAHATMA GANDHI MEMORIAL				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/62	Map No	GaD/Khb/M30
							
Past Name	Mahatma Gandhi Memorial			Architectural description	The structure has a low plinth level. The structure has a podium with having a statue of Mahatma Gandhi. It has a low parapet wall rising from the slopped chajja which is supported over four circular columns having carved stone brackets on the top.It has a dome resting over an octagonal base.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.653970 81.410235						
Address	Manni Lal Juari Tola, Shahjadpur Uperhar, Kaushambi						
Approach	The structure is approached from a local road (Ranjit Pandit College rd.). It is lying on the southeast of Kara town at a distance of approx 3.5 km.						
Approx date of construction	18th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Structure						
Property Sub-type	Memorial			Historical/ Cultural Value	The structure was built in the 18th century. Later after the independence it was dedicated to Mahatma Gandhi.		
Property past use	Cenotaph						
Property present use	Cenotaph						
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga	Due to the religious and mythological significance of the river Ganga, several saints and religious groups traveled along with it. Over time cenotaphs were built along the banks for religious purposes.		
Architectural Style	Chhatttri						
Building Setting	The temple is located in a densely populated locality. It has Ranjit Pandit Inter College on its west.			State of conservation Threats to the Property Condition Description Source of information	Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Dampness, Vegetative Growth, Structural Deterioration Broken and loosening of stone slabs from the slopped chajja. Primary survey		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low				
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B				

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij



SHIV TEMPLE 17				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/63	Map No	GaD/Khb/M30
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	The temple is approached from the north direction. It is a single-storied structure with a low plinth level platform around it. The main shrine is approached through a square-shaped mandapa built around it and supported over square columns. It is framed with multifoliated arches. The roof of the mandapa has a low-height parapet rising from the short projection. The square planned garbhagriha has a single entry gate shiva linga in the center. It has a pyramidal-shaped shikhara with uru-shringas around it.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.653283 81.410126						
Address	Manni Lal Juari Tola, Shahjadpur Uperhar, Kaushambi						
Approach	The temple is approached from a local road (Ranjit Pandit College rd.). It is lying on the southeast of Kara town at a distance of approx 3.5 km.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Structure						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in mythological manuscripts. Due to which district was influenced by several rishis and yogis. Over the years merchants and traders showed their interest in building religious buildings in the region.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	The region has several religious buildings along the ghats of the pious river Ganga. Adding the cultural and historical value and fulfilling religious sentiments of the people.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation	Fair		
Building Setting	The temple is located in a densely populated locality. It has Ranjit Pandit Inter College on its northwest at a distance of approx. 110 m.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Dampness, Vegetative Growth		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Condition Description	Vegetation growth on the slopped chajja, cracks and algae growth on the platform walls.		
		Grade	II B				
				Source of information	Primary survey		

SATI CHAURA DEVI TEMPLE				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/64	Map No	GaD/Khb/M31
							
Past Name	Sati Chaura Devi Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied temple having a low plinth level. The garbhgriha is accessed through a verandah with a flat roof supported over square columns. The facades of the garbhgriha have a semi-circular arch in the center and rectangular frames around it. It has a dome having a finial on the top.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.653275 81.420627						
Address	Mishran Tola, Shahjadpur Uperhar, Kaushambi						
Approach	The temple is approached from a local road (Ranjit Pandit College rd.). It is lying on the southeast of Kara town at a distance of approx 3.6 km.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Structure						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region has several religious buildings along the ghats of the pious river Ganga. Which are adding the cultural and historical value and fulfilling religious sentiments of the people.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	The region finds its mention in mythological manuscripts. Due to which district was influenced by several rishis and yogis. Over the years merchants and traders showed their interest in building religious buildings in the region.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Addition and Alteration		
Building Setting	The temple is surrounded by the farm fields. It is located on the west bank of the river Ganga.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Condition Description	Addition of verandah before the garbhgriha.		
Historical	Low	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Source of information	Primary survey		
		Grade	II B				

Listing done by Chandresh Kumar





Reviewed by Mitali Vij



VIJAY GIRI BABA MANDIR				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/65	Map No	GaD/Khb/M32
							
Past Name	Vidya Giri Baba Mandir			Architectural description	It is a single-storied temple standing on a low plinth level. It has a garbhagriha entered through a multifoliated arch opening. It is topped with a dome having an inverted lotus. The structure has got a later added verandah supported over square columns. It has a conical shikhara on the roof.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.650519 81.429055						
Address	Tarshaurya Kachhar, Shahjadpur Uperhar, Kaushambi						
Approach	The temple is approached from a local road (Ranjit Pandit College rd.). It is lying on the southeast of Kara town at a distance of approx 3.8 km.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Structure						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in mythological manuscripts, due to which district was influenced by several rishis and yogis. Over the years merchants and traders showed their interest in building religious buildings in the region.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	The region has several religious buildings along the ghats of the pious river Ganga. Adding the cultural and historical value and fulfilling religious sentiments of the people.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation	Poor		
Building Setting	The temple is surrounded by the farm fields. It is located on the west bank of the river Ganga.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Medium	Condition Description	Addition of ceramic tiles on the lower portions of the garbhagriha, new construction around the old shrine.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		



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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

BHUINHAR BABA MAZAR				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/66	Map No	GaD/Khb/M33
							
Past Name	Bhuihar Baba Ka Tola			Architectural description	It is a rectangular-shaped Mazar accessed through stairs which is flanked with two niches. It has a circular stone statue having a pointed arch.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.598491 81.489333						
Address	Malak Bhayal, Rala, Kaushambi						
Approach	The structure is approached through a local road (Malak Bhayal road). It is on the southwest of Masjid Imam Hasan Al Askari at a distance of 110 m.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Structure						
Property Sub-type	Funerary			Historical/ Cultural Value	This region of Sirathu was under the rule of Kara. It had influence of the Sheikhs of Kara and Nara of Muratganj. The Sayyids of Kara were represented by Saiyed Habibullah. During this period the region witnessed visits of several Muslim saints and pilgrims.		
Property past use	Mazar						
Property present use	Mazar						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	The structure is located on the periphery of the village. It has farm fields on its west and a residential set up on the north.						
Archeological	N.A	Religious	High				
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B				
				Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of river Ganga, the doab region remained under the control of Hindu rulers for centuries till the Muslim invaders had their influence in the region. With the expansion of Muslim settlements in the region the need of religious buildings such as Masjids, Rauza and Eidgah were increased.		
				State of conservation	Signs of Deteriorations		
				Threats to the Property	Vegetative Growth, Structure Deterioration, Material Deterioration		
				Condition Description	Dismantling of platform's bricks, chipping and flaking of the plastered surface.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		



RESIDENCE 02				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/67	Map No	GaD/Khb/M33
							
Past Name	Residence			Architectural description	It is a rectangular planned double-storied residence having a low plinth. It is approached from the north direction and its entry is marked by a rectangular opening door framed within a multifoliated arch which is supported over circular columns. Over the entrance façade, the entrance is flanked with pointed arch and it has a projected chajja which is supported over stone brackets. Further, it has a central courtyard with habitable rooms around it. The first floor has rooms on the north and south wings. The rectangular opening windows on the first floor are framed within semi-circular arch.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.598939 81.490092						
Address	Malak Bhayal, Rala, Kaushambi						
Approach	The building is approached through a local road (Malak Bhayal road). It is on the southwest of Masjid Imam Hasan Al Askari at a distance of 90 m.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Residential			Historical/ Cultural Value	The town of Sirathu and in its outskirts was developed as a trade hub during British rule. The residence belong to old residents of the town who migrated from Allahabad town and got settled here for farming and trade.		
Property past use	Residence						
Property present use	Residence			Association with Ganga	The strategic location along river Ganga, which allowed trade via waterways from Northern to Eastern parts of the country. Land along Ganga provided apt conditions for farming as well. These were suitable conditions for humans to settle down in this region.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deteriorations Vegetative Growth, Structure Deterioration, Material Deterioration		
Building Setting	The building is located in a densely populated area having residences, masjids, and shops around it. It is located on the south of Meer Ali Baksh Masjid at a distance of approx. 200 m.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low	Condition Description	Chipping and flaking of the lime plastered surface over the side façade, vegetation growth on the first-floor roof.		
Historical	Medium	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Source of information	Primary survey		
		Grade	II B				

RESIDENCE 03				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/68	Map No	GaD/Khb/M33
							
Past Name	Residence			Architectural description	It is an abandoned residence having dismantled structure. It is a double-storied building with a low plinth level accessed from the north side. It is entered through a rectangular opening gate. It has a series of semi-circular arches on the second floor supported over circular columns.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.599411 81.490760						
Address	Malak Bhayal, Rala, Kaushambi						
Approach	The structure is approached through a local village road (Malak Bhayal road). It is located opposite to the masjid Imam Hasan Askari.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Residential			Historical/ Cultural Value	The town of Sirathu and in its outskirts was developed as a trade hub during British rule. The residence belong to old residents of the town who migrated from got settled here for farming and trade.		
Property past use	Residence						
Property present use	Abandoned			Association with Ganga	The strategic location along river Ganga, which allowed trade via waterways from Northern to Eastern parts of the country. Land along Ganga provided apt conditions for farming as well. These were suitable conditions for humans to settle down in this region.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation	Advance State of Decay		
Building Setting	The structure is surrounded by residences and religious buildings. It is located at a distance of approx. 100 m from the Meer Al Baksh Masjid in the north direction.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low	Threats to the Property	Vegetative Growth, Structure Deterioration, Material Deterioration		
Historical	Medium	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Condition Description	Dismantled walls and roof, growth of vegetation on the façade walls and parapets, flaking of the plastered surface.		
		Grade	II B				

Listing done by Chandresh Kumar





Reviewed by Mitali Vij



MEER ALI BAKSH MASJID				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/69	Map No	GaD/Khb/M33								
															
Past Name	Meer Ali Bakshi Masjid			Architectural description	It is a rectangular shape compound approached from the southwest through a rectangular gate topped with a projected chajja having two minarets. Further, it has an open area with main structure on the left. It is a single-storied structure with a low plinth level having series of pointed arch adorned with multifoil arches supported over circular columns. Over the roof, it has a battlement with a series of pointed arches topped with small domes. It has three ribbed domes topped with inverted lotus and finials. It has two long octagonal minarets on the front and two short square minarets on the rear façade.										
Tehsil	Sirathu														
Location	25.600176 81.491013														
Address	Malak Bhayal, Rala, Kaushambi														
Approach	The masjid is approached through a local road (Malak Bhayal road). It is on the north of Masjid Imam Hasan Al Askari at a distance of 100 m.														
Approx date of construction	19th century														
Precise date of construction	Not known														
Ownership	Public														
Owners Name	Local community														
Property Type	Structure														
Property Sub-type	Religious														
Property past use	Masjid														
Property present use	Masjid														
State of Protection	Unprotected			Historical/ Cultural Value	This region of Sirathu was under the rule of Kara. It had the influence of Sheikhs of Kara and Nara of Muratganj. The Sayyids of Kara was represented by Saiyed Habibullah. The rulers constructed masjids to fulfill the religious sentiments.										
Architectural Style	Islamic														
Building Setting	The masjid is located on the outer periphery of the village. It is flanked by residences and shops from the east-west and it has farm fields on the north-west side.														
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High					Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga, the doab region remained under the control of Hindu rulers for centuries till the Muslim invasion. With the expansion of Muslim settlements in the region, religious buildings such as Masjids and Rauza were built to fulfil the religious sentiments.						
Historical	Medium	Social	High												
Architectural	High	Natural	Low												
		Grade	II A									State of conservation	Fair		

Listing done by Chandresh Kumar



Reviewed by Mitali Vij



SHIV TEMPLE AND WELL 18				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/70	Map No	GaD/Khb/M34
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple and Well			Architectural description	It is a single-storied temple standing over a medium plinth level. It has garbhagriha with an octagonal plan. The temple has a typical facade having pointed arches, further framed within multifoliated arches. It has a ribbed dome rising from a projected chajja which is supported over stone columns and has a statue of Lord Shiva beneath it. On the inner walls of the garbhagriha, it has statues framed within multifoliated arch.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.606470 81.482661						
Address	Kankrabad, Nauriha Kareti, Kaushambi						
Approach	The temple is approached through Kareti-Rala road. It is located on the north of Ajay mau village at a distance of approx 700 m.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Structure						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	Kaushambi being part of Allahabad in past is associated with Lord Shiva as he visited from Kashi in order to seek Brahma's Blessings and have set to establish the Shultankeshwara temple. Thus, the region has a great devotion to Lord Shiva.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	Shiva temples are closely associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to religious significance of river Ganga, temples were built near the river to perform daily rituals.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Chhatttri			State of conservation	Fair		
Building Setting	The temple is surrounded by residences, shops, and farm fields. It has Ramleela palace on the north a distance of approx. 140 m.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Threats to the Property	Graffiti, Dampness		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Condition Description	Marks on the lower portions of the façade, blackening of shikhara due to dampness.		
		Grade	II B				
				Source of information	Primary survey		



SHIV TEMPLE 19				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/71	Map No	GaD/Khb/M34
							
Past Name	Shiv Mandir			Architectural description	It is a single-storied temple while standing on a low plinth level accessed through the staircase. The temple has a garbhagriha with a square plan having a statue of Lord Shiva in the center. It has a typical façade on three faces having multifoliated arches. It has a pyramidal-shaped shikhara having layers of Uru-shikhara around it with a copper finial on the top.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.607371 81.482541						
Address	Kankrabad, Nauriha Kareti, Kaushambi						
Approach	The temple is approached through Kareti-Rala road. It is located on the north of Ajay mau village at a distance of approx 700 m.						
Approx date of construction	18th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Structure						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	Kaushambi being part of Allahabad in past is associated with Lord Shiva as he visited from Kashi in order to seek Brahma's Blessings and have set to establish the Shultankeshwara temple. Thus, the region has a great devotion to Lord Shiva.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	Shiva temples are closely associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to religious significance of river Ganga, temples were built near the river to perform daily rituals.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation	Fair		
Building Setting	The structure is surrounded by farm fields and residences. The ramleela maidan is at a distance of 100 m in south-west direction.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Threats to the Property	Graffiti		
Historical	Medium	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Condition Description	The temple is maintained regularly. Slogan written on the platform.		
		Grade	II B				
				Source of information	Primary survey		

Listing done by Chandresh Kumar



Reviewed by Mitali Vij



SHIV TEMPLE 20				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/72	Map No	GaD/Khb/M35
							
Past Name	Shiv Mandir			Architectural description	It is a single-storied temple placed on a high mound while standing on a low plinth level. The temple has a garbhagriha with a square plan having a statue of Lord Shiva in the center. It has a typical façade on three faces having multifoliated arches. It is entered through a rectangular opening gate from the north. It has a pyramidal-shaped shikhara having layers of Uru-shikhara around it with a copper finial on the top.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.616507 81.486616						
Address	Kankrabad Pashchim , Kashiya, Kaushambi						
Approach	The temple is approached through Kareti-Rala road. It is located on the north of Nauriha Kareti village at a distance of approx 700 m.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Structure						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	Kaushambi being part of Allahabad in past is associated with Lord Shiva as he visited from Kashi in order to seek Brahma's Blessings and have set to establish the Shultankeshwara temple. Thus, the region has a great devotion to Lord Shiva.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	Shiva temples are closely associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to religious significance of river Ganga, temples were built near the river to perform daily rituals.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deteriorations Material Deterioration, Vegetative Growth		
Building Setting	The temple is located on the south of the river Ganga. It is surrounded by residences, temples, and farm fields around it.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Condition Description	Flaking of painted surface on the outer façade, vegetation growth on the parapet.		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Medium	Source of information	Primary survey		
		Grade	II B				

KANKARABAD GHAT				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/73	Map No	GaD/Khb/M35
							
Past Name	Kankarabad Kuti and Ghat			Architectural description	The ghat approached through a settlement having temples, ashrams, and residences. Further, it has a staircase leading straight to the river Ganga. Due to the regular floods, the steps of the ghat have been covered with sand. There is an ashram along the ghat approached from the east and its entry is marked by a rectangular opening gate that has a projection. Further, it has an open area with rooms on the front, which are approached through a verandah having framed multifoil arches supported over circular columns		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.607371 81.482541						
Address	Kankrabad, Nauriha Kareti, Kaushambi						
Approach	The ghat is approached through Kareti-Rala road. It is located on the north of Nauriha Kareti village at a distance of approx 700 m.						
Approx date of construction	18th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Site						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The perennial river the Ganges has always been a part of Indian society. The major cities of north India are located on the banks of the river Ganga, where the famous places of culture and trade evolved with time.		
Property past use	Ghat						
Property present use	Ghat			Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga and its mythological significance, rulers and traders developed the ghats along the river Ganga. These are used by the people to perform their religious rituals. Several temples and ashrams were built to accommodate saints and pilgrims. Signs of Deteriorations		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Addition and Alteration		
Building Setting	The ghat is lying on the south of river Ganga. It has temples, ashram, and a dharamshala.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Condition Description	The steps over the ghat have been covered with siltation due to the floods at regular intervals.		
Historical	Medium	Social	High				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	High	Source of information	Primary survey		
		Grade	II A				

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SANDEEPAN GHAT				Reference No	Gad/Khb/SRT/74	Map No	GaD/Khb/M36
							
Past Name	Sandeepan Ghat			Architectural description	The ghat approached through a settlement having temples, ashrams, and residences. Further, it has a staircase leading straight to the river Ganga. The ghat has a number of temples with common features such as rectangular garbhagriha having pyramidal-shaped shikhara having layers of Uru-shikhara around it. The temples are approached through a verandah on the ground, which are framed with flat rectangular arches supported over thin circular columns. Each temple has a well attached to it and is raised on a platform having a four-pillar to pull water using a pulley system.		
Tehsil	Sirathu						
Location	25.620770 81.498187						
Address	Sandeepan Ghat, Rala, Kaushambi						
Approach	The ghat is approached through Kareti-Rala road. It is located on the north of Kokhraj Upaerhar at a distance of 2.6 km.						
Approx date of construction	18th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Site						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	As per the locals, the ghat is associated with the Dwapar Yug (Mahabharata). It is believed that Lord Shri Krishna and Sudama came here for the primary education from Saint Sandeepan Muni. They stayed here for 4 months (Chaumasa).		
Property past use	Ghat						
Property present use	Ghat			Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga and its mythological significance, rulers and traders developed the ghats along the river Ganga. These are used by the people to perform their religious rituals. Several temples and ashrams were built to accommodate saints and pilgrims.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deteriorations Vegetative Growth, Structure Deterioration, Material Deterioration		
Building Setting	The ghat is lying on the south of river Ganga. It has temples, an ashram, and a Dharamshala.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Condition Description	Faded painted surfaces, garbage accumulation, dismantled bricks from the staircase on the ghat.		
Historical	High	Social	High				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	High	Source of information	Primary survey		
		Grade	I				

Listing done by Chandresh Kumar





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV TEMPLE 21				Reference No	Gad/Khb/CHL/01	Map No	GaD/Khb/M37
							
Past Name	Palhana Shiva Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied temple standing on a low plinth level having a platform around it. It has a typical façade on all four sides having multifoliated arch niche flanked with pointed arches. It is entered from the north having a rectangular opening adorned with a multifoliated arch niche. The structure has low height parapet rising from a short projection supported over stone brackets. The temple has a dome supported over an octagonal base. It is topped with an inverted lotus and copper finial.		
Tehsil	Chail						
Location	25.570791 81.550930						
Address	Ibrahimpur Nogira Uprhar, Murtagunj, Kaushambi						
Approach	The temple is approached through a local road (Murtagunj Road). It is at 200 m from the Primary School, Palhana, Muratganj in north direction.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Structure						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	Kaushambi being part of Allahabad in past is associated with Lord Shiva as he visited from Kashi in order to seek Brahma's Blessings and have set to establish the Shultankeshwara temple. Thus, the region has a great devotion to Lord Shiva.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga	Shiva temples are closely associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to religious significance of river Ganga, temples were built near the river to perform daily rituals.		
Architectural Style	Maratha						
Building Setting	The temple is located on a ghat along river Ganga. It is surrounded by temples and dharmshalas.			State of conservation Threats to the Property Condition Description Source of information	Good Vegetative Growth, Structure Deterioration, Material Deterioration, Addition and Alteration The building is maintained regularly. The addition of iron shade before the verandah, installation of electric appliances Primary survey		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High				
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Medium				
		Grade	II B				

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij



PAKKA TALAB COMPLEX				Reference No	Gad/Khb/CHL/02	Map No	GaD/Khb/M38
							
Past Name	Pakka Talab			Architectural description	It is a water structure having a square plan with levels of staircases leading to the water level. It has a building on the east built for the women to bath and on the west, it has a nach ghar or dancing room which is highly decorated with frescoes, multifoliated arches, pilasters, and jharokhas. It has a Shiva temple on the northwest corner having a garbh griha approached through an octagonal planned verandah. It is framed with a series of semi-circular arches framed with multifoliated arches. It has a low-height parapet rising from the projected chajjas supported over stone brackets. It has a cone-shaped shikhara having layers of Uru-shikhara-like mouldings around it and topped with a finial.		
Tehsil	Chail						
Location	25.555143 81.539055						
Address	Muratganj, Kaushambi						
Approach	The site is approached through Kanpur-Allahabad Highway. It is on the west of Primary Health Center, Muratganj at a distance of 300 m.						
Approx date of construction	18th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	State government						
Property Type	Site						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	For the basic needs such as water for the human settlements, water structures were required. The tank is built by Chamru Lal, who was among the significant personality of Muratgunj. He had 12 villages under his zamindari.		
Property past use	Mixed						
Property present use	Mixed			Association with Ganga	The strategic location along river Ganga, which allowed trade via waterways from Northern to Eastern parts of the country. Land along Ganga provided apt conditions for farming as well. These were suitable conditions for humans to settle down. This lead to the need of water structures for people. Signs of Deteriorations		
State of Protection	State Protected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Vegetative Growth, Structure Deterioration, Material Deterioration,		
Building Setting	The water structure is placed at the junction of Grand Trunk Road and Muratgunj Road. It has residences, shops and temples around it.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Condition Description	Chipping and flaking of lime plaster surface, blackening of walls and watermarks due to dampness.		
Historical	High	Social	High				
Architectural	High	Natural	High	Source of information	Primary survey		
		Grade	I				



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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SARKAR SAYYIDDANA KAZI MAZAAR				Reference No	Gad/Khb/CHL/03	Map No	GaD/Khb/M38
							
Past Name	Yadgar-E-Huzur-Purnoon			Architectural description	It is a rectangular-shaped enclosed compound accessed from the south and its entry is marked by a rectangular opening. Further, it has an open area with a qibla wall lying on the right. It has a series of trefoil arches. The wall is made in three sections with the middle one being higher than either side. It has battlements on the top with two Burj on the corners. The open area has a number of graves of saints and pilgrims. The rear façade has battlement-like mouldings on the lower portion.		
Tehsil	Chail						
Location	25.550358 81.543065						
Address	Kashiya East, Muratgunj, Kaushambi						
Approach	The structure approached through Kashiya Village road. It is approx 100 m from the Animal Hospital, Muratgunj in north direction.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Waqf board						
Property Type	Structure						
Property Sub-type	Funerary			Historical/Cultural Value	This region of Sirathu was under the rule of Kara. It had influence of the Sheikhs of Kara and Nara of Muratgunj. The Sayyids of Kara were represented by Saiyed Habibullah. During this period the region witnessed visits of several Muslim saints and pilgrims.		
Property past use	Mazar						
Property present use	Mazar						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Sayyid						
Building Setting	The structure is located on the south of Grand Trunk Road at a distance of 280 m. It is surrounded by sparsely populated residential area further having farm fields.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High				
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B				
				Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of river Ganga, the doab region remained under the control of Hindu rulers for centuries till the Muslim invaders had their influence in the region. With the expansion of Muslim settlements in the region the need of religious buildings such as Masjids, Rauza and Tombs were built.		
				State of conservation	Fair		
				Threats to the Property	Dampness		
				Condition Description	The structure is maintained regularly. Watermarks and cracks on the rear façade.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		



NOORI MASJID				Reference No	Gad/Khb/CHL/04	Map No	GaD/Khb/M38
							
Past Name	Sunni Masjid			Architectural description	It is a single-storied building with a low plinth level. It is accessed from the north and its entry is marked by a multifoliated arch topped with a projected chajja having two domes with finials. Further, it has an open area with the main prayer hall lying on the right and an ablution area on the front. The main prayer hall is approached through a verandah having a series of multifoliated arches supported over square columns. The masjid has three onion-shaped domes topped with inverted lotus and finials. Before the domes on the roof, it has a battlement having pointed arches topped with small domes with finials. The building has two square-shaped minarets lying on the front.		
Tehsil	Chail						
Location	25.548664 81.537837						
Address	Kasiya, Murtaganj, Kaushambi						
Approach	The structure approached through Kashiya Village road. It is approx 500 m from Animal Hospital, Muratganj in northeast direction.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	This region of Sirathu was under the rule of Kara. It had the influence of Sheikhs of Kara and Nara of Muratganj. The Sayyids of Kara was represented by Saiyed Habibullah. The rulers constructed masjids to fulfill the religious sentiments.		
Property past use	Masjid						
Property present use	Masjid			Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga, the doab region remained under the control of Hindu rulers for centuries till the Muslim invasion. With the expansion of Muslim settlements in the region, religious buildings such as Masjids and Rauza were built to fulfil the religious sentiments.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Sayyid			State of conservation	Fair		
Building Setting	The building has residences and shops on its west and farm fields on the east. It has Imam Bargah Maulana Hussain on its south-west.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Threats to the Property	Structure Deterioration, Material Deterioration, Addition and Alteration		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Condition Description	Addition of iron shade sheets before the verandah.		
		Grade	II B				
				Source of information	Primary survey		



SHIV TEMPLE 22				Reference No	Gad/Khb/CHL/05	Map No	GaD/Khb/M39				
											
Past Name	Shiv Mandir			Architectural description	The temple is approached from the north direction. It is a single-storied structure with a low plinth level platform around it. The main shrine is approached through a square-shaped mandapa built around it and supported over square columns. It is framed with flat-shouldered arches. The roof of the mandapa has a low-height parapet rising from the short projection. The square planned garbhagriha is marked by four square columns framed with multifoliated arches. It has a shiva linga in the center having a pyramidal-shaped shikhara with a copper finial on the top.						
Tehsil	Chail										
Location	25.546763 81.558609										
Address	Mitwapur, Kaushambi										
Approach	The temple is located along the Grand Trunk Road (Allahabad-Kanpur Highway). It is approx 550 m in north direction from the Mitwapur town.										
Approx date of construction	18th century										
Precise date of construction	Not known										
Ownership	Private										
Owners Name	Not known										
Property Type	Structure										
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	Kaushambi being part of Allahabad in past is associated with Lord Shiva as he visited from Kashi in order to seek Brahma's Blessings and have set to establish the Shultankeshwara temple. Thus, the region has a great devotion to Lord Shiva.						
Property past use	Temple										
Property present use	Temple										
State of Protection	Unprotected										
Architectural Style	Regional										
Building Setting	The temple is located on the north of Kanpur-Allahabad Road. It has farm fields around it.										
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High					Association with Ganga	Shiva temples are closely associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to religious significance of river Ganga, temples were built near the river to perform daily rituals.		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium								
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low								
		Grade	II B								
				State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deteriorations Vegetative Growth, Structure Deterioration, Material Deterioration, Addition and Alteration						
				Condition Description	Vegetation growth on the roof of mandapa, broken parapet, faded painted surface.						
				Source of information	Primary survey						



Listing done by Chandresh Kumar





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV TEMPLE 23				Reference No	Gad/Khb/CHL/06	Map No	GaD/Khb/M40
							
Past Name	Shiv Mandir			Architectural description	The temple is placed on a platform having a medium plinth level and approached through stairs. It is a single-storied temple having a square planned garbhagriha. It is entered from the east side and its entry is marked by a rectangular opening door flanked with pointed arches. It has a pyramidal-shaped shikhara with offsetting uru-shringas topped with a finial.		
Tehsil	Chail						
Location	25.549256 81.584734						
Address	Narna, Alamchand, Kaushambi						
Approach	The temple is approached through local Bajna Road. It is located in the east of Maheshwari Prasad Inter College at a distance of approx 200 m.						
Approx date of construction	18th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Structure						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	Kaushambi being part of Allahabad in past is associated with Lord Shiva as he visited from Kashi in order to seek Brahma's Blessings and have set to establish the Shultankeshwara temple. Thus, the region has a great devotion to Lord Shiva.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	Shiva temples are closely associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to religious significance of river Ganga, temples were built near the river to perform daily rituals.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deteriorations Vegetative Growth, Structure Deterioration, Material Deterioration, Addition and Alteration		
Building Setting	The temple is surrounded by farm fields from its north and by residences lying its south.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Condition Description	Blackening of shikhara due to dampness, growth of vegetation on the shikhara.		
Historical	Medium	Social	High				
Architectural	High	Natural	Low	Source of information	Primary survey		
		Grade	II A				

BADANPUR ASHRAM				Reference No	Gad/Khb/CHL/07	Map No	GaD/Khb/M41
							
Past Name	Badanpur Ghat Ashram			Architectural description	The building is placed along the eastern ghat of river Ganga. It is approached from the east. It has an entrance verandah facing east and is framed with a series of segmental arches supported over rectangular columns. The verandah is recessed with room constructed on either side. The façade has a projected chajja supported over stone brackets. Further, it reaches the central courtyard having rooms around it. The building is constructed using lakhori bricks and finished with lime plaster.		
Tehsil	Chail						
Location	25.580842 81.588111						
Address	Jagdishpur Sobhna, Badanpur Ghat, Kaushambi						
Approach	The building is approached through Jagdishpur Sobhna road. It is located at a distance of approx 3km from Bashedi village.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	Due to the mythological significance of the river Ganga, numerous temples and ashrams were built along the river ghats by the merchants and traders. These increased the socio-cultural value of the region as people performed their rituals devoted to Maa Ganga.		
Property past use	Ashram						
Property present use	Ashram			Association with Ganga	Due to the presence of river Ganga, several saints, sages and religious groups have established their base along the river. Regular religious activities are performed along the river banks.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deteriorations Structure Deterioration, Material Deterioration, Addition and Alteration		
Building Setting	The ashram is located on the eastern ghat of the river Ganga. It has temples and residences around it.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Condition Description	Flaking of lime plastered surface, water marks and blackening on the façade due to dampness, the addition of a floor, closed arches are visible.		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	High	Natural	Medium	Source of information	Primary survey		
		Grade	II B				



SHIV TEMPLE 24				Reference No	Gad/Khb/CHL/08	Map No	GaD/Khb/M41
							
Past Name	Shiv Mandir			Architectural description	It is a single-storied temple standing on a low plinth level. It has a square planned garbhagriha with Pancha-Ratha Paga having mouldings on the jangha. It is entered through a rectangular opening lying on the west façade and topped with a short projection supported over series of stone brackets. It has a pyramidal-shaped shikhara having layers of uru-shikharas around it. The temple is ornamented with pan-patta motifs on the base of the garbhagriha.		
Tehsil	Chail						
Location	25.581082 81.588302						
Address	Jagdishpur Sobhna, Badanpur Ghat, Kaushambi						
Approach	The temple is approached through Jagdishpur Sobhna road. It is located at a distance of approx 3km from Bashedi village.						
Approx date of construction	17th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Structure						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/Cultural Value	Kaushambi being part of Allahabad in past is associated with Lord Shiva as he visited from Kashi in order to seek Brahma's Blessings and have set to establish the Shultankeshwara temple. Thus, the region has a great devotion to Lord Shiva.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	Shiva temples are closely associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to religious significance of river Ganga, temples were built near the river to perform daily rituals.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Nagara			State of conservation	Fair		
Building Setting	The temple is located on the eastern ghat of the river Ganga. It has temples and ashrams around it.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Threats to the Property	Dampness, Lack of Maintenance		
Historical	High	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Medium	Condition Description	The temple is maintained regularly. It has got watermarks and blackening on the shikhara due to dampness.		
		Grade	II A				
				Source of information	Primary survey		



SHIV TEMPLE 25				Reference No	Gad/Khb/CHL/09	Map No	GaD/Khb/M41
							
Past Name	Shiv Mandir			Architectural description	<p>The temple is approached from the south direction. It is a single-storied structure with a low plinth level. The main shrine is approached through a square-shaped mandapa built around it and supported over square columns. It is framed with flat-shouldered arches. The roof of the mandapa has a low-height parapet rising from the short projection. The square planned garbhagriha has a single entry gate with a Shivalinga in the center having a pyramidal-shaped shikhara. It has uru-shringas and a finial on the top. It is located on a ghat along the Ganga having stairs leading to the river.</p>		
Tehsil	Chail						
Location	25.581230 81.588300						
Address	Jagdishpur Sobhna, Badanpur Ghat, Kaushambi						
Approach	The temple is approached through Jagdishpur Sobhna road. It is located at a distance of approx 3km from Bashedi village.						
Approx date of construction	18th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Structure						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	<p>Kaushambi being part of Allahabad in past is associated with Lord Shiva as he visited from Kashi in order to seek Brahma's Blessings and have set to establish the Shultankeshwara temple. Thus, the region has a great devotion to Lord Shiva.</p>		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	<p>Shiva temples are closely associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to religious significance of Ganga, temples were built near the river to perform rituals.</p>		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Religious			State of conservation	Fair		
Building Setting	The temple is located on the eastern ghat of the river Ganga. It has temples and ashrams around it. Badanpur Ghat Ashram is on its south at a distance of 50 m.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Addition and Alteration, Dampness		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Low	Natural	Medium	Condition Description	Broken chajja, blackening of the parapet wall due to the dampness, flaking of painted surface on the lower section of the garbhagriha.		
		Grade	II B				
				Source of information	Primary survey		

Listing done by Chandresh Kumar



Reviewed by Mitali Vij



TEMPLE COMPLEX 04				Reference No	Gad/Khb/CHL/10	Map No	GaD/Khb/M42
							
Past Name	Shiv Mandir			Architectural description It is a group of two temples and a well lying in the middle of the two. They are approached from the west direction. The temple lies on the north has been hidden by constructing high-raised walls. These are single-storied structures with a low plinth-level platform around them. Both the temples have typical architectural features having a shrine approached through a square-shaped mandapa built around it and supported over square columns. It is framed with flat-shouldered arches. The roof of the mandapa has a low-height parapet rising from the short projection. The square planned garbhagriha has a single entry gate with a shiva linga in the center having a pyramidal-shaped shikhara. It has offsetting uru-shringas and a finial on the top. The temple has a well with four square pillars built around the well, to which the pulley was attached, used for pulling out water.			
Tehsil	Chail						
Location	25.567515 81.611782						
Address	Bashedi, Kaushambi						
Approach	The structure is approached through a local village road (Pattinarwar Uparhar road). It is approx 3.5 km from Maheshwari Prasad school in northeast.						
Approx date of construction	18th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Structure						
Property Sub-type	Religious						
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	The site is located in a residential area that is surrounded by farm fields on the east.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Historical/Cultural Value Kaushambi being part of Allahabad in past is associated with Lord Shiva as he visited from Kashi in order to seek Brahma's Blessings and have set to establish the Shultankeshwara temple. Thus, the region has a great devotion to Lord Shiva.			
Historical	Low	Social	Low				
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B				
				Association with Ganga	Shiva temples are closely associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to religious significance of river Ganga, temples were built near the river to perform daily rituals.		
				State of conservation	Fair		
				Threats to the Property	Structure Deterioration, Material Deterioration, Addition and Alteration		
				Condition Description	Broken parapet of the manpada, faded surface of the shikhara, addition of walls around the temple.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		



EIDGAH 01				Reference No	Gad/Khb/CHL/11	Map No	GaD/Khb/M43				
											
Past Name	Eidgah			Architectural description	It has an irregular-shaped plan with an entrance marked on the west. Its entry is marked by a gateway having three arches with middle one being a multifoliated arch flanked with a pointed arch on either side. On the upper section of the gateway, it has minarets topped with small domes. Further, it has an open area with a qibla wall on the east. It has a multifoilated arch niche in the middle which is flanked with a series of ogee four-centered arches topped with a series of battlements having small pointed arches. The upper section of the wall has battlement-like carvings with four minarets on the corners.						
Tehsil	Chail										
Location	25.512980 81.605249										
Address	Mahgaon Deh Mafi, Kaushambi										
Approach	The structure is approached through Allahabad-Kanpur highway. It is approx 220 m in east direction from the Baroda Bank (Mahgaon Village).										
Approx date of construction	19th century										
Precise date of construction	Not known										
Ownership	Public										
Owners Name	Waqf board										
Property Type	Structure										
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	Ujihani Khalsa was part of pargana Saiyed Sarawan, which is an old Sayyid settlement. It was founded by an Arab adventurer. It was held by Abdullah Khan (the greatest of Barha Sayyids). The rulers constructed masjids and eidgahs to fullfill the religious sentiments.						
Property past use	Eidgah										
Property present use	Eidgah										
State of Protection	Unprotected										
Architectural Style	Sayyid										
Building Setting	The structure is located on the west of Grand Trunk Road. It is surrounded by farm fields and a few residential settlements.										
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High					Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga, the doab region remained under the control of Hindu rulers for centuries till the Muslim invasion. With the expansion of Muslim settlements in the region, religious buildings such as Masjids and Rauza were built to fulfil the religious sentiments.		
Historical	Medium	Social	Low								
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low								
		Grade	II B								
				Threats to the Property	Dampness						
				Condition Description	The blackening of the compound wall due to the dampness.						
				Source of information	Primary survey						

Listing done by Chandresh Kumar



Reviewed by Mitali Vij



SHIV TEMPLE AND WELL 26				Reference No Gad/Khb/CHL/12 Map No GaD/Khb/M44	
					
Past Name	Pracheen Shiva Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure with a medium plinth level platform around it approaching through stairs. The shrine is approached through a square-shaped mandapa built around it and supported over square columns. It is framed with flat-shouldered arches. The roof of the mandapa has a low-height parapet rising from the short projection and statue of Lord Nandi beneath it. The square planned garbhagriha has a single entry gate with a shiva linga in the center having a pyramidal-shaped shikhara on the top. It has Uru-shringas and a Kalash. The temple has a well on its west built on a shared platform. It has four square pillars topped with domes are built around the well, to which the pulley was attached, used for pulling out water.
Tehsil	Chail				
Location	25.517664 81.640678				
Address	Faridpur Chak, Tajpur, Kaushambi				
Approach	The temple is approach through Shah Safi Road. It is approx 1.5 km in the northeast direction from St. Joseph School (Kayamuddinpur).				
Approx date of construction	19th century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Public				
Owners Name	Local community				
Property Type	Structure				
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	Kaushambi being part of Allahabad in past is associated with Lord Shiva as he visited from Kashi in order to seek Brahma's Blessings and have set to establish the Shultankeshwara temple. Thus, the region has a great devotion to Lord Shiva.
Property past use	Temple				
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	Shiva temples are closely associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to religious significance of river Ganga, temples were built near the river to perform daily rituals.
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration
Building Setting	The temple is situated in a sparsely populated area. It is located on the south of river Ganga at a distance of 500 m.				
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Condition Description	The temple is maintained regularly. Chipping and flaking of the plastered surface over the pillars.
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Source of information	Primary survey
		Grade	II B		

EIDGAH 02				Reference No	Gad/Khb/CHL/13	Map No	GaD/Khb/M45				
											
Past Name	Eidgah			Architectural description	It is an east-facing rectangular-shaped structure with an entrance marked by a rectangular opening gate. It has a high plinth level which is accessed through stairs. Further, it has an enclosed space with a qibla wall on the west. The wall has a series of ogee four-centered arches. The middle three arches have flanked with pointed arches topped with a small dome on each and a bangladar roof in the middle. The front entrance gate along with the boundary wall has a series of pointed arches. The upper section of the wall has battlements with four minarets on the corners.						
Tehsil	Chail										
Location	25.520236 81.650614										
Address	Ujihani Khalsa, Kaushambi										
Approach	The eidgah is approach through Shah Safi Road. It is approx 1.5 km in the southwest direction from Ujihani Khalsa Uparhar village.										
Approx date of construction	18th century										
Precise date of construction	Not known										
Ownership	Public										
Owners Name	Local community										
Property Type	Structure										
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/Cultural Value	Ujihani Khalsa was part of pargana Saiyed Sarawan, which is an old Sayyid settlement. It was founded by an Arab adventurer. It was held by Abdullah Khan (the greatest of Barha Sayyids). The rulers constructed masjids and eidgahs to fullfill the religious sentiments.						
Property past use	Eidgah										
Property present use	Eidgah										
State of Protection	Unprotected										
Architectural Style	Sayyid										
Building Setting	The structure is located on the south of river Ganga at a distance of 300 m. It is surrounded by residences and farm fields.										
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High					Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga, the doab region remained under the control of Hindu rulers for centuries till the Muslim invasion. With the expansion of Muslim settlements in the region, religious buildings such as Masjids and Rauza were built to fulfil the religious sentiments.		
Historical	Low	Social	Low								
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low								
		Grade	II B								
				State of conservation	Vegetative Growth, Structure Deterioration, Material Deterioration, Addition and Alteration						
				Threats to the Property	Blackening of walls due to dampness, growth of vegetation on the entrance gateway.						
				Condition Description	Primary survey						
				Source of information							

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij



EIDGAH 03				Reference No Gad/Khb/CHL/14 Map No GaD/Khb/M45	
					
Past Name	Eidgah			Architectural description	It is an east-facing rectangular-shaped structure with an entrance marked by a rectangular opening gate. It has a medium plinth level which is accessed through stairs. Further, it has an enclosed space with a qibla wall on the west. The wall has series of ogee four-centered arches. The upper section of the wall has battlement-like carvings with four minarets on the corners.
Tehsil	Chail				
Location	25.519923 81.651159				
Address	Ujihani Khalsa, Kaushambi				
Approach	The eidgah is approach through Shah Safi Road. It is approx 1.5 km in the southwest direction from Ujihani Khalsa Uparhar village.				
Approx date of construction	18th century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Public				
Owners Name	Local community				
Property Type	Structure				
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	Ujihani Khalsa was part of pargana Saiyed Sarawan, which is an old Sayyid settlement. It was founded by an Arab adventurer. It was held by Abdullah Khan (the greatest of Barha Sayyids). The rulers constructed masjids and eidgahs to fullfill the religious sentiments.
Property past use	Eidgah				
Property present use	Eidgah			Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of river Ganga, the doab region remained under the control of Hindu rulers for centuries till the Muslim invaders had their influence in the region. With the expansion of Muslim settlements in the region the need of religious buildings such as Masjids, Rauza and Eidgah were built. Signs of Deterioration
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Sayyid			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Vegetative Growth, Structure Deterioration, Material Deterioration, Addition and Alteration
Building Setting	The structure is located on the south of river Ganga at a distance of 300 m. It is surrounded by residences and farm fields. It is at a distance of 70 m in the southwest from the Ujihni Eidgah.				
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Condition Description	Cracks and blackening of boundary wall due to dampness, flaking of plaster from the arches.
Historical	Medium	Social	Low		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Source of information	Primary survey
		Grade	II B		

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij



SHIV TEMPLE 27				Reference No	Gad/Khb/CHL/15	Map No	GaD/Khb/M45				
											
Past Name	Shiv Mandir			Architectural description	The temple is located on the southern bank of the river Ganga. It is a single-storied structure with a low plinth level. It is entered from the east-facing façade through a rectangular opening. It has a typical façade on all four faces having multifoliate arch supported over circular fluted columns. It has a ribbed dome above the garbhagriha topped with a finial.						
Tehsil	Chail										
Location	25.522474 81.651837										
Address	Ujihani Ghat, Faridpur, Kaushambi										
Approach	The temple is approached through a local road (Faridpur Chak Tajpur road). It is approx 2 km in the northeast direction from Ujihani Khalsa Uparhar.										
Approx date of construction	18th century										
Precise date of construction	Not known										
Ownership	Private										
Owners Name	Not known										
Property Type	Structure										
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	Kaushambi being part of Allahabad in past is associated with Lord Shiva as he visited from Kashi in order to seek Brahma's Blessings and have set to establish the Shultankeshwara temple. Thus, the region has a great devotion to Lord Shiva.						
Property past use	Temple										
Property present use	Temple										
State of Protection	Unprotected										
Architectural Style	Maratha										
Building Setting	The site is located on the southern bank of river Ganga. It is surrounded by dharamshalas and temples.										
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium					Association with Ganga	Shiva temples are closely associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to religious significance of river Ganga, temples were built near the river to perform daily rituals.		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium								
Architectural	Medium	Natural	High								
		Grade	II A								
				State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration						
Condition Description	Faded painted surface on the lower sections of the facades, blackening of dome due to dampness.			Source of information	Primary survey						

TEMPLE COMPLEX 04				Reference No	Gad/Khb/CHL/16	Map No	GaD/Khb/M45
							
Past Name	Temple Complex			Architectural description	It is a group of four temples having single-storied height and low plinth level. A few typical features are that they square garbhagriha with rectangular, multifoliated and square niches carved on the outer facades. They are topped with ribbed as well as plain onion-shaped domes having Kalash and a finial. Two temple has later added mandapas around them supported over circular columns.		
Tehsil	Chail						
Location	25.522078 81.652798						
Address	Ujihani Ghat, Faridpur, Kaushambi						
Approach	The site is approached through a local road (Faridpur Chak Tajpur road). It is approx 2 km in the northeast direction from Ujihani Khalsa Uparhar.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Site						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/Cultural Value	Kaushambi being part of Allahabad in past is associated with Lord Shiva as he visited from Kashi in order to seek Brahma's Blessings and have set to establish the Shultankeshwara temple. Thus, the region has a great devotion to Lord Shiva.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	The site is located on the southern bank of river Ganga. It is surrounded by dharamshalas and temples.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High				
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	High				
		Grade	II A				
				Association with Ganga	Due to the mythological associations and mentioning of the river Ganga in the Hindu manuscripts such as Vedas and Puranas, the religious and cultural value of the region was high. Many merchants and rulers built religious buildings to show their devotion.		
				State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration		
				Threats to the Property	Vegetative Growth, Structure Deterioration, Material Deterioration		
				Condition Description	Growth of vegetation on the roof, broken walls, faded painted surface, cracks on the outer facades, watermark due to dampness.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		

Listing done by Chandresh Kumar





Reviewed by Mitali Vijs



SHIV TEMPLE 28				Reference No Gad/Khb/CHL/17 Map No GaD/Khb/M45	
					
Past Name	Shiv Mandir			Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure having a medium plinth level and accessed through a staircase. The garbhgriha is approached through a later constructed mandapa supported over a series of circular columns. It has a square-shaped garbhgriha with a rectangular entrance adorned with a semi-circular arch. It has a ribbed dome supported over an octagonal base and topped with an inverted lotus and a finial.
Tehsil	Chail				
Location	25.522078 81.652798				
Address	Ujihani Ghat, Faridpur, Kaushambi				
Approach	The temple is approached through a local road (Faridpur Chak Tajpur road). It is approx 2 km in the northeast direction from Ujihani Khalsa Uparhar.				
Approx date of construction	19th century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Not known				
Property Type	Structure				
Property Sub-type	Religious				
Property past use	Temple			Historical/ Cultural Value	Kaushambi being part of Allahabad in past is associated with Lord Shiva as he visited from Kashi in order to seek Brahma's Blessings and have set to establish the Shultankeshwara temple. Thus, the region has a great devotion to Lord Shiva.
Property present use	Temple				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Regional			Association with Ganga	Shiva temples are closely associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to religious significance of river Ganga, temples were built near the river to perform daily rituals.
Building Setting	The site is located on the southern bank of river Ganga. It is surrounded by dharamshalas and temples. It is located on the northeast of Ujihni Eidgah at a distance of approx 250 m.				
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Vegetative Growth, Structure Deterioration, Material Deterioration, Addition and Alteration
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low		
		Grade	II B	Condition Description	Blackening of dome due to dampness, broken chajja, the addition of mandapa around using modern construction materials.
				Source of information	Primary survey

Listing done by Chandresh Kumar



Reviewed by Mitali Vij



DARGAH KHAN-QAH-E-ARIF SAFI				Reference No	Gad/Khb/CHL/18	Map No	GaD/Khb/M46
							
Past Name	Dargah Khanqah-E-Arifia			Architectural description	The rectangular planned building is situated in a closed compound and it is approached from the south. Further, it has an open area with the tomb lying on the north. It has a central hall which is approached through veranda having framed with a series of ogee four-centered arches. The main hall is entered from the south direction having a rectangular opening flanked with a series of multifoliated arch. It has multileveled battlements with each decreasing while going up creating a pyramidal-like shape. It has an onion-shaped dome with an inverted lotus and finial on the top. The dome is flanked with four octagonal minarets. The tomb houses the grave of Saint Sultan Arifeen Khawja Shah Arif Safi Muhammadi Safawi.		
Tehsil	Chail						
Location	25.489268 81.627555						
Address	Saiyed Sarawan, Kaushambi						
Approach	The dargah is approach through Shah Safi Road. It is approx 1.5 km in the southwest direction from Ujihani Khalsa Uparhar.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Waqf board						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Funerary			Historical/ Cultural Value	The town of Saiyed Sarawan is an old Sayyid settlement and it was founded by an Arab adventurer. Kaushambi was held by Abdullah Khan (the greatest of Barha Sayyids). The rulers constructed masjids, dargahs and eidgahs to fullfill the religious sentiments.		
Property past use	Dargah						
Property present use	Dargah			Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of river Ganga, the doab region remained under the control of Hindu rulers for centuries till the Muslim invaders had their influence in the region. With the expansion of Muslim settlements in the region the need of religious buildings such as Masjids, Rauza and tombs were built.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Sayyid			State of conservation	Fair		
Building Setting	The building is located on the north of a railway line at a distance of 140 m. It has an Eidgah in the southwest direction at a distance of 100 m.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration		
Historical	Low	Social	High				
Architectural	High	Natural	Low	Condition Description	The building is maintained regularly. Additions such as the installation of electric wires and appliances are observed.		
		Grade	II A				
				Source of information	Primary survey		

DARGAH SAIYED MOHAMMAD HAQQANI				Reference No	Gad/Khb/CHL/19	Map No	GaD/Khb/M46
							
Past Name	Haqqani Dargah			Architectural description	The structure has a irregular-shaped plan with an entrance marked on the east. It is a single-storied structure with a low plinth level and its entrance is marked by a ogee four-centered opening. The façade of the entrance gateway has series of small pointed arches.		
Tehsil	Chail						
Location	25.488839 81.626777						
Address	Shah Safi Rd, Saiyed Sarawan, Kaushambi						
Approach	The dargah is approach through Shah Safi Road. It is approx 1.5 km in the southwest direction from Ujihani Khalsa Uparhar village.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	1914						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Waqf board						
Property Type	Structure						
Property Sub-type	Funerary			Historical/ Cultural Value	The town of Saiyed Sarawan is an old Sayyid settlement and it was founded by an Arab adventurer. It has a grave placed in the center belongs to Sufi Saint Meer Mohammed Haqqani who died in 1359 A.D.		
Property past use	Dargah						
Property present use	Dargah						
State of Protection	Sayyid						
Architectural Style	Islamic						
Building Setting	The structure is located on the north of a railway line at a distance of 140 m. It has an Eidgah in the southwest direction at a distance of 100 m.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High				
Historical	Low	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B				
				Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga, the doab region remained under the control of Hindu rulers for centuries till the Muslim invaders had their influence in the region. The expansion of Muslim settlements in the region resulted in the need for religious buildings such as Masjids, Tombs and Eidgah.		
				State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration		
				Threats to the Property	Vegetative Growth, Structure Deterioration, Material Deterioration, Addition and Alteration		
				Condition Description	Dismantling of bricks of boundary wall on the north side. Faded painted surfaces on the entrance gateway.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		

Listing done by Chandresh Kumar



Reviewed by Mitali Vij

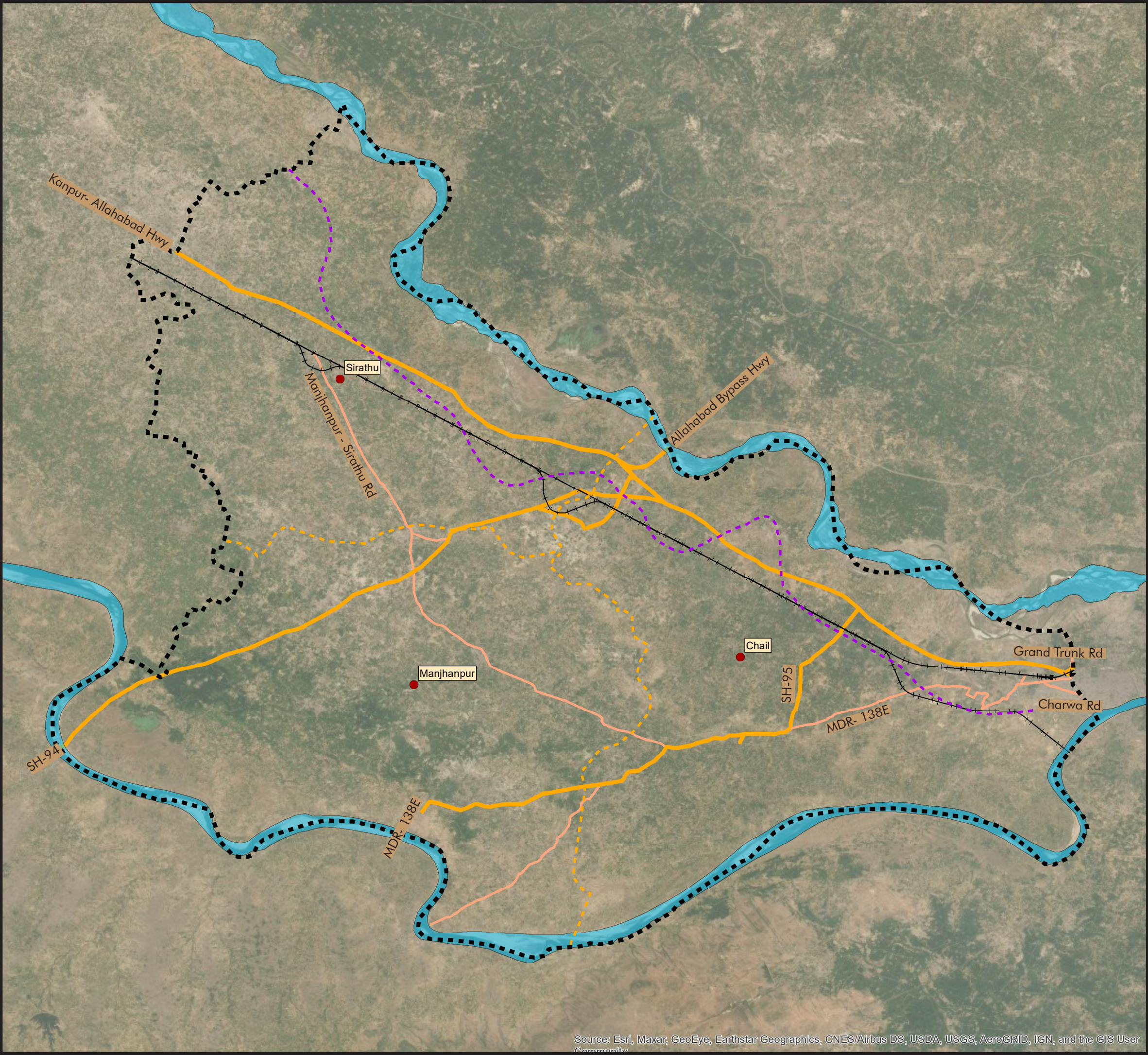
SHIV TEMPLE AND WELL 29				Reference No	Gad/Khb/CHL/21	Map No	GaD/Khb/M47
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple and Well			Architectural description	The temple is approached from the north direction. It is a single-storied structure with a low plinth level platform around it. The main shrine is approached through a square-shaped mandapa built around it and supported over square columns. It is framed with flat-shouldered arches. The roof of the mandapa has a low-height parapet rising from the short projection. The square planned garbhagriha has a single entry gate with a Shiva linga in the center having a pyramidal-shaped shikhara. It has offsetting Uru-shringas and a Kalash on the top. The temple has a well on its south built on a shared platform. It has four square pillars built around the well, to which the pulley was attached, used for pulling out water.		
Tehsil	Chail						
Location	25.501149 81.671835						
Address	Mirapur Taluka, Ahmadpur, Kaushambi						
Approach	The temple is approached through Ujini Patti road. It is approx 1.8 km in the north direction from Pura Mufti village.						
Approx date of construction	18th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Structure						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	Kaushambi being part of Allahabad in past is associated with Lord Shiva as he visited from Kashi in order to seek Brahma's Blessings and have set to establish the Shultankeshwara temple. Thus, the region has a great devotion to Lord Shiva.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	Shiva temples are closely associated with Ganga as it is believed that Lord Shiva brought Ganga to this world. Due to religious significance of river Ganga, temples were built near the river to perform daily rituals.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation	Fair		
Building Setting	The temple is located on the south of river Ganga at a distance of approx 1 km. It is surrounded by residences and shops.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration, Lack of Maintenance		
Historical	Medium	Social	High				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Medium	Condition Description	The temple is maintained regularly. Signs such as blackening of the parapet, installation of electric appliances on the shikhara are visible.		
		Grade	II B				
				Source of information	Primary survey		



ANNEXURE B

GIS MAPS





Ganga Cultural Documentation Kaushambi District, UP

Key Plan

Uttar Pradesh

Kaushambi

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Funerary
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
5Km Line	Secondary Rd	Memorial
Tehsil Points	Typology	Utilitarian
Inventory	Burial	Residential
Ganga River	Defence	
Railway Network		

Area:

Kaushambi- District

28/05/2022

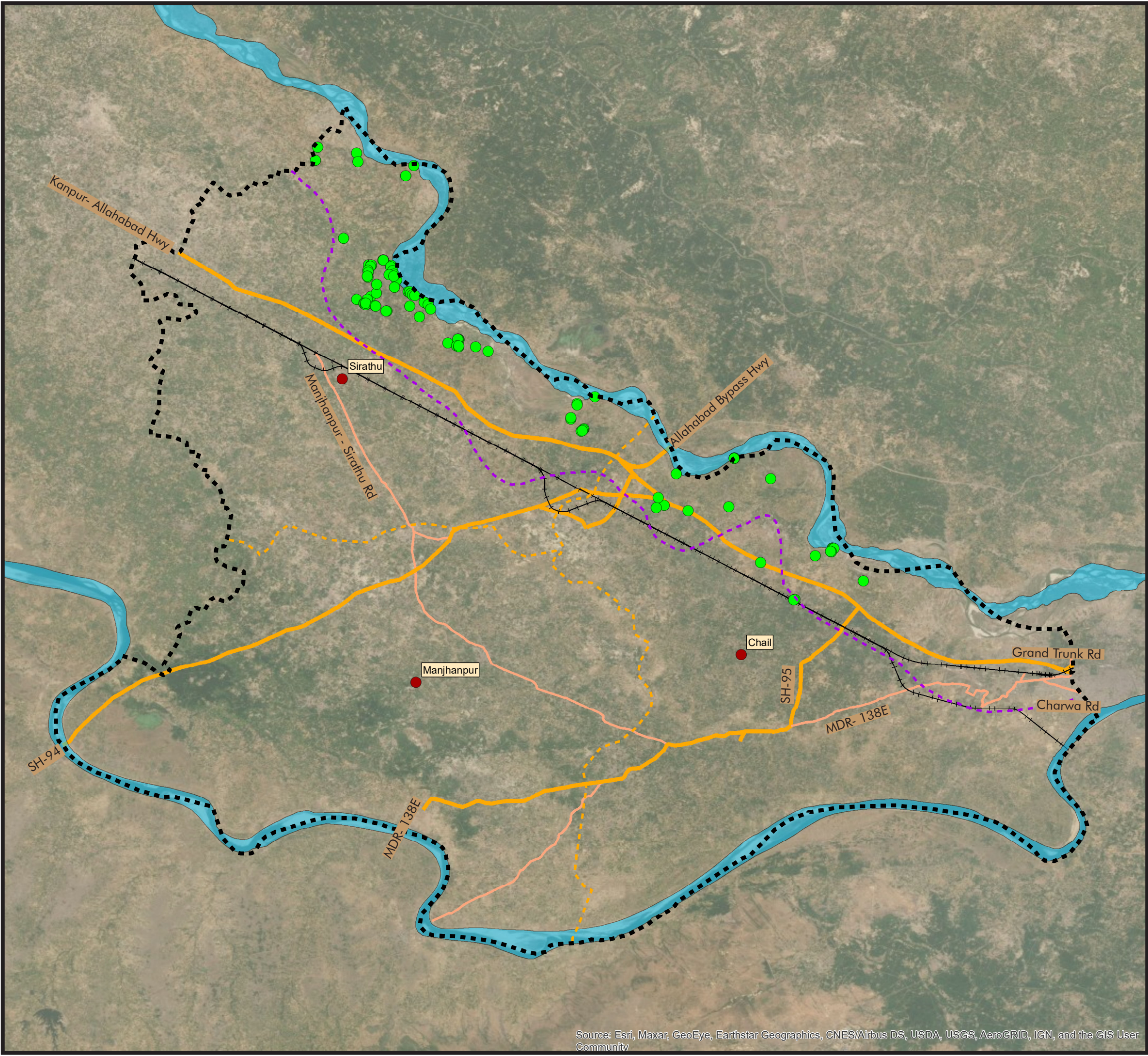
Map No:

GaD/Khb/M01

Survey Team:	
Chandresh Kumar	Architect Assistant
GIS Mapping:	
Chetan Kataria	Urban Designer & Planner
Kartik Dubey	Architect

Prepared by:		Submitted by:	
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage	INTACH	National Mission for Clean Ganga	

Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



Ganga Cultural Documentation Kaushambi District, UP

Key Plan

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Funerary
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
5Km Line	Secondary Rd	Memorial
Tehsil Points	Typology	Utilitarian
Inventory	Burial	Residential
Ganga River	Defence	
Railway Network		

Area:

Kaushambi- District

28/05/2022

Map No:

GaD/Khb/M02

Survey Team: Chandresh Kumar	Architect Assistant
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect

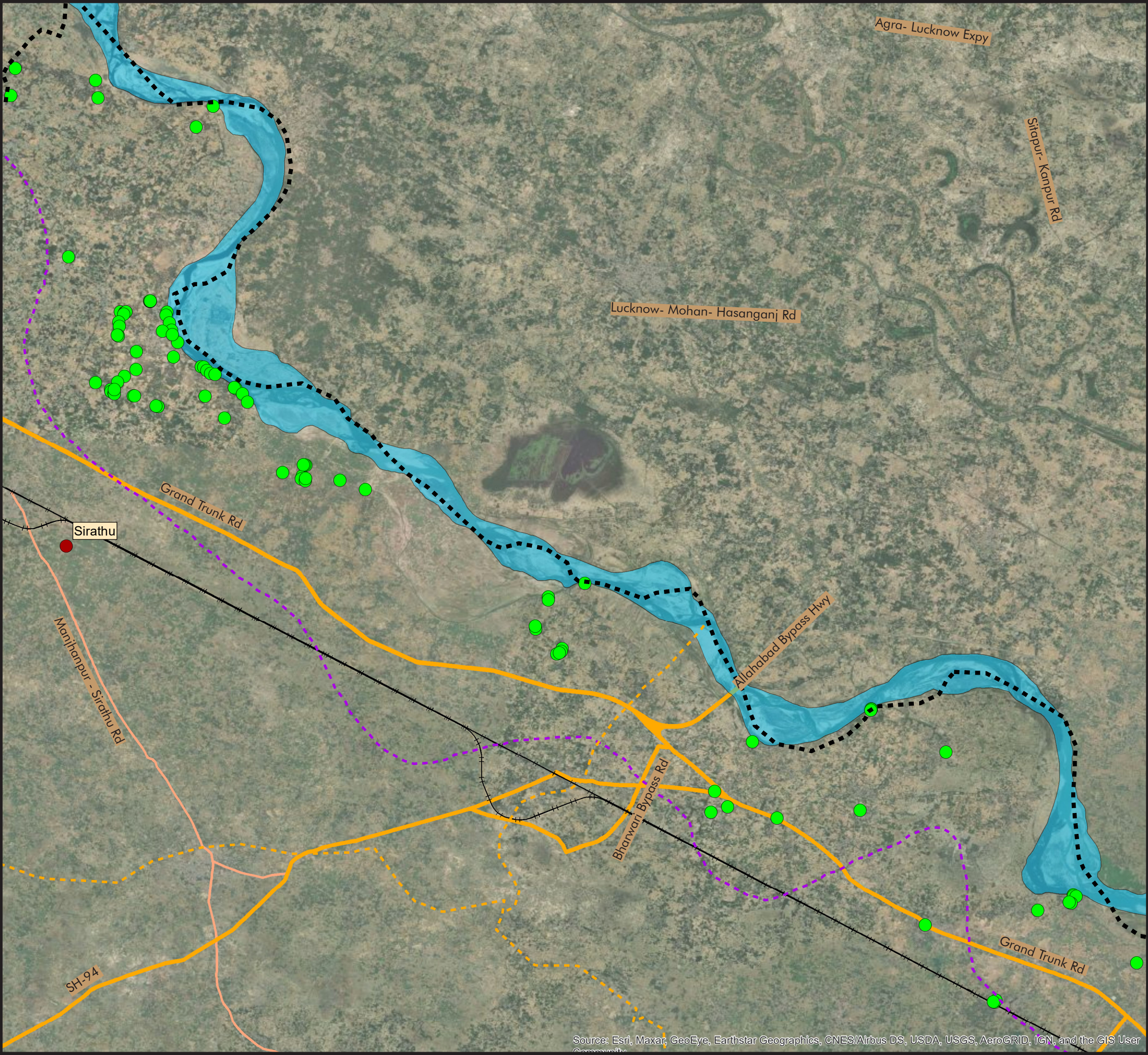
Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga

Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Ganga Cultural Documentation Kaushambi District, UP

Key Plan

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Funerary
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
5Km Line	Secondary Rd	Memorial
Tehsil Points	Typology	Utilitarian
Inventory	Burial	Residential
Ganga River	Defence	
Railway Network		

Area:

Kaushambi- District

28/05/2022

Map No:

GaD/Khb/M03

0 1.25 2.5 5 7.5 10 Km

Survey Team:

Chandresh Kumar

Architect Assistant

GIS Mapping:

Chetan Kataria

Kartik Dubey

Urban Designer & Planner

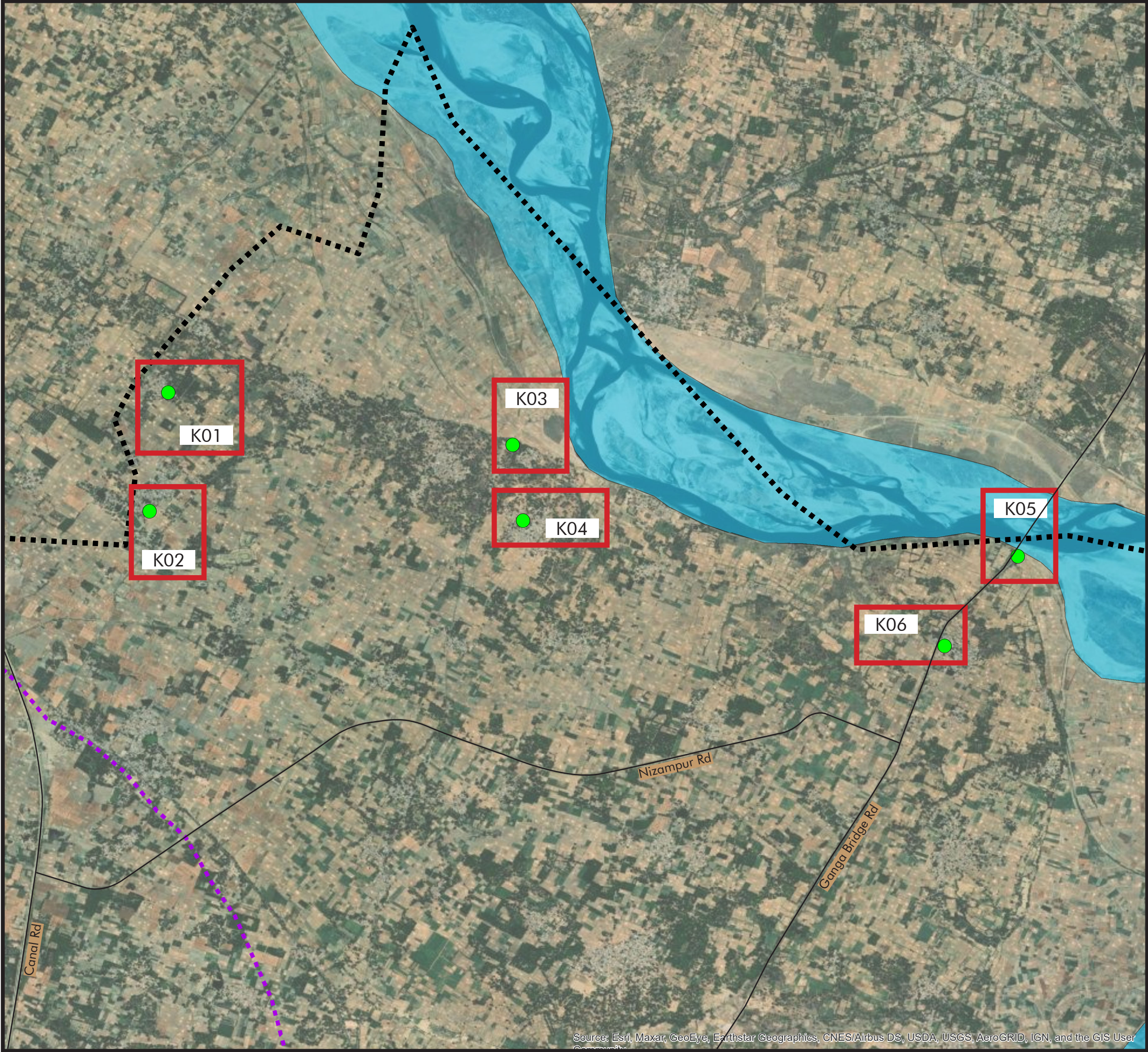
Architect

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation

Kaushambi District, UP

Key Plan

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Funerary
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
5Km Line	Secondary Rd	Memorial
Tehsil Points	Typology	Utilitarian
Inventory	Burial	Residential
Ganga River	Defence	
Railway Network		

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Kaushambi district is market as Zone K.
This zone further divides into 40 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone K01 to K06

Area:

Kaushambi- District
28/05/2022

Map No:

GaD/Khb/M04

Survey Team:

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Architect Assistant

GIS Mapping:

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Urban Designer & Planner

Kartik Dubey

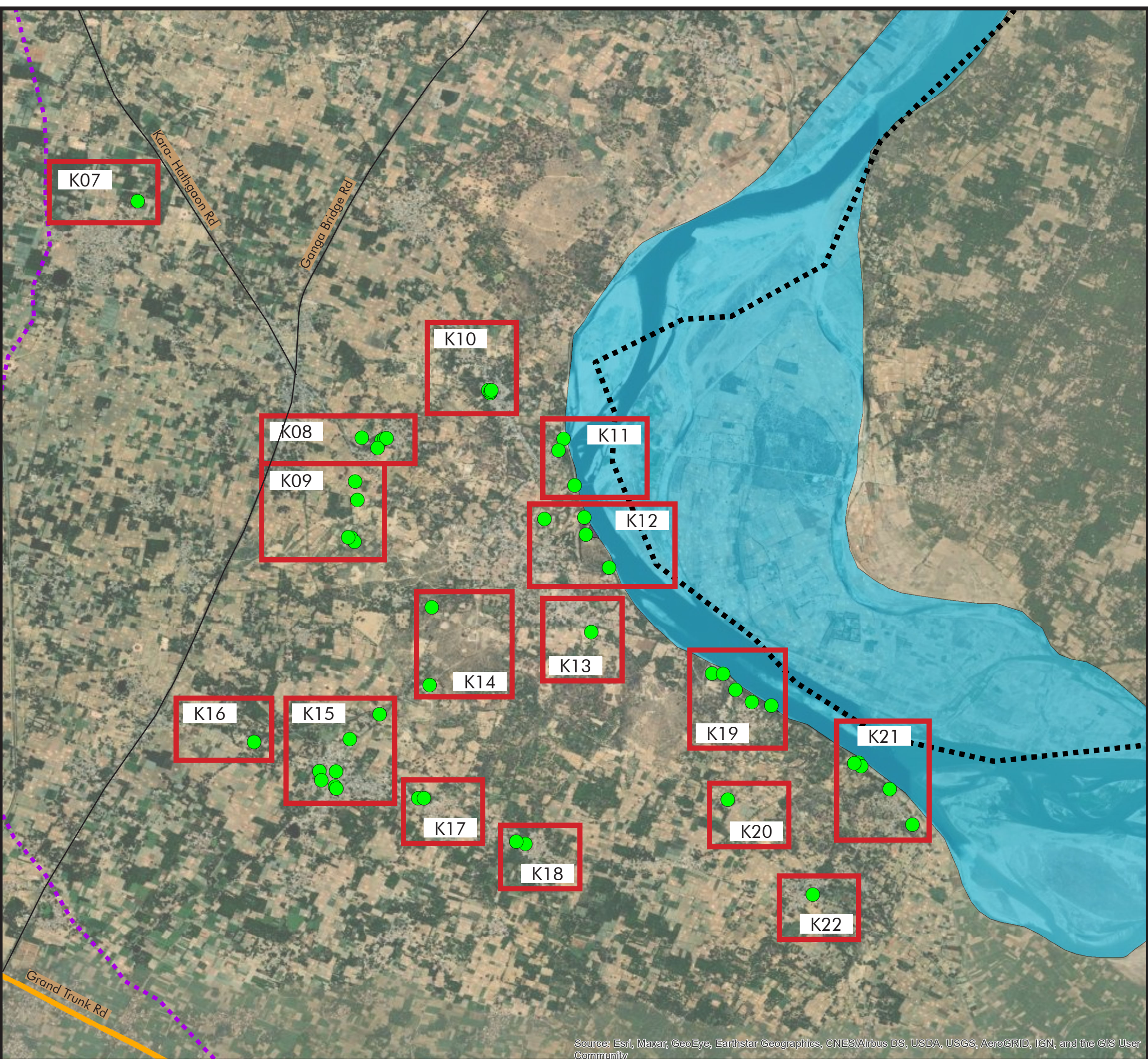
Architect

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Kaushambi District, UP

Key Plan

Legend

District Boundary	Primary Rd	Funerary
Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Religious
5Km Line	Typology	Memorial
Tehsil Points	Burial	Utilitarian
Inventory	Defence	Residential
Ganga River		
Railway Network		

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Kaushambi district is market as Zone K.
This zone further divides into 40 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone K07 to K22

Area:

Kaushambi- District
28/05/2022

Map No:

GaD/Khb/M05

Survey Team:

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Architect Assistant

GIS Mapping:

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Urban Designer & Planner
Architect

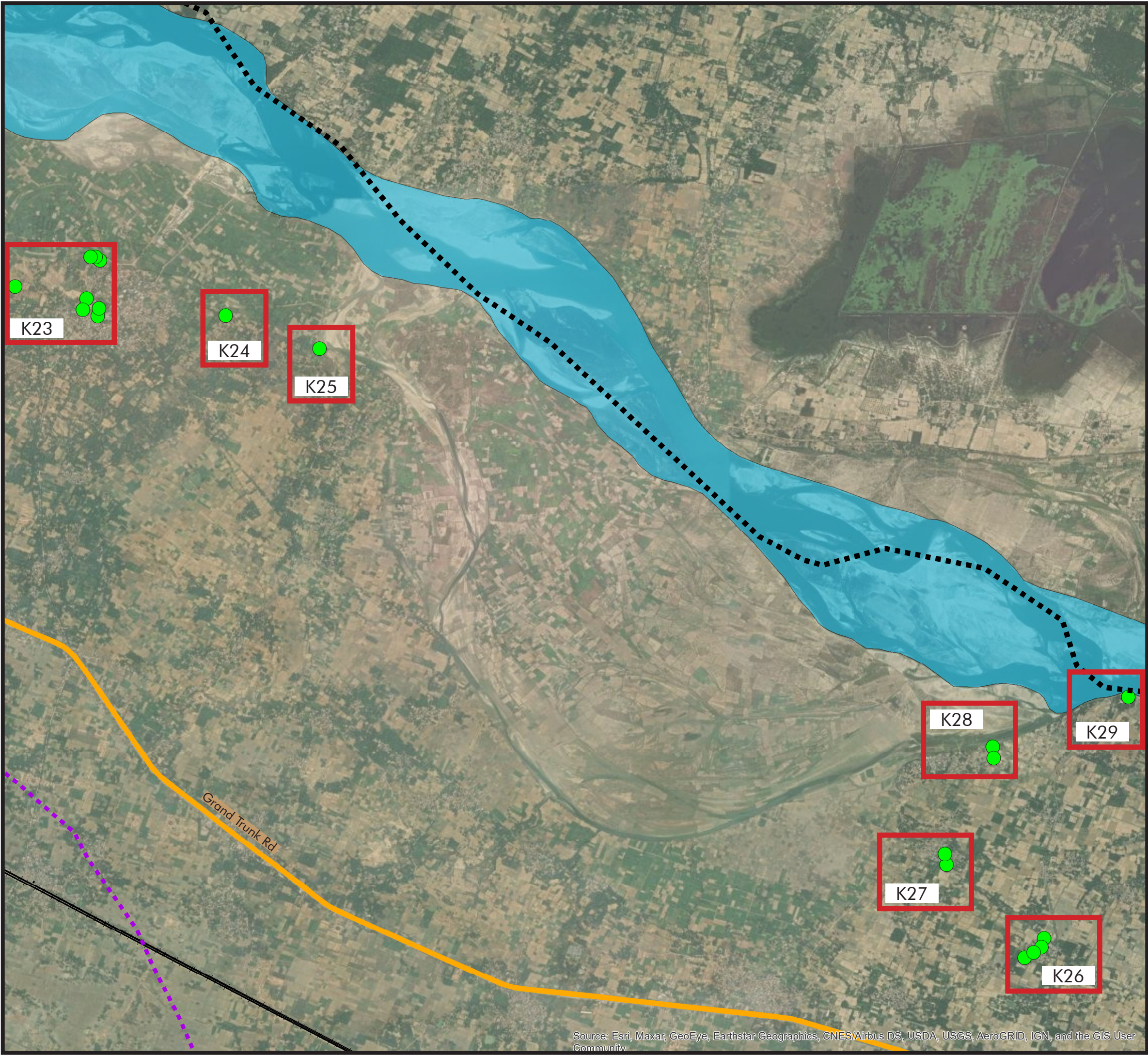
Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga

Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



Ganga Cultural Documentation Kaushambi District, UP

Key Plan

Legend

District Boundary	Primary Rd	Funerary
Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Religious
5Km Line	Typology	Memorial
Tehsil Points	Burial	Utilitarian
Inventory	Defence	Residential
Ganga River		
Railway Network		

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Kaushambi district is market as Zone K.
This zone further divides into 40 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone K23 to K29

Area:
Kaushambi- District
28/05/2022

Map No:
GaD/Khb/M06

0 0.35 0.7 1.4 2.1 2.8 Km

Survey Team:
Chandresh Kumar

Architect Assistant

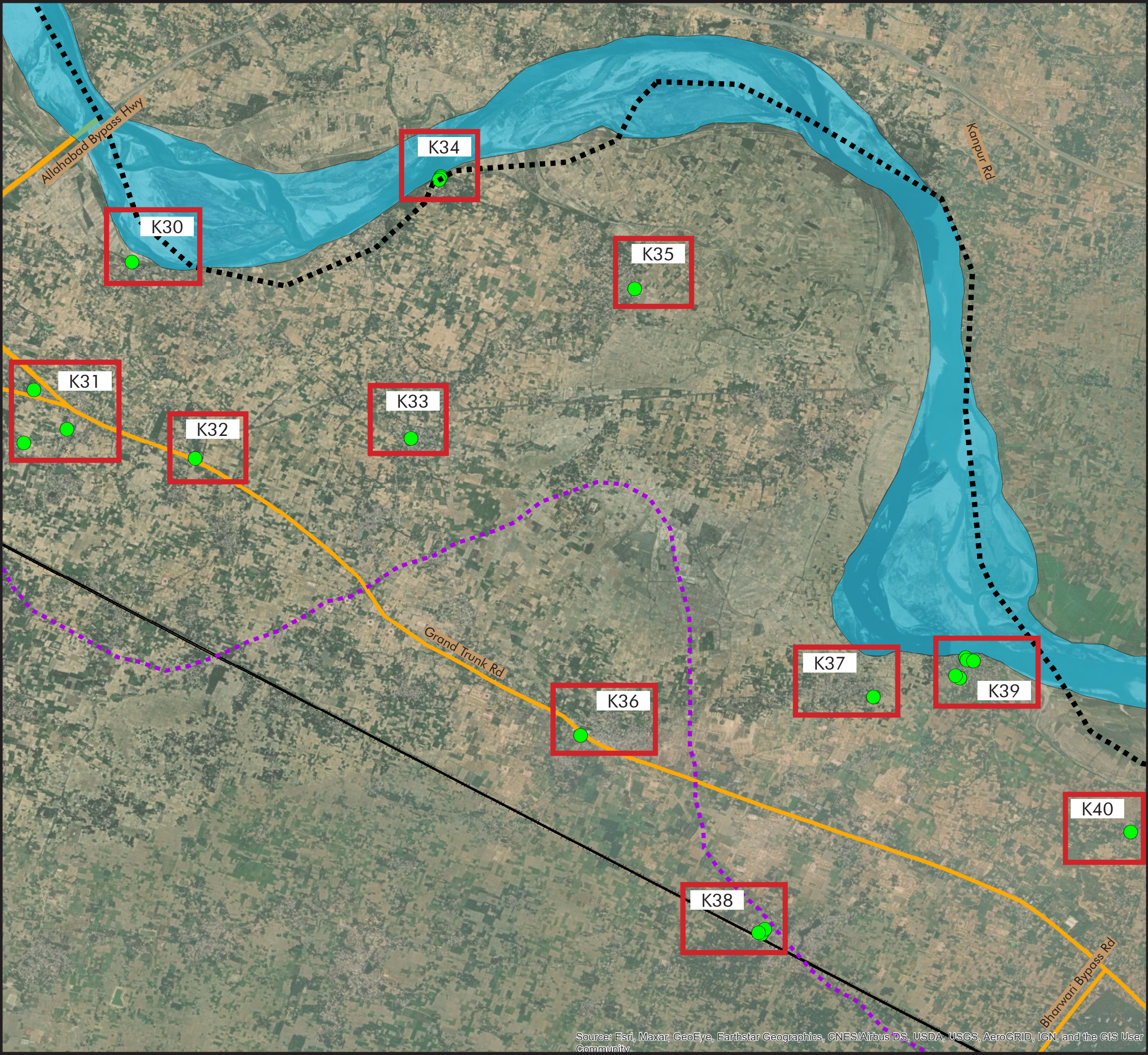
GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria
Kartik Dubey

Urban Designer & Planner
Architect

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga

Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Ganga Cultural Documentation Kaushambi District, UP

Key Plan

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Funerary
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
5Km Line	Secondary Rd	Memorial
Tehsil Points	Typology	Utilitarian
Inventory	Burial	Residential
Ganga River	Defence	
Railway Network		

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Kaushambi district is market as Zone K.
This zone further divides into 40 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone K30 to K40

Area:
Kaushambi- District
28/05/2022

Map No:
GaD/Khb/M07

Survey Team:
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Architect Assistant

GIS Mapping:
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Kartik Dubey

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Architect

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
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Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Kaushambi District, UP

Key Plan
K01

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Funerary
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
5Km Line	Secondary Rd	Memorial
Tehsil Points	Typology	Utilitarian
Inventory	Burial	Residential
Ganga River	Defence	
Railway Network		

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Kaushambi distict is market as Zone K. This zone further divides into 40 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone K01 and reference location.

GaD/Khb/SRT/01

Area:
Kaushambi- District
28/05/2022

Map No:
GaD/Khb/M08

Survey Team:
Chandresh Kumar

Architect Assistant

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Kartik Dubey

Urban Designer & Planner
Architect

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga

Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User



Ganga Cultural Documentation Kaushambi District, UP

Key Plan
K03

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Funerary
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
5Km Line	Secondary Rd	Memorial
Tehsil Points	Typology	Utilitarian
Inventory	Burial	Residential
Ganga River	Defence	
Railway Network		

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Kaushambi distict is market as Zone K. This zone further divides into 40 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone K03 and reference location.

GaD/Khb/SRT/03

Area:
Kaushambi- District
28/05/2022

Map No:
GaD/Khb/M10

Survey Team: Chandresh Kumar	Architect Assistant
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User

Ganga Cultural Documentation

Kaushambi District, UP

Key Plan
K04

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Funerary
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
5Km Line	Secondary Rd	Memorial
Tehsil Points	Typology	Utilitarian
Inventory	Burial	Residential
Ganga River	Defence	
Railway Network		

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Kaushambi district is market as Zone K. This zone further divides into 40 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone K04 and reference location.

GaD/Khb/SRT/04

Area:

Kaushambi- District
28/05/2022

Map No:

GaD/Khb/M11

Survey Team:
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Kartik Dubey

Urban Designer & Planner
Architect

Prepared by:

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Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Kaushambi District, UP

Key Plan
K05

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Funerary
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
5Km Line	Secondary Rd	Memorial
Tehsil Points	Typology	Utilitarian
Inventory	Burial	Residential
Ganga River	Defence	
Railway Network		

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Kaushambi distict is market as Zone K. This zone further divides into 40 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone K05 and reference location.

GaD/Khb/SRT/05

Area:
Kaushambi- District
28/05/2022

Map No:
GaD/Khb/M12

Survey Team: Chandresh Kumar	Architect Assistant
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Kaushambi District, UP

Key Plan
K06

District Boundary

Tehsil Boundary

5Km Line

Tehsil Points

Inventory

Ganga River

Railway Network

Road Type

Primary Rd

Secondary Rd

Typology

Burial

Defence

Funerary

Religious

Memorial

Utilitarian

Residential

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps,Kaushambi distict is market as Zone K. This zone further divides into 40 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone K06 and reference location.

GaD/Khb/SRT/06

Area:

Kaushambi- District
28/05/2022

Map No:

GaD/Khb/M13

0

5

10

20

30

40

1M

Survey Team:

Chandresh Kumar

Architect Assistant

GIS Mapping:

Chetan Kataria

Urban Designer & Planner

Kartik Dubey

Architect

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage

INTACH

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga

नमो गंगे



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Kaushambi District, UP

Key Plan
K07

District Boundary

Tehsil Boundary

5Km Line

Tehsil Points

Inventory

Ganga River

Railway Network

Road Type

Primary Rd

Secondary Rd

Typology

Burial

Defence

Funerary

Religious

Memorial

Utilitarian

Residential

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps,Kaushambi district is market as Zone K. This zone further divides into 40 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone K07 and reference location.

GaD/Khb/SRT/07

Area:

Kaushambi- District
28/05/2022

N

Map No:

GaD/Khb/M14

01020406080

1M

Survey Team:

Chandresh Kumar

Architect Assistant

GIS Mapping:

Chetan Kataria
Kartik Dubey

Urban Designer & Planner
Architect

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga

Source: Esri, Mapbox, GeoEye, Earthstar/GeoSatellite, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Kaushambi District, UP

Key Plan
K08

District Boundary

Tehsil Boundary

5Km Line

Tehsil Points

Inventory

Ganga River

Railway Network

Road Type

Primary Rd

Secondary Rd

Typology

Burial

Defence

Funerary

Religious

Memorial

Utilitarian

Residential

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps,Kaushambi district is market as Zone K. This zone further divides into 40 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone K08 and reference location.

GaD/Khb/SRT/08 to GaD/Khb/SRT/12

Area:

Kaushambi- District
28/05/2022

Map No:

GaD/Khb/M15

Survey Team:

Chandresh Kumar

Architect Assistant

GIS Mapping:

Chetan Kataria

Urban Designer & Planner

Kartik Dubey

Architect

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage

INTACH

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga

नमो गंगे

Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User



Ganga Cultural Documentation Kaushambi District, UP

Key Plan
K09

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Funerary
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
5Km Line	Secondary Rd	Memorial
Tehsil Points	Typology	Utilitarian
Inventory	Burial	Residential
Ganga River	Defence	
Railway Network		

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Kaushambi district is marked as Zone K. This zone further divides into 40 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents the following subzones; Zone K09 and reference location.

GaD/Khb/SRT/13 to GaD/Khb/SRT/17

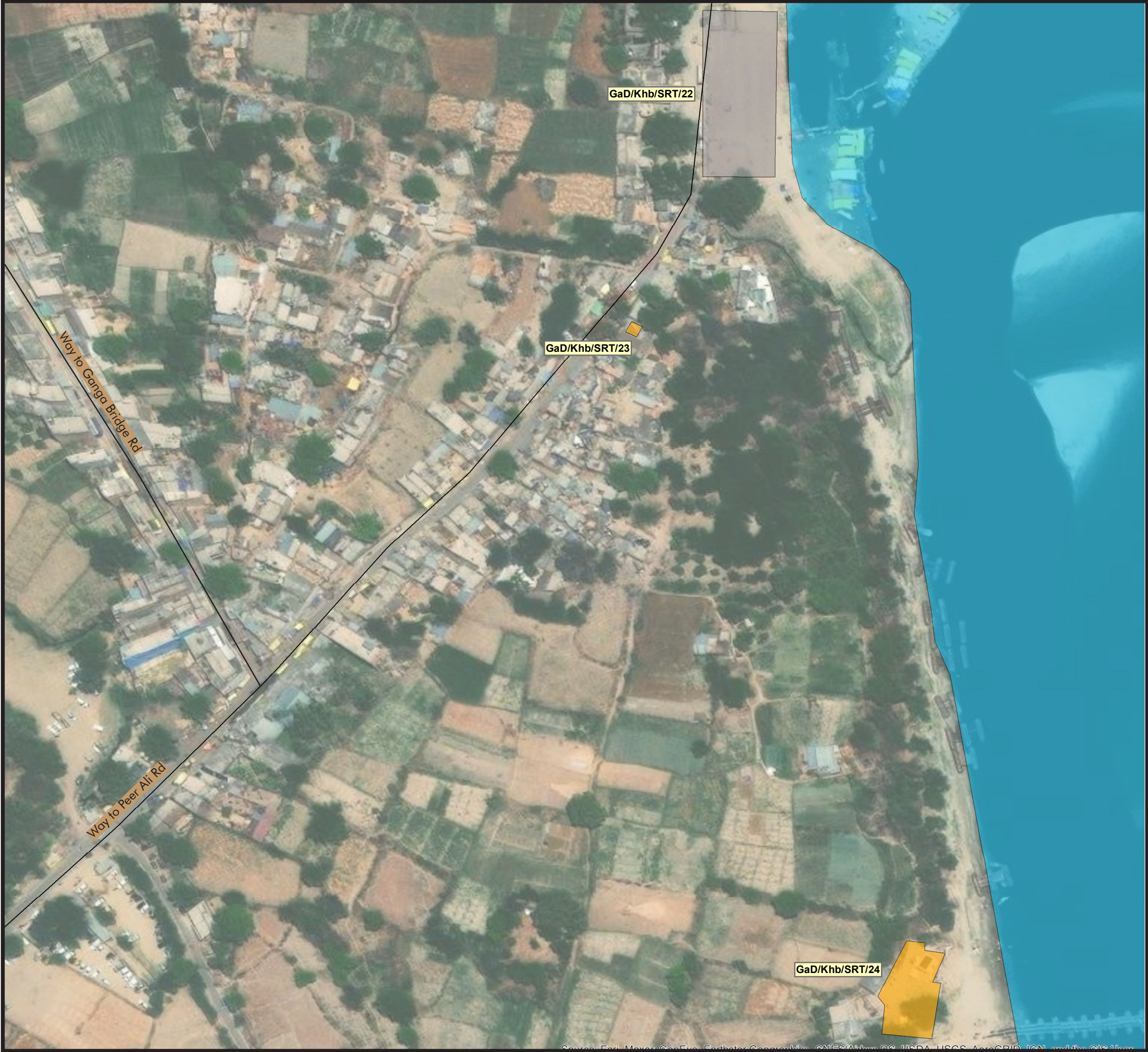
Area:
Kaushambi- District
28/05/2022

Map No:
GaD/Khb/M16

Survey Team: Chandresh Kumar	Architect Assistant
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect

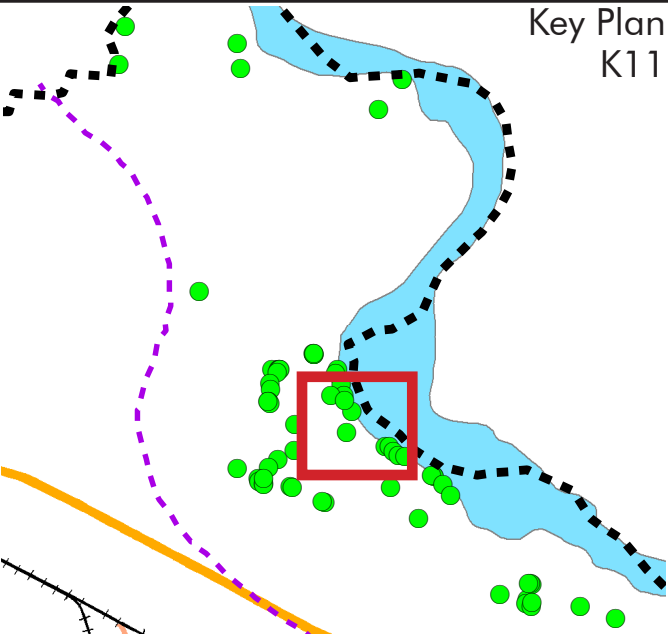
Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Kaushambi District, UP

Key Plan
K11



Legend

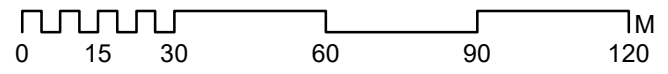
--- District Boundary	Road Type	Funerary
- - - Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
- - - 5Km Line	Secondary Rd	Memorial
● Tehsil Points	Typology	Utilitarian
● Inventory	Burial	Residential
■ Ganga River	Defence	
— Railway Network		

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Kaushambi district is marked as Zone K. This zone further divides into 40 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones; Zone K11 and reference location.

GaD/Khb/SRT/22 to GaD/Khb/SRT/24

Area: Kaushambi- District 28/05/2022	Map No: GaD/Khb/M18
--	------------------------



Survey Team: Chandresh Kumar	Architect Assistant
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect

Prepared by: Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH	Submitted by: National Mission for Clean Ganga
---	--





Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User

Ganga Cultural Documentation Kaushambi District, UP

Key Plan K12

Legend

District Boundary	Primary Rd	Funerary
5Km Line	Secondary Rd	Religious
Tehsil Points	Typology	Memorial
Inventory	Defence	Utilitarian
Ganga River		Residential
Railway Network		

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Kaushambi distict is market as Zone K. This zone further divides into 40 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone K12 and reference location.

GaD/Khb/SRT/25 to GaD/Khb/SRT/28

Area:

Kaushambi- District
28/05/2022

Map No:

GaD/Khb/M19

Survey Team: Chandresh Kumar	Architect Assistant
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Kaushambi District, UP

Key Plan
K13

Legend

District Boundary	Primary Rd	Funerary
Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Religious
5Km Line	Typology	Memorial
Tehsil Points	Burial	Utilitarian
Inventory	Defence	Residential
Ganga River		
Railway Network		

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Kaushambi distict is market as Zone K. This zone further divides into 40 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone K13 and reference location.

GaD/Khb/SRT/29

Area:
Kaushambi- District
28/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Khb/M20

0 15 30 60 90 120 M

Survey Team:
Chandresh Kumar

Architect Assistant

GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria
Kartik Dubey

Urban Designer & Planner
Architect

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User

Ganga Cultural Documentation

Kaushambi District, UP

Key Plan
K14

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Funerary
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
5Km Line	Secondary Rd	Memorial
Tehsil Points	Typology	Utilitarian
Inventory	Burial	Residential
Ganga River	Defence	
Railway Network		

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Kaushambi district is market as Zone K. This zone further divides into 40 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone K14 and reference location.

GaD/Khb/SRT/30 & GaD/Khb/SRT/31

Area:
Kaushambi- District
28/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Khb/M21

0 30 60 120 180 240 M

Survey Team:
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Architect Assistant

GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria
Kartik Dubey

Urban Designer & Planner
Architect

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Kaushambi District, UP

Key Plan
K15

Legend

District Boundary	Primary Rd	Funerary
Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Religious
5Km Line	Typology	Memorial
Tehsil Points	Burial	Utilitarian
Inventory	Defence	Residential
Ganga River		
Railway Network		

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Kaushambi district is marked as Zone K. This zone further divides into 40 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents the following subzones; Zone K15 and reference location.
GaD/Khb/SRT/32 & GaD/Khb/SRT/33
GaD/Khb/SRT/35 to GaD/Khb/SRT/39

Area:
Kaushambi- District
28/05/2022

Map No:
GaD/Khb/M22

Survey Team:
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Architect Assistant

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Prepared by:
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Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Kaushambi District, UP

Key Plan
K17

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Funerary
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
5Km Line	Secondary Rd	Memorial
Tehsil Points	Typology	Utilitarian
Inventory	Burial	Residential
Ganga River	Defence	
Railway Network		

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Kaushambi district is market as Zone K. This zone further divides into 40 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone K17 and reference location.

GaD/Khb/SRT/40 & GaD/Khb/SRT/41

Area:
Kaushambi- District
28/05/2022

Map No:
GaD/Khb/M24

Survey Team: Chandresh Kumar	Architect Assistant
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User

Ganga Cultural Documentation

Kaushambi District, UP

Key Plan
K18

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Funerary
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
5Km Line	Secondary Rd	Memorial
Tehsil Points	Typology	Utilitarian
Inventory	Burial	Residential
Ganga River	Defence	
Railway Network		

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Kaushambi district is market as Zone K. This zone further divides into 40 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone K18 and reference location.

GaD/Khb/SRT/42 & GaD/Khb/SRT/43

Area:
Kaushambi- District
28/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Khb/M25

0 10 20 40 60 80 M

Survey Team:
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Architect Assistant

GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria
Kartik Dubey

Urban Designer & Planner
Architect

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Kaushambi District, UP

Key Plan
K19

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Funerary
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
5Km Line	Secondary Rd	Memorial
Tehsil Points	Typology	Utilitarian
Inventory	Burial	Residential
Ganga River	Defence	
Railway Network		

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Kaushambi distict is market as Zone K. This zone further divides into 40 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone K19 and reference location.

GaD/Khb/SRT/44 to GaD/Khb/SRT/48

Area:
Kaushambi- District
28/05/2022

Map No:
GaD/Khb/M26

Survey Team: Chandresh Kumar	Architect Assistant
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Kaushambi District, UP

Key Plan
K20

Legend

District Boundary	Primary Rd	Funerary
Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Religious
5Km Line	Typology	Memorial
Tehsil Points	Burial	Utilitarian
Inventory	Defence	Residential
Ganga River		
Railway Network		

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps,Kaushambi distict is market as Zone K. This zone further divides into 40 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone K20 and reference location.

GaD/Khb/SRT/49

Area:

Kaushambi- District
28/05/2022

Map No:

GaD/Khb/M27

N

0 10 20 40 60 80 M

Survey Team:

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GIS Mapping:

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Kartik Dubey	Architect

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Ganga Cultural Documentation Kaushambi District, UP

Key Plan
K21

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Funerary
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
5Km Line	Secondary Rd	Memorial
Tehsil Points	Typology	Utilitarian
Inventory	Burial	Residential
Ganga River	Defence	
Railway Network		

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Kaushambi district is market as Zone K. This zone further divides into 40 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone K21 and reference location.

GaD/Khb/SRT/50 to GaD/Khb/SRT/54

Area:
Kaushambi- District
28/05/2022

Map No:
GaD/Khb/M28

Survey Team: Chandresh Kumar	Architect Assistant
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Kaushambi District, UP

Key Plan
K22

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Funerary
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
5Km Line	Secondary Rd	Memorial
Tehsil Points	Typology	Utilitarian
Inventory	Burial	Residential
Ganga River	Defence	
Railway Network		

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps,Kaushambi distict is market as Zone K. This zone further divides into 40 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone K22 and reference location.

GaD/Khb/SRT/55

Area:

Kaushambi- District
28/05/2022

Map No:

GaD/Khb/M29

01020406080M

Survey Team:

Chandresh Kumar	Architect Assistant
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GIS Mapping:

Chetan Kataria	Urban Designer & Planner
Kartik Dubey	Architect

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Kaushambi District, UP

Key Plan
K23

Legend

District Boundary	Primary Rd	Funerary
Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Religious
5Km Line	Typology	Memorial
Tehsil Points	Burial	Utilitarian
Inventory	Defence	Residential
Ganga River		
Railway Network		

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Kaushambi district is marked as Zone K. This zone further divides into 40 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents the following subzones; Zone K23 and reference location.

GaD/Khb/SRT/56 to GaD/Khb/SRT/63

Area:
Kaushambi- District
28/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Khb/M30

0 25 50 100 150 200 IM

Survey Team:
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Urban Designer & Planner
Architect

Prepared by:
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for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:
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Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Kaushambi District, UP

Key Plan
K24

District Boundary

Tehsil Boundary

5Km Line

Tehsil Points

Inventory

Ganga River

Railway Network

Road Type

Primary Rd

Secondary Rd

Typology

Burial

Defence

Funerary

Religious

Memorial

Utilitarian

Residential

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Kaushambi distict is market as Zone K. This zone further divides into 40 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone K24 and reference location.

GaD/Khb/SRT/64

Area:
Kaushambi- District
28/05/2022

Map No:
GaD/Khb/M31

01020406080

M

Survey Team:
Chandresh Kumar

Architect Assistant

GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria
Kartik Dubey

Urban Designer & Planner
Architect

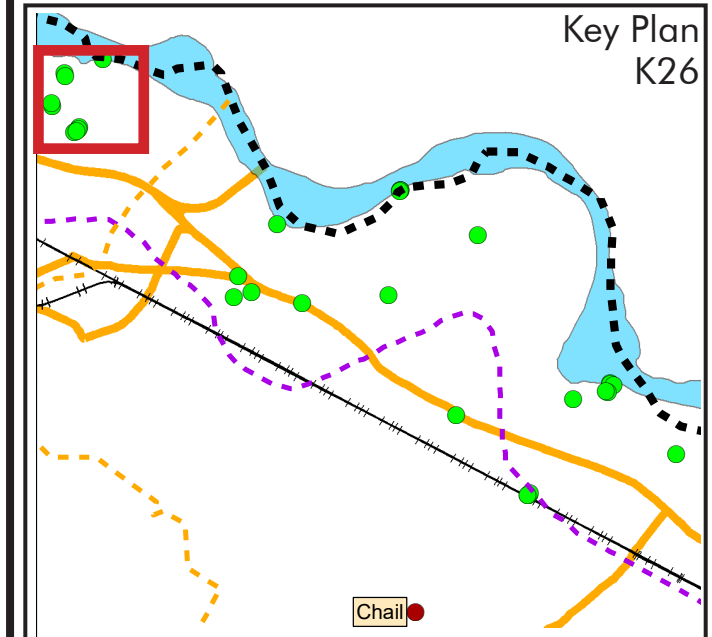
Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga
















Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Kaushambi District, UP



Legend

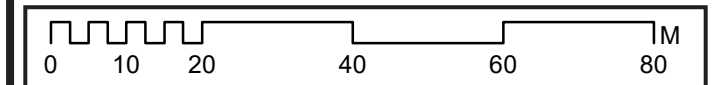
- | | | | |
|---|-------------------|--|--------------|
|  | District Boundary |  | Funerary |
|  | Tehsil Boundary |  | Primary Rd |
|  | 5Km Line |  | Secondary Rd |
|  | Tehsil Points |  | Utilitarian |
|  | Inventory |  | Burial |
|  | Ganga River |  | Defence |
|  | Railway Network |  | Residential |
|  | | | Memorial |

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Kaushambi district is marked as Zone K. This zone further divides into 40 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone K26 and reference location.

GaD/Khb/SRT/66 to GaD/Khb/SRT/69

Area: Kaushambi- District 28/05/2022		Map No: GaD/Khb/M33
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Survey Team: Chandresh Kumar	Architect Assistant
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect

Prepared by: Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage	 INTACH	Submitted by: National Mission for Clean Ganga	
--	---	--	---

Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User



Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User

Ganga Cultural Documentation

Kaushambi District, UP

Key Plan
K28

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Funerary
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
5Km Line	Secondary Rd	Memorial
Tehsil Points	Typology	Utilitarian
Inventory	Burial	Residential
Ganga River	Defence	
Railway Network		

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps,Kaushambi distict is market as Zone K. This zone further divides into 40 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone K28 and reference location.

GaD/Khb/SRT/72 & GaD/Khb/SRT/73

Area:

Kaushambi- District

28/05/2022

Map No:

GaD/Khb/M35

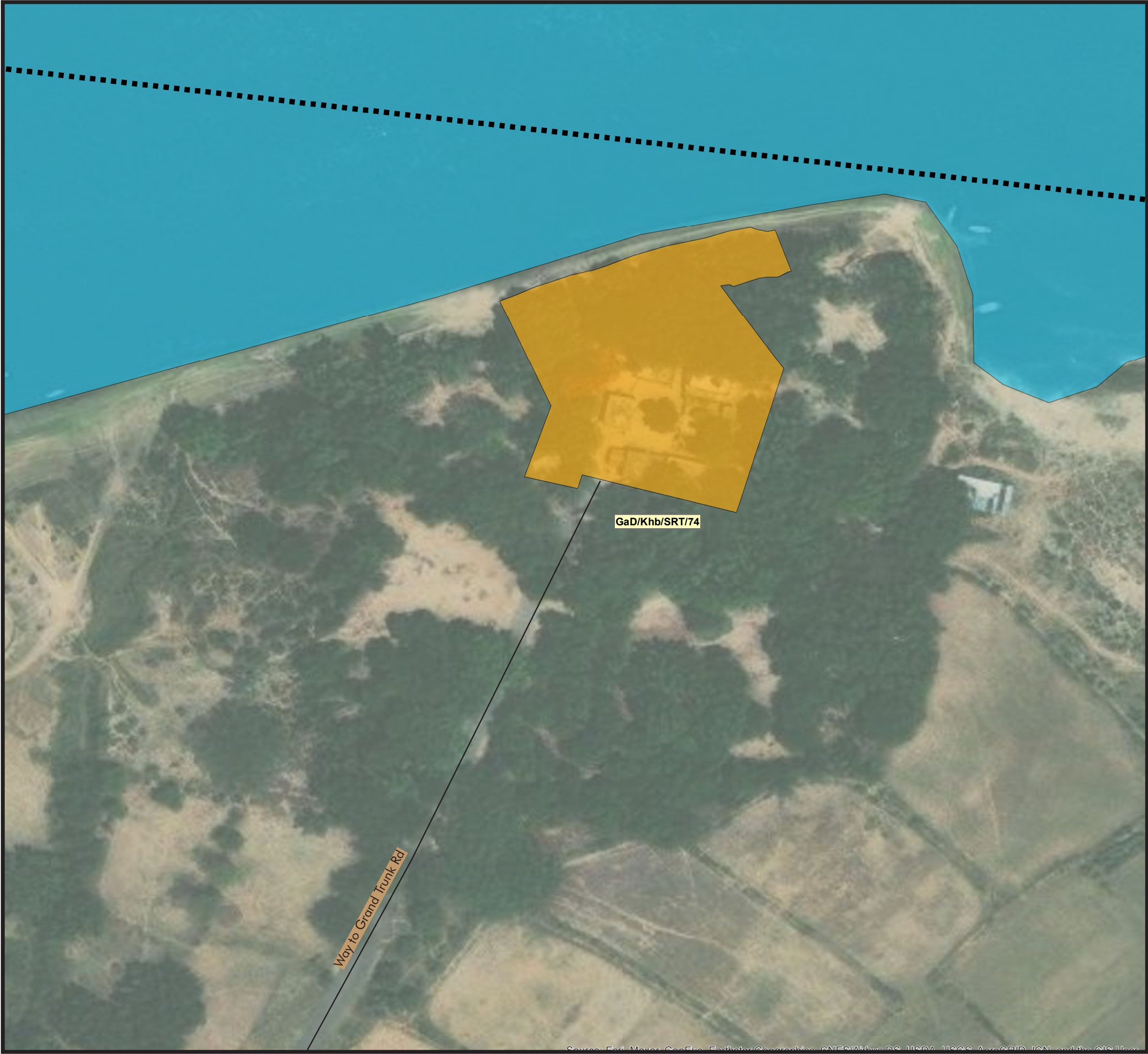
Survey Team:	
Chandresh Kumar	Architect Assistant
GIS Mapping:	
Chetan Kataria	Urban Designer & Planner
Kartik Dubey	Architect

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Kaushambi District, UP

Key Plan
K29

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Funerary
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
5Km Line	Secondary Rd	Memorial
Tehsil Points	Typology	Utilitarian
Inventory	Burial	Residential
Ganga River	Defence	
Railway Network		

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Kaushambi district is marked as Zone K. This zone further divides into 40 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents the following subzones; Zone K29 and reference location.

GaD/Khb/SRT/74

Area:
Kaushambi- District
28/05/2022

Map No:
GaD/Khb/M36

Survey Team:
Chandresh Kumar

Architect Assistant

GIS Mapping:
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Urban Designer & Planner
Architect

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga

Source: Esri, Mapbox, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



Ganga Cultural Documentation

Kaushambi District, UP

Key Plan
K30

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Funerary
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
5Km Line	Secondary Rd	Memorial
Tehsil Points	Typology	Utilitarian
Inventory	Burial	Residential
Ganga River	Defence	
Railway Network		

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps,Kaushambi district is market as Zone K. This zone further divides into 40 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone K30 and reference location.

GaD/Khb/CHL/01

Area:

Kaushambi- District
28/05/2022

Map No:

GaD/Khb/M37

0 15 30 60 90 120 M

Survey Team:
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Architect Assistant

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Kartik Dubey

Urban Designer & Planner
Architect

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga

Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User



Ganga Cultural Documentation Kaushambi District, UP

Key Plan
K31

Legend

District Boundary	Primary Rd	Funerary
Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Religious
5Km Line	Typology	Memorial
Tehsil Points	Burial	Utilitarian
Inventory	Defence	Residential
Ganga River		
Railway Network		

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Kaushambi district is marked as Zone K. This zone further divides into 40 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents the following subzones; Zone K31 and reference location.

GaD/Khb/CHL/02 to GaD/Khb/CHL/04

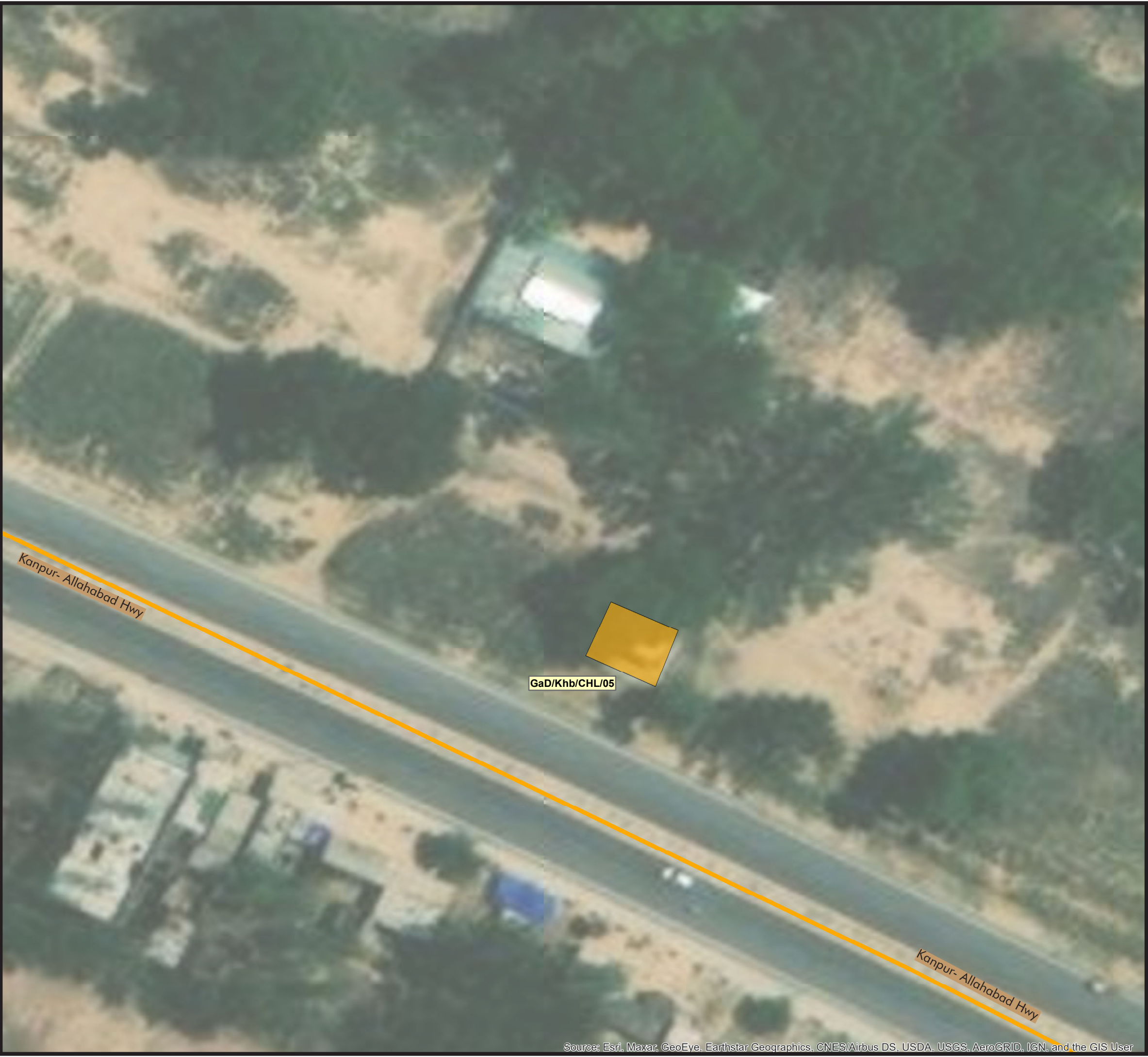
Area:
Kaushambi- District
28/05/2022

Map No:
GaD/Khb/M38

Survey Team: Chandresh Kumar	Architect Assistant
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect

Prepared by:
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Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User

Ganga Cultural Documentation Kaushambi District, UP

Key Plan
K32

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Funerary
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
5Km Line	Secondary Rd	Memorial
Tehsil Points	Typology	Utilitarian
Inventory	Burial	Residential
Ganga River	Defence	
Railway Network		

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Kaushambi distict is market as Zone K. This zone further divides into 40 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone K32 and reference location.

GaD/Khb/CHL/05

Area:

Kaushambi- District
28/05/2022

Map No:

GaD/Khb/M39

Survey Team: Chandresh Kumar	Architect Assistant
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
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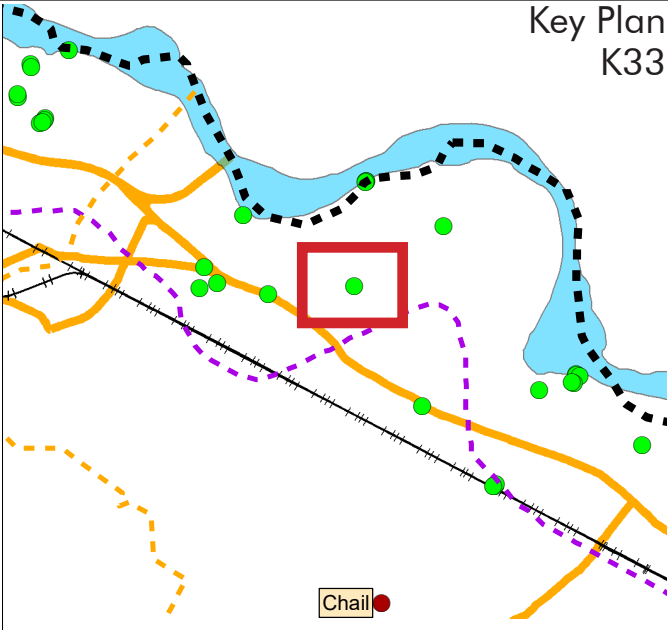
Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Kaushambi District, UP

Key Plan
K33



Legend

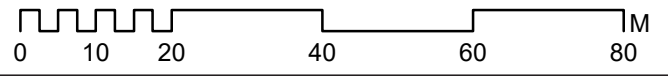
--- District Boundary	Road Type	Funerary
- - - Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
- - - 5Km Line	Secondary Rd	Memorial
● Tehsil Points	Typology	Utilitarian
● Inventory	Burial	Residential
■ Ganga River	Defence	
—+— Railway Network		

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Kaushambi district is marked as Zone K. This zone further divides into 40 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones; Zone K33 and reference location.

GaD/Khb/CHL/06

Area: Kaushambi- District 28/05/2022	Map No: GaD/Khb/M40
--	------------------------



Survey Team: Chandresh Kumar	Architect Assistant
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect

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Ganga Cultural Documentation Kaushambi District, UP

Key Plan
K34

Legend

District Boundary	Primary Rd	Funerary
Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Religious
5Km Line	Typology	Memorial
Tehsil Points	Burial	Utilitarian
Inventory	Defence	Residential
Ganga River		
Railway Network		

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Kaushambi district is marked as Zone K. This zone further divides into 40 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents the following subzones; Zone K34 and reference location.

GaD/Khb/CHL/07 to GaD/Khb/CHL/09

Area:
Kaushambi- District
28/05/2022

Map No:
GaD/Khb/M41

Survey Team: Chandresh Kumar	Architect Assistant
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga

Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User



Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User

Ganga Cultural Documentation Kaushambi District, UP

Key Plan
K36

Chail

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Funerary
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
5Km Line	Secondary Rd	Memorial
Tehsil Points	Typology	Utilitarian
Inventory	Burial	Residential
Ganga River	Defence	
Railway Network		

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Kaushambi district is marked as Zone K. This zone further divides into 40 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents the following subzones; Zone K36 and reference location.

GaD/Khb/CHL/11

Area:
Kaushambi- District
28/05/2022

Map No:
GaD/Khb/M43

Survey Team: Chandresh Kumar	Architect Assistant
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Kaushambi District, UP

Key Plan
K37

District Boundary

Tehsil Boundary

5Km Line

Tehsil Points

Inventory

Ganga River

Railway Network

Road Type

Primary Rd

Secondary Rd

Typology

Burial

Defence

Funerary

Religious

Memorial

Utilitarian

Residential

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps,Kaushambi distict is market as Zone K. This zone further divides into 40 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone K37 and reference location.

GaD/Khb/CHL/12

Area:

Kaushambi- District
28/05/2022

Map No:

GaD/Khb/M44

Survey Team:

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Architect Assistant

GIS Mapping:

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Urban Designer & Planner

Kartik Dubey

Architect

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Kaushambi District, UP

Key Plan K38

Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Funerary
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Religious
5Km Line	Secondary Rd	Memorial
Tehsil Points	Typology	Utilitarian
Inventory	Burial	Residential
Ganga River	Defence	
Railway Network		

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Kaushambi district is market as Zone K. This zone further divides into 40 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone K38 and reference location.

GaD/Khb/CHL/13 to GaD/Khb/CHL/17

Area:

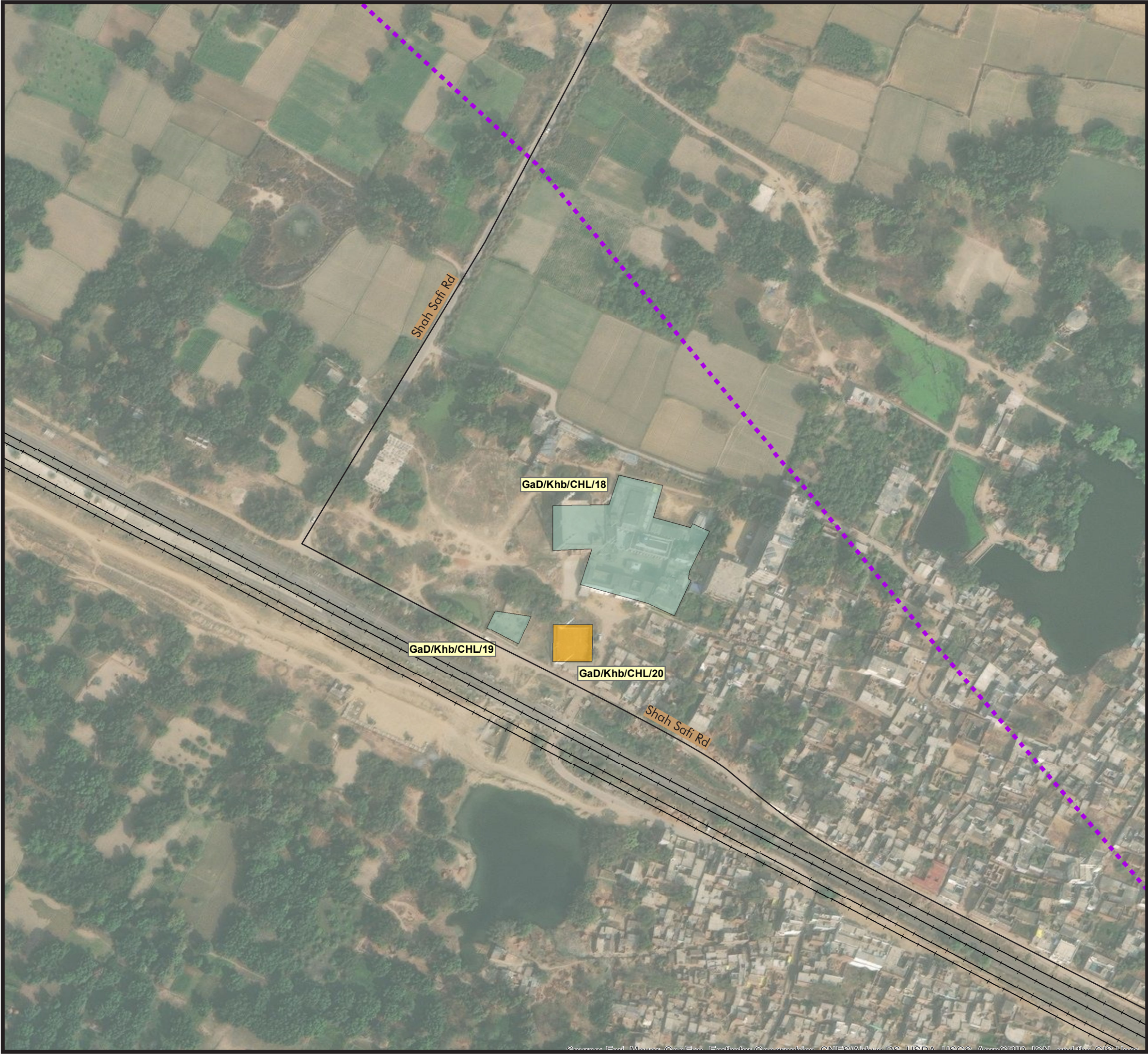
Kaushambi- District
28/05/2022

Map No:

GaD/Khb/M45

Survey Team: Chandresh Kumar	Architect Assistant
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect

Prepared by: Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH	Submitted by: National Mission for Clean Ganga
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Ganga Cultural Documentation

Kaushambi District, UP

Key Plan

K39

Legend

	District Boundary		Primary Rd		Funerary
	Tehsil Boundary		Secondary Rd		Religious
	5Km Line		Memorial		Utilitarian
	Tehsil Points		Burial		Residential
	Inventory		Defence		
	Ganga River				
	Railway Network				

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Kaushambi district is marked as Zone K. This zone further divides into 40 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents the following subzones; Zone K39 and reference location.

GaD/Khb/CHL/18 to GaD/Khb/CHL/20

Area:

Kaushambi- District

28/05/2022

Map No:

GaD/Khb/M46

0 25 50 100 150 200 M

Survey Team:

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Architect Assistant

GIS Mapping:

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Kartik Dubey

Urban Designer & Planner

Architect

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Kaushambi District, UP

Key Plan
K40

District Boundary

Tehsil Boundary

5Km Line

Tehsil Points

Inventory

Ganga River

Railway Network

Road Type

Primary Rd

Secondary Rd

Typology

Burial

Defence

Funerary

Religious

Memorial

Utilitarian

Residential

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Kaushambi district is market as Zone K. This zone further divides into 40 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone K40 and reference location.

GaD/Khb/CHL/21

Area:
Kaushambi- District
28/05/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Khb/M47

0

5

10

20

30

40

1M


Survey Team:
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Kartik Dubey

Urban Designer & Planner
Architect

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage

 INTACH

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga

