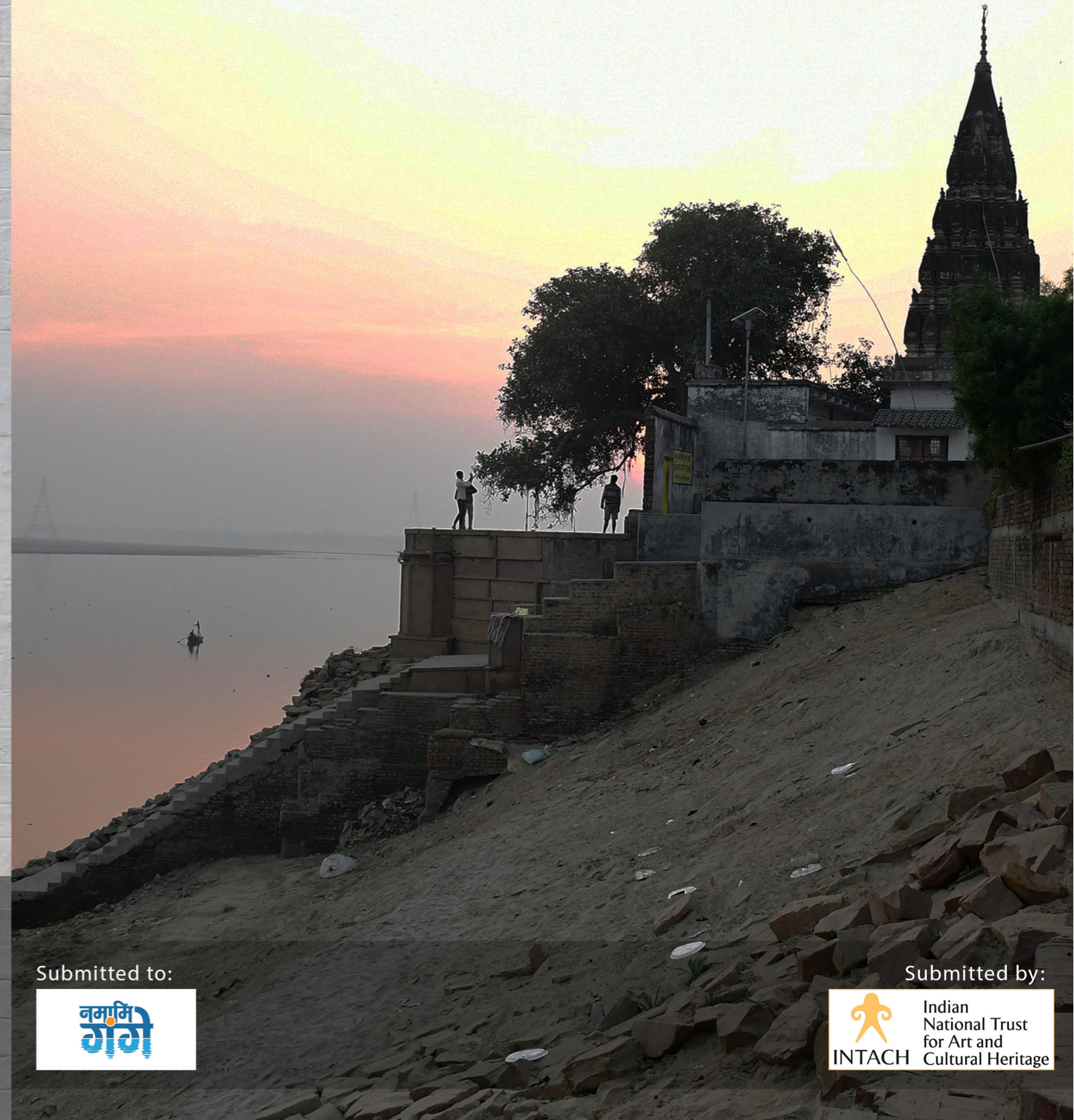


# GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION

Built Heritage Listing of  
Ballia District, UP



DEDICATED TO CONSERVATION

Indian National Trust for Art &  
Cultural Heritage INTACH

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Submitted to:

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गंगे

Submitted by:

INTACH Indian  
National Trust  
for Art and  
Cultural Heritage



# GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION

BALLIA DISTRICT

JANUARY 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 kms on each 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.

In this report we are documenting the Architectural Heritage of Ballia District in Uttar Pradesh. A group of Architects headed by a Conservation Architect conducted the survey in December 2021, listing a total of 66 inventories of built heritage across the district. The report includes the listing of the two out of six tehsils - Ballia and Bairia, as they lie within an offset of 5kms on either bank of the river Ganga. 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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## 1. Introduction

The district of Ballia is one of the 75 districts of Uttar Pradesh and is a part of the Azamgarh administrative division. The Ballia district is on the eastern part of Uttar Pradesh. The native people believe that the district of Ballia got its name from the famous saint Valmiki, the author of the epic Ramayana. The sandy soil quality of its land is also said to be the reason behind the district getting the name Ballia.



Figure 1 : Ballia along the banks of river Ganga.

Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team

Ganga and Ghaghara are two major rivers that flow along the northern and eastern borders, respectively, of the Ballia district. This district extends approximately 97 kilometres along the banks of the river Ganga. It covers an area of about 1981 square meters. The Ballia district has six tehsils. Among the six tehsils, the river Ganga touches Ballia and Bairia, therefore, these are two tehsils which lie in the 5km study area.

## 1.1 Ballia Tehsil

The Ballia Tehsil is among the six tehsils of the Ballia District. The southern side of the tehsil lies along the banks of the river Ganga. According to the 2011 Census, the population of the tehsil is 9,79,400. The total area of the tehsil is 804.35 sq. km. and, therefore, its population density is 1218/sq. km. Ballia has with multiple values associated with it, including cultural, archaeological, religious, ecological, architectural as well as associational value. This tehsil was a part of the ancient kingdom of Kosala.



Figure 2 : Ballia Railway Station, Ballia City

Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team



In the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD, Chinese pilgrim Fa-Hien came to India to pay homage to the holy places of Buddhism. In his travelogue, he mentions that on his way from Kashi to Pataliputra, he came across a Buddhist monastery and temple in Ballia. During the excavations conducted in Ballia, archaeologists have discovered the remains of a stupa and Buddhist monasteries. Ballia is historically popular for its participation in the Quit India Movement, held in 1942. During this movement, the people of Ballia marched towards the police-station in an attempt to re-hoist the Indian tricolour. The Shaheed Park in Ballia commemorates the bravery of the people who sacrificed their lives during this movement.

Figure 3: August Kranti: Ballia, Stamp

(Source - <https://www.istampgallery.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/August-Kranti-Ballia.jpg>, accessed online on 25<sup>th</sup> Jan. 2021.)

## 1.2 Bairia Tehsil

The Bairia Tehsil is surrounded with river Ganga from its southern side and Ghagra from North-Eastern side. Bairia is the least populated tehsil with a population of 3,86,745. According to the 2011 Census, the total area of the tehsil is 332.65 sq.km. and, therefore, its population density is 1163/sq. km. Bairia is known for hosting a local fair known as the Sudhist Baba fair which is held every year in December for a period of two weeks.



## 2. Geographical Settings and Boundaries

The district of Ballia is in the north-eastern part of Uttar Pradesh. The geographical limits of this district are the parallels of 25°23" and 26°11" North latitude, and 83°38" and 84°39" East longitudes. Ballia is surrounded by, Deoria district on the North, Mau district on the North-West, and Ghazipur district on the South-West. The district has been bordered by river Ghagra on the North-Eastern side with river Ganga on the Southern side. Rivers Ganga and Ghagra also function as a boundary between the Ballia district and the state of Bihar. The confluence of these two rivers, Ghaghara and Ganga, takes place at the utmost North-eastern part of the district.

The district of Ballia is divided into six tehsils of Ballia, Bairia, Bansdih, Sikandarpur, Belthara and Rasra. The district has been divided into 17 Development districts in order to promote effective administration. The total area of the district is 2981.0 Sq. Km. The rural area covers 97.7%(2912.8sq.km.) of this area and the urban area covers 2.2%(68.2sq.km.) of this area.

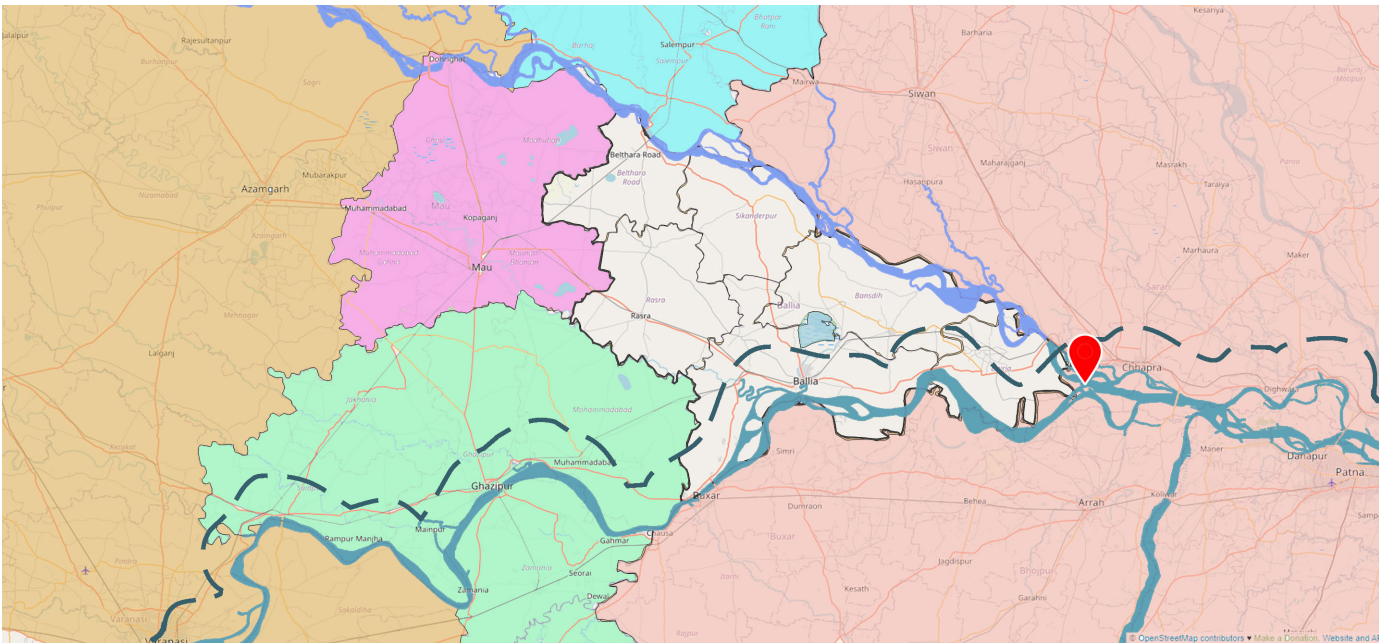


Figure 4: Ballia District Map

(Source - [https://ner.indianrailways.gov.in/testner.jsp?DIVISION\\_ID=3&STATION\\_ID=BALLIA](https://ner.indianrailways.gov.in/testner.jsp?DIVISION_ID=3&STATION_ID=BALLIA), accessed online on 25<sup>th</sup> Jan. 2019.)

### 2.1 Physiography

The District of Ballia falls in the Central Ganga plain. Based on the physical patterns and the processes involved in the evolution of the earth, the district is divided into three regions: Ghaghara Kadar, Ballia Plain, and Ganga Khadar.

The Ghaghara Kadar region is in parallel to the course of the river Ghaghara. This region has an elongated shape with its general slope towards the east side. The Ballia Plain region lies between the high banks of the river Ganga and Ghaghara. The region has a general slope towards the southeast direction, except for Northern Ballia town, it is towards South. The Ganga Khadar region is in parallel to the course of the river Ganga. All these three regions are composed of Alluvium and Dun gravels.



Figure 5 : Incomplete boat bridge connecting Ballia district to Buxar district.  
Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team

## 2.2 Germophology

After studying the landforms, their processes and sediments on the surface of the land, the region has been divided into 3 plains: Flood Plain, Newer Alluvial Plain, and Older Alluvial Plain.

The area restricted along the river course of Ganga and Ghaghara is included in the Flood Plain region. The Newer Alluvial plain refers to the old flood plain cycle of deposition. The central part of the Ganga-Ghaghara interfluvial plains form a part of the Older Alluvial Plain. Due to the constant shift in the course of the two rivers, finding remnants of inactive river channels is common in this area.

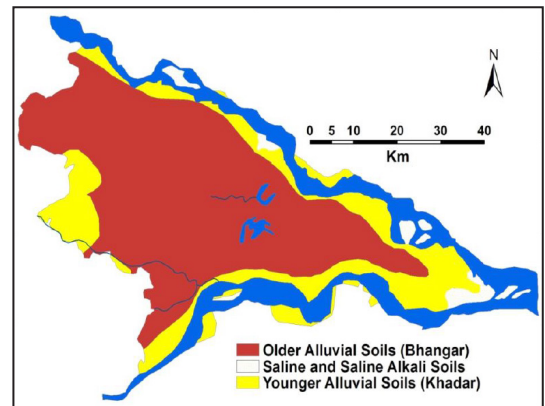


Figure 6: Germophology and topography Map of Ballia  
(Source - <https://www.istampgallery.com/wp-content/>, accessed online on 25<sup>th</sup> Jan. 2021.)

## 2.3 Flora and Fauna

### 2.3.1 Vegetation

Vegetation seen in this district is mostly planted by Social Forestry as there are no forests in this region. The trees which are commonly found in this district are Banyan (Bargad), Mahua, Indian Lilac (Neem), Sacred fig (Pipal), Cluster fig (Gular), Java Plum (Jamun), Indian gooseberry (Aonla), Jackfruit (Kathal) and Indian rosewood (Shishum).

### 2.3.2 Agriculture Pattern

The three harvests of the district are Rabi, Kharif and Zaid. The Kharif is a rainy season crop which is sown in June and July and harvested in September-October. The Kharif crops of Rice, Maize, Jowar, Bajra are commonly sown in the district. The Rabi is a winter crop which is sown in October and November and is harvested in February-March. This type of crop is also known as Irrigation crop. The main non-food crops of the district are sugar cane and oil seeds of different kinds.

### 2.3.3 Animals

The wild animals like fox and jackal are commonly found in the lowlands of Ganga and Ghaghara. Pig and black buck can be spotted along the banks of river Ganga, especially in pargana Doaba region.



### 3. Significance of Ganga

“The moods of Ganga are fascinating to watch but even more so are the faith and reverence they evoke in the hearts of millions.” - Indira Gandhi

Since the beginning of this world, rivers have played a significant role in the origin and growth of the human settlement. The rivers have been effective in facilitating trade between different regions and countries, up to the introduction of modern means of transportation. Among such is the river Ganga, which has watered and nurtured civilizations from ancient times.

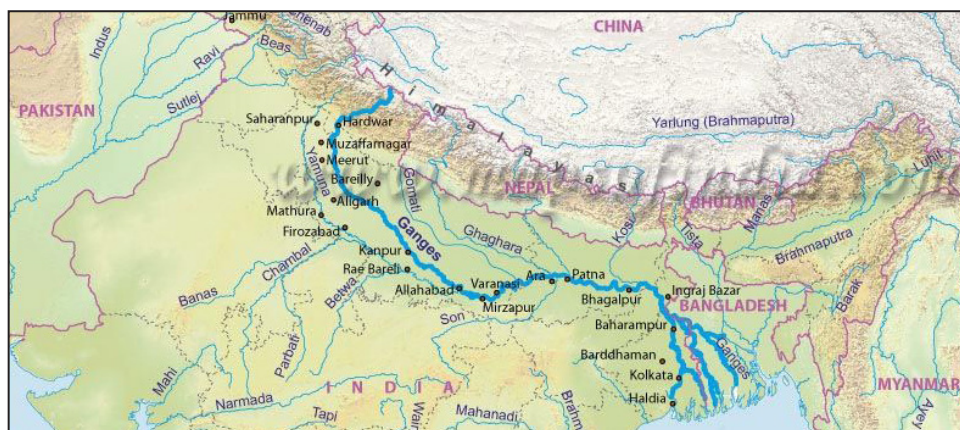


Figure 7: Map of eastern part of India, showing the course of river Ganga  
(Source - <https://www.istampgallery.com/>, accessed online on 25<sup>th</sup> Jan. 2021.)

#### 3.1 Origin and Formation

The river Ganga starts its journey from the reaches of the Garhwal Himalayas. The river, in the form of Bhagirathi, emerges from the immense expanse of the Gangotri glacier. The Bhagirathi river passes from Uttarkashi, Chinyalisour, Tehri before arriving at Devprayag. At Devprayag, the river meets the Alakananda River. This confluence between the two rivers leads to the formation of the river Ganga. The river Ganga takes a journey of about 2400 kilometres as it passes from places like Rishikesh, Haridwar, Allahabad, Varanasi, Ballia. After travelling further, in the form of Padma, the river finally merges into the Bay of Bengal.

#### 3.2 Mythology and Culture

The river Ganga also has a very high religious and mythological significance. According to the Hindu mythology, River Ganga was not pleased with the request made by King Bhagirath and, therefore, descended to Earth in a torrential force. The force was such, that the Gods feared that Ganga would destroy everything that came her way. In order to prevent this from happening, Lord Shiva broke Ganga's fall by letting her flow through the locks of his hair.

Over the years, the river has become a symbol of eternity and a theme of art, legend, and literature. The river has an extraordinary hold on the imagination of the people of India. A dip in its sanctified waters is said to transcendence and tranquility to a dying person.

In Ballia, the Dadri Mela takes place on the banks of river Ganga. This fair is one of the prime cattle fairs of

the country. Large crowds gather on the banks of river Ganga for the ceremonial dip in the holy river. People also come to Ballia to pay their respects to Dadar Muni. He was a disciple of the great sage, Maharishi Bhirgu.

### 3.3 The Ganga Plain

The Ganga Plain is a foreland basin. It is formed as a result of compressional stresses developed in the under thrusting plane due to collision and by the vertical load of the thrust-fold belt in the orogen. The main rivers of this plain are Ganga, Yamuna, Ghaghara, Gandak, Gomati, etc. The Ganga Plain is divided into 3 physiographic units: The Upper Ganga Plain, the Middle Ganga plain and the Lower Ganga plain. The Middle Ganga Plain has been further sub-divided on the basis of river systems into two plains: The Ganga Plain North and the Ganga Plain South. The part of river Ganga flowing through Ballia district comes under the Ganga Plain North.

The Ganga meets river Ghaghara at the extreme point of the district. In this confluence region, the area with fertile alluvial soil is more extensive than the low-lying area prone to floods. The flood prone regions are close to the river and are known as Khadir. The areas further from the river have greater elevations and are referred to as Bangar.

The Middle Ganga Plain is known for frequently shifting its course. For instance, Ganga has shifted over 55 km to the south of Allahabad and over 35 km between Bhojpur tal and Surha tal. This has, therefore, caused changes in the course of River Ganga in Ballia. The constant shift in the course of Ganga river has led to border disputes between Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

Due to the strategic location of Ballia district along the banks of river Ganga, it was a major source of trade and commerce. The district was often visited by several merchants and traders, who set up business here. Over the years, their settlements expanded and dominated the trade in this region. The British also set up administration in Ballia as it was well connected with the other major towns and cities across the Northern Gangetic Plains, via the ancient river route. In the later years, the British established the railway line across the region.

The mythological significance of the river increased its religious importance over time. The farming community and Zamindars who settled in the district near the river perform rituals and take a holy dip in the sacred river on a daily basis. Ghats are built in villages like Sarai Kota and Ujjar, where villagers often take a holy bath in Ganga. Ram Rekha Ghat in Buxar is located on the opposite banks of Ujjar.

## 4. Ganga and Historical Evolution of Ballia

Ballia district is situated in between the confluence of the holy rivers of Ganga and Ghaghara. The presence of the district near the doab region marks its importance in terms of development and evolution. The district has been a witness to the rise and fall of multiple dynasties and an active volunteer in the freedom struggle of the country. The district of Ballia has been subject to many archaeological excavations and findings in recent years. These excavations have revealed the importance of this region during the early stages of human settlements. River Ganga has been a pivotal factor in shaping the culture of this district.

### 4.1 Origin of the Name

There are many assumptions regarding the origin of the district's name. One of the popular beliefs is that the district of Ballia got its name from the famous saint Valmiki, the author of the epic Ramayana. Ballia was regarded as a sacred place, and therefore, the great sage chose to live here for some time. The name of this place is also associated with Sage Bhrigu. Another belief is that the district gets its name due to the sandy nature of its land.

Hansnagar, situated along the banks of river Ganga, is a part of tehsil Ballia. According to the traditional beliefs, Hansnagar gets its name from the legend which describes, drinking water from River Ganga transformed a swan into a man and a crow into a swan. The village of Bhalsand gets its name after the sage Bharadwaja and Dhuband after the sage Durvasa.

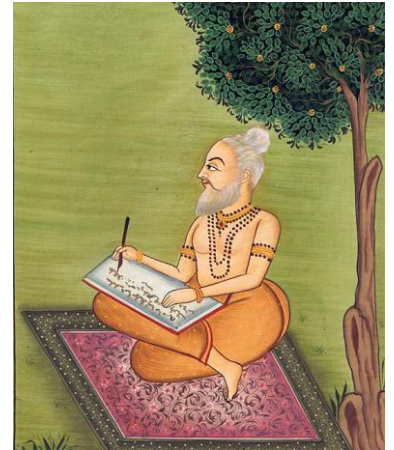


Figure 8: Sage Valmiki  
(Source - [https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/2/24/Valmiki\\_Ramayana.jpg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/2/24/Valmiki_Ramayana.jpg), accessed online on 25<sup>th</sup> Jan. 2021.)

### 4.2 Mythological Perspective

The district of Ballia is associated with various religious and mythological beliefs due to its location along the banks of the holy river Ganga. One such site is in the village of Karown. It is the place where Lord Shiva is believed to have furiously burnt Lord Kamdev to ashes.



Figure 9: Lord Shiva burning Lord Kamdev to ashes  
(Source - <https://www.gyanmanthan.net/wp-content/>, accessed online on 25<sup>th</sup> Jan. 2021.)

The legend says that Lord Shiva was insulted by his father-in-law. His wife, Sati, was not able to bear this insult of her husband and, therefore, sacrificed herself in the sacred fire. After this event, Lord Shiva decided to cool down his anger by meditating in silence. In the meanwhile, the activities of Mahabali Rakshas Tarakasur created a sense of fear among the other gods.

Thus, all the lords decided to wake Lord Shiva from his meditation. After much discussion, Lord Kamdev was assigned the task of waking Shiva from his meditation. Therefore, Lord Kamdev hid behind a tree and shot an arrow directing towards Lord Shiva. This made Lord Shiva angry, and he burnt Kamdev to ashes. This exact place is now referred to as Kameshwar Dham Karown.

#### 4.3 600 BC to 300 AD

It is believed that around the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC, the district of Ballia came under the influence of the Kosala kingdom. The Kosala kingdom was known to be deeply influenced by the teachings of Buddhism and Jainism. About the middle of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC, the Kosala empire was overtaken by the Nandas. After the Nandas, the Mauryas rose to power under Chandragupta Maurya. The Maurya dynasty is known for witnessing one of the great Indian rulers, Asoka. The ruler is perhaps known for observing Dhamma and spreading the message of Buddhism. Excavations carried out in the regions of Ballia and Barhmain have revealed the remains of Buddhist monasteries and a stupa belonging to this period. After the Mauryas and Sungas, Ballia came under the control of the Kushanas. Excavations at Khairadih (near Turtipur), in Ballia, have revealed a significant number of coins dating to this period.



Figure 10: Mauryan Empire  
(Source - <https://www.mapsofindia.com/ci-moi-images/answers/2018/12/largest-empire-in-the-history-of-india-map.jpg>)

#### 4.4 300 AD to 700 AD

The excavations carried out in Ayodhya have revealed coins belonging to rulers such as Satyamitra, Ayumitra, Sanghamitra, Vijayamitra, Devamitra, Ajayvarman and, Kumudasena. From these coins, it can be derived that the region was under the control of these rulers. After Kushanas, the Gupta empire was the next big kingdom to take over Ballia. During the reign of Chandragupta II, Chinese pilgrim Fa-Hien (400-411) came to India to visit the holy places of Buddhism. In his travelogue, he mentions that on his way from Kashi to Pataliputra, he came across a Buddhist monastery and temple in Ballia.

About the beginning of the second quarter of the sixth century, it is assumed that Ballia was taken under control by Yashodharman of Malwa. The district was handed over from Yashodharam to Maukhris of Kannauj. The Maukharis were taken over by the Vardhana empire. Harsha Vardhan was considered as the most prominent and famous ruler of the Vardhana dynasty. During his reign, the famous Buddhist monk, Hiuen Tsang, came from China and visited Ballia. In his travelogue, he mentions the Buddhist temple Aviddha-Karna to be situated near Ballia.

#### 4.5 700 AD to 1100 AD

In the late seventh century, Ballia might have been under the control of the Kannauj empire. After Yashovarman and Dharmapala of Bengal, Ballia is believed to be under the control of Gurjara Pratiharas. The reign of Gurjara was brought to downfall by the invasion of Mahmud of Ghani in 1018 AD. After Gurjara, it is assumed that the district was ruled by Chandradeva of the Gahadvala dynasty.

#### **4.6 1100 AD TO 1300 AD**

According to the local legends, the aboriginal tribes in this district were Bhars and Cherus. These tribes flourished along the rivers Ganga and Ghagra. The areas of Lakhaneshwar, Bhadon and Sikandpur were under the influence of the Bhar tribe. The eastern half of the Ballia district was ruled by the Cherus tribe. The mounds at Pakka-kot, Bansdih in Ballia district are believed to be associated with the Cheru tribe while the broken earthen bricks in areas of Lakhaneshwar, Bhadon and Sikandarpur are assumed to belong to the Bhar tribe.

The aboriginal tribes were gradually replaced by Rajputs, who were accompanied by their Brahman priests or Bhuinhars. Among the earliest Rajputs to migrate to Ballia were Sengars, Dikhits and Kinwars, Nikhumbs, Narauins, and many others. Even after Muslim rulers had conquered the whole of Hindustan, the effect of their presence in Ballia is not much mentioned. This may be attributed to the district being surrounded by regions controlled by the Hindu or Rajput rulers. The only significant mention of Ballia, by Muslim rulers, is of Qutubudin Aibak, who on his way to Bihar, erected a fort named Qutubganj on the banks of river Ghaghara.

#### **4.7 1300 AD TO 1700 AD**

In the year 1377, Sultan Firoz Shah placed Jaunpur under Malik Bahroz Sultana and Bihar under Malik Bir Afghan. After the death of Firoz Shah, the nobles started increasing their own power at the expense of the central authority. This practice was culminated by Khwaja-i-Jahan, who obtained the administration of all the country between Kannauj and Bihar. After this, for about one hundred years, Jaunpur(which included Ballia) was a separate government.

In 1474, Husain Shah, the last king of Jaunpur, was defeated by Bahlol Lodi. Therefore, the district came into the hands of the Delhi Sultan. Bahlol Lodi passed Jaunpur into the hands of his son Barbak, who was driven out of Jaunpur, only being restored by Sikander Lodi.

When Barbak was defeated by Ibrahim Lodi, the Afghan nobles took no time in consolidating their power. Bahadur Khan openly rebelled against Ibrahim Lodi, during his reign, by commanding a large force and extending his control till Gazipur. Muhammad Shah was succeeded by his son, Jalal Khan Lohani whose reign was short-termed. He was defeated by his own minister, Sher Khan, thus, making Sher Khan the real head of Jaunpur and Bihar.

After defeating Babar in 1540 in the battle fought near Kanauj, Sher Shah became the ruler of all Hindustan. This legacy of Sher Shah continued till 1545. Eventually, the district of Ballia came under Akbar in 1559. About 1565, Ballia was affected by Khan Zaman's rebellion against Akbar. The district of Ballia finds mention in Ain-i-Akbari. It includes information regarding the condition of Ballia in respect of cultivation, revenue and land holders. The district of Ballia stayed under the Mughal rule till early 1700s.

#### **4.8 1700 AD TO 1900 AD**

After the death of Aurangzeb, the history of Ballia district does not find a mention in the records for a few years. During this period, there was confusion ensued throughout the empire as the Rajputs of the district had been left to themselves. Taking advantage of this situation, Kunwar Singh Diha of Bhojpur, took possession along both banks of river Ghaghara and extended it upto Sagri, in Azamgarh. His incursions took the notice of Sarbuland Khan, the governor of Allahabad. The governor, along with the Raja, drove him out of the region.

After Muhammad Shah became the Mughal emperor in 1719, he granted Murtaza Khan the tract which included Ballia. Murtaza Khan entrusted the administration to Rustam Ali Khan who leased the jagir to Saadat Khan, shortly after 1722. After that, the district of Ballia came directly under the imperial administration. Rustam Ali Khan, still looking after the management of the jagir, marched against the Rajputs. After defeating the Rajputs, he constructed a pyramid from the skulls of the fighting men in Garwar. After 1738, Rustam was replaced by Mansa Ram, who was replaced by his son Balwant Singh. Balwant Singh was considered as the best administrator by the people of the region.

In the battle of Buxar in 1764, against the British, Balwant Singh was forced to join the emperor Shah Alam, and Mir Kasam. After their defeat, the provinces of Varanasi, including Ballia, went under the East India Company. This was rejected by the Court of Directors and replaced with the Treaty of Allahabad. The treaty of Allahabad, signed on 16<sup>th</sup> August 1765, allowed Balwant Singh to retain his estate as long as he agreed to pay the revenue tax. After him, his son, Chet Singh, continued to rule the provinces. Eventually Chet Singh was replaced with Mahip Narain Singh, by Warren Hastings with strictly limited powers.

During the 1858 Rebellion of India, Ballia actively participated in this fight against the East India Company. Kunwar Singh is regarded as one of the greatest freedom fighters of Ballia. The retreat of Kunwar Singh against the British was even acknowledged by his opponents. Even after providing a strong resistance against the British soldiers, the people of Ballia surrendered to the Britishers by the end of July 1858. The British overtook the administration of Ballia. It was declared an independent district, separated from Gazipur, in 1872. Ballia city was made the headquarters and the British settlement was established. Over the years, they built several civic, institutional and industrial buildings for the smooth administration of the region.

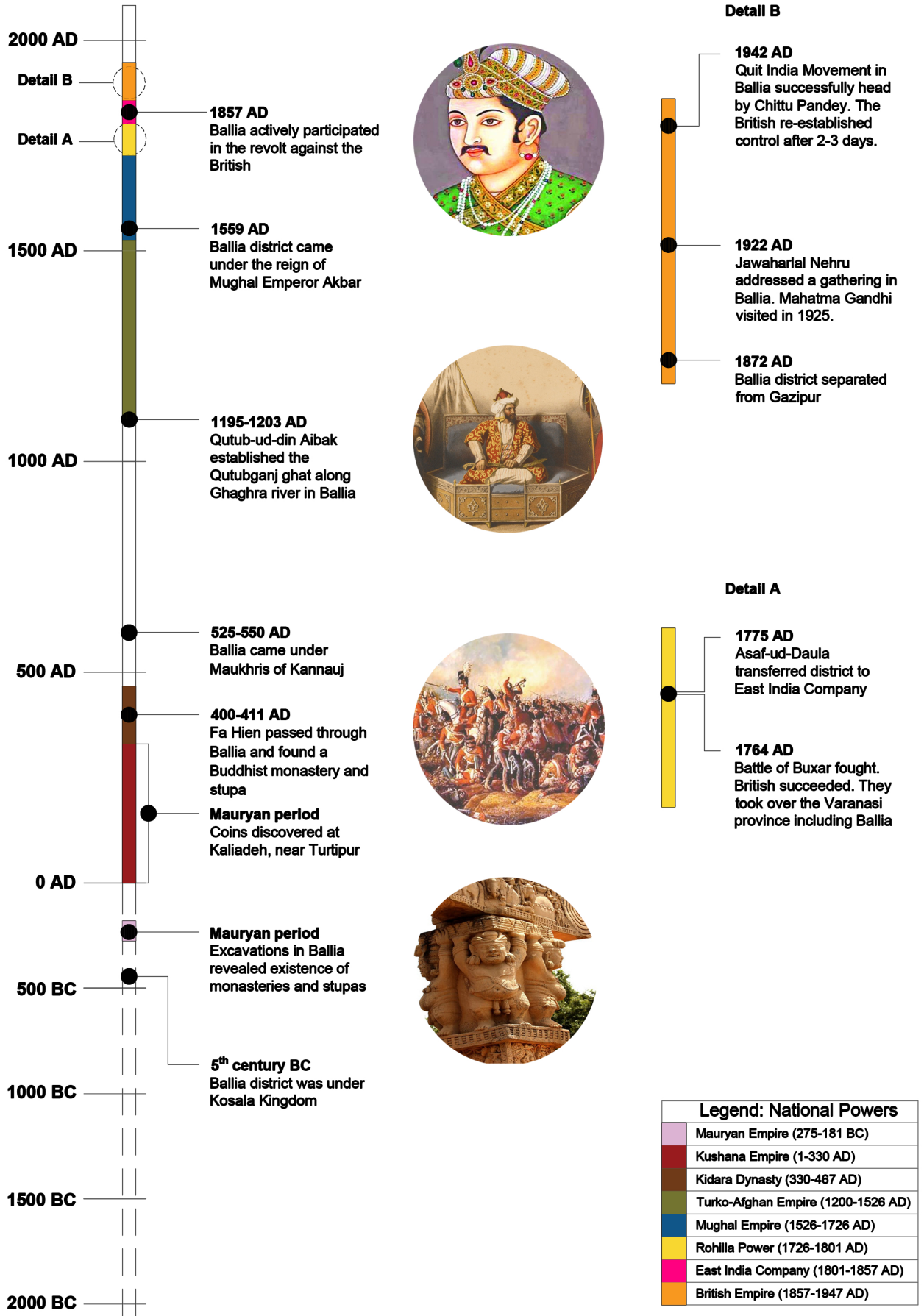
#### **4.9 1900 AD TO 1947 AD**

Ballia is known for its active participation and efforts in the Quit India Movement of 1942. On hearing the news of the arrest of the Congress leaders in Bombay, the people of Ballia marched on the streets condemning the act. A few days later, the people attacked the Rasra treasure and the Bairia police station. About 25,000 people marched towards the Bairia police station with the aim to reinstate the Indian tricolour. The continuous resistance of the people towards the treacherous acts of the government led to the people of Ballia completely acquiring control of the city. On 20<sup>th</sup> August 1942, the people of Ballia declared Independence for Ballia with Chittu Pandey as its first head. However, after two to three days, military forces entered the district and regained their control over the region. The brave act of the people in this district served as an inspiration to many other regions to stand up against the British rule.

#### **4.10 1947 to Present**

At present, the district of Ballia is divided in 6 tehsils i.e., Ballia, Bairia, Rasra, Bansdih, Sikandarpur, Belthara Road. Currently, the rural area covers 97.7%(2912.8sq.km.) of this area and the urban area covers 2.2%(68.2sq. km.) of this area. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the district. The major crops grown in this region are Rice, Maize, Jowar, Bajra.

4.2. Historical Timeline



## 5. Significance of Ballia

River Ganga has played a significant role in nurturing civilizations from ancient times. As a result, many settlements have flourished along the course of the river. The location of the district marks its importance in terms of archaeological, religious and ecological significance.

### 5.1 Archaeological significance

The district of Ballia lies in the Ganga Plain North under the Middle Upper Ganga plain. The archaeological sites excavated during this period have resulted in findings of major Neolithic and Chalcolithic settlements. There are other findings by the archaeological department that are associated with mythological period or other periods. The following sites have been excavated in Ballia:

#### 1. Excavations at Lakhaneshwar.

Lakhaneshwar is located near Banauli and is located in the Rasra tehsil of Ballia. During the excavations conducted by the Uttar Pradesh Department of Archaeology Northern Black polished wear along with stones and terracotta images were found. Discovery of stone images of Lord Shiva as yogin, in varada-mudra and trisula, signify the importance of religion in the region.

#### 2. Excavations at Kharid

Kharid is located on the banks of Ghaghara river and is a part of Sikanderpur Tehsil. Though Ballia does not find any significant mention in the records of Mughal, inscription slabs in relation to two rulers have been discovered in this region. One slab mentions the construction of a mosque during the reign of Alauddin Hussain Shah. The second slab mentions the construction of a mosque by Khani-Azam Mukhtiyar Khan.

#### 3. Excavations at Kheradih

The excavations at Kheradih were carried out for a period of 5 seasons. This task was undertaken with a view to ascertain the cultural sequence of the site. It also gave an idea regarding the settlement in the earlier periods. During this duration, the excavations were classified into various types depending upon various factors.

##### A. Pottery:

Different excavations led to finding of different pottery types. Some of the pottery found during this type were Northern Black Polished ware, Grey ware, Red ware. The NBPWs could be further classified into Early and Upper-level types. Red and black wares into plain and painted, slipped, unslipped, etc.

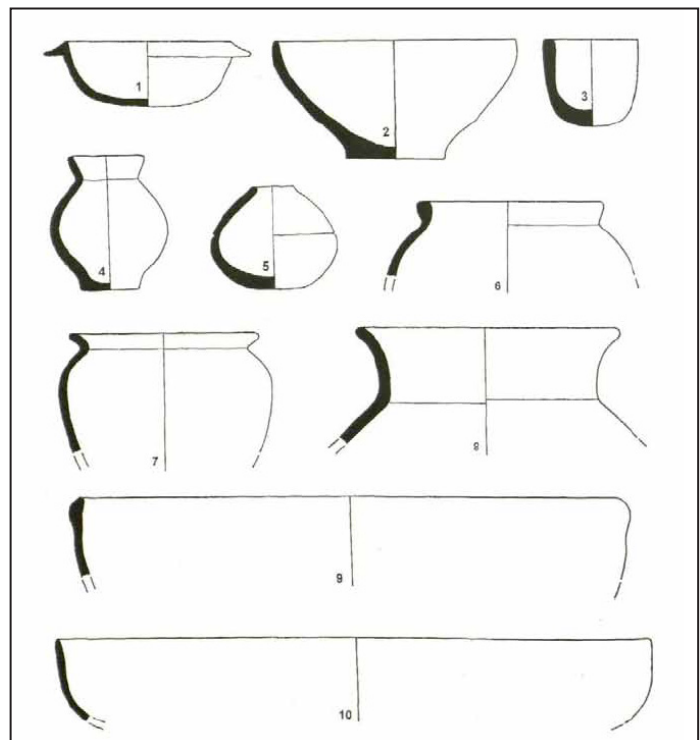


Figure 11: Excavations at Kheradih, pottery from period II and III  
(Source - [https://asi.nic.in/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Print\\_IAR\\_12-13.pdf](https://asi.nic.in/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Print_IAR_12-13.pdf), accessed online on 27<sup>th</sup> Jan. 2019.)

## B. Structural Activities.

During excavations it was concluded that:

- The people in the early phase of the settlement lived on natural soil. Findings of burnt clods with reeds indicate that these people probably lived-in mud huts.
- During the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC, floors made of brick-jelly mixed with Earth were discovered along with plaster made of lime and sand.
- Burnt brick structures were later found.

Most significant discovery during these excavations was a workshop of ironsmith. The workshop revealed remains of a series of furnaces, trough like structures of terracotta, finished tools of irons.

C. Coins and Seals: During this period many coins belonging to Kushanas and Shungas were revealed.

## 4. Excavations at Waina

Waina is an important protohistoric settlement in the Middle Ganga valley. The ancient site is situated on the main Ballia-Gazipur road, about 8km to the west of Ballia town.

The settlement has been classified, based on different periods, as follows:

- Period 1A: Dated between 1600BC TO 1300BC, this period of Neolithic settlement was represented by cord-impressed red ware, bowls and vases.
- Period 1B: This includes the pottery of Narhan culture represented by Black and red ware, black slipped ware and plain red ware.
- Period 2: This period represented pottery by Black slipped ware and Red slipped ware. It also led to discovery of mud walls and burnt bricks.
- Period 3: Along with red ware pottery and burnt-brick structures, this period represented the discovery of terracotta figurines with iron and copper objects.
- Period 4: Typical antiquities belonging to the Gupta and post-Gupta period were found.

## 6. Excavations at Pakka-kot

The ancient site of Pakka-kot is located 16km west of the district headquarters of Ballia-Rasra and 3km South from Sichachur. The main purpose of this excavation was to understand the complete-cultural settlement developed in this region. The excavation was divided into following culture-sequence:

- Period I: It represents the Neolithic culture and is marked by the ceramics of cord-impressed red ware, rusticated ware and red ware.
- Period II: It represents the Chalcolithic culture and is marked by the ceramics of black and red ware, black slipped ware, red slipped ware and red ware.
- Period III: It represents the Northern Black Polished Ware culture, further subdivided into early and middle phases. This period is more known for the discovery of rare silver mother goddess along with copper-punched coins with special mentions.
- Period IV: Falling under the Sungas-Kushana empire, this period is more for terracotta figurines of human beings and animals.
- Period V: It represents the discoveries of pottery and coins during the Gupta and post-Gupta period.

## Buddhist Monasteries

The most important discoveries from the excavations at this site are two Architectural complexes. These two complexes are the Monastic complex and the Buddhist complex with Chaitya Griha.

## 5.2 Religious and Cultural Significance

The district of Ballia is believed to be named after sage Valmiki, who is the author of the epic Ramayana. This association makes Ballia an important region in terms of its cultural significance. River Ganga has been worshiped and celebrated all throughout the state of Uttar Pradesh. The location of the district along Ganga and its proximity to the confluence of Ganga-Ghaghara has resulted in the development of religious significance of the place. The district of Ballia has been believed to be visited by many famous sages like Valmiki, Jamadagni, Bharadwaja, etc.

As per mythological references, Ballia is mentioned as the place where Lord Kamdev was burnt to ashes by Lord Shiva. This spot has been marked by constructing a temple named Kameshwar Dham Karo. This place is also believed to be visited by Lord Rama. The visit of Lord Ram to Koraon is remembered by celebrating the Shraavan Mela. The Mela takes place in the month of Shraavan, starting from Guru Purnima and ending on the auspicious day of Rakshabandhan.

Ballia is also home to the ashram of Bhirgu Baba. Bhirgu baba was known for his acts of kindness and had many followers. The temple built in this place has been dedicated to Bhirgu Baba and his follower Dadar Muni. This place is perhaps known as the host of the famous Dadri Mela which takes place along the banks of the river Ganga. The fair takes place in the honour of Dardar Muni, starting from the full moon of Kartik Poornima for a period of one month. Ganga banks along Sitab Diara also witness religious fairs and festivals celebrated along the sacred river during Kartik Poornima. Many temples dedicated to Lord Shiva are built.



Figure 12 : Shiva Temple in Bairia tehsil  
Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 13 : Mehrah Wall of Badi Masjid, Ballia City  
Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team

## 5.3 Natural and Ecological significance

The geographical plain of the district is mostly flat. Though river Ghaghara is known for depositing more sand over fertile plains, the Ganga-Ghaghara region has more fertile region over sandy plain. Due to the fertility of the land and the presence of multiple water bodies acting as a source of irrigation, Agriculture is the chief occupation practiced in the region of Ballia.

The district has more of planted vegetation over natural forestry. The trees which are commonly found in this district are Banyan (Bargad), Mahua, Indian Lilac (Neem), Sacred fig (Pipal), Cluster fig (Gular), Java Plum

(Jamun), Indian gooseberry (Aonla), Jackfruit (Kathal) and Indian rosewood (Shishum). Due to absence of major forestry, the wild animals spotted in the district are limited. The wild animals like fox and jackal are commonly found in the lowlands of Ganga and Ghagra. Pig and black buck can be spotted along the banks of river Ganga, especially in pargana Doaba region.

#### 5.4 Architectural significance

The architectural landscape of the district was influenced by the political invasions over the years. The residential settlements in the outskirts of Ballia city are diverse, mostly belonging to Zamindars and the farming community. The city centres of the district, including Ballia city, were developed as trading and retail centres, which led to the migration of a large number of merchants and traders. Post the Battle of Buxar in 1764, the British spread their rule across the region. They set up administration in Ballia which led to the construction of civic, industrial and institutional buildings.

The vernacular buildings are built with walls of cow manure and husk with mud plaster. They are covered by a sloping roof with khaprail tiles (terracotta). The fertile soil near the banks of Ganga was used as a building raw material. The other building materials used are Lakhori brick and lime mortar.



Figure 14 : Mud House in Palia Khas Village, Ballia tehsil  
Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 15 : Traditional house in Sitab Diara  
Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team

## 6. Architectural Description

The architectural transformation of Ballia district is a result of its historical evolution over the years. Its geographical terrain, and strategic location along Ganga, and other important districts, allowed several rulers and travelers to pass through the district. It was developed as a major retail market, well-connected with the important trade centres along Ganga. Ballia gained major importance post the Colonial rule, as they established Ballia city as the administration centre of the region. Thus, most of the built heritage showcases architectural layouts and construction techniques adopted by the British.

### 6.1 Building Typologies

The urban layout of the settlements within Ballia district help to understand the evolution pattern over the years. Its building typology reflects the communal lifestyle and multiple traditions of the district. The overall architecture exhibited across the region suggest the political, social and cultural landscape of Ballia.

#### i. Residential

Ballia was an important centre for trade and commerce during the early years. Many traders and merchants, traveling along the river route settled within the district, near the banks of Ganga. The fertile land along the banks also allowed for a rich agricultural harvest. Thus, a thriving farming community also settled in different parts of the region. Zamindari was widespread in Ballia. The Zamindar Chiefs often administered multiple parts of Ballia district, under a major ruling power. Three typical architectural layouts are distinguished for the residential buildings listed in Ballia district.

- a. The vernacular residences belong to the farmers who settled near the river banks due to the availability of rich fertile lands. These houses comprise walls built using cow manure with husk, completed with mud plaster. It is covered with a pitched roof with khaprail tiles (terracotta). The eaves of the roof are supported on decorative wooden brackets. The single-storey structures comprise a single room, with the kitchen in the outer, rear part of the house.



Figure 16 : Mud house in Shrawanpur

Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team

- b. The traditional residences within the district belong to the Zamindars and traders who migrated to the district for enhancing trade and business. These houses are square or rectangular in plan, built in lakhori brick and lime mortar. They are entered through an arcaded or colonnaded veranda leading to the social rooms. Over the years rooms were often built on either side of the veranda. The house comprises a central courtyard surrounded by a veranda which leads to multiple rooms. Some comprise a sloping roof with khaprail tiles. The veranda is lower in height than the main rooms, and thus, comprises a separate sloping roof.

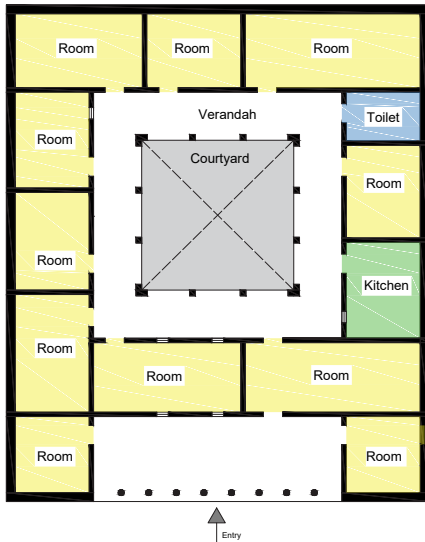


Figure 17 : Planning layout of a traditional residence in Ballia district



Figure 18 : Traditional Residence in Ballia  
Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team

- c. Colonial bungalows are also seen in Ballia city, which was established as an administration centre post the British Revolt of 1857. These residences were built for the Government Officials, and continue to be used for the same purpose. The bungalows are built in brick masonry, enclosed within a boundary wall. It is entered through a porch leading to an entrance veranda, with rooms on either side, projecting outward. The bungalows comprise multiple heights in elevation.



Figure 19 : S. P. Residence, Ballia City  
Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 20 : D. M. Residence, Ballia City  
Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team

## ii. Religious

As residential settlements expanded along the banks of Ganga over the years, temples and mosques were built to cater to the religious needs of the people. They were usually built by the influential Zamindars and merchants who settled in Ballia due to its high significance in trade and commerce.

- a. Temples : Ballia comprises mythological significance as well. As per the *puranas*, here Lord Shiva was in deep meditation in the forests of Ballia. Due to unrest in the world, he was disturbed by Kamadeva, who shot an arrow towards him. This angered Shiva and he turned Kamadeva to ashes. Thus, to

commemorate the legend, Shiva temples were built by local communities. The temples comprise a typical layout with a mandapa leading to the garbh-griha. It is topped by a pyramidal shikhara with urushikhara. Some temples also comprise a dome over the temple. The facade of the temples are intricately carved, comprising decorative brackets.

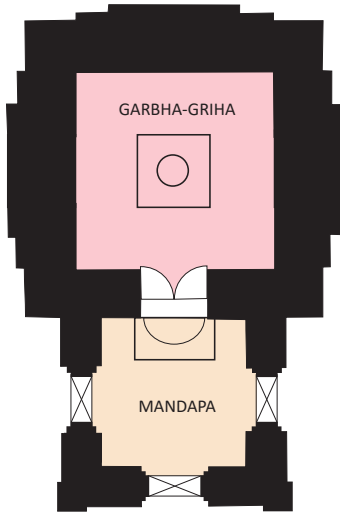


Figure 21 : Typical layout of temple in Ballia



Figure 22 : Shankar Mandir, Basarikipur

Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team

- b. Mosques : Few Muslim settlements also expanded in Ballia. They built mosques for religious purposes. The Badi Masjid in Bahadurpur of Ballia was the first mosque to be built within the tehsil. It comprises a courtyard facing the rectangular-planned mosque. It leads to an arcaded veranda which further leads to the prayer hall. The flat roofed structure comprises minars on each corner. The facade is adorned with intricate floral carvings.



Figure 23 : Badi Masjid, Bahadurpur

Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team

### iii. Civic

Ballia was established as a separate district in 1879 by the British. Thus, its administration was strengthened. Several civic buildings were built in Ballia city which was the district headquarters. Buildings including the Police Lines, Police Chowki, Police Mess, Railway headquarters, District Magistrate Office. The buildings are mostly single-storey structures, built in brick masonry. They comprise an arcaded veranda leading to the main building. The veranda comprises semicircular arches resting on square columns, with a prominent keystone. The door and window openings are mostly recessed within segmental arches. The height of the veranda is lower than that of the main rooms, with decorative cornice bands and dentils at each roof level. The DM Office comprises a central porch. Either ends of the building project slightly outward adorned with an ornamental pediment above.



Figure 24 : D. M. Office, Ballia City  
Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 25 : Police Lines, Ballia City  
Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team

#### iv. Industrial

Ballia district lies along the northern banks of river Ganga, with a few tributaries passing through the region. Colonial rule was established in 19<sup>th</sup> century AD. As the administration of Ballia was given importance, the British enhanced its water management system as well. Several drains and canals were laid for a systematic surface water run-off system. They also enhanced the connectivity across the district, and built railway and road bridges for ease in communication. They were built in brick masonry. The Tamsa bridge, presently left abandoned, comprises hexagonal piers, tapering towards the top.



Figure 26 : Tamsa River Bridge  
Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team

#### v. Wells

Wells were also built across the district to draw water from Ganga river, distributing it to different residential settlements. The wells were interconnected. They were built in lakhori brick, on a high platform for easy access to drawing water. Several residences, belonging to Zamindars and influential merchants, comprised an independent well structure catering the residence. Some communal wells were used for religious rituals as well, for example, the well in Sagarpalli.



Figure 27 : Well in Sagarpalli  
Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team

vi. Institutional

As the British set up administration in Ballia, institutional buildings were also built to promote Anglo-India studies. The institutes were also often associated with various freedom fighters who fought against the British. Shri Murali Manohar is a renowned philanthropist and educationist in Ballia district. He built five institutes across the region, including, Shri Murli Manohar P.G. College. The institutes are rectangular in plan, entered through a central porch leading to a long arcaded or colonnaded veranda leading to multiple classrooms. The either end of the building projects slightly outward. The college faces a large entrance lawn, with a playing field behind.



Figure 28 : Shri Murli Manohar Town P.G. College, Ballia City  
Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 29 : GIC High School, Ballia City  
Source: Primary study by AH Division, INTACH Team

## 6.2 Evolution pattern in the architecture of Ballia

The architectural landscape of Ballia district is majorly influenced by the Colonial period. Post the Battle of Buxar of 1764, Ballia came under the provinces of the British East India Company. The strategic location of Ballia along the banks of Ganga led to the settlement of a large farming community. The oldest built heritage documented in the district dates to 19<sup>th</sup> century AD. The British established Ballia as a separate district in 1879, and thus, enhanced the administration of the region. So, maximum number of inventories date to the 20<sup>th</sup> century AD, accounting for an 85% of the total inventories listed. 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.

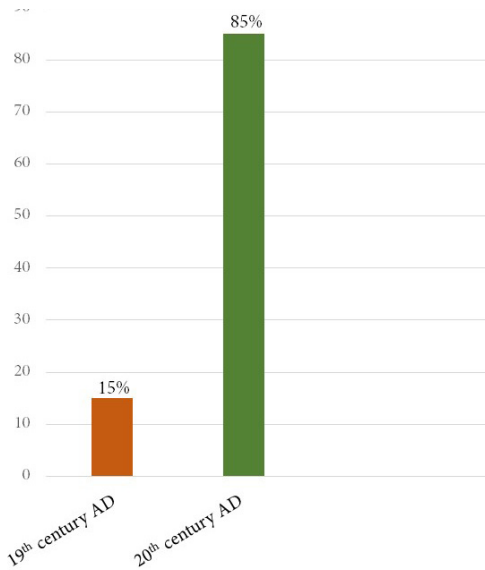


Figure 30: Graph showing percentage of built heritage built across different time periods.

Source : As per primary survey done on site

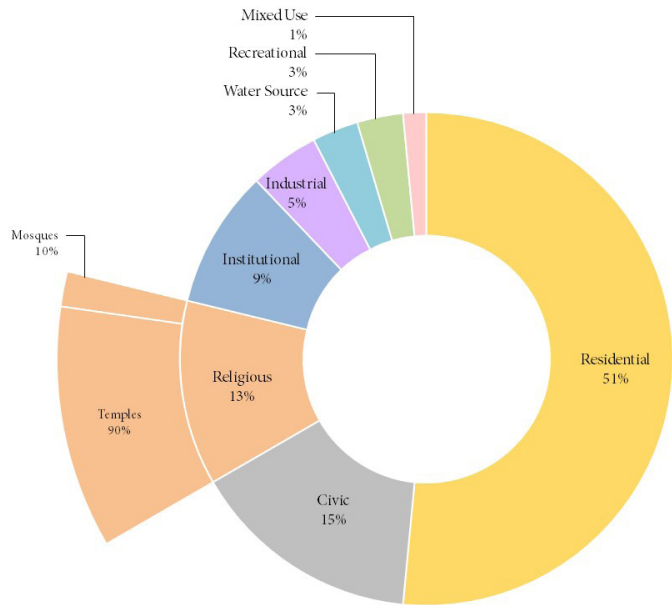


Figure 31: Pie chart showcasing the built heritage typology in Ballia district.

Source : As per primary survey done on site

As discussed earlier, the building typology along with its architectural features and construction methods exhibit the political timeline of the district. The fertile land along Ganga and ease in communication allowed many Zamindars and merchants to settle across the district. Many towns and cities comprised Zamindar chiefs who administered the region, under the British. Thus, more than 50% of the historic buildings in Ballia are residential, belonging to the local Zamindars. With the onset of the British, several civic, institutional and industrial buildings were built for the smooth administration of Ballia. The British also built a few recreational buildings for the British officials settled within the city. Some religious buildings exist within the district, with 90% of them as temples located mostly near the banks of Ganga due to its high religious significance. Ballia district showcases diverse built heritage, indicating the multiple layers of history it has persisted through the years.

## 7. 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. Ballia District has 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 Ballia 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/documentated was gathered. Secondary research on all documentation that has been done so far on Ballia 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 Ballia 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**

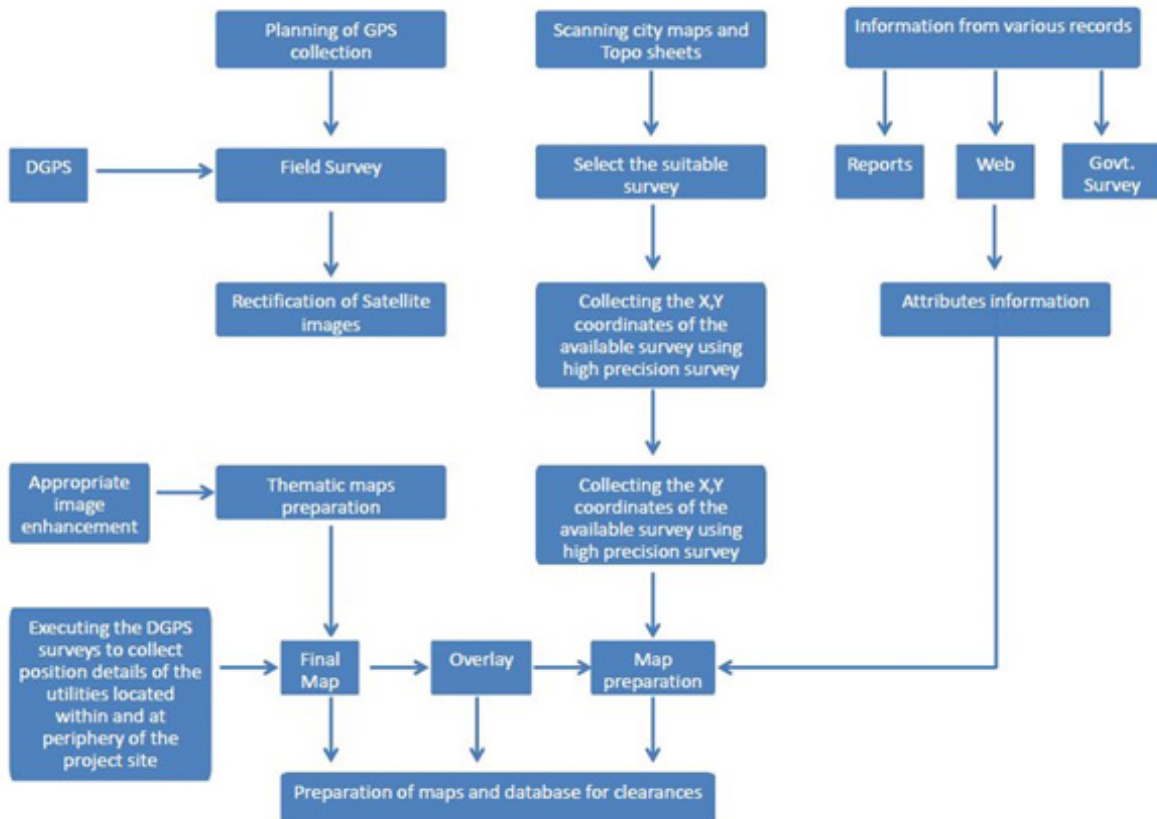
The most commonly used technique in documenting cultural heritage through written means are inventories, supported by photographs. An inventory of a historic neighborhood uses building dates; type, size, and opulence of the structures; and comparisons of original, subsequent and contemporary uses to 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.



### 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 the entire district is divided into zones within Ballia and Bairia tehsils (eg: Zone B1, B2....B25). All inventories and maps are allocated a reference number. In order to locate an inventory, a particular map number (eg: GaD/Bli/M01) is mentioned in the form and the reference number (eg: GaD/Bli/BLI/01 for inventories in Ballia tehsil, and GaD/Bjn/BRA/01 for inventories in Bairia tehsil) of the particular inventory can be located.

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23-24-25-26 ↑







ANNEXURE A  
LISTING INVENTORIES







Mahadev Mandir		Reference No	GaD/Bli/BLI/01	Map No	GaD/Bli/M07
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Mahadev Mandir	<b>Architectural Description</b> The temple is located within a closed compound. Its entry is marked by a rectangular opening having a door made of iron grills. It has a low-level plinth lying in the center of the premises. The temple has a rectangular mandapa and it is shared by two garbhagriha placed adjacent to each other. It has a flat roof supported over columns framed with series multifoil arches. Both the garbhagriha are square in plan and can be accessed through rectangular opening set within blind semi-circular arches. Both the temples have pyramidal-shaped shikhara with layers of uru-shikharas around them, topped with amlak and kalash.  <b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> The temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva. Also it has statues of the goddess Parvati, Nandi. It is taken care of by the local Rastogi family and worshiped by the local communities.  <b>Association with Ganga</b> As Ganga is the holy river in India, various merchants and zamindars built their residences near it. To fulfil their religious sentiments they built ghats along with temples to perform daily religious rituals. The temple is located on the bank of Ganga.  <b>State of Conservation Threats to the Property</b> Showing signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance, Vegetation growth, Dampness  <b>Condition Description</b> Shikhara has blackened due to the dampness, cracks are repaired using cement, growth of vegetation over the Shikhara.  <b>Source of Information</b> Primary survey			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia				
<b>Location</b>	25.562691° 83.936345°				
<b>Address</b>	Narainpur, Ballia				
<b>Approach</b>	The building is approached through NH-19.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1860-1870				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Rastogi family				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious				
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple				
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The temple was built on the bank of river Ganga. It is surrounded by residences, temples, and shops.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	High		
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	High		
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	High		
		<b>Grade</b>	I		

Goru Baba Mandir		Reference No	GaD/Bli/BLI/02	Map No	GaD/Bli/M07
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Goru Baba Mandir				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia				
<b>Location</b>	25.562947° 83.936625°				
<b>Address</b>	Narainpur, Ballia				
<b>Approach</b>	The building is approached through NH-19.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1930				
<b>Ownership</b>	Public				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Local community				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious				
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple				
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The temple is located on the Bank of River Ganga. It is surrounded by residences, temples, and ashrams				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	High		
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	High		
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	High		
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA		
		<b>Architectural Description</b>	<p>The temple is located in a closed compound at South-West corner while facing the East direction. Its entry is marked on a Western façade by two square posts. It is a single-storied temple with a low plinth level. Its garbhagriha has a rectangular opening flanked with niches carved within the wall. It opens up into an arcaded verandah having three multifoil arches marking its entry, and forming the temple façade. The arches are further framed with rectangular mouldings around it. It has a projected chajja supported over stone brackets. Further, the verandah has an attached platform with a small temple on the left side. The roof has been constructed using stone slabs supported through iron girders. The structure is ornamented with Pan-Patti motifs carved in stones with a cornice band and floral-stucco work at the top edge.</p>		
		<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	<p>The temple is dedicated to Goru Baba. He took samadhi here and was worshiped by the local communities. In the month of March, a fair in his name is held every year.</p>		
		<b>Association with Ganga</b>	<p>As Ganga is the holy river in India, various merchants and zamindars built their residences near it. To fulfil their religious sentiments they build ghats along with temples to perform daily religious rituals.</p>		
		<b>State of Conservation</b>	Fair		
		<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Addition and alteration		
		<b>Condition Description</b>	Installation of electric wires and appliances across the façade.		
		<b>Source of Information</b>	Primary survey		

Naga Kuti Temple		Reference No	GaD/Bli/BLI/03	Map No	GaD/Bli/M07
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Naga Kuti Temple	<b>Architectural Description</b> It is a single-storied building with a low plinth level. The main temple structure is located at the center and it is flanked with rooms on the West, a temple on the North, an arched verandah on its South, and a large peepal tree located on its East. The central shrine has a uniform façade framed with flat arch openings resting over square columns on all of its four sides along with projections supported over stone brackets. It has a gable roof constructed through steel-iron sheets supported over wooden girders. The construction on the West has an entrance verandah recessed with rooms on either side. It is accessed through a flat-arched opening supported over hexagonal columns. It has a projected chajja supported over stone brackets. The verandah on the South framed with semi-circular arches has a staircase leading till the ghat made on river Ganga.			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia				
<b>Location</b>	25.562943° 83.936855°				
<b>Address</b>	Narainpur, Ballia				
<b>Approach</b>	The temple is approached through NH-19.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1920				
<b>Ownership</b>	Trust				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Udasi Sampraday Math				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious				
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple				
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is located on bank of river Ganga. It is surrounded by residences, shops and temples.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	High		
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	High		
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	High		
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA		
		<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	From the ancient period, the region has remained under the influence of Hindu sages like Valmiki, Jamadagni, Bharadwaja, etc. The math is associated with Udasi Sampraday and takes active participation during fair and cultural occasions.		
		<b>Association with Ganga</b>	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.		
		<b>State of Conservation</b>	Fair		
		<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Growth of vegetation, Dampness Addition and alteration		
		<b>Condition Description</b>	The temple is maintained regularly. The new construction using modern materials is done.		
		<b>Source of Information</b>	Harihar		

Gupta Rai Residence		Reference No	GaD/Bli/BLI/04	Map No	GaD/Bli/M07				
									
<b>Past Name</b>	Primary School	<b>Architectural Description</b> It is a single-storied structure with a medium plinth level. Its entrance is marked on its East façade by a rectangular opening. Further, it has an arcaded verandah resting over columns. The ceiling of the verandah is lower than the room. Over the front façade, it has a rectangular window and a closed-door framed within a segmental arch. Similarly, the rear façade has a closed-door in middle flanked with rectangular windows framed within a segmental arch. Also, It has a ventilator with projected chajja supported over brackets. The structure has been ornamented with a cornice band and dentils.	<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> The residence belongs to an old family of Narainpur town. They are involved in fish farming for the last four decades. They migrated and settled near Ganga for business. Earlier, the family operated a primary school from their residence.						
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia								
<b>Location</b>	25.563211° 83.936844°								
<b>Address</b>	Narainpur, Ballia								
<b>Approach</b>	The building is approached through NH-19.								
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century								
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1940								
<b>Ownership</b>	Private								
<b>Owners Name</b>	Gupta Rai								
<b>Property Type</b>	Building								
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential	<b>Association with Ganga</b> The strategic location along river Ganga, which allowed trade via waterways from Northern to Eastern parts of the country. River Ganga provided apt conditions for fish farming. These were suitable conditions for humans to settle down in this region.	<b>State of Conservation Threats to the Property</b> Showing signs of deterioration Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance, Vegetative Growth, Dampness						
<b>Property past use</b>	School								
<b>Property present use</b>	Residence								
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected								
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial								
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is surrounded by temples, ashrams. It is located at a distance of 40 m from the river Ganga.								
<b>Condition Description</b>	The residence is in poor condition. The flaking of plaster, growth of vegetation on the side façade are observed.								
<b>Source of Information</b>	Primary Survey								
<b>Archeological</b>	Low					<b>Religious</b>	Low		
<b>Historical</b>	Low					<b>Social</b>	Medium		
<b>Architectural</b>	Low	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.						
		<b>Grade</b>	III						



Shri Sidheshwar Nath Sanskrit Vidyalaya		Reference No	GaD/Bli/BLI/05	Map No	GaD/Bli/M08
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Shri Sidheshwar Nath Sanskrit Vidyalaya				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia				
<b>Location</b>	25.567918° 83.938965°				
<b>Address</b>	Kuti-Kotwa, Narayanpur, Ballia				
<b>Approach</b>	The building is approached through NH-19.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1940				
<b>Ownership</b>	Public				
<b>Owners Name</b>	State Government				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Institutional				
<b>Property past use</b>	Office				
<b>Property present use</b>	School				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The school is surrounded by residences and farms. It is located on the left of NH-19 at a distance of 150 m.				
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	Low		
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	High		
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.		
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA		
<b>Architectural Description</b>	It is a single-storied building that stands on a low plinth level. It is a rectangular-shaped structure with high ceilings. The main entrance verandah is recessed by rooms on either side. The verandah acts as a central area to access the rooms around it. Over the façade it has a series of segmental arches resting over square columns with highlighted base and impost. The ceiling of middle rooms is higher than the verandah and rooms at the corner. The side façade has small rectangular windows with projected chajja supported over stone brackets.				
<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	The district Ballia was established in the year of 1879. Setup of administrative and institutional buildings was done. The building was originally a colonial office. It was converted to Sanskrit Vidyalaya while the decline of British rule.				
<b>Association with Ganga</b>	The strategic location along river Ganga, which allowed trade via waterways from Northern to Eastern parts of the country. Due to this, administrative and civic buildings were setup. The office was converted to an institute for the need to educate the local people.				
<b>State of Conservation Threats to the Property</b>	Showing signs of deterioration Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance, Dampness				
<b>Condition Description</b>	The building is influenced by dampness resulting blackening of walls.				
<b>Source of Information</b>	Primary survey				

Dak Bungalow		Reference No	GaD/Bli/BLI/06	Map No	GaD/Bli/M09
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Dak bungalow	<b>Architectural Description</b> The building is located on the bank of river Ganga. It lies within a closed compound with an entry marked by large square posts. From the entry gate, a pathway flanked with dense plantation leads to the main building. It is a single-storied structure with high ceilings and low plinth level. It is a square-shaped building with a uniform façade on all four sides having a series of arches, forming a corridor around it. The entrance verandah (South-West façade) is recessed with rooms on either side projected outwards from the façade. The rooms with a higher ceiling than the corridor have rectangular ventilators in the extended area. The ventilators on the upper level have been covered with sloping chajja projections, supported on brackets. The structure has a low brick parapet and it is ornamented with cornice band on the top.  <b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> After the war of Buxar in 1764, the influence of British East India Company in the region increased. Ballia was established as a district in 1879, separated from Gazipur. The administrative setup in the district was done during the early 20th century.  <b>Association with Ganga</b> Because of its strategic location along river Ganga, which allowed trade via waterways from Northern to Eastern parts of the country, Britishers developed Ballia as an administrative hub. The dak bungalow was built for the British officials.  <b>State of Conservation</b> Fair  <b>Threats to the Property</b> Addition, Alterations, Vegetative Growth  <b>Condition Description</b> It is maintained regularly by the concerned authority. Installation of PVC pipes, electric wires, and appliances is observed.  <b>Source of Information</b> Primary survey			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia				
<b>Location</b>	25.566165° 83.943852°				
<b>Address</b>	Korantadih, Sarai Kota, Ballia				
<b>Approach</b>	The building is approached through NH-19.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1900				
<b>Ownership</b>	Public				
<b>Owners Name</b>	State Government				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential				
<b>Property past use</b>	Guest House				
<b>Property present use</b>	Guest House				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is located on the bank of the river Ganga. It is located near Kalighat. It is surrounded by farm fields.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	Low		
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	High		
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	High		
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA		

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Police Mess		Reference No	GaD/Bli/BLI/07	Map No	GaD/Bli/M10
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Police Mess				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia				
<b>Location</b>	25.577926° 83.955368°				
<b>Address</b>	NH-19, Ballia Ghazipur Road, Korantadih, Ballia				
<b>Approach</b>	The building is approached through NH-19.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1913				
<b>Ownership</b>	Public				
<b>Owners Name</b>	State Government				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Recreational				
<b>Property past use</b>	Police Mess				
<b>Property present use</b>	Police Mess				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is located on national highway-19. It is surrounded by farm fields.				
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	Low	<b>Historical</b>	Medium
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Medium	<b>Architectural</b>	Medium
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.	<b>Grade</b>	IIB
<b>Architectural Description</b>	The building is accessed through a narrow bare pathway flanked with farms on both sides. It is a single-storied building that stands on a low plinth level. It has a uniform façade on all four sides framed with a series of semi-circular arches, making a corridor around the central hall. The semi-circular arches on the façade are supported over square columns having highlighted base, impost, and keystone. The central hall can be entered through two sides, that is South and West. The ceiling of the veranda is lower than the hall. Both have constructed of jack arched roof. The structure has a multileveled cornice band made of bricks.				
<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	After the war of Buxar in 1764, the influence of the British East India Company in the region increased. The administrative set up in the district was expanded during the 20th century. This chowki and mess was built to have hold on the region.				
<b>Association with Ganga</b>	The strategic location along river Ganga, which allowed trade via waterways from Northern to Eastern parts of the country. This attracted the migrated families to set up in this region. To have an administrative hold on the people and the land revenue, they built police chowkis and guest houses strategically.				
<b>State of Conservation Threats to the Property</b>	Showing signs of deterioration Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance, Dampness				
<b>Condition Description</b>	Chipping and flaking of lime plaster are observed on ceiling and walls. Dampness resulting blackening of walls.				
<b>Source of Information</b>	Primary survey				

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Mud House		Reference No	GaD/Bli/BLI/08	Map No	GaD/Bli/M11
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Mud House	<b>Architectural Description</b> The rectangular-planned residence comprises a single room. It is entered from the East through a rectangular entry gate. It is a vernacular residence and its walls are made using cow manure mixed with husk and finished with mud plaster. It has a hip roof constructed of mud and husk supported by wooden rafters and brackets visible on the façade. The roof is covered with khaprail tiles (terracotta tiles).	<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> Fertile lands of the Ganga attracted rulers to expand their land revenue system. This resulted in the rise of zamindars. As zamindars needed small farmers and workers to perform on-ground activities, new smaller settlements took place.		
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia				
<b>Location</b>	25.656503° 84.027646°				
<b>Address</b>	Shrawanpur, Ballia				
<b>Approach</b>	The residence is approached from Gazipur-Hazipur marg. It is located on the east of national highway-19 at a distance of 1.4 km.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1940				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential				
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence				
<b>Property present use</b>	Residence				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Vernacular	<b>State of Conservation Threats to the Property</b> Showing signs of deterioration Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance, Dampness			
<b>Building Setting</b>	The residence is located within a village with residences, shops and farms fields around it. The river ganga is located on the East of it, at a distance of 200m.				
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	Low	<b>Condition Description</b> Chipping and flaking of mud plaster on the lower portion of side.	
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Medium		
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.		
		<b>Grade</b>	IIB		
				<b>Source of Information</b>	Primary survey



Maghai Bridge		Reference No	GaD/Bli/BLI/09	Map No	GaD/Bli/M12
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Maghai Bridge	<b>Architectural Description</b> It is a 100 m long bridge supported over solid masonry piers acting as a medium of upright support. It is a cantilevered bridge supported over piers placed at an equidistance of 20 m. To bear the load of running vehicles, seismic bearings are installed at the junction of the bridge deck and piers. The bridge deck has a low parapet with a railing over them.	<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> The bridge was built post-independence, as a major means of transportation and communication. It was constructed across a tributary of river Ganga. It is intended to build it for the convenience of local communities and British troops.	<b>Association with Ganga</b> The bridge is constructed across the river Maghai to connect two major towns of that are Bairia and Narahi. It is a major bridge which is connecting Eastern U.P to Northern part of the state.	<b>State of Conservation</b> Fair <b>Threats to the Property</b> Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance, Dampness <b>Condition Description</b> Flaking of paint on the parapet, cracks in the upper part of the column, blackening of the surface due to dampness. <b>Source of Information</b> Primary survey
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia				
<b>Location</b>	25.699282° 84.021288°				
<b>Address</b>	Bairia-Narahi marg, Ballia				
<b>Approach</b>	The bridge is approached through Gazipur-Hazipur marg.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1954				
<b>Ownership</b>	Public				
<b>Owners Name</b>	State Government				
<b>Property Type</b>	Structure				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Industrial				
<b>Property past use</b>	Bridge				
<b>Property present use</b>	Bridge				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The bridge is built over river Maghai river. It is surrounded by residences, shops, and farm fields.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	Low		
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	High		
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	High		
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA		



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Old Maghai Bridge		Reference No	GaD/Bli/BLI/10	Map No	GaD/Bli/M12				
									
<b>Past Name</b>	Old Maghai Bridge	<b>Architectural Description</b>	This bridge is constructed by using 5 hexagonal piers built using solid bricks masonry acting as a medium of upright support. The piers are placed at an unequal distance and have a height of 5 m approx. with solid masonry abutments at both corners. They stand on a base that gradually increases while going on the top. The bridge is in poor condition as two of the columns are in an advanced state of decay and the remaining are showing signs of deterioration.						
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia								
<b>Location</b>	25.700466° 84.022763°								
<b>Address</b>	Bairia-Narahi Marg, Ballia								
<b>Approach</b>	The bridge is approached through Gazipur-Hazipur marg. It is located on right side while facing North direction.								
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th Century								
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1880-1890								
<b>Ownership</b>	Public								
<b>Owners Name</b>	State Government								
<b>Property Type</b>	Structure								
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Industrial								
<b>Property past use</b>	Bridge								
<b>Property present use</b>	Abandoned					<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	The bridge was constructed across the river Maghai to connect two major towns of that are Bairia and Narahi.		
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected								
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial								
<b>Building Setting</b>	The bridge is built across the river Maghai. It is surrounded by farm fields.	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	The bridge was constructed across a tributary of river Ganga. It is intended for the convenience of local communities and British troops.						
<b>Archeological</b>	Low					<b>State of Conservation Threats to the Property</b>	Advance state of decay Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance, Vegetative Growth, Dampness		
<b>Historical</b>	High								
<b>Architectural</b>	High								
		<b>Religious</b>	Low	<b>Condition Description</b>	Dismantling of columns, blackening of the surface due to dampness				
		<b>Social</b>	Low						
		<b>Natural</b>	N.A.						
		<b>Grade</b>	IIB						
				<b>Source of Information</b>	Primary survey				



Narahi Police Chowki		Reference No	Map No			
		GaD/Bli/BLI/11	GaD/Bli/M13			
						
<b>Past Name</b>	Narahi Police Chowki	<b>Architectural Description</b> The precinct is accessed from the west and its entry is marked by brick posts topped with a steel iron frame. The building blocks are placed in a C-shape, along an open area acting as a means of communication. The central block is used by the high-rank officials. It has an arcaded verandah on the ground floor, comprising segmental arches each separated by an elongated semi-circular arch resting over square columns. It has a high parapet with spaces between them. Its façade is ornamented with a band of dentils and cornice. Either block places adjacent to the middle block are being used as barracks. They have verandah recessed with rooms on either side. The roof of rooms is higher than that of the verandah. It has a pitched roof constructed of khaprail tiles supported on wooden girders and rests over circular columns. The rooms have gable roofs made of steel-irons sheets.	<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> After the war of Buxar in 1764, the influence of the British East India Company in the region increased. The expansion of administrative set up in the district was done during the early 20th century. This chowki was built to have hold on the region.			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia					
<b>Location</b>	25.711239° 84.023255°					
<b>Address</b>	NH-19, Narahi, Ballia					
<b>Approach</b>	The police station is approached through National highway-19.					
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century					
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1913					
<b>Ownership</b>	Public					
<b>Owners Name</b>	State Government					
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct					
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Civic	<b>Association with Ganga</b> The strategic location along river Ganga, which allowed trade via waterways from Northern to Eastern parts of the country. This attracted the migrated families to set up in this region. To have an administrative hold on the people and the land revenue, they built police chowkis and guest houses.	<b>State of Conservation Threats to the Property</b> Showing signs of deterioration Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance, Vegetative Growth			
<b>Property past use</b>	Police Chowki					
<b>Property present use</b>	Police Chowki					
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected					
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial					
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building lies on National Highway 19. It is surrounded by residences and shops. On its back, it has farm fields.					
<b>Condition Description</b>				<b>Source of Information</b> Primary survey		
<b>Archeological</b>	Low				<b>Religious</b>	Low
<b>Historical</b>	Medium				<b>Social</b>	High
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium				<b>Natural</b>	N.A.
		<b>Grade</b>	IIB			



Tamsa Bridge		Reference No	GaD/Bli/BLI/12	Map No	GaD/Bli/M14				
									
<b>Past Name</b>	Tamsa Bridge	<b>Architectural Description</b>	This bridge is constructed by using 10 hexagonal piers built using bricks acting as a medium of upright support. The piers are placed at an equidistance of 30 m and have a height of 7 m approx. They stand on a thick base which gradually decreases while going on the top.						
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia								
<b>Location</b>	25.756899° 84.026598°								
<b>Address</b>	Near Jamuna Ram P.G. College, Ballia								
<b>Approach</b>	The bridge is approached through national highway-19. It is located in North direction from Jamuna Ram P.G. college at a distance of 560 m.								
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th Century								
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1880								
<b>Ownership</b>	Public								
<b>Owners Name</b>	State Government								
<b>Property Type</b>	Structure								
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Industrial								
<b>Property past use</b>	Bridge					<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	After the war of Buxar in 1764, the influence of the British East India Company in the region increased. The network of rail tracks in the district was developed during the late 19th century. This bridge was built to enhance the transportation setup.		
<b>Property present use</b>	Abandoned								
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected								
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	The strategic location along river Ganga, which allowed trade via waterways from Northern to Eastern parts of the country. The network of railway track was laid throughout the region. This helped in the transportation of raw goods from this region.						
<b>Building Setting</b>	The bridge is built across river Tamsa. It has a newly made railway bridge parallel to it. It is surrounded by farmlands.					<b>State of Conservation Threats to the Property</b>	Showing signs of deterioration Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance, Vegetative Growth		
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	Low						
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	Low						
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	High						
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA	<b>Condition Description</b>	Blackening of surface due to the dampness, lack of maintenance and vegetation growth on the lower parts.				
								<b>Source of Information</b>	Primary survey



Listing done by Chetan and Kartik







Reviewed by Mitali Vij



Yamuna Kunj		Reference No	GaD/Bli/BLI/13	Map No	GaD/Bli/M15
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Yamuna Kunj	<b>Architectural Description</b> It is a two-storied structure with a low plinth level. It has a symmetrical façade. It is entered through a double-height entrance gateway framed with an ogee-four-centered arch. It is flanked with rooms on either side. The gateway is surrounded by elongated niches and highlighted by projecting it out of the façade. On the first floor façade, it has a rectangular door and windows framed within a segmental arch along with carved niches between them. It has a projected chajja with a low parapet. It is topped with a band of dentils. Further, the gateway leads to an open area. The rear façade of the structure has a staircase on the left hand that leads to the upper floor. The structure is made of brick and lime mortar.	<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> The building is associated with one of the oldest families of Sagarpalli residing for eight decades and belongs to the Kayastha caste. They came from Bihar and settled for the trade and business.		
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia				
<b>Location</b>	25.753755° 84.098008°				
<b>Address</b>	Sagarpalli, Ballia				
<b>Approach</b>	The building is approached through Gazipur-Hazipur road. The Sagarpalli Police Chowki is located at a distance of 100 m in South-East direction.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1931				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Mahesha Nand				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential				
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence				
<b>Property present use</b>	Residence				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is located on national highway-31. It has shops on the sides and residences on the rear.				
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	Low	<b>State of Conservation</b> Fair <b>Threats to the Property</b> Addition, Alterations, Material deterioration <b>Condition Description</b> The building is maintained regularly. Few signs like dampness on the lower façade walls and extended shop sunshade are distressful. <b>Source of Information</b> Rakesh Verma	
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	High		
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.		
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA		



Residence 01		Reference No	GaD/Bli/BLI/14	Map No	GaD/Bli/M15		
							
<b>Past Name</b>	Residence 01	<b>Architectural Description</b>	It is a double-storied building with a medium plinth level. It has a dismantled entrance gateway. It has an open space before the main built section. It is ornamented with a multileveled cornice band made of brick. The roof is made of stone supported on wooden girders.				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia						
<b>Location</b>	25.753867° 84.098500°						
<b>Address</b>	Sagarpalli, Ballia						
<b>Approach</b>	The building is approached through Gazipur-Hazipur road (NH-3).						
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century						
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1912						
<b>Ownership</b>	Private						
<b>Owners Name</b>	Deepak Verma						
<b>Property Type</b>	Building						
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential						
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence						
<b>Property present use</b>	Abandoned					<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	The building is associated with one of the oldest families of Sagarpalli, has been residing for eight decades and belongs to the Kayastha caste. They migrated from Bihar and settled here for the trade and business.
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected						
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional						
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is surrounded by residences. National highway - 03 is located in the south direction at a distance of 100 m.	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	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.				
<b>Archeological</b>	Low					<b>Religious</b>	Low
<b>Historical</b>	Low					<b>Social</b>	Low
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.	<b>State of Conservation Threats to the Property</b>	Advance state of decay Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance, Structural Deterioration		
		<b>Grade</b>	III				
		<b>Condition Description</b>	It is in poor condition. The growth of vegetation on the façade and courtyard is there. Structural elements are deteriorating.				
		<b>Source of Information</b>	Ramesh Verma				

Residence 02 with Well		Reference No	GaD/Bli/BLI/15	Map No	GaD/Bli/M15
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Kanhaiya Lal Shrivastav Residence				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia				
<b>Location</b>	25.758966° 84.147534°				
<b>Address</b>	Sagarpalli, Ballia				
<b>Approach</b>	The building is approached through Gazipur-Hazipur road (NH-3). It is situated on the North of Sagarpalli police chowki at a distance of 60 m.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1919-1925				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Kanhaiya Lal Shrivastav				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential				
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence				
<b>Property present use</b>	Residence				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is surrounded by residences. National Highway - 03 is located in the South-West direction at a distance of 60 m.				
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	Low	<b>Historical</b>	Medium
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Medium	<b>Architectural</b>	Medium
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.	<b>Grade</b>	IIB
<b>Architectural Description</b>	The residence is built on a mound and can be accessed through a stairway. It has multiple entry gates. Presently its main entrance is through the West side. The ground floor is accessible from the road. The main entrance verandah of the residence is recessed with rooms on either side. It has a staircase on the left that leads to the upper floor. On the ground floor façade, it has a colonnaded verandah, framed with an ogee three-centered arch supported over square columns. The old part of the residence is at the back and accessed through a stairway located adjacent to the residence. It is a brick construction showing signs of deterioration. It is entered through a rectangular opening present on the North façade. The façade comprises semi-circular arches, windows framed within the segmental arch, and niches. The residence has a well at the entrance made of lakhori bricks.				
<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	The building is associated with old residents of the town. The family actively participated in the mutiny of 1857. The famous freedom fighter 'Chittu' Pandey was the district magistrate of Ballia, who belongs to the Sagarpalli town.				
<b>Association with Ganga</b>	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.				
<b>State of Conservation Threats to the Property</b>	Showing signs of deterioration Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance Structural Deterioration				
<b>Condition Description</b>	Deterioration of old structure located at the back, growth of vegetation, addition and alteration are done.				
<b>Source of Information</b>	Primary survey				

Prakash Shikshan Sansthan		Reference No	GaD/Bli/BLI/16	Map No	GaD/Bli/M15	
						
<b>Past Name</b>	Prakash Shikshan Sansthan	<b>Architectural Description</b> It is a two-storied building with a low plinth level. On the ground floor the main entrance verandah is recessed with room on either side having rectangular entry gate in the front. It leads to an open area having classrooms made along with it. These are temporary rooms having sloping roof made of steel-iron sheets. The ground floor façade of the residence has arcaded porch, framed with semi-circular arches resting over square columns.	<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> The building belongs to one of the oldest families of Sagarpalli, that has resided for 80 years and belongs to the Kayastha caste. They migrated from Bihar and settled here for the trade and business. The school is first one to be established by them in the town.			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia					
<b>Location</b>	25.754271° 84.098371°					
<b>Address</b>	Sagarpalli, Ballia					
<b>Approach</b>	The building is approached through Gazipur-Hazipur road (NH-3).					
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century					
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1917					
<b>Ownership</b>	Private					
<b>Owners Name</b>	Deepak Verma					
<b>Property Type</b>	Building					
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Institutional					
<b>Property past use</b>	School					
<b>Property present use</b>	Abandoned					<b>Association with Ganga</b> The strategic location along Ganga 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 led to the need of educating the local people.
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected					
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional					
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is surrounded by residences. National highway - 03 is located in the south direction at a distance of 150 m.					
<b>State of Conservation Threats to the Property</b>	Showing signs of deterioration Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance, Weather					
<b>Condition Description</b>	Faded paint, chipping of lime plaster, dampness, vegetation growth on the front façade.					
<b>Source of Information</b>	Ramesh Verma					
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	Low			
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Low			
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.			
		<b>Grade</b>	IIB			

Well 01		Reference No	Map No
		GaD/Bli/BLI/17	GaD/Bli/M15
			
<b>Past Name</b>	Well	<b>Architectural Description</b> The well is placed adjacent to the road with a low plinth platform around it. Its lower walls are made of lakhori bricks. The walls towards the openings are made with modern bricks. The plastering is done from lime. The diameter of the well measures approximately 3 m. Four stone pillars are built around the well, to which the pulley is attached, used for pulling out water.	<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> To fulfil the basic need for water, wells were required. The water structures built for the local community served as a platform to perform traditional and cultural rituals. Such spaces helped in evolution of Indian society.
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia		
<b>Location</b>	25.754586° 84.099325°		
<b>Address</b>	Sagarpalli, Ballia		
<b>Approach</b>	The building is approached through Gazipur-Hazipur road (NH-3). It is situated on the North of Sagarpalli police chowki at a distance of 60 m.		
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th Century		
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1850		
<b>Ownership</b>	Public		
<b>Owners Name</b>	Local community		
<b>Property Type</b>	Structure		
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Water Source		
<b>Property past use</b>	Well		
<b>Property present use</b>	Well		
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected		
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional		
<b>Building Setting</b>	The well is located within densely populated residential area.		
<b>Association with Ganga</b>	The strategic location along Ganga 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 led to the need of water structures for people.		
<b>State of Conservation Threats to the Property</b>	Showing signs of deterioration Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance		
<b>Condition Description</b>	Chipping off the lime plastered surface, growth of vegetation on the inner surfaces is observed.		
<b>Source of Information</b>	Primary survey		
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	Medium
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	High
<b>Architectural</b>	Low	<b>Natural</b>	High
		<b>Grade</b>	IIB



Residence 03		Reference No	GaD/Bli/BLI/18	Map No	GaD/Bli/M15
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Residence				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia				
<b>Location</b>	25.754753° 84.099289°				
<b>Address</b>	Sagarpalli, Ballia				
<b>Approach</b>	The building is approached through Gazipur-Hazipur road (NH-3). It is situated on the North of Sagarpalli police chowki at a distance of 153 m.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1930				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential				
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence				
<b>Property present use</b>	Residence				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is located within a dense settlement having residences around it.				
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	Low		
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Medium		
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.		
		<b>Grade</b>	IIB		
<b>Architectural Description</b>	It is a single-storied building with a low plinth level. Its main entrance verandah comprises rooms on either side. It further leads to the central courtyard having rooms around it. Its façade has rectangular flat arches supported over two thick columns. On the left, it has a niche, framed within a rectangular shape. The structure is ornamented with a cornice band at the top.				
<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	Fertile lands of the Ganga attracted rulers to expand their land revenue system. This resulted in the rise of zamindars in the region. As zamindars needed small farmers & workers to perform on-ground activities, new smaller settlements took place.				
<b>Association with Ganga</b>	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.				
<b>State of Conservation Threats to the Property</b>	Showing signs of deterioration Material Deterioration, Structural deterioration, Lack of Maintenance, Dampness				
<b>Condition Description</b>	Blackening of cornice, chipping of plaster on the lower portions of façade, growth of vegetation on the roof				
<b>Source of Information</b>	Primary survey				



Residence 04		Reference No	GaD/Bli/BLI/19	Map No	GaD/Bli/M15
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Residence	<b>Architectural Description</b>	It is a double-storied building with a low plinth level. Its entry is marked on Northern façade, which has got dismantled over the years. Rooms at the back are the only remaining part of the building. It has a tapered roof constructed from khaprail tiles and mud (terracotta tiles) and is supported on wooden brackets. The rear façade has exposed brick on the ground and two skylights on the first floor with multilevel cornice band at the junction of both.		
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia				
<b>Location</b>	25.754827° 84.099437°				
<b>Address</b>	Sagarpalli, Ballia				
<b>Approach</b>	The building is approached through Gazipur-Hazipur road (NH-3). It is situated on the North of Sagarpalli police chowki at a distance of 153 m.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1920				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Harsh Shrivastav				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential				
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence				
<b>Property present use</b>	Abandoned				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is located within a dense settlement having residences and shop around it.				
<b>Association with Ganga</b>	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.				
<b>State of Conservation Threats to the Property</b>	Advance state of decay Material Deterioration, Structural deterioration, Lack of Maintenance				
<b>Condition Description</b>	Deterioration of material, dismantling of architectural features, vegetation growth, blackening of walls due to dampness.				
<b>Source of Information</b>	Primary survey				
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	Low		
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Low		
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.		
		<b>Grade</b>	IIB		

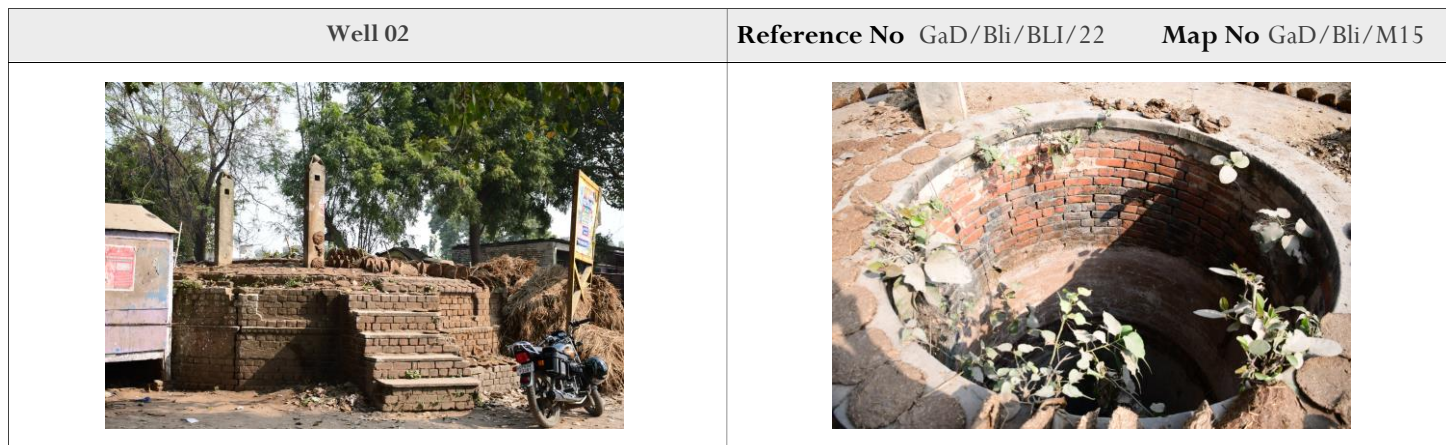
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Reviewed by Mitali Vij



Post Office		Reference No	GaD/Bli/BLI/20	Map No	GaD/Bli/M15
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Post Office	<b>Architectural Description</b> The building is located on a tri-junction. It is a double-storied building and stands on a low plinth. It is accessed from the East side having a colonnaded façade, framed with semi-circular arches supported over square columns. The middle arch is marked as the main entry gate and either arch is closed through a brick wall made till sill level. The façade is ornamented with dentils and cornice bands. It has a single room on the first floor having tapered projection of steel-iron sheet topped with a cornice band.	<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> After the war of Buxar in 1764, the influence of the British East India Company in the region increased. The administrative setup in the district was done during the early 20th century. Thus the post office was built to enhance the communication setup.		
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia				
<b>Location</b>	25.754972° 84.099437°				
<b>Address</b>	Sagarpalli, Ballia				
<b>Approach</b>	The building is approached through Gazipur-Hazipur road (NH-3). It is situated on the North of Sagarpalli police chowki at a distance of 153 m.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1920				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Civic				
<b>Property past use</b>	Post Office				
<b>Property present use</b>	Partially abandoned				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial	<b>State of Conservation</b> Showing signs of deterioration			
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is a located on a cross-road. It is surrounded by residences and shops.	<b>Threats to the Property</b> Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance			
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	Low	<b>Condition Description</b> Blackening of walls due to the dampness, Chipping of plaster on the ground floor, use of cement for the repair are observed.	
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Medium		
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.		
		<b>Grade</b>	IIB		
		<b>Source of Information</b>	Primary survey		

Residence 05 with Well		Reference No	GaD/Bli/BLI/21	Map No	GaD/Bli/M15		
							
<b>Past Name</b>	Residence	<b>Architectural Description</b>	The entry of the residence is marked by two brick posts topped with a gable roof. The building is approached through a brick paved pathway. It is a two-storied residence, stands on a low plinth level. The main entrance verandah is recessed with rooms on either side. Further, it leads to the courtyard having three semi-circular arches resting over square columns, on the outer and inner side. The central courtyard connects all other parts of the building. The residence has a well opposite the main entrance verandah. It has a low plinth platform around it. The inner walls of the well are made of modern bricks ornamented with dentils at regular intervals. The building has a high brick parapet along with another row of dentils and cornice bands.				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia						
<b>Location</b>	25.754217° 84.100482°						
<b>Address</b>	Near K.V. institute, Sagarpalli, Ballia						
<b>Approach</b>	The building is approached through Gazipur-Ballia road (NH-3). It is situated on the North-East of Sagarpalli police chowki at a distance of 330 m.						
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th Century						
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1850-1900						
<b>Ownership</b>	Private						
<b>Owners Name</b>	Manish Pandey						
<b>Property Type</b>	Building					<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	The building is associated with one of the oldest families of Sagarpalli. They migrated from Bihar and settled for the trade and business. The family is in close relation with the freedom fighter of 1857 'Chittu Pandey', who also belonged to Sagarpalli.
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential						
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence						
<b>Property present use</b>	Residence						
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected						
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial						
<b>Building Setting</b>	The residence is surrounded by dense settlement from North-West-South and in opposite it has farmlands. It has an institute in the North-East direction.						
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	Low				
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	High				
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.				
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA				
		<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Ballia was developed as a retail market after the shift of mode of transport from waterways to railways. This resulted in the arrival of traders and merchants to set up their residences and business in the town. The residence belongs to one such merchant.				
		<b>State of Conservation Threats to the Property</b>	Showing signs of deterioration Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance, Growth of vegetation				
		<b>Condition Description</b>	The main façade is freshly painted. The columns of the inner courtyard are deteriorating.				
		<b>Source of Information</b>	Maneesh Pandey				



<b>Past Name</b>	Well	<p><b>Architectural Description</b> The well is placed adjacent to the road. It has a platform around it with a high plinth. Its lower walls are made of lakhori bricks. The walls at the openings are made with modern bricks. The plastering is done using lime. The diameter of the well measures approximately 2.5 m. The stairs are built on either side of the plinth. The stone platform is adorned with paan-patti ornamentation along its perimeter. Two stone pillars are built around the well, to which the pulley is attached, used for pulling out water.</p> <p><b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> To fulfil the basic need for water, wells were required. The water structures built for the local community served as a platform to perform traditional and cultural rituals. Such spaces helped in evolution of Indian society.</p> <p><b>Association with Ganga</b> 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 led to the need of water structures too.</p> <p><b>State of Conservation Threats to the Property</b> Showing signs of deterioration Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance</p> <p><b>Condition Description</b> Not in working condition, with low water levels. Plaster on the inner wall is peeling off. Weakening brick and mortar joints.</p> <p><b>Source of Information</b> Primary survey</p>
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia	
<b>Location</b>	25.753381° 84.100836°	
<b>Address</b>	Gazipur-Ballia national highway, Sagarpalli, Ballia	
<b>Approach</b>	The building is approached through Gazipur-Hazipur road (NH-3). It is situated on the East of Sagarpalli police chowki at a distance of 230 m.	
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th Century	
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1880-1890	
<b>Ownership</b>	Public	
<b>Owners Name</b>	Local community	
<b>Property Type</b>	Structure	
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Water Source	
<b>Property past use</b>	Well	
<b>Property present use</b>	Well	
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected	
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional	
<b>Building Setting</b>	The well is located on the national highway-03. It is surrounded by shop and farmlands.	



<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	Medium
<b>Historical</b>	Low	<b>Social</b>	High
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.
		<b>Grade</b>	IIB



Residence		Reference No	GaD/Bli/BLI/23	Map No	GaD/Bli/M16
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Residence	<b>Architectural Description</b> The residence has been hidden behind the later added shops. It is a single-storied residence that stands on a low plinth level. The main entrance verandah of the building is recessed with rooms on either side projected outwards from the façade. The entrance porch leads to the central courtyard which is surrounded by habitable rooms. Over the façade, it has a series of flat arches supported by columns. It is ornamented with a cornice band and brick dentils on the top edge. The outward projected rooms with an octagonal-shaped plan have windows topped with sloping chajja supported over stone brackets.	<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> After the war of Buxar in 1764, the influence of British East India Company in the region increased. The administrative setup in the district was done during the early 20th century. The building used to be a guest house used by British officials.		
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia				
<b>Location</b>	25.773251° 84.142604°				
<b>Address</b>	Ballia road, Ballia				
<b>Approach</b>	The precinct is approached through Ballia-Sikanderpur road.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1920				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential				
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence				
<b>Property present use</b>	Residence				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial	<b>Association with Ganga</b> Because of its strategic location along river Ganga, which allowed trade via waterways from Northern to Eastern parts of the country, Britishers developed Ballia as an administrative hub. Due to this, various civic and residential buildings were built.			
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is located on a cross-road. It is surrounded by residences and shops.	<b>State of Conservation Threats to the Property</b> Showing signs of Deterioration Encroachment, Addition and alteration, Growth of vegetation, Material deterioration			
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	Low	<b>Condition Description</b> The original building is hidden behind the new construction done in front of it. Blackening of façade walls due to dampness is observed.	
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Medium		
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.		
		<b>Grade</b>	IIB		
				<b>Source of Information</b>	Primary survey

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij



Kunwar Ji ki Chawani		Reference No	Map No
		GaD/Bli/BLI/24	GaD/Bli/M17
			
<b>Past Name</b>	Kunwar Ji ki Chawani	<b>Architectural Description</b> The entry for the building is marked on the southern face by square posts. It has a single-storied structure with a low plinth level. It is an H-shaped building separated through a pathway acting as a transit. Either wing is accessed through a brick paved pathway leading from the main gate to the central open area and further bifurcated towards each separate one. Both the wings are made in a typical manner. They have a series of rooms with an arcaded corridor running opposite to them. It has a sloping roof supported by wooden rafters and resting over square columns. The ceiling of the rooms is higher than the ceiling of corridors. The roof of the corridor is made using khaprail (terracotta tiles). There is a band of multileveled cornice and dentils is running on the top edge of the façade.	
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia		
<b>Location</b>	25.768411° 84.142857°		
<b>Address</b>	Near Kunwar Singh Inter College, Ballia		
<b>Approach</b>	It is located on Police line road near Kunwar Singh Chauraha. It has Kunwar Singh Intercollege adjacent to it.		
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century		
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1945		
<b>Ownership</b>	Trust		
<b>Owners Name</b>	Kunwar Ji Shikshan Shangh		
<b>Property Type</b>	Building		
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Institutional	<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> The land was associated with the Maharaja of Dumrao (Bihar). Later it was donated to Veerwar Babu Kunwar Singh. In the year of 1857, during the revolt, the building was used as a cantonment by Kunwar Singh. He fought against British army and died.	
<b>Property past use</b>	Cantonment		
<b>Property present use</b>	Institute		
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected	<b>Association with Ganga</b> The strategic location along river Ganga, which allowed trade via waterways from Northern to Eastern parts of the country. Due to this, along with the administrative setup, institutional buildings were also needed. The need of educating the local people was raised.	
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional		
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is surrounded by public buildings such as banks, institutes and government offices. The S.P. residence is located in South-West direction at a distance of 200 m.	<b>State of Conservation</b> Fair <b>Threats to the Property</b> Material Deterioration	
<b>Archeological</b>	Low		<b>Religious</b>
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	High
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA
		<b>Condition Description</b>	The structure is maintained regularly.
		<b>Source of Information</b>	Shashi Kumar



Nirikshan Bhawan		Reference No	GaD/Bli/BLI/25	Map No	GaD/Bli/M17
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Officers Awaas	<b>Architectural Description</b> The building is located in a closed compound and its entry is marked by square posts with a semi-circular signboard above them. Further, it has a long pathway having rows of palm trees on either side leading to the central open space. The main entrance verandah is recessed with rooms on either side projected outwards from the façade line. The central hall has a high ceiling and box-gable roof finished with terracotta tiles. The ventilators on the upper level have been covered with sloping chajja projection. The structure has a low brick parapet with a cornice band and dentils on the top edge.	<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> After the war of Buxar in 1764, the influence of British East India Company in the region increased. Afterwards the district Ballia was established in the year of 1879 out of district Gazipur. The administrative setup in the district was done during the early 20th century.		
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia				
<b>Location</b>	25.767477° 84.143155°				
<b>Address</b>	Officers Awaas, Ballia				
<b>Approach</b>	The building is approached from Ballia-Sikanderpur marg. The Kunwar Singh Chauraha is located in North direction at a distance of 100 m.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1901				
<b>Ownership</b>	Public				
<b>Owners Name</b>	State Government				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Civic				
<b>Property past use</b>	Guest house				
<b>Property present use</b>	Government office				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial	<b>State of Conservation</b> Fair			
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is placed within a administrative setup having civic and public buildings around it.	<b>Threats to the Property</b> Vegetation Growth, Material deterioration, Addition and Alteration			
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	Low	<b>Condition Description</b> Blackening of parapet due to dampness, vegetation growth, and addition of PVC pipes for drainage on side façade.	
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Medium		
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.		
		<b>Grade</b>	IIB		
				<b>Source of Information</b>	Primary survey



Listing done by Chetan and Kartik







Reviewed by Mitali Vij



S.P. Residence		Reference No	GaD/Bli/BLI/26	Map No	GaD/Bli/M17
					
<b>Past Name</b>	S.P. Residence		<b>Architectural Description</b>	It is a single-storied building with a low plinth level. It is accessed through an entry gate marked with square posts. It has a servant room adjacent to it. The main entrance to the residence is through a portico supported over square columns framed within semi-circular arches. The rooms have a higher ceiling than the corridors and have rectangular ventilators in the extended section. The ventilators on the upper level have been covered with sloping chajja projections, supported with brackets. The structure has a low brick parapet and cornice bands.	
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia		<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	After the war of Buxar in 1764, the influence of British East India Company in the region increased. Afterwards the district Ballia was established in the year of 1879 out of district Gazipur. The administrative setup in the district was done 20th century.	
<b>Location</b>	25.767967° 84.141389°				
<b>Address</b>	Near Kunwar Singh chauraha, Ballia				
<b>Approach</b>	The residence approached from CMO road. The Kunwar Singh chauraha is located at a distance of 280 m in North-East direction.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1905				
<b>Ownership</b>	Public				
<b>Owners Name</b>	State Government				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential				
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence		<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Because of its strategic location along river Ganga, which allowed trade via waterways from Northern to Eastern parts of the country, Britishers developed Ballia as an administrative hub. Due to this, various civic and residential buildings were built.	
<b>Property present use</b>	Residence				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial		<b>State of Conservation Threats to the Property</b>	Fair Addition and alterations, Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance	
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is surrounded by public buildings such as banks, institutes and government offices.				
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	Low	<b>Condition Description</b>	Dampness results in blackening of façade walls. Later electric wires and appliances added along façade.
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Medium		
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.		
		<b>Grade</b>	IIB	<b>Source of Information</b>	Santosh Kumar Diwedi

DM House		Reference No	GaD/Bli/BLI/27	Map No	GaD/Bli/M17				
									
<b>Past Name</b>	DM House	<b>Architectural Description</b>	The residence is located within a closed compound with an entry marked on the south by brick posts. It is positioned at the center of the compound with gardens around, so it could be isolated. It is a single-storey building with a low plinth level. It has a pathway from the entrance which is leading to its portico, having semi-circular arches on rectangular columns. On the façade, arches and keystones are highlighted along with cornice and dentils. The interior of the structure has jack arches. The rooms have a higher ceiling than the veranda, and have rectangular ventilators in the extended section. The ventilators on the ground floor have been covered with sloping chajjas, supported with brackets. The roof of the structure is multilevel from verandah to rooms. The central rooms have a tapered roof covered with khaprail (terracotta tiles).						
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia								
<b>Location</b>	25.765673° 84.141069°								
<b>Address</b>	DM camp office, civil lines, Ballia								
<b>Approach</b>	The building is approached through Kazipura-Middhi marg.								
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century								
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1902								
<b>Ownership</b>	Public								
<b>Owners Name</b>	State Government								
<b>Property Type</b>	Building								
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential								
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence					<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	After the war of Buxar in 1764, the influence of British East India Company in the region increased. Afterwards the district Ballia was established in the year of 1879 out of district Gazipur. The administrative setup in the district was done in early 20th century.		
<b>Property present use</b>	Residence								
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Because of its strategic location along river Ganga, which allowed trade via waterways from Northern to Eastern parts of the country, Britishers developed Ballia as an administrative hub. Due to this, various Civic and administrative buildings were built.						
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial					<b>State of Conservation Threats to the Property</b>	Fair Addition and Alterations		
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is surrounded by government buildings such as SP house, officers club and Jal Nigam.	<b>Condition Description</b>	It is maintained regularly by the concerned authority. PVC pipes, electric wires and electronic appliances were added later.						
<b>Archeological</b>	Low					<b>Religious</b>	Low		
<b>Historical</b>	Medium					<b>Social</b>	Medium		
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium					<b>Natural</b>	N.A.		
		<b>Grade</b>	IIB	<b>Source of Information</b>	Rajesh Kumar				

Officer's Club		Reference No	GaD/Bli/BLI/28	Map No	GaD/Bli/M18		
							
<b>Past Name</b>	Officer's Club	<b>Architectural Description</b>	It is a single-storied building and stands on a low plinth level. Its entry and exit are marked on the same face by square posts. It has a rectangular entry gate framed within a semi-circular arch and flanked by two rectangular windows. It is topped by a pediment with construction date carved on it. Further, it has a colonnaded veranda, adjacent to the main entry gate for the residence. It has a secondary gate lying on the eastern façade and topped with a pediment having a circular shaped carving in the center. The room has a higher ceiling than the verandah with ventilator openings on the extended wall.				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia						
<b>Location</b>	25.764051 84.142904						
<b>Address</b>	Civil lines, Ballia						
<b>Approach</b>	The building is approached through Kazipura-Middhi marg						
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century						
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1902						
<b>Ownership</b>	Public						
<b>Owners Name</b>	State Government						
<b>Property Type</b>	Building					<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	After the war of Buxar in 1764, the influence of British East India Company in the region increased. Afterwards the district Ballia was established in the year of 1879 out of district Gazipur. The administrative setup in the district was done in early 20th century.
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Recreational						
<b>Property past use</b>	Club						
<b>Property present use</b>	Club						
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected						
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial						
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is surrounded by government and civic buildings such as SP house, D.M. office and Jal Nigam.						
<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Because of its strategic location along Ganga, which allowed trade via waterways from Northern to Eastern parts of the country. Due to this, various Civic and administrative buildings were built. For the local accommodation and informal meetings, the club was built for the British officials.						
<b>State of Conservation</b>	Fair						
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Lack of Maintenance, Addition and Alterations, Dampness	<b>Condition Description</b>	Dampness resulting blackening of parapet. Flaking & chipping of paint on ground floor porch. An added shade on the side wall.				
<b>Archeological</b>	Low					<b>Religious</b>	Low
<b>Historical</b>	Medium					<b>Social</b>	High
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium					<b>Natural</b>	N.A.
		<b>Grade</b>	IIB	<b>Source of Information</b>	Primary survey		

Shri Murli Manohar Town P.G. College		Reference No	Map No
		GaD/Bli/BLI/29	GaD/Bli/M18
			
<b>Past Name</b>	Shri Murli Manohar Town P.G. College	<p><b>Architectural Description</b> It is a double-storied building with a low plinth level. The entry and exit for the compound are marked on the same face. Its main building block is accessed through a semi-circular pathway that leads to a portico, and further leads to the exit gateway. It is an E-shaped building with a symmetrical layout. The middle section is dedicated to the administration of the college and either wing is made typically with a series of classrooms. They have an arcaded corridor with rectangular columns framed by four-centered arches. The mid-section of the building has two mummy with circular staircases leading to the upper floors. Either mummy is topped with domes supported over circular columns. The building has a low brick parapet with a cornice band and dentils.</p> <p><b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> The building has been evolved with time from an inter-college to P.G. college. It is among the five colleges built by the famous philanthropist and educationist of the district Ballia known as Shri Murli Manohar.</p> <p><b>Association with Ganga</b> The strategic location along river Ganga, which allowed trade via waterways from Northern to Eastern parts of the country. . Due to this, along with the administrative setup, institutional buildings were also needed. The need of educating the local people was raised.</p> <p><b>State of Conservation Threats to the Property</b> Showing signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Vegetation Growth, Lack of Maintenance</p> <p><b>Condition Description</b> Due to the dampness watermarks, blackening of surface and flaking of painted surface is observed on the façade.</p> <p><b>Source of Information</b> Primary survey</p>	
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia		
<b>Location</b>	25.763528 84.144579		
<b>Address</b>	Civil Line, Ballia		
<b>Approach</b>	The building is approached through Kazipura-Middhi marg. The T.D. chauraha is at a distance of 150 m in the North-East direction.		
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th Century		
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1885		
<b>Ownership</b>	Trust		
<b>Owners Name</b>	Town College Society		
<b>Property Type</b>	Building		
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Institutional		
<b>Property past use</b>	Institute		
<b>Property present use</b>	Institute		
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected		
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial		
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is surrounded by government and civic buildings such as SP house, D.M. office and Jal Nigam.		
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	Low
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	High
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA



Police Lines		Reference No	GaD/Bli/BLI/30	Map No	GaD/Bli/M19	
						
<b>Past Name</b>	Police Lines		<b>Architectural Description</b>	The entry for the station is marked on the south by a large entrance gateway. The campus has a high brick masonry boundary with barbed wires on top of it. It houses buildings related to police administration, residential and recreational sharing similar architectural elements and layouts. The admin block lies on the North of the campus while the habitable quarters are West of it. From the main entrance gate, a pathway leads to the office of the response inspector. It is a single-storied structure with a low plinth level. It has a single room with an arcaded porch framed with a series of segmental arches supported over the square column. The ceiling of the room is higher than the veranda with ventilators opening into the extended area. The quarters have a typical layout having a central hall with rooms on either side. The hall has a higher ceiling than the rooms.		
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia					
<b>Location</b>	25.768682° 84.145669°					
<b>Address</b>	Ballia police line, Ballia					
<b>Approach</b>	The precinct is approached through Ballia-Sikanderpur road.					
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century					
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1900					
<b>Ownership</b>	Public					
<b>Owners Name</b>	State Government					
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct					
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Civic		<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	After the war of Buxar in 1764, the influence of British East India Company in the region increased. Afterwards the district Ballia was established in the year of 1879 out of district Gazipur. The administrative setup in the district was done in early 20th century.		
<b>Property past use</b>	Office					
<b>Property present use</b>	Office					
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected		<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Because of its strategic location along river Ganga, which allowed trade via waterways from Northern to Eastern parts of the country, Britishers developed Ballia as an administrative hub. Due to this, various civic and administrative buildings were built.		
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial					
<b>Building Setting</b>	The precinct is surrounded by the administrative buildings such as tehsil, district magistrate office, fire station, district jail etc.		<b>State of Conservation Threats to the Property</b>	Showing signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance, Dampness, Addition and alteration, Growth of vegetation		
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>				Low
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>				High
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>				N.A.
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA	<b>Condition Description</b>	Blackening and growth of vegetation due to dampness on the parapets. Installation of electric wires and appliances on the façade.	
				<b>Source of Information</b>	Primary source	



Police Quarter		Reference No	GaD/Bli/BLI/31	Map No	GaD/Bli/M19
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Police Quarter	<b>Architectural Description</b> The building is located in a closed compound and its entry is marked by two square posts with iron hoarding above it. It is a single-storied building that stands on a low plinth level. It is a single-room building used as barracks and dormitory. It has a high bay-mill roof, finished with terracotta tiles. The mid part of the build has a high ceiling with ventilators on the extended part. Another building placed adjacent to it has a flat roof with a high ceiling. On the rear façade, it has a series of windows on the lower level and ventilators on the upper level. Both of them have projected chajja supported over stone brackets.	<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> After the war of Buxar in 1764, the influence of British East India Company in the region increased. Afterwards the district Ballia was established in the year of 1879 out of district Gazipur. The administrative setup in the district was done in 20th century.		
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia				
<b>Location</b>	25.768506° 84.147719°				
<b>Address</b>	Police line road, Ballia				
<b>Approach</b>	The precinct is approached through Ballia-Sikanderpur road.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1900				
<b>Ownership</b>	Public				
<b>Owners Name</b>	State Government				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Civic				
<b>Property past use</b>	Office				
<b>Property present use</b>	Abandoned				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The precinct is surrounded by the administrative buildings such as tehsil, district magistrate office, fire station, district jail and police line.				
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>State of Conservation Threats to the Property</b> Showing signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance, Dampness, Vegetative Growth			
<b>Historical</b>	Medium				
<b>Architectural</b>	High				
<b>Grade</b>	IIB				
<b>Religious</b>	Low	<b>Condition Description</b> Blackening of façade due to dampness, growth of vegetation on the roof and chajjas.			
<b>Social</b>	Low				
<b>Natural</b>	N.A.				
<b>Source of Information</b>	Primary survey				



Listing done by Chetan and Kartik







Reviewed by Mitali Vij



District Magistrate Office		Reference No	Map No
		GaD/Bli/BLI/32	GaD/Bli/M20
			
<b>Past Name</b>	District Magistrate Office	<b>Architectural Description</b> It is a single-storied building with a low plinth level. It has a symmetrical plan and façade. It is accessed through a portico resting over square columns, framed with three-centered arches. It separates the building into two typical wings, either having a series of rooms with arcaded corridors running along with them. The rooms have a higher ceiling than the verandahs and have rectangular ventilators in the extended section. The ventilators on the upper level have been covered with sloping chajjas, supported with brackets. It has a colonnaded façade framed with Roman arches (having three highlighted keystones) are resting over rectangular columns. The structure has a low brick parapet and cornice bands.	<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> After the war of Buxar in 1764, the influence of British East India Company in the region increased. Afterwards the district Ballia was established in the year of 1879 out of district Gazipur. The administrative setup in the district was done in early 20th century.
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia		
<b>Location</b>	25.765695° 84.146817°		
<b>Address</b>	Near Stadium DM Camp Office, Civil Line, Ballia		
<b>Approach</b>	The building is approached from Ballia-Sikandarpur road. It has Company garden opposite to it.		
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century		
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1901		
<b>Ownership</b>	Public		
<b>Owners Name</b>	State Government		
<b>Property Type</b>	Building		
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Civic		
<b>Property past use</b>	Office		
<b>Property present use</b>	Office		
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected	<b>Association with Ganga</b> Because of its strategic location along river Ganga, which allowed trade via waterways from Northern to Eastern parts of the country, Britishers developed Ballia as an administrative hub. Due to this, various Civic and administrative buildings were built.	
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial	<b>State of Conservation</b> Fair	
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is surrounded by civic and administrative setup. Opposite to it is the company bagh, on its Northern side, it has a Police ground. At the back C.O office and treasury is built.	<b>Threats to the Property</b> Addition and alterations	
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	Low
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	High
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA
		<b>Condition Description</b>	The addition of PVC pipes on the façade for the drainage of rain water, electric wires, and appliances.
		<b>Source of Information</b>	Primary survey



Treasury		Reference No	GaD/Bli/BLI/33	Map No	GaD/Bli/M20		
							
<b>Past Name</b>	Treasury	<b>Architectural Description</b>	It is a single-storied building with a high ceiling and stands on a low plinth level. It is accessed through an entry marked on the North sides by two posts. It has a rectangular layout with a symmetrical plan. It is entered through a colonnaded façade having semi-circular arches with highlighted impost and keystones. The northern façade has rectangular windows framed within blind semi-circular arches. The windows have sloping chajjas supported over stone brackets. The corridor and the internal rooms of the structure have a Jack arched roof. The rooms have a higher ceiling than the verandahs and have rectangular ventilators in the extended section. The rear façade has a back entry gate placed in the center flanked with windows and blind arches. The structure has a low brick parapet and cornice bands.				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia						
<b>Location</b>	25.765984° 84.147877°						
<b>Address</b>	Treasury Office Collectorate Compound, Ballia						
<b>Approach</b>	The building is approached through Ballia-Manjhi road. Located at a distance of 400 m in North-West direction.						
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century						
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1900						
<b>Ownership</b>	Public						
<b>Owners Name</b>	State Government						
<b>Property Type</b>	Building					<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	After the war of Buxar in 1764, the influence of British East India Company in the region increased. Afterwards the district Ballia was established in the year of 1879 out of district Gazipur. The administrative setup in the district was done in 20th century.
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Civic						
<b>Property past use</b>	Treasury						
<b>Property present use</b>	Treasury						
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected						
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial						
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is surrounded by civic and administrative setup. Opposite to it, it has D.M. office, on it right it has C.O office.						
<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Because of its strategic location along river Ganga, which allowed trade via waterways from Northern to Eastern parts of the country, Britishers developed Ballia as an administrative hub. Due to this, various civic and administrative buildings were built.						
<b>State of Conservation</b>	Fair						
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Vegetation Growth, Material Deterioration	<b>Condition Description</b>	Dampness results in blackening of side façade. Growth of vegetation above the parapet. Electric wires and appliances added later.				
<b>Archeological</b>	Low					<b>Religious</b>	Low
<b>Historical</b>	Medium					<b>Social</b>	High
<b>Architectural</b>	High					<b>Natural</b>	N.A.
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA	<b>Source of Information</b>	Primary survey		



Residence 06		Reference No	Map No
		GaD/Bli/BLI/34	GaD/Bli/M20
			
<b>Past Name</b>	Residence	<p><b>Architectural Description</b> It is a double-storied building with a low plinth level. The main entrance porch is recessed with rooms on either side. It leads to the central courtyard having rooms along with it. The first floor is accessed from the front porch having a staircase on the left. On the ground floor façade, it has a series of semi-circular arches supported over circular columns. It is flanked with rectangular windows framed within a segmental arch. At the junction of the ground floor and first floor, it is ornamented with a cornice band and dentils below it. On the first floor, it has an attached ground floor layout with a porch in middle recessed with rooms on either side. The first-floor façade has flat arches supported over circular columns flanked with rectangular windows. The structure has a cornice band running on the top edge and has no parapet walls on the roof.</p> <p><b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> Ballia was developed as a retail market after the shift of mode of transport from waterways to railways. This resulted in the arrival of traders and merchants to set up their residences and business in the town.</p> <p><b>Association with Ganga</b> The location of Ballia along the banks of river Ganga, which helped the British trading company to set up and develop it as a business hub. Many merchants and people of different professions settled in the town.</p> <p><b>State of Conservation Threats to the Property</b> Showing signs of Deterioration Growth of Vegetation, Lack of Maintenance, Material deterioration</p> <p><b>Condition Description</b> Growth of vegetation on first-floor façade, dismantling of arches on the ground floor, blackening of façade due to dampness.</p> <p><b>Source of Information</b> Primary survey</p>	
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia		
<b>Location</b>	25.766444° 84.151158°		
<b>Address</b>	Quazipura Middhi Rd, Japlin Ganj, Bahadurpur, Ballia		
<b>Approach</b>	The residence is approached from Ballia-Majhi road.		
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century		
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1910		
<b>Ownership</b>	Private		
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known		
<b>Property Type</b>	Building		
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential		
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence		
<b>Property present use</b>	Residence		
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected		
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial		
<b>Building Setting</b>	The residence is surrounded by residences and shops. It is located on a cross-road.		
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	Low
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Medium
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.
		<b>Grade</b>	IIB



Residence 07		Reference No	GaD/Bli/BLI/35	Map No	GaD/Bli/M20
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Residence	<p><b>Architectural Description</b> It is a double-storied residence with a low-plinth level. The residence has been divided into two parts and alteration is done on the left portion. Its main entrance porch is recessed with rooms on either side. On the ground floor façade, it has a series of three flat arches supported over hexagonal columns, lying on the left side and marked as its entry. Two of them have been closed using the iron grill and brick wall while one is kept open. On the first floor, it has a porch in front, framed with flat arches supported over circular columns. It is flanked by hexagonal rooms. The rooms of the abandoned portion of the house are accessible from the rectangular door flanked with rectangular windows topped with skylights. The structure has an extended first-floor roof projected outward from the façade, resting on iron-girders. The parapet on the left portion was recently renovated.</p> <p><b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> Ballia was developed as a retail market after the shift of mode of transport from waterways to railways. This resulted in the arrival of traders and merchants to set up their residences and business in the town.</p> <p><b>Association with Ganga</b> The location of Ballia along the banks of river Ganga, which helped the British trading company to set up and develop it as a business hub. Many merchants and people of different professions settled in the town.</p> <p><b>State of Conservation Threats to the Property</b> Showing signs of Deterioration Growth of Vegetation, Lack of Maintenance, Division of property, Material deterioration</p> <p><b>Condition Description</b> A left part of the residence is not maintained and going through deterioration of materials. The wooden louvers are broken.</p> <p><b>Source of Information</b> Primary survey</p>			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia				
<b>Location</b>	25.764444° 84.150320°				
<b>Address</b>	Quazipura Middhi Rd, Japlin Ganj, Bahadurpur, Ballia				
<b>Approach</b>	The residence is approached from Ballia-Majhi road.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1930				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential				
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence				
<b>Property present use</b>	Residence				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The residence is surrounded by residences and shops.				
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	Low		
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Medium		
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.		
		<b>Grade</b>	IIB		



Residence 08		Reference No	Map No	
		GaD/Bli/BLI/36	GaD/Bli/M20	
				
<b>Past Name</b>	Residence	<b>Architectural Description</b> It is a two-storied residence that stands on a low-level plinth. The main entrance of the residence is through an arcaded porch, comprised of three flat arches supported over circular columns. It further leads to the inner portions of the building. The structure has a first-floor roof, projected outwards from the façade, supported over iron-girders. The first-floor façade has circular posts supporting the tapered projection having iron railing between them. The structure has a low parapet and it has been ornamented with a cornice band and dentils on the top edge.	<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> Ballia was developed as a retail market after the shift of mode of transport from waterways to railways. This resulted in the arrival of traders and merchants to set up their residences and business in the town.	
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia			
<b>Location</b>	25.763669° 84.150036°			
<b>Address</b>	Quazipura Middhi Rd, Japlin Ganj, Bahadurpur, Ballia			
<b>Approach</b>	The residence is approached from Ballia-Majhi road.			
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century			
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1930			
<b>Ownership</b>	Private			
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known			
<b>Property Type</b>	Building			
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential			
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence			
<b>Property present use</b>	Residence			
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected			<b>Association with Ganga</b> The location of Ballia along the banks of river Ganga, which helped the British trading company to set up and develop it as a business hub. Many merchants and people of different professions settled in the town.
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial			
<b>Building Setting</b>	The residence is surrounded by residences and shops. It has a railway quarter compound opposite to it.			
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	Low	<b>State of Conservation</b> Good <b>Threats to the Property</b> Vegetation Growth, Material Deterioration, Encroachment
<b>Historical</b>	Low	<b>Social</b>	Medium	
<b>Architectural</b>	Low	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.	
		<b>Grade</b>	III	<b>Condition Description</b> Vegetation is growing over the sloping roof. Plaster is peeling off the main façade.
		<b>Source of Information</b>	Primary survey	

Railway Quarters		Reference No	GaD/Bli/BLI/37	Map No	GaD/Bli/M20
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Railway Quarters	<b>Architectural Description</b> It is a closed compound having habitable as well as abandoned quarters. Its entry is marked by a large entrance gateway lying on the southern side. The compound has four types of quarters assigned as per the rank of officials. They are placed in a series separated by setbacks between them. The old settlement is lying on the North-East corner, showing signs of deterioration. They have a square plan with a low plinth level having a flat roof. Their entry is marked by an arcaded porch lying before the rooms. Their façade is framed with semi-circular arches supported over thick columns. The second type of quarter is lying on the North-West corner with two rooms and 1 hall-kitchen layout. They are placed in pairs with shared walls. They have an entry recessed with room on one side projected outwards. The third and fourth typology is lying on the front of the compound.	<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> After the war of Buxar in 1764, the influence of British East India Company in the region increased. Afterwards the district Ballia was established in the year of 1879 out of district Gazipur. The administrative setup in the district was done in early 20th century.		
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia				
<b>Location</b>	25.762138° 84.148879°				
<b>Address</b>	Police line road, Ballia				
<b>Approach</b>	The precinct is approached through Ballia-Bansdih road.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1910				
<b>Ownership</b>	Public				
<b>Owners Name</b>	North-East Railway				
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential				
<b>Property past use</b>	Railway Quarters				
<b>Property present use</b>	Partially abandoned				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The precinct is surrounded by the administrative buildings such as tehsil, district magistrate office, fire station, district jail etc.				
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	Low	<b>State of Conservation Threats to the Property</b> Showing signs of Deterioration Growth of vegetation, Material deterioration, Lack of Maintenance	
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Medium		
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.		
		<b>Grade</b>	IIB		
		<b>Condition Description</b>	Plaster is peeling off the façade. Brick and mortar joints weakening for old quarters.		
		<b>Source of Information</b>	Primary survey		

Congress Bhawan		Reference No	GaD/Bli/BLI/38	Map No	GaD/Bli/M21				
									
<b>Past Name</b>	Congress Bhawan	<b>Architectural Description</b>	<p>It is a single-storied building that stands on a low plinth level. The main entrance verandah of the building is recessed with rooms on either side. The entrance porch leads to the central hall. Over the façade, it has a series of flat arches supported by circular columns. The central hall has a high ceiling than the porch. The windows on the side façade are topped with sloping chajja supported over stone brackets. The structure is ornamented with a cornice band and brick dentils on the top edge.</p>						
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia								
<b>Location</b>	25.760501°								
<b>Address</b>	Ballia flyover, Ballia								
<b>Approach</b>	The building is approached through Nagra-Ballia marg.								
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century								
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1940								
<b>Ownership</b>	Public								
<b>Owners Name</b>	District Congress Committee								
<b>Property Type</b>	Building								
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Civic								
<b>Property past use</b>	Office								
<b>Property present use</b>	Office								
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected					<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	<p>After the war of Buxar in 1764, the influence of the British EIC in the region increased. During the decline of British rule in India, Ballia took active participation in the Indian freedom movement of 1947. Congress was the leading group in the town.</p>		
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial								
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is located on a cross-road. It is surrounded by residences and shops.								
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	<p>Because of its strategic location along river Ganga, which allowed trade via waterways from Northern to Eastern parts of the country, Britishers developed Ballia as an administrative hub. To create pressure upon the British rulers, Congress emerged and made their base in the town.</p>						
<b>Historical</b>	Medium								
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium								
<b>Religious</b>	Low								
<b>Religious</b>	Low	<b>State of Conservation Threats to the Property</b>	<p>Showing signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Lack of maintenance</p>						
<b>Social</b>	High								
<b>Natural</b>	N.A.								
<b>Grade</b>	IIB								
<b>Condition Description</b>	Flaking of the painted surface due to dampness on the façade is observed.								
<b>Source of Information</b>	Primary survey								

Samta Bhawan		Reference No	GaD/Bli/BLI/39	Map No	GaD/Bli/M21
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Samta Bhawan	<b>Architectural Description</b> It is a single-storied building, standing on a low plinth level. It is accessed through the East direction and its entry is marked by a portico resting over square columns and framed by three centered arches. The front verandah is recessed with rooms on the either side projected outwards from the façade along with a large hall having a high ceiling. It further opens into the habitable rooms. The residence has a single courtyard with rooms placed around it. The rooms have a lower ceiling than the front hall and have rectangular ventilators. The ventilators on the upper and ground floor level have been covered with sloping chajja, supported with brackets. The structure has a high brick parapet along with dentils and cornice bands.	<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> Ballia was developed as a retail market after the shift of mode of transport from waterways to railways. This resulted in the arrival of traders and merchants to build residences and business in the town. The residence belongs to one such merchant.		
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia				
<b>Location</b>	25.760201° 84.144744°				
<b>Address</b>	Ballia flyover, Civil Lines, Ballia				
<b>Approach</b>	The residence is approached through Nagra-Ballia road. It is located under Ballia flyover.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1934				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Pandit Pooranmal Nirmal Marwari				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential				
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence				
<b>Property present use</b>	Abandoned				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial				
<b>Building Setting</b>	It is located under a flyover on a cross-road. It is surrounded by shops, residences and hawkers.	<b>State of Conservation Threats to the Property</b> Showing signs of deterioration Material deterioration, Lack of maintenance Material deterioration, Vegetation growth			
<b>Archeological</b>	Low		<b>Religious</b>	Low	
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Low		
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.		
		<b>Grade</b>	IIB		
		<b>Condition Description</b>	The building is rapidly deteriorating, blackening of walls due to dampness is seen.		
		<b>Source of Information</b>	Mahendra Yadav		



Railway AEN Office		Reference No	Map No
		GaD/Bli/BLI/40	GaD/Bli/M21
			
<b>Past Name</b>	Railway AEN Office	<b>Architectural Description</b>	The entry for the building is marked by two square brick posts having a signboard above them. It is a single-storied building having a low plinth level. It is a single-room building with a high bay-mill roof. On the façade, it has an arcaded corridor framed with a series of semi-circular arches supported over square columns. The corridor has a jack-arched roof. The rooms have high ceiling than the corridor with ventilators opening on the extended part.
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia		
<b>Location</b>	25.760345° 84.145794°		
<b>Address</b>	Near Ballia flyover, Ballia		
<b>Approach</b>	The building is approached through Ballia-Bansdih road.		
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century		
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1910		
<b>Ownership</b>	Public		
<b>Owners Name</b>	North-East Railway		
<b>Property Type</b>	Building		
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Civic	<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	The railway station was built by the Britisher. It was used as a halting station by them, majorly for the transportation of raw good from the area. The AEN office is build for the maintenance of railway tracks and its functioning.
<b>Property past use</b>	Office		
<b>Property present use</b>	Office		
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected		
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial		
<b>Building Setting</b>	The precinct is surrounded by the administrative buildings such as tehsil, district magistrate office, fire station, district jail etc.		
<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Due to the strategic location of Ballia along the river Ganga, the area was developed as the trade route via waterways. With the introduction of railways by the British, the mode of trade was shifted. As the trade through River Ganga was slow and risky.		
<b>State of Conservation</b>	Fair		
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Addition and alterations, Growth of vegetation		
<b>Condition Description</b>	The building is maintained regularly. Installation of electric wire and appliances, growth of vegetation on the side wall.		
<b>Source of Information</b>	Primary survey		
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	Low
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	High
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA

Ballia Railway Station		Reference No	GaD/Bli/BLI/41	Map No	GaD/Bli/M21
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Ballia Railway Station	<p><b>Architectural Description</b> It is a single-storied rectangular-shaped building, along the railway track. The entry and exit for the station are marked on the same face. Its main building block is accessed through a horseshoe-shaped pathway that leads to the portico, and further meets to the exit. It has a symmetrical façade with its entry in the middle. It is topped with a large dome having sloping chajjas. Wings on either side of the entry have a series of rooms used as railway offices. The entrance further takes to the platforms having later added steel-iron shades. The old station office is used by railway police lying on West. It has a colonnaded façade supported over rectangular columns framed within a segmental arch.</p> <p><b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> The railway station was built by the British. It was used as a halting station by them, majorly for the transportation of raw good from the area.</p> <p><b>Association with Ganga</b> Due to the strategic location of Ballia along the river Ganga, the area was developed as the trade route via waterways. With the introduction of railways by the British, the mode of trade was shifted. As the trade through River Ganga was slow and risky.</p> <p><b>State of Conservation</b> Fair</p> <p><b>Threats to the Property</b> Weather, Lack of Maintenance, Additions and alterations</p> <p><b>Condition Description</b> Addition of iron-mesh jali and installation of water coolers near old structure. Dampness, electric wires &amp; appliances on façade.</p> <p><b>Source of Information</b> Primary survey</p>			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia				
<b>Location</b>	25.759114° 84.148515°				
<b>Address</b>	Ballia railway St. road, Ballia				
<b>Approach</b>	The station is approached through Gazipur-Hazipur road also known as Ballia-Bairia road.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1850-1860				
<b>Ownership</b>	Public				
<b>Owners Name</b>	North-Eastern railway				
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Civic				
<b>Property past use</b>	Railway station				
<b>Property present use</b>	Railway station				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The station is surrounded by shops, hotels, banks and residences. It is a densely populated area.				
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	Low		
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	High		
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.		
		<b>Grade</b>	IIB		

Listing done by Chetan and Kartik





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

Residence 09		Reference No	GaD/Bli/BLI/42	Map No	GaD/Bli/M22
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Residence	<b>Architectural Description</b> It is a single-storied residence with a high plinth level, accessed through stairs. The front portion of the residence is in an advanced state of decay, the portion at the back is still intact. It has two rooms flat roof entered through a rectangular opening. Over the rear façade, four rectangular windows are seen with projected chajjas supported over stone brackets. The structure is ornamented with cornice bands and dentils on the top edge.			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia				
<b>Location</b>	25.757565° 84.148140°				
<b>Address</b>	Dharamshala Rd, Bishunipur, Ballia				
<b>Approach</b>	The residence is approached through a subsidiary street leading to the Ballia-Bairia marg.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1940				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential				
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence				
<b>Property present use</b>	Abandoned				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is located in a densely populated area. It is surrounded by residences and shops. The Ballia railway station is at a distance of 200 m.				
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	Low	<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> Ballia was developed as a retail market after the shift of mode of transport from waterways to railways. This resulted in the arrival of traders and merchants to set up their residences and business in the town.	
<b>Historical</b>	Low	<b>Social</b>	Low		
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.		
		<b>Grade</b>	III		
		<b>Association with Ganga</b>	The location of Ballia along the banks of river Ganga, which helped the British trading company to set up and develop it as a business hub. Many merchants settled nearby the railway station.		
		<b>State of Conservation Threats to the Property</b>	Showing signs of Deterioration Weather, Growth of vegetation, Lack of Maintenance		
		<b>Condition Description</b>	Blackening of walls due to the dampness, vegetation growth on the parapet		
		<b>Source of Information</b>	Primary survey		

Listing done by Chetan and Kartik





Reviewed by Mitali Vij

Residence 10		Reference No	GaD/Bli/BLI/43	Map No	GaD/Bli/M22
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Residence	<b>Architectural Description</b>	It is a single-storied house that stands on a low plinth level. The main entrance verandah of the building is recessed with rooms on either side. The entrance verandah leads to the central courtyard which is surrounded by habitable rooms. Over the façade, it has a series of ogee-three centered arches supported by thick circular columns flanked with small windows on either side. The parapet has square posts at equal intervals with brick railing in between. The first floor has a single room lying on the left front façade. The structure is ornamented with a cornice band and brick dentils.		
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia				
<b>Location</b>	25.757142° 84.148073°				
<b>Address</b>	Dharamshala Rd, Bishunipur, Ballia				
<b>Approach</b>	The residence is approached through a subsidiary street leading to the Ballia-Bairia marg.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1920				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential	<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	Ballia was developed as a retail market after the shift of mode of transport from waterways to railways. This resulted in the arrival of traders and merchants to set up their residences and business in the town.		
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence				
<b>Property present use</b>	Residence				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	The location of Ballia along the banks of river Ganga, which helped the British trading company to set up and develop it as a business hub. Many merchants settled nearby the railway station.		
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is located in a densely populated area. It is surrounded by residences and shops. The Ballia railway station is at a distance of 100 m.	<b>State of Conservation Threats to the Property</b>	Showing signs of Deterioration Growth of vegetation, Lack of Maintenance, Material deterioration		
<b>Archeological</b>	Low				
<b>Historical</b>	Low	<b>Social</b>	Medium	<b>Condition Description</b>	Faded paint due to the dampness, growth of vegetation all over the façade.
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.		
		<b>Grade</b>	IIB	<b>Source of Information</b>	Primary survey

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Residence 11		Reference No	GaD/Bli/BLI/44	Map No	GaD/Bli/M22
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Residence 11	<b>Architectural Description</b> The house is accessed through a later constructed shopping complex opposite to it. It is a single-storied house that stands on a low plinth level. The main entrance verandah of the building is recessed with rooms on either side projected outwards from the façade. The entrance porch leads to the central courtyard which is surrounded by a semi-circular arcaded veranda leading to habitable rooms. The arches resting on circular columns are ornamented with floral motifs. Over the façade, it has a series of flat arches supported by circular columns having cemented louvers in between. It is ornamented with a cornice band and brick dentils on the top edge. The outward projected rooms with an octagonal-shaped plan have windows topped with tapered chajja supported over stone brackets.	<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> The residence belongs to an old resident of Ballia town. The family was primarily involved in the profession of farming, after the independence, the family shifted to the profession of advocacy.		
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia				
<b>Location</b>	25.757224° 84.148503°				
<b>Address</b>	Bahadurpur, Ballia				
<b>Approach</b>	The residence is approached through Vaishali road.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1930				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Lt. Harnanand Prasad				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential				
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence				
<b>Property present use</b>	Residence				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial	<b>Association with Ganga</b> The location of Ballia along the banks of river Ganga, which helped the British trading company to set up and develop it as a business hub. Many merchants settled nearby the railway station.			
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is located in a densely populated area. It is surrounded by residences and shops.		<b>State of Conservation Threats to the Property</b> Showing signs of Deterioration Lack of Maintenance, Addition and alterations		
<b>Archeological</b>	Low			<b>Religious</b>	Low
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>		Medium	
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.	<b>Condition Description</b> Installation of exposed wires, flaking of paint due to dampness, blackening of parapets.	
		<b>Grade</b>	IIB		<b>Source of Information</b> Primary survey



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INTACH



Reviewed by Mitali Vij

Residence 12		Reference No	GaD/Bli/BLI/45	Map No	GaD/Bli/M22		
							
<b>Past Name</b>	Residence 12	<b>Architectural Description</b>	It is a double-storied residence that stands on a low plinth level. The main entrance verandah of the building is recessed with rooms on either side, projected outwards from the façade line. The entrance verandah leads to the central courtyard which is surrounded by a pointed arcaded verandah leading to habitable rooms. The arches rest on circular columns. Over the ground floor façade, it has a series of four-centered arches supported by square columns having highlighted base and impost. The projected rooms with a hexagonal-shaped plan with windows having sloping chajja supported over stone brackets. They can be accessed through a rectangular opening, topped with a pediment. The first-floor façade has an arcaded porch and it is framed with flat arches supported over circular columns having an iron-railing. The façade is adorned with a cornice band and brick dentils.				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia						
<b>Location</b>	25.756311° 84.146012°						
<b>Address</b>	Near Chittu Pandey Crossing, Bahadurpur, Ballia						
<b>Approach</b>	The residence is approached through Ballia-Sikanderpur. It is located near Ballia flyover.						
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century						
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1930						
<b>Ownership</b>	Private						
<b>Owners Name</b>	Tara Chaterjee						
<b>Property Type</b>	Building					<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	The residence is associated with one of the old residents of town Ballia. The family migrated from West Bengal and was into the medical practice of Ayurveda.
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential						
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence						
<b>Property present use</b>	Residence						
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected						
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial						
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is located in a densely populated area. It is surrounded by residences and shops. It is at a distance of 135 m from 'Chittu Pandey chauraha'.						
<b>Association with Ganga</b>	The location of Ballia along the banks of river Ganga, which helped the British trading company to set up and develop it as a business hub. Many merchants and people of different professions settled nearby the railway station.						
<b>State of Conservation</b>	Good						
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Additions and Alteration, Material deterioration						
<b>Condition Description</b>	Blackening of parapets and cornices due to dampness. Haphazardly placed electric wires on the façade.						
<b>Source of Information</b>	Kalyan Chaterjee						
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	Low				
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Medium				
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.				
		<b>Grade</b>	IIB				

Residence 13		Reference No	Map No
			GaD/Bli/BLI/46 GaD/Bli/M22
<b>Past Name</b>	Residence 13	<p><b>Architectural Description</b> It is a square-shaped building set within a rectangular plot. It is built on the back with an open area in the front. Its entry is marked by two square wooden posts having a door made of iron grills. It is a single-storied residence that stands on a low plinth level. The main entrance verandah of the building is recessed with rooms on either side, projected outwards from the façade line. The entrance porch leads to the central courtyard which is surrounded by habitable rooms. Over the ground floor façade, it has a series of four-centered arches supported by square columns having highlighted base and impost. The outward projected rooms are square in plan with windows having sloping chajja supported over stone brackets. The structure has been ornamented with a cornice band and brick dentils.</p> <p><b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> Ballia was developed as a retail market after the shift of mode of transport from waterways to railways. This resulted in the arrival of traders and merchants to set up their residences and business in the town.</p> <p><b>Association with Ganga</b> The location of Ballia along the banks of river Ganga, which helped the British trading company to set up and develop it as a business hub. Many merchants settled nearby the railway station.</p> <p><b>State of Conservation</b> Fair</p> <p><b>Threats to the Property</b> Addition and Alteration</p> <p><b>Condition Description</b> The residence is maintained regularly. Installation of electric wires and appliances.</p> <p><b>Source of Information</b> Primary survey</p>	
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia		
<b>Location</b>	25.756052° 84.145943°		
<b>Address</b>	Near Chittu Pandey Crossing, Bahadurpur, Ballia		
<b>Approach</b>	The residence is approached through Ballia-Sikanderpur. It is located near Ballia flyover.		
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century		
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1930		
<b>Ownership</b>	Private		
<b>Owners Name</b>	Anil Shrivastav		
<b>Property Type</b>	Building		
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential		
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence		
<b>Property present use</b>	Residence		
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected		
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional		
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is located in a densely populated area. It is surrounded by residences and shops.		
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	Low
<b>Historical</b>	Low	<b>Social</b>	Medium
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.
		<b>Grade</b>	IIB

Residence 14		Reference No	GaD/Bli/BLI/47	Map No	GaD/Bli/M22		
							
<b>Past Name</b>	Residence 14	<b>Architectural Description</b>	<p>It is a double-storied building having a low plinth level. It can be entered from two sides. Its main entrance is marked on the west by two square columns with an iron gate and the second entry is from the north. Its main entrance verandah is recessed with rooms on either side constructed outwards from the façade line. It leads to the inner portions of the residence having a courtyard at the back with rooms around it. The upper floor is accessible from a staircase lying adjacent to the side road. The side façade has a closed arcaded verandah using iron gates. The structure is ornamented with cornice bands and dentils.</p>				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia						
<b>Location</b>	25.755476° 84.146036°						
<b>Address</b>	Pani Tanki Rd, Bahadurpur, Ballia						
<b>Approach</b>	The residence is approached through Ballia-Sikanderpur. It is located near Ballia flyover.						
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century						
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1940						
<b>Ownership</b>	Private						
<b>Owners Name</b>	Raj Narayan Mishra						
<b>Property Type</b>	Building					<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	<p>Ballia was developed as a retail market after the shift of mode of transport from waterways to railways. This resulted in the arrival of traders and merchants to set up their residences and business in the town.</p>
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential						
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence						
<b>Property present use</b>	Residence						
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected						
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional						
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is located in a densely populated area. It is surrounded by residences and shops. The Ballia railway station is located at a distance of 630 m.						
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	Low				
<b>Historical</b>	Low	<b>Social</b>	Medium				
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.				
		<b>Grade</b>	III				
		<b>Association with Ganga</b>	<p>The location of Ballia along the banks of river Ganga, which helped the British trading company to set up and develop it as a business hub. Many merchants settled nearby the railway station.</p>				
		<b>State of Conservation Threats to the Property</b>	<p>Showing signs of Deterioration Vegetation Growth, Lack of Maintenance, Structural deterioration, Division of property</p>				
		<b>Condition Description</b>	<p>Broken railings on the first floor, dismantled chajja, blackening of façade due to dampness.</p>				
		<b>Source of Information</b>	<p>Primary survey</p>				



Abandoned Residence 01		Reference No	Map No
		GaD/Bli/BLI/48	GaD/Bli/M22
			
<b>Past Name</b>	Residence	<p><b>Architectural Description</b> It is a double-storied building with a low plinth level. It is facing east direction. It is an abandoned site with dismantled front façade. Doors of the ground floor and first floor are visible from the entry gate. It used to comprise a central courtyard, a major portion of which has caved in. The courtyard was surrounded by a verandah leading to multiple rooms. The pilasters on the upper storey facing the central courtyard were circular and ornamented with a floral capital. The balcony above comprised a balustrade with geometric jali-work.</p> <p><b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> Ballia was developed as a retail market after the shift of mode of transport from waterways to railways. This resulted in the arrival of traders and merchants to set up their residences and business in the town.</p> <p><b>Association with Ganga</b> The location of Ballia along the banks of river Ganga, which helped the British trading company to set up and develop it as a business hub. Many merchants settled nearby the railway station.</p> <p><b>State of Conservation Threats to the Property</b> Advance state of decay Vegetation Growth, Lack of Maintenance, Material and Structural deterioration, Development Schemes</p> <p><b>Condition Description</b> The front portion of the residence has been dismantled by the local authority for the construction of the flyover.</p> <p><b>Source of Information</b> Primary survey</p>	
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia		
<b>Location</b>	25.755228° 84.146358°		
<b>Address</b>	Pani Tanki Rd, Bahadurpur, Ballia		
<b>Approach</b>	The residence is approached through Ballia-Sikanderpur. It is located under Ballia flyover.		
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century		
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1940		
<b>Ownership</b>	Private		
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known		
<b>Property Type</b>	Building		
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential		
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence		
<b>Property present use</b>	Abandoned		
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected		
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional		
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is located in a densely populated area. It is surrounded by residences and shops. The Ballia railway station is located at a distance of 600 m.		
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	Low
<b>Historical</b>	Low	<b>Social</b>	Low
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.
		<b>Grade</b>	III



GIC High School		Reference No	Map No
		GaD/Bli/BLI/49	GaD/Bli/M23
			
<b>Past Name</b>	GIC High School	<p><b>Architectural Description</b> It is a single-storied building with a low plinth level facing the west direction. It is a c-shaped building with a symmetrical layout. It has a hall in center having higher ceiling level from the series of rooms on either side. It has an arcaded porch (with a flat roof) projected outwards from the façade line, framed with four-centered arches supported over the rectangular columns. The rooms have an arcaded verandah running along them is supported over rectangular columns framed with four-centered arches. It has a hip roof constructed of steel truss and finished with terracotta tiles. The ventilators of the hall are opening on the extended roof topped with chajjas supported over stone brackets. The rear façade of the building has a series of rectangular windows with projected chajjas, supported over stone brackets.</p> <p><b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> It is among the five colleges built by the famous philanthropist and educationist of district Ballia known as Shri Murli Manohar. He was the first M.L.A from Ballia. The school was affected by the flood of 1939.</p> <p><b>Association with Ganga</b> The strategic location along river Ganga, which allowed trade via waterways from Northern to Eastern parts of the country. Due to this, along with the administrative setup, institutional buildings were also built. The need of educating the local people was raised.</p> <p><b>State of Conservation</b> Good</p> <p><b>Threats to the Property</b> Lack of Maintenance, Material deterioration</p> <p><b>Condition Description</b> Blackening of façade due to no proper drainage of the roof water. Flaking of paint on the façade and a few inner walls is observed.</p> <p><b>Source of Information</b> Primary survey</p>	
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia		
<b>Location</b>	25.752932° 84.147858°		
<b>Address</b>	Hospital road, Ballia		
<b>Approach</b>	The school is approached through hospital road.		
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century		
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1909		
<b>Ownership</b>	Public		
<b>Owners Name</b>	State Government		
<b>Property Type</b>	Building		
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Institutional		
<b>Property past use</b>	School		
<b>Property present use</b>	School		
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected		
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial		
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is located in densely populated area. It is surrounded by district hospital and several private hospitals, post office, residences and shops.		
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	Low
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	High
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA



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Reviewed by Mitali Vij



Residence with Post Office		Reference No	GaD/Bli/BLI/50	Map No	GaD/Bli/M23		
							
<b>Past Name</b>	Residence with Post Office	<b>Architectural Description</b>	It is a single-storied house that stands on a low plinth level. The main entrance verandah of the building is recessed with rooms on either side projected outwards from the façade line. The entrance porch leads to the central courtyard which is surrounded by arcaded verandah framed with flat-arched leading to habitable rooms. The arches rest on circular columns. Over the façade, it has a series of flat arches supported by circular columns. The parapet has circular posts at equal intervals with an iron railing topped with cement louvers. The structure is ornamented with a cornice band and brick dentils over the top edge. The outward projected rooms with an octagonal-shaped plan have windows topped with sloping chajja supported over stone brackets.				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia						
<b>Location</b>	25.752394° 84.147238°						
<b>Address</b>	Hospital road, Ballia						
<b>Approach</b>	The building is approached through hospital road.						
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century						
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1910						
<b>Ownership</b>	Public						
<b>Owners Name</b>	Gulabi Devi						
<b>Property Type</b>	Building					<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	After the war of Buxar in 1764, the influence of the British East India Company in the region increased. The administrative set up in the district was done during the early 20th century. Thus the post office was established to enhance the communication setup.
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Mixed Use						
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence						
<b>Property present use</b>	Residence and Post Office						
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected						
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial						
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is located in a densely populated area. It is surrounded by government and private hospitals, GIC college, residences, and shops.						
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	Low				
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	High				
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.				
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA				
		<b>Association with Ganga</b>	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. Resulted in need of public budlings in town.				
		<b>State of Conservation</b>	Good				
		<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Growth of vegetation, Lack of Maintenance				
		<b>Condition Description</b>	The façade of the residence is blackening due to dampness, growth of vegetation on the parapet.				
		<b>Source of Information</b>	Primary survey				



Jan Aushadhi Kendra		Reference No	GaD/Bli/BLI/51	Map No	GaD/Bli/M23
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Jan Aushadhi Kendra				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia				
<b>Location</b>	25.751280° 84.147219°				
<b>Address</b>	Hospital road, Ballia				
<b>Approach</b>	The building is approached through hospital road.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1910				
<b>Ownership</b>	Public				
<b>Owners Name</b>	State Government				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Civic				
<b>Property past use</b>	Hospital				
<b>Property present use</b>	Hospital				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is located in a densely populated area. It is surrounded by private hospitals, GIC college, residences, and shops.				
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	Low		
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	High		
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.		
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA		
<b>Architectural Description</b>	It is a single-storied building with a low plinth level facing the South direction. It has a rectangular layout having a series of rooms. The façade of the building has a series of semi-circular arches supported over square columns. The arches have highlighted base, impost, and keystone. The structure is ornamented with cornice bands and dentils. The rooms have a higher ceiling level than the corridor. The corridor has a jack-arched ceiling.				
<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	After the war of Buxar in 1764, the influence of the British East India Company in the region increased. The administrative-Civic setup in the district was done during the early 20th century. The hospital was established to serve the district.				
<b>Association with Ganga</b>	With the spread of British rule in India, an administrative centre was set up in Ballia to regulate the trade via the river Ganga. This resulted in the inflow of migrated families from different parts.				
<b>State of Conservation</b>	Good				
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Addition and Alterations, Material Deterioration				
<b>Condition Description</b>	Blackening of cornices on the façade, flaking of painted surface, installation of electric appliances.				
<b>Source of Information</b>	Primary survey				



Residence 15		Reference No	Map No
		GaD/Bli/BLI/52	GaD/Bli/M23
			
<b>Past Name</b>	Residence	<p><b>Architectural Description</b> It is a double-storied building that stands on a low plinth level. Its entry is marked on left by three semi-circular arches having a staircase adjacent to them which leads to the upper floor. The façade of the building has a series of semi-circular arches supported by square columns having highlighted base and impost. Few of the arches on the ground floor have been closed using bricks, while on the second-floor arches on the right side are converted to blind arches. The structure is ornamented with a multileveled brick cornice band and dentils over the top roof edge. It has a low parapet rising from a short projection.</p> <p><b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> The residence belongs to the old worker and business of the Communist Party of India. The residence was used as a party headquarters. In Ballia, CPI actively participated in the freedom struggle of India of 1947.</p> <p><b>Association with Ganga</b> The location of Ballia along the banks of river Ganga, which helped the British trading company to set up and develop it as a business hub. Many merchants settled near the railway station.</p> <p><b>State of Conservation Threats to the Property</b> Showing signs of Deterioration Material deterioration, Lack of Maintenance, Addition and alterations, Vegetative Growth</p> <p><b>Condition Description</b> Vegetation growth on the parapet, arches are closed to create a room, dust deposits on the façade.</p> <p><b>Source of Information</b> Primary survey</p>	
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia		
<b>Location</b>	25.753887° 84.149552°		
<b>Address</b>	Kasim Bazar, Bahadurpur, Ballia		
<b>Approach</b>	The masjid is approached through a subsidiary street leading to the Ballia-Bairia marg.		
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century		
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1920		
<b>Ownership</b>	Private		
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known		
<b>Property Type</b>	Building		
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential		
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence		
<b>Property present use</b>	Residence		
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected		
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial		
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is located in a densely populated area. It is surrounded by residences and shops. Opposite to it, it has GIC college.		
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	Low
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Medium
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.
		<b>Grade</b>	IIB



Badi Masjid		Reference No	GaD/Bli/BLI/53	Map No	GaD/Bli/M23
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Badi Masjid	<b>Architectural Description</b> It is a three-storied building with a low plinth level. The masjid is on the first floor while has shops are on the ground floor. It is accessed through a large gateway framed within multifoil arches. It further leads to an open area having the main prayer hall in front. It is accessed through a double-arcaded verandah framed with an ogee four-centered arch. The first series of arches has remained open while the second is closed using aluminium doors. Further, it leads to the inner prayer hall having a square shape and higher ceiling than the corridor. The qibla wall has a series of blind multifoil arches carved on it. The hall is ornamented with a cornice band. On the first-floor and second-floor façade minarets rising from the parapets are observed.			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia				
<b>Location</b>	25.752952° 84.150592°				
<b>Address</b>	Bahadurpur, Ballia				
<b>Approach</b>	The masjid is approached through a subsidiary street leading to the Ballia-Bairia marg.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th Century		<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> The masjid is called Badi masjid as it is among the first one masjids to be built in the tehsil. It belongs to the Sunni community.		
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1880				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Waqf Board				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious				
<b>Property past use</b>	Masjid				
<b>Property present use</b>	Masjid				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Islamic				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is located in a densely populated area. It is surrounded by residences and shops.	<b>Association with Ganga</b> Various Afghan and Mughal rulers spread their rule along Ganga, as it was a major source of trade and communication. They built Mosques, dargahs and mazaars along the river to commemorate saints and fulfil the religious sentiments of local communities.			
			<b>State of Conservation Threats to the Property</b> Good Addition and Alterations		
				<b>Condition Description</b> New construction is done using modern materials, cladding is done on the inner parts of prayer hall, flaking of painted surfaces.	
			<b>Source of Information</b> Primary survey		
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	High		
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	High		
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.		
		<b>Grade</b>	I		



Residence 16		Reference No	GaD/Bli/BLI/54	Map No	GaD/Bli/M23																
																					
<b>Past Name</b>	Residence	<b>Architectural Description</b> It is a three-storied building with a low plinth level facing east direction. The main entrance has an arcaded veranda on the ground, further leading to the central courtyard having habitable rooms around it. On the ground floor façade, it has a series of flat arches supported over circular columns which have been closed using iron shutters. Over the first floor, it has a series of rectangular openings observed with square columns topped with an extended roof which is supported over stone brackets. On the corner it has a hexagonal mumty rising straight till the second floor. It has rectangular windows with projection supported over stone brackets. The side façade has rectangular ventilators with soping chajjas on the ground floor, rectangular windows on the first and second floor. It is ornamented with a cornice band and dentils on each floor junction.																			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia																				
<b>Location</b>	25.753042° 84.151126°																				
<b>Address</b>	Bahadurpur, Ballia																				
<b>Approach</b>	The residence is approached through a subsidiary street leading to the Ballia-Bairia marg.																				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th century		<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> The building is associated with one of the oldest family of Ballia town residing for more than 5 generations and belongs to the Bania caste. They came from Bengal and settled for the trade and business.																		
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1920																				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private																				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known																				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building																				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential																				
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence																				
<b>Property present use</b>	Residence																				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected																				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional																				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is located on a cross-road. It is surrounded by residence on the left and it has Badi masjid on it rear.	<b>Association with Ganga</b> The location of Ballia along the banks of river Ganga, which helped the British trading company to set up and develop it as a business hub. Many merchants settled near the railway station.																			
<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Archeological</b></td> <td>Low</td> <td><b>Religious</b></td> <td>Low</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Historical</b></td> <td>Medium</td> <td><b>Social</b></td> <td>Medium</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Architectural</b></td> <td>Medium</td> <td><b>Natural</b></td> <td>N.A.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td><b>Grade</b></td> <td>IIB</td> </tr> </table>			<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	Low	<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Medium	<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.			<b>Grade</b>	IIB			
<b>Archeological</b>	Low		<b>Religious</b>	Low																	
<b>Historical</b>	Medium		<b>Social</b>	Medium																	
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.																		
		<b>Grade</b>	IIB																		
		<b>State of Conservation Threats to the Property</b> Showing signs of Deterioration Material deterioration, Lack of Maintenance, Division of property																			
			<b>Condition Description</b> Broken parapet on the second floor, no proper drainage system for rainwater collected on the roof resulting stains over façade.																		
		<b>Source of Information</b> Primary survey																			



Laxmi Raj Devi Inter College		Reference No	GaD/Bli/BLI/55	Map No	GaD/Bli/M24	
						
<b>Past Name</b>	Laxmi Raj Devi Inter College	<b>Architectural Description</b> It is a single-storied building with a low plinth level and accessed from the East direction. It is a c-shaped building with a symmetrical layout. It has a hall in center having higher ceiling level from the series of rooms on either side. It has an arcaded porch before the middle hall (with a flat roof) projected outwards from the façade line, framed with semi-circular arches supported over the rectangular columns. The rooms have arcaded verandahs supported over rectangular columns framed with three-pointed arches. It has a hip roof, constructed of steel truss and finished with terracotta tiles. The ventilators of the hall are opening on the extended roof topped with chajjas supported over stone brackets. The rear façade of the building has a series of rectangular windows with projected chajjas, supported over stone brackets.				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia					
<b>Location</b>	25.759857° 84.156358°					
<b>Address</b>	Bahadurpur, Ballia					
<b>Approach</b>	The college is approached from Quazipur-Middhi Road.		<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> With the increase of administrative power in the district, British rulers focused on the institutional setup as well. The institute is among the first inter-colleges of Ballia district. It was built by the Britishers.			
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century					
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1905					
<b>Ownership</b>	Public					
<b>Owners Name</b>	State Government					
<b>Property Type</b>	Building					
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Institutional					
<b>Property past use</b>	College					
<b>Property present use</b>	College					
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected					
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial	<b>Association with Ganga</b> The strategic location along river Ganga, which allowed trade via waterways from Northern to Eastern parts of the country. Due to this, along with the administrative setup, institutional buildings were also needed. The need of educating the local people was raised.				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is surrounded by other institutional buildings such as college, and hostel. Also, it has residences and shops in the near vicinity.					
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	Low			
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	High			
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.			
				<b>Grade</b>	IIA	
		<b>State of Conservation</b>	Showing signs of Deterioration			
		<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Growth of vegetation, Lack of Maintenance, Material deterioration			
		<b>Condition Description</b>	Growth of vegetation on the parapet, blackening of façade due to dampness, cracks on the walls.			
		<b>Source of Information</b>	A.P. Shukla			

Laxmi Raj Devi Inter College-Hostel		Reference No	GaD/Bli/BLI/56	Map No	GaD/Bli/M24
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Laxmi Raj Devi Inter College-Hostel	<p><b>Architectural Description</b></p> <p>It is a single-storied building with a low plinth level and accessed from the North direction. It is a c-shaped building with a symmetrical layout. It has a central hall having higher ceiling level from the series of rooms on either side. It has an arcaded porch before the central hall (with a flat roof) framed with semi-circular arches supported over the rectangular columns. The rooms have arcaded corridors supported over rectangular columns framed with segmental arches. The ventilators of the hall are opening on the extended roof topped with chajjas supported over stone brackets. The rear façade of the building has a series of rectangular windows with chajjas supported over stone brackets.</p> <p><b>Historical/Cultural Value</b></p> <p>With the increase of administrative power in the district, British rulers focused on the institutional setup as well. The hostel is part of Laxmi Raj Devi College. It serves the students of state.</p> <p><b>Association with Ganga</b></p> <p>The strategic location along river Ganga, which allowed trade via waterways from Northern to Eastern parts of the country. Due to this, along with the administrative setup, institutional buildings were also needed. The need of educating the local people was raised.</p> <p><b>State of Conservation Threats to the Property</b></p> <p>Showing signs of Deterioration Growth of vegetation, Lack of Maintenance, Material deterioration</p> <p><b>Condition Description</b></p> <p>Growth of vegetation on the parapet, blackening of façade due to dampness, cracks on the walls.</p> <p><b>Source of Information</b></p> <p>Primary survey</p>			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia				
<b>Location</b>	25.758914° 84.157893°				
<b>Address</b>	Bahadurpur, Ballia				
<b>Approach</b>	The hostel is approached through Quazipur-Middhi Road.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1929				
<b>Ownership</b>	Public				
<b>Owners Name</b>	State Government				
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential				
<b>Property past use</b>	Hostel				
<b>Property present use</b>	Hostel				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is surrounded by other institutional buildings such as college, and hostel. Also, it has residences and shops in the near vicinity.				
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	Low		
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	High		
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.		
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA		

Shankar Mandir		Reference No	GaD/Bli/BLI/57	Map No	GaD/Bli/M25	
						
<b>Past Name</b>	Shankar Mandir	<b>Architectural Description</b> Its entry is marked by rectangular posts with no door on it. The temple has a square-shaped, flat-arched mandapa supported over thick rectangular columns. It has a flat roof and a low parapet rising from a short projection with statue of Lord Nandi beneath it. The shrine is square in plan with Pancha Ratha-paga. The garbhagriha holds the Shivling at the center and has a dome resting above topped with an inverted lotus. The inner walls of it have been cladded using modern tiles due to the dampness.	<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> Ballia is associated with various mythological beliefs due to its location along the banks of the holy river Ganga. Here Lord Shiva is believed to have furiously burnt Lord Kamdev to ashes. In this region, a large number of temples are associated with him.			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia					
<b>Location</b>	25.741701° 84.259026°					
<b>Address</b>	Basarikpur, Dubhar, Ballia					
<b>Approach</b>	The temple is approached through national highway-19 (Ballia-Bairia marg).					
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century					
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1930					
<b>Ownership</b>	Public					
<b>Owners Name</b>	Local community					
<b>Property Type</b>	Building					
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious					
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple					
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple					<b>Association with Ganga</b> Due to the presence of the river Ganga, several saints, sages, and religious groups have established their base along the river. They regularly perform religious activities along the river banks. These fulfil the religious sentiments of communities.
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected					
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional					
<b>Building Setting</b>	The temple is surrounded by residences and shops. It is located adjacent to the national highway-19.					
<b>State of Conservation</b>	Fair					
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Addition and alteration					
<b>Condition Description</b>	The temple is maintained regularly. The addition of the marble floor is done later.					
<b>Source of Information</b>	Primary survey					
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	High			
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	High			
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.			
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA			

Shiva Temple		Reference No	GaD/Bli/BLI/58	Map No	GaD/Bli/M25
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Shiva Temple		<p><b>Architectural Description</b> Its entry is marked by rectangular posts topped with gabled roof and statues of goddess Saraswathi in middle and lord Ganesh and Brahma on either side, also it has door made of iron grills. The temple is built on a slight raised plinth. It has a square-shaped, flat-arched mandapa supported over thin circular columns. It has a flat roof and a low parapet rising from a short projection, with statue of Lord Nandi beneath it. The shrine is square in plan with Pancha Ratha-paga. The garbhagriha holds the Shivaling at the center and has a pyramidal shikhara resting above, topped by a kalasha. The shikhara has painted animals on such as lion, snake and crocodile. The inner walls of it have been cladded using modern tiles due to the dampness.</p> <p><b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> Ballia is associated with various mythological beliefs due to its location along the banks of the holy river Ganga. Here Lord Shiva is believed to have furiously burnt Lord Kamdev to ashes. In this region, many temples are associated with Lord Shiva.</p> <p><b>Association with Ganga</b> Due to the presence of the river Ganga, several saints, sages, and religious groups have established their base along the river. They regularly perform religious activities along the river banks. These fulfil the religious sentiments of communities.</p> <p><b>State of Conservation</b> Fair</p> <p><b>Threats to the Property</b> Addition and alteration</p> <p><b>Condition Description</b> The temple is maintained regularly. Installation of electric wires and appliances is observed.</p> <p><b>Source of Information</b> Primary survey</p>		
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia				
<b>Location</b>	25.741464° 84.258991°				
<b>Address</b>	Basarikipur, Dubhar, Ballia				
<b>Approach</b>	The temple is approached through national highway-19 (Ballia-Bairia Marg).				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1940				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Ramphal Bhagat				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious				
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple				
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The temple is surrounded by residences and shops. It is located adjacent to national highway-19				
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	High		
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	High		
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.		
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA		



Abandoned Residence 02		Reference No	GaD/Bli/BLI/59	Map No	GaD/Bli/M25
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Residence	<b>Architectural Description</b> It is a double-storied residence that stands on a low plinth level. Its entry is marked on the East façade by a rectangular opening with having a wooden door. It further leads to the open are having rooms on the left. It is ornamented with a cornice band and dentils using bricks.			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia				
<b>Location</b>	25.741443° 84.259244°				
<b>Address</b>	Basarikipur, Dubhar, Ballia				
<b>Approach</b>	The residence is approached through national highway-19 (Ballia-Bairia marg).				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1930				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential				
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence				
<b>Property present use</b>	Abandoned				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is surrounded by residences, temples and shops. It is located on national highway-19.				
<b>Association with Ganga</b>	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.				
<b>State of Conservation Threats to the Property</b>	Showing signs of deterioration Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance, Growth of vegetation, Dampness				
<b>Condition Description</b>	Blackening of walls due to dampness, vegetation growth in the courtyard, cracks in the façade.				
<b>Source of Information</b>	Primary survey				
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	Low		
<b>Historical</b>	Low	<b>Social</b>	Low		
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.		
		<b>Grade</b>	III		



Residence 17		Reference No	GaD/Bli/BLI/60	Map No	GaD/Bli/M26
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Residence	<b>Architectural Description</b> The residence is placed at a distance of 50 m from the national highway. It is surrounded by floodwater and accessed through a temporarily made bamboo bridge. It is a single-storied building with a low plinth level. The main entrance verandah of the building is recessed with rooms on either side. It has wooden doors flanked with niches on either side. The verandah has rooms opening into it. The façade of the residence has a series of semicircular arches supported over circular columns. The room has a higher ceiling than the verandah. The structure has a cornice band and dentils on the top edge.	<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> The residence was originally a British guest house. Later on after the decline of the hold of British rule in the region, a merchant bought the property.		
<b>Tehsil</b>	Ballia				
<b>Location</b>	25.738017° 84.302378°				
<b>Address</b>	Bharsaunta, Haldi, Ballia				
<b>Approach</b>	The residence is approached through national highway-19 (Ballia-Bairia marg).				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1900				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Lt. Lallan Singh				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential				
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence				
<b>Property present use</b>	Residence				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial	<b>State of Conservation Threats to the Property</b> Showing signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance, Growth of Vegetation, Dampness			
<b>Building Setting</b>	The residence, in its vicinity surrounded by water. It is a flood prone area. It has residences and shops.	<b>Condition Description</b> Blackening of façade walls, vegetation growth, deterioration of wood on the lower portions of gate is observed.			
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	Low	<b>Source of Information</b>	Sonu Singh
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Low		
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.		
		<b>Grade</b>	IIB		



Listing done by Chetan and Kartik







Reviewed by Mitali Vij



Prachin Shiv Mandir and Well		Reference No	Map No
		GaD/Bli/BRA/01	GaD/Bli/M27
			
<b>Past Name</b>	Prachin Shiv Mandir and Well	<p><b>Architectural Description</b> Its entry is marked by a large rectangular gateway lying on the highway. The temple is placed on a medium-height plinth. It has a square-shaped, semi-circular-arched mandapa supported over thick columns. It has a flat roof and a low parapet rising from a short projection with a statue of Lord Nandi beneath it. The shrine is square in plan, holds the Shivling at the center, and has a dome resting above is topped with inverted lotus and kalasha. Also, it has snake murals made in all four directions. On the façade the mandapa has cornice on the top edge, on the outer walls of the garbhagriha, it has recessed niches framed within rectangular shapes.</p> <p><b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> Ballia is associated with various mythological beliefs due to its location along the banks of the holy river Ganga. Here Lord Shiva is believed to have furiously burnt Lord Kamdev to ashes. In this region, many temples are associated with Lord Shiva.</p> <p><b>Association with Ganga</b> Due to the presence of the river Ganga, several saints, sages, and religious groups have established their base along the river. They regularly perform religious activities along the river banks. These fulfil the religious sentiments of communities.</p> <p><b>State of Conservation Threats to the Property</b> Showing signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance, Dampness</p> <p><b>Condition Description</b> Deterioration of temple's arched entry gate, blackening of cornices due to rainwater.</p> <p><b>Source of Information</b> Suresh Mishra</p>	
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bairia		
<b>Location</b>	25.769602° 84.465021°		
<b>Address</b>	Karanchhpra, Ballia		
<b>Approach</b>	The residence is approached through national highway-19 (Bhojpur-Sonbarsa Marg).		
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century		
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1916		
<b>Ownership</b>	Public		
<b>Owners Name</b>	Local community		
<b>Property Type</b>	Building		
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious		
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple		
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple		
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected		
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional		
<b>Building Setting</b>	The temple is located within a sparsely populated area. It has residences, shops, and temples around it.		
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	High
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	High
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	Low
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA

Residence 18		Reference No	GaD/Bli/BRA/02	Map No	GaD/Bli/M28	
						
<b>Past Name</b>	Residence	<p><b>Architectural Description</b> It is a single-storied residence that stands on a low plinth level. It is square in shape with a single courtyard plan. The main entrance verandah of the building is recessed with rooms on either side. The entrance porch leads to the central courtyard which is surrounded by habitable rooms. It has a kitchen in the courtyard marked by a half brick wall. Over the façade, it has a series of carved wooden circular columns. It has a sloping roof projecting outward, supported over wooden rafters and brackets. The ceiling of the rooms is higher than that of the verandah. The residence is ornamented with a cornice band of the front and by dentils in courtyard. The structure has terracotta finials on the top ridge of the roof.</p> <p><b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> Fertile lands of Ganga attracted the rulers to expand their land revenue system. This resulted in the rise of zamindars in the region. As they needed small farmers and workers to perform on-ground activities. New smaller settlements took place.</p> <p><b>Association with Ganga</b> 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.</p> <p><b>State of Conservation Threats to the Property</b> Showing signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance, Dampness, Growth of Vegetation</p> <p><b>Condition Description</b> Broken wooden brackets, growth of vegetation on the sloping roof.</p> <p><b>Source of Information</b> Primary survey</p>				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bairia					
<b>Location</b>	25.722968° 84.506069°					
<b>Address</b>	Sonabarsa, Ballia					
<b>Approach</b>	The residence is approached through national highway-19 (Bhojpur-Sonbarsa marg).					
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century					
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1920					
<b>Ownership</b>	Private					
<b>Owners Name</b>	Lt. Lalpat Yadav					
<b>Property Type</b>	Building					
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential					
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence					
<b>Property present use</b>	Residence					
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected					
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional					
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is surrounded by residences and farm fields.					
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	Low			
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Medium			
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.			
		<b>Grade</b>	IIB			

Residence 19		Reference No	Map No
		GaD/Bli/BRA/03	GaD/Bli/M28
		<p><b>Architectural Description</b> It is a single-storied building standing on a low plinth level. The main entrance verandah of the building is recessed with rooms on either side projected outwards within the façade line. The façade of the building has a series of flat arches supported over circular arches with niches made within the walls on either side. It has a gable roof that has been supported over wooden rafters and finished with khaprail (terracotta tiles) from the top. The structure has four terracotta finials on the top ridge of the roof placed at equidistance.</p>	
<b>Past Name</b>	Residence	<p><b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> Fertile lands of Ganga attracted the rulers to expand their land revenue system. This resulted in the rise of zamindars in the region. Zamindars needed small farmers and workers to perform on-ground activities. New smaller settlements took place.</p> <p><b>Association with Ganga</b> 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.</p> <p><b>State of Conservation Threats to the Property</b> Showing signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance, Dampness, Growth of Vegetation</p> <p><b>Condition Description</b> Broken wooden brackets, growth of vegetation on the sloping roof, dust deposits are observed.</p> <p><b>Source of Information</b> Primary survey</p>	
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bairia		
<b>Location</b>	25.723394° 84.506940°		
<b>Address</b>	Sonabarsa, Ballia		
<b>Approach</b>	The residence is approached through national highway-19 (Bhojpur-Sonbarsa Marg).		
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century		
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1920		
<b>Ownership</b>	Private		
<b>Owners Name</b>	Madan Prasad		
<b>Property Type</b>	Building		
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential		
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence		
<b>Property present use</b>	Residence		
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected		
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional		
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is surrounded by residences and farm fields.		
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	Low
<b>Historical</b>	Low	<b>Social</b>	Medium
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.
		<b>Grade</b>	IIB

Residence 20		Reference No	GaD/Bli/BRA/04	Map No	GaD/Bli/M29				
									
<b>Past Name</b>	Residence	<b>Architectural Description</b>	It is a single-storied residence that stands on a low plinth level. It is rectangular in shape with a single courtyard plan. The main entrance porch of the building is recessed with rooms on either side. The entrance porch leads to the central courtyard which is surrounded by habitable rooms. Over the façade it has a flat arch supported by thick stone columns flanked with two rectangular openings on either side. The house is covered by a pitched roof, with two gables on either side of the façade. The roof is supported over wooden rafters and finished with khaprail tiles (terracotta tiles). The ceiling of the rooms is higher than that of the entrance porch.						
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bairia								
<b>Location</b>	25.761064° 84.604639°								
<b>Address</b>	Athganva, Sitab Diara, Ballia								
<b>Approach</b>	The residence is approached through national highway-19 (Bhojpur-Sonbarsa marg).								
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century								
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1930								
<b>Ownership</b>	Private								
<b>Owners Name</b>	Uma Singh								
<b>Property Type</b>	Building					<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	The family is associated with fish farming. The ancestors of the family migrated from State of Bihar.		
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential								
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence								
<b>Property present use</b>	Residence								
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected								
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional								
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is surrounded by residences and farm fields. It is located at a distance of 1.8 km from river Ganga.								
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	The strategic location along the river Ganga, helped the family to settle down as they are dependent on it for their living.						
<b>Historical</b>	Low								
<b>Architectural</b>	High								
<b>Religious</b>	Low								
<b>Religious</b>	Low	<b>State of Conservation Threats to the Property</b>	Showing signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance, Dampness						
<b>Social</b>	Medium								
<b>Natural</b>	N.A.								
<b>Grade</b>	IIB								
<b>Condition Description</b>	Flaking of paint from lower portion of the walls.		<b>Source of Information</b>	Primary survey					
<b>Source of Information</b>	Primary survey								

Residence 21		Reference No	GaD/Bli/BRA/05	Map No	GaD/Bli/M30
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Residence	<p><b>Architectural Description</b> It is a single-storied residence that stands on a low plinth level. It is rectangular in shape with a single courtyard plan. The main entrance verandah of the building is recessed with rooms on either side. It leads to the central courtyard which is surrounded by habitable rooms. The courtyard is ornamented with a band of cornice and dentils. Over the façade it has a series of a flat arches supported by thick stone columns flanked with niches and rectangular windows on either side. The residence has a pitched roof, supported over wooden rafters and finished with khaprail tiles (terracotta tiles). A lower sloping roof covers the entrance verandah. The structure has terracotta finials on the top ridge of the roof.</p> <p><b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> Fertile lands of Ganga attracted rulers to expand their land revenue system. This resulted in the rise of zamindars in the region. Zamindars needed small farmers and workers to perform on-ground activities. New smaller settlements took place.</p> <p><b>Association with Ganga</b> 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.</p> <p><b>State of Conservation Threats to the Property</b> Showing signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance, Dampness, Addition and alteration</p> <p><b>Condition Description</b> Use of steel-iron sheets for roof, flaking of the painted surface due to dampness.</p> <p><b>Source of Information</b> Primary survey</p>			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bairia				
<b>Location</b>	25.756550° 84.613247°				
<b>Address</b>	Sitab Diara, Ballia				
<b>Approach</b>	The residence is approached through national highway-19 (Bhojpur-Sonbarsa Marg).				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1940				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Anil Kumar				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential				
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence				
<b>Property present use</b>	Residence				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is surrounded by residences, temples and ashrams.				
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	Low		
<b>Historical</b>	Low	<b>Social</b>	Low		
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.		
		<b>Grade</b>	III		

Sewa Das Dham and Well		Reference No	Map No
		GaD/Bli/BRA/06	GaD/Bli/M31
			
<b>Past Name</b>	Sewa Das Dham and Well	<p><b>Architectural Description</b> It is a single-storied temple with a low plinth level. It has a later added rectangular mandapa framed by multifoil arches from all four sides supported over circular columns having steel railing in between. It has a flat roof constructed of reinforced concrete cement with extended cantilevered chajja. The main shrine is square in plan with a rectangular opening flanked with rectangular niches. It is topped with a dome having inverted lotus and kalasha. The compound has a circular well made of lakhori bricks.</p> <p><b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> Ballia is associated with various mythological beliefs due to its location along the banks of the holy river Ganga. Here Lord Shiva is believed to have furiously burnt Lord Kamdev to ashes. In this region, many temples are associated with Lord Shiva.</p> <p><b>Association with Ganga</b> Due to the presence of the river Ganga, several saints, sages, and religious groups have established their base along the river. They regularly perform religious activities along the river banks. These fulfil the religious sentiments of communities.</p> <p><b>State of Conservation</b> Fair</p> <p><b>Threats to the Property</b> Addition and Alteration</p> <p><b>Condition Description</b> Extensions are built using modern materials, addition such as railing, tiles on the inner walls of the garbhagriha.</p> <p><b>Source of Information</b> Surendra Singh</p>	
<b>Tehsil</b>	Bairia		
<b>Location</b>	25.740808° 84.612254°		
<b>Address</b>	Sitab Diara, Ballia		
<b>Approach</b>	The temple is approached through a subsidiary road, further connecting with the national highway-19.		
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century		
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1930		
<b>Ownership</b>	Trust		
<b>Owners Name</b>	Seva Dham Trust		
<b>Property Type</b>	Building		
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious		
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple		
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple		
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected		
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional		
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is surrounded by farms fields and sparsely populated locality.		
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	High
<b>Historical</b>	Low	<b>Social</b>	High
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	N.A.
		<b>Grade</b>	IIA

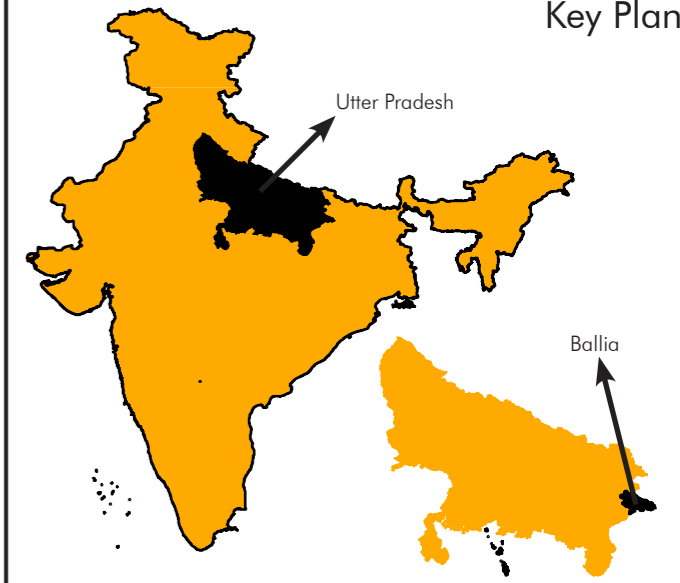


ANNEXURE B  
GIS MAPS



# Ganga Cultural Documentation Ballia District

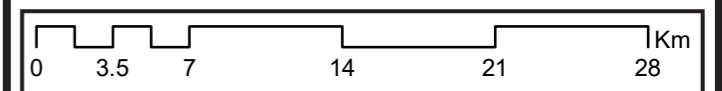
## Key Plan



## Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Industrial
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Institutional
5Km line	Secondary Rd	Recreational
Inventory	Tertiary Rd	Religious
Railway Line	Typology	Residential
Water System	Civic	Well
Ganga River		

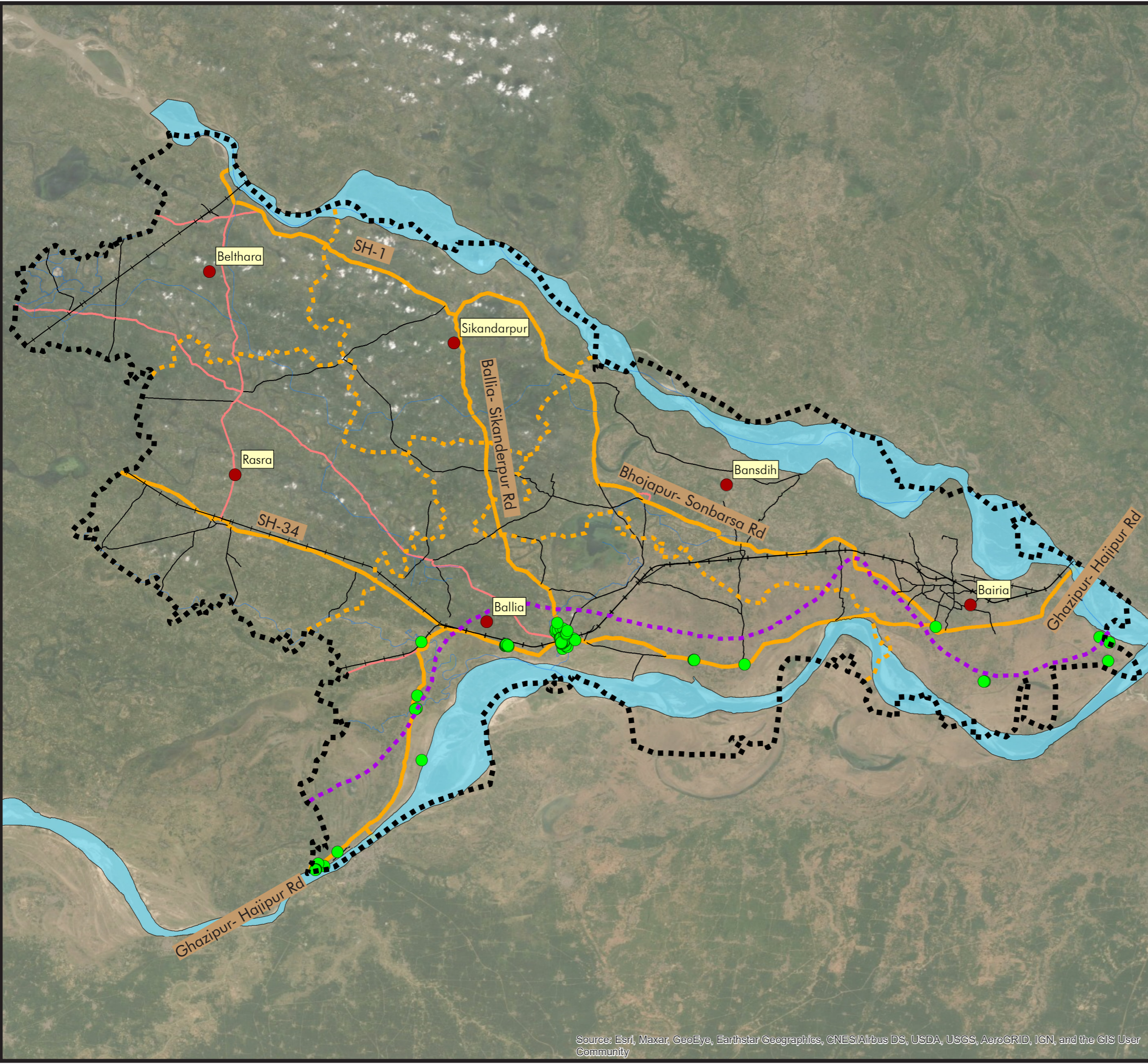
Area: Ballia- District 20/01/2022		Map No: GaD/Bli/M01
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Survey Team: Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria	Urban Designer & Planner

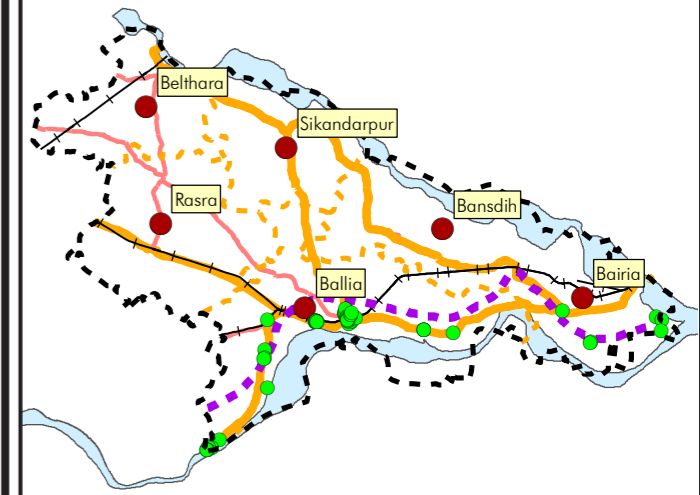
Prepared by: Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH	Submitted by: National Mission for Clean Ganga
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Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



# Ganga Cultural Documentation Ballia District

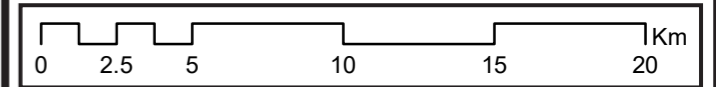
## Key Plan



## Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Industrial
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Institutional
5Km line	Secondary Rd	Recreational
Inventory	Tertiary Rd	Religious
Railway Line	Typology	Residential
Water System	Civic	Well
Ganga River		

Area: Ballia- District 20/01/2022	N 	Map No: GaD/Bli/M02
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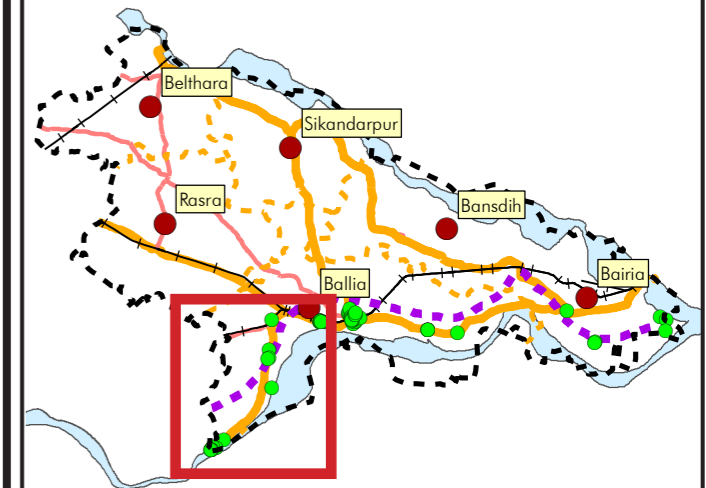
Survey Team: Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria	Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by: Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH		Submitted by: National Mission for Clean Ganga	
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Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

# Ganga Cultural Documentation Ballia District

## Key Plan



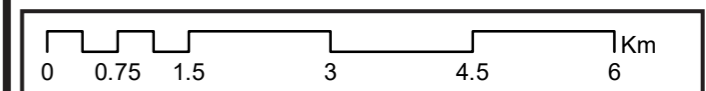
## Legend

District Boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Institutional
5Km line	Tertiary Rd	Recreational
Inventory	Typology	Religious
Railway Line	Civic	Residential
Water System	Well	
Ganga River		

**Note:**  
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Ballia district is market as Zone B. This zone further divides into 25 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;  
Zone B01 to B09

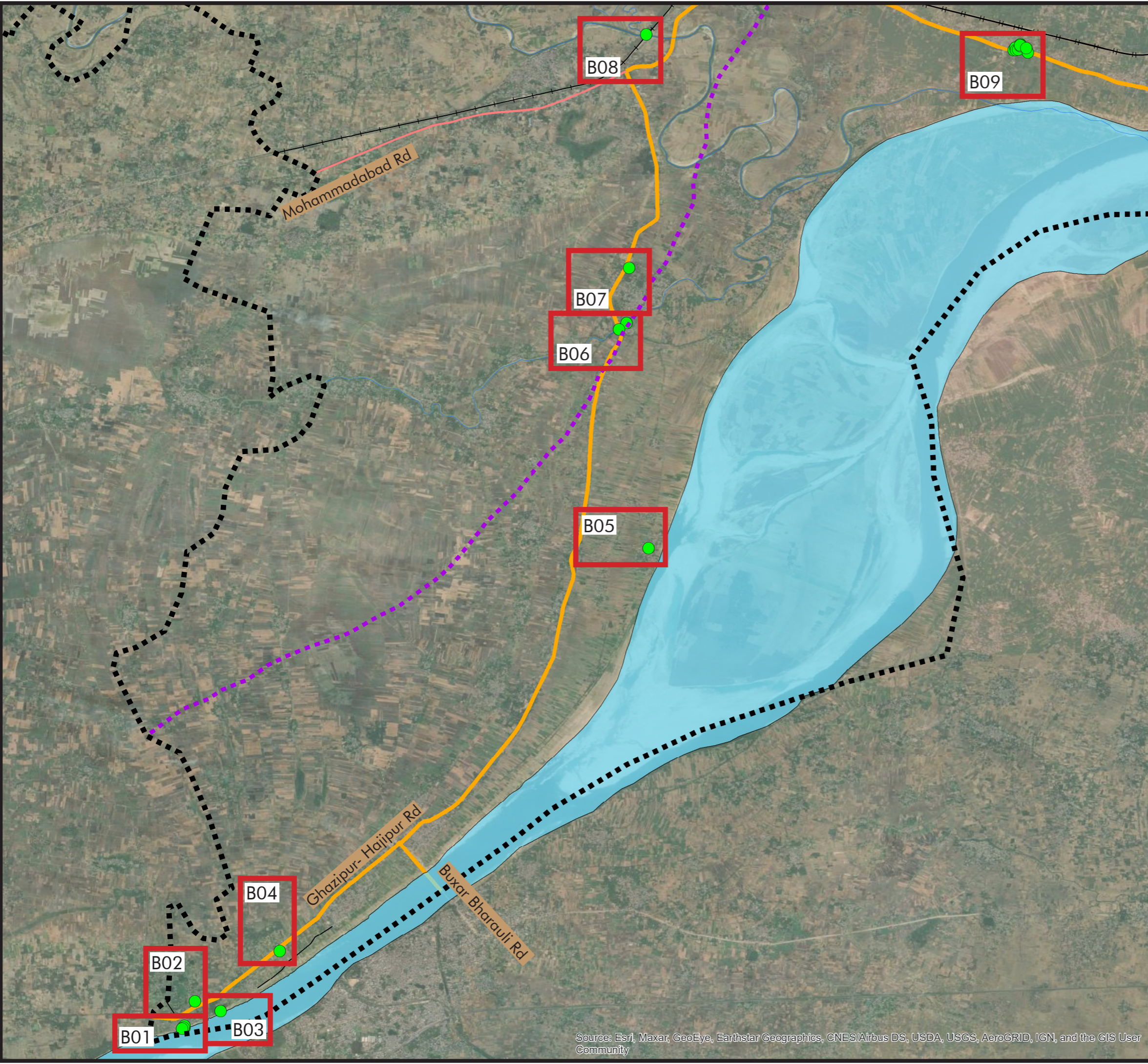
Area: Ballia- District 20/01/2022		Map No: GaD/Bli/M03
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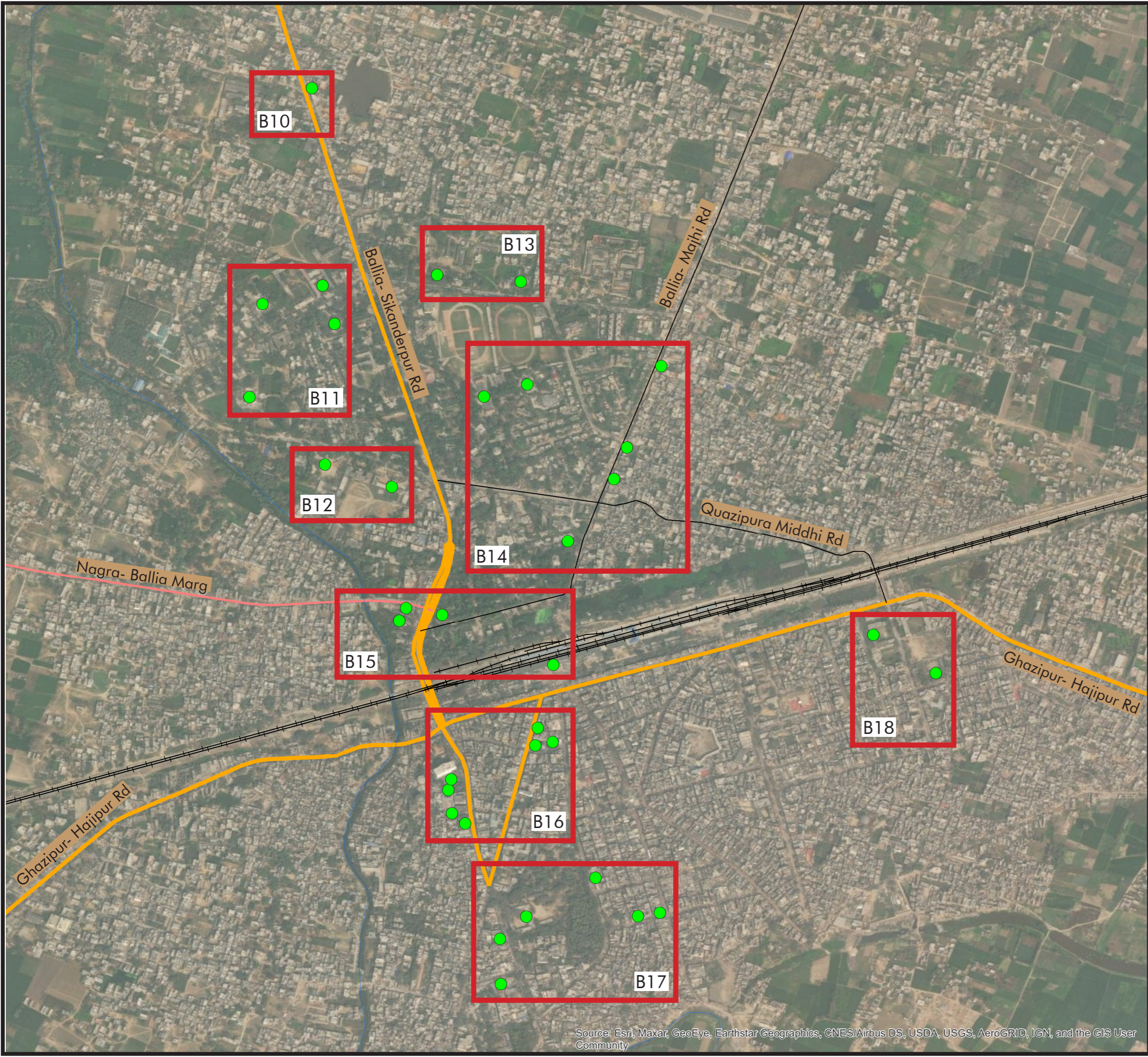


Survey Team: Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria	Urban Designer & Planner

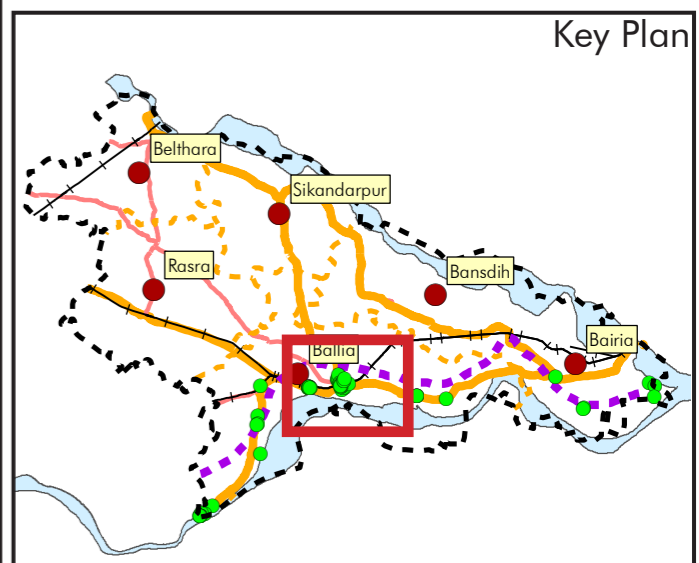
Prepared by: Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH	Submitted by: National Mission for Clean Ganga
---	--

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





# Ganga Cultural Documentation Ballia District



### Legend

District Boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Institutional
5Km line	Tertiary Rd	Recreational
Inventory	Railway Line	Religious
Water System	Typology	Residential
Ganga River	Civic	Well

**Note:**  
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Ballia district is market as Zone B. This zone further divides into 25 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;  
Zone B10 to B18

Area: Ballia- District 20/01/2022	N 	Map No: GaD/Bli/M04
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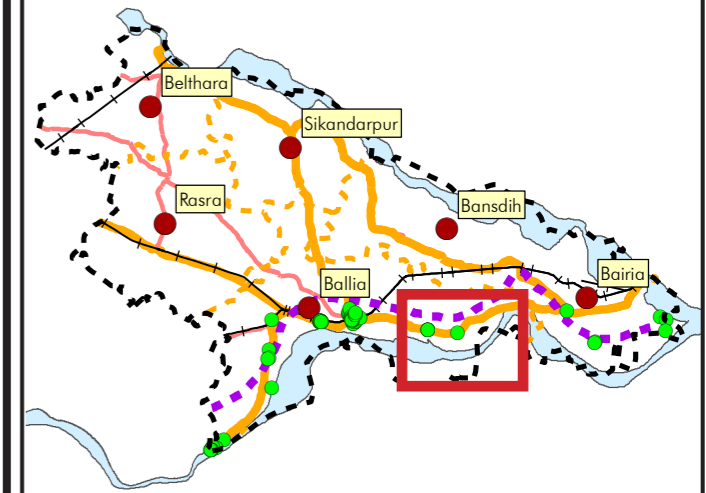
<b>Survey Team:</b> Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect
<b>GIS Mapping:</b> Chetan Kataria	Urban Designer & Planner

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 Ballia District

## Key Plan



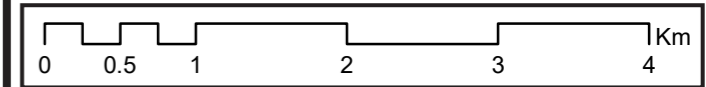
## Legend

District Boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Institutional
5Km line	Tertiary Rd	Recreational
Inventory	Civic	Religious
Railway Line	Residential	Well
Water System		
Ganga River		

Note:  
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Ballia district is market as Zone B.  
This zone further divides into 25 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

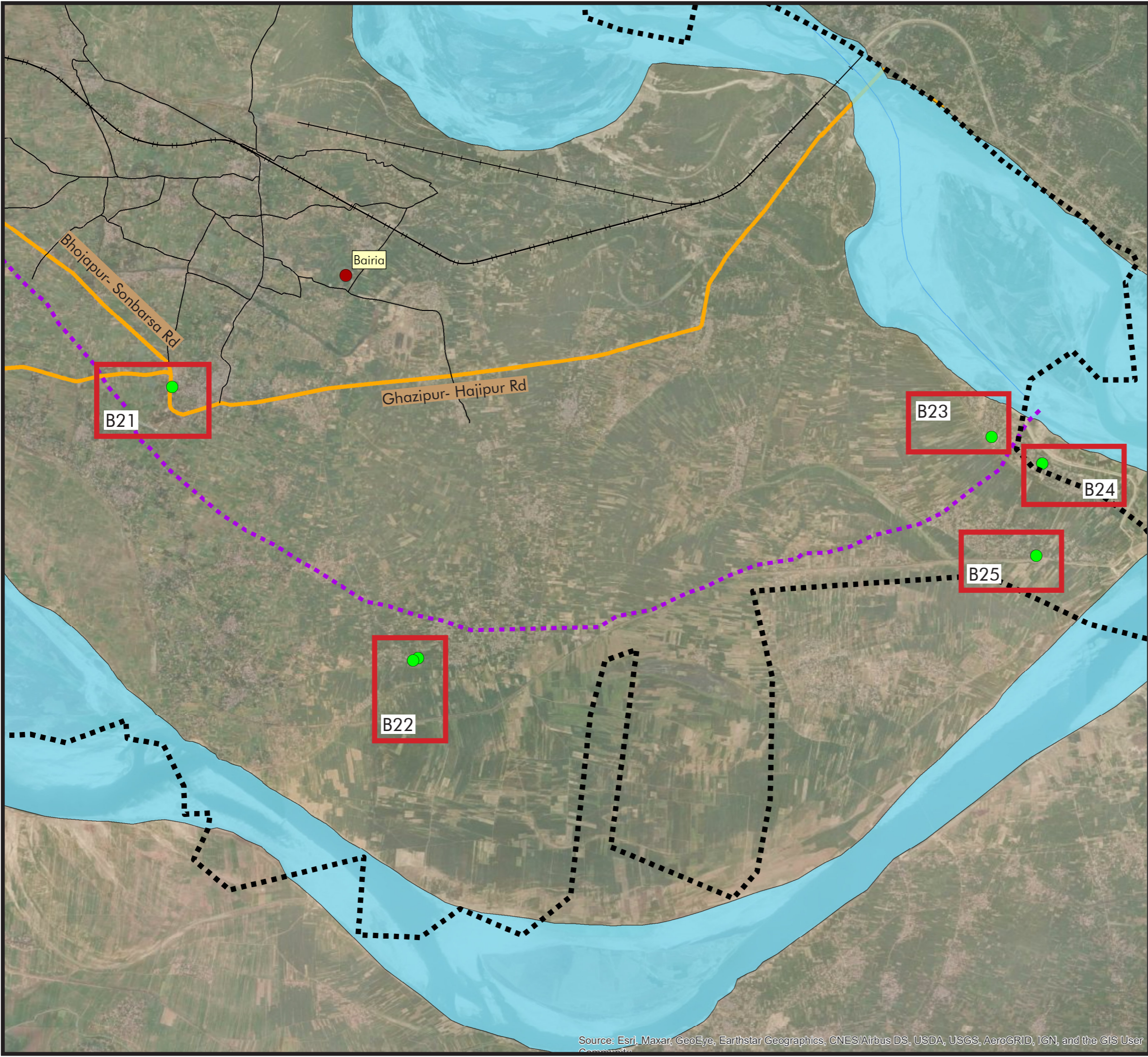
This map represent following subzones;  
Zone B19 & B20

Area: Ballia- District 20/01/2022		Map No: GaD/Bli/M05
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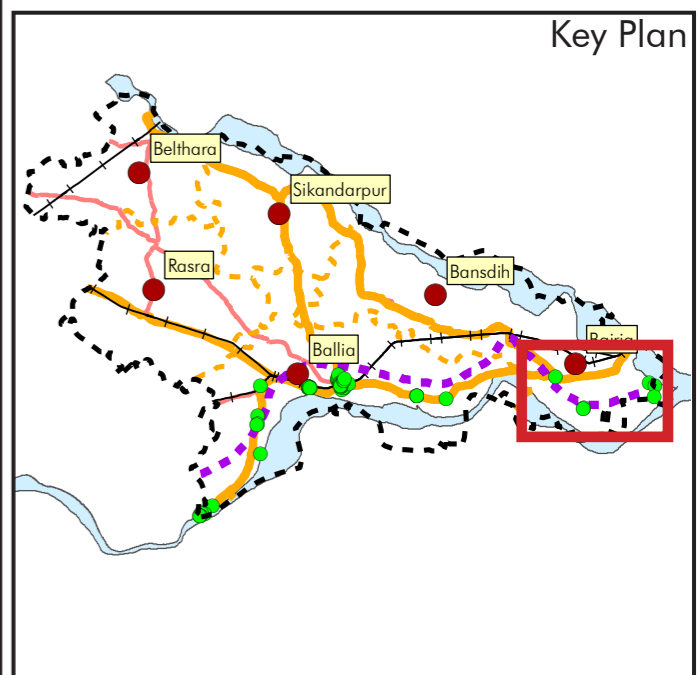


Survey Team: Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria	Urban Designer & Planner

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 Ballia District



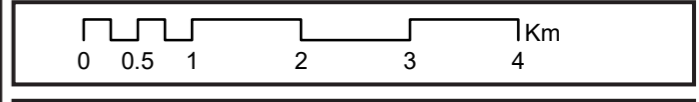
### Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Industrial
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Institutional
5Km line	Secondary Rd	Recreational
Inventory	Tertiary Rd	Religious
Railway Line	Typology	Residential
Water System	Civic	Well
Ganga River		

**Note:**  
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Ballia district is market as Zone B. This zone further divides into 25 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;  
Zone B21 to B25

Area: Ballia- District 20/01/2022	N 	Map No: GaD/Bli/M06
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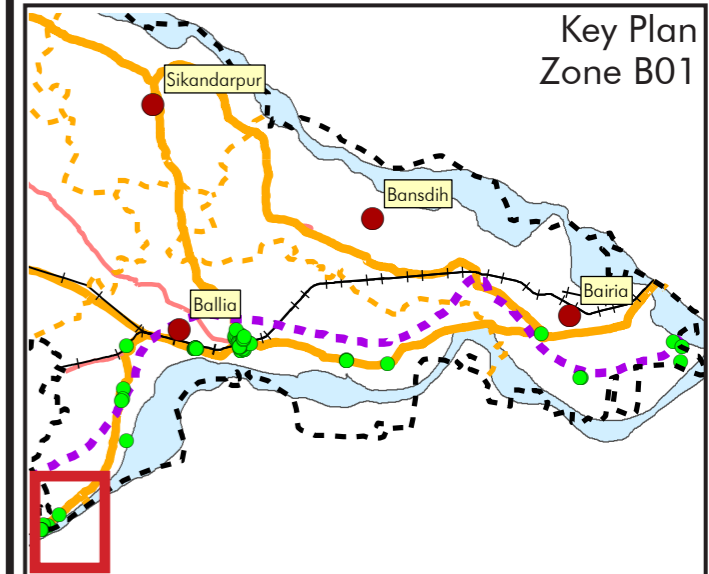
Survey Team: Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria	Urban Designer & Planner

Prepared by: Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage 	Submitted by: National Mission for Clean Ganga 
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Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

# Ganga Cultural Documentation Ballia District

Key Plan  
Zone B01



## Legend

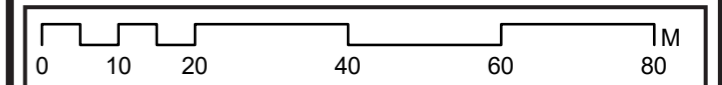
District Boundary	Road Type	Industrial
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Institutional
5Km line	Secondary Rd	Recreational
Inventory	Tertiary Rd	Religious
Railway Line	<b>Typology</b>	Residential
Water System	Civic	Well
Ganga River		

Note:  
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Vaishali district is marked as Zone B. This zone further divides into 25 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones; Zone B01 and reference location.

GaD/Bli/Bli/01 to GaD/Bli/Bli/04

Area:		Map No:
Ballia- District 20/01/2022		GaD/Bli/M07



Survey Team:  
Chetan Kataria                      Urban Designer & Planner  
Kartik Dubey                        Architect

GIS Mapping:  
Chetan Kataria                      Urban Designer & Planner

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

Submitted by:  
National Mission for  
Clean Ganga

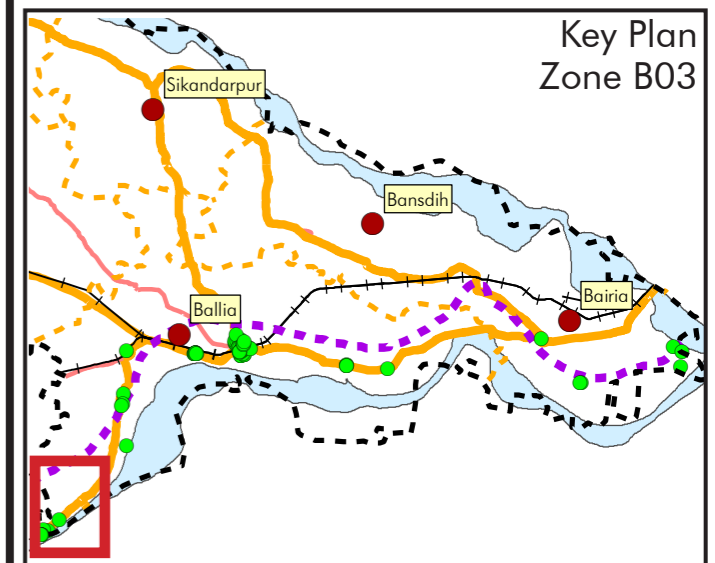






# Ganga Cultural Documentation Ballia District

Key Plan  
Zone B03



## Legend

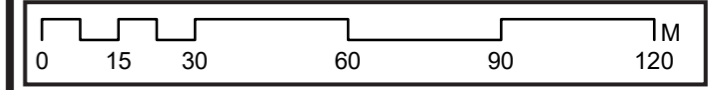
District Boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Institutional
5Km line	Tertiary Rd	Recreational
Inventory	Typology	Religious
Railway Line	Civic	Residential
Water System	Well	
Ganga River		

Note:  
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Vaishali district is market as Zone B. This zone further divides into 25 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone B03 and reference location.

GaD/Bli/BLI/06

Area: Ballia- District 20/01/2022		Map No: GaD/Bli/M09
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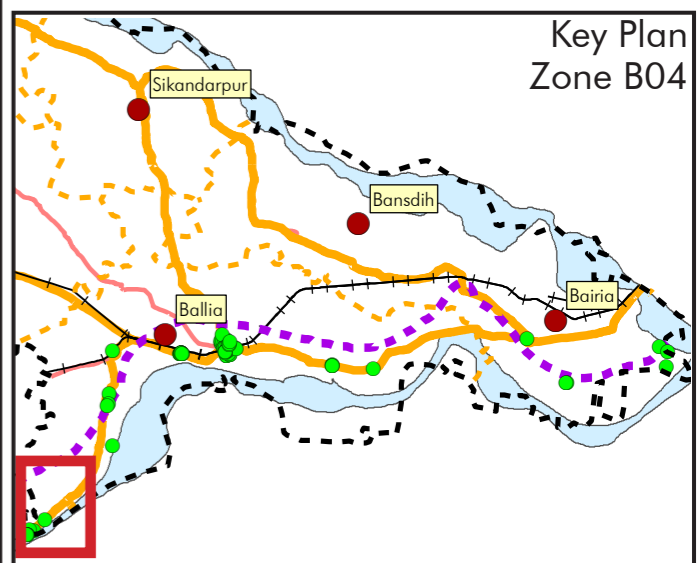


Survey Team:  
Chetan Kataria                      Urban Designer & Planner  
Kartik Dubey                         Architect

GIS Mapping:  
Chetan Kataria                      Urban Designer & Planner



Ganga Cultural Documentation  
Ballia District



Legend

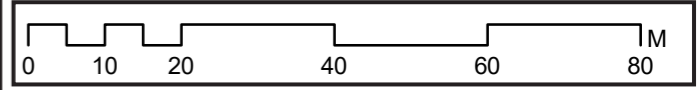
District Boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Institutional
5Km line	Tertiary Rd	Recreational
Inventory	Typology	Religious
Railway Line	Civic	Residential
Water System	Well	
Ganga River		

Note:  
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Vaishali district is market as Zone B. This zone further divides into 25 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone B04 and reference location.

GaD/Bli/BLI/07

Area: Ballia- District 20/01/2022		Map No: GaD/Bli/M10
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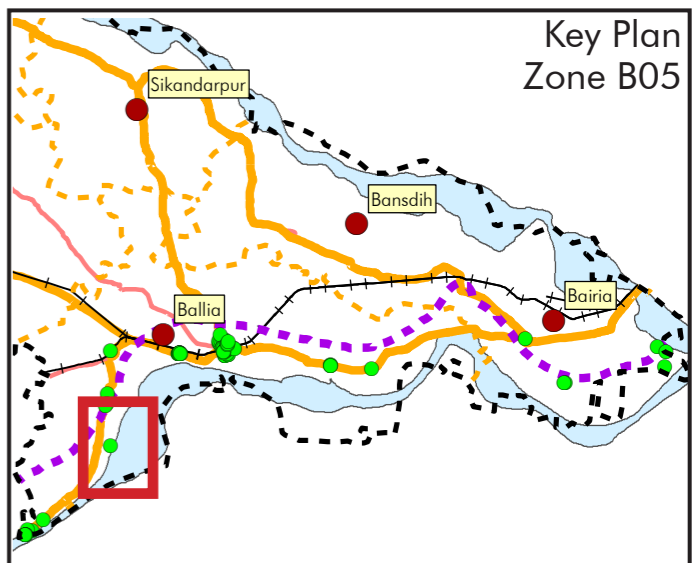


Survey Team: Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria	Urban Designer & Planner



# Ganga Cultural Documentation Ballia District

Key Plan  
Zone B05



## Legend

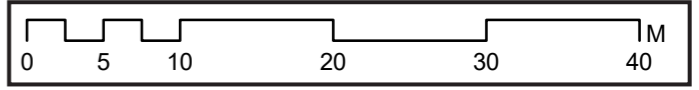
	District Boundary		Primary Rd		Industrial
	Tehsil Boundary		Secondary Rd		Institutional
	5Km line		Tertiary Rd		Recreational
	Inventory		Railway Line		Religious
	Water System		Typology		Residential
	Ganga River		Civic		Well

Note:  
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Vaishali district is market as Zone B. This zone further divides into 25 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone B05 and reference location.

GaD/Bli/BLI/08

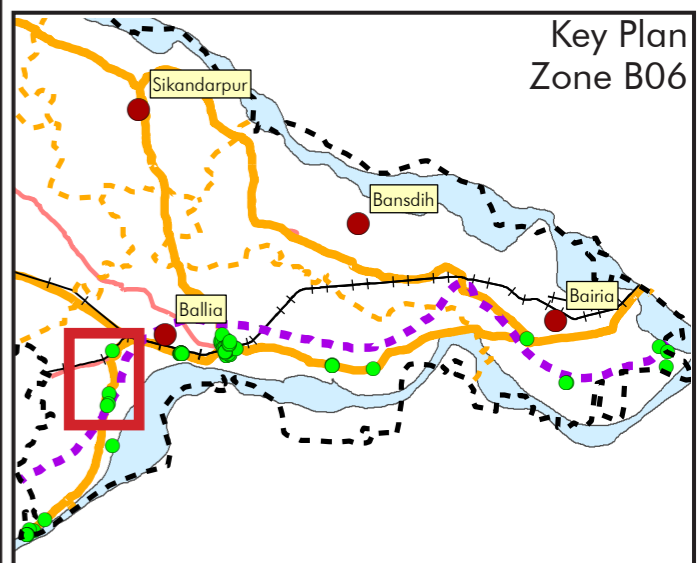
Area: Ballia- District 20/01/2022		Map No: GaD/Bli/M11
---	--	------------------------



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



# Ganga Cultural Documentation Ballia District



### Legend

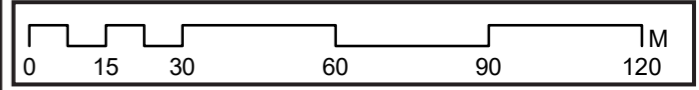
	District Boundary		Primary Rd		Industrial
	Tehsil Boundary		Secondary Rd		Institutional
	5Km line		Tertiary Rd		Recreational
	Inventory		Railway Line		Religious
	Water System		Civic		Residential
	Ganga River		Well		

**Note:**  
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Vaishali district is market as Zone B. This zone further divides into 25 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone B06 and reference location.

GaD/Bli/BLI/09 & GaD/Bli/BLI/10

Area: Ballia- District 20/01/2022	N 	Map No: GaD/Bli/M12
---	-------	------------------------



**Survey Team:**  
Chetan Kataria  
Kartik Dubey

Urban Designer & Planner  
Architect

**GIS Mapping:**  
Chetan Kataria

Urban Designer & Planner

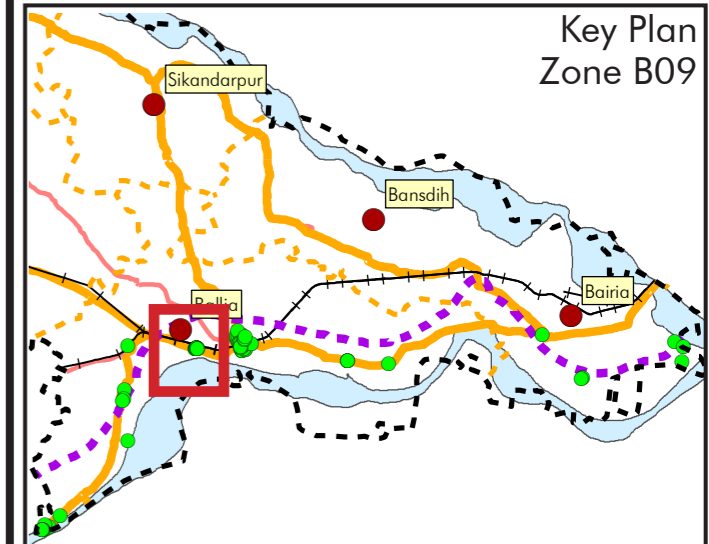
Prepared by: Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH		Submitted by: National Mission for Clean Ganga	
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# Ganga Cultural Documentation Ballia District

Key Plan  
Zone B09



## Legend

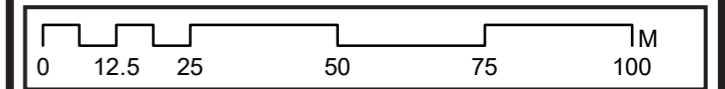
	District Boundary		Primary Rd		Industrial
	Tehsil Boundary		Secondary Rd		Institutional
	5Km line		Tertiary Rd		Recreational
	Inventory		Typology		Religious
	Railway Line		Civic		Residential
	Water System		Well		
	Ganga River				

Note:  
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Vaishali district is market as Zone B. This zone further divides into 25 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone B09 and reference location.

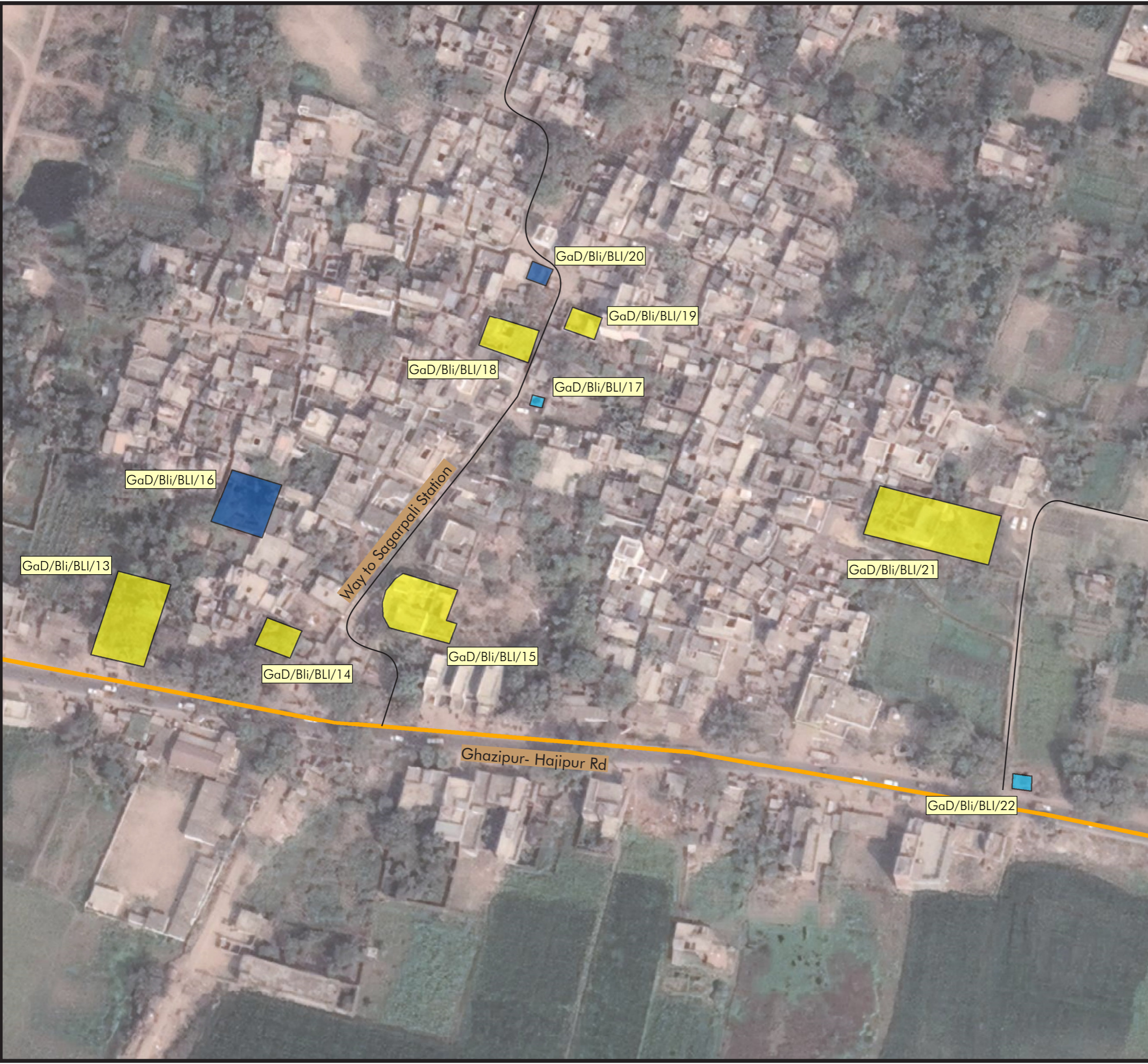
GaD/Bli/BLI/13 to GaD/Bli/BLI/22

Area: Ballia- District 20/01/2022		Map No: GaD/Bli/M15
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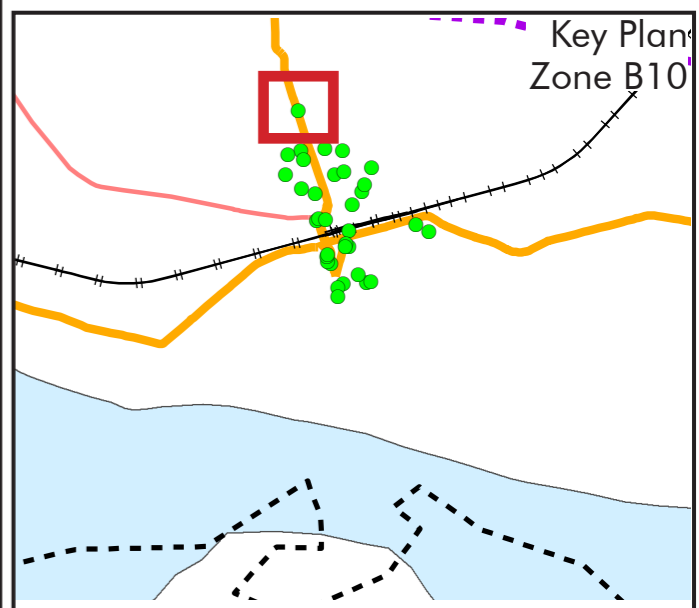
Survey Team: Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria	Urban Designer & Planner

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  
Ballia District



Legend

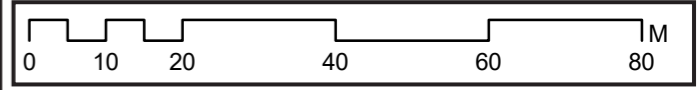
- |                     |                |                 |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| ■ District Boundary | Road Type      | ■ Industrial    |
| — Tehsil Boundary   | — Primary Rd   | ■ Institutional |
| — 5Km line          | — Secondary Rd | ■ Recreational  |
| ● Inventory         | — Tertiary Rd  | ■ Religious     |
| —+ Railway Line     | Typology       | ■ Residential   |
| — Water System      | ■ Civic        | ■ Well          |
| ■ Ganga River       |                |                 |

Note:  
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Vaishali district is market as Zone B. This zone further divides into 25 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone B10 and reference location.

GaD/Bli/BLI/23

Area: Ballia- District 20/01/2022	N ↑	Map No: GaD/Bli/M16
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Survey Team:  
Chetan Kataria  
Kartik Dubey

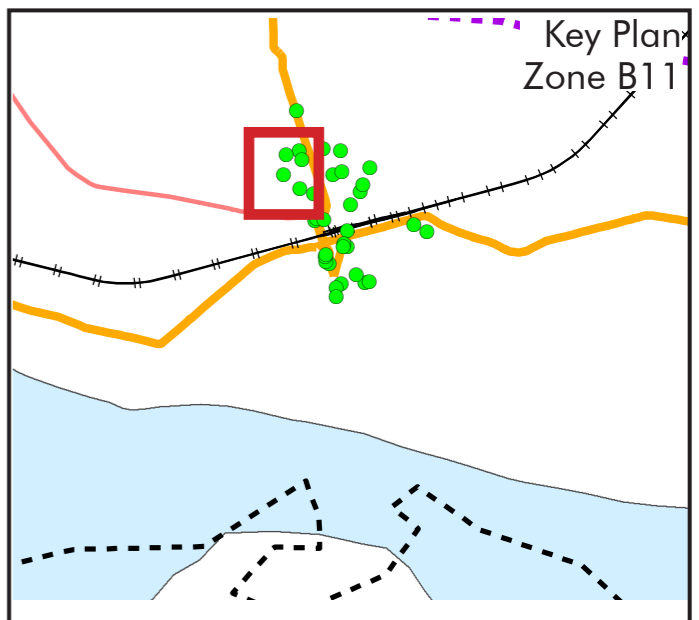
Urban Designer & Planner  
Architect

GIS Mapping:  
Chetan Kataria

Urban Designer & Planner



# Ganga Cultural Documentation Ballia District



## Legend

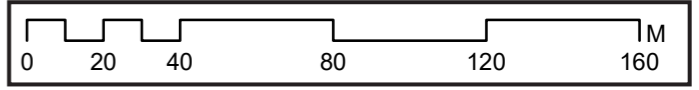
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	Tehsil Boundary		Primary Rd		Institutional
	5Km line		Secondary Rd		Recreational
	Inventory		Tertiary Rd		Religious
	Railway Line		Typology		Residential
	Water System		Civic		Well
	Ganga River				

Note:  
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Vaishali district is market as Zone B. This zone further divides into 25 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone B11 and reference location.

GaD/Bli/BLI/24 to GaD/Bli/BLI/27

Area: Ballia- District 20/01/2022		Map No: GaD/Bli/M17
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Survey Team:  
Chetan Kataria  
Kartik Dubey

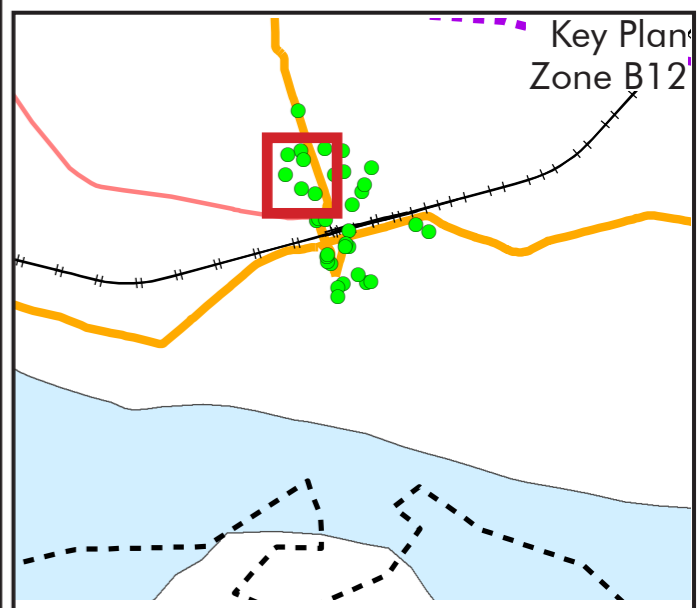
Urban Designer & Planner  
Architect

GIS Mapping:  
Chetan Kataria

Urban Designer & Planner



Ganga Cultural Documentation  
Ballia District



Legend

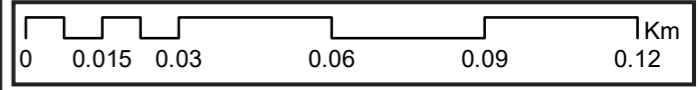
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	Tehsil Boundary		Secondary Rd		Institutional
	5Km line		Tertiary Rd		Recreational
	Inventory		Typology		Religious
	Railway Line		Civic		Residential
	Water System		Well		
	Ganga River				

Note:  
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Vaishali district is market as Zone B. This zone further divides into 25 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone B12 and reference location.

GaD/Bli/BLI/28 & GaD/Bli/BLI/29

Area: Ballia- District 20/01/2022	N 	Map No: GaD/Bli/M18
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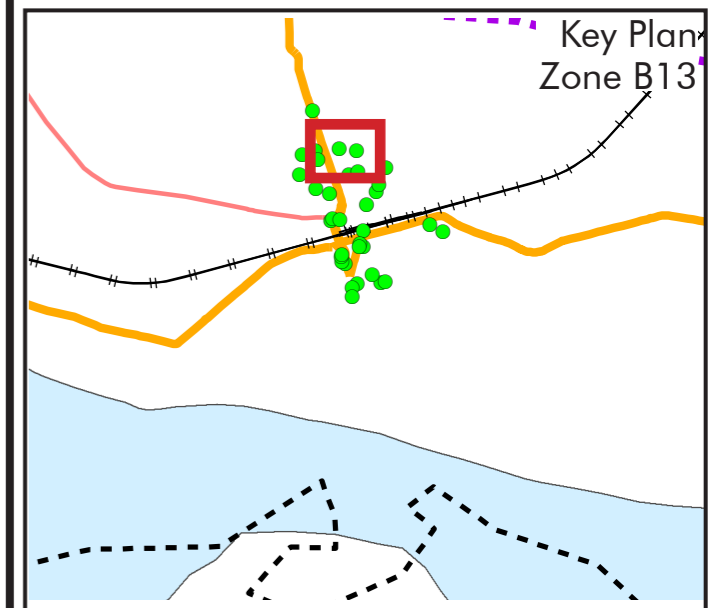
Survey Team:  
Chetan Kataria      Urban Designer & Planner  
Kartik Dubey      Architect

GIS Mapping:  
Chetan Kataria      Urban Designer & Planner

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 Ballia District



## Legend

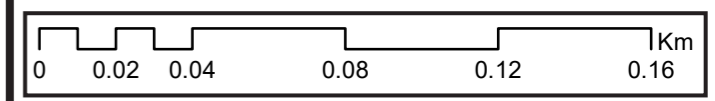
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	Tehsil Boundary		Primary Rd		Institutional
	5Km line		Secondary Rd		Recreational
	Inventory		Tertiary Rd		Religious
	Railway Line		Typology		Residential
	Water System		Civic		Well
	Ganga River				

Note:  
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Vaishali district is market as Zone B. This zone further divides into 25 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone B13 and reference location.

GaD/Bli/BLI/30 to GaD/Bli/BLI/31

Area: Ballia- District 20/01/2022	 N	Map No: GaD/Bli/M19
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Survey Team:  
Chetan Kataria  
Kartik Dubey

Urban Designer & Planner  
Architect

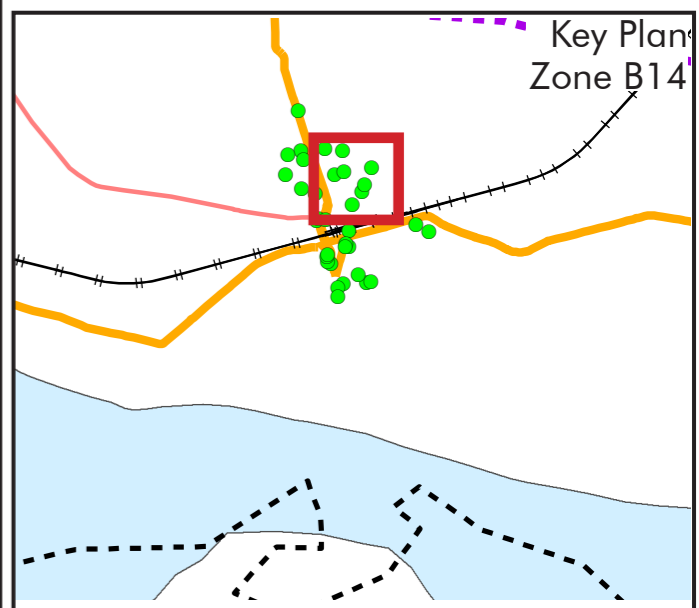
GIS Mapping:  
Chetan Kataria

Urban Designer & Planner

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 Ballia District



## Legend

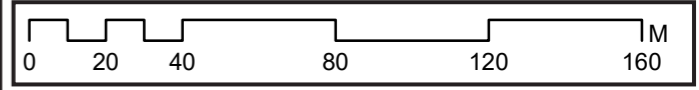
	District Boundary		Road Type		Industrial
	Tehsil Boundary		Primary Rd		Institutional
	5Km line		Secondary Rd		Recreational
	Inventory		Tertiary Rd		Religious
	Railway Line		Typology		Residential
	Water System		Civic		Well
	Ganga River				

Note:  
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Vaishali district is market as Zone B. This zone further divides into 25 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone B14 and reference location.

GaD/Bli/BLI/32 to GaD/Bli/BLI/37

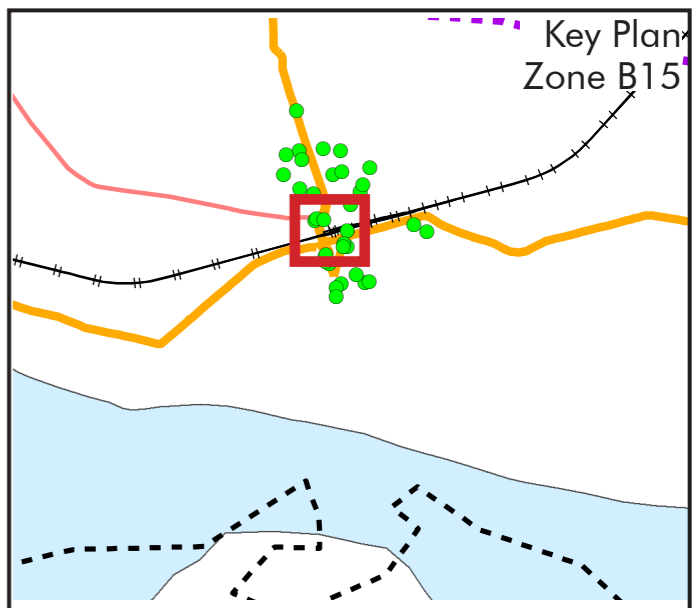
Area: Ballia- District 20/01/2022	N 	Map No: GaD/Bli/M20
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Survey Team: Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria	Urban Designer & Planner



# Ganga Cultural Documentation Ballia District



## Legend

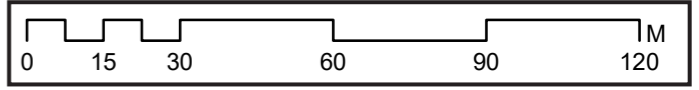
District Boundary	Road Type	Industrial
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Institutional
5Km line	Secondary Rd	Recreational
Inventory	Tertiary Rd	Religious
Railway Line	Typology	Residential
Water System	Civic	Well
Ganga River		

Note:  
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Vaishali district is market as Zone B. This zone further divides into 25 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone B15 and reference location.

GaD/Bli/BLI/38 to GaD/Bli/BLI/41

Area: Ballia- District 20/01/2022		Map No: GaD/Bli/M21
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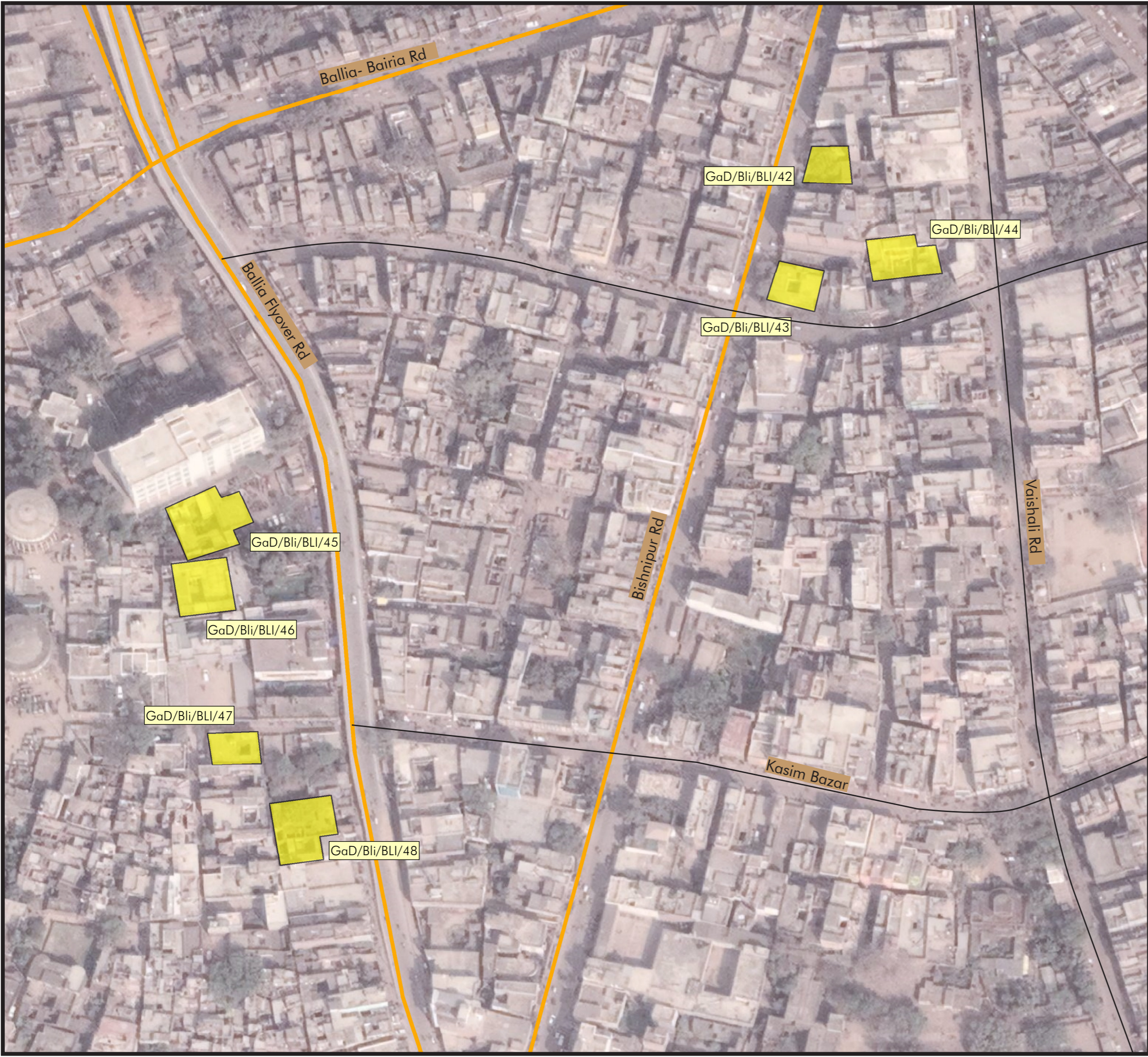


Survey Team:  
Chetan Kataria  
Kartik Dubey

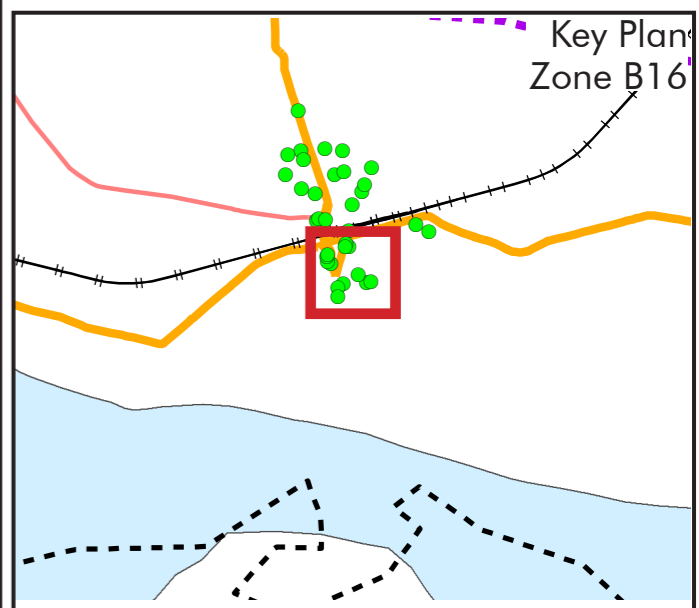
Urban Designer & Planner  
Architect

GIS Mapping:  
Chetan Kataria

Urban Designer & Planner



# Ganga Cultural Documentation Ballia District



## Legend

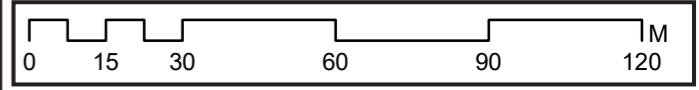
	District Boundary		Primary Rd		Industrial
	Tehsil Boundary		Secondary Rd		Institutional
	5Km line		Tertiary Rd		Recreational
	Inventory		Railway Line		Religious
	Water System		Civic		Residential
	Ganga River		Well		

Note:  
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Vaishali district is market as Zone B. This zone further divides into 25 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

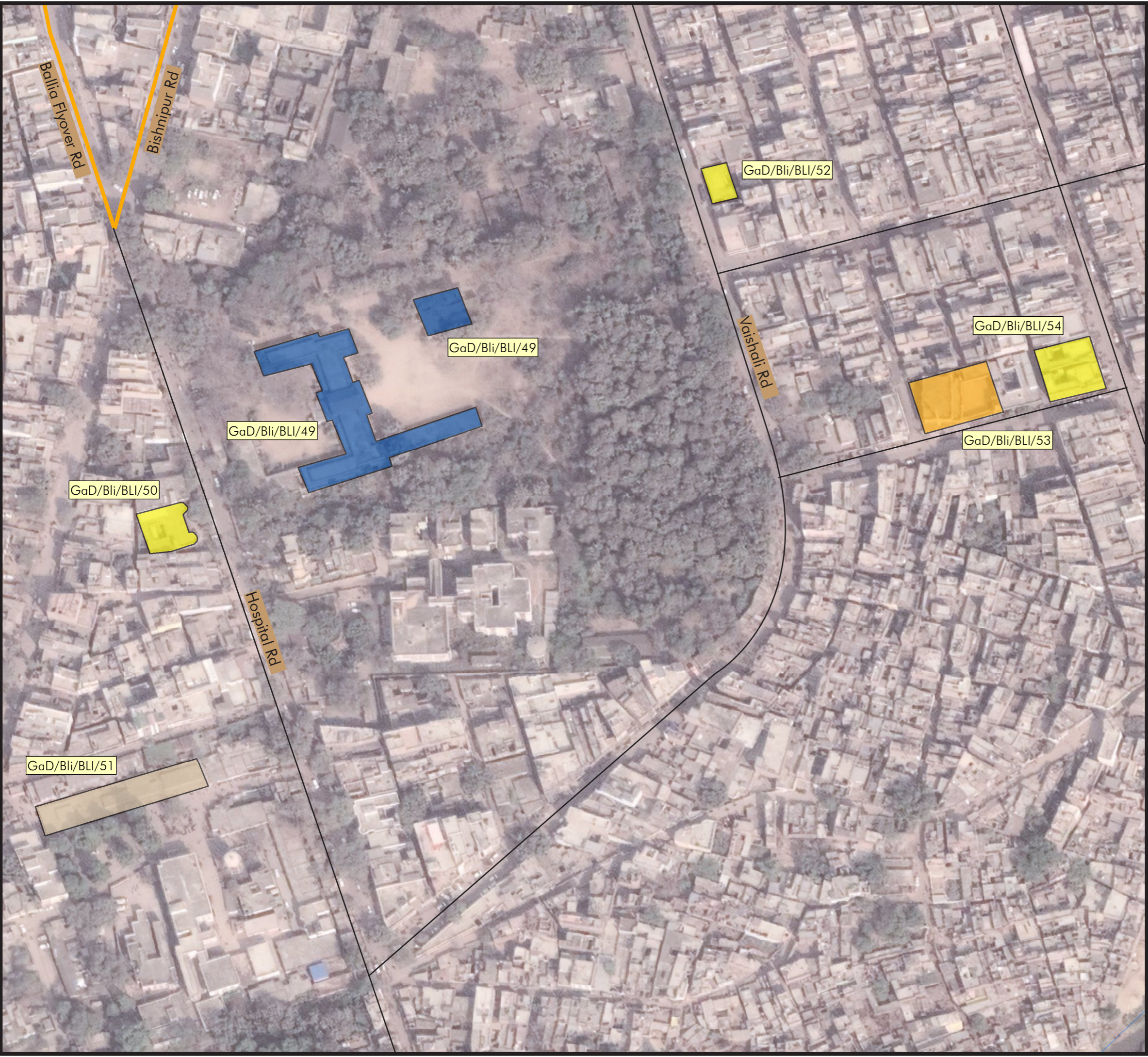
This map represent following subzones; Zone B16 and reference location.

GaD/Bli/BLI/42 to GaD/Bli/BLI/48

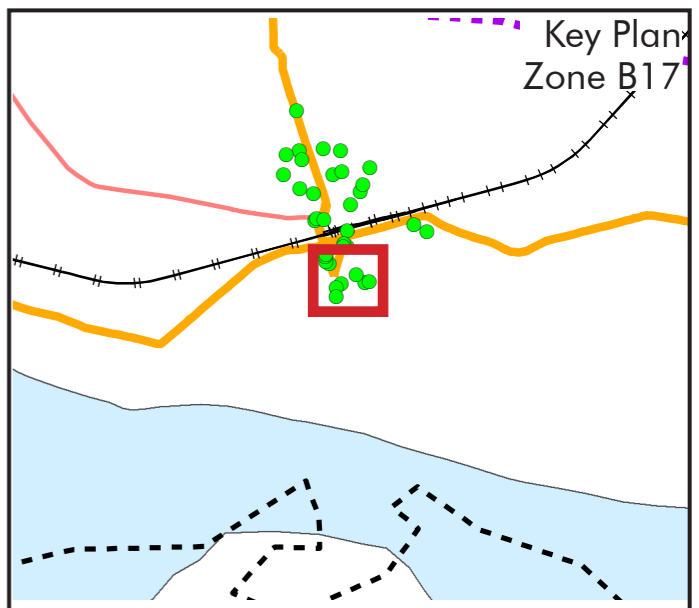
Area: Ballia- District 20/01/2022	N 	Map No: GaD/Bli/M22
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Survey Team: Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria	Urban Designer & Planner



## Ganga Cultural Documentation Ballia District



### Legend

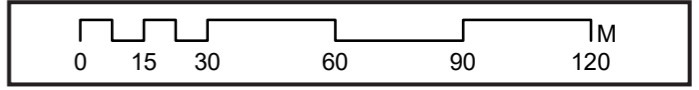
District Boundary	Road Type	Industrial
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Institutional
5Km line	Secondary Rd	Recreational
Inventory	Tertiary Rd	Religious
Railway Line	Typology	Residential
Water System	Civic	Well
Ganga River		

**Note:**  
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Vaishali district is market as Zone B. This zone further divides into 25 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone B17 and reference location.

GaD/Bli/BLI/49 to GaD/Bli/BLI/54

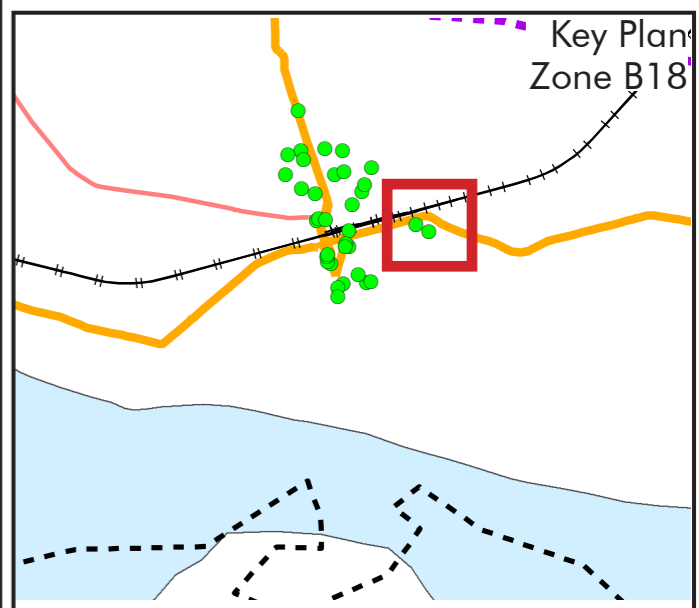
<b>Area:</b> Ballia- District 20/01/2022		<b>Map No:</b> GaD/Bli/M23
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<b>Survey Team:</b> Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect
<b>GIS Mapping:</b> Chetan Kataria	Urban Designer & Planner



# Ganga Cultural Documentation Ballia District



## Legend

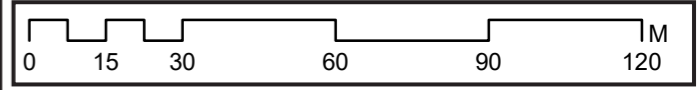
	District Boundary		Road Type		Industrial
	Tehsil Boundary		Primary Rd		Institutional
	5Km line		Secondary Rd		Recreational
	Inventory		Tertiary Rd		Religious
	Railway Line		Typology		Residential
	Water System		Civic		Well
	Ganga River				

Note:  
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Vaishali district is market as Zone B. This zone further divides into 25 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone B18 and reference location.

GaD/Bli/BLI/55 & GaD/Bli/BLI/56

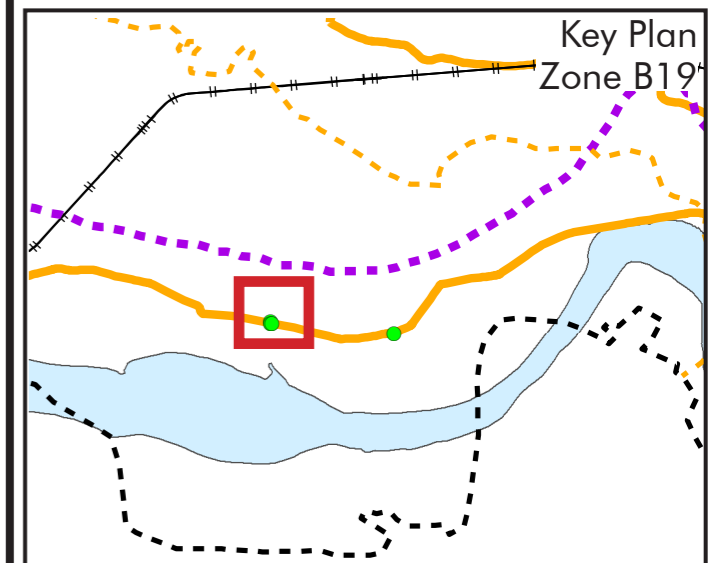
Area: Ballia- District 20/01/2022	N 	Map No: GaD/Bli/M24
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Survey Team: Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria	Urban Designer & Planner



Ganga Cultural Documentation  
Ballia District



Legend

District Boundary	Road Type	Industrial
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Institutional
5Km line	Secondary Rd	Recreational
Inventory	Tertiary Rd	Religious
Railway Line	Typology	Residential
Water System	Civic	Well
Ganga River		

Note:  
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Vaishali district is market as Zone B. This zone further divides into 25 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

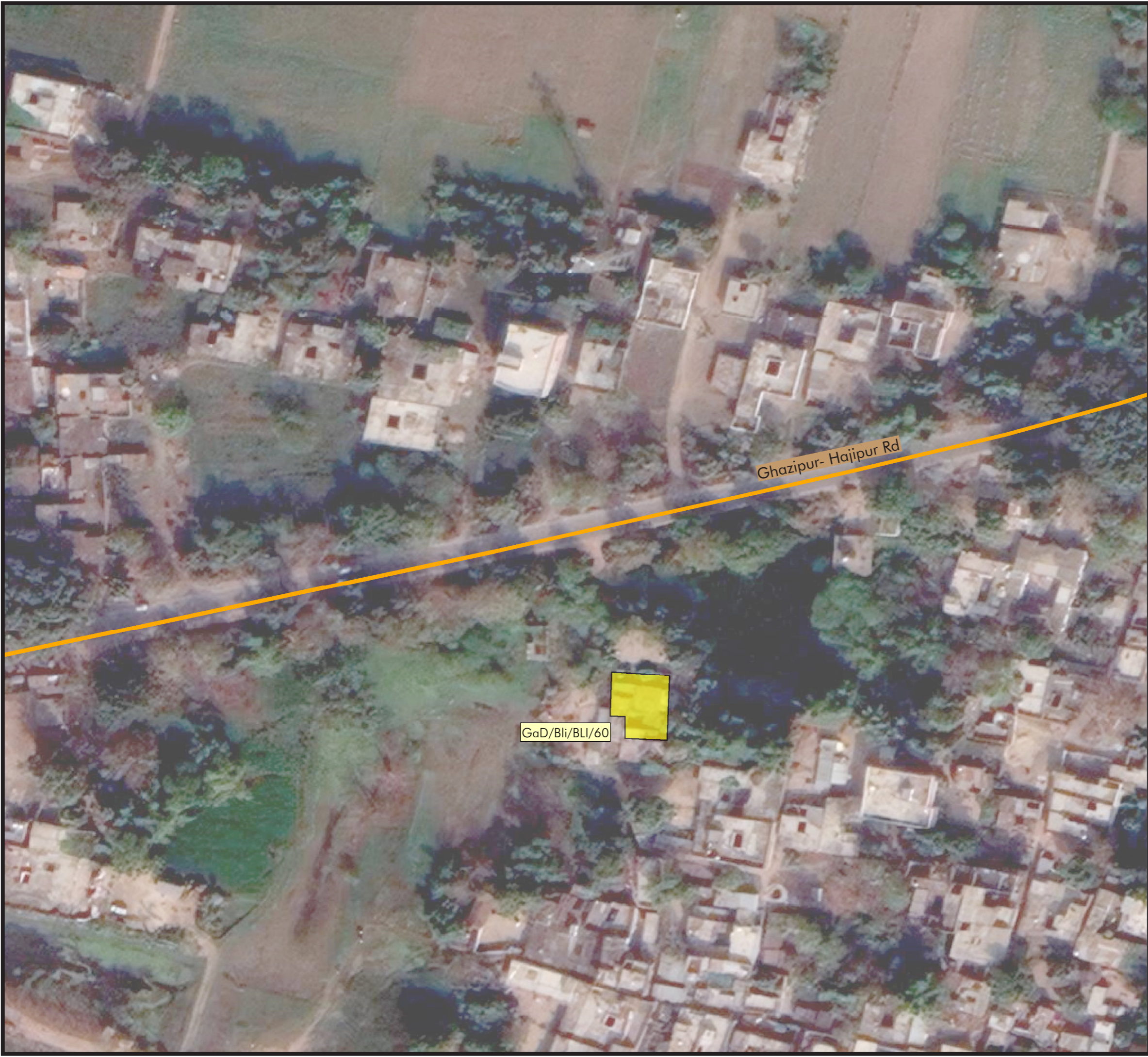
This map represent following subzones; Zone B19 and reference location.

GaD/Bli/BLI/57 to GaD/Bli/BLI/59

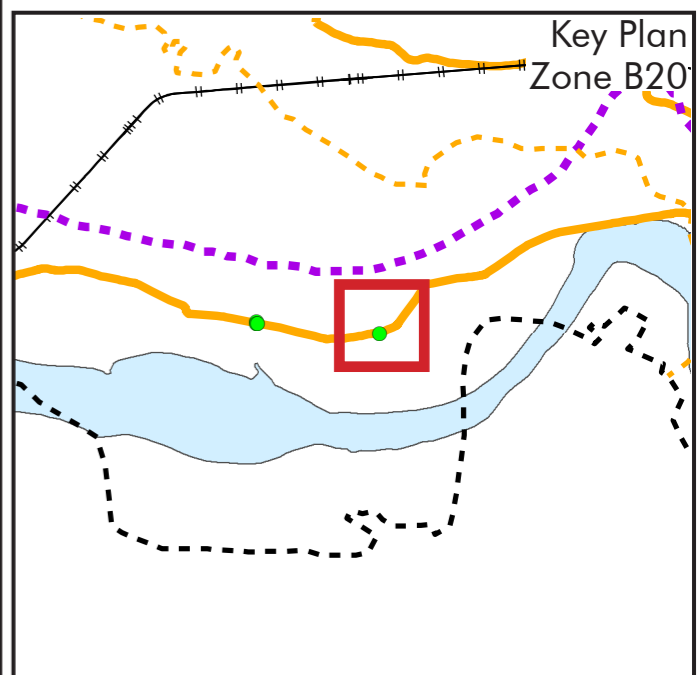
Area: Ballia- District 20/01/2022		Map No: GaD/Bli/M25
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Survey Team: Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria	Urban Designer & Planner



Ganga Cultural Documentation  
Ballia District



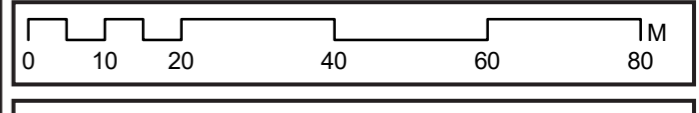
**Legend**

District Boundary	Road Type	Industrial
Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Institutional
5Km line	Secondary Rd	Recreational
Inventory	Tertiary Rd	Religious
Railway Line	Typology	Residential
Water System	Civic	Well
Ganga River		

**Note:**  
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Vaishali district is market as Zone B. This zone further divides into 25 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone B20 and reference location.  
GaD/Bli/BLI/60

Area: Ballia- District 20/01/2022		Map No: GaD/Bli/M26
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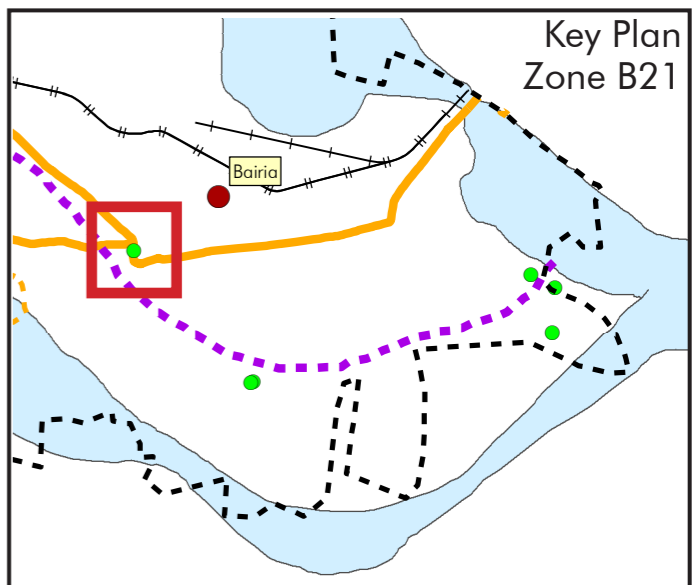
**Survey Team:**  
Chetan Kataria                      Urban Designer & Planner  
Kartik Dubey                         Architect

**GIS Mapping:**  
Chetan Kataria                      Urban Designer & Planner

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  
Ballia District



Legend

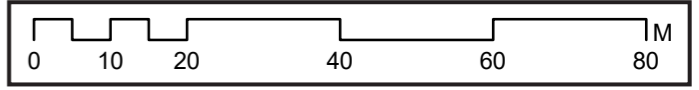
District Boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Institutional
5Km line	Tertiary Rd	Recreational
Inventory	Typology	Religious
Railway Line	Civic	Residential
Water System	Well	
Ganga River		

Note:  
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Vaishali district is market as Zone B. This zone further divides into 25 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone B21 and reference location.

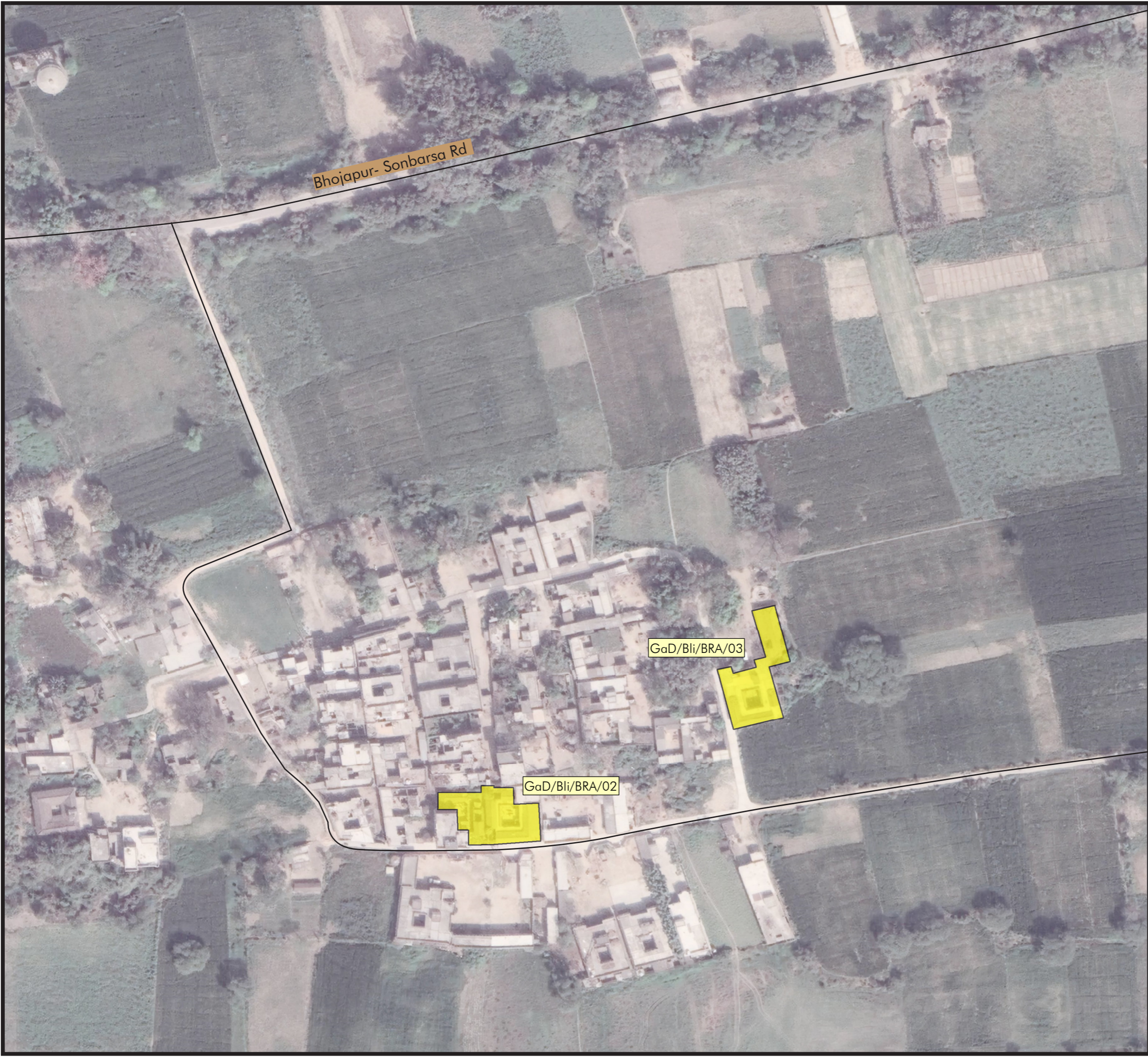
GaD/Bli/BRA/01

Area: Ballia- District 20/01/2022		Map No: GaD/Bli/M27
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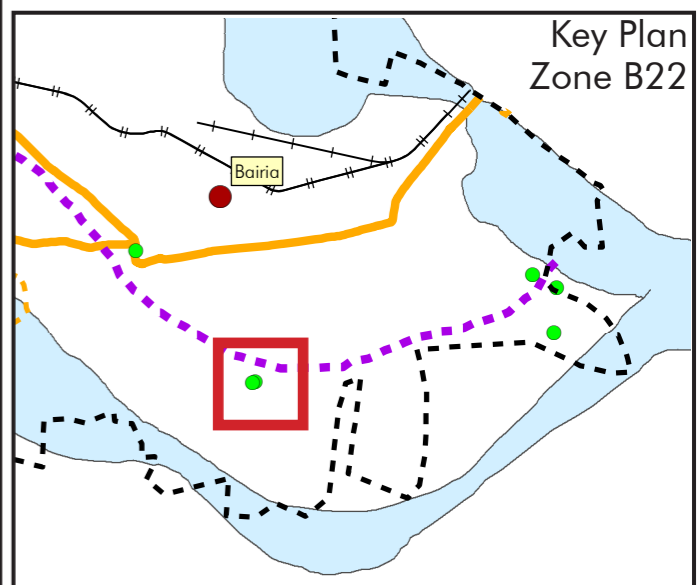


Survey Team:  
Chetan Kataria                      Urban Designer & Planner  
Kartik Dubey                        Architect

GIS Mapping:  
Chetan Kataria                      Urban Designer & Planner



# Ganga Cultural Documentation Ballia District



### Legend

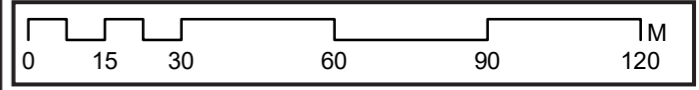
District Boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Institutional
5Km line	Tertiary Rd	Recreational
Inventory	Typology	Religious
Railway Line	Civic	Residential
Water System	Well	
Ganga River		

Note:  
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Vaishali district is market as Zone B. This zone further divides into 25 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone B22 and reference location.

GaD/Bli/BRA/02 & GaD/Bli/BRA/03

Area: Ballia- District 20/01/2022	N 	Map No: GaD/Bli/M28
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Survey Team:  
Chetan Kataria  
Kartik Dubey

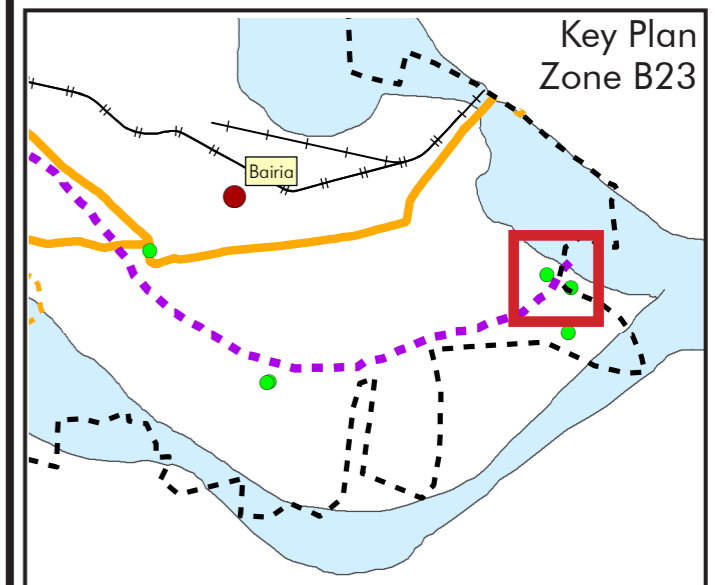
Urban Designer & Planner  
Architect

GIS Mapping:  
Chetan Kataria

Urban Designer & Planner



Ganga Cultural Documentation  
Ballia District



Legend

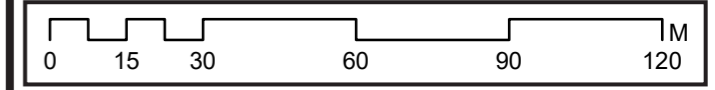
	District Boundary		Primary Rd		Industrial
	Tehsil Boundary		Secondary Rd		Institutional
	5Km line		Tertiary Rd		Recreational
	Inventory		Typology		Religious
	Railway Line		Civic		Residential
	Water System		Well		
	Ganga River				

Note:  
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Vaishali district is market as Zone B. This zone further divides into 25 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone B23 and reference location.

GaD/Bli/BRA/04

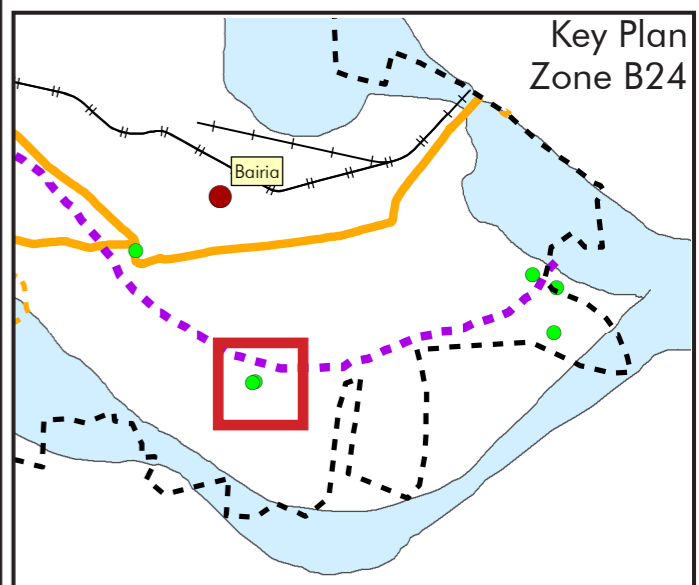
Area: Ballia- District 20/01/2022		Map No: GaD/Bli/M29
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Survey Team: Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria	Urban Designer & Planner



Ganga Cultural Documentation  
Ballia District



**Legend**

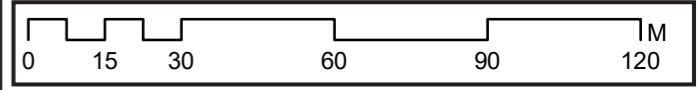
District Boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Institutional
5Km line	Tertiary Rd	Recreational
Inventory	Typology	Religious
Railway Line	Civic	Residential
Water System	Well	
Ganga River		

Note:  
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Vaishali district is market as Zone B. This zone further divides into 25 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone B24 and reference location.

GaD/Bli/BRA/05

Area: Ballia- District 20/01/2022		Map No: GaD/Bli/M30
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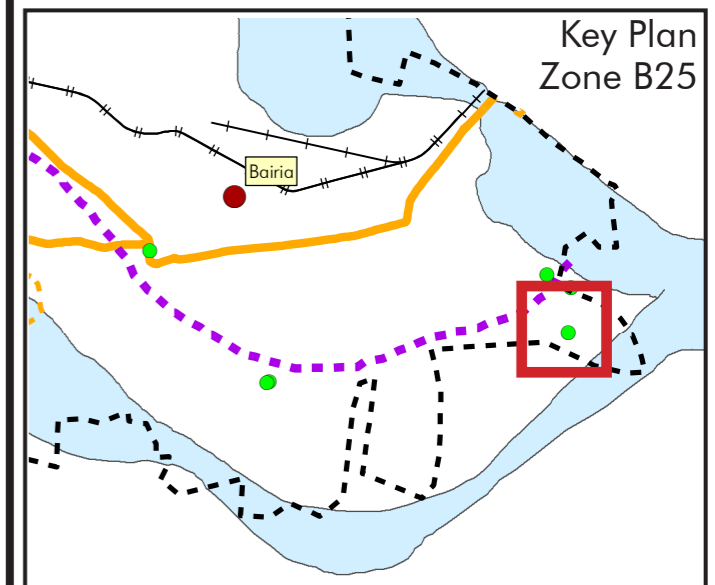


Survey Team:  
Chetan Kataria                      Urban Designer & Planner  
Kartik Dubey                         Architect

GIS Mapping:  
Chetan Kataria                      Urban Designer & Planner



Ganga Cultural Documentation  
Ballia District



Legend

District Boundary	Primary Rd	Industrial
Tehsil Boundary	Secondary Rd	Institutional
5Km line	Tertiary Rd	Recreational
Inventory	Civic	Religious
Railway Line	Residential	Well
Water System	Ganga River	

Note:  
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Vaishali district is market as Zone B. This zone further divides into 25 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone B25 and reference location.

GaD/Bli/BRA/06

Area: Ballia- District 20/01/2022		Map No: GaD/Bli/M31
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Survey Team:  
Chetan Kataria                      Urban Designer & Planner  
Kartik Dubey                         Architect

GIS Mapping:  
Chetan Kataria                      Urban Designer & Planner