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GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION

Built Heritage Listing of
Budaun District, UP



Submitted to:

नमामि
गंगे

Submitted by:

 Indian
National Trust
for Art and
Cultural Heritage
INTACH

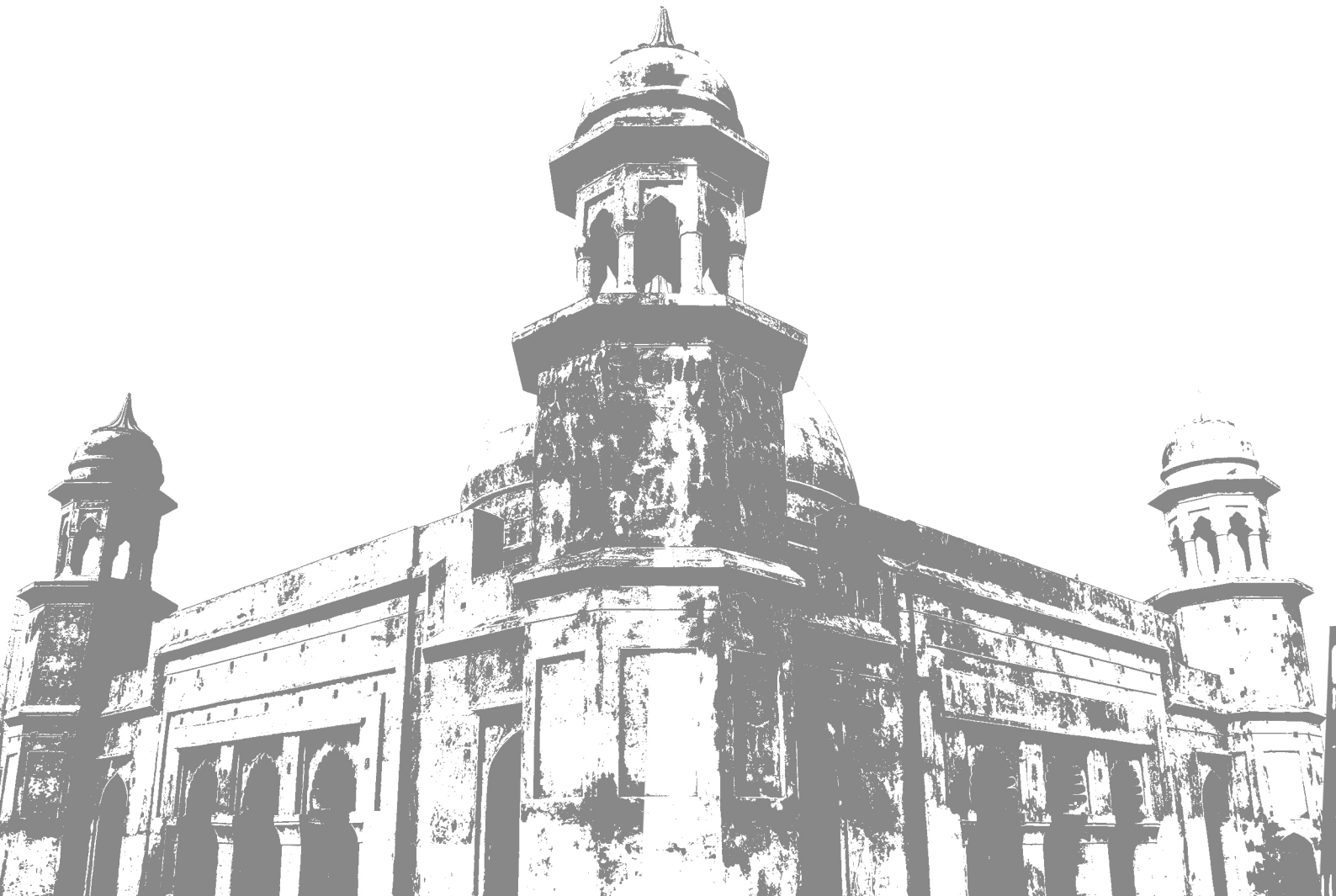


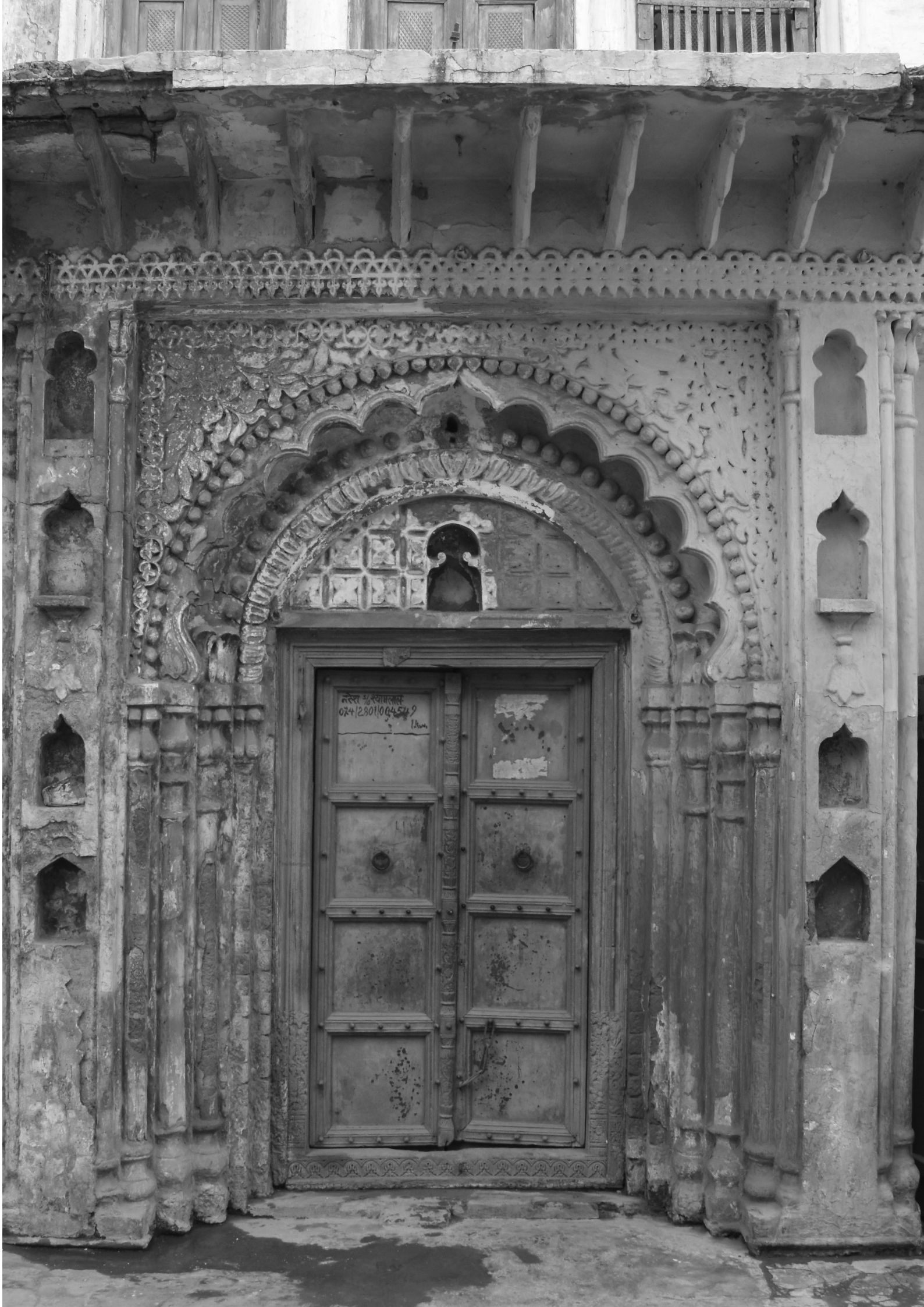
AH DIVISION

**GANGA CULTURAL
DOCUMENTATION**

BUDAUN DISTRICT

JANUARY 2022





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PREFACE

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

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

In this report we are documenting the Built Heritage of the Budaun and Sambhal Districts, which flourished with respect to its location between the historic districts of Moradabad and Shahjahanpur. It is sprawled with archaeological evidences suggesting a rich cultural heritage across its expanse. The report includes the documentation of a combined four tehsils, in the two districts, as they lie within an offset of 5kms from the bank of the River Ganga. A group of architects and an urban designer conducted the survey in November 2021, listing a total of 24 structures, within our study area. The report includes a proper understanding of the various typologies, their evolution and architectural appreciation based on primary survey and site visit.

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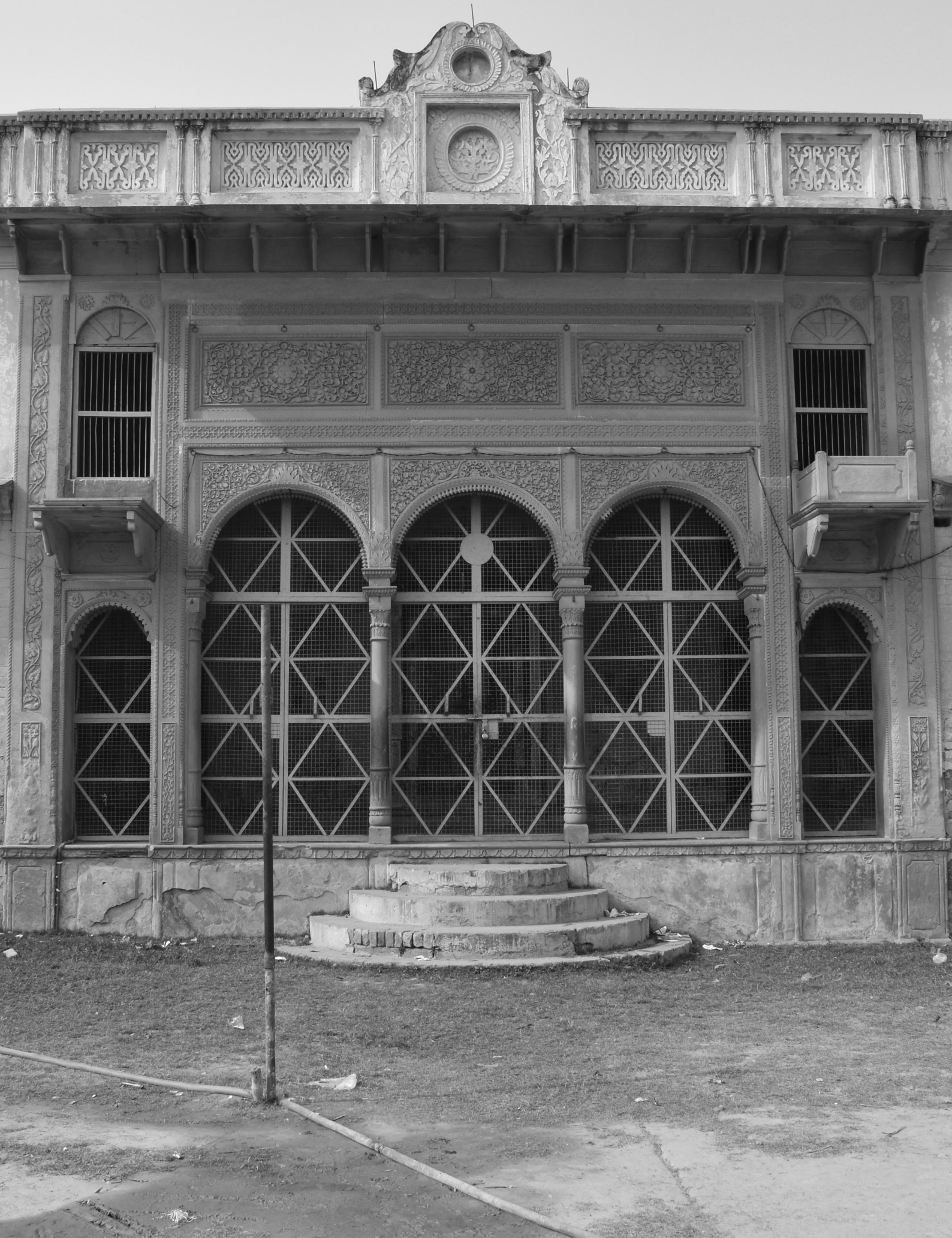
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1. Introduction

The districts of Budaun and Sambhal are among the 75 districts of Uttar Pradesh. The districts lie in the north-eastern part of the state, and are located along the northern banks of River Ganga. While the Budaun district comprises 5 tehsils, the district of Sambhal consists of 3 districts.^{[1][2]} However, only three tehsils for Budaun district and, one tehsil for Sambhal district come within the 5-kilometre radius of the river and therefore, will only be considered for the study area.

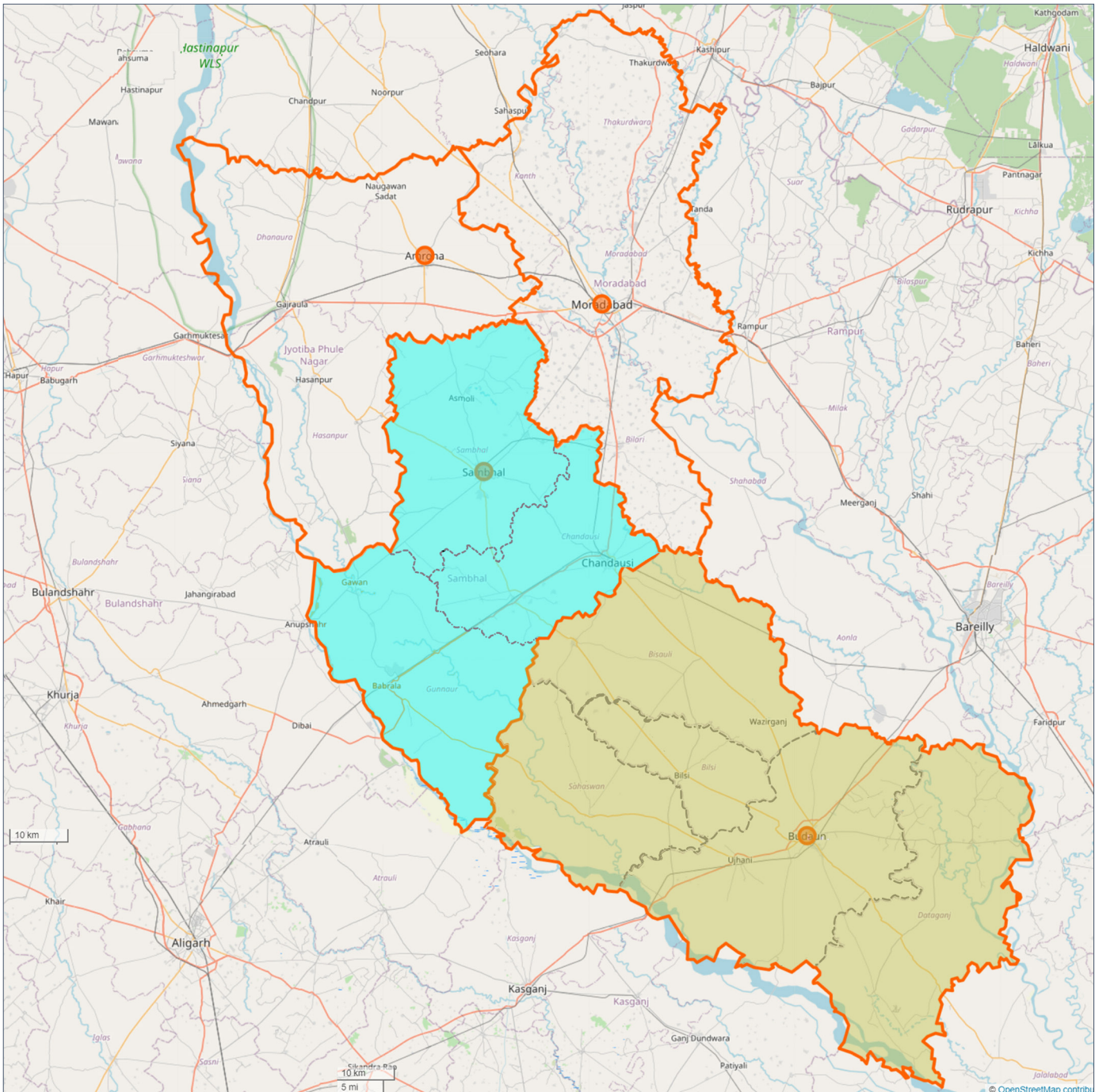


Figure 1: Tehsil map denoting study area for Districts Budaun and Sambhal

Source: INTACH AH TEAM. Base Map: <https://www.openstreetmap.org/> [Accessed 10 July 2021]

1 District Budaun (2021). Tahsils. [online] Available at: <https://budaun.nic.in/tahsils/> [Accessed 10 July 2021].

2 District Sambhal (2021). Tehsil. [online] Available at: <https://sambhal.nic.in/tehsil/> [Accessed 10 July 2021].

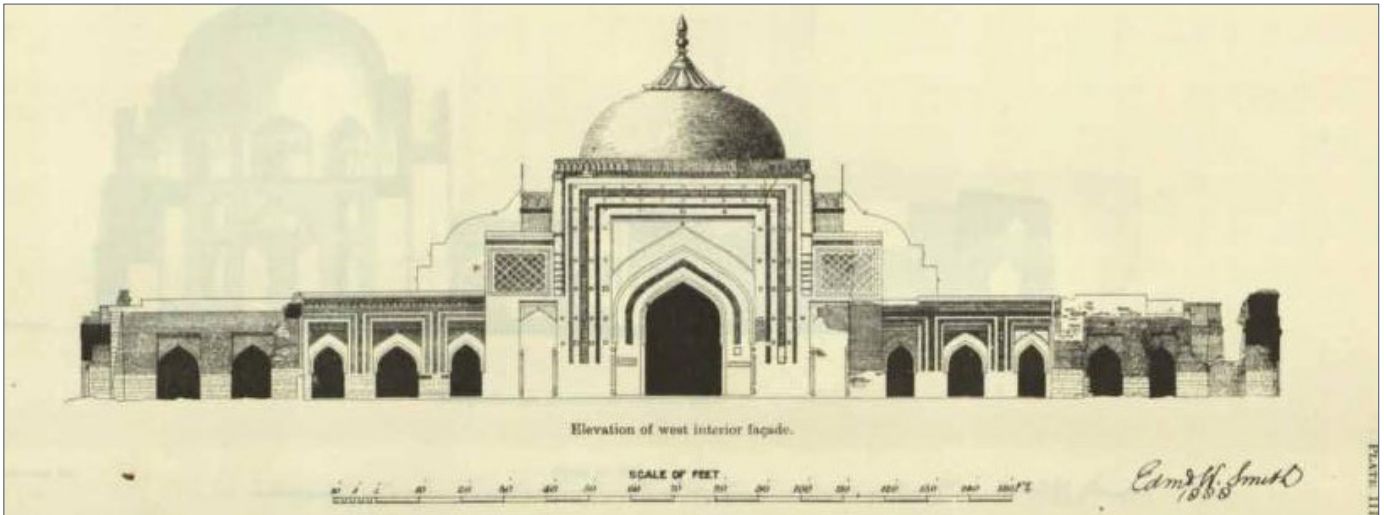


Figure 2 : Jami Masjid, Budaun

Source: <https://indianculture.gov.in/memoirs-archaeological-survey-india-no-19-jami-masjid-badaun-and-other-buildings-united-provinces> [Accessed 25 May 2021]

The Budaun district was established in 1824 and was a part of the then Rohilkhand division.³ It gets its name from Budaun city, which was initially named Budhamau. Initially, the capital of this district was Sahaswan town.⁴ The archaeological remains discovered in the district suggest that Budaun's history dates back to the Bronze age period. However, the Mauryans are assumed to be the first dynasty to have a significant association with the district.⁵ Presently, the Budaun city serves as the administrative headquarters of the district. This city is known for housing the Jami Masjid, which also goes by the name of the Great Mosque. Originally known as the Shamsi Masjid, it was built by the then governor of Budaun, Rukn al-din Firuz Shah, in 1230 A.D.⁶



In 2011, the northern part of the then Budaun district and the southern part of the then Moradabad district were carved out and amalgamated to form a new district. Thus, on 23rd July 2012, the new district of Sambhal was established.⁷ Initially, this newly formed district went by the name "Bhim Nagar."⁸ However, this name was changed to Sambhal, which is the name of its administrative headquarters of Sambhal town. During the 12th century A.D., Sambhal was the capital of Prithvi Raj Chauhan. The city is widely known for housing the Jama Masjid, which was built on the orders of Emperor Babur in 1528.⁹

Figure 3 : Perspective view of the mosque at Sambhal

Source: https://www.ribapix.com/perspective-view-of-the-mosque-at-sambhal-uttar-pradesh_riba35777# [Accessed 14 July 2021]

3 Nevill, H. R. (1907). Budaun: A Gazetteer, being Volume XV of the District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. [ebook] Allahabad: Government Press, United Provinces, pp. 97-99. Available at: <https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.48010/mode/2up> [Accessed 5 July 2021].

4 Nevill, H. R. (1907). Budaun: A Gazetteer, being Volume XV of the District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. [ebook] Allahabad: Government Press, United Provinces, p. 240.

5 District Budaun (2021). Home. [online] Available at: <https://budaun.nic.in/> [Accessed 14 July 2021].

6 Nevill, H. R. (1907). Budaun: A Gazetteer, being Volume XV of the District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. [ebook] Allahabad: Government Press, United Provinces, p. 134.

7 District Sambhal (2021). Home. [online] Available at: <https://sambhal.nic.in/> [Accessed 2 July 2021].

8 The Indian Express. (2011). UP gets three new districts: Prabuddhanagar, Panchsheel Nagar, Bhimnagar. [online] Available at: <http://archive.indianexpress.com/news/up-gets-three-new-districts-prabuddhanagar-panchsheel-nagar-bhimnagar/853411/> [Accessed 15 July 2021].

9 Nevill, H. R. (1911). Moradabad: A Gazetteer, being Volume XVI of the District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. [ebook] Allahabad: Government Press, p. 259. Available at: <https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.48101> [Accessed 28 July 2021].



Figure 4 : Dhimarpur ghat, Sambhal district

Source: https://lh3.googleusercontent.com/p/AF1QipN5YeCuiKh9N_NXP54JynHiAhfFmQF2DDk5jIR=s0 [Accessed 14 July 2021]

1.1 Gunnaur tehsil, Sambhal district

The Gunnaur tehsil is the second largest tehsil of the Sambhal district. The total area of Gunnaur is 905.77 sq.km with population density of 612 per sq.km.¹⁰ River Ganga forms the Western and Southern boundary of the tehsil.

The Gunnaur tehsil gets its name from the Gunnaur town, which serves as the administrative headquarters of the tehsil. According to local traditions, Gunnaur was known as ‘Brahmapuri’ derived from the fact that a brahman held it revenue free from the Raja of Majhaura. In the 13th century, a Persian priest named Makhdum Shah and his two disciples, settled in this region. When the local brahmans and the king set out to chase the priest, he and his forces were smitten with blindness. Only with the aid of the priest they were able to regain their eyesight.¹¹

Due to the availability of fertile land along the river Ganga, agriculture is practised on a larger scale in this region. The railway line passing through the tehsil was established in the 19th century, to create a direct link between the then regions of Rohilkhand and Oudh, which were two important regions during the British rule.¹² This railway line, presently, connects Chandausi to Aligarh and has stops 2 stations in the tehsil, Dhanari and Babrala.



Figure 5: Babrala railway station, Babrala, Sambhal

Source: https://lh3.googleusercontent.com/p/AF1QipPMfjqQEdbD_VGOGenYcgDnWCfwQEvVZIsWVGddW=s0 [Accessed 14 July 2021]

10 Census India (2021). Gunnaur Tehsil Population - Budaun, Uttar Pradesh. [online] Available at: <https://www.censusindia2011.com/uttar-pradesh/budaun/gunnaur-population.html> [Accessed 16 July 2021].

11 Nevill, H. R. (1907). Budaun: A Gazetteer, being Volume XV of the District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. [ebook] Allahabad: Government Press, United Provinces, p. 206. Available at: <https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.48010/mode/2up> [Accessed 5 July 2021].

12 Nevill, H. R. (1907). Budaun: A Gazetteer, being Volume XV of the District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. [ebook] Allahabad: Government Press, United Provinces, p. 209.



Figure 6 : Mosque of Sahaswaan, Budaun district

Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Mosques_in_Uttar_Pradesh#/media/File:Mosque_Sahaswan.jpg [Accessed 14 July 2021]

1.2 Sahaswan tehsil, Budaun district

The Sahaswan tehsil is located on the western part of the Budaun tehsil. The total area of Sahaswan is 721.95 sq.km with population density of 540 per sq.km.¹³ River Ganga borders the tehsil from the West to South. The Sahaswan tehsil gets its name from the Sahaswan town, which serves as the administrative headquarters of the tehsil. According to local traditions, the town was founded by a Hindu chieftain named Sahasrabahu, when he came here during a hunting expedition.¹⁴ The town, once housed many temples and mosques. In addition, it was initially the district headquarters, when the new district was formed. However, the town was found to be very malarious and unhealthy during the rains, which eventually led to its downfall.

As the river Ganga provides abundance of fertile land along its bank, people from nearby regions settle here and start farming. As a result small villages and settlements have started growing along the banks in this region.

¹³ Census India (2021). Sahaswan Tehsil Population - Budaun, Uttar Pradesh. [online] Available at: <https://www.censusindia2011.com/uttar-pradesh/budaun/sahaswan-population.html> [Accessed 16 July 2021].

¹⁴ Nevill, H. R. (1907). Budaun: A Gazetteer, being Volume XV of the District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. [ebook] Allahabad: Government Press, United Provinces, p. 239. Available at: <https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.48010/mode/2up> [Accessed 5 July 2021].



Figure 7 : Tomb of Ikhlas Khan, Budaun

Source: INTACH AH Team. Base Image by Mohd Azhar. Available at: Google Images [Accessed 26 June 2021]

1.3 Budaun tehsil, Budaun district

The Budaun tehsil is located on the western part of the Budaun district. The total area of Budaun tehsil is 1161.44 sq.km with population density of 864 per sq.km.¹⁵ River Ganga borders the tehsil from the West to South. The Budaun tehsil gets its name from the Budaun town, which serves as the administrative headquarters of the tehsil and the district. According to local traditions, the foundation of this town was laid by an Ahar prince named Buddh. It was believed to be founded in the 10th century in the name of Buddhagaon. After king Buddh, the minister of king Mahipal made Buddhagaon as the center for knowledge(Ved), which led to its name changing to Vedamau. However, with being a subject to the rule of multiple local rulers, the name of the town evolved into Budaun.¹⁶

Budaun became an important city during the Delhi Sultanate and Mughal rule. This saw the spread of Islam in the region. As a result, many religious and secular buildings like mosques, idgahs, mausoleums can be spotted throughout the city and the tehsil. Many structures within the tehsil have gained significance and are, therefore, listed under the monuments of national importance.

15 Census India (2021). Sahaswan Tehsil Population - Budaun, Uttar Pradesh. [online] Available at: <https://www.censusindia2011.com/uttar-pradesh/budaun/budaun-population.html> [Accessed 16 July 2021].

16 District Budaun (2021). District Budaun history. [pdf] Available at: <https://cdn.s3waas.gov.in/s36c9882bbac1c7093bd25041881277658/uploads/2018/02/2018021737.pdf> [Accessed 28 July 2021].



Figure 8: Alapur police station, Dataganj tehsil

Source: https://lh3.googleusercontent.com/p/AF1QipOHYRxV3F3d4UDz_Cc4G1r87iY6Tr-hAQ-Yxvo8=s0 [Accessed 14 July 2021].

1.4 Dataganj tehsil, Budaun district

The Dataganj tehsil is the second-largest tehsil of the Budaun district. The total area of Dataganj is 1085.69 sq.km with population density of 634 per sq.km.¹⁷ The tehsil is bordered by River Ganga on the South. The Dataganj tehsil gets its name from the town of Dataganj, which also serves as its administrative headquarters. The Dataganj town was first announced as the tehsil headquarters in 1833.¹⁸ The tehsil does not have a rich history, in comparison with other tehsils. It had just started to develop during British rule. Presently, many towns and villages, although scattered, have developed throughout the tehsil. Agriculture is the most practised occupation of the people residing in this tehsil.

17 Census India (2021). Sahaswan Tehsil Population - Budaun, Uttar Pradesh. [online] Available at: <https://www.censusindia2011.com/uttar-pradesh/budaun/dataganj-population.html> [Accessed 16 July 2021].

18 Nevill, H. R. (1907). Budaun: A Gazetteer, being Volume XV of the District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. [ebook] Allahabad: Government Press, United Provinces, pp. 199-202. Available at: <https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.48010/mode/2up> [Accessed 5 July 2021].

2. Geographical Settings and Boundaries

The Budaun and Sambhal districts lie in the north-eastern part of Uttar Pradesh. While the Budaun district comes under Bareilly division, the district of Sambhal falls under Moradabad division. Geographically, both the districts lie in the Middle Ganga Plain. River Ganga forms the western and south-western boundary of the two districts.

The geographical limits of Budaun district are the parallels of 27°35' and 28°10' North latitude, and 77°29' and 78°36' East longitudes. It is surrounded by, Rampur district on the North, Bareilly district on the North and the East, Shahjahanpur tehsil on the South-East, Farukhabad on the South, Kasaganj on the South-West and West, Aligarh on the West, with Sambhal from the West to North. The Sambhal district is further surrounded by, Moradabad and Rampur on the East, Budaun from East to South, Aligarh on the South, Bulandshahr on the West and Amroha from the West to North.

2.1 Administrative Boundaries

The tract constituting the present Budaun and Sambhal districts were passed to the East India Company, in 1801. From 1801 to 1805, these districts formed part of the then Moradabad district. In 1805, Budaun and a few parganas(sub-divisions) were transferred to Bareilly. After going through a series of boundary changes, the Budaun district was established in 1824.¹ In 2011, the Gunnaur tehsil was separated from the Budaun district, with two tehsils carved from Moradabad district. These three tehsils were amalgamated into one district, thus giving rise to the formation of Sambhal district on 23 July, 2012.²

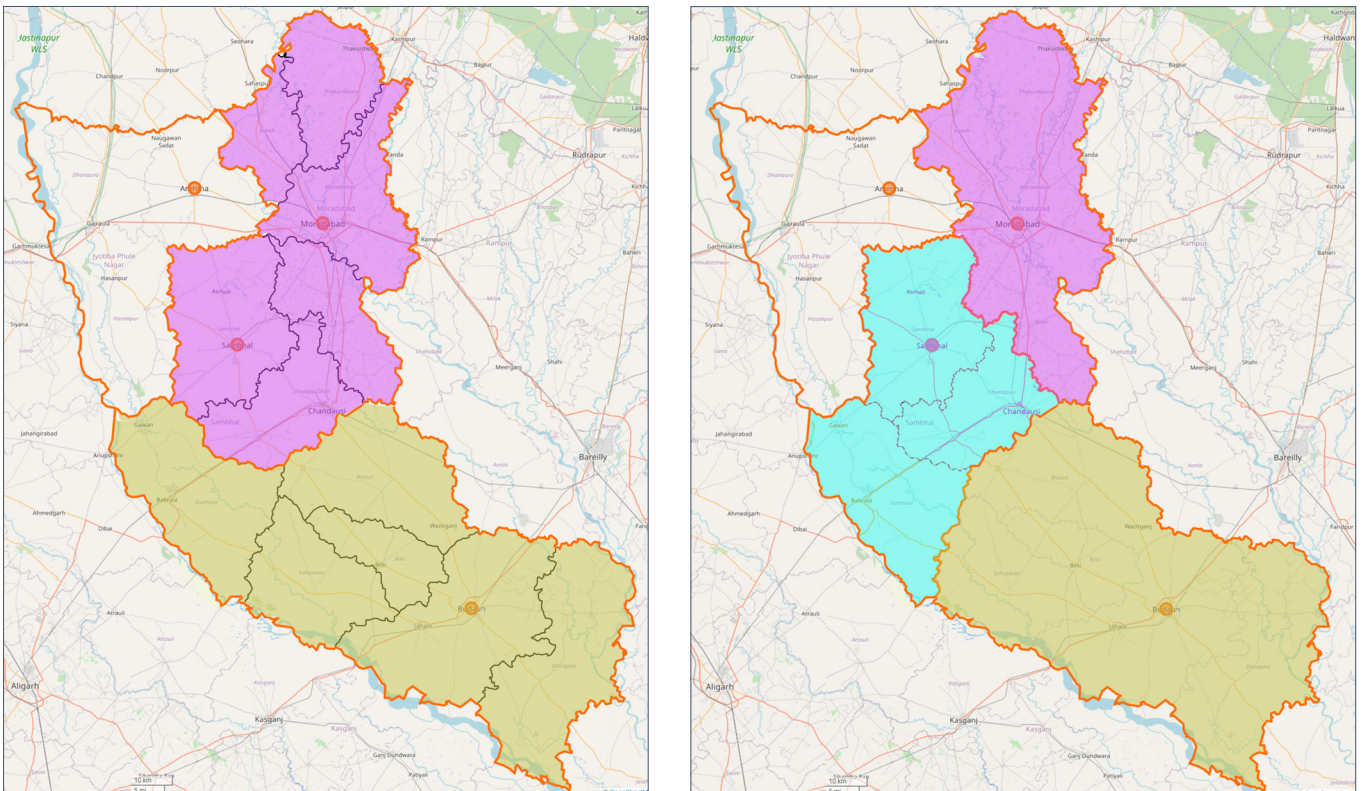


Figure 9: Maps representing geographical area of Budaun district (before and after 2011)

Source: Base map by INTACH AH Team. Available at: <https://www.openstreetmap.org/> [Accessed 10 July 2021]

1 Nevill, H. R. (1907). Budaun: A Gazetteer, being Volume XV of the District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. [ebook] Allahabad: Government Press, United Provinces, pp. 97-99. Available at: <https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.48010/mode/2up> [Accessed 5 July 2021].

2 District Sambhal (2021). Home. [online] Available at: <https://sambhal.nic.in/> [Accessed 2 July 2021].

The region under the present Budaun and Sambhal districts was a part of Delhi Subah, during the Mughal rule.³ In 1732, the districts became a part of Oudh state.⁴ After their annexation by the East India Company, they became a part of Ceded and Conquered Provinces from 1805-1833.⁵ In 1834, the districts were included under the Agra Presidency.⁶ In 1836, they were included under the North-Western Provinces.⁷ The districts became a part of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh in 1902.⁸ In 1921, they were included under the United Provinces of British India. The districts became part of the United Provinces in 1937, after which they were eventually included under the state of Uttar Pradesh.

2.2 Geographical Settings

River Ganga is the major river flowing along the two districts. Ramganga is the principal tributary of River Ganga, which flows in the eastern part of the Budaun district. The other rivers or tributaries which flow through or along the districts are Sot, Mahawa, Titka, Burdwar, Chhoya and Aril. These water bodies are seasonal and become perennial depending upon the water table with respect to land elevation.

2.3 Ecology

The forest area in the districts, although negligible, contains trees of dhak, mango, sissoo, siras, neem, tun, babul, gular, pakar, papal, and bargad. Agriculture is the main population of the people living in the districts. The three crops of the districts are Rabi, Kharif and Zaid. The increase in population has resulted in increase in the area of cultivation, but also has affected the forest area. This has resulted in the extinction of a variety of wild animals from the district. Presently, the animals spotted in the districts are wild pigs, bulls, jackals, and monkeys. Almost all the varieties of birds seen along the plains of Uttar Pradesh are spotted in the two districts. Many varieties of fish are found in the Ganga, Ramganga, Sot, Aril, and Mahawa rivers.

3 Wilkinson, R. (1815). Hindoostan divided into Soubhas. [online image] Available at: <https://scalar.usc.edu/works/agraredfort/media/AkbarSoubahmap.jpg> [Accessed 26 June 2021].

4 Logmans (1760). India: In the time of Clive. [online image] Available at: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/8/87/India1760_1905.jpg [Accessed 26 June 2021].

5 Clarendon Press (1908). The Imperial Gazetteer of India: Travancore to Zira, Volume: XXIV. [e-book] Oxford: Clarendon Press, pp. 131-275. Available at: <https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.16997/page/n3/mode/2up> [Accessed 25 June 2021].

6 Clarendon Press (1908). The Imperial Gazetteer of India: Abazai to Arcot, Volume: V. [e-book] Oxford: Clarendon Press, p. 75. Available at: https://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/gazetteer/pager.html?objectid=DS405.1.I34_V05_001.gif [Accessed 25 June 2021].

7 Baden-Powell, B. H. (1892). Land systems of British India being a manual of the land tenures and the systems of land-revenue administration prevalent in the several provinces. [e-book] Oxford: Clarendon press, p. 4. Available at: <https://www.indianculture.gov.in/land-systems-british-india-being-manual-land-tenures-and-systems-land-revenue-administration-0> [Accessed 25 June 2021].

8 Blunt, E. A. H. (1912). United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Census of India, 1911, Volume XV: Part 1, Report, p.7. Available at: <http://piketty.pse.ens.fr/files/ideologie/data/CensusIndia/CensusIndia1911/1911%20-%20United%20Provinces%20-%20Vol%20I.pdf> [Accessed 25 June 21].



3. Significance of Ganga

River Ganga has played a significant role in the origin and growth of the human settlement. They have been effective in facilitating trade between different regions and countries, up to the introduction of modern means of transportation. River Ganga has played a significant role in the nourishing and development of the religious and agricultural sectors of the Budaun and Sambhal districts. The location of the districts along the river bank, was an influential factor for different tribes and rulers to exercise their control over these regions. In present times, the cultural and economic significance of the river has been a crucial factor in people’s decision to settle in these districts. Due to its cultural significance, many religious and cultural activities take place along the river bank.



Figure 10: River Ganga along Budaun district
 Source: <http://www.badaunexpress.com/badaun-gold/246591/>
 [Accessed 13 July 2021].

3.1 Origin and Formation

The River Ganga flows along the western and south-western boundary of the Sambhal and Budaun districts. It makes its entry along the district from the North. The River Ganga takes a journey of altogether 160 kilometers along the districts, after which it proceeds to travel along the boundary of Shahjahanpur district.

3.2 Mythology and Culture

The river Ganga also has a very high religious and mythological significance. According to Hindu mythology, River Ganga was not pleased with the request made by king Bhagirath. Therefore, she descended towards Earth in a torrential force. The force was such that the Gods feared that Ganga would destroy everything that



Figure 11: The Ganga River Course
 Source: <https://i.pinimg.com/originals/29/28/39/292839b696d0700ecb63c8f3c2fcb7a4.jpg>, accessed online on 25th January 2021

came in her way. To prevent this from happening, Lord Shiva broke Ganga's fall by letting her flow through the locks of his hair.

Over the years, River Ganga has become a symbol of eternity and a theme of art, legend, and literature. It has an extraordinary hold on the imagination of the people of India. This river also goes by the name Ganga Maa. A dip in its sanctified waters is said to free a person from the cycle of birth and death.

The availability of fertile plains has promoted the practice of Agriculture on a larger scaler in this region. The growth in Agriculture has led to newer settlements developing in the region. Also, various local fairs and festivals are held in this region. This is all due to the location of the districts along the River Ganga, usually held as the epitome of a mother.



Figure 12: Ganga Aarti on Kachhla ghat, Budaun district

Source: https://spiderimg.amarujala.com/assets/images/2020/01/16/750x506/aa-e-aa-aa-aa_1579118415.jpeg, [Accessed 13th July 2021].

Kachhla is a village in Budaun district, which is located along the bank of the River Ganga. Due to its location, many settlements began to develop in the region. This development has led to the introduction of religious places like temples and dharamshalas in Kachhla, which led to the enhancement of its religious significance. As a result, many local ghats like Dhimarpur ghat, Barbarala Ganga ghat, Bhagirathi ghat Kachhla can be seen in these districts.

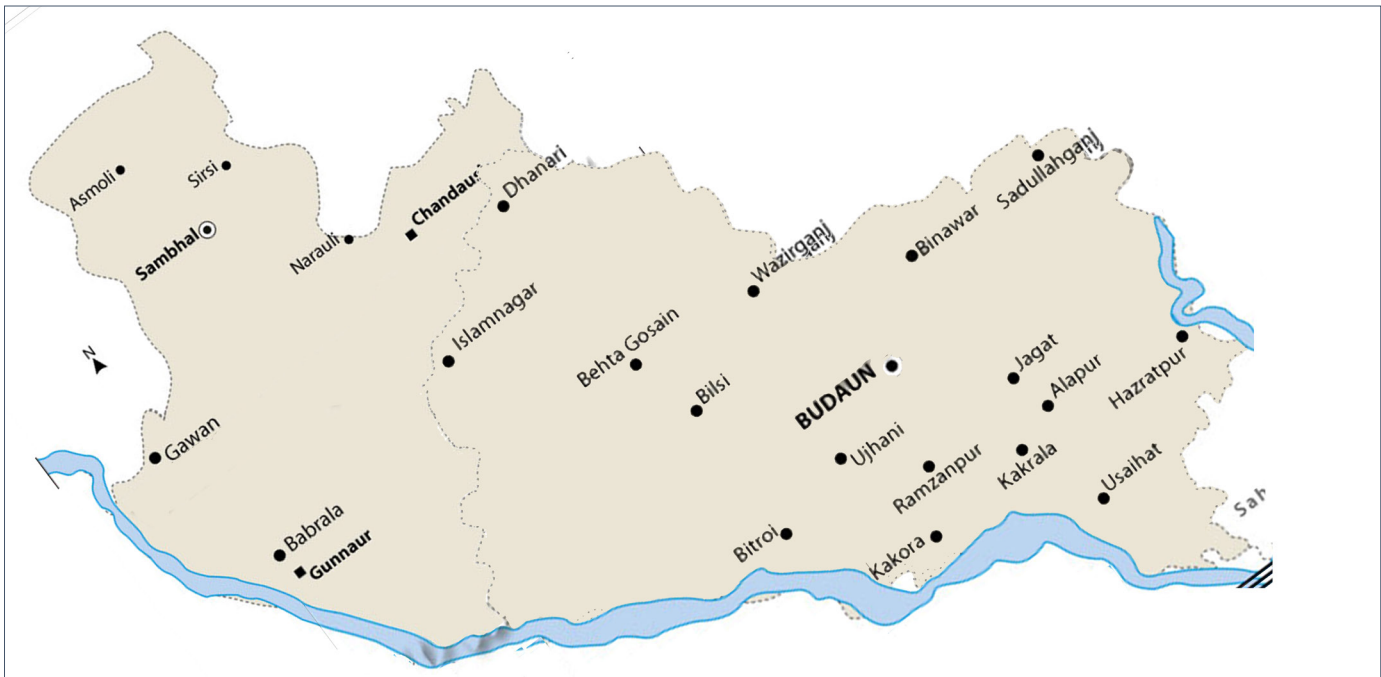


Figure 13: Course of Ganga River along the Sambhal and Budaun District

Source: Primary survey by INTACH Team [Accessed 13th July 2021].

4. Historical Evolution of Budaun and Sambhal

The districts of Budaun and Sambhal are known to be a place of rich cultural and historical significance. The districts are bordered by River Ganga on the West, which is considered to have played a significant role in nurturing civilizations from ancient times. This has been proved by the discovery of archaeological findings, dating back to stone age era, in the doab region.



Figure 14: Catholic church, Budaun district

Source: <https://cdn.s3waas.gov.in/s36c9882bbac1c7093bd25041881277658/uploads/2017/06/2018021994-1024x768.jpg> [Accessed 28 July 2021].

The districts were initially subjected to the influence of Mauryas, Kushanas, Guptas and Post-GuPTas. The strategic location of the region led the Rajputs, Mughals and British, in establishing and flourishing their settlements in this district.

River Ganga has played a significant role in the evolution of settlements belonging to the two districts. From centuries, Agriculture has been the main occupation practiced in this region. This can be attributed to the water availability and fertility along the Gangetic Plains. In the later years, the district also became part of an important trade and transportation centre.

4.1 Origin of the name

The district of Budaun gets its name from its administrative headquarters of Budaun city. According to local traditions, the foundation of this town was laid by an Ahar prince named Buddh. It was believed to be founded in the 10th century in the name of Buddhagaon. The other names of Budaun were Buddhmau, Vodamau and, Bedamau.¹

The district of Sambhal gets its name from the city of Sambhal. The region of Sambhal is considered to be one of the important ancient settlements. It is said to have been called Sabrit or Sambhaleshwar in the Satyug, Mahadgiri in the Tretayug, Pingala in the Devprayag. Eventually the name of the place evolved to Sambhal.²

4.2 Post- Harappa period

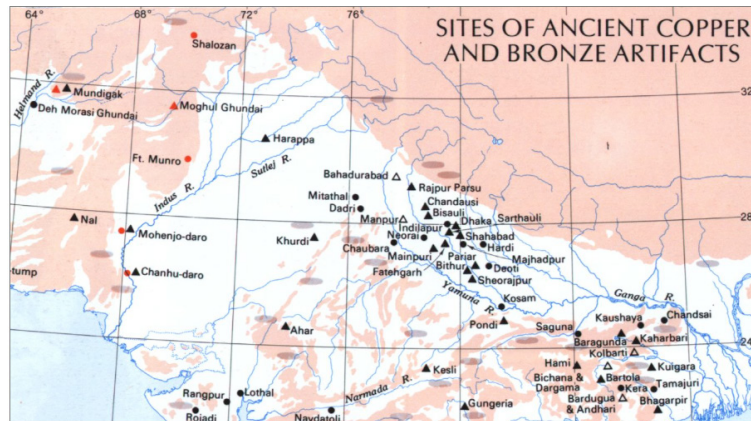


Figure 15: Sites of Ancient copper and Bronze artifacts

Source: <https://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/schwartzberg/pager.html?object=048> [Accessed 29 July 2021].

The Harappan Civilization is one of the oldest settlements discovered in South Asia, dating between 3300 B.C. to 1300 B.C. Copper hoards containing anthropomorphic figures have been found in the regions of Chandausi and Bisauli. In addition, remnants of OCP ware have been found in Bisauli. These OCP remnants are believed to be associated with Harappan refugees.³

4.3 600 B.C. to 300 A.D.

During the 6th century B.C., states in North India were called as Janapadas and Mahajanapadas. Among the 16 mahajanapadas, the present districts formed part of the Panchala state. By the end of 4th century B.C., the Nanda dynasty ruled in the northern part of the Indian subcontinent, including the regions covering present districts. However, in 321 B.C., the present Budaun and Sambhal districts became a part of the Mauryan empire.

The decline of Mauryan empire resulted with Shunga dynasty taking control over the region. The end of Shunga dynasty saw the rise of Kanva dynasty. After the decline of Kanva dynasty, a major dynasty to rule

1 Nevill, H. R. (1907). Budaun: A Gazetteer, being Volume XV of the District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. [ebook] Allahabad: Government Press, United Provinces. Available at: <https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.48010/mode/2up> [Accessed 5 July 2021].

2 District Sambhal (2021). Home. [online] Available at: <https://sambhal.nic.in/> [Accessed 2 July 2021].

3 Handa, D. (1970). Harappans, Ochre ware and the Copper Hoards. In: *Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute*, Vol.51(1/4), pp, 206-209. [online] Available at: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/41688686> [Accessed 09 July 2021].

over the districts was Kushana dynasty. The present Budaun and Sambhal districts were under the rule of this dynasty from, around, 30 A.D. to 375 A.D. Pottery fragments belonging to this period have been discovered in the districts.

The Iron age in the Indian subcontinent is divided into various cultural phases, one being the type of pottery assemblage. During excavations carried within the district, potsherds of Black-slipped ware, Painted grey ware, plain black and red ware, glazed ware, Ochre-coloured pottery. These fragments have shown association with different periods like the Early historical pottery, late historical red ware. In addition, Neolithic and chalcolithic pottery fragments have also been discovered within these districts.

4.4 300 A.D. to 1200 A.D.

After the Kushanas, the districts were under the influence of the Gupta dynasty. Fragments of architectural features along with potsherds of red and black ware, belonging to the Gupta period, have been discovered in the districts. After the Guptas, the districts are assumed to have come under the influence of the Maukhari kings of Kannauj. By the end of 6th century A.D., the districts came under the influence of Vardhana dynasty.

In the first half of the 9th century, the districts came under the sway of the Gurjara Pratiharas. After their collapse, the Rashtrakutas established their rule over the region. This can be inferred by the inscription discovered at Lakhanpur. The inscription gives a list of eleven rulers, which represent 8 generations of the Rashtrakuta clan.

4.5 1200 A.D. to 1526 A.D.

In 1196, Qutbuddin Aibak took control over the city of Budaun. The conquest of Koil had opened the gates of the Upper Gangetic Valley for the Turkish army. Between 1197 and 1205 A.D., the Turkish army penetrated into Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Thus, in 1206 A.D. marked the beginning of the Delhi sultanate rule, with Mamluk dynasty as its first ruling family, under Qutubuddin Aibak. The first governor of Budaun was Hizabbar-ud-din, who was succeeded by Iltumish. During his tenure as governor, Iltumish built an idgah in Budaun, which survives till date. In 1228 Iltumish became the Sultan of the Delhi Sultanate and his son, Ruknuddin Firoz, was granted the region of Budaun. In 1230, Ruknuddin built the great mosque called the Shamsi Masjid, in Budaun.

Giyasuddin Balban became the sultan in 1265 A.D. During his region, a Rajput rebellion broke out in Katehr. He managed to suppress the Rajput rebellion, but in this process the whole district was ravaged with the blood of the rioters running in streams and the stench of the dead reached as far as the River Ganga. In 1289, the nephew of Balban rose in rebellion at Kara and marched on Delhi, but he was defeated by Jalal-ud-din Firoz. Thus, the Khilji Dynasty became the second dynasty to rule under the Delhi Sultanate, from 1290 to 1320 A.D.

After securing the throne, Jalal-ud-din granted Budaun to his nephew, Allaudin Khilji. After killing Jalal-ud-din, Allaudin became the sultan of Delhi. He appointed his nephew, Umar Khan, as the governor of Budaun before killing him in 1299. In 1308, the Indian subcontinent was invaded by Mughals, who extended their operations into Budaun and Oudh, but were ultimately overthrown by Malik Kafur.

The Tughlaq dynasty was the third dynasty to rule under the Delhi Sultanate, from 1320 to 1414 A.D. The inscriptions belonging to Muhammad-bin Tughlaq and Firoz Shah Tughlaq have been found in the Budaun

district. In 1351, after succeeding the throne, Firoz Shah Tughlaq appointed one Sayyed Muhammad as the governor of the province, who was murdered by Kharag Singh of Katehr, in 1379. His death was avenged by Firoz Shah as he laid the district waste, slaying thousands of Hindus and ordering to convert the entire tract to be converted into a hunting preserve. In 1385, Firoz Shah built a fort in Bisauli and named it Firozpur. However, the common people referred to the fort as Akhirinpur, which means the last city.

The Sayyid dynasty was the fourth dynasty to rule under the Delhi Sultanate, from 1414 to 1451 A.D. The inscriptions during the reign of this dynasty's second monarch, Mubarak Shah, have been found in the Budaun district. The Lodi dynasty was the last ruling dynasty under the Delhi Sultanate, from 1451 to 1526 A.D. An inscription recording the construction of a dome during the rule of Ahmad Khan Lodi has been found in the Budaun district.

4.6 1526 A.D. to 1700 A.D.

The Battle of Panipat resulted with the Mughals establishing their rule over the Indian subcontinent, thus bringing an end to the Delhi Sultanate. Inscriptions and epigraphs belonging to this period have been disclosed within the district. In 1528, Emperor Babar built the Jama Masjid at Sambhal. In 1571 the town of Budaun was burnt, and about a hundred years later, under Shah Jahan, the seat of the governorship was transferred to Sahaspur- Bilari. The Mughal rule began to decline after the death of Aurangzeb in 1707 A.D. In 1748, the district passed under the Rohillas. However, in 1774 A.D., the Rohillas lost control over the region and the Budaun district was passed on to Shuja-ud-Daula. But in 1801, the Nawab Vizir of Awadh agreed to surrender Rohilkhand and other territories to the East India Company. Initially, Budaun and Sambhal districts were a part of Moradabad district. However, in 1824 A.D., the district of Budaun was established.

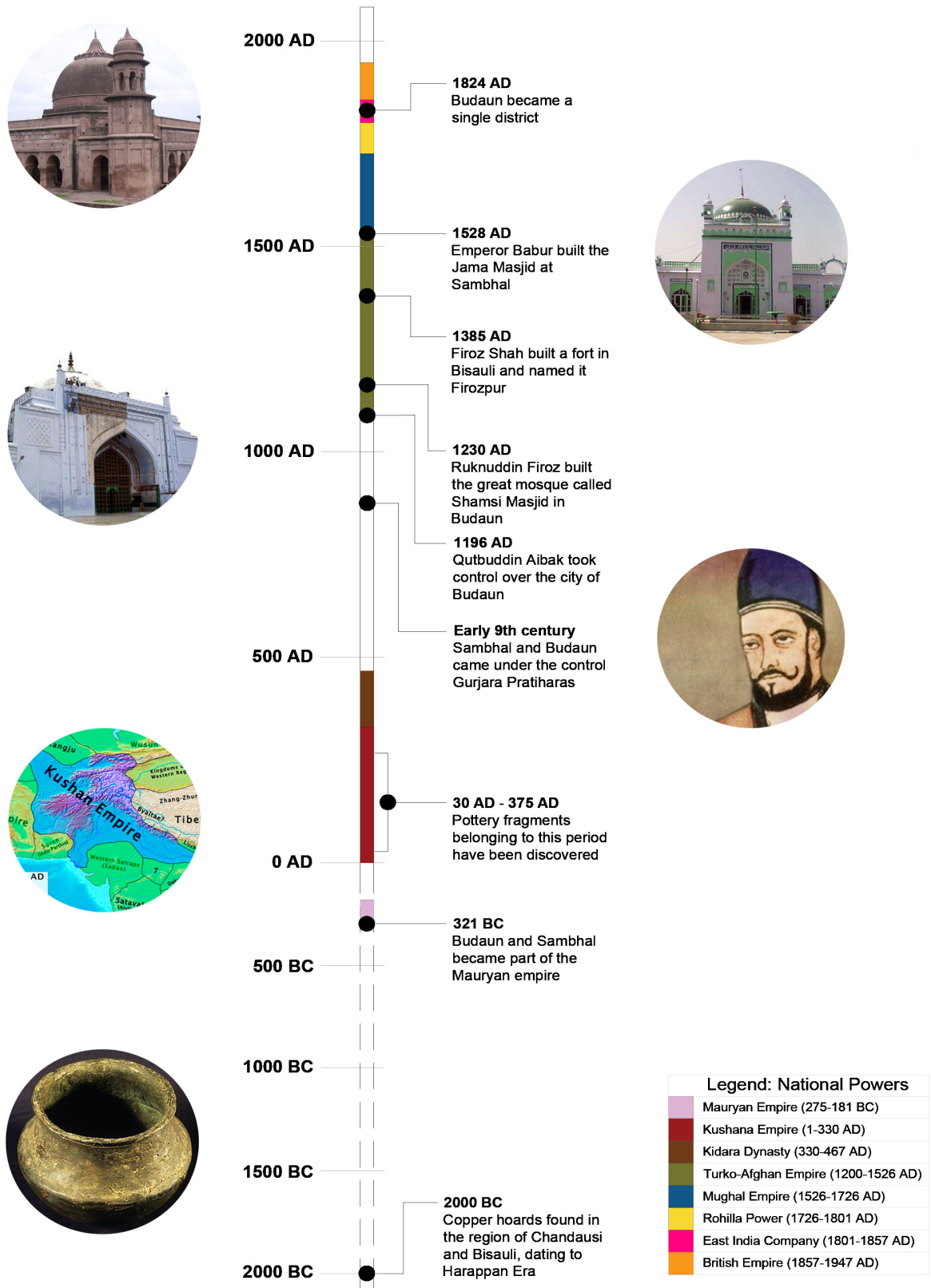
After the mutiny of 1857, the railway transportation was established in the two districts. While the railway line from Chandausi to Aligarh served the present Sambhal district, the railway line from Budaun to Mathura served the present Budaun district.

4.7 1947 A.D. to Present

In 1997, a part of Moradabad district was separated and established into the new district of Amroha. In 2012, two tehsils of the Moradabad district and one tehsil of Budaun district were separated and merged into a single district of Sambhal district. With this separation, the current administrative boundaries of the two districts were established.



4.8 Historical Timeline



5. Significance of Budaun and Sambhal

River Ganga has played a significant role in nurturing civilizations from ancient times. Due to its natural and cultural significance, many settlements have developed and flourished along the course of this river. In addition, the present-day districts of Budaun and Sambhal have a rich background of geography, history, and culture, which have helped in their transformation over the years. Therefore location of the district marks its importance in terms of archaeological, religious and, ecological significance.

5.1 Archaeological Significance

The history of the districts date back to the Ochre Colour Pottery Culture. The archaeological excavations carried out in the different villages of the two districts have also revealed findings belonging to the PGW culture and NBPW phase. In addition, archaeological findings associated with medieval period have been discovered. The significant archaeological findings associated with the two districts are as follows:

The Bisauli copper hoard was accidentally discovered by a farmer while tilling his field. The copper hoard included two anthropomorphic figures of different sizes, a harpoon and a celt. Later, two trenches were laid out near the discovery of these copper materials.

The pottery yielded from these trenches was divided into two classes: (a) well-fired, red-slipped ware with designs executed in black colour and (b) ill-fired, thick, ochre-washed ware- mainly bits with worn-out edges.¹ This ill-fired, thick, ochre washed ware later on became to be known as the Ochre Coloured Pottery (OCP).

The copper hoard belonged to the aboriginal tribes- the Proto-Australoid, inhabiting the region at the time. The OCP belonged to the Harappan refugees. Thus, the ochre ware people were the Harappan refugees, contemporaneous with them and were associated with the copper hoards chronologically and not culturally.²

The anthropomorphic figures have been subject to various theories and speculations. In recent years, the uniqueness of these figures has led the Indian National Trust of Art and Cultural Heritage to use one of them as a representation of the heritage work it carries. According to INTACH, the classic simplicity and vitality of the anthropomorphic figure's lines makes it a striking example of primitive man's creative genius.³

The Iron age in the Indian subcontinent is divided into various cultural phases, one being the type of pottery assemblage. During excavations carried within the district, potsherds of Black-slipped ware, Painted grey ware, plain black and red ware, glazed ware, Ochre-coloured pottery. These fragments have shown association with different periods like the Early historical pottery, late historical red ware, Kushana and Medieval pottery.



Figure 16: Anthropomorphic figures from Bisauli
Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Copper_Hoard_Culture#/media/File:Anthropomorphic_figures,_chalcolithic,Yamuna-Ganga.BKB.jpg
[Accessed 25 July 2021]

1 Lal, B. B. (1951). Further Copper Hoards from the Gangetic Basin and a review of the problem. In: Ancient India- Bulletin of the Archaeological Survey of India. [ebook] New Delhi: Director General of Archaeology in India, pp. 20-39. Available at: http://nmma.nic.in/nmma/nmma_doc/ancient%20india%207.pdf [Accessed 09 July 2021].

2 Handa, D. (1970). Harappans, Ochre ware and the Copper Hoards. In: Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Vol.51(1/4), pp, 206-209. [online] Available at: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/41688686> [Accessed 09 July 2021].

3 INTACH (2016). Our Logo. [online] Available at: <http://www.intach.org/about-logo.php> [Accessed 09 July 2021].



Figure 17: Old Police Station, Gawan, Sambhal district

Source: As per primary survey done on site



Figure 18: Shamsi Masjid, Budaun district

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Mosque,_Budaun#/media/File:Jama_Masjid_Shamsi,_Badaun.jpg [Accessed 25 July 2021]

In addition, Neolithic and chalcolithic pottery fragments have also been discovered within these districts.

5.2 Religious Significance

Five dynasties under the Delhi Sultanate and the Mughals ruled over the districts of Budaun and Sambhal from the beginning of 13th century till the 18th century. During this period, many settlements started to develop within the districts. Infact, places like Sambhal city, Katehr, Bisauli and, Budaun city became chief regions during this period. Thus, the spread and evolution of the Muslim settlement led to the increase in the Islamic influence. One of the oldest idgah in the Budaun district was built by the Sultan of Delhi, himself. In addition to idgahs, many mosques were constructed within the districts. Due to the significance of these mosques, many of them are declared as monuments of national significance and are under the protection of the Archaeological Survey of India. During recent years, the course of Ganga River along the districts changed many times. Due to this, villages were relocated and new religious structures in these villages to cater the needs of the villagers.

5.3 Natural Significance

The Natural and Ecological features of the district have been a subject of great influence. The rivers and water bodies flowing through the district are its most natural features. These features have become the primary source of water and provision of fertility along their plains, especially river banks. Thus, the natural features of the district were the prime reason for many settlements to develop and evolve in these regions.

5.4 Architectural Significance

The architecture of the Budaun and Sambhal districts, as a whole, is a manifestation of the religious, cultural, social, political and economic transformations which took place within these regions. The evolution of the settlements and the architecture in the various towns of the districts have directly been affected by the political and economic turn of events over centuries. The different dynasties that have ruled here and the architectural advancements in the construction technologies that they had brought with them have shaped the planning and architectural vocabulary. For instance, the dynasties ruling under the Delhi Sultanate have played a significant role in the development of various towns within the district. The evidence to this is the different sizes, scales, decorative elements, materials, etc. used for the construction of the structures. Also, the influence of the British, who came to these districts after their annexation under their province, can be seen in the various structures, built in colonial styles, across the district.

6. Architectural Description

The historical evolution of Budaun and Sambhal districts is exhibited in the architectural styles and typologies of the districts. They possess great archaeological significance owing to the discovery of pottery fragments belonging to Kushana period. It is indicative of ancient civilizations to have thrived along Ganga River. During early 13th century, Iltutmish granted the region of Budaun to Ruknuddin Firoz. In 1230, he built the Shamsi Masjid in Budaun. As years past, Mughals established their rule in these districts in 16th century. Jama Masjid was built at Sambhal during the reign of Babur. In 1801, The Nawabs surrender the territories to East India Company. Since then, the colonial architecture flourished in these regions. Britishers built many structures, roads and also established a railway network at Babrala, Sambhal in 1872, which helped them in expanding their rule over time. The use of multifoilated arches, domes in temples to circular arches, square columns in colonial structures indicate that the Budaun and Sambhal districts have a very vast and diverse history.

6.1 Building Typologies

i. Religious

(a) Temples

In certain parts of Budaun, near Ganga, the settlements were ruled by Hindu rulers. Several temples were built in and around the region, closer to the banks of Ganga. The temples in this region mostly comprise only the garbh-griha, octagonal in shape. The temples are topped by a dome instead of a pyramidal shikhara. They have a multifoilated arch on each of the octagonal facade. The temples are built on a low platform.



Figure 19: External facade of the Shiv Temple
Source: As per primary survey done on site

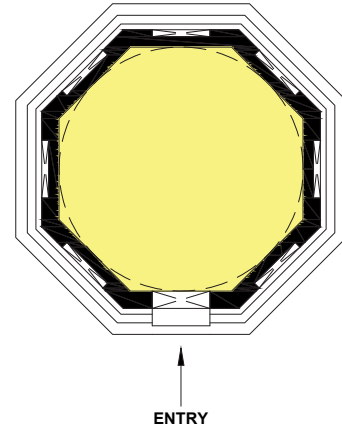


Figure 20: Plan of the Shiv Temple
Source: As per primary survey done on site

(b) Mosques

The other mosques were built in 19th century AD. Many travellers often passed through Sambhal district while on their way to Lucknow and other major administrative centres in the Northern Gangetic Plains. Several Muslim and Afghan rulers also visited the district. The typical layout of the mosque comprises an open courtyard, facing the rectangular-planned mosque. An arcaded veranda leads to the prayer hall, which comprises of a single dome over it.



Figure 21: Courtyard of the Jama Masjid, Gunnaur
Source: As per primary survey done on site



Figure 22: Arcaded corridor of the Jama Masjid, Nadail
Source: As per primary survey done on site

ii. Residential

Havelis were documented in Gawan and Dafthara village which fall under Sambhal district, The havelis are built in bricks. Usually they are single-storey residences comprising multifoliated arches, baithaks and wooden recessed doors. The chajja along the facade rests on decorative stone brackets. The havelis are ornamented with decorative niches, circular pilasters along the entire height, and a decorative stone plinth.



Figure 23: External facade of Umeer Devi Residence, Dafthara
Source: As per primary survey done on site



Figure 24: Internal courtyard of Pratap Singh ki Garhi, Gawan
Source: As per primary survey done on site

iii. Institutional

(a) Schools

The British took the control over the region in early 19th century. Many structures including schools were built by them while expanding their rule. Schools are usually single storey structures with a large open courtyard in front of them. They are accessed by a series of openings in the form of circular arches which rest on square columns.



Figure 25: External facade of the Upper Primary School, Babrala

Source: As per primary survey done on site

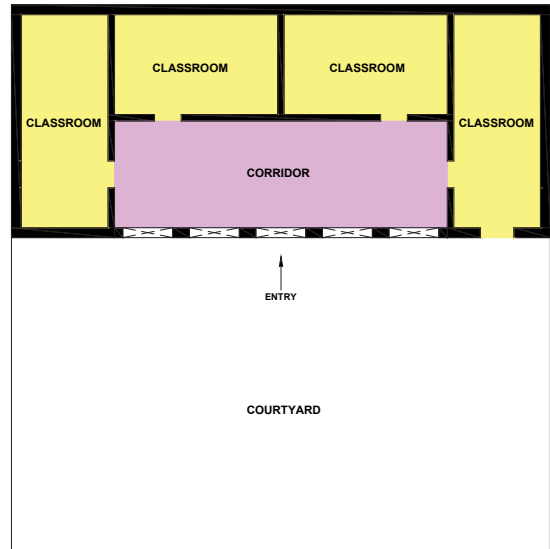


Figure 26: Plan of the Upper Primary School, Babrala

Source: As per primary survey done on site

(b) Dharamshalas

Many dharamshalas were built in the Kachhla village to cater large number of Hindu pilgrimage. The buildings are two storey structures accessed by a large gateway which leads to an open courtyard. They are surrounded by the arcaded corridors which are usually used to access the rooms.



Figure 27: Gateway of Pankha Baba Ashram

Source: As per primary survey done on site

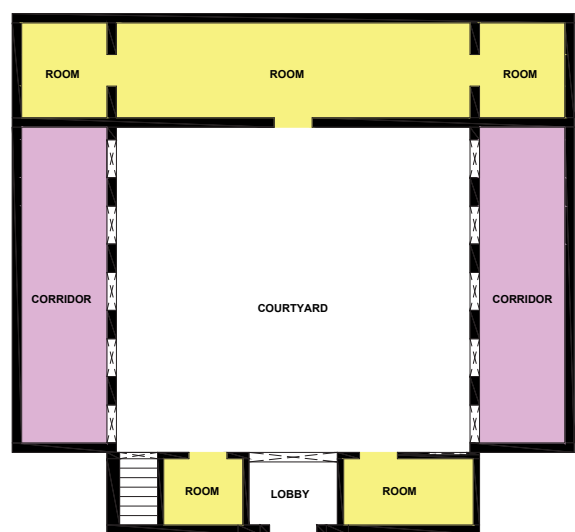


Figure 28: Plan of Pankha Baba Ashram

Source: As per primary survey done on site

iv. Civic

(a) Bridge

During British administration in the districts. Britishers made several bridges to cross the Ganga River. An old bridge was built by them parallel to the railway bridge over the river and has only the piers that remained as its sub-structure. Most of the bridge has been collapsed over time.

(b) Dak Bunglow

Britishers built a dak bunglow in the Gunnaur town of Sambhal district around 19th century. It is a two-storey structure built on a low plinth. It is accessed by an arcaded corridor having openings in the form of circular arches. The British used this building as their guest house for sometime and later it was converted into a post house.



Figure 29: Kachhla bridge along with railway line, Budaun
Source: As per primary survey done on site



Figure 30: View of the Dak Bunglow, Gunnaur
Source: As per primary survey done on site

v. Industrial

Britishers established the railway network in Sambhal district during 19th century. They built a railway station at Babrala in 1872. The station is a flat roof single storey structure built on a high plinth. It is accessed by flight of stairs and includes two platforms. In the Nadail region of Budaun, an old dilapidated structure was found in middle of a farmland which was used to be an Indigo factory controlled by the britishers.



Figure 31: Babrala Railway Station, Babrala, Sambhal District
Source: As per primary survey done on site



Figure 32: Ruins of Indigo Factory, Nadail, Budaun District
Source: As per primary survey done on site

6.2 Evolution pattern in Architecture of Budaun and Sambhal district

The architectural landscape of Budaun and Sambhal districts was majorly influenced by the political rulers who reigned over the regions for many years. Many buildings were found within the Sambhal district, which were located in Gunnaur and Dafthara village. The oldest building documented on site dates to 18th century AD. It was built by the by a local naming Masjiduddin Ginnauri who traveled through the Gunnaur. There is an old haveli in Gawan town of Sambhal district which was built in 19th century AD. The descendants of the owner were related in to Prince Anup Singh of Anupshehar. The most recent heritage site dates to the 20th century AD, which was also built during the colonial rule. 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.

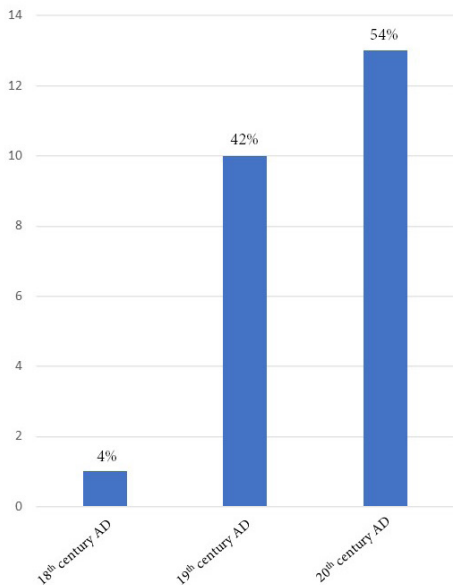


Figure 33: Graph showing percentage of built heritage built across different time periods in the districts.
Source : As per primary survey done on site

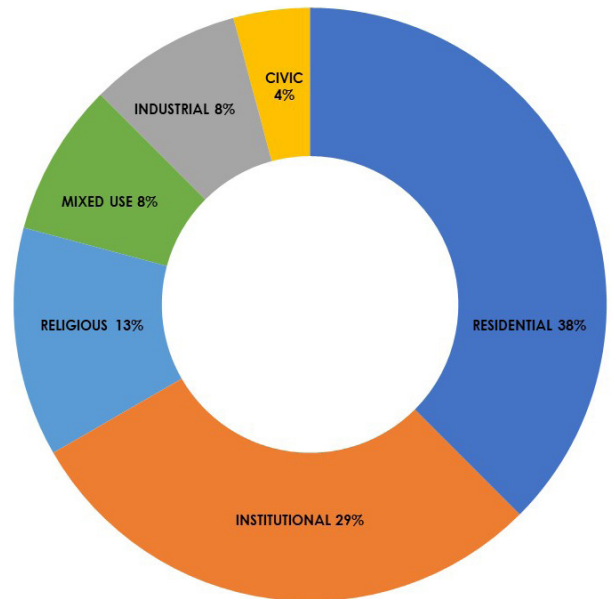


Figure 34: Pie chart showcasing the built heritage typology in Budaun and Sambhal district.
Source : As per primary survey done on site

As discussed earlier, the architectural typologies and settlement pattern was greatly impacted by the ruler who travelled through both these districts, along Ganga. Gawan was an important town due to its strategic location which was surrounded by rivers. Due to this, Local hindu kings establish many structures including a haveli, dharamshala in this town. The Hindu and Muslim settlements expanded over the years, due to which temples and mosques were also built to cater to their religious needs of both the districts. People also built their residences as they settled over years. As the British traveled through these districts, near Ganga, they established administrative and institutional buildings. They built schools and built bridges to cross the Ganga River towards Budaun city. They also established a railway station within the Babrala town of Sambhal district, which helped them to expand their rule in other regions. Budaun and Sambhal districts showcase 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. Budaun 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 Budaun 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 Budaun 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 Budaun 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

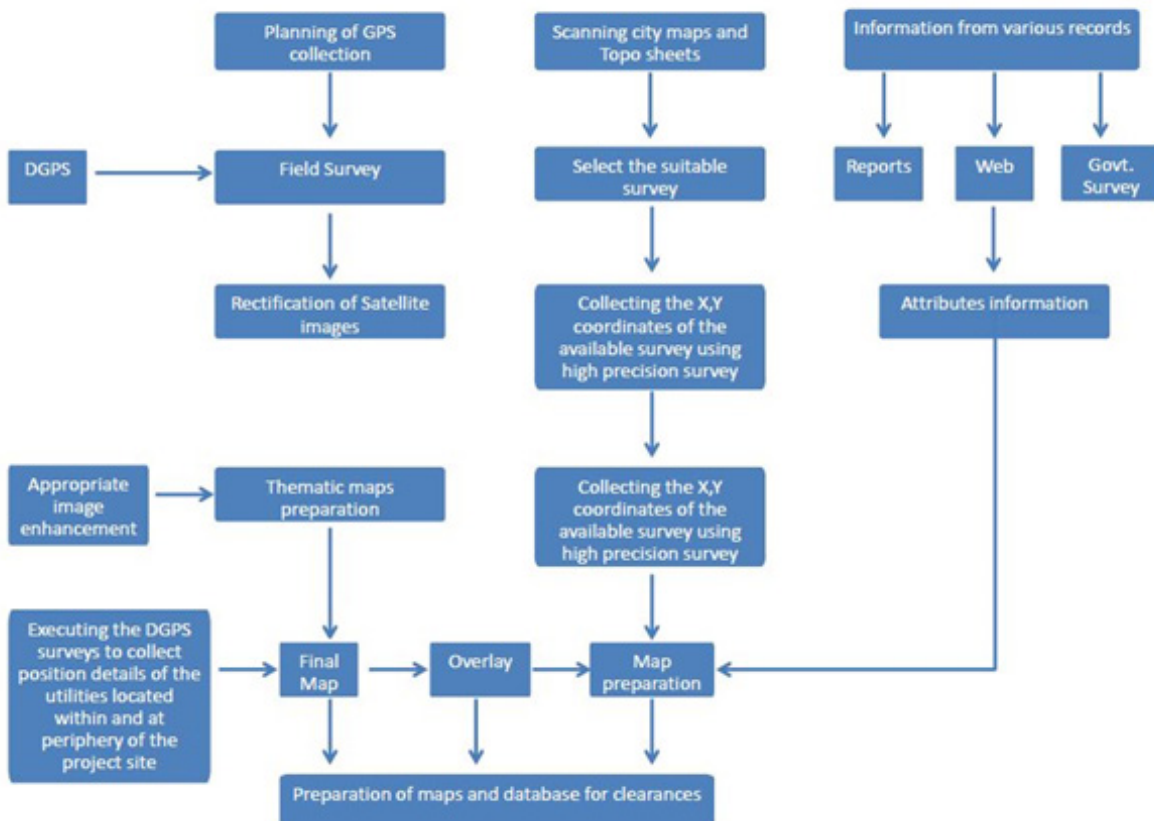
7.3 Filling Inventories

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 maps of the Budaun and Sambhal districts are divided into zones within Sahaswan, Budaun, Dataganj and Gunnaur tehsil, as it lies along the Ganga riverbanks (eg: Zone B1, B2.... B10). All inventories and maps are allocated a reference number. In order to locate an inventory, a particular map number (eg: GaD/Bdn/M01) is mentioned in the form and the reference number (eg: GaD/Smb/GNR/01 for Gunnaur tehsil, GaD/Bdn/SHN/01 for Sahaswan tehsil, GaD/Bdn/BDN/01 for Budaun tehsil and GaD/Bdn/BDN/01 for Dataganj tehsil) of the particular inventory can be located.

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ANNEXURE A



LISTING INVENTORIES





PRATAP SINGH JI KI GARHI		Reference No	GaD/Smb/GNR/01	Map No	GaD/Bdn/M04				
									
Past Name	Pratap Singh ki Garhi	Architectural description	<p>The two-storey structure is built on a low plinth level. The site can be accessed through the northeast side. It has a double-height gateway, leading to an open area having a main residential building block on the left. The gateway has multifoilied arch in the centre, arched niches built on its sides. The residential block can be accessed from the northwest façade through a multifoilied arch having platforms on both the sides. It has been clad using red sandstone. The first-floor façade has multifoilied arches, carved stone jalis, wooden windows, and stone brackets to support chajjas. The residence has a middle courtyard with inward-looking planning, having rooms opening directly into it.</p>						
Tehsil	Gunnaur								
Location	28.419365 78.35116								
Address	Badi Garhi, Gawan, Sambhal								
Approach	The building is approached through Gawan-Anupshahar road (North-West) as well as Hodal-Hassanpur road (East-West).								
Approx date of construction	19th century								
Precise date of construction	1805								
Ownership	Private								
Owners Name	Ajay Pratap Singh								
Property Type	Building								
Property Sub-type	Residential								
Property past use	Residence					Historical/Cultural Value	<p>In 1857, Raja Moti Singh was killed in Hindu-Muslim massacre. Rehmat Khan saved his son, Prince Anup Singh came to Gawan. The descendants of Anup Singh established Gawan as it was surrounded by rivers which provided them protection.</p>		
Property present use	Residence								
State of Protection	Unprotected	Association with Ganga	<p>Most of the region within the tehsil comes under the fertile alluvial plains along river Ganga. Due to the fertility available along this plain, agriculture is practiced on a larger scale in this region. The zamindars were the primary landholders in this regions.</p>						
Architectural Style	Regional					State of conservation	<p>Fair</p>		
Building Setting	The building is located within a dense residential colony, located on the left of Babrala-Rajpura-Kesarpur village Marg while facing the north direction, at a distance of 340m approx.	Threats to the Property	<p>Inappropriate additions, Alterations, Division of property</p>						
Archeological	Low					Religious	N.A.		
Historical	High	Social	High						
Architectural	High	Natural	Low						
		Grade	IIA						
		Condition Description	<p>The broken projected chajja above the rear façade of the entrance gateway, the dampness along the lower sections of the wall.</p>						
		Source of information	<p>Ajay Pratap Singh</p>						



DHARMSHALA		Reference No	Map No
			GaD/Smb/GNR/02 GaD/Bdn/M04
Past Name	Police Chowki	Architectural description A rectangular-shaped building with a courtyard in the middle, is built on a low plinth level. It is accessed by a rectangular gateway The entrance gateway has been cladded with red sandstone. It has got multifoil arch surrounded with platforms on both the sides, topped with a projected chajja supported over stone brackets. It further leads to the courtyard having a temple on the right hand, rooms on the front. The temple has been cladded with carved sandstone consisting of three semi-circular arched supported over thin circular columns. The rooms are accessed by an arcaded corridor having pointed arches which are supported by square columns. The rooms are built opposite to the arches having wooden doors for their entrance.	
Tehsil	Gunnaur		
Location	28.418505 78.348159		
Address	Gawan-Anupshahar road, Gawan, Sambhal		
Approach	The building is approached through Gawan-Anupshahar road as well as Hodal-Hassanpur road.		
Approx date of construction	20th century		
Precise date of construction	1905		
Ownership	Private		
Owners Name	Tarun Pratap Singh		
Property Type	Building		
Property Sub-type	Residential	Historical/ Cultural Value Gawan was established by the descendants of Anup Singh. They built several structures including this dharamshala. Later, it was taken over by the britishers which converted this building into a police station.	
Property past use	Police station		
Property present use	Mixed use		
State of Protection	Unprotected		
Architectural Style	Combination of Mughal and Rajputana	Association with Ganga The descendants of the Anup Singh came and established Gawan as it provided them the natural protection due to the presence of Ganga river.	
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by commercial and residential properties. It has Canara bank opposite to the main gate, State Bank of India at a distance of 60		
Archeological	Low	Religious	High
Historical	Medium	Social	High
Architectural	High	Natural	N.A.
		Grade	IIA
		State of conservation	Signs of deterioration
		Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Division of properties, Graffiti, Inappropriate Additions
		Condition Description	Signs of distress such as the faded lower sections of pillars, the addition of a new room.
		Source of information	Anand Kumar



BABRALA RAILWAY STATION		Reference No	GaD/Smb/GNR/03	Map No	GaD/Bdn/M05
					
Past Name	Babrala Railway Station	Architectural description	The station is a rectangular shaped structure built on a medium plinth. It is accessed by a flight of stairs leading to a waiting hall. The waiting hall has windows on its three sides built in the form of horizontal louvers. The roof of the structure is supported by iron girders. The platform is accessed by through the waiting hall. A corrugated tin sheet has been added later at the platform which is supported by I sections. The platform also gives access to several administrative rooms.		
Tehsil	Gunnaur				
Location	28.266536 78.403547				
Address	Railway Road, Babrala, Sambhal				
Approach	The railway station is approached through a cross-road (Indra chowk) created by Anupshehar road and Gunnaur-Babrala road.				
Approx date of construction	19th century				
Precise date of construction	1872				
Ownership	Public				
Owners Name	Central Railway				
Property Type	Industrial				
Property Sub-type	Precinct				
Property past use	Railway station				
Property present use	Railway station				
State of Protection	Unprotected	Association with Ganga	During 19th century, Britishers came to Sambhal as Ganga river provided them a good opportunity to increase their trade and it also served as a means of transport. Railway stations were built by them to increase their control in the region.		
Architectural Style	Colonial				
Building Setting	The station is located at a T-point junction of roads. It has mostly commercial and residential setup opposite to it.	State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of deterioration Dampness, Material Deterioration		
Archeological	Low				
Historical	Medium	Social	High		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low		
		Grade	IIB		
		Condition Description	The railway station is in poor condition as it is showing signs of deterioration such as chipping and flaking of paint on the front façade.		
		Source of information	Shiv Shankar		



UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOL		Reference No	GaD/Smb/GNR/04	Map No	GaD/Bdn/M05				
									
Past Name	Upper Primary School	Architectural description	The single storey structure has rectangular-shaped built form. There is an open ground in front of the structure which was used as a playground. The classrooms are accessed by an arcaded corridor having circular arched openings and jack roof ceiling. The arches are supported by square shaped columns. There is a moulded cornice running around the structure which is built above the arches. The front façade of the building has two rectangular gates built on the either side of the arches which opens into the classrooms. The school has three classrooms, The bigger one is built opposite to the arches while the other two are built on the sides.						
Tehsil	Gunnaur								
Location	28.264658 78.401114								
Address	Railway Road, Babrala, Sambhal								
Approach	The school is approached through Railway road as well as through Anupshahar Road.								
Approx date of construction	20th Century								
Precise date of construction	1926								
Ownership	Public								
Owners Name	State Government								
Property Type	Building								
Property Sub-type	Institutional					Historical/Cultural Value	The building belongs to the British Colonial period as they influenced the region from the early 19th century onwards. The district became part of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. The town of Sambhal was acted as a major trading Station for them.		
Property past use	School								
Property present use	Abandoned								
State of Protection	Unprotected					Association with Ganga	During 19th century, Britishers came to Sambhal as Ganga river provided them a good opportunity to increase their trade and it also served as a means of transport. Several schools were built by them to educate people and increase their control in the region.		
Architectural Style	Colonial								
Building Setting	The school is located along a railway track and has Babrala Railway Station at a distance of 300m in its northeast direction.	State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of deterioration Vegetation growth, Dampness, Lack of maintenance, Material deterioration, Graffiti						
Archeological	Low					Religious	N.A.		
Historical	Medium					Social	Medium		
Architectural	Medium					Natural	Low		
		Grade	IIB	Condition Description	The structure is in poor condition as it shows signs of distress such as flaking of a plastered surface, vegetation growth on the roof.				
						Source of information	Primary survey		



USHA RANI RESIDENCE		Reference No	Map No
			
Past Name	Usha Rani Residence	Architectural description	The two storey residence is built on a low plinth. The residence is accessed by rectangular gateway having multifoil arch supported over multi-levelled columns. The spandrel of it has carved motifs within the plastered surface. and triangular shaped niches on its sides. The gateway leads to the courtyard having rooms built around it topped with projected chajjas supported over stone brackets. The staircase leading to the upper floor lies in the southwest corner of the courtyard. The first floor has got three long rectangular openings surmounted with carved multifoil arches.
Tehsil	Gunnaur		
Location	28.264253 78.402206		
Address	Near railway station, Anupshahar road, Babrala, Sambhal		
Approach	The residence is approached through Anupshahar road. It is located at a distance of 80 m from Railway road, Babrala.		
Approx date of construction	19th century		
Precise date of construction	Not known		
Ownership	Private		
Owners Name	Usha rani		
Property Type	Building		
Property Sub-type	Residential	Historical/ Cultural Value	During late 18th century, Marathas invaded Sambhal. Hindu settlements were established during this period. Residences and Havelis were built by the local people to cater their daily needs.
Property past use	Residence		
Property present use	Residence		
State of Protection	Unprotected	Association with Ganga	During late 18th century, Maratha rulers captured and ruled over Sambhal district due to the natural protection of Ganga river from one side. Ganga river acted as a means of transport and trade for them.
Architectural Style	Regional		
Building Setting	The immediate surrounding of the residence has a dense residential setup. At a distance, it has a major city market and local offices of authority.	State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of deterioration Material deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Division of properties
Archeological	Low		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low
		Grade	IIB
		Condition Description	Signs of distress such as broken grill on the first-floor parapet, material deterioration can be seen.
		Source of information	Primary survey



JAMA MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Smb/GNR/06	Map No	GaD/Bdn/M06			
								
Past Name	Jama Masjid	Architectural description	<p>The masjid is rectangular in plan and can be entered through two sides, one is from the north side, while the other entry is from the east façade located opposite to the prayer hall. The entry gate lying on the east has a multifoil arched entrance gateway topped with small minarets.</p> <p>The masjid includes a courtyard and a prayer hall which is accessed by several rectangular entrances with iron jali gates topped with ventilators. The entrance leads to a corridor having a series of multifoil arches supported over circular columns, located opposite to the mihrab. The masjid has a small dome and two circular minarets built on the sides of the prayer hall.</p>					
Tehsil	Gunnaur							
Location	28.236126 78.440040							
Address	Mohalla Paviya, Gunnaur, Sambhal							
Approach	The building is approached through state highway 18. It is situated at a distance of 850m from the state highway in the northwest direction.							
Approx date of construction	18th Century							
Precise date of construction	Not known							
Ownership	Public							
Owners Name	Masjiduddin Ginnauri							
Property Type	Precinct					Historical/ Cultural Value	<p>The district remained under the influence of Afghan rulers for a long period of time. This particular masjid is associated with Hazrat Mazraddudin Ginnauri, who came and established the town.</p>	
Property Sub-type	Religious							
Property past use	Masjid							
Property present use	Masjid							
State of Protection	Unprotected							
Architectural Style	Islamic							
Building Setting	The precinct is surrounded mainly by residences, commercial and public buildings. The old Daak Ghar is located at a distance of 180m in South-East.							
Association with Ganga		<p>During 18th century, Afghan rulers captured and ruled over Sambhal district due to the natural protection of Ganga river from one side. Ganga river acted as a means of transport and trade for them.</p>						
State of conservation	Fair							
Threats to the Property	Vegetation growth, Dampness, Lack of maintenance							
Condition Description	Growth of grass above the main entry gate can be observed. Dampness on the outer walls resulting in blackening can be seen.							
Source of information	Munawar							
Archeological	Low				Religious	High		
Historical	Medium				Social	High		
Architectural	Medium				Natural	N.A.		
					Grade	IIA		



DAAK BANGLA		Reference No	Map No
			
Past Name	Daak Ghar	Architectural description	The building is a two storey structure and built on a low plinth. It is rectangular in plan, accessed from northeast side by an arcaded corridor having circular arches while the north façade of the building has blind circular arches. The ground floor has double cornice band running along the building whereas the first floor includes a single moulded cornice. The building has a mumty on the terrace level which also has a moulded cornice. Rectangular pilasters are given on the face of columns that are supporting the arches.
Tehsil	Gunnaur		
Location	28.235891 78.440646		
Address	Mohalla hospital, Main road, Gunnaur, Sambhal		
Approach	The building is approached through state highway 18. It is situated at a distance of 750m from the state highway in the northwest direction.		
Approx date of construction	19th century		
Precise date of construction	Not known		
Ownership	Public		
Owners Name	Local authority		
Property Type	Building		
Property Sub-type	Civic	Historical/ Cultural Value	The building belongs to the British Colonial period as they had their influence in the region from the early 19th century onwards. The district became part of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. The town of Sambhal was made as a major halt for them.
Property past use	Mixed use		
Property present use	Abandoned		
State of Protection	Unprotected		
Architectural Style	Colonial	Association with Ganga	During 19th century, Britishers came to Sambhal as Ganga river provided them a good opportunity to increase their trade and it also served as a means of transport. Several buildings were built by them to increase their control in the region.
Building Setting	The building is surrounded mainly by civil and public buildings. It has a police station (adjacent to it from the rear façade), Tehsil office opposite to it, the civil court (North).		
Archeological	Low	Religious	N.A.
Historical	High	Social	Low
Architectural	High	Natural	Low
		Grade	IIB
		State of conservation	Signs of deterioration
		Threats to the Property	Vegetation growth, Dampness, Weathering, Material deterioration
		Condition Description	The dampness of the walls is resulting in the blackening of the painted surface. The flaking of plaster.
		Source of information	Primary survey



MOBEEN SHEIKH KI HAVELI		Reference No	GaD/Smb/GNR/08	Map No	GaD/Bdn/M06
					
Past Name	Mobeen Sheikh Ki Haveli	Architectural description The residence is a rectangular single-storey building. It is a low plinth level structure and is approached through a wide rectangular gate. The residence has a courtyard with rooms planned along it. The entrance of the southern rooms have a chajja which is, supported over double circular columns. The entrance gateway of the residence lies on the left side having a pointed arch built within a bigger multifoiled arch with square frame having niches on each side. The right side of the building has an entrance door enclosed in a segmental arched niche which leads into a room. It has a projected chajja supported over brackets. The front boundary wall of the residence has been ornamented with brick dentils at the top of it. Historical/ Cultural Value During 18th century, Sambhal was ruled by Muhammad Khan Bangash, an Afghan ruler. Many muslim settlements were established during his reign. Residences and Havelis were built by the locals to cater their daily needs. Association with Ganga During 18th century, Afghan rulers captured and ruled over Sambhal district due to the natural protection of Ganga river from one side. Ganga river acted as a means of transport and trade for them. State of conservation Signs of deterioration Threats to the Property Material deterioration, Dampness, Inappropriate additions Condition Description Dampness results in the flaking of the painted surfaces and exposed bricks. Source of information Faizal			
Tehsil	Gunnaur				
Location	28.234263 78.441093				
Address	Mohalla hospital, Gunnaur, Sambhal.				
Approach	The residence is approached through state highway 18. It is located at a distance of 915m from the same.				
Approx date of construction	20th Century				
Precise date of construction	1915				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Arif Ali				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Residential				
Property past use	Residence				
Property present use	Residence				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Regional				
Building Setting	The building is located within a dense residential locality. In its vicinity, it has commercial and public buildings as well.				
Archeological	Low	Religious	N.A.		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low		
		Grade	IIB		

UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOL		Reference No	GaD/Smb/GNR/09	Map No	GaD/Bdn/M07
					
Past Name	Upper primary School				
Tehsil	Gunnaur				
Location	28.186962 78.482828				
Address	Dafthara, Bijua Nagala, Narora, Sambhal				
Approach	The school is approached through Junawai-Isampur Danda road which is further connected to state highway 18 in northeast direction.				
Approx date of construction	20th century				
Precise date of construction	1929				
Ownership	Public				
Owners Name	State Government of U.P.				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Institutional				
Property past use	School				
Property present use	Abandoned				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Colonial				
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by a newly constructed school which is a extension of the old one. And also it has residences made of mud and husk.				
Archeological	Low	Religious	N.A.		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low		
		Grade	IIB		
Architectural description	The single storey structure has rectangular-shaped built form. There is an open ground in front of the structure which was used as a playground. The classrooms are accessed by an arcaded corridor having circular arched openings and jack roof ceiling. The arches are supported by square shaped columns. There is a moulded cornice running around the structure which is built above the arches. The school has three classrooms, The bigger one is built opposite to the arches while the other two are built on the sides, all of them having a wooden entry gate for their access.				
Historical/Cultural Value	The building belongs to the British Colonial period as they influenced the region from the early 19th century onwards. The district became part of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. The town of Sambhal was acted as a major trading station for them.				
Association with Ganga	During 19th century, Britishers came to Sambhal as Ganga river provided them a good opportunity to increase their trade and it also served as a means of transport. Several schools were built by them to educate people and increase their control in the region.				
State of conservation	Signs of deterioration				
Threats to the Property	Lack of maintenance, Graffiti, Material deterioration				
Condition Description	The building is in poor condition. Visible signs of distress such as flaking of plaster, faded paint, blackening of faced due to the dampness.				
Source of information	Primary survey				

RESIDENCE		Reference No	GaD/Smb/GNR/10	Map No	GaD/Bdn/M07			
								
Past Name	Residence	Architectural description	<p>The residence with single floor height is built on a low plinth level. The rectangular-shaped plot has a single courtyard plan with rooms built around it.</p> <p>The residence is accessed through a rectangular entry gate surmounted within multifoil arch. There are pointed arched niches built on either side of the gate. The gate is topped with a chajja supported over stone brackets. The residence is constructed using brick and lime mortar.</p>					
Tehsil	Gunnaur							
Location	28.186818 78.484417							
Address	Dafthara, Bijua Nagala, Kheria Harlal, Sambhal							
Approach	The residence is approached through Junawai-Isampur Danda road which is further connected to state highway 18 in northeast direction.							
Approx date of construction	20th century							
Precise date of construction	Not known							
Ownership	Private							
Owners Name	Not known							
Property Type	Building							
Property Sub-type	Residential	Historical/ Cultural Value	<p>During late 18th century, Marathas invaded Sambhal. Hindu settlements were established during this period. Residences and Havelis were built by the local people to cater their daily needs.</p>					
Property past use	Residence							
Property present use	Abandoned							
State of Protection	Unprotected							
Architectural Style	Regional							
Building Setting	The residence is surrounded by densely populated residential town. Further, the town is flanked with farmlands.							
Association with Ganga						<p>During late 18th century, Maratha rulers captured and ruled over Sambhal district due to the natural protection of Ganga river from one side. Ganga river acted as a means of transport and trade for them.</p>		
State of conservation								
Threats to the Property								
Condition Description								
Source of information								
Archeological	Low	Religious	N.A.					
Historical	Medium	Social	Low					
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low					
		Grade	IIB					

UMEER DEVI RESIDENCE		Reference No	GaD/Smb/GNR/11	Map No	GaD/Bdn/M07
					
Past Name	Umeer Devi Residence				
Tehsil	Gunnaur				
Location	28.186571 78.484762				
Address	Dafthara, Bijua Nagala, Junawai, Sambhal				
Approach	The residence is approached through Junawai-Isampur Danda road which is further connected to state highway 18 in northeast direction.				
Approx date of construction	19th century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Umeer Devi				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Residential				
Property past use	Residence				
Property present use	Residence				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Regional				
Building Setting	The residence is situated is densely populated residential town. Further, the town is surrounded with farmlands.				
Archeological	Low	Religious	N.A.		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low		
		Grade	IIB		
Architectural description	The two storey rectangular shaped residence has a single courtyard with inward-looking planning. It is accessed through a rectangular gate surrounded with a carved multifoil arch and pointed arch niches made within pishtaq. The entry gate is connected to a buffer space which is used for keeping silos. The buffer space then opens up into the central courtyard. The western façade has rooms which are accessed by wooden doors built within the segmental arches, while the northern façade includes a flat arch opening supported over hexagonal columns. The projected chajjas are on the first floor are supported over stone brackets.				
Historical/Cultural Value	During late 18th century, Marathas invaded Sambhal. Hindu settlements were established during this period. Residences and Havelis were built by the local people to cater their daily needs.				
Association with Ganga	During late 18th century, Maratha rulers captured and ruled over Sambhal district due to the natural protection of Ganga river from one side. Ganga river acted as a means of transport and trade for them.				
State of conservation	Signs of deterioration				
Threats to the Property	Lack of maintenance, Material deterioration				
Condition Description	The signs of distress such as faded painted surfaces, blackening of walls due to wood burnings can be seen.				
Source of information	Umeer Devi				



ASHOK KUMAR RESIDENCE		Reference No	GaD/Smb/GNR/12	Map No	GaD/Bdn/M07			
								
Past Name	Residence	Architectural description	<p>The rectangular-shaped plot is built on a low plinth. It is accessed through a rectangular entry gate which is surrounded with multifoil arch and carved columns on the sides. The gate has an extended chajja built above it which is supported by stone brackets.</p> <p>The residence has a second entry gate on the north-west façade that leads to a courtyard having rooms opening into it. The courtyard has an extended chajja which is supported by stone brackets.</p>					
Tehsil	Gunnaur							
Location	28.186233 78.484364							
Address	Dafthara, Bijua Nagala, Junawai, Sambhal							
Approach	The residence is approached through Junawai-Isampur Danda road which is further connected to state highway 18 in northeast direction.							
Approx date of construction	20th century							
Precise date of construction	Not known							
Ownership	Private							
Owners Name	Ashok Kumar							
Property Type	Building					Historical/ Cultural Value	<p>During late 18th century, Marathas invaded Sambhal. Hindu settlements were established during this period. Residences and Havelis were built by the local people to cater their daily needs.</p>	
Property Sub-type	Residential							
Property past use	Residence							
Property present use	Residence							
State of Protection	Unprotected							
Architectural Style	Regional							
Building Setting	The residence is situated in a densely populated residential town. Further, the town is surrounded with farmlands.							
Association with Ganga		<p>During late 18th century, Maratha rulers captured and ruled over Sambhal district due to the natural protection of Ganga river from one side. Ganga river acted as a means of transport and trade for them.</p>						
State of conservation								
Threats to the Property								
Condition Description								
Source of information								
Archeological	Low				Religious	N.A.		
Historical	Medium				Social	Medium		
Architectural	Medium				Natural	Low		
					Grade	IIB		



RISHIPAL RESIDENCE		Reference No	Map No		
					
Past Name	Rishipal Residence	Architectural description	The single-floor height residence has a rectangular-shaped plot and a single courtyard in the centre. It is accessed through the southern façade by a rectangular gateway having an exposed brick masonry with a wooden entry gate. The wooden gate is built within a bigger multifoiled arch topped by a multilevel cornices. The gateway is ornamented with carved bricks and stone. A room has been built on the left side of the gateway which is accessed by a wooden door.		
Tehsil	Gunnaur				
Location	28.172431 78.460611				
Address	Isampur Danda, Asadpur, Sambhal				
Approach	The residence is approached through Junawai-Isampur Danda road which is further connected to state highway 18 in northeast direction.				
Approx date of construction	19th century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Rishipal				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Residential				
Property past use	Residence				
Property present use	Residence				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Regional	Historical/ Cultural Value	During late 18th century, Marathas invaded Sambhal. Hindu settlements were established during this period. Residences and Havelis were built by the local people to cater their daily needs.		
Building Setting	The residence is surrounded by the residences and a few shops. Further, the town is flanked with farmlands.				
Archeological	Low			Association with Ganga	During late 18th century, Maratha rulers captured and ruled over Sambhal district due to the natural protection of Ganga river from one side. Ganga river acted as a means of transport and trade for them.
Historical	Medium				
Architectural	Medium				
Grade	IIB				
Religious	N.A.			State of conservation	Signs of deterioration
Social	Low				
Natural	Low				
Threats to the Property				Condition Description	Structural deterioration, Material deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Vegetative growth.
Source of information					
					Ranvijay



Listing done by Kartik Dubey, Akshit Kumar







Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE		Reference No	Map No
			
Past Name	Residence	<p>Architectural description</p> <p>The residence with single floor height is built on a low plinth level. It is accessed through two rectangular entry gates, placed on the same façade.</p> <p>The first entry gate is built within a larger gateway having with multifoil arch and pointed arches made within the pishtaq. The second entry gate is simply a rectangular opening leading to the inner part of the house having new construction on the front. The residence is divided into two parts, one having an old construction which lies on the right and other on the left has new construction. The old part is used for the cattle and their fodder storage. Few of the arched have been closed using bricks to make room.</p> <p>Historical/ Cultural Value</p> <p>During late 18th century, Marathas invaded Sambhal. Hindu settlements were established during this period. Residences and Havelis were built by the local people to cater their daily needs.</p> <p>Association with Ganga</p> <p>During late 18th century, Maratha rulers captured and ruled over Sambhal district due to the natural protection of Ganga river from one side. Ganga river acted as a means of transport and trade for them.</p> <p>State of conservation</p> <p>Signs of deterioration</p> <p>Threats to the Property</p> <p>Structural deterioration, Material deterioration, Lack of maintenance</p> <p>Condition Description</p> <p>The building is in poor condition. Signs such as closed arches, faded paint, material deterioration are distressful.</p> <p>Source of information</p> <p>Primary survey</p>	<p>Reference No GaD/Smb/GNR/14</p> <p>Map No GaD/Bdn/M08</p>
Tehsil	Gunnaur		
Location	28.172306 78.460859		
Address	Isampur Danda, Asadpur, Sambhal		
Approach	The residence is approached through Junawai-Isampur Danda road which is further connected to state highway 18 in northeast direction.		
Approx date of construction	20th century		
Precise date of construction	Not known		
Ownership	Private		
Owners Name	Not known		
Property Type	Building		
Property Sub-type	Residential		
Property past use	Residence		
Property present use	Residence		
State of Protection	Unprotected		
Architectural Style	Regional		
Building Setting	The residence is surrounded by the residences. Further, the town is flanked with farmlands.		
Archeological	Low	Religious	N.A.
Historical	Low	Social	Medium
Architectural	High	Natural	Low
		Grade	IIB

JAMA MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Bdn/SHN/01	Map No	GaD/Bdn/M09		
							
Past Name	Jama Masjid	Architectural description	<p>The masjid can be entered from the northern side. It is a square site with an entry gate on the northern facade and a prayer hall facing east direction.</p> <p>The masjid is built on a low plinth level and can be accessed through a rectangular gate flanked with multifoil arch and topped with jalis. Further, it opens up into a spill-off area before the prayer hall. It has a decorated façade with flat arch and triple base columns that goes up as minarates. The main prayer hall has pointed arches surmounted with carved multifoil arch.</p>				
Tehsil	Sahaswan						
Location	28.077627 78.649301						
Address	Nadail, Sahaswan, Budaun						
Approach	The masjid is approached through State highway number 18, located on the left while facing North-West direction at a distance of 5km approx.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Waqf board						
Property Type	Building					Historical/Cultural Value	<p>During 18th century, Budaun was ruled by Muhammad Khan Bangash, an Afghan ruler. Many muslim settlements were established during his reign. Residences and Havelis were built by the locals to cater their daily needs.</p>
Property Sub-type	Religious						
Property past use	Masjid						
Property present use	Masjid						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Islamic						
Building Setting	The masjid is surrounded by residences and small shops. Further, the town is surrounded with farmlands.						
Archeological	Low	Religious	High				
Historical	Medium	Social	High				
Architectural	Low	Natural	N.A.				
		Grade	IIA				
		Association with Ganga	<p>During 18th century, Afghan rulers captured and ruled over Budaun district due to the natural protection of Ganga river from one side. Ganga river acted as a means of transport and trade for them.</p>				
		State of conservation	Fair				
		Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Inappropriate additions				
		Condition Description	A broken plaster portion, cracks on the walls can be observed on the façade.				
		Source of information	Mohd. Allam				

NEEL KI FACTORY		Reference No	GaD/Bdn/SHN/02	Map No	GaD/Bdn/M10				
									
Past Name	Neel ki factory	Architectural description	It is a rectangular shaped building made up of lakhori bricks and lime mortar. It used to have three rooms built inside this building but now most of the structure has been deteriorated.						
Tehsil	Sahaswan								
Location	28.059449 78.669060								
Address	Hindor, Nadail, Budaun								
Approach	The structure is approached through state highway no.18, located on the left while facing northwest direction, located at a distance of 5.6km.								
Approx date of construction	19th century								
Precise date of construction	Not known								
Ownership	Private								
Owners Name	Not known								
Property Type	Structure								
Property Sub-type	Industrial	Historical/ Cultural Value	During 19th century, There was a high demand of Indigo. Factories were setup by the Britishers along the banks of river Ganga to produce Indigo in abundance.						
Property past use	Factory								
Property present use	Abandoned								
State of Protection	Unprotected								
Architectural Style	Regional								
Building Setting	The structure is surrounded by farmland and it is approached through an unpaved road.								
Archeological	Low					Association with Ganga	During 19th century, Britishers came to Budaun as Ganga river served them as a means of transport. Several factories were built by them to increase their trade and control in the region.		
Historical	Low								
Architectural	Low								
Grade	III								
Religious	N.A.	State of conservation Threats to the Property	Danger of disappearance Structural deterioration, Vegetative growth.						
Social	Low								
Natural	Low								
Condition Description	The structure is in extremely poor condition. Signs such as accumulation of sand, vegetation growth, deterioration of structure can be seen.		Source of information	Inush					
Source of information	Inush								



PANKHA BABA MAHARAJ ASHRAM		Reference No	GaD/Bdn/BDN/01	Map No	GaD/Bdn/M11		
							
Past Name	Pankha Baba Maharaj Ashram	Architectural description	<p>The single-storey building stands on a low plinth level. It is a square-shaped building with a central courtyard. It is accessed through the northeast façade by a gateway having rectangular opening surrounded with a double height multifoil arch with small arched niches built on the sides. It is topped with a parapet with square punctures.</p> <p>The gateway opens directly into a courtyard with rooms built around it. The rooms are accessed by arcaded corridors having circular arches which are supported over rectangular columns. Rectangular pilasters are built on the face of the columns. The construction is done using brick and mortar.</p>				
Tehsil	Budaun						
Location	27.948665 78.868488						
Address	Pipraul Pukhta, Mazra-Sawanti Nagala, Budaun						
Approach	The building is approached through Sahaswan road, which is further connecting with state highway-33 after 1km in the southeast direction.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	1913						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Sudhir Kumar Verma						
Property Type	Building					Historical/Cultural Value	<p>The building belongs to the British Colonial period as they had their influence in the region from the early 19th century onwards. The district became part of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. The town of Sambhal was made as a major halt for them.</p>
Property Sub-type	Institutional						
Property past use	Dharamshala						
Property present use	Dharamshala						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Combination of Regional and Colonial						
Building Setting	The building is flanked by farmlands. It has a railway track at a distance of 150m in the west direction.						
Association with Ganga							
State of conservation	Signs of deterioration						
Threats to the Property	Material deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Inappropriate additions	Condition Description	<p>The building is structurally sound and intact, though it shows signs of distress such as faded painted surface, material deterioration.</p>				
Archeological	Low					Religious	Medium
Historical	Medium					Social	High
Architectural	High					Natural	N.A.
						Grade	IIA
						Source of information	Virendra Singh (caretaker)



BHAGIRATHI DHARMSHALA		Reference No	GaD/Bdn/BDN/02	Map No	GaD/Bdn/M12	
						
Past Name	Bhagirathi Dharamshala	Architectural description	The rectangular-shaped precinct with a single courtyard planning is built on a low plinth level. It is accessed from a wide, double height pointed arch gateway topped with extended jack-arched chajja. Further it has a gallery flanked with rooms on the right hand has semi-circular arches, while the rooms on the left have been closed. It leads to the central courtyard having a temple opposite to the rear façade of the entrance.			
Tehsil	Budaun					
Location	27.937615 78.863937					
Address	Near Radhe Lal Inter-College, Kachhla, Budaun					
Approach	The precinct is approached by following the state highway-33 that leads to Kachhla bridge.					
Approx date of construction	20th century					
Precise date of construction	1913					
Ownership	Private					
Owners Name	Anand Shukla					
Property Type	Precinct					
Property Sub-type	Institutional	Historical/ Cultural Value	During late 18th century, Hindu settlements were also established in town. Several saints travelled to Budaun, which was earlier a forested region. Dharamshalas were built as a resting places for the saints.			
Property past use	Dharamshala					
Property present use	Residence					
State of Protection	Unprotected					
Architectural Style	Combination of Regional and Colonial	Association with Ganga	The building is near the Kachhla Ghat (Ganga Ghat), which caters to a large number of Hindu pilgrimage. Several Dharamshalas were established in the region to provide resting place for the people			
Building Setting	The precinct is surrounded by residences, shops, and public buildings. It has a Kacchla bridge built at a distance of 500m in the west direction.					
Archeological	Low	Religious	Medium	State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of deterioration Structural deterioration, Material deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Vegetative growth	
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium			
Architectural	High	Natural	N.A.			
		Grade	IIB			
		Condition Description	The loosening of bricks due to the mortar deterioration, vegetations growth, blackening of walls due to dampness can be observed.			
		Source of information	Atul			



Listing done by Chetan Kataria, Akshansh Mishra







Reviewed by Mitali Vij



DHARMSHALA		Reference No	GaD/Bdn/BDN/03	Map No	GaD/Bdn/M12
					
Past Name	Dharmshala	Architectural description	The rectangular-shaped residence has a single floor height and is built on a low plinth. It is accessed by a rectangular-shaped entry gate which opening into the courtyard. The rooms are built around the courtyard. The rooms are accessed by the corridor having rectangular openings supported by square columns. Pilasters are built on the face of the columns. The courtyard has an extended roof which is topped by parapet.		
Tehsil	Budaun				
Location	27.936820 78.862675				
Address	Ward-7, Kachhla Ghat road.				
Approach	The residence is approached by following the state highway-33 that leads to Kachhla bridge.				
Approx date of construction	20th century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Narendra Singh				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Residential				
Property past use	Residence				
Property present use	Residence				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Regional	Historical/ Cultural Value	During late 18th century, Hindu settlements were also established in town. Several saints travelled to Budaun, which was earlier a forested region. Dharamshalas were built as a resting places for the saints.		
Building Setting	The building is situated in a residential area and surrounded by farms. It is located approximately 345m away from the Kachhla bridge in northeast direction.				
Association with Ganga		The building is built near the Kachhla Ghat (Ganga Ghat), which caters to a large number of Hindu pilgrimage. Several Dharmshalas were established in the region to provide resting place for the people			
State of conservation		Signs of deterioration			
Threats to the Property		Material deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Vegetative growth			
Condition Description		The residence is in poor condition. Flaking of plaster, blackening of walls due to dampness.			
Source of information		Narendra Singh			
Archeological	Low	Religious	Low		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	N.A.		
		Grade	IIB		

MAMTA MISHRA RESIDENCE		Reference No	GaD/Bdn/BDN/04	Map No	GaD/Bdn/M12
					
Past Name	Mamta Mishra Residence	Architectural description The rectangular-shaped residence with a low plinth is accessed from the southwest direction. It has a symmetrical façade with an entrance gateway in the middle of it. The gateway has a rectangular opening surrounded with multifoliate arch with small niches built on the sides. The gateway leads to a courtyard which has the remains of residence. There is only an arcaded structure with pointed arches that has remained intact, while rest of the residence has been collapsed.	Historical/Cultural Value During late 18th century, Hindu settlements were also established in town. Several saints travelled to Budaun, which was earlier a forested region. Dharamshalas were built as a resting places for the saints.		
Tehsil	Budaun				
Location	27.936905 78.862401				
Address	Ward-7, Kachhla Ghat, Budaun				
Approach	The residence is approached by following the state highway-33 that leads to Kachhla bridge.				
Approx date of construction	20th century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Private				
Owners Name	Mamta Mishra				
Property Type	Building				
Property Sub-type	Residential				
Property past use	Residence				
Property present use	Residence				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Regional	State of conservation Advanced state of decay			
Building Setting	The residence is surrounded by residences, shops, and public buildings. It has a Kachhla river (Ganga) crossing bridge at a distance of 500 M in the west direction.	Threats to the Property Structural deterioration, Material deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Vegetative growth			
Archeological	Low	Religious	N.A.	Condition Description Few old portions of the residence are in an advanced state of decay. The remaining ones are showing signs of deterioration.	
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low		
		Grade	IIB		
		Source of information	Suresh		

PALIWAL BRAHMIN DHARMSHALA		Reference No	GaD/Bdn/BDN/05	Map No	GaD/Bdn/M12				
									
Past Name	Paliwal Brahmin Dharmshala	Architectural description	The square-shaped building facing the southeast direction has a single courtyard plan. It is built on a low plinth level with single-floor height. It has a double height gateway with a flat shouldered square entry gate surrounded with pointed arch and having small arched niches built on its sides. The gateway leads is connected to an alley having rooms on both the sides. The alley opens into the central courtyard. All the three ground-floor wings having rooms built around it. The rooms are accessed by arcaded corridors having pointed arches which are supported over rectangular columns. The courtyard has an extended roof supported over stone brackets.						
Tehsil	Budaun								
Location	27.936685 78.862234								
Address	Ward-7, Kachhala, Badaun								
Approach	The dharamshala is approached by following the state highway-33 that leads to Kachhla bridge.								
Approx date of construction	20th century								
Precise date of construction	1921								
Ownership	Private								
Owners Name	Manoj Paliwal, Vinod Paliwal								
Property Type	Building								
Property Sub-type	Institutional					Historical/ Cultural Value	During late 18th century, Hindu settlements were also established in town. Several saints travelled to Budaun, which was earlier a forested region. Dharamshalas were built as a resting places for the saints.		
Property past use	Dharmshala								
Property present use	Dharmshala								
State of Protection	Unprotected					Association with Ganga	The building is near the Kachhla Ghat (Ganga Ghat), which caters to a large number of Hindu pilgrimage. Several Dharmshalas were established in the region to provide resting place for the people.		
Architectural Style	Regional								
Building Setting	The residence is surrounded by residences, shops, and public buildings. It has a river (Ganga) crossing bridge at a distance of 500m in the west direction.	State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of deterioration Structural deterioration, Material deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Vegetative growth						
Archeological	Low					Religious	Medium		
Historical	Low					Social	High		
Architectural	Medium					Natural	N.A.		
		Grade	IIB	Condition Description	The building is in poor condition. Signs of distress such as blackening of surfaces due to the dampness, faded paint, vegetation growth.				
								Source of information	Awadhesh Das

KACHHLA BRIDGE		Reference No	GaD/Bdn/BDN/06	Map No	GaD/Bdn/M12
					
Past Name	Kacchla Old Bridge		Architectural description The bridge is alligned in northwest to southwest direction, built above Ganga river. It is a 625 m long bridge with only piers remained and the railway tracks has been removed. There are total of 20 piers postioned at a equal distance of 35m. The piers are made of brick and have a gradual decrease in size while moving upward.	Historical/ Cultural Value The railway line passing through the tehsil was established in the 19th century, to create a direct link between the regions of Rohilkhand and Oudh, which were two important regions during the British rule.	Association with Ganga The Ganga was used as a major source of communicationa and trade. This bridge was built to connect Budaun to Kasganj district.
Tehsil	Budaun				
Location	27.932092 78.856006				
Address	Kachhla Ganga Ghaat, Pipraul Kham Budaun				
Approach	The bridge is approached through state highway-33. It is located adjacent to the New Ganga Railway Bridge.				
Approx date of construction	19th century				
Precise date of construction	Not known				
Ownership	Public				
Owners Name	State government				
Property Type	Structure				
Property Sub-type	Civic		State of conservation Signs of deterioration	Threats to the Property Material deterioration, Lack of maintenance, Dampness	
Property past use	Railway Bridge				
Property present use	Abandoned				
State of Protection	Unprotected				
Architectural Style	Colonial				
Building Setting	The bridge is built over the Ganga river adjacent to the railway bridge connecting Budaun district to Kasganj.				
Archeological	Low	Religious			N.A.
Historical	High	Social			Medium
Architectural	Medium	Natural			High
		Grade			IIA
		Condition Description	Most of the bridge strcuture has been collapsed. Only the piers remain which is also deteriorating.		
		Source of information	Primary survey		

SHIV MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Bdn/DTG/01	Map No	GaD/Bdn/M13		
							
Past Name	Shiv Mandir	Architectural description	<p>The temple is built on a low plinth. It is a single structure with no boundary wall. It is lying under a huge bargad tree, which is overshadowing it.</p> <p>The temple has a semi-circular dome, supported over an octagonal base. All the eight faces are ornamented with carved multifoil arches and sleek columns at the edges. Also, each of them has niches made within the brick wall. The temple can be entered from two rectangular openings. The garbhagriha has similar eight faces with niches carved within the wall. The lower part of the temple is constructed using ghumma bricks and the remaining part is made using lakhori bricks.</p>				
Tehsil	Dataganj						
Location	27.742496 79.256443						
Address	Kheda Jalalpur Pukhta, Usawan, Budaun						
Approach	The temple is located on the right hand of Ushait-Kakrala road, while facing the north direction.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Munna Pandit						
Property Type	Building					Historical/Cultural Value	<p>During late 18th century, Hindu settlements were also established in town. Several saints travelled to Budaun, which was earlier a forested region. Temples were built dedicated to the saints.</p>
Property Sub-type	Religious						
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	The temple is located on the main highway road. It is surrounded by farmlands from north-east-south direction, while on its west direction it has a densely populated town.						
Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is believed to have brought the river Ganga to earth, as she descended through his lock. Hence, numerous shiv temples are built by people along the banks of the river to pay tribute to the Lord.						
State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of deterioration Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance						
Condition Description	The whitewash has been done directly over the deteriorated surface. Flaking of the plastered surface is visible.	Source of information	Jargad Singh				
Archeological	Low					Religious	Medium
Historical	Medium					Social	Medium
Architectural	Medium	Natural	N.A.				
		Grade	IIB				

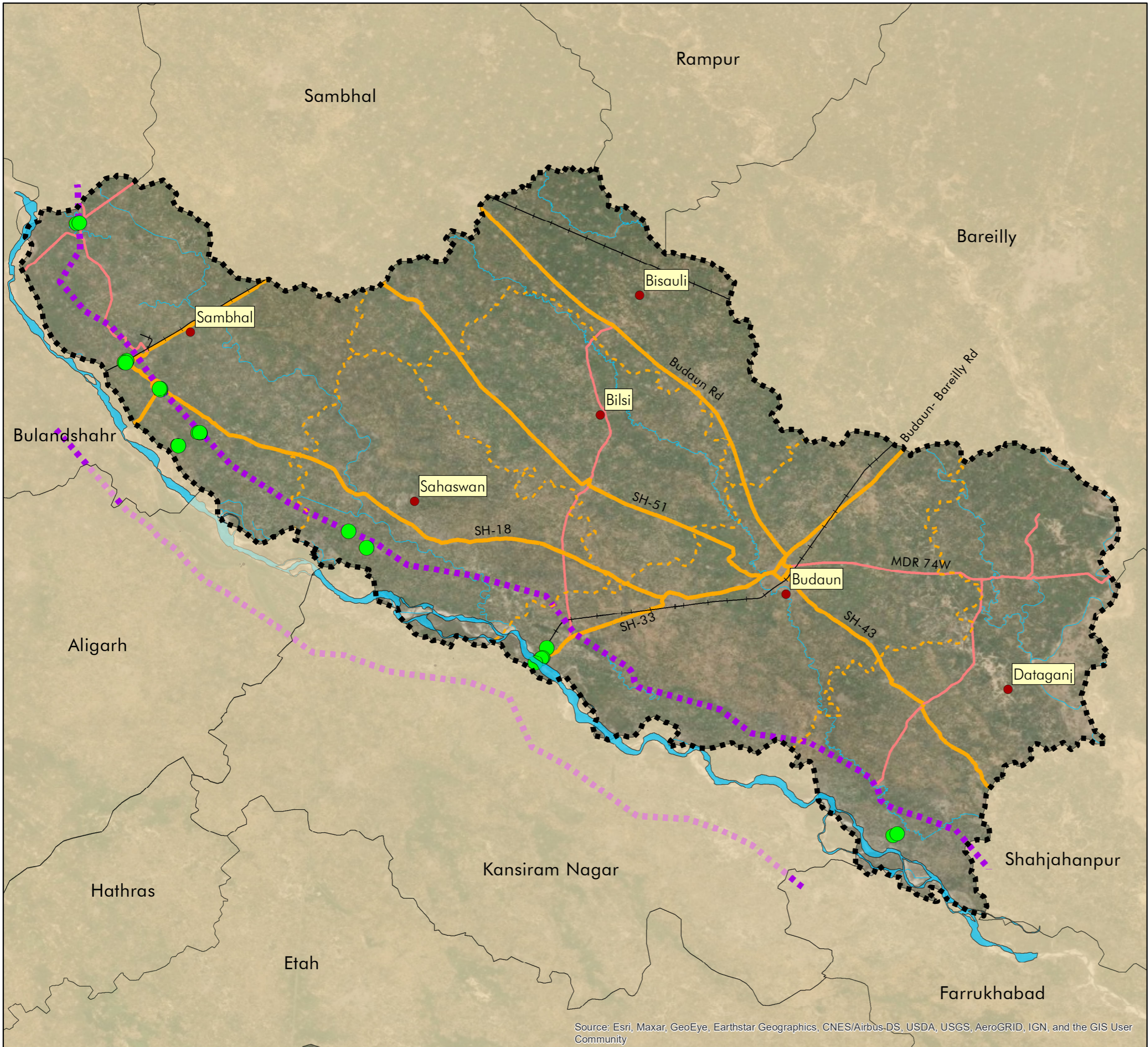
RAJA KARAN SINGH KI HAVELI		Reference No	GaD/Bdn/DTG/02	Map No	GaD/Bdn/M13				
									
Past Name	Raja Karan Singh ki Haveli	Architectural description	<p>The ruinous building is located on the southern side of a school campus. The boundary wall, along with a large entrance gateway has been dissipated with time. The remaining part of the complex is located on a mound that can be approached through a kaccha ramp from the east direction.</p> <p>A rectangular structure with semi-circular arches is standing on a high plinth level. It has a colonial style of brick construction having segmental arches, semi-circular arches supported over square-based columns. The façade has a series of semi-circular arches facing the north direction.</p>						
Tehsil	Dataganj								
Location	27.740478 79.251891								
Address	Kheda Jalalpur Pukhta, Budaun								
Approach	The building is approached through Ushait-Kakrala road, lying on the left hand while facing the north direction, at a distance of 500m approx.								
Approx date of construction	19th century								
Precise date of construction	Not known								
Ownership	Private								
Owners Name	Not known								
Property Type	Building								
Property Sub-type	Residential								
Property past use	Residence								
Property present use	Abandoned								
State of Protection	Unprotected								
Architectural Style	Colonial	Historical/ Cultural Value	<p>The tehsil of Dataganj was also developed during the British rule in Rohilkhand region. The haveli was built by Raja Karan Singh, who attended the viceroy's meeting held at Bareilly and raised the issue of draught.</p>						
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by residences of local villagers. The farm fields start after a distance of 100m on the West.								
Archeological	Low					Association with Ganga	<p>The haveli was built by a zamindar family. The presence of Ganga resulting the better fertile soil encouraged the farming conditions in this area. It was also easy to transport the raw material to the other parts.</p>		
Historical	Medium								
Architectural	Low								
Religious	Low								
Religious	Low					State of conservation Threats to the Property	<p>Danger of diappearance</p> <p>Altered setting, Vegetation growth, Structural and Material deterioration</p>		
Social	Low								
Natural	N.A.								
Grade	IIB								
Condition Description	The building is in ruinous condition with major part of is collapsed. It has dense vegetation growth within the structure.					Source of information	Roop Kishore, Sanjeev Kumar Saxena		
Source of information	Roop Kishore, Sanjeev Kumar Saxena								



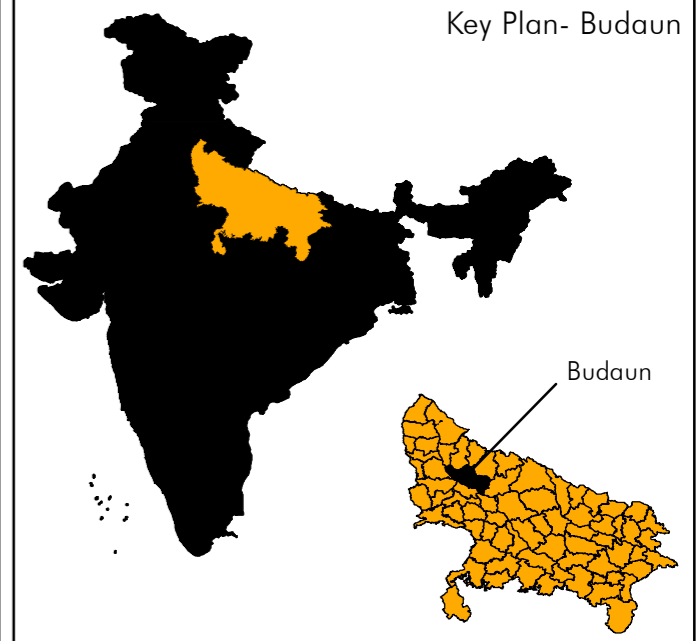
ANNEXURE B

GIS MAPS





Ganga Cultural Documentation Budaun

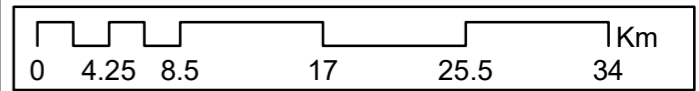


Legend

□ District Boundary	— Road Type	● Commercial
■ Ganga River	— Primary Rd	■ Defence
⋯ 5Km line	— Secondary Rd	■ Industrial
— Water System	— Typology	■ Institutional
— Railway Network	● Archeology	■ Religious
□ Adjacent Districts	■ Civic	■ Residence

Note:

Area: Budaun District 09/12/2021	Map No.: GaD/Bdn/M01
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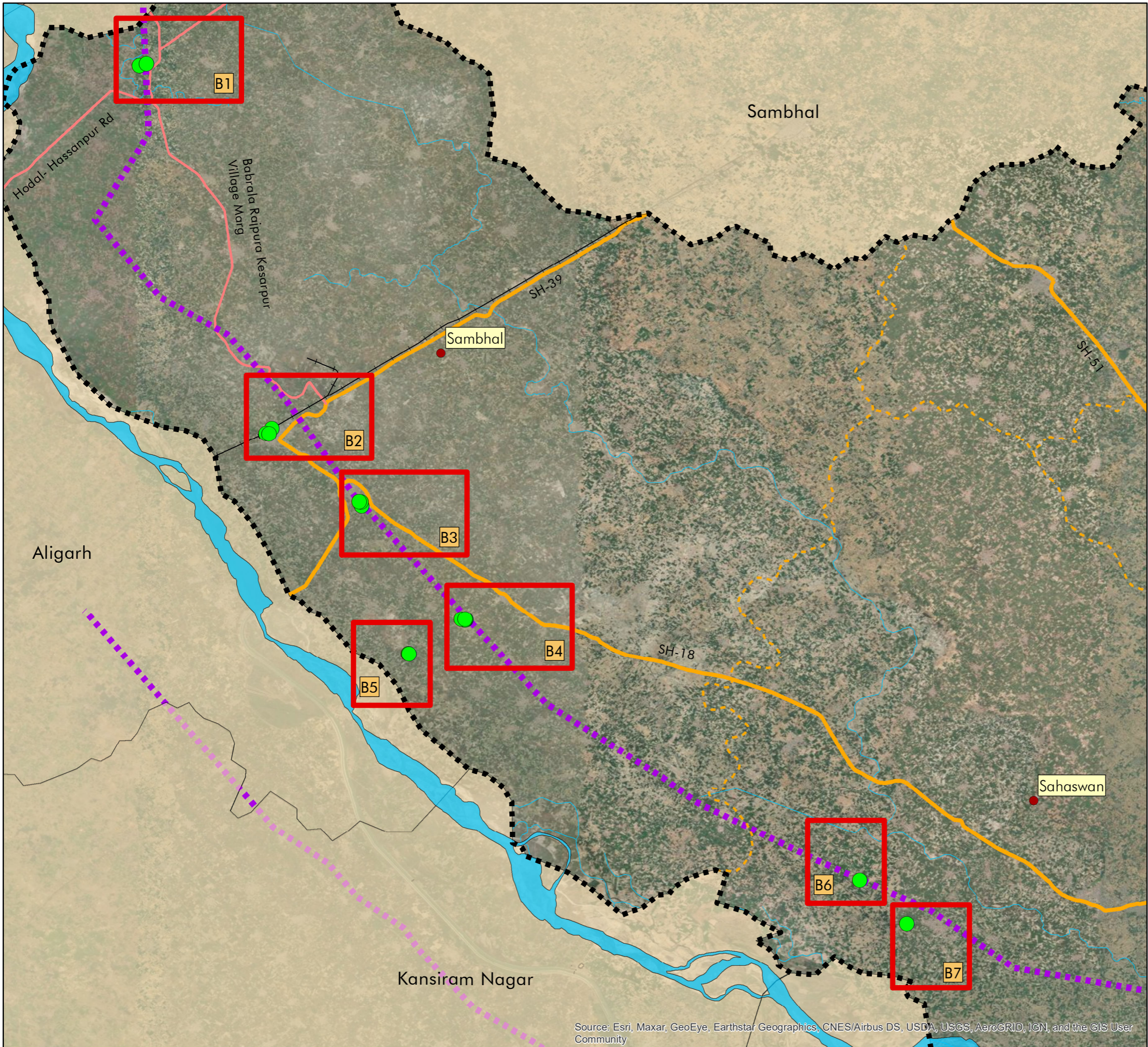
Survey Team:
 Chetan Kataria Urban Design Architect
 Kartik Dubey Architect
 Akshit Kumar Architect
 Akshansh Mishra Intern

GIS Mapping :
 Chetan Katarial Urban Design Architect

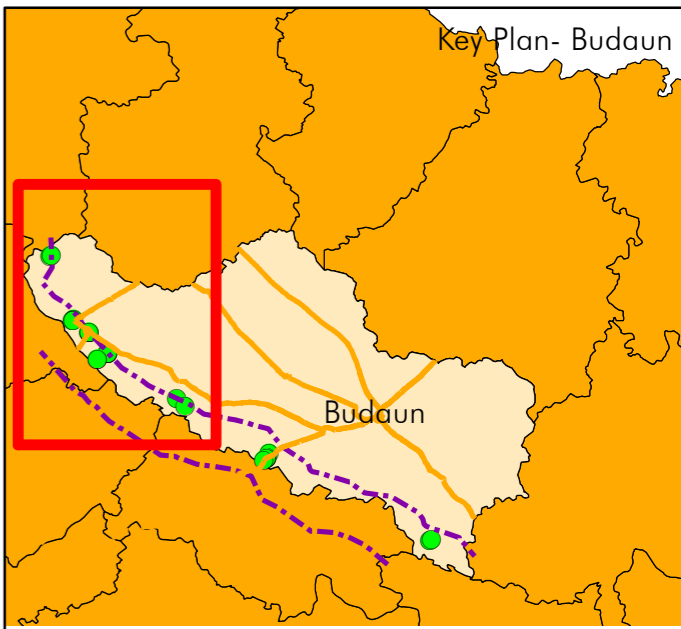
Prepared by:
 Indian National Trust
 for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:
 National Mission for
 Clean Ganga

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



Ganga Cultural Documentation Budaun



Legend

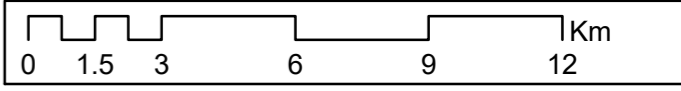
Ganga River	Road Type	Commercial
District Boundary	Primary Rd	Defence
5Km line	Secondary Rd	Industrial
Water System	Typology	Institutional
Railway Network	Archeology	Religious
Adjacent Districts	Civic	Residence

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Budaun district is market as Zone B. This zone further divides into 10 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone B1 to B7

Area: Budaun District 09/12/2021	Map No.: GaD/Bdn/M02
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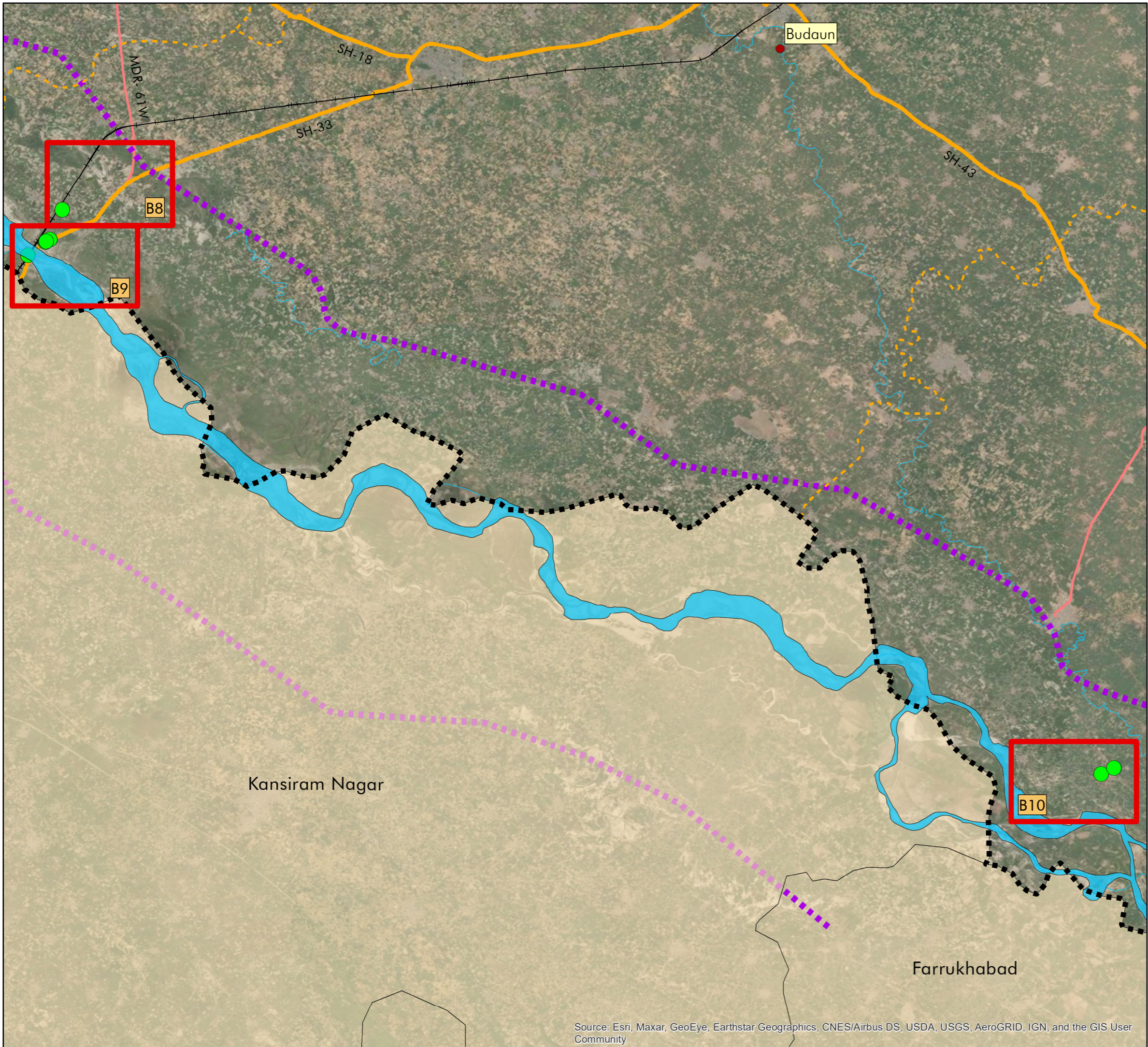


Survey Team:	
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect
Kartik Dubey	Architect
Akshit Kumar	Architect
Akshansh Mishra	Intern

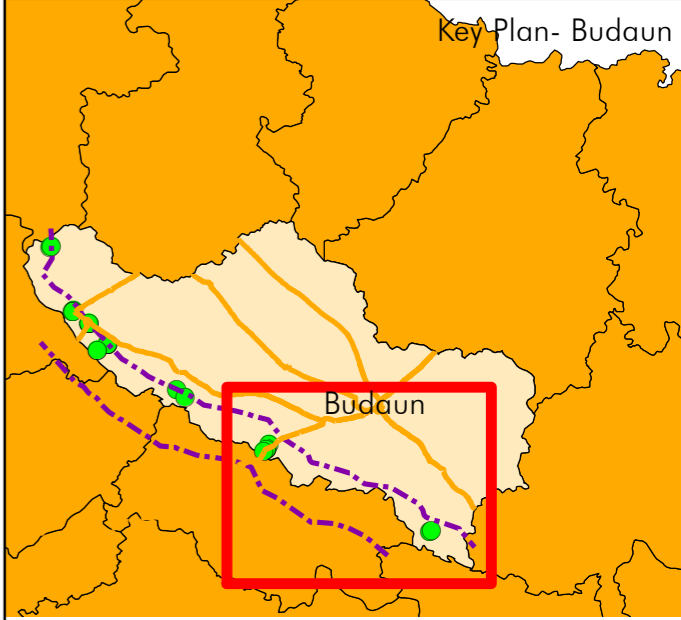
GIS Mapping :	
Chetan Katarial	Urban Design Architect

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

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



Ganga Cultural Documentation Budaun



Legend

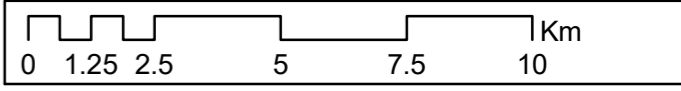
Ganga River	Road Type	Commercial
District Boundary	Primary Rd	Defence
5Km line	Secondary Rd	Industrial
Water System	Typology	Institutional
Railway Network	Archeology	Religious
Adjacent Districts	Civic	Residence

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Budaun district is market as Zone B. This zone further divides into 10 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone B8 to B10

Area: Budaun District 09/12/2021	Map No.: GaD/Bdn/M03
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Survey Team:	
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Kartik Dubey	Architect
Akshit Kumar	Architect
Akshansh Mishra	Intern

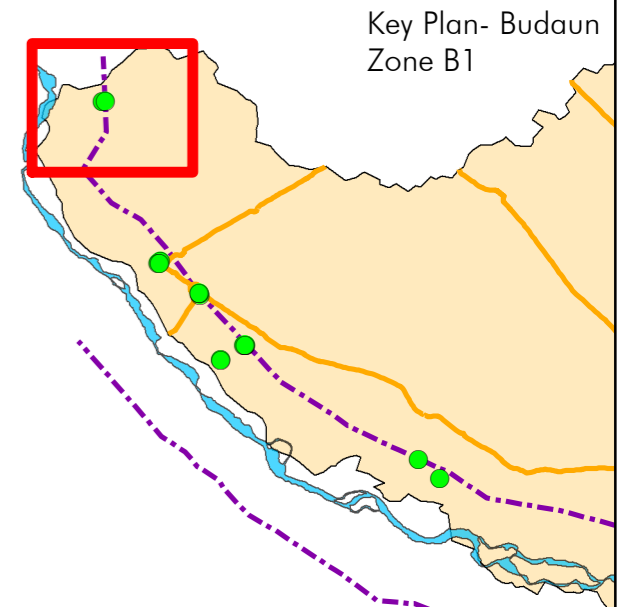
GIS Mapping :	
Chetan Katarial	Urban Design Architect

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

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



Ganga Cultural Documentation Budaun



Legend

Ganga River	Road Type	Commercial
District Boundary	Primary Rd	Defence
5Km line	Secondary Rd	Industrial
Water System	Tertiary Rd	Institutional
Railway Network	Typology	Religious
Adjacent Districts	Archeology	Residence
	Civic	

Note:
 For the comprehensive study of these maps, Budaun district is market as Zone B. This zone further divides into 10 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.
 This map represent following subzones; Zone B1 and reference location. GaD/Smb/GNR/01 & GaD/Smb/GNR/02

Area: Budaun District 09/12/2021	Map No.: GaD/Bdn/M04
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Survey Team:
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 Kartik Dubey Architect
 Akshit Kumar Architect
 Akshansh Mishra Intern

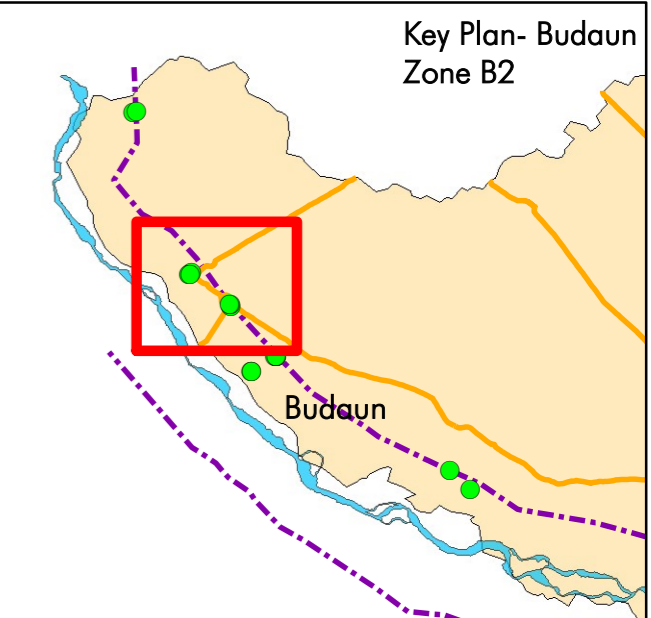
GIS Mapping :
 Chetan Katarial Urban Design Architect

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

Submitted by:
 National Mission for Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Budaun

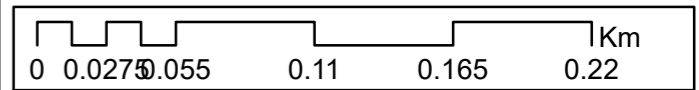


Legend

Ganga River	Road Type	Commercial
District Boundary	Primary Rd	Defence
5Km line	Secondary Rd	Industrial
Water System	Tertiary Rd	Institutional
Railway Network	Typology	Religious
Adjacent Districts	Archeology	Residence
	Civic	

Note:
 For the comprehensive study of these maps, Budaun district is marked as Zone B. This zone further divides into 10 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.
 This map represents the following subzones; Zone B2 and reference location. GaD/Smb/GNR/03 to GaD/Smb/GNR/05

Area: Budaun District 09/12/2021	Map No.: GaD/Bdn/M05
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Survey Team:
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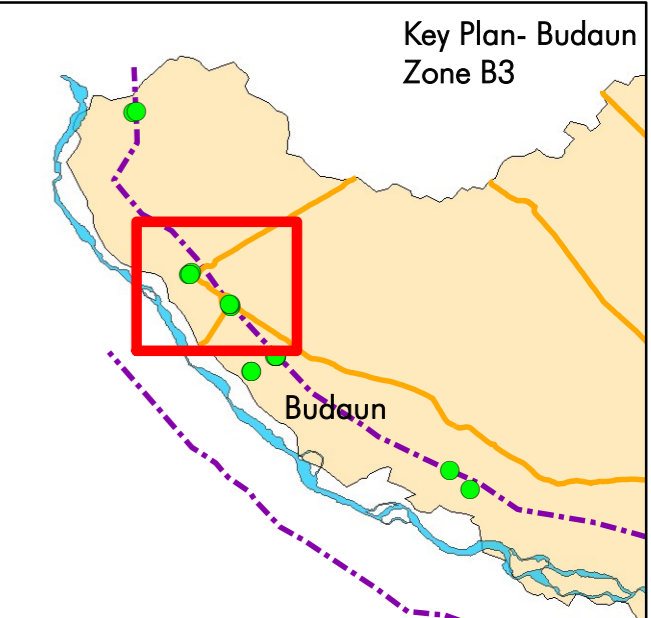
GIS Mapping :
 Chetan Katarial Urban Design Architect

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

Submitted by:
 National Mission for Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Budaun



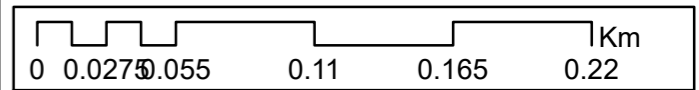
Legend

Ganga River	Road Type	Commercial
District Boundary	Primary Rd	Defence
5Km line	Secondary Rd	Industrial
Water System	Tertiary Rd	Institutional
Railway Network	Typology	Religious
Adjacent Districts	Archeology	Residence
	Civic	

Note:
 For the comprehensive study of these maps, Budaun district is marked as Zone B. This zone further divides into 10 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

 This map represents the following subzones; Zone B3 and reference location. GaD/Smb/GNR/06 to GaD/Smb/GNR/08

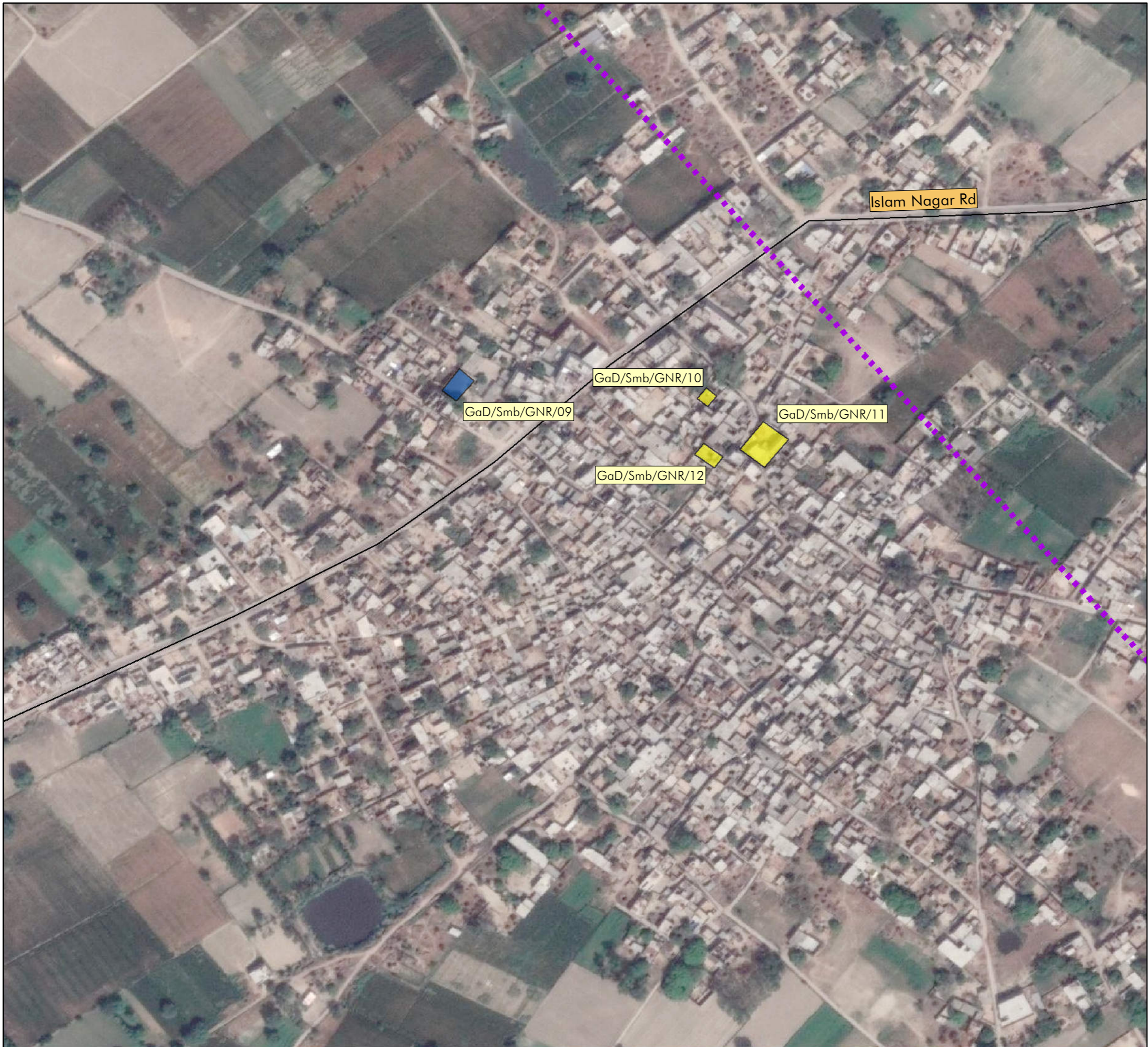
Area: Budaun District 09/12/2021	Map No.: GaD/Bdn/M06
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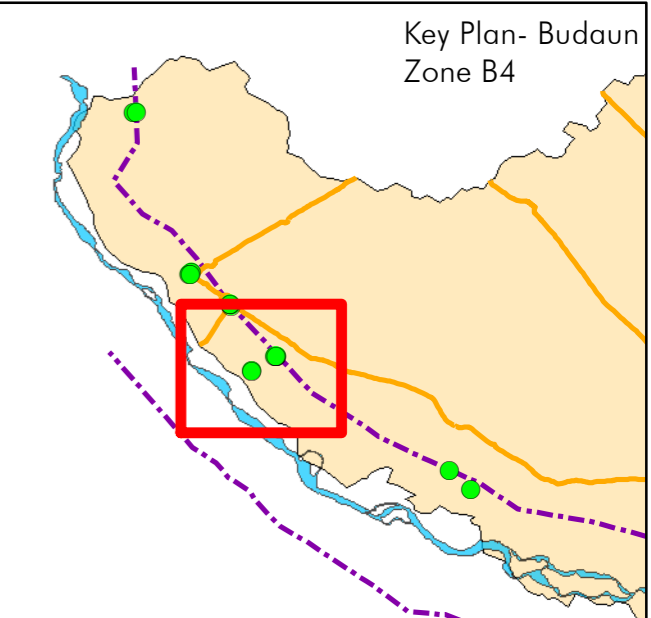
Survey Team:
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 Akshansh Mishra Intern

GIS Mapping :
 Chetan Katarial Urban Design Architect

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



Ganga Cultural Documentation Budaun

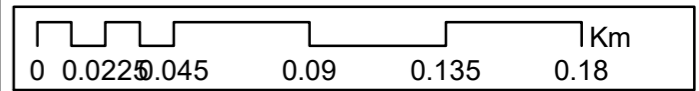


Legend

Ganga River	Road Type	Commercial
District Boundary	Primary Rd	Defence
5Km line	Secondary Rd	Industrial
Water System	Tertiary Rd	Institutional
Railway Network	Typology	Religious
Adjacent Districts	Archeology	Residence
	Civic	

Note:
 For the comprehensive study of these maps, Budaun district is marked as Zone B. This zone further divides into 10 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.
 This map represents the following sub-zones; Zone B4 and reference location. GaD/Smb/GNR/09 to GaD/Smb/GNR/12

Area: Budaun District 10/12/2021	Map No.: GaD/Bdn/M07
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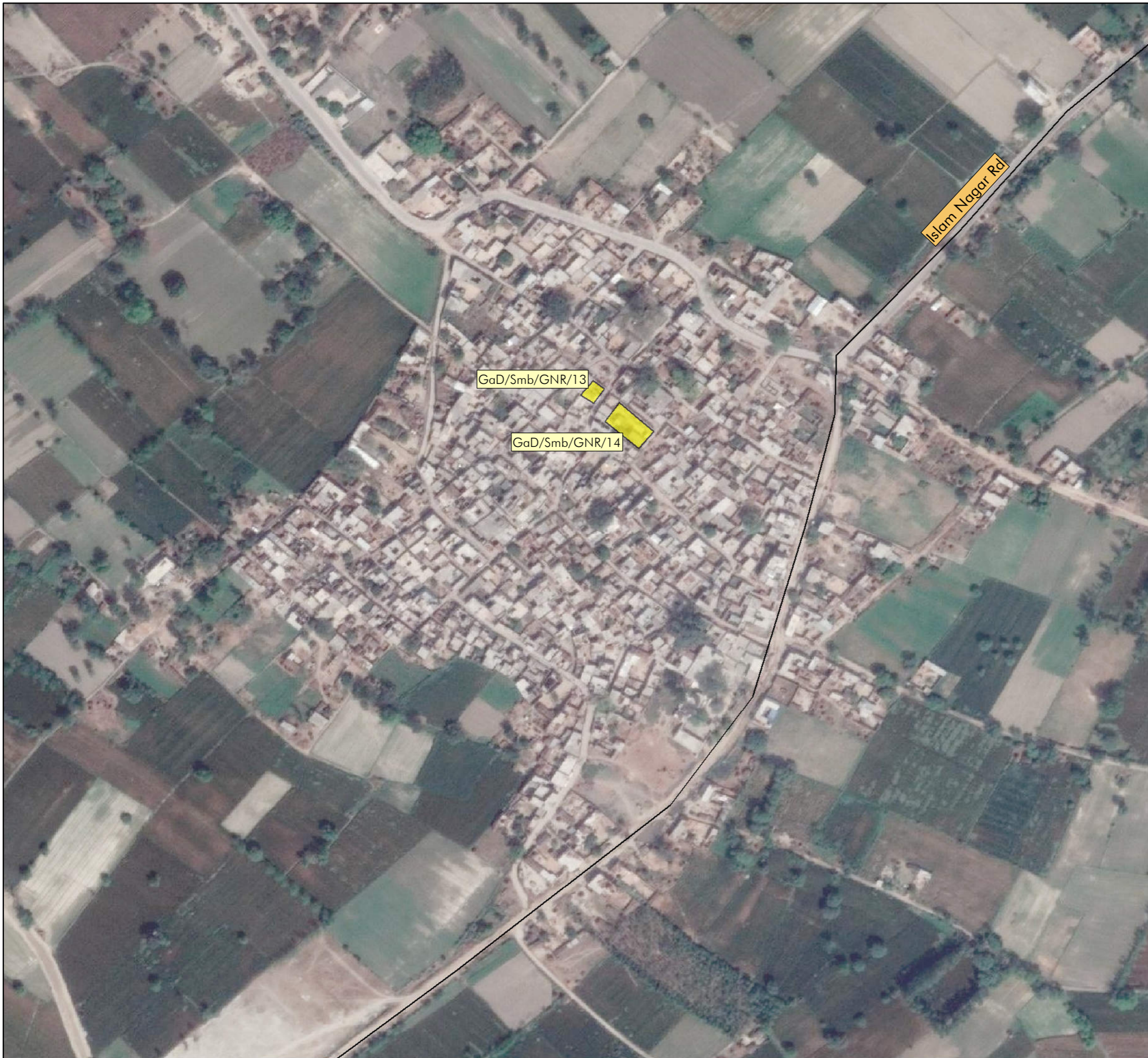


Survey Team:
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 Akshit Kumar Architect
 Akshansh Mishra Intern

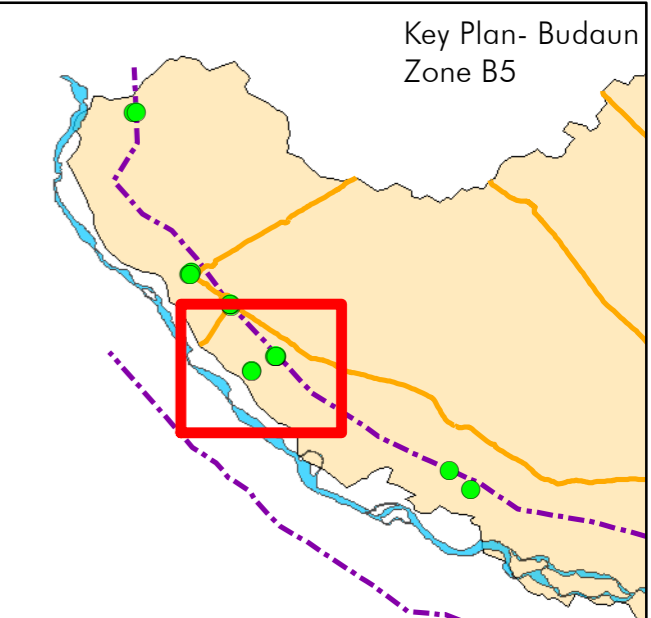
GIS Mapping :
 Chetan Kataria Urban Design Architect

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

Submitted by:
 National Mission for Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Budaun

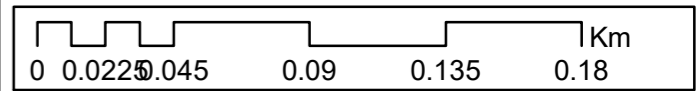


Legend

Ganga River	Road Type	Commercial
District Boundary	Primary Rd	Defence
5Km line	Secondary Rd	Industrial
Water System	Tertiary Rd	Institutional
Railway Network	Typology	Religious
Adjacent Districts	Archeology	Residence
	Civic	

Note:
 For the comprehensive study of these maps, Budaun district is marked as Zone B. This zone further divides into 10 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.
 This map represents the following subzones; Zone B5 and reference location. GaD/Smb/GNR/13 & GaD/Smb/GNR/14

Area: Budaun District 10/12/2021	Map No.: GaD/Bdn/M08
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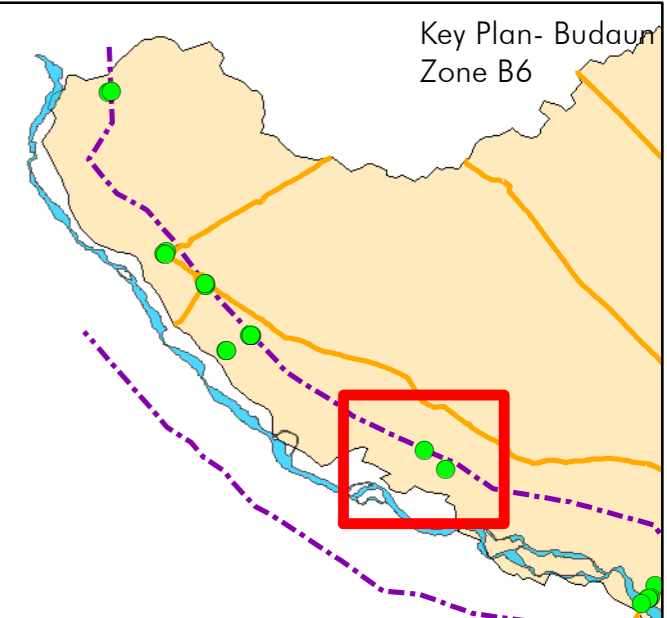


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 Akshit Kumar Architect
 Akshansh Mishra Intern

GIS Mapping :
 Chetan Katarial Urban Design Architect



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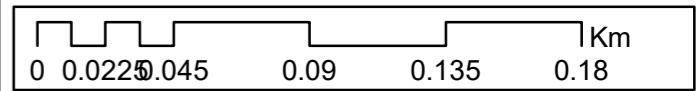


Legend

Ganga River	Road Type	Commercial
District Boundary	Primary Rd	Defence
5Km line	Secondary Rd	Industrial
Water System	Tertiary Rd	Institutional
Railway Network	Typology	Religious
Adjacent Districts	Archeology	Residence
	Civic	

Note:
 For the comprehensive study of these maps, Budaun district is marked as Zone B. This zone further divides into 10 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.
 This map represents following subzones; Zone B6 and reference location. GaD/Bdn/SHN/01

Area: Budaun District 10/12/2021	Map No.: GaD/Bdn/M09
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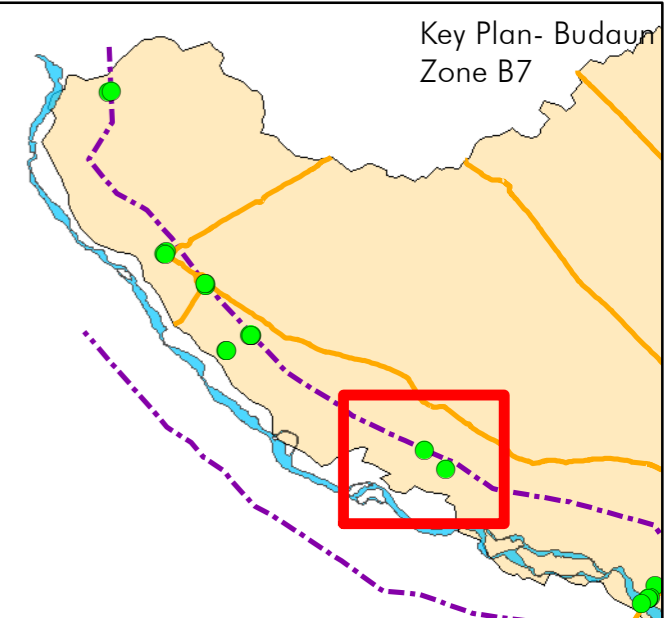


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 Akshit Kumar Architect
 Akshansh Mishra Intern

GIS Mapping:
 Chetan Kataria Urban Design Architect



Ganga Cultural Documentation Budaun

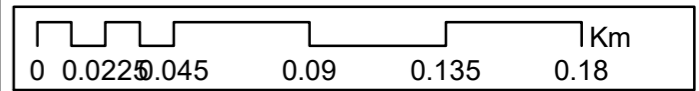


Legend

Ganga River	Road Type	Commercial
District Boundary	Primary Rd	Defence
5Km line	Secondary Rd	Industrial
Water System	Tertiary Rd	Institutional
Railway Network	Typology	Religious
Adjacent Districts	Archeology	Residence
	Civic	

Note:
 For the comprehensive study of these maps, Budaun district is marked as Zone B. This zone further divides into 10 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.
 This map represents the following subzones; Zone B7 and reference location. GaD/Bdn/SHN/02

Area: Budaun District 10/12/2021	Map No.: GaD/Bdn/M10
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GIS Mapping :
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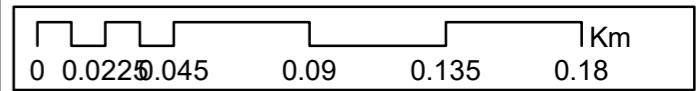
Legend

Ganga River	Road Type	Commercial
District Boundary	Primary Rd	Defence
5Km line	Secondary Rd	Industrial
Water System	Tertiary Rd	Institutional
Railway Network	Typology	Religious
Adjacent Districts	Archeology	Residence
	Civic	

Note:
 For the comprehensive study of these maps, Budaun district is marked as Zone B. This zone further divides into 10 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

 This map represents the following subzones; Zone B8 and reference location. GaD/Bdn/BDN/01

Area: Budaun District 10/12/2021	Map No.: GaD/Bdn/M11
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Survey Team:
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 Akshit Kumar Architect
 Akshansh Mishra Intern

GIS Mapping :
 Chetan Kataria Urban Design Architect



Ganga Cultural Documentation Budaun

Key Plan- Budaun
Zone B9

Legend

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Boundary 5Km line Ganga River Water System Railway Network Adjacent Districts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary Rd Secondary Rd Tertiary Rd Commercial Defence Industrial Institutional Religious Residence Civic Archeology
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Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Budaun district is marked as Zone B. This zone further divides into 10 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents the following subzones; Zone B9 and reference location. GaD/Bdn/BDN/02 to GaD/Bdn/BDN/05

Area: Budaun District 10/12/2021	Map No.: GaD/Bdn/M12
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Survey Team:

Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect
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Akshansh Mishra	Intern

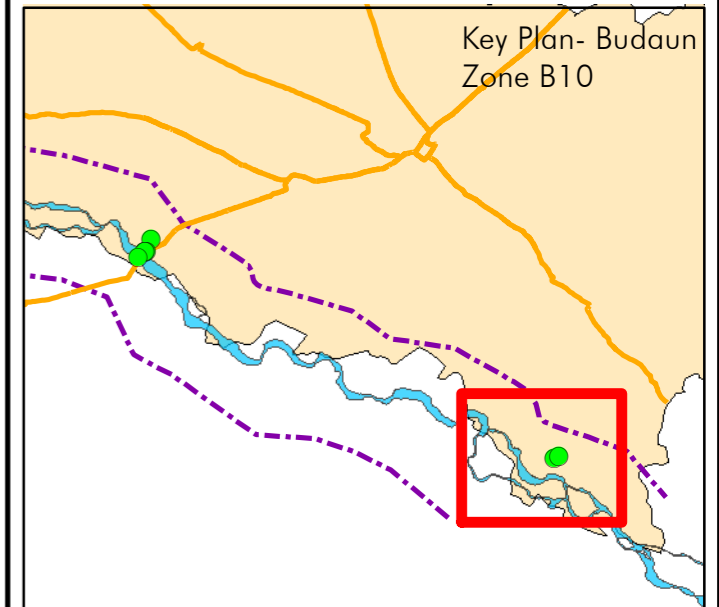
GIS Mapping :
Chetan Kataria Urban Design Architect

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Budaun



Legend

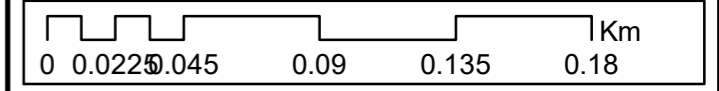
District Boundary	Primary Rd	Commercial
5Km line	Secondary Rd	Defence
Ganga River	Tertiary Rd	Industrial
Water System	Railway Network	Institutional
Adjacent Districts	Archeology	Religious
	Civic	Residence

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Budaun district is marked as Zone B. This zone further divides into 10 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones; Zone B10 and reference location. GaD/Bdn/DTG/01 & GaD/Bdn/DTG/02

Area: Budaun District 10/12/2021	Map No.: GaD/Bdn/M13
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Survey Team:	
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Akshansh Mishra	Intern

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