

# GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION

Architectural Listing  
of  
Bulandshahr District

Submitted to



National Mission  
for Clean Ganga

Submitted by:



INTACH

Indian  
National Trust  
For Art And  
Cultural Heritage

GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION  
BULANDBHAHR DISTRICT

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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 Bulandshahr District. The report includes the listing of heritage structures of 3 out of 7 tehsils, namely- Siana, Anupshahr and Dibai, as they lie within an offset of 5kms from the bank of the river Ganga. A group of Architects headed by a Conservation Architect conducted the survey in February 2021, listing a total of 64 structures within the district. The report includes a proper understanding of the various typologies, their evolution, architectural appreciation and a complete list of all the buildings.

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## 1. Introduction

The district of Bulandshahr is one of the 75 districts of Uttar Pradesh. The Bulandshahr district lies in the western part of the state, and is located between the doab region of Rivers Ganga and Yamuna. According to the local people, this region was initially believed to be named as Banchhati or Ahibaran, after the Tomar king Ahibaran. After a subsequent period, the district was referred to as Baran or Unchanagar, due to the location of the region on high banks of Kali nadi. Eventually, the name of the district was evolved into Bulandshahr.

River Ganga borders the district from the Eastern side. This district extends approximately 100 kilometers along the banks of river Ganga. The district covers an area of about 4512 square meters and has a total of seven tehsils. Among the seven tehsils, the tehsils of Sihana, Anupshahr and Debai touch the banks of River Ganga and therefore, will be a part of the study.

According to the 2011 Census, the population of Bulandshahr district is 3,499,171. The population density of the district is 776/sq.km, which is lower than the state density of 829/sq.km. Bulandshahr has a sex ratio of 896, which is lower than the state average of 912. The district has a literacy rate of 68.88, which is higher than the state average of 67.68.



Figure 1 : Shiv ghat, Anupshahr

Source: Primary survey, site visited on 3rd February, 2021

### 1.1 Siana Tehsil

The Siana Tehsil is among the seven tehsils of the Bulandshahr District. The Eastern side of the tehsil lies along the banks of the river Ganga. According to the 2011 Census, the tehsil covers an area of 873.78 sq. km. with a population of 5,10,190.

Due to the location of the tehsil along the banks of the river, the region was part of the ancient waterways route. The region was mostly travelled by the Pathans from Afganistan in order to spread their culture and establish dominance over this region. Basi, one of the first settlements in tehsil, was established during the reign of Sher Shah Suri, the founder of the Suri Empire in India. The region was also dominated by The Mughals and later, by the British rule. As this region was under the Mughals for a significant time, many Dargahs and Masjids, dating back to the 17th to 18th century, are present in the tehsil.



Figure 2: Unchagaon Fort  
Source: [https://www.trawell.in/admin/images/upload/253204944Bulandshahr\\_Unchagaon\\_Main.jpg](https://www.trawell.in/admin/images/upload/253204944Bulandshahr_Unchagaon_Main.jpg), accessed online on 17th Feb, 2021



Figure 3: Jama Masjid  
Source: Primary survey, site visited on 2nd February, 2021

### 1.2 Anupshahr Tehsil

The region of Anupshahr was established, as a reward to Raja Anup Rai, by Emperor Jehangir in the 17th century AD. Raja Anup Rai saved the life of the emperor in a hunting expedition by risking his own life. The king was impressed by Anup Rai and, therefore, decided to grant him 84 villages, along with the region of Anupshahr, as a reward. Presently, the tehsil comprises of 2 towns and 139 villages, and covers an area of 427.99 sq.km. According to the 2011 Census, it is the least populated tehsil with a population of 3,48,325.



Figure 4: Mansoori ghat, Anupshahr  
Source: Primary survey, site visited on 3rd February, 2021



Figure 5: Post Office, Anupshahr  
Source: Primary survey, site visited on 3rd February, 2021

Due to the religious significance of the place, Anupshahr is also referred to as Chhotti Kashi. The tehsil is blessed with many religious ghats and temples, along the banks of river Ganga. Among the many temples and ghats, Maa Avantika Devi temple and Giridharji Maharaj temple have gained prominent significance due to their association with mythological times.

Anupshahr was an important part of the British settlement. Due to the location of the tehsil along the banks of river Ganga, it became an important transportation and trade centre for the Britishers. During the British rule, trade was carried out from Anupshahr with other important cities like Mirzapur, Aligarh, Budaon, Bulandshahr and Moradabad.

### 1.3 Debai Tehsil

The Debai tehsil is located on the extreme south-east of the district. The tehsil comprises of 2 towns and 168 villages. According to the 2011 Census, the district covers an area of 681.43 sq.km. with a population of 433395 persons.

The location of the tehsil along the river banks has led to the flourishing of many settlements in this area. Over the years, ghats like Gandhi ghat, Rajghat, Ramghat, Shiv ghat have gained importance due to their location and association with river Ganga. The tehsil also houses temples like Maa Kalyani Devi temple, Raja Karna temple and Maa Belon Devi which are with mythological era.

The Debai tehsil was occupied by the Rajputs, the Mughals and the British. During the British rule, the British settlement spread in the area due to the construction of the dam at Narora, along with the railway station at Rajghat Narora. Many public buildings were also constructed in the region, as the region lied in the route between Rohilkhand and Delhi.



Figure 6: Narora atomic power plant  
Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Narora\\_Atomic\\_Power\\_Station#/media/File:Narora\\_Atomic\\_Power\\_Plant.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Narora_Atomic_Power_Station#/media/File:Narora_Atomic_Power_Plant.jpg), accessed online On 15th February 2021



Figure 7: Haldiya Kunj, Ramghat  
Source: Primary survey, site visited on 2nd February, 2021

## 2. Geographical Setting and boundaries

The district of Bulandshahr lies under the administrative jurisdiction of Meerut division, and is situated in the upper doab region of Ganga and Yamuna. The geographical limits of this district are between 28°3'45" and 28°42'30" North latitude, and 77°38' and 78°30' East longitudes. The district is 237.44 meters above the mean sea level. It is surrounded by, Hapur district on the North, Gautam Buddha Nagar district on the West, and Aligarh district on the South. The district has been bordered by River Ganga on the Eastern side. Rivers Ganga also functions as a boundary between the Bulandshahr district and the districts of Amroha and Sambhal. The principal rivers and streams of the district are Ganga, Kali, Karwan and Nim. While Ganga is a perennial river, the rest rivers/streams are seasonal.

The district of Bulandshahr is divided into seven tehsils of Ballia, Bairia, Bansdih, Sikandarpur, Belthara Road, and Rasra. The district has been divided into 16 Development districts in order to promote effective administration. The percentage share of urban population in the district is 24.8 percent as against 22.3 percent of the population in urban areas of the state.

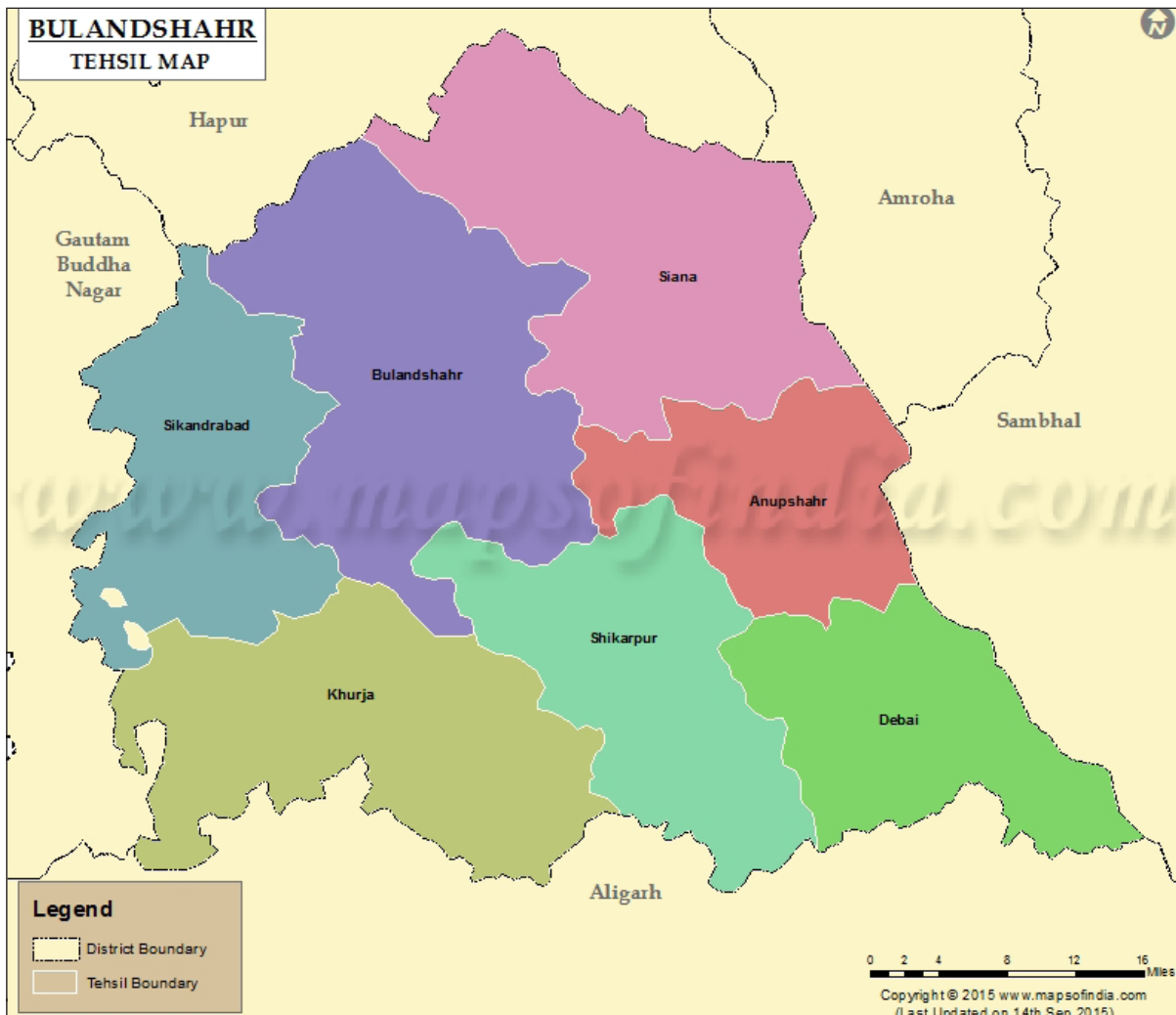


Figure 8: Bulandshahr tehsil map

Source: <https://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/uttarpradesh/tehsil/bulandshahr-tehsil-map.jpg>, accessed online on 18th February, 2021

## 2.1 Physiography

The District of Bulandshahr falls in the Upper Ganga plain. It lies in the Western part of UP boundary with its Eastern boundary being defined by River Ganga. Based on the physical patterns and the processes involved in the evolution of the earth, the district is divided into two regions: Khadar and Uplands.

The Ganga Khadar region is in parallel to the course of the river Ganga. The general slope of this region is from north to south with very little gradient. The development of Khadar is most prominent on the east bank of Ganga as the development on the West bank is mostly restricted.

The Upland region extends eastward up to the Ganga Khadar. The region is situated in the central part of the district covering partly Siana, Bulandshahr, and a fringe part of Anupshahr. The region consists of wide and level plain, broken only by various drainage lines and streams. The Upland region can be further classified into: Sandy Ridge and central Upland Plain. While the Sandy ridge is a region dominantly made up of sandy soil, the Central Upland plain consists of loam and clay soil.

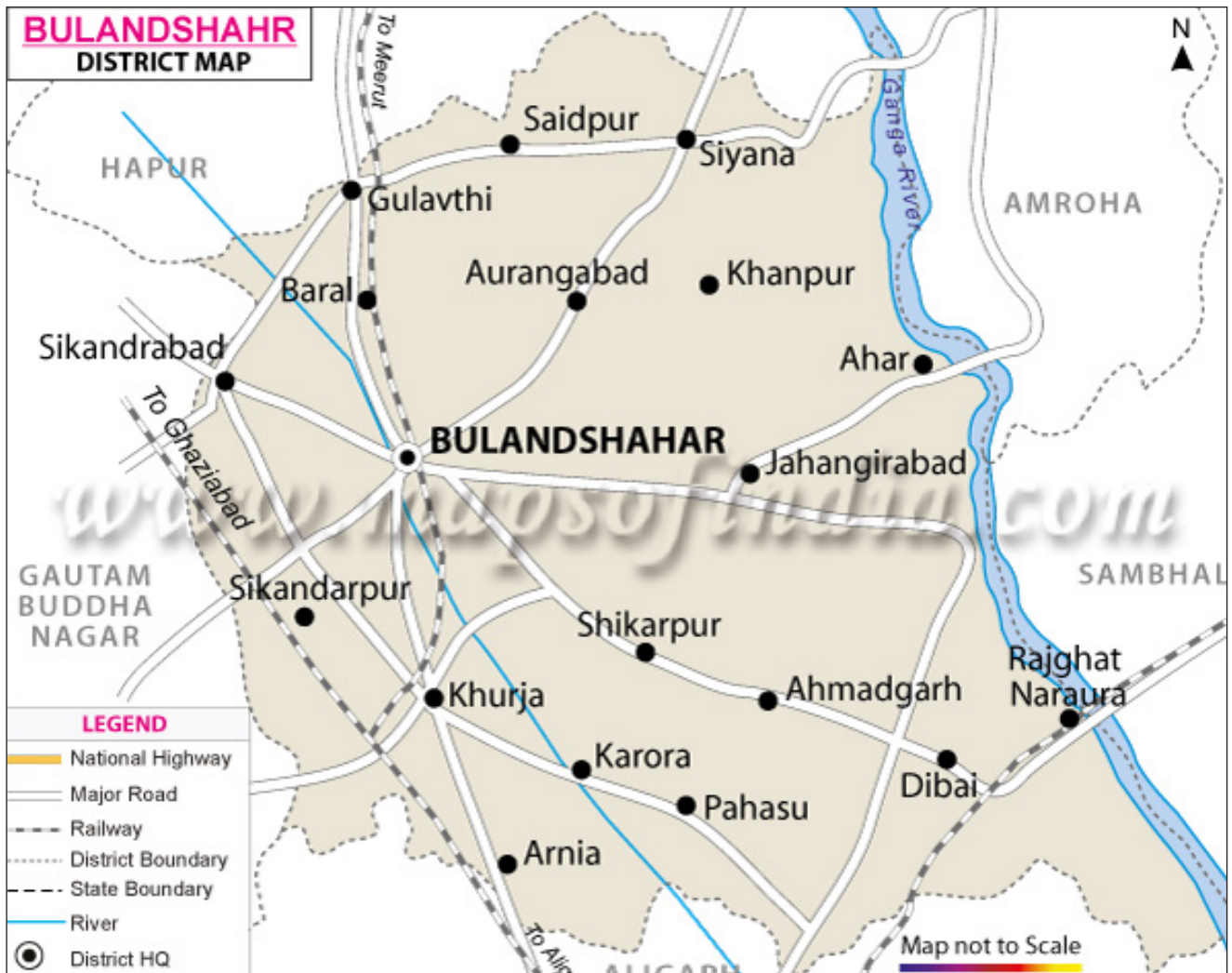


Figure 9: Bulandshahr District map featuring Transportation routes and River Ganga flowing along the Eastern boundary of the district  
 Source: <https://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/uttarpradesh/districts/bulandshahr-district-map.jpg>, accessed online on 14th February 2021

## 2.2 Geomorphology

After studying the landforms, their processes and sediments on the surface of the land, the region has been divided into 2 plains: Younger/ Newer Alluvial Plain, and Older Alluvial Plain.

The Younger Alluvium plain refers to the region all along Ganga river and other tributary systems flowing through the district. It can be further classified into: Flood plain and Older flood plain. The Flood plain zone includes the region along the river channel which occasionally gets flooded during the rainy season. The Older flood plain zone is also referred to as Khadar region. It can be identified with the presence of natural levee and an abrupt change in slope.

The Older Alluvium plain includes the interfluvial area occurring between the major rivers and tributaries. It is further classified into: Sandy soil and Interfluvial area. The sandy soil area occurs close to drainage systems within the district. The Central upland region of the district includes the area between River Ganga and Karwan Nadi.

The development of soils in the district is a result of different erosional and depositional agencies. The soil in this district ranges from pure sand to stiff clays. Maximum area of the district is covered with Dumat/Loam soil. On the basis of land use patterns, the district can be divided into Forest area, Cultivable Waste Land area, Fallow land area, Net sown area, Double cropped area and Gross Cropped area.

## 2.3 Ecology

Only 2.1% of the entire district comes under forests, with the maximum area covered by Anupshahr. The trees which are commonly found in this district are Shisham, Jamun, Mango and Babul. The shrubs and bushes chiefly found in the district are those of Arua, Hina, Panwar, Madav, Karaunda and Makoh.

Agriculture is the source of livelihood for the majority of the district's population. Bulandshahr is considered as an important grain producing agriculture district. The main harvests of the district are Rabi, Kharif. The Kharif is a rainy season crop which is sown in June and July and harvested in September-October. The Kharif crops of Jowar, Maize, Paddy are commonly sown in the district. The Rabi is a winter crop which is sown in October and November and is harvested in February-March. The Irrigation crops of Wheat, gram, pea, mustard, masoor are commonly sown in the district during this period. The main non-food/cash crops of the district are potato, sugar cane, cotton. The fruits mostly sown in the district are Mango and Guava. Due to limited forest area, the number of wild animals spotted in the region are limited. Monkeys are very commonly seen in this district, especially in villages along the Ganga river.

The district is well connected with roads and railways. Major roads in the city connect places like Bulandshahr, Debai, Sikandarabad, Anupshahr, Jahangirabad. Three railway lines pass through the district from different areas. The nearest airport to the district is Indira Gandhi International Airport.

### 3. Significance of Ganga

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

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

#### 3.1 Origin and Formation

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



Figure 10: The Ganga River Course

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

River Ganga flows along the eastern boundary of the Bulandshahr district. The places located along the river bank are Basi, Khanpur, Ahar, Anupshahr, Karnawas, Rajghat, Narora, Ramghat. The location of these places, along the river bank, has enabled the foundation and spread of settlements over the years. The fertile land along the river is the reason Agriculture is the chief occupation of this district.

### 3.2 Mythology and Culture

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



Figure 11: Ganga flowing through Shiva's hair  
Source: <https://i2.wp.com/detechter.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Why-Ganga-flows-through-Lord-Shivas-Hair-3.jpg?fit=680%2C467&ssl=1>, accessed online on 25th January 2021

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

In Bulandshahr, many ghats have developed along the River Ganga due to its sacredness. Some of the ghats in this district are Balram ghat, Narora ghat, Gandhi ghat, Mansuri ghat, etc. The association of temples like Maa Avantika Devi, Maa Kalyani Devi with River Ganga plays a pivotal role in shaping the culture of this district. Due to this association, many festivals and religious events take place in this district. Also, local fairs take place on the ghats, where large crowds gather for the ceremonial dip in the holy river.

## 4. Historical Evolution of Bulandshahr

### 4.1 Bulandshahr District

The Bulandshahr district is known to be a place of rich cultural and historical significance. Recent discoveries have suggested that the region was occupied by humankind since the ancient times. This can be attributed to the strategic location of the district along the banks of River Ganga. The strategic location of the region has also helped the Mughals and The British in flourishing their settlements. According to the mythological mentions, Bulandshahr district has been a witness to the many events which unfolded during the Mahabharata times.

River Ganga has played a significant role in the evolution of settlements in this region. From centuries, Agriculture has been the main occupation practised 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 an important trade and transportation centre. Trading of wool, wheat, safflower and other grains with distant cities like Mirzapur and Varanasi became possible due to river Ganga acting as direct route towards these cities. Similarly, due to the location of the place in close proximity to important cities like Delhi, Allahabad, Varanasi, it resulted in chief powers settling in this region.

The district has always been an important part in mankind's journey of evolution. Therefore, the place has been referred by different rulers and settlements in different names. Some of the names of the region, before being established as Bulandshahr have been discussed in this chapter.

#### 4.1.1 Origin of the Name

Presently, the Bulandshahr district is named after the headquarter town, Bulandshahr. There are many assumptions in regards to the origin of the district's name. One of the assumptions is that Bulandshahr was named after the Chief Tomar of Ahar and was referred to as Banchchati. The word Banchchati means that the region was reclaimed from forest areas. According to local sources, the city was subsequently named as Ahibaran, after the Tomar king Ahibaran. Another source says that the city was named as Baran, due its location on the high banks of Kali Nadi. Eventually, the name of the city evolved into Bulandshahr, giving rise to the Bulandshahr district in 1824.

#### 4.1.2 Mythological Perspective

According to the mythological sources, Karnawas is a place in Debai tehsil which has been assumed to be named after Lord Karna. The legends mention that in the fear of being shamed for becoming a mother without marriage, Kunti abandoned her child by putting him in a basket and letting him flow in the arms of River Ganga. This basket was found on the banks of the river by a couple. The couple, Adhirath and Radha, adopted this child and decided to raise him in this village. This child was Karna, who while growing, would daily worship Maa Kalyani Devi. It is said that the goddess would grant Karna 50 kilograms of gold every day. Karna, who has been described as a generous donor, would sit on a spot near this temple and distribute the gold among the locals. The spot where Karna would do his daily donations, is marked as Raja Karna Temple, and is located next to Maa Kalyani Devi temple.



Figure 12: Karna, from Mahabharata  
Source: [https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/b/b4/Karna\\_in\\_Kurukshetra.jpg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/b/b4/Karna_in_Kurukshetra.jpg),  
accessed online on 21st February 2021

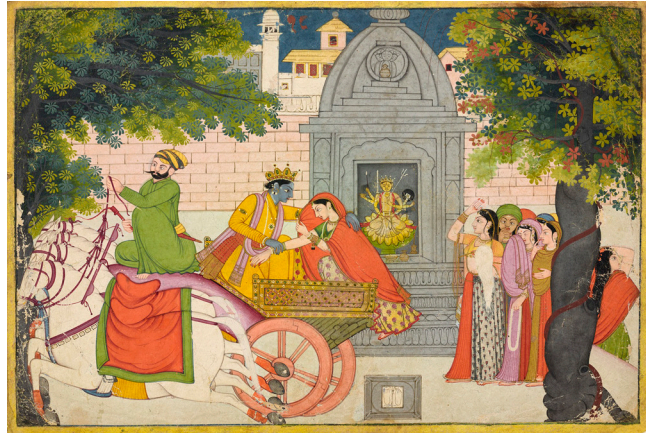


Figure 13: Lord Krishna abducts Rukmini  
Source: [https://ids.si.edu/ids/deliveryService?id=FS-S2018.1.16\\_001crop](https://ids.si.edu/ids/deliveryService?id=FS-S2018.1.16_001crop), accessed online On 21st February 2021

Another important place to be linked with the mythological era is Ahar. Ahar is believed to be the capital of King Bhishmak, and was known by the name Kundanpur. The sources mention that King Bhishmak's daughter, Rukmini, and Lord Krishna wanted to get married to each other. Although King Bhishmak had given his consent for this marriage, this decision was opposed by King's son and successor Rukam. This news reached to Lord Krishna and therefore, he abducted Rukmini from Maa Avantika Devi temple, where she would often pray. When Rukam got to know of this, he stood as a hurdle in their way. This paved the way for a war between Rukam and Krishna's elder brother, Balram. It is said that Balram toppled this region during the war. After this event, the marriage between Lord Krishna and Rukmini took place in the temple of Maa Avantika Devi.

During Mahabharata, Ahar became the chief town of the Pandavas after their capital at Hastinapura washed away. Ambakeshwar Mahadev Temple, in present day Ahar, is believed to be the place where Pandavas would worship Lord Shiva. Lord Shiva, impressed with the Pandavas, granted them his blessings and helped them in winning the war against the Kauravas.

#### 4.1.3 2nd century B.C. to 2nd century A.D.

During the excavations in the early 20th centuries, coins belonging to the Satraps of Mathura were discovered in this region. Little is known about this tribe, and on the basis of epigraphical studies and research, this dynasty is inferred to be ruling this district in the second century B.C. After the Satraps, the district is believed to have come under the rule of the Kushanas in the first or second century A.D. This can be inferred by the excavations carried out at Ahar, where bricks belonging to the Kushana period have been obtained. But, due to the absence of ceramic findings belonging to the Kushanas, it is believed that occupation of the Kushanas in this region was flimsy and the bricks from this period were re-used during the subsequent periods.



Figure 14: Gupta empire  
 Source: <https://cdn.britannica.com/03/1603-050-E28C4592/Gupta-empire.jpg>, file accessed on 18th February 2021

#### 4.1.4 3rd century A.D. to 8th century A.D.

After the Kushanas, the Bulandshahr district came under the rule of the Gupta empire. This can be inferred by the gold coin belonging to the period of Chandra Gupta II, found near the town of Bulandshahr. Also, the Indor plate, referring to the grant by a Gaur Brahman, was found in this area. The plate is dated in the 146th year of the Gupta era, equivalent to 465 AD, and Skanda Gupta is referred as the reigning monarch. Pottery belonging to Gupta period was discovered during excavations at Ahar, which infers that the occupational sequence in this region started from Gupta or post-Gupta period. Though the Gupta kings are believed to be Hindus, Buddhist remains and a statue belonging to period between 5th and 9th century have been found in the district. From this it can be inferred that the Gupta empire included communities of Buddhist in its population.

#### 4.1.5 8th century A.D. to 12th century A.D.

After being subject to the rule of many dynasties, the district is believed to have come under Angapal, the founder of the Tomar dynasty. The Tomars were taken over by the Dor Rajputs, who rose to power around 800A.D. This can be inferred by the Manupur copper plate, found in 1867 near the Bulandshahr city. The

plate records the grant of a village named Gandva along with the genealogy of the Dors. Har-dutta, the sixth descendant of this dynasty, ruled an extensive tract of region. He is also known as the builder of the Baran or Balai-kot fort. His reign was hard-pressed due to the invasion of Mahmud Ghazni in 1018 A.D, but was eventually restored to its original faith.

During this period, the Meos entered the district and settled towards the southern borders of the district. In order to restore peace, the Dors invited aid in the form of Bargujars. The Bargujars, under the leadership of Pratap Singh, succeeded in ousting the Meos from Pahasu, Debai and other regions.

The Dor Rajputs went on to rule over the region till 1193 A.D., until the last descendant of the dynasty was defeated by Qutbuddin Aibak. Chandra Sen, the last descendant and Raja of Baran, is known for bravely defending the fort of Baran, but was eventually killed during the battle. In this way, the present-day Bulandshahr district, fell in the hands of the Delhi Sultanate.

#### 4.1.6 13th century A.D. to 17th century AD

Under the Delhi Sultanate, Baran became one of the cantonments of the royal army. In 1286 A.D., during the reign of Ghiyasuddin Balban, Baran was under his master general, Malik Tuzaki. In 1290, the control of the region was given to Jalaluddin which was passed down to his nephew Alauddin Khilji. Baran remained the capital of Alauddin for a few days, after which he made Delhi his headquarters. In 1296, Alauddin appointed Muid-ul-Mulk as the Khwaja of Baran. His son, Ziauddin, is better known as the writer of 'the Chronicles of Firoz Shah', which contains the history of eight kings, Balban, the three Khiljis, the two Tughlaqs and Firoz Shah.



Figure 15: Firoz Shah Tughlaq

[https://4.bp.blogspot.com/\\_e3AC75VnQk/W5vy3mlo3AI/AAAAAAAAAPMQ/v0W15KgJmU4Ao8A-SgLU2NhwM6Dir\\_HYgCLcBGAs/s640/Firoz%2BShah%2BTughlaq.jpg](https://4.bp.blogspot.com/_e3AC75VnQk/W5vy3mlo3AI/AAAAAAAAAPMQ/v0W15KgJmU4Ao8A-SgLU2NhwM6Dir_HYgCLcBGAs/s640/Firoz%2BShah%2BTughlaq.jpg)

After the Mughals left Delhi in 1399, Nasrat Shah, grandson of Firoz Shah seized Delhi and sent a large army under Shahab Khan, to overpower Iqbal Khan in Baran. Shahab Khan was unsuccessful in attacking Baran, which led to Iqbal Khan taking advantage of the situation and acquire the possession of Delhi, and eventually the whole of the country. The

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accessed online on 18th February 2021

In the reign of Mohammad Tughlaq, the people of Baran suffered due to the cruelty and terror of the emperor. During the Great Famine of 1344, the heavy taxations levied by the emperor and the excesses committed by him led to the poverty of the region and the inhabitants fleeing to other regions for refuge. After the death of Mohammad Tughlaq in 1351 A.D., he was succeeded by his nephew, Firoz Shah. It is believed that during his reign, which lasted from 1351 to 1388, the district recovered from the actions of Muhammad Tughlaq and was restored to its original form, which can be inferred by the significant increase in the population. He is also credited for finding Khurja, the then largest commercial mart, in present day Bulandshahr district. After the death of Firoz Shah, the region experienced struggles due to the battle for the throne between the successors and the invasions of Timur in 1398.

The 14th century also witnessed the arrival of Gujars of Gujrat, the Rajput tribes, the Bhale Sultans, Chauhans, Ghalots, Panwars, Jadons and Pathans in the different part of the district.

After the Mughals left Delhi in 1399, Nasrat Shah, grandson of Firoz Shah seized Delhi and sent a large army under Shahab Khan, to overpower Iqbal Khan in Baran. Shahab Khan was unsuccessful in attacking Baran, which led to Iqbal Khan taking advantage of the situation and acquire the possession of Delhi, and eventually the whole of the country. The

reign of Nusrat Khan lasted till 1405, after which he was defeated in the battle of Multan.

In 1407, Ibrahim Shah, the king of Jaunpur, marched towards Delhi, but returned back after some disturbances in the region near Jaunpur. On his way back, he left a small force under Maraba Khan in Baran. In 1408, Mohammad marched from Delhi against Baran and eventually killed Maraba Khan. In this manner, similar events took place during the period of Delhi Sultanate which find brief mentions about the district.



Figure 16: Gateway at Anupshahr fort

Source: <http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/apac/other/019wdz000001725u00000000.html>, accessed online on 18th February 2021

Although, Delhi Sultanate was eventually taken over by the Mughals, the district of Bulandshahr does not find significant mentions until the period of emperor Akbar. 'The Ain-i-Akbari' gives a glimpse regarding the division of Baran into seventeen parganas and their administrative heads. During the reign of Jahangir, from 1605 to 1627, Raja Anup Rai was the Bargujar chieftain. In a tiger-hunting expedition, Raja Anup Rai saved the life of the emperor by risking his own. Impressed by Raja Anup Rai's act of bravery, the king granted Anup Rai the town Anupshahr, along with eighty-four villages on both sides of river Ganges. Due to the strategic location of Anupshahr, Raja Anup Rai established a fort in this region. After Jehangir, the district does not find any significant mentions in the reign of Aurangzeb or his three successors.

Meanwhile, the fort of Anupshahr was passed down to Tara Singh, descendant of Anup Rai, in the 17th century. After Tara Singh, the fort was ruled by Umed Singh, nephew of Tara Singh. Due to constant family tensions that ensued between the descendants, one of the Ranis blew up the fort of Anupshahr in ruins.

#### 4.1.7 18th century A.D. to 1947 A.D.

This period witnessed the decline of the Mughal empire, with the rise in the power of the local chieftains. Among them were the Rohillas and the Marathas. In 1783, while the country was hit with Chalisa famine, the Rohilla descendant Ghulam Qadir captured Delhi and extended his reach as far as upto Aligarh. He was later taken over by the Marathas, at Meerut, bringing an end to the Rohillas in the district. During the Maratha reign, the district was administered from Koil and remained in the possession of Sindhia from 1789 till the accession of the British.

The first part of the district, the pargana of Anupshahr, came under the British after it was ceded by Nawab Wazir in 1801. The remainder part of the district was conquered by the British by winning the Battle of Aligarh in September, 1803. The conquest of the Britishers was completed by the second battle between the British troops and the Marathas.

Eventually, the present-day district of Bulandshahr was established in 1824, with the town Bulandshahr chosen as the capital of the district. After the breaking of mutiny in 1857, the people of the district actively participated in the First Battle of Independence. On 10th May 1857, one message of resolution was carried from Aligarh by Pandit Narayan Sharma. The Gujars of Dadri and Sikandarabad provided strong resistance against the troops of the Britishers. Eventually, the district of Bulandshahr officially came under the British government.

After the Battle of 1857, Anupshahr became an important part of the British settlement. Post 1860, many public buildings like the police station, Dispensary, tehsil buildings, hospitals were built by the British government. As Anupshahr was within easy distance of Aligarh, Bulandshahr, Budaun and Moradabad, it was considered as a chief town, in terms of commercial and trade purposes. During this period, the Lower Bridge Canal was constructed in Narora, along with the railway station close to the Rajghat. In the present tehsils of Debai, Anupshahr, Siana, the British settlements mostly flourished along the banks of River Ganga.

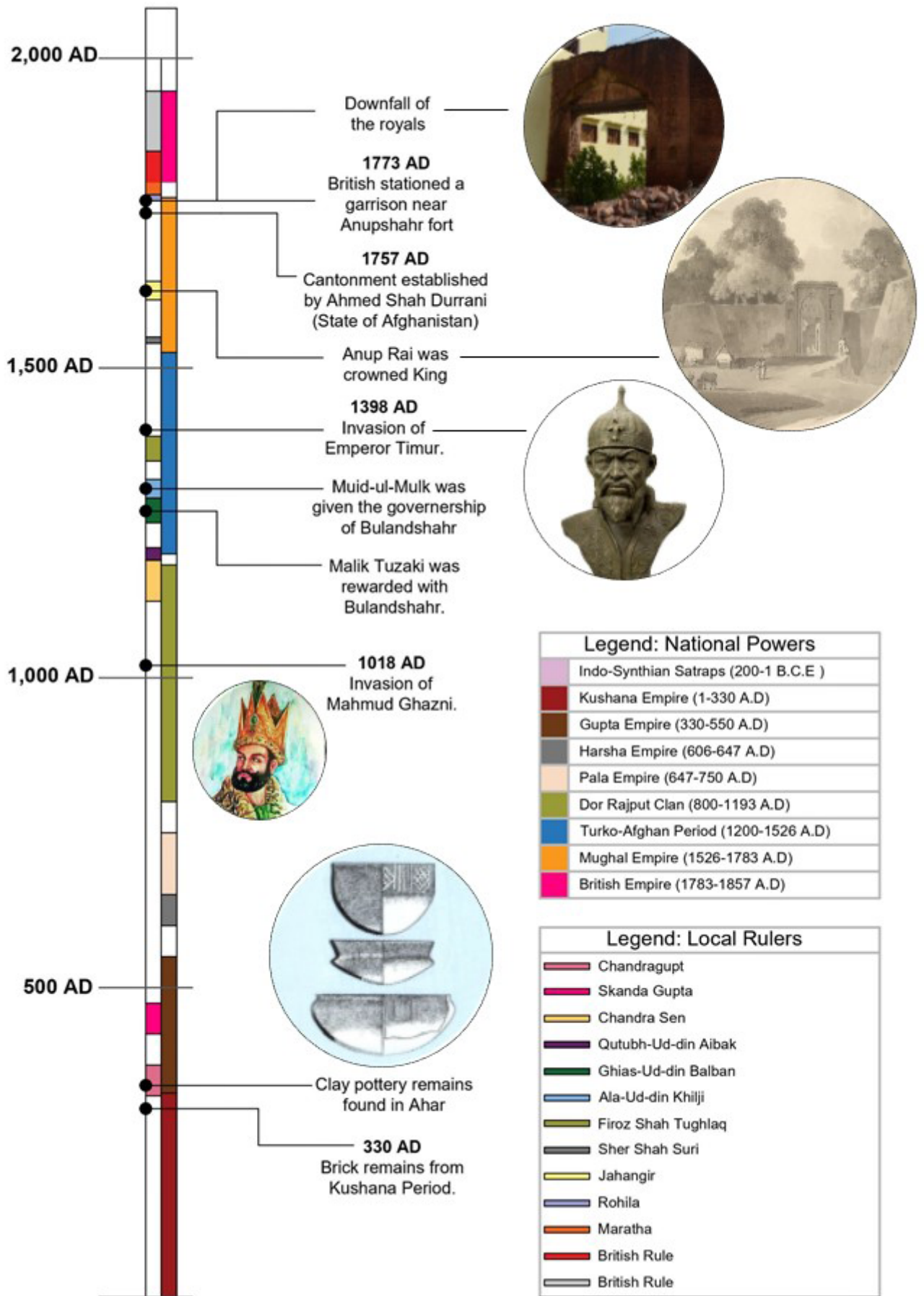
Since the mutiny, the district remained generally undisturbed except for the famines of 1860, 1878 and 1897. The district, like the rest of the country attained freedom on 15th August, 1947.

#### 4.1.8 1947 to present

After Independence, many settlements were developed around the areas of religious significance. These settlements mostly included houses, newer temples and Dharamshalas. Agriculture being the chief occupation of the state, newer settlements were formed near the river bank due to the fertility of the area. Also, newer ghats on the river bank have been constructed, due to the significance of holy river Ganga. Presently, agriculture and fishery are the primary occupations practised by the people of Bulandshahr.

#### 4.2 Historic Timeline





## 5. Significance of Bulandshahr

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

### 5.1 Archaeological significance:

The district of Bulandshahr lies in the Upper Ganga Plain. The archaeological sites excavated during this period have resulted in findings of major Neolithic and Chalcolithic settlements. There are other findings by the archaeological department that are associated with mythological period or medieval periods.

A. Occurrence of Painted Grey Wares were recorded at sites of Birpur, Acheja, Ahmadgarh, Astipur, Balai-kot, Ghalibpur, etc. These findings suggests that the district might have been occupied during 1200B.C. to 500 B.C.



Figure 17: Sandstone blocks found at Ahar  
<https://www.ancient-asia-journal.com/articles/10.5334/aa.99/>, accessed online on 21st February 2021



Figure 18: Artefacts recovered at Ahar  
<https://www.ancient-asia-journal.com/articles/10.5334/aa.99/>, accessed online on 21st February 2021

B. During the excavations carried out at Ahar, objects like ceramics, broken terracotta figurines marble, glass bangles and stone sculptures were discovered. From the objects discovered on site, it can be suggested that the findings from Ahar belonged to Gupta, Post-Gupta, Early Medieval and Medieval levels. On the basis of ceramic findings, it can be inferred that occupational sequence at Ahar started from Gupta or Post-Gupta period and continued up to the late Medieval levels.

The variations in the brick sizes found at the site makes it difficult to understand the chronology of the settlement. Though bricks belonging to Kushana period have been obtained, there have been no records of ceramics belonging to this period. From this, it can be inferred that there could have been a very light occupation of this period in this region or the bricks from this period were reused in the subsequent periods.

C. The district of Bulandshahr was also subjected to the rule of the Delhi Sultanate and the Mughals. During this period, the district became an important military region. Many settlements were flourished in the district during this period. This is evident by the following inscriptions, belonging to Mughals, which were found in

the district:

- Allaudin Khilji inscription from Bulandshahr discusses about the construction of a mosque in 1311 AD.
- Inscriptions related to records containing parts of the titles of Iltutmish and his daughter Queen Razia Sultan were found. These inscriptions were written in Naskh calligraphy.
- Inscriptions referring to the period of emperor Humayun were found. The inscriptions record construction of mosque by Neil Khan during the governship of a lady named Begam Dildar Aghacha.
- Records of construction of mosque during Aurangzeb and Akbar period, in the form of inscriptions, have also been obtained.

D. The excavations carried out at Daulatpur suggest that the site was actually occupied by OCP people during the rainy season in order to save themselves from the floods. From this it can be inferred that these people had limited knowledge in terms of construction or had limited access to basic requirements. Because the site was not a regular habitational place, pots or significant antiquities were not found on the site.

## 5.2 Religious Significance.

The district of Bulandshahr has a high religious and cultural value due to the presene of River Ganga and its association with the mythological era. The temple of Belon Devi, located in Debai tehsil, was built by Rao Bhup Singh. Due to the significance of this temple, devotees from distant places visit the temple. Devotees flock around the shrine during Ashwin Navratri and Chaitra Navratri.

Ahar is believed to be the place where Lord Krishna abducted Rukmini and married her in the Avantika Devi temple. Therefore, the temple is considered to be sacred. Devotees from all parts of the country visit this temple. The duration of Navratri sees maximum number of people visiting the temple.

As River Ganga is considered holy, many religious activities are performed along the ghats developed along the river. Ganga Aarti is a form of devotional activity which has now become a daily ritual in the lives of the people in this district. Many people gather on the ghats every day in order to pay their respects to Maa Ganga. Many fairs and festivals are also celebrated along the ghats during Shiv Ratri or other important days.



Figure 19: Kartik Festival at Anuspsahr  
Source: <https://www.weather-forecast.com/locations/Anuspsahr/photos/10261>, file accessed on 18th February 2021



Figure 20: Idol of Belon Devi  
Source: <https://cdn.britannica.com/03/1603-050-E28C4592/Gupta-empire.jpg>, file accessed on 18th Februaru 2021

### 5.3 Natural Significance.

The Natural and Ecological features of the district have been of great significance to the district. River Ganga has played an important part in the development and evolution of human settlements. This idea is supported by the archaeological findings along the banks of the river Ganga. Before the introduction of modern means of transportation, River Ganga also served as a route which created a direct link between major towns and cities. The town of Anupshahr became an important trade center due to its strategic location along the river. From Anupshahr, trade was facilitated with important cities like Mirzapur.

As the district is bordered by River Ganga from the eastern side, agriculture is chiefly practised in this region. This can be attributed to the fertility range and water availability through the river. Due to the wide range of fish inside River Ganga, Fishery also has become a source of daily livelihood for the people in this district.

### 5.4 Architectural Significance.

The architecture style of Bulandshahr district has a very strong influence of the religious significance of the district along the banks of river Ganga. The buildings are very simple with their architectural details and have very typical elements like multi-foliated arches, pointed arch niches, semi-circular arches with key stones, moulded stone columns etc. However, there is no significant architecture style seen in the area and most of the buildings are an amalgamation of different architectural styles like- Mughal, Rajputana, Bundelkhandi, Regional vernacular, Colonial, etc.

Most of the settlements in this region were established in late Mughal and early Colonial period, hence influence from these architectural styles are most prominent. The town of Anupshahr has most of the Colonial structures since a British administrative base was set up here.

The material of construction of building across the cultural landscape of Bulandshahr has been dependant on the economic status of the people living in these localities. In the early times, most of the houses were built in mud and only the brahmins and zamindars have houses built in lakhori bricks built in mud mortar, later in lime mortar. The dharamshals/ ashrams/ kunjns seen in the area are mostly built by people associate with royalties from different places like Hathras, Haldia, etc.



Figure 21: internal courtyard of a Dharamshala in Karanwas  
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

## 6. Architectural Description

The architectural typology across the district narrates the religious significance of the towns because of which several people travelled distances and eventually many settled here. It is due to this and its strategic location on the banks of river Ganga that the British established an administrative base in the city of Anupshahr. The historic buildings, as we see today, reflect the amalgamation of Hindu temple or Mughal architecture styles with Colonial architecture styles. These styles are also reflected in the planning and architectural vocabulary of the heritage building in accordance to its typology as per use, eg., residential, religious, industrial, civic etc.

### 6.1 Building Typologies in Bulandshahr

The different typologies of buildings in any area is characterized on the basis of their functionality and location. The location is also dependent upon the projected usage, lifestyle and requirements of the user group/ communities along with the overall social, cultural and political context of the larger settlement of which these buildings form a part.

The major historic architectural typologies identified in the district are:

#### i. Residential

The historic residential structures built are medium scale houses which usually belonged to the priests or zamindars of the region. The architectural vocabulary of the residences defined the time period when the house was built and its ownership, for example, a pandits house would have influences from regional architecture style like multifoliated arches, stone brackets, etc and would have a small temple in one of the rooms, however, a zamindars residence would have more influences from colonial architecture style and have elements like pilasters, semi-circular arches, cornice bands etc.

Most of the historic houses across the various settlements in the district are either in ruins or heavily modified, only very few stand today in their original glory. Walking around the settlement one sees remains of some architectural elements like gate, stone brackets, arches along the façades. The ones that are still standing, showcase a typical layout of a rectangular courtyard surrounded by a colonnaded veranda on either two or four sides. The veranda leads into rooms. Though most houses have only one floor, there are few which have a first floor as well. Typically these houses are built in brick masonry, the older structures having lakhori bricks, with decorative elements constructed in stone masonry like intricately carved panels, arches, brackets supporting chajja etc.



Figure 22: A Residence in Bugrasi, Siana tehsil  
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH



Figure 23: A Residence in Belon village, Dibai tehsil  
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

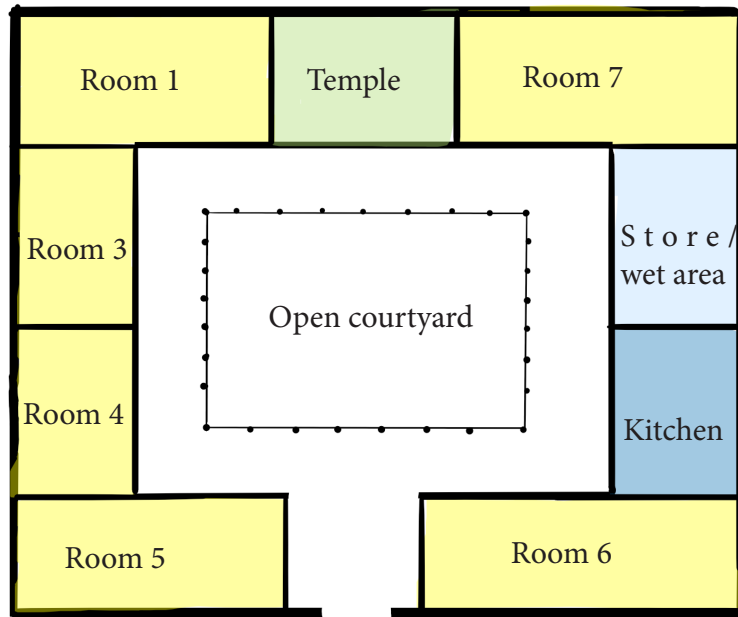


Figure 24: Typical layout of a residence with rectangular courtyard  
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

## ii. Religious

There are several religious towns located in the district of Bulandshahr each having its own history and significance. As it is known, that the villages in Bulandshahr district are settled by travellers from different parts of the country, this can be evidently seen in the architectural style of the religious buildings.

### a. Temples

There are several small temples in the settlements. Many of the residences themselves comprise a temple inside. The individual temples are categorized as per 2 typologies, with respect to their architectural style. The first is a nagara-style temple with a mandapa and garbhagriha, and the second is a square-planned temple with influences from the Odisha temple architecture with a rekha deul style shikhara.

Even though the temples are smaller in scale, locally the religious significance of these temples is high. Over a period of time some of the old temples have been majorly renovated, with some like Maa Avantika Devi temple, having been completely reconstructed. Another temple in Ramghat, Gopalpura Hanuman Mandir, is under reconstruction, and only a lakhori brick wall of the old structure remains on site. The Anupeshwar Mahadev temple, having its shivling established by Raja Anup Rai, was located within the fort, however, as the fort structure collapsed the shivling was relocated to another newly constructed temple in the town. Due to this change in setting, the historic fabric of the temple is gone, but the historic and religious significance of the shrine is still very strong. It is one of the most worshipped temple during the religious melas held in the town of Anupshahr.



Figure 25: Kalyani Devi temple, Karanwas, Dibai tehsil  
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH



Figure 26: Typical layout of a temple with only garbh-griha  
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH



Figure 27: Lal Mahadev temple, Anupshahr, Anupshahr tehsil  
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

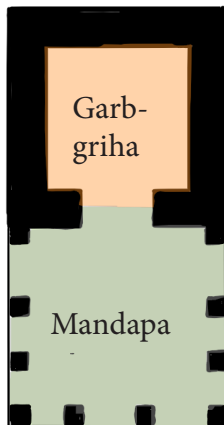


Figure 28: Typical layout of a temple with garbh-griha and mandapa  
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH



Figure 29: Lal Mahadev temple, Anupshahr, Anupshahr tehsil  
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

## b. Mosques and Dargah

16th century onwards, several Afghans travelled from the Middle-east to Bulandshahr district, along river Ganga. They indulged in trade and many were appointed as musicians in the royal court house. Tughlaq is also known to have ruled the northern region of the district. Over time, Muslim settlements flourished along the river bank, and several mosques and dargahs were built. Architecturally, the mosques are very simple with minimal decorative elements. They follow the traditional rectangular plan topped with a single or 3 domes. The mosque building has a courtyard in the front. Bilal Masjid has a unique style, topped by a rectangular vaulted roof, in place of a dome. The mosques and dargahs also have tall minarets at its corners.

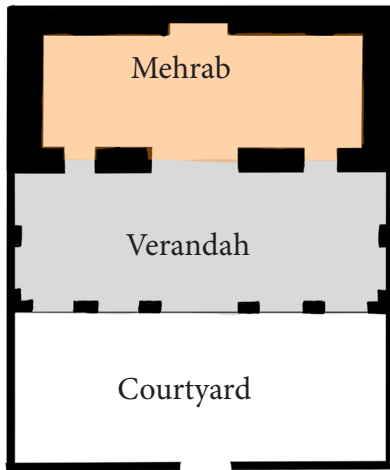


Figure 30: Typical layout of a mosque

Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH



Figure 31: Baradari Masjid, Bugrasi, Siana tehsil

Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

### . Kunj and Dharamshalas

Due to the religious significance of river Ganga, several pilgrims from different parts of the country visited the villages located on the banks of river Ganga. In order for them to stay and as an offering to the gods, the wealthy zamindars, seths or royals built dharamshalas in these villages. The typical layout of the dharamshala is an elaborate decorated gate opening into a courtyard with a temple being placed right opposite the entrance. There are rooms for the pilgrims all along the courtyard. The stone ornamentation in the form of carving in a dharamshala building, defines the wealth of the person who owns it.

Similar to a dharamshala, a kunj is built by a royal or zamindar who often visits a village along the banks of river Ganga. However, these are only used by the owners, they are not open for the stay of regular pilgrims. Their layout is similar to that of a dharamshala but built in more palatial style.



Figure 32: Haldiya Kunj, built in Rajputana architecture style by the royals from Jaipur, in Ramghat, Dibai tehsil

Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

iii. Civic

Since the British set up their administrative base in Anupshahr, most of the civic buildings such as post office, courts, hospitals etc. were built here, hence, colonial architecture is prominent in them. Since its a small town the scale and grandure of the buildings is also very simple. These buildings feature elements like semi-circular arches with protruding keystone and quoins, band of cornice, etc., and are built in bricks masonry.



Figure 33: Government Hospital, Anupshahr, Anupshahr tehsil  
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH



Figure 34: Veterinarian Hospital, Anupshahr, Anupshahr tehsil  
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

iv. Industrial

Ganga river connects the waterways from West to North of India, which was the main route for trade and communication. The British taking advantage of this route expanded their empire from Calcutta to the rest of India. Due to the strategic location of Bulandshahr district on the banks of river Ganga British established an administrative centre here. With the introduction of railways the trade shifted from waterways to railways, hence in order to not disrupt the old trade route, railway line was laid along the same route. Thus, a railway bridge and station is found in Rajghat village, Dibai tehsil.



Figure 35: Railway Bridge in Rajghat, Dibai tehsil  
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

v. Ghats

There are a few ghats along each town/ village located on the banks of river Ganga in Bulandshahr district. Most of which are newly developed while few other kaccha ghats still remain. These are usually used for recreational and religious activities such as the Kartik mela. There are temples usually located on the ghats, which makes it convenient for religious ceremonies that are performed at the temple.



Figure 36: Mansuri Ghat, Anupshahr, Anupshahr tehsil  
Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

## 6.2 Evolution Pattern in Built Heritage of Bulandshahr

Bulandshahr district showcases a rich repository of the built heritage, which has evolved over time and inspired by the various people to have travelled to the region to worship the river Ganga or use it as a medium for trade and communication. The architecture of various buildings along the banks of Ganga, adds to the cultural landscape of the district.

However a lot of the built heritage exist as ruins on site today. Due to lack of maintainance, various sites have been either destroyed or heavily altered or re-built in the recent years. The historic buildings in the area presently show characteristic, architectural transformation of the region from 18<sup>th</sup> century to the present. A few buildings have been listed from 17<sup>th</sup> century AD. A steep rise in the number of buildings constructed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century AD have been recorded as that was when the British administration was set up in the district. The number of historic buildings present in the area

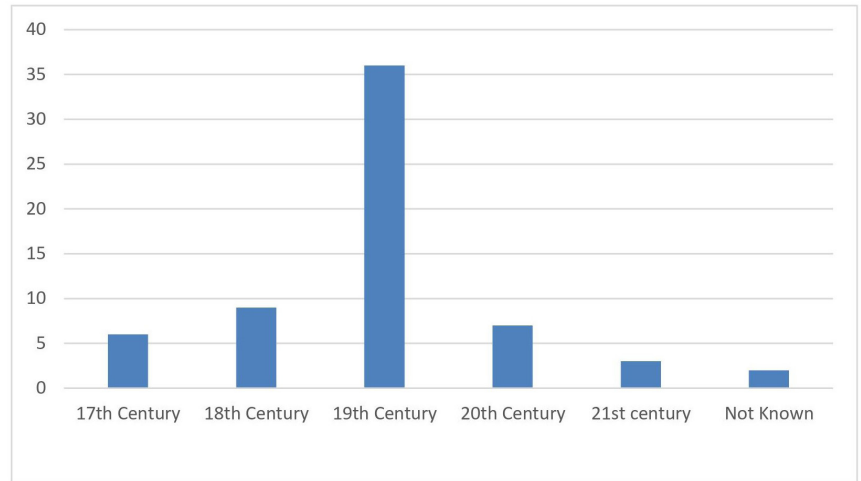


Figure 37: Graph showing the percentage of buildings as per their property usage, spread across the district

Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

also edify the fact that the built settlement of Bulandshahr primarily expanded from the 18<sup>th</sup> century and bloomed to its peak during the British rule i.e. 19<sup>th</sup> century.

As discussed in the previous chapters, Bulandshahr has been more of a religious centre rather trade or commerce. Hence the highest percentage of built heritage found is religious sites and centres. Due to the religious aspect and fertile land, people from different regions settle in villages here and built their residences. However, due to less population in these villages and towns not much public buildings were built here. Most of the civic building we see are located in Anupshahr town. It is also noted that the architectural typologies of the district and its evolution over ages has been in adherence with the arrival of different communities and the architectural knowledge systems they brought with them. It is also to

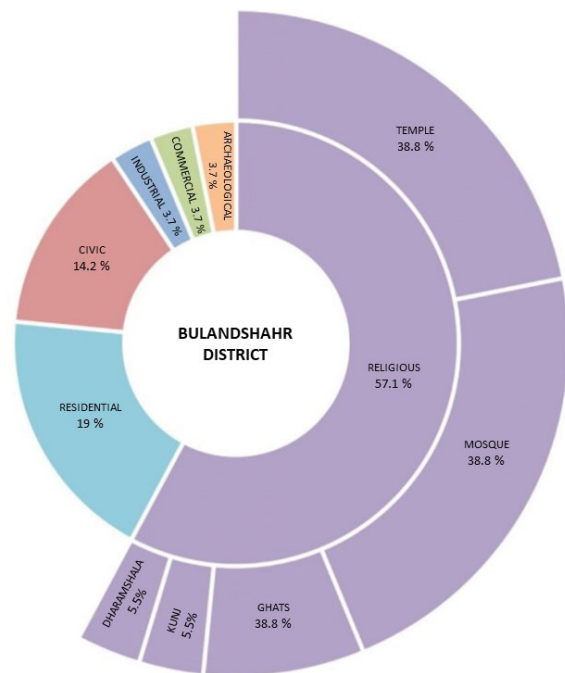


Figure 38: Pie chart showing the quantity of built heritage in Bulandshahr district

Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

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.

## 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. Bulandshahr 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 Bulandshahr 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 Bulandshahr 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 Bulandshahr District were visited for Primary Survey. The on-site tasks included:

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

### **7.3 Filling Inventories**

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

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

### **7.4 GIS Mapping**

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

Overlaying and combining information in GIS with considerable analysis and visualization methods can provide an important contribution for the sustainable development of the historic areas. This tool can be

really helpful in identifying, analyzing and managing which have ample of scope for development through their varied natural and built heritage. Beyond that further usage should be considered in preservation of monuments and historic buildings, in different planning procedures, local history and education.

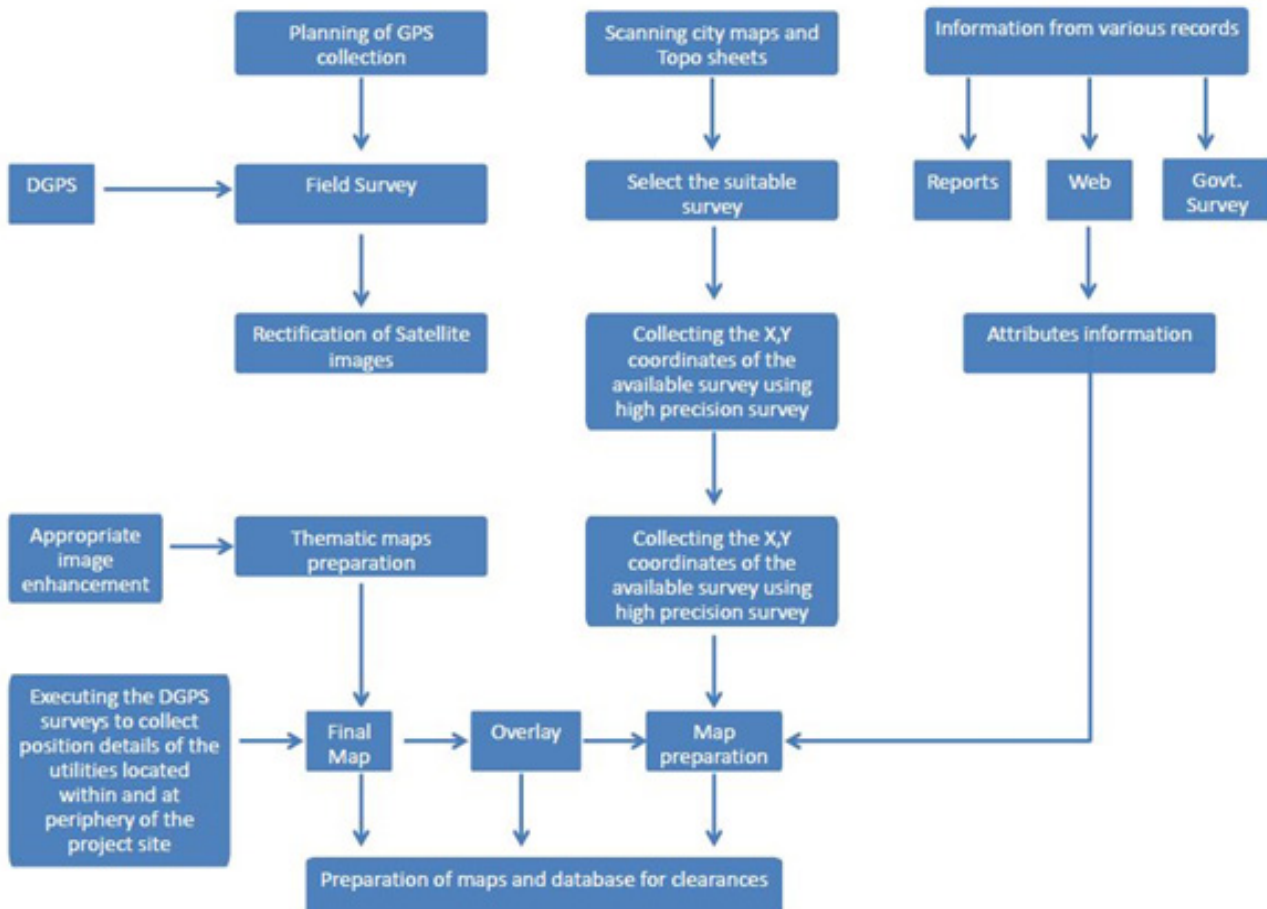


Figure 39: GIS Mapping Methodology  
 Source: Primary survey by team, AH Division, INTACH

### 7.5 Compiled Data

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

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

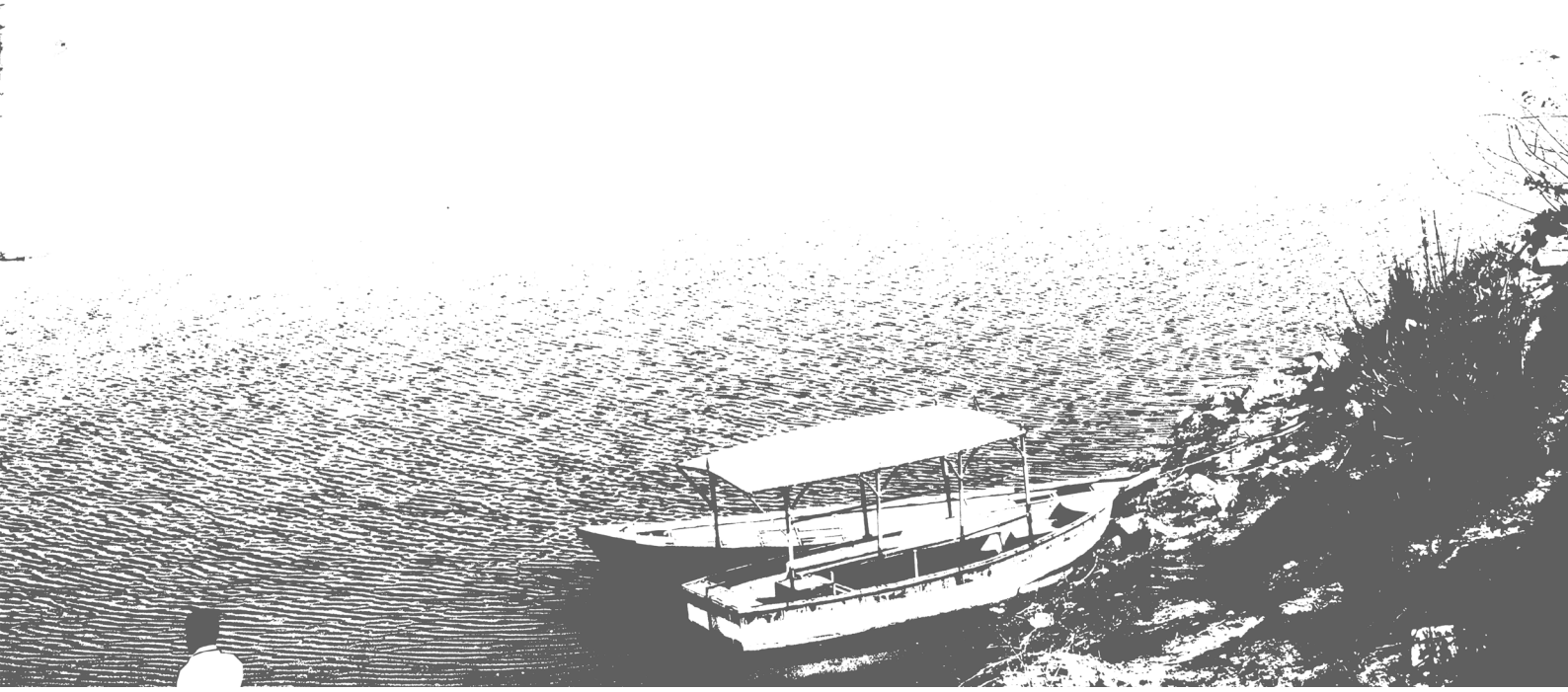
Note: The GIS map of the entire district of Bulandshahr is marked as Zone A. This zone further divides into 26-subzones (eg: A1,A2,A3...for Anupshahr District), according to their respective areas, which are mentioned on each map. All inventories and maps are allocated a reference number. In order to locate an inventory, a particular map number (eg: GaD/Bul/M1) is mentioned in the form and the reference number (eg: GaD/Bul/ANU/01) of the particular inventory can be located.



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ANNEXURE A  
LISTING INVENTORIES




SHIV MANDIR AND WELL		Reference No	GaD/Bul/SIA/01	Map No	GaD/Bul/M4					
										
<b>Past Name</b>	Shiv Mandir and Well		<b>Architectural description</b> The precinct comprises of well and a temple. The temple is rectangular in plan with a square courtyard in the center and room a room on each side. It can be accessed through a rectangular doorway which leads to the courtyard The courtyard has a tree on the rear side. The main shrine is to the left side of the building. It is square in shape and houses a Shivling. It is ornamented with multifoliate blind arches. The right side of the building has several small shrines and placed over tables. The courtyard has a grill covering it. The temple has three shikhars with the central one being slightly bigger. The shirkharas are pyramidal and have Uru-shikars carved over them. It is topped with an Amla and a metal Kalasha. The well is located on the right side of the Shrine. It is about 1.2 m in diameter and has dried up. It has been enclosed in a newly built single storied room with a metal gate.							
<b>Tehsil</b>	Siana			<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b> As Lord Shiva is believed to have brought the river Ganga to earth, as she descended through his lock. Hence, temples and ghats dedicated to Lord Shiva and other Hindu Deities are built by Shiv Gans along the banks of the river.						
<b>Location</b>	28.612707 78.142107				<b>Association with Ganga</b> Due to the presence of river Ganga, several saints, sages and religious groups have established their base along the river. Regularly religious activities are performed along the river banks.					
<b>Address</b>	Near Umar Masjid, Bugrasi road, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh.					<b>State of conservation Threats to the Property</b> Showing Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration Heavy Alteration				
<b>Approach</b>	It can be approached through Bugrasi Road and is located 100m southeast of Umar Masjid.						<b>Condition Description</b> The temple has been severely altered and has water penetration in most areas. New structures have been constructed.			
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th Century							<b>Source of information</b> Mr. Ashok Joshi		
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not Known									
<b>Ownership</b>	Public									
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known									
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct									
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious									
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple and well									
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple									
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected									
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional									
<b>Building Setting</b>	The temple is located in a market, near a densely populated residential area. It has Mosques, shops and residences and mixed use buildings in its surroundings.									
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	Medium							
<b>Historical</b>	Low	<b>Social</b>	Medium							
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	Medium							
		<b>Grade</b>	II B							

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Rajvi Doshi





Reviewed by Ruknuddin Mirza

BILAL MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Bul/SIA/02	Map No	GaD/Bul/M4
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Bilal Masjid	<p><b>Architectural description</b> It is a single storied building, rectangular in plan with a courtyard in front of it. It is a new structure built around the Mehrab. The Mehrab is the oldest part of the mosque and can be accessed through 3 pointed arches decorated with Bangladar style moulding over it. The central arch has a multifoliate frame around it. The arch is set within a rectangular niche over it. The central door has circular pilaster with moulded base on either side. The Mehrab wall has a central pointed arched niche and trifoliate arch on either side of it. It has thick hexagonal columns on each corner. The front façade was built later and has 2 square columns on the left and circular columns supporting a flat roof around the Mehrab. It has decorative jali ventilators. A low parapet rises from a corbelled cornice band and has a high decorative parapet over the mehrab.</p> <p><b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> This Mosque was built by a local King, who belonged to the Pathan community who travelled here along the river Ganga.</p> <p><b>Association with Ganga</b> Various Afghan and Mughal rulers spread their rule along Ganga, as it was a major source of trade and communication. They built Mosques, dargahs and mazaars along the river to commemorate saints.</p> <p><b>State of conservation</b> Showing Signs of Deterioration</p> <p><b>Threats to the Property</b> Material Deterioration Lack of Maintenance</p> <p><b>Condition Description</b> The mosque has rising water and plaster damage.</p> <p><b>Source of information</b> Mr. Syed Rizman Uddin</p>			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Siana				
<b>Location</b>	28.611128 78.143293				
<b>Address</b>	Janta Inter College Road, Bugrasi, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh.				
<b>Approach</b>	It can be approached through a road leading north west from Janta Inter College road and is 60m north west of Shiv Mandir.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Mr. Syed Rizman-Ud-din				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious				
<b>Property past use</b>	Mosque and Residence				
<b>Property present use</b>	Mosque and Residence				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Late Mughal				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The Mosque is located in a market, near a densely populated residential area. It has Mosques, shops and residences and mixed use buildings in its surroundings.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	High		
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	High		
<b>Architectural</b>	Low	<b>Natural</b>	Low		
		<b>Grade</b>	II A		

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Rajvi Doshi





Reviewed by Ruknuddin Mirza

KAZAIR MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Bul/SIA/03	Map No	GaD/Bul/M4
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Kazair Masjid		<p><b>Architectural description</b> It is a single storied building, built over a high plinth using bricks. It is rectangular in plan with a courtyard in front, enclosed in a solid boundary wall with railings on the top part. It can be accessed through 3 pointed arches with metal doors between them. They have ornamental Bangladeshi style mouldings over it. The central door has circular pilasters on either side. It has a plain cornice band running over it. The low solid parapet rises from a cornice band. A metal shed has been added to the courtyard in front supported over metal channels.</p> <p><b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b> Various Afghan and Mughal rulers spread their rule along Ganga, as it was a major source of trade and communication. They left behind many small establishments which developed over time. This Mosque was built to cater to the needs of one such community</p> <p><b>Association with Ganga</b> After the Mutiny of 1857, The British established a settlement in Anupshahr. Due to this strategic location along the banks of river Ganga, trade flourished in the area. Hence, many communities settled around it and many residential, administrative and civic buildings were built to cater to its needs.</p> <p><b>State of conservation</b> Showing Signs of Deterioration</p> <p><b>Threats to the Property</b> Material Deterioration Lack of Maintenance</p> <p><b>Condition Description</b> The mosque has been repainted several times.</p> <p><b>Source of information</b> Mr. Syed Kabul Islam</p>		
<b>Tehsil</b>	Siana				
<b>Location</b>	28.610561 78.142778				
<b>Address</b>	Sanichar Wala Bazar, Koat Mohalla, Bugarasi, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh.				
<b>Approach</b>	The Mosque can be approached through a road leading northeast from Janta Inter College road and is 120 m north east of Pooja Jewellers.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not Known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Mr. Syed Kabul Islam				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious				
<b>Property past use</b>	Mosque				
<b>Property present use</b>	Mosque				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The Mosque is located in a market, near a densely populated residential area. It has Mosques, shops and residences and mixed use buildings in its surroundings.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	High		
<b>Historical</b>	Low	<b>Social</b>	Medium		
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	Low		
		<b>Grade</b>	II B		

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Rajvi Doshi





Reviewed by Ruknuddin Mirza



RESIDENCE		Reference No	GaD/Bul/SIA/04	Map No	GaD/Bul/M4
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Residence	<b>Architectural description</b> The residence is square in plan and is built over a high plinth with lakhori bricks. It can be accessed through a multifoliate semi-circular arched doorway framing a smaller wooden double door. It has rectangular niches on either side and an aluminium corrugated shed over it. It has a central courtyard with a verandah followed by rooms on all 3sides. The multifoliated pointed arches are supported over square columns with corbelled base. The columns also have pointed arched niches between the arches. The rooms have rectangular doorways set within blind semi-circular arches and are decorated with a pointed arched niches on either side. It has rectangular wooden double panelled windows on the external façade with a cornice band running over it. It has a flat roof and a low solid parapet. The room on the northern side of the first floor has been added recently.			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Siana				
<b>Location</b>	28.609755 78.141357				
<b>Address</b>	Banbhora Road, Mohalla Hussain Khail, Bugarasi, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh.				
<b>Approach</b>	It can be approached through Banbhora road which connects to Janta Inter College road and is 40m west of Barah Dari Masjid.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential				
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence		<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b> With the declaration Anupshahr as a town by the Britishers, it was developed as a Administrative center. This encouraged traders and zameendars to migrate here and built residences and other building to cater to its needs.		
<b>Property present use</b>	Residence		<b>Association with Ganga</b> After the Mutiny of 1857, The British established a settlement in Anupshahr. Due to this strategic location along the banks of river Ganga, it became a administrative center. Hence, many communities settled around it.		
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected		<b>State of conservation</b> Showing Signs of Deterioration		
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional	<b>Threats to the Property</b> Material Deterioration Lack of Maintenance			
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is located in a market, near a densely populated residential area. It has Mosques, shops and residences and mixed use buildings in its surroundings.	<b>Condition Description</b> The Building has plaster damage and algae growth and later addition.			
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	Low		
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Low		
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	Low		
		<b>Grade</b>	II B		
		<b>Source of information</b>	Mr. Ahmad Shah		



Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Rajvi Doshi





Reviewed by Ruknuddin Mirza

RESIDENCE		Reference No	GaD/Bul/SIA/05	Map No	GaD/Bul/M4	
						
<b>Past Name</b>	Residence		<b>Architectural description</b> The Precinct was built in two levels, The lower level comprises of rooms on the left and ruins on the right. The upper level is square in plan with a central courtyard with an arched verandah on 3 sides. The upper level is built on a raised plinth that has satirs leading to it. The steps have hexagonal bastions on either side. The verandah has multifoiliate pointed arched and similar blind arches framing the double doors. It is decorated with pointed arched niches on either side. The rooms can be accessed through these doors and also have wooden double panelled windows. The building has a flat roof supported over wooden beams. It has a low parapet rising from a cornice band.			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Siana					
<b>Location</b>	28.609652 78.141978					
<b>Address</b>	Banbhora Road, Bugrasi, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh.					
<b>Approach</b>	It can be approached through Banbhora road which connects to Janta Inter College road and is opposite to Barah Dari Masjid.					
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	18th Century					
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not Known					
<b>Ownership</b>	Private					
<b>Owners Name</b>	Mr. Jahid Khan					
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct					
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential		<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b> With the declaration Anupshahr as a town by the Britishers, it was developed as an administrative center along with the nearby settlements. This encouraged zameendars to migrate here and built residences and other buildings to cater to its needs.			
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence					
<b>Property present use</b>	Animal Shelter					
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected					
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional					
<b>Building Setting</b>	The precinct is located in a market, near a densely populated residential area. It has Mosques, shops, residences and mixed use buildings in its surroundings.					
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>		Low		
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>		Low		
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>		Low		
		<b>Grade</b>		II B		
			<b>Association with Ganga</b>	After the Mutiny of 1857, The British established a settlement in Anupshahr. Due to this strategic location along the banks of river Ganga, trade flourished in the area. Hence, many communities settled around it and many residential, administrative and civic buildings were built to cater to its needs.		
			<b>State of conservation</b>	Advanced Stages of Decay		
			<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Material Deterioration Lack of Maintenance		
			<b>Condition Description</b>	It is being used as an animal shelter.		
			<b>Source of information</b>	Mr. Ahmad Shah		

RESIDENCE		Reference No	GaD/Bul/SIA/06	Map No	GaD/Bul/M4
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Magistrate Residence	<b>Architectural description</b> It is a double storied building built over a low plinth using lakhori bricks. It is rectangular in plan with a central courtyard and rooms on all sides. The entrance is projected with a arectangular frame with double circular pilasters on either side and a cornice band on top. The large wooden panelled door is set within a pointed arch and a multi-foliolate arch niche. On either side of the doorway are a segmental arch niches on lower level and a moulded blind arch with small semi-circular arch niche within segmental arch shaped moulding. The balcony on the first floor is supported over wooden beams and struts finished with decorated eavesboard. It has 3 pointed arched openings supported over square columns. The balcony has a aluminium corrugated lean to roof supported by wooden columns. It has a low grilled railing. The first floor is recessed creating terraces with terracota parapet and finials.	<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b> With the declaration Anupshahr as a town by the Britishers, it was developed as a administrative center. This palatial residence belonged to the then British Magistrate on this village.		
<b>Tehsil</b>	Siana				
<b>Location</b>	28.609617 78.142222				
<b>Address</b>	Banbhora Road, Mohalla Hussain Khail, Bugarasi, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh.				
<b>Approach</b>	It can be approached through Banbhora road which connects to Janta Inter College road and is 20m southeast of Barah Dari Masjid.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Mr. Ahmad Khan				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential				
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence				
<b>Property present use</b>	Residence				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Indo-Saracenic				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is located in a market, near a densely populated residential area. It has Mosques, shops and residences and mixed use buildings in its surroundings.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>State of conservation</b> Fair <b>Threats to the Property</b> Material Deterioration Lack of Maintenance <b>Condition Description</b> It has been repainted several times. Alteration have been made over time. <b>Source of information</b> Mr. Jahid Khan			
<b>Historical</b>	Medium				
<b>Architectural</b>	High				
		<b>Religious</b>	Low		
		<b>Social</b>	Low		
		<b>Natural</b>	Low		
		<b>Grade</b>	II A		



BARAH DARI MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Bul/SIA/07	Map No	GaD/Bul/M4
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Barah Dari Masjid				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Siana				
<b>Location</b>	28.60957      78.14197				
<b>Address</b>	Banbhora Road, Bugrasi, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh.				
<b>Approach</b>	It can be approached through Banbhora road which connects to Janta Inter College road and is 75m south of Koatwali Masjid.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	18th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not Known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Public				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known				
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious				
<b>Property past use</b>	Mosque				
<b>Property present use</b>	Mosque				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Late Mughal				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The Mosque is located in a residential area at the southern edge of the town. It has other Mosques, shops and residences and mixed use buildings in its surroundings.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	High		
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	High		
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	Low		
		<b>Grade</b>	II A		
<b>Architectural description</b>	<p>The precinct comprises of a mosque and a single storied structure on the side enclosed in a low solid boundary wall. The structure has a gateway with a pointed multifoliate arch. It has a series of small pointed arched niches on either side. The arch is extensively with stucco work with floral patterns. The mosque is built on a raised plinth and has an multifoliate pointed arched verandah supported over square columns that are ornamented with circular pilasters. The central arch is extensively decorated, while the rest have floral medallions over them. The arches are set within rectangular niches, it has a decorative band running over it. It has a short projection along the front façade. The verandah is followed by another layer of framed multifoliate arched with wooden doors. It has 3 domes, ornamented with floral carving and a tall metal pinnacle. The mosque has hexagonal minarets on each corner.</p>				
<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	<p>The Mosque has been built by a Zameendar, Ismail Khan who belonged to the Pathan community who travelled here along the river Ganga. It was later given to the community to care for when he moved to Delhi.</p>				
<b>Association with Ganga</b>	<p>Various Afghan and Mughal rulers spread their rule along Ganga, as it was a major source of trade and communication. They built Mosques, dargahs and mazaars along the river to commemorate the saints.</p>				
<b>State of conservation</b>	Fair				
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Material Deterioration Lack of Maintenance				
<b>Condition Description</b>	It is in fair condition.				
<b>Source of information</b>	Mr. Syed Rizman Uddin				

MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Bul/SIA/08	Map No	GaD/Bul/M5
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Masjid	<b>Architectural description</b> The site is enclosed within a boundary wall with merlous. The prayer area is open and a multifoliated double arch niche acts as a mehrab. On either side on the mehrab are arched of different shapes and sizes ending with a squar minaret. These series of arch niches and minaret create a symmtry on either side.of the mehrab. The wall has 2 plain cornice band running over it. The central arch has a higher decortive parapet. The open area has concrete flooring.			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Siana				
<b>Location</b>	28.600567 78.183056				
<b>Address</b>	Basi Bangar, Bulandshahr, Anupshahr, Uttar Pradesh.				
<b>Approach</b>	It is located on basi road and is 200 m west of Gali Wali Masjid.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not Known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known				
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious		<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b> Basi is the first settlement to be established in this region by the Pathans, due to it location on the banks of river Ganga. Hence, the name Basi, meaning settlement. This mosque was one of the first built in a long line to cater to the needs of the growing settlement.		
<b>Property past use</b>	Mosque				
<b>Property present use</b>	Mosque		<b>Association with Ganga</b> Various Afghan and Mughal rulers spread their rule along Ganga, as it was a major source of trade and communication. They built Mosques, dargahs and mazaars along the river to commemorate the saints.		
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Late Mughal				
<b>Building Setting</b>	It is located on the outskirts of the town and has a road and forest area in its surroundings.	<b>State of conservation</b> Fair <b>Threats to the Property</b> Material Deterioration Lack of Maintenance <b>Condition Description</b> The masjid has vegetation growth in the flooring. <b>Source of information</b> Mr. Aziz Ul Rehman			
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.				
<b>Historical</b>	Low				
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium				
		<b>Religious</b>	Medium		
		<b>Social</b>	Medium		
		<b>Natural</b>	Medium		
		<b>Grade</b>	II A		

Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Rajvi Doshi





Reviewed by Ruknuddin Mirza

PATPAR MASJID AND KABRISTHAN		Reference No	GaD/Bul/SIA/09	Map No	GaD/Bul/M5
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Patpar Masjid and Kabristhan		<b>Architectural description</b>	The precinct comprises of a cemetery and a mosque opposite it. The mosque has a short solid boundary wall around it. It can be approached through an multifoliated pointed arch that frames a wooden double door. It has small pointed arches niche on either side and a short corbelled chajja running over it. The gate has 5 small domes with a pinnacle and a hexagonal minaret topped with a dome and a pinnacle. It leads to the courtyard followed by the mosque, These are two graves on the a platform to the right of the courtyard. The mosque has rectangular openings separated by fluted square columns. The Mehrob is the oldest part of the mosque, rectangular in plan it has 3 Islamic domes over it the central one being slightly bigger. They have an inverted lotus moulding topped with a pinnacle. It has 4 circular minarets on each side. Metal sheds have been added to both the gate and mosque.	
<b>Tehsil</b>	Siana		<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	Basi is the first settlement to be established in this region by the Pathans, due to it location on the banks of river Ganga. Hence, the name Basi, meaning settlement. This mosque was built in order to cater to the needs of the growing settlement.	
<b>Location</b>	28.601707 78.185842		<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Various Afghan and Mughal rulers spread their rule along Ganga, as it was a major source of trade and communication. They built Mosques, dargahs and mazaars along the river to commemorate the high ranking officers and saints.	
<b>Address</b>	Patpar Mohalla, Basi Road, Basi Khadar, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh.		<b>State of conservation</b>	Fair	
<b>Approach</b>	It can be approached through a road leading north from the entrance of the village and is 40m north east of the entrance gate.		<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Material Deterioration Lack of Maintenance	
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	18th Century		<b>Condition Description</b>	A temporary aluminium corrugated shed supported over metal channels has been added to the front.	
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known		<b>Source of information</b>	Ms. Khair-Un-Nisa	
<b>Ownership</b>	Public				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not Known				
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious				
<b>Property past use</b>	Mosque and Cemetery				
<b>Property present use</b>	Mosque and Cemetery				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Late Mughal				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The mosque is located on high grounds in a dense residential settlement and has houses, schools and other mixed use buildings in its surroundings.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	High		
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	High		
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	Low		
		<b>Grade</b>	II A		

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Reviewed by Ruknuddin Mirza

GARHI BHURTA		Reference No	GaD/Bul/SIA/10	Map No	GaD/Bul/M5	
						
<b>Past Name</b>	Garhi Bhurta	<b>Architectural description</b> The precinct was once rectangular in plan, broadly slit into 4 parts with a hexagonal bastion on each corner. However, half of it has been broken down. Currently the left half of the complex has new residences built on it with a few remains of the walls. The right front side is in fair condition while its rear part is in ruins. Built using lakhori bricks it has strong thick walls. The entrance is through a multifoliate semi-circular arched doorway framing a rectangular wooden double door. It is ornamented with small pointed arched niches on either side. The remains of the broken down have pointed multifoliated arched supported over square columns. The columns are decorated with double circular columns. The arches have a series on pointed arched niches on each side.				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Siana					
<b>Location</b>	28.600642 78.187578					
<b>Address</b>	Basi Road, Basi Khadar, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh					
<b>Approach</b>	The building can be approached through a road leading north from Basi road and is 100m west of Jama Masjid					
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	17th century		<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> This Palatial residence was built by Diwan Fatiya Khan, who later valiantly fought against the British invasion. Since this residence was thought to be stronghold by the British, half the building was broken down to symbolise defeat.			
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known					
<b>Ownership</b>	Private					
<b>Owners Name</b>	Mr. Aziz Ul Rehman					
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct					
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential					
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence					
<b>Property present use</b>	Residence					
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected					
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Early Mughal					
<b>Building Setting</b>	The precinct is situated in a residential settlement and has an old well, palatial residences, shops, and other mixed use buildings in its surroundings.	<b>Association with Ganga</b> Various Afghan and Mughal rulers spread their rule along Ganga, as it was a major source of trade and communication. Basi was established by Sheikh Isa Khan under the rule of Sher Shah Suri. His descendants had built here to cater to personal and community needs.				
			<b>State of conservation</b> Advanced Stages of Decay			
				<b>Threats to the Property</b> Material Deterioration Lack of Maintenance		
			<b>Condition Description</b> A new residences were built over the parts of the building that were earlier broken down.			
		<b>Source of information</b> Mr. Aziz Ul Rehman				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.		<b>Religious</b>	Low		
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	Medium			
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	High			
		<b>Grade</b>	II B			

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Reviewed by Ruknuddin Mirza

JAMA MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Bul/SIA/11	Map No	GaD/Bul/M5				
									
<b>Past Name</b>	Jama Masjid	<b>Architectural description</b>	It is a single storied structure build over a low plinth. The mosque can be entered through a newly built arched gateway. Ornamented with circular pilasters. It has a courtyard in the right and the mosque opposite it facing the river. It has an arched verandah leading to the mehrab. Rectangular in plan it has 3 onion shaped domes over it with the central one being slightly bigger. They are topped with metal pinnacle. The Mosque has 4 square minarets on each corner. The external façade has rectangular openings with short projection.						
<b>Tehsil</b>	Siana								
<b>Location</b>	28.600678 78.188443								
<b>Address</b>	Basi Road, Basi Khadar, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh								
<b>Approach</b>	It can be approached through a narrow lane leading North from Basi road and is 200 m north west of Gali Wali Masjid.								
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	17th Century								
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known								
<b>Ownership</b>	Private								
<b>Owners Name</b>	Mr. Aziz Ul Rehman								
<b>Property Type</b>	Building					<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	Basi is the first settlement to be established in this region by the Pathans, due to it location on the banks of river Ganga. Hence, the name Basi, meaning settlement. This mosque was one of the first built in a long line to cater to the needs of the growing settlement.		
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious								
<b>Property past use</b>	Mosque								
<b>Property present use</b>	Mosque								
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected								
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Mid Mughal								
<b>Building Setting</b>	The Mosque is situated in a residential settlement and stand on high grounds overlooking the river Ganga and has a Palatial residences, shops, and other mixed use buildings in its surroundings.								
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Various Afghan and Mughal rulers spread their rule along Ganga, as it was a major source of trade and communication. They built Mosques, dargahs and mazaars along the river to commemorate the high ranking officers and saints.						
<b>Historical</b>	High								
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium								
<b>Religious</b>	High								
<b>Social</b>	High								
<b>Religious</b>	High	<b>State of conservation</b>	Showing Signs of Deterioration						
<b>Social</b>	High								
<b>Natural</b>	High								
<b>Grade</b>	II B								
<b>Threats to the Property</b>						Material Deterioration Lack of Maintenance			
<b>Condition Description</b>		Many alterations have been made to the mosque and it has been repainted several times.							
<b>Source of information</b>		Mr. Aziz Ul Rehman							

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Reviewed by Ruknuddin Mirza

MOUND		Reference No	GaD/Bul/SIA/12	Map No	GaD/Bul/M5
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Mound	<b>Architectural description</b> The site is a small hill along the banks of the river. The traces of lakhori brick structures can be seen spread all over the hill. The remains indicate signs of a ruined residential settlement.	<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b> This land was often flooded by the river during monsoons, it is believed there was once a settlement that was washed away by it creating the mound.	<b>Association with Ganga</b> Civilization in this region has developed along the river banks due to abundance of water and fertile land followed by transport through waterways facilitating trade and communication.	<b>State of conservation</b> Signs of Disappearance Lack of maintenance <b>Threats to the Property</b> The site is not protected and are deteriorating rapidly.
<b>Tehsil</b>	Siana				
<b>Location</b>	28.600400 78.189096				
<b>Address</b>	Basi Khadar, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh.				
<b>Approach</b>	It can be approached through a narrow lane leading North from Basi road and is 100 m south west of Jama Masjid.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	Not Known				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not Known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Public				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not Known				
<b>Property Type</b>	Site				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Archaeological				
<b>Property past use</b>	Not known				
<b>Property present use</b>	Not known				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Not Known				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The mound is situated overlooking the river Ganga, it has a mosque and a residential settlement and has a Palatial residences, shops, and other mixed use buildings in its surroundings.				
<b>Archeological</b>	Medium	<b>Religious</b>	N.A.		
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	Low		
<b>Architectural</b>	Low	<b>Natural</b>	High		
		<b>Grade</b>	II B		
<b>Source of information</b>	Mr. Gyanchand Nagar				

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Reviewed by Ruknuddin Mirza



GALI WALI MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Bul/SIA/13	Map No	GaD/Bul/M5				
									
<b>Past Name</b>	Gali Wali Masjid	<b>Architectural description</b>	It is a single storied structure build over a low plinth. The mosque can be entered through a newly built arched gateway cladded with mosaic tiles. The gate is ornamented with pointed arched niches and has circular minarets on either side with 3 small onion shaped domes over it. It leads to the courtyard with the mosque in front. It has an arched veranda. Rectangular in plan it has 3 onion shaped domes over it the central one being slightly bigger, They are topped with a pinnacle. It has 2 smaller circular minarets on the rear and two bigger circular minarets on the front. They are decorated with small balconies and a dome topped with a metal pinnacle. The gate and front minarets are cladded with mosaic tiles.						
<b>Tehsil</b>	Siana								
<b>Location</b>	28.599608 78.186111								
<b>Address</b>	Basi Road, Basi Khadar, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh								
<b>Approach</b>	It Can be approached through Basi road and is 150m east of the entrance gate of the village.								
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th Century								
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not Known								
<b>Ownership</b>	Public								
<b>Owners Name</b>	Wakf Board								
<b>Property Type</b>	Building					<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	Basi is the first settlement to be established in this region by the Pathans, due to it location on the banks of river Ganga. Hence, the name Basi, meaning settlement. This mosque was built in order to cater to the needs of the growing settlement.		
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious								
<b>Property past use</b>	Mosque								
<b>Property present use</b>	Mosque								
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected								
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional								
<b>Building Setting</b>	The mosque is located in a residential area and has houses, schools and other mixed use buildings in its surroundings.								
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Various Afghan and Mughal rulers spread their rule along Ganga, as it was a major source of trade and communication. They built Mosques, dargahs and mazaars along the river to commemorate the high ranking officers and saints.						
<b>Historical</b>	Medium								
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium								
<b>Grade</b>	II B								
<b>Religious</b>	High	<b>State of conservation</b>	Showing Signs of Deterioration						
<b>Social</b>	High								
<b>Natural</b>	Medium	<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Material Deterioration Lack of Maintenance						
<b>Grade</b>	II B								
<b>Condition Description</b>	The tiles on the Mosque have been replaced/added recently.								
<b>Source of information</b>	Mr. Noor Mohammed								



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Reviewed by Ruknuddin Mirza

JAMA MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Bul/SIA/14	Map No	GaD/Bul/M6
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Jama Masjid	<p><b>Architectural description</b> It is a single storied building, rectangular in plan with a central courtyard. The mehrab is the oldest part of the mosque, the complex has a newly constructed gateway cladded with tiles. The entrance is through a arched doorway with a segmental central arch and smaller semi-circular arch on either side. It is a flat roof with a low decorative parapet and is cladded with tiles. The veandah in front has a flat roof and is supported over circular columns in grid pattern. The Mosque has an veranda leading to the mehrab. It has 3 onion shaped domes topped with metal pinnacles. The central one is slightly bigger, they have an extensively carved jali in two levels separated by small minarets shaped balusters. It has 2 hexagonal minarets on the back and two biggest minarets on either side of the dome.</p> <p><b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b> This Mosque belonged to the Zameendar by the name of Chand Khan who first developed the small settlement of Chandyana. Zameendars settled here due to its strategic location along the river as it aided trade and communication.</p> <p><b>Association with Ganga</b> Various Afghan and Mughal rulers spread their rule along Ganga, as it was a major source of trade and communication. They built Mosques, dargahs and mazaars along the river to commemorate the saints.</p> <p><b>State of conservation</b> Showing Signs of Deterioration</p> <p><b>Threats to the Property</b> Material Deterioration Lack of Maintenance</p> <p><b>Condition Description</b> The older part of the mosque has extensive plaster damage due to water penetration</p> <p><b>Source of information</b> Mr. Nawed Khan</p>			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Siana				
<b>Location</b>	28.565903 78.146111				
<b>Address</b>	Chandyana, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh.				
<b>Approach</b>	It can be approached through Burgasi-Chandyana Road and it is 200m southeast of Umar Masjid.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	98th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not Known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Mr. Nawed Khan				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious				
<b>Property past use</b>	Mosque				
<b>Property present use</b>	Mosque				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Mid Mughal				
<b>Building Setting</b>	It is located in a market area and has shops, other religious building, residences and mixed use buildings in its surroundings.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	High		
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	High		
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	Medium		
		<b>Grade</b>	I A		

GARHI WALI MASJID AND RESIDENCE		Reference No	GaD/Bul/SIA/15	Map No	GaD/Bul/M7
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Garhi Wali Masjid and residence		<b>Architectural description</b>	It is a single storied building built over a high plinth. It has semi-circular steps leading to a rectangular doorway framing a multifoliate semi-circular arch. It has a hexagonal minarets on either side and an onion shaped dome in the center. This leads to a courtyard followed by the mosque. It has 5 semi-circular multifoliate arches supported over extensively carved circular columns. It has two bigger hexagonal minarets on either side. The parapet is highly ornamental and has 4 small thin minarets along with small Islamic domes topped with pinnacles. The while building is clad with mosaic tiles.	
<b>Tehsil</b>	Siana		<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	The Mosque has been built by a Zameendar, who belonged to the Pathan community who travelled here along the river Ganga. Zameendars settled here due to its strategic location along the river as it aided trade and communication.	
<b>Location</b>	28.5507532 78.140505				
<b>Address</b>	Barwala, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh				
<b>Approach</b>	It can be approached through Gesupur - Barwala road and is 60 m northwest of Mursi Mohammad Khan Ghar.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not Known				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious				
<b>Property past use</b>	Mosque		<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Various Afghan and Mughal rulers spread their rule along Ganga, as it was a major source of trade and communication. They built Mosques, dargahs and mazaars along the river to commemorate the saints.	
<b>Property present use</b>	Mosque				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Late Mughal		<b>State of conservation</b>	Fair	
<b>Building Setting</b>	It is located in a residential area and has shops, other religious building, residences and mixed use buildings in its surroundings.			<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Material Deterioration
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	High		<b>Condition Description</b>
<b>Historical</b>	Low	<b>Social</b>	High		
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	Low		
		<b>Grade</b>	II B	<b>Source of information</b>	Mr. Abbad mohammad Khan



BHURE SHAH DARGAH AND MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Bul/SIA/16	Map No	GaD/Bul/M8
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Bhure Shah Dargah and Masjid				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Siana				
<b>Location</b>	28.468193 78.248926				
<b>Address</b>	Ahar Khadar, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh.				
<b>Approach</b>	It can be approached through a narrow road leading north west from Pathron wali Masjid and is 220 m from there.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	18th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not Known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not Known				
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious				
<b>Property past use</b>	Mosque				
<b>Property present use</b>	Mosque				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Late Mughal				
<b>Building Setting</b>	It is located on the northern edge of an archaeological mound and has residences, schools, religious building and other mixed use buildings in its surroundings.				
<b>Archeological</b>	High	<b>Religious</b>	High		
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	High		
<b>Architectural</b>	Low	<b>Natural</b>	Low		
		<b>Grade</b>	II A		
<b>Architectural description</b>	The precinct comprises of two single storied structures. The Mosque is to the right and has to be approached through steps leading to the platform. It is rectangular in plan and has 3 multifoliate semi-circular arches framing wooden double doors. It has circular minarets on each corner topped with pinnacles. The central door has a decorative parapet over it and a smaller minaret on each side. It has a small newly built room to the left. The dargah is a flat-roofed structure that houses the grave and is ornamented with several arched niches.				
<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	The Mosque and Dargah was built to honour Abdulah Bawasa. It was built by the Pathan communities who travelled along the river Ganga. They settled here due to its strategic location along the river Ganga as it aided trade and communication.				
<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Various Afghan and Mughal rulers spread their rule along Ganga, as it was a major source of trade and communication. They built Mosques, dargahs and mazaars along the river to commemorate the high-ranking officers and saints.				
<b>State of conservation</b>	Showing Signs of Deterioration				
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Alterations Additions				
<b>Condition Description</b>	The mosque has been repainted several times with acrylic paint and has many alterations.				
<b>Source of information</b>	Mr. Shah Nawad				

MOUND		Reference No	GaD/Bul/SIA/17	Map No	GaD/Bul/M8				
									
<b>Past Name</b>	Mound	<b>Architectural description</b>	The mound is on either side of a lane creating a narrow valley between them. Traced of lakhori brick structures can be seen consistently throughout the mound. The mound now has a settlement built over it.						
<b>Tehsil</b>	Siana								
<b>Location</b>	28.467883 78.2486111								
<b>Address</b>	Ahar Khadar, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh.								
<b>Approach</b>	It can be approached through a narrow road leading north west from Pathron wali Masjid and is 220 m from there.								
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	Not Known								
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not Known								
<b>Ownership</b>	Public								
<b>Owners Name</b>	State Government								
<b>Property Type</b>	Archaeological								
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Not Known	<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	It is believed that this settlement was toppled due to an arrow fired by the mighty Pandav, Bheema. He was enraged by the behaviour Rukmani's family exhibited towards Lord Krishna. Unable to control the rage, he pointed the arrow towards the kingdom.						
<b>Property past use</b>	Not Known								
<b>Property present use</b>	Not Known								
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected								
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Not Known								
<b>Building Setting</b>	It is located on the northern edge of the town and has residences, schools, religious building and other mixed use buildings in its surroundings.								
<b>Archeological</b>	High					<b>Association with Ganga</b>	The civilizations in this region grew along the river banks due to abundance for water and fertile soil, later followed by transport through water ways facilitating trade and communication.		
<b>Historical</b>	High								
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium								
<b>Grade</b>	I A								
<b>Religious</b>	N.A.	<b>State of conservation</b>	Danger of Dissappearance						
<b>Social</b>	High								
<b>Natural</b>	High								
<b>Threats to the Property</b>		<b>Condition Description</b>	Material Deterioration Lack of Maintenance						
<b>Source of information</b>			Mr. Shah Nawad						

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Reviewed by Ruknuddin Mirza

RESIDENCE IN RUINS		Reference No	GaD/Bul/SIA/18	Map No	GaD/Bul/M8
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Residence	<b>Architectural description</b>	The precinct is separated into two parts by narrow road going between them. The pointed arched doorway still stand. It is set within a rectangular niche with a corbelled frame. It has a small pointed arches niche on either side. It has a balcony running over it supported over wooden beams. The first floor has 3 semi-circular arched with a rectangular door set within them. the is topped with a corbelled cornice bands running over it. The remaining facade has a corbelled cornice band with dentils running along the façade. Parts of broken multi-foliated arched ornamental niches etc can be seen in the ruins.		
<b>Tehsil</b>	Siana				
<b>Location</b>	28.467768 78.244634				
<b>Address</b>	Basi Khadar, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh.				
<b>Approach</b>	It can be approached through a narrow road leading west of Pathron wali Masjid and is 150m south west from Junior High School.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not Known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not Known				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential	<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	This residence belonged to the Pathans who travelled along the river. Zameendars settled here due to its strategic location that facilitated trade and communication.		
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence				
<b>Property present use</b>	Animal Shelter				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	After the Mutiny of 1857, The British established a settlement in Anupshahr. Due to this strategic location along the banks of river Ganga, trade flourished in the area. Hence, many communities settled around it and many residential, administrative and civic buildings were built to cater to its needs.		
<b>Building Setting</b>	It is located at the edge of the town and has farm land, residences, shops, religious buildings and other mixed use buildings scattered in its surroundings.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>State of conservation Threats to the Property</b>	Material Deterioration Structural Deterioration Lack of Maintenance		
<b>Historical</b>	Low				
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Condition Description</b>	The haweli is being used as an animal shelter and is not being maintained.		
		<b>Source of information</b>	Mr. Gyanchand Nagar		
<b>Religious</b>	Low				
<b>Social</b>	Low				
<b>Natural</b>	Low				
<b>Grade</b>	III				

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RESIDENCE		Reference No	GaD/Bul/SIA/19	Map No	GaD/Bul/M8				
									
<b>Past Name</b>	Haweli	<b>Architectural description</b>	The precinct is rectangular in plan with a recatangular courtyard. The courtyard has a tree in the center. The building can be approached through a pointed multifoliate arched doorway. The arch frames a wooden double door and has a frame running ground it. The building is rectangular in plan and has rectangular openings set within blind semi-circular arches. It has a flat roof with a low solid parapet rising from a plain cornice band. It has a corbelled cornice band running along the façade. The courtyard in front of it has brick paving.						
<b>Tehsil</b>	Siana								
<b>Location</b>	28.467379 78.248074								
<b>Address</b>	Ahar Khadar, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh.								
<b>Approach</b>	It is located on either side of a narrow lane leading north from Pathron wali Masjid and is 100 m northwest from there.								
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th Century								
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not Known								
<b>Ownership</b>	Private								
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not Known								
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct								
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential	<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	Due to the high religious significance of the holy river Ganga, numerous dharamshalas, temples and ghats dedicated to Lord Shiva and other Hindu Deities are built by Shiv Gans along the banks of the river.						
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence								
<b>Property present use</b>	Animal Shelter								
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected								
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional								
<b>Building Setting</b>	It is located in a residential settlement, and has residences, schools, religious buildings and other mixed use buildings in its surroundings.								
<b>Archeological</b>	Low					<b>Association with Ganga</b>	After the Mutiny of 1857, The British established a settlement in Anupshahr. Due to this strategic location along the banks of river Ganga, trade flourished in the area. Hence, many communities settled around it and many residential, administrative and civic buildings were built to cater to its needs.		
<b>Historical</b>	Low								
<b>Architectural</b>	Low								
						<b>State of conservation</b>	Showing Signs of Deterioration		
		<b>Threats to the Property</b>							
		<b>Condition Description</b>							
		<b>Source of information</b>	Mr. Mohammad wazim						

Listing done by Abhijeet Dhummal and Rajvi Doshi





Reviewed by Ruknuddin Mirza

ABDULA BAWASA DARGAH		Reference No	Gad/Bul/SIA/20	Map No	GaD/Bul/M8
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Abdul Bawasa Dargah		<p><b>Architectural description</b> The precinct is rectangular in plan with a single storied Dargah and an open courtyard in front of it. It is enclosed by a tall solid wall. The entrance is through a rectangular wooden door set within a multifoliate pointed arch framed by a rectangular niche. The door has a platform on either side and a pointed arched niche on top and either side. The arch has onion shaped arch shaped niches in a series on either side. This is topped with rectangular niches. It has a square minarets topped with a dome on either side. The low moulded parapet rises from the corbelled cornice band. The Dargah is housed in a rectangular room with a sloping roof on the front. It has two short minarets on either side over the roof. The parapet has pointed arched moulding over it and short square balusters.</p> <p><b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b> The Dargah was built to honour Abdulah Bawasa. It was built by the pathan communities who travelled along the river Ganga. They settled here due to its strategic location along the river Ganga as it aided trade and communication.</p> <p><b>Association with Ganga</b> Various Afghan and Mughal rulers spread their rule along Ganga, as it was a major source of trade and communication. They built Mosques, dargahs and mazaars along the river to commemorate the high ranking officers and saints.</p> <p><b>State of conservation</b> Showing Signs of Deterioration</p> <p><b>Threats to the Property</b> Material Deterioration Lack of Maintenance</p> <p><b>Condition Description</b> It has plaster damage from water penetration.</p> <p><b>Source of information</b> Primary Survey, INTACH team.</p>		
<b>Tehsil</b>	Siana				
<b>Location</b>	28.467222 78.247222				
<b>Address</b>	Ahar Khadar, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh.				
<b>Approach</b>	It can be approached through a road leading north from Ahar road and is 120 m south west of Junior High School.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not Known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not Known				
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious				
<b>Property past use</b>	Dargah				
<b>Property present use</b>	Dargah				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Late Mughal				
<b>Building Setting</b>	It is located in a residential settlement, and has residences, schools, religious buildings and other mixed use buildings in its surroundings.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	High		
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	High		
<b>Architectural</b>	Low	<b>Natural</b>	Medium		
		<b>Grade</b>	II A		

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Reviewed by Ruknuddin Mirza



PATHRON WALI MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Bul/SIA/21	Map No	GaD/Bul/M8
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Pathron Wali Masjid				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Siana				
<b>Location</b>	28.466898 78.247228				
<b>Address</b>	Ahar Khadar, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh.				
<b>Approach</b>	It can be approached through a narrow road leading north from Ahar road and is 150m southwest of Junior Highschool.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	18th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not Known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Public				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not Known				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious				
<b>Property past use</b>	Mosque				
<b>Property present use</b>	Mosque and School				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Late Mughal				
<b>Building Setting</b>	It is located in a residential settlement, and has residences, schools, religious buildings and other mixed use buildings in its surroundings.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	High		
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	High		
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	Medium		
		<b>Grade</b>	II A		
<b>Architectural description</b>	<p>It is a single storied building, rectangular in plan with a central courtyard. The Mehrab is the oldest part of the mosque and has 3 pointed arches supported over square columns. The arches have floral medallions on either side and the columns have an extensively carved bracket. The mehrab wall has a central pointed arch niche and similar ornamental columns and is decorated with several niches and mouldings. It has a flat roof. The verandah in front also has a flat roof and is supported over double circular columns. It is built later along with the courtyard. The entrance doorway is pointed arch shaped with a multifoliated moulding around it and a hexagonal minarets on either side. This is topped with a decorative parapet over it. The complex also has a newly constructed minarets.</p>				
<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	<p>The Mosque has been built by a Zameendar, who belonged to the Pathan community who travelled here along the river Ganga. They settled here due to its strategic location along the river as it aided trade and communication.</p>				
<b>Association with Ganga</b>	<p>Various Afghan and Mughal rulers spread their rule along Ganga, as it was a major source of trade and communication. They built Mosques, dargahs and mazaars along the river to commemorate the high ranking officers and saints.</p>				
<b>State of conservation</b>	Showing Signs of Deterioration				
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Material Deterioration Lack of Maintenance				
<b>Condition Description</b>	It is Built in Stages and has been repainted with acrylic paint several times.				
<b>Source of information</b>	Primary Survey, INTACH team.				



Listing done by Aalya Rekhi and Rajvi Doshi



Reviewed by Ruknuddin Mirza

RESIDENCE		Reference No	GaD/Bul/SIA/22	Map No	GaD/Bul/M8		
							
<b>Past Name</b>	Residence	<b>Architectural description</b>	The building is square in plan with a square central courtyard. It can be approached through a multifoliated semi-circular arched doorway framing a rectangular wooden double door. It has a semi circular arch shaped niche ornamented with mouldings on either side. It has a short chajja followed by a low parapet over the terrace. The courtyard has an semi-circular multifoliate arched verandah around it. The arches are supported over square columns with a corbelled capital. The corners of courtyard have walls with semi-circular arched niched ornamented with Bangladar dome elements. The courtyard has a short chajja running along it. The low parapet rises from a corbelled cornice band.				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Siana						
<b>Location</b>	28.465837 78.247358						
<b>Address</b>	Ahar Khadar, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh.						
<b>Approach</b>	It can be approached from a road leading north from Ahar road and is 118 m south of pathron wali Masjid						
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th Century						
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known						
<b>Ownership</b>	Private						
<b>Owners Name</b>	Mr. Mohammad wazim						
<b>Property Type</b>	Building					<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	This residence belonged to the Pathans who travelled along the river. Zameendars settled here due to its strategic location that facilitated trade and communication.
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential						
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence						
<b>Property present use</b>	Residence						
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	After the Mutiny of 1857, The British established a settlement in Anupshahr. Due to this strategic location along the banks of river Ganga, trade flourished in the area. Hence, many communities settled around it and many residential, administrative and civic buildings were built to cater to its needs.				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional						
<b>Building Setting</b>	It is located in a residential settlement, and has residences, schools, religious buildings and other mixed use buildings in its surroundings.					<b>State of conservation Threats to the Property</b>	Advanced Stages of Decay Material Deterioration Structural Deterioration Lack of Maintenance
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	Low				
<b>Historical</b>	Low	<b>Social</b>	Low				
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	Medium				
		<b>Grade</b>	II B	<b>Condition Description</b>	Only one side of the rooms remain completely intact.		
		<b>Source of information</b>	Mr. Mohammad wazim				



RISHAL DA MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Bul/SIA/23	Map No	GaD/Bul/M8			
								
<b>Past Name</b>	Rishal Da Msjid	<b>Architectural description</b>	The mosque is rectangular in plan with a courtyard in front of the Mehrab. It has thick square minarets along all sides. It is topped with a dome and a small metal pinnacle. The Mehrab is rectangular in plan with a arched verandah in front. It has a vault shaped roof that is flattened from the top. The façade has small rectangular openings with metal grills and an individual short chajja over them. It has a room added to the left side.					
<b>Tehsil</b>	Siana							
<b>Location</b>	28.46556 78.24688							
<b>Address</b>	Ahar Khadar, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh.							
<b>Approach</b>	It can be approached from a road leading north from Ahar road and is 65 m north of Choudhary Sweets							
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th Century							
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not Known							
<b>Ownership</b>	Community							
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not Known							
<b>Property Type</b>	Building					<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	The Mosque was built by the Pathan communities who travelled along the river Ganga. They settled here due to its strategic location along the river Ganga as it aided trade and communication.	
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	religious							
<b>Property past use</b>	Mosque							
<b>Property present use</b>	Mosque							
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected							
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Late Mughal							
<b>Building Setting</b>	It is located in a residential settlement, and has residences, schools, religious buildings and other mixed use buildings in its surroundings.							
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	High					
<b>Historical</b>	Low	<b>Social</b>	High					
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	Low					
		<b>Grade</b>	II B					
		<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Various Afghan and Mughal rulers spread their rule along Ganga, as it was a major source of trade and communication. They built Mosques, dargahs and mazaars along the river to commemorate the high ranking officers and saints.					
		<b>State of conservation</b>	Showing Signs of Deterioration					
		<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Material Deterioration Lack of Maintenance					
		<b>Condition Description</b>	The mosque has plaster damage due to water penetration					
		<b>Source of information</b>	Mr. Umar Khan					

MAA AVANTIKA DEVI TEMPLE		Reference No	GaD/Bul/SIA/24	Map No	GaD/Bul/M9		
							
<b>Past Name</b>		<b>Architectural description</b> The precinct comprises of several shrines dedicated to different incarnations of Goddess Adi-Shakti. These shrines are square in plan and have varying sizes. The entrance is through a newly built rectangular doorway with metal gates. This leads to a series of stairs leading to the main shrine. The steps have a tree with a shrine below it followed by a high platform to the right. The platform has smaller shrines over it. The main shrine is square in plan and with tiling done till the cill level. It has 2 rows of 3 semi-circular niches set within rectangular niches. This is topped with a corbelled cornice band followed by a central pointed arch and a framed semi-circular niche on each corner. It has a Chappra style Shikhar. It is ornamented with mouldings on the rahapaga and is topped with an amla and kalasha.	<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b> This temple is believed to be the place where Lord Krishna kidnaps Rani Rukmani to protect her from a forceful marriage to his own cousin Shishupala.				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Siana						
<b>Location</b>	28.452488 78.278333						
<b>Address</b>	Mubarikpur Bangar, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh.						
<b>Approach</b>	It can be approached through a road leading north east from Mubarikpur and is at the edge of a cliff.						
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	18th Century						
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not Known						
<b>Ownership</b>	Private						
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known						
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct						
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious	<b>Association with Ganga</b> River Ganga has been significantly mentioned in the Mahabharata. Lord Krishna's wife, Rani Rukmani is said to have belonged to this area. Due to this and the high religious significance of river Ganga, Many temples have been built in this area.	<b>State of conservation</b> Showing Signs of Deterioration				
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple						
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple						
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected						
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional						
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is located on high grounds overlooking the river Ganga, It has other religious buildings, and forest area in its surroundings						
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.					<b>Religious</b>	High
<b>Historical</b>	High					<b>Social</b>	High
<b>Architectural</b>	Low					<b>Natural</b>	High
						<b>Grade</b>	I A
		<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Material Deterioration Water Penetration Alteration				
		<b>Condition Description</b>	The temple has been heavily altered with only a small portion of the old shrine remaining				
		<b>Source of information</b>	Mr. Gyanchand Nagar				

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Reviewed by Ruknuddin Mirza

THE FORT UNCHAGAON		Reference No	GaD/Bul/SIA/25	Map No	GaD/Bul/M1				
									
<b>Past Name</b>	The Fort Unchagaon	<b>Architectural description</b>	It is rectangular in plan with a thick fortified boundary wall with circular bastions. The residence is surrounded by a lush garden on 2 sides and is on the south west side. The building has 2 perpendicular walls on either side separating the backyard. It has a rectangular plan with a rectangular colonnaded entrance veranda and a rectangular courtyard. The columns have a rectangular jali ventilators and niche followed by a terrace. It has 2 circular towers on the front side with a circular colonnaded domical chattri over it. It has 2 circular turrets on the rear side with a low parapet and ornamental cornice bands. The ground floor has a colonnaded veranda in front and rectangular openings topped with a flat chajja. It has ventilators topped with niches. A corbelled cornice band runs around the building. The first floor has a balcony with a jali parapet. The terrace has a low jali parapet.						
<b>Tehsil</b>	Siana								
<b>Location</b>	28.488432 78.152208								
<b>Address</b>	Garh Mukteshwar, Unchagaon, Uttar Pradesh 245205								
<b>Approach</b>	It can be approached through Jahangirabad - Unchagaon road and is 150m south west of Punjab National Bank.								
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century								
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1857								
<b>Ownership</b>	Private								
<b>Owners Name</b>	Raja Surendra Pal Singh								
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct								
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Commercial								
<b>Property past use</b>	Residential								
<b>Property present use</b>	Residential								
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected					<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	This palatial residence was gifted to the loyal jatzameendar, Raja Gusahai Singh from Moradabad by the British after the mutiny of 1857. The Rajput Zameendar's nephew, Raja Surendra Pal Singh got it renovated and converted into a hotel.		
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Indo-Saracenic								
<b>Building Setting</b>	It is located on the northern edge of the town over looking a lake, it has a market area, residences, religious building and other mixed use buildings in its surroundings.								
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	After the Mutiny of 1857, The British established a settlement in Anupshahr. Due to this strategic location along the banks of river Ganga, trade flourished in the area. Hence, many residential, administrative and civic buildings were built to cater to the needs of the growing community.						
<b>Historical</b>	High								
<b>Architectural</b>	High								
<b>Grade</b>	II A								
<b>Religious</b>	Low	<b>State of conservation</b>	Good						
<b>Social</b>	High								
<b>Natural</b>	Low								
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Alteration								
<b>Condition Description</b>	The Fort has been converted into a hotel.	<b>Source of information</b>	<a href="http://fortunchagaon.com/">http://fortunchagaon.com/</a>						

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Reviewed by Ruknuddin Mirza

SHRI GIRIDHARIJI MAHARAJ KA MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Bul/ANP/01	Map No	GaD/Bul/M1
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Shri Giridhariji Maharaj ka Mandir				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Anupshahr				
<b>Location</b>	28.360936 78.269722				
<b>Address</b>	Shiv Ghat, Anupshahr, Uttar Pradesh.				
<b>Approach</b>	It can be approached through a road leading to Shiv ghat from Manak Chownk and is 70 m south of Radha Krishna Mandir.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	17th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not Known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Mr. Someshwar Verma				
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious				
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple and Residence				
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple and Residence				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The Temple is located in a residential area along the banks of river Ganga. It overlooks the river and has Ghats, Dharamshalas, temples, residences and other buildings in its surroundings.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	High		
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	High		
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	High		
		<b>Grade</b>	I		
<b>Architectural description</b>	The precinct comprises of U shaped temple building and a toilet block to the west. It is built using lakhori bricks over a high plinth. The entrance is through a semi-circular arched doorway with a wooden double door. In the south it has a courtyard with semi-circular multi-foliolate arched verandar. It is supported over square columns along the north and west wing. The east wing has rectangular windows and a door leading to separate rooms. The main shrine is in the west wing and faces east. The garbha-griha can be approached through a rectangular door set within a multifoliolate semi-circular blind arch. It houses a smaller square shrine with multifoliolate segmental arched opening on 3 sides. The shrine has a dome shaped Shikhar topped with a pinnacle. The building has a jack arched ceiling topped with a flat roof. The Shikhar of this temple was purposely concealed in order to protect it from invaders.				
<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	The main idol of this temple, dedicated to Lord Krishna, is said to have belonged to the Hindu mystic poet Meera Bai. She is celebrated as a bhakti saint and is said to have installed this statue here on her way to the holy City of Kashi.				
<b>Association with Ganga</b>	River Ganga has been significantly mentioned in the Mahabharata. Lord Krishna's wife, Rani Rukmani is said to have belonged to this area. Due to this and the high religious significance of river Ganga, Meera bai, for her final journey to Kashi, decided to take the river route.				
<b>State of conservation</b>	Signs of Deterioration				
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Material Deterioration Vegetation Growth Alteration				
<b>Condition Description</b>	The east wing arched verandah has been blocked. Door and windows have been added on this façade.				
<b>Source of information</b>	Mr. Someshwar Verma				

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Reviewed by Ruknuddin Mirza

SHIV GHAT MANDIRS		Reference No	GaD/Bul/ANP/02	Map No	GaD/Bul/M1
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Mansoori Ghat Mandirs	<b>Architectural description</b> The precinct comprises of 4 main temples along the Ghats. The temples are Ganesh Mandir on the far north, Hanuman Mandir along with a small room followed by two temples dedicated to Shiva on the south. The shrines are square in plan and built on high plinths. The temples have a rectangular opening set within semi-circular blind arches inside rectangular frames towards the east. The door has semi-circular niches on either side, the lower one holding a religious statue. The shrines have similar blind niches on the other three sides. They have Chappra style Shikars with plain cornice bands running around it at two levels. The Rahapaga also has semi-circular arched niches decorated with pilasters and a corbelled moulding of a chajja over it. The shikhara is topped with a pointed metal pinnacle.			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Anupshahr				
<b>Location</b>	28.360925 78.269722				
<b>Address</b>	Shiv Ghat, Anupshahr, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh.				
<b>Approach</b>	It can be approached through a road leading to Shiv ghat from Manak Chownk and is 60 m south of Radha Krishna Mandir.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	18h Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not Known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not Known				
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious				
<b>Property past use</b>	Temples				
<b>Property present use</b>	Temples				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The temple is located in a residential area along the banks of river Ganga. It overlooks the river and has Ghats, Dharamshalas, temples, residences and other buildings in its surroundings.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	High		
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	High		
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	High		
		<b>Grade</b>	II A		
		<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	This Ghat was previously known as Shahi Ghat, as it was used by the royals during the time to perform religious rituals. Numerous temples have been built by Shiv gans along the river as He is believed to have brought ganga to earth, as she descended through his locks.		
		<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Due to the presence of river Ganga, several saints, sages and religious groups have established their base along the river. Regular religious activities are performed along the river banks.		
		<b>State of conservation</b>	Signs of Deterioration		
		<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Material Deterioration Vegetation Growth Alteration		
		<b>Condition Description</b>	All the Temples have plaster damage and/or are repainted.		
		<b>Source of information</b>	Mr. Someshwar Verma		

Listing done by Abhijeet Dhummal and Rajvi Doshi





Reviewed by Ruknuddin Mirza

MANSOORI GHAT		Reference No	GaD/Bul/ANP/03	Map No	GaD/Bul/M1				
									
<b>Past Name</b>	Shiva Ghat	<b>Architectural description</b>	The Ghats comprise of 3, 10m wide bands of steps leading to the river banks. It has 3 single storied structures that are used as resting spots. The two resting spots to the north are built on a high plinth and are rectangular in plan. They have semi-circular arched verandah leading to rectangular semi open room. The room has semi-circular arched openings on three sides. The western façade has a door connecting to the stairs that lead to the temples above. It has semi-circular jali ventilator They have a jack arched roof supported over metal channels. The Structure on the south is also a single storied structure with a similar planning and rectangular openings in place of Semi-circular arched ones. It has a flat roof supported over metal channels.						
<b>Tehsil</b>	Anupshahr								
<b>Location</b>	28.3608086 78.269722								
<b>Address</b>	Shiv Ghat, Anupshahr, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh.								
<b>Approach</b>	It can be approached through a road leading to Shiv ghat from Manak Chownk and is 60 m south of Radha Krishna Mandir.								
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	18th Century								
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known								
<b>Ownership</b>	Private								
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not known								
<b>Property Type</b>	Water Structure								
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious					<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	This Ghat is named after the first temple built on the ghats, Shiv Mandir. A Ganga aarti is performed daily here. Numerous dharamshalas and temples dedicated to Lord Shiva and other Hindu deities are built by Shiv Gans along the holy river Ganga.		
<b>Property past use</b>	Ghats and rest house								
<b>Property present use</b>	Ghats and rest house								
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected					<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Due to the presence of river Ganga, several saints, sages and religious groups have established their base along the river. Regular religious activities are performed along the river banks.		
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional								
<b>Building Setting</b>	The ghats are located along the banks of river Ganga. It has steps leading to the river, temples, Dharamshalas, residences, and other mixed use buildings in its surroundings.	<b>State of conservation Threats to the Property</b>	Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration Lack of Maintenance Alterations						
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.					<b>Religious</b>	High		
<b>Historical</b>	Medium					<b>Social</b>	High		
<b>Architectural</b>	Low					<b>Natural</b>	High		
		<b>Grade</b>	II A	<b>Condition Description</b>	The structures on the ghats have extensive plaster damage, cracks and algae growth caused due to water penetration.				
								<b>Source of information</b>	Mr. Radha Swaroop Bhramachari.

Listing done by Abhijeet Dhummal and Rajvi Doshi




Reviewed by Ruknuddin Mirza



SETH GAURI SHANKAR DHARAMSHALA		Reference No	GaD/Bul/ANP/04	Map No	GaD/Bul/M1
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Seth Gauri Shankar Dharamshala				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Anupshahr				
<b>Location</b>	28.36025      78.26944				
<b>Address</b>	Near Deepak Kirana Store, Shiv Ghat, Anupshahr, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh.				
<b>Approach</b>	It can be approached through a road leading to Shiv ghat from Manak Chownk and is 20 m north of Deepak Kirana Store.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not Known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Mr. Bhatnagar				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious				
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple and Dharamshala				
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple and Dharamshala				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Indo-Saracenic				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is located in a residential area along the banks of river Ganga. It has Ghats, Dharamshalas, temples, residences and other buildings in its surroundings.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	High		
<b>Historical</b>	Low	<b>Social</b>	High		
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	High		
		<b>Grade</b>	II A		
<b>Architectural description</b>	It is a double storied rectangular building, built in exposed bricks over a high sloping brick plinth around it. It is built on a slope, sloping towards the front. The building is planned around 3 sides of a courtyard. It has a large semi-circular arched entrance gate with 3 windows over it. The windows have circular pilasters and flat arched with moulded brackets. The ground floor has a verandah with square columns. The rooms can be accessed through a series of semi-circular with mouldings. The building has multiple entries, through doors set within blind pointed arched with corbelled ornamentation. The first floor is recessed, creating terraces on the east and north corners. It has circular columns with flat arched decorated with moulded brackets. The balconies have similar openings with low carved jalis between circular columns. The terrace has a low railing with square balusters separating the decorative jali.				
<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	As Lord Shiva is believed to have brought the river Ganga to earth, as she descended through his lock. Hence, numerous dharamshalas dedicated to Lord Shiva and other Hindu Deities are built by Shiv Gans along the banks of the river.				
<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Due to the presence of river Ganga, several saints, sages and religious groups have established their base along the river. They regularly perform religious activities along the river banks and provide refuge to the pilgrims visiting the city from all around the country.				
<b>State of conservation</b>	Signs of Deterioration				
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Material Deterioration Blackening of Surface.				
<b>Condition Description</b>	Wooden doors and grills have been replaced with metal. Broken elements can be seen , like glass and damaged parapet.				
<b>Source of information</b>	Mr. Sandeep Tiwari				

Listing done by Abhijeet Dhummal and Rajvi Doshi



Reviewed by Ruknuddin Mirza



RAM CHANDRA MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Bul/ANP/05	Map No	GaD/Bul/M1		
							
<b>Past Name</b>	Ran Chandra Mandir	<b>Architectural description</b>	It is a double storied structure built over a high plinth. It is rectangular in plan and can be accessed through a rectangular doorway set within a blind multifoliated pointed arch. The arch has a short corbelled chajja supported over decorative brackets. A double cornice band runs along the whole building. The building has a rectangular courtyard at the entrance with the shrine to its west side. The main shrine is rectangular in shape and has 3 rectangular wooden double doors set within blind pointed multifoliate arches. The door at the center has a short railing, creating a partition. The shrine has a vaulted ceiling. It has a semi-circular arched verandah with circular columns. The first floor has an arched semi open room over the entrance. It has 3 arches, 2 semi-circular arches with a central pointed multifoliate arch. The central arch has a similar short chajja topped with a decorative pediment and a low railing.				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Anupshahr						
<b>Location</b>	28.360106 78.269722						
<b>Address</b>	Near Deepak Kirana Store, Shiv Ghat, Anupshahr, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh.						
<b>Approach</b>	It can be approached through a road leading to Shiv ghat from Manak Chownk and is 20 m south of Deepak Kirana Store.						
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th Century						
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not Known.						
<b>Ownership</b>	Private						
<b>Owners Name</b>	Mr. R.K.Mehta						
<b>Property Type</b>	Building						
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious	<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	Due to the flourishing British Settlement established in Anupshahr during the 18th century, many traders and zameendars moved to the area. As these communities grew, a lot of religious building were built to cater to their needs.				
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple and Residence						
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple and Residence						
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected						
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional						
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is located in a residential area along the banks of river Ganga. It has Ghats, Dharamshalas, temples, residences and other buildings in its surroundings.						
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.					<b>Religious</b>	High
<b>Historical</b>	Low					<b>Social</b>	Medium
<b>Architectural</b>	Low					<b>Natural</b>	Medium
						<b>Grade</b>	II B
		<b>Association with Ganga</b>	After the Mutiny of 1857, The British established a settlement in Anupshahr. Due to this strategic location along the banks of river Ganga, trade flourished in the area. Hence, many religious buildings were built to cater to the needs of the community.				
		<b>State of conservation</b>	Signs of Deterioration				
		<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Material Deterioration Structural Deterioration Alterations				
		<b>Condition Description</b>	The building has extensive Material Damage and has been altered.				
		<b>Source of information</b>	Mr. R.K.Mehta				

LAL MAHADEV GHAT		Reference No	GaD/Bul/ANP/06	Map No	GaD/Bul/M1
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Lal Mahadev Ghat	<b>Architectural description</b> The precinct comprises of the Lal Mahadev Ghats, Dharamshala and a small temple dedicated to Ganga Mata. The temple and the Dharamshala are along the western side of the lane leading to the ghats. The ghats spread along 20m and have concrete steps leading to the river bank. The Dharamshala is a double storied building built over a high plinth. It can be accessed through a pointed arched wooden doorway set within a blind multifoliate pointed arch. The arch has a short chajja supported over decorative brackets. It has a rectangular window with a short chajja on either side. The first floor has 3 rectangular openings set within similar smaller blind arches. It has decorative corbelled cornice bands. The temple is a small rectangular shrine built over a high plinth. The main idol is places in a rectangular niche with shelves on either side. It has decorative Bangladar moulding's.			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Anupshahr				
<b>Location</b>	28.358664 78.270833				
<b>Address</b>	Aligarh Bypass Rd, Anupshahr, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh.				
<b>Approach</b>	It can be approached though narrow lane leading to the Lal Mahadev Ghat and is 200 m northeast of Masjid Quzi Ji.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th Century		<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b> Due to the high religious significance, fertility along its banks, along with the abundance of water river Ganga provides, She is worshiped as an important deity by Hindus along the banks. Hence, temples have been built by devotees dedicated to her.		
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not Known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not Known				
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious				
<b>Property past use</b>	Ghat and Dharamshala				
<b>Property present use</b>	Ghat and Dharamshala				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The ghats are located along the banks of river Ganga. It has steps leading to the river, temples, Dharamshalas, residences, and other mixed use buildings in its surroundings.	<b>Association with Ganga</b> Due to the presence of river Ganga, several saints, sages and religious groups have established their base along the river. They regularly perform religious activities along the river banks and provide refuge to the pilgrims visiting the city from all around the country.			
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.		<b>State of conservation</b> Advanced Stages of Decay  <b>Threats to the Property</b> Material Deterioration Structural Deterioration Lack of Maintenance		
<b>Historical</b>	Medium				
<b>Architectural</b>	Low				
		<b>Condition Description</b>	The Dharamshala has extensive material and structural damage caused due to water penetration and lack of maintenance.		
		<b>Source of information</b>	Mr. Rajesh Kumar		
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	High		
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	High		
<b>Architectural</b>	Low	<b>Natural</b>	High		
		<b>Grade</b>	II A		

Listing done by Abhijeet Dhummal and Rajvi Doshi





Reviewed by Ruknuddin Mirza

LAL MAHADEV MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Bul/ANP/07	Map No	GaD/Bul/M1															
																				
<b>Past Name</b>	Lal Mahadev Mandir	<b>Architectural description</b> The precinct is built on a high plinth supported by hexagonal bastions, and comprises of the main temple and 5 secondary square shrines. The temple has a Multifoliate semi-circular arched Mandappa. Each side has three arched with the central one slightly bigger. The arches have floral medallions carved over it topped with rectangular niches. The Mandappa has a plain low parapet. The entrance to the square Garbha-Griha is through a rectangular doorway set within a multifoliate pointed arch. It is ornamented with a fluted pilaster and a multifoliate pointed arched niche set within a similar blind arch. It has a Chhapra style Shikhar decorated with niches carved on the Rahapaga. It is topped with an Amla and Kalasha. The remaining shrines don't have a mandappa. They are square with similar shikhars and has decorative arched niches, cornice bands on the Rahapaga, Anardhapaga and Konakapaga.																		
<b>Tehsil</b>	Anupshahr																			
<b>Location</b>	28.3583049 78.2703825																			
<b>Address</b>	Lal Mahadev Ghat, Anupshahr, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh																			
<b>Approach</b>	It can be approached through narrow lane leading to the Lal Mahadev Ghat and is 75 m southwest of the Ghats.																			
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th Century		<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> As Lord Shiva is believed to have brought the river Ganga to earth, as she descended through his lock. Hence, numerous dharamshalas, temples and ghats dedicated to Lord Shiva and other Hindu Deities are built by Shiv Gans along the banks of the river.																	
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not Known																			
<b>Ownership</b>	Private																			
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not Known																			
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct																			
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious																			
<b>Property past use</b>	Temples																			
<b>Property present use</b>	Temples																			
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected																			
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Nagara																			
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is located in a residential area along the banks of river Ganga. It has Ghats, Dharamshalas, temples, residences and other buildings in its surroundings.	<b>Association with Ganga</b> Due to the presence of river Ganga, several saints, sages and religious groups have established their base along the river. They regularly perform religious activities along the river banks and provide refuge to the pilgrims visiting the city from all around the country.																		
<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Archeological</b></td> <td>N.A.</td> <td><b>Religious</b></td> <td>High</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Historical</b></td> <td>Medium</td> <td><b>Social</b></td> <td>High</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Architectural</b></td> <td>Medium</td> <td><b>Natural</b></td> <td>Medium</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td><b>Grade</b></td> <td>II A</td> </tr> </table>		<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	High	<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	High	<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	Medium			<b>Grade</b>	II A	<b>State of conservation</b> Showing Signs of Deterioration		
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	High																	
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	High																	
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	Medium																	
		<b>Grade</b>	II A																	
		<b>Threats to the Property</b> Material Deterioration Water Penetration Lack of Maintenance																		
		<b>Condition Description</b> The temples have been repainted and alterations have been made to them individually.																		
		<b>Source of information</b> Mr. Aditya Gaur																		

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Reviewed by Ruknuddin Mirza

DINESH GHAT		Reference No	GaD/Bul/ANP/08	Map No	GaD/Bul/M1
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Dinesh Ghat	<b>Architectural description</b> It is a double storied structure built over a low plinth along the river banks. The first floor has been added recently over the existing ground floor. The ground floor has a semi-circular arched verandah supported over square columns. The columns have corbelled capitals and a trapezoidal base. The verandah has a temporary shed supported over plain square columns. The verandah leads to several individual rooms through rectangular wooden double doors with a rectangular ventilator over it. Some of the doors are set within semi-circular blind arches. The staircase to the first floor is in between rooms on the right side of the building. The arches connecting the room and the columns of the verandah have a multifoliate semi-circular moulding and decorative pilasters on either side. The first floor has a plain façade with rectangular openings.			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Anupshahr				
<b>Location</b>	28.3575959 78.2710695				
<b>Address</b>	Dinesh Ghat, Anupshahr, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh				
<b>Approach</b>	It can be approached through narrow roads leading towards Dinesh Ghat and is 150m southeast of Lal Mahadev Ghat.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th Century		<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> Due to the high religious significance of the holy river Ganga, numerous dharamshalas, temples and ghats dedicated to Lord Shiva and other Hindu Deities are built along the banks of the river.		
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1884				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Mr.Damodar Sharma				
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious				
<b>Property past use</b>	Ghats and Rest Area				
<b>Property present use</b>	Ghats and Rest Area				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is located in a residential area along the banks of river Ganga. It has Ghats, Dharamshalas, temples, residences and other buildings in its surroundings.	<b>Association with Ganga</b> Due to the presence of river Ganga, several saints, sages and religious groups have established their base along the river. They regularly perform religious activities along the river banks and provide refuge to the pilgrims visiting the city from all around the country.			
			<b>State of conservation</b> Showing Signs of Deterioration		
				<b>Threats to the Property</b> Material Deterioration Additions Alterations	
			<b>Condition Description</b> The first floor has been added over the existing ground floor along with other additions.		
		<b>Source of information</b> Mr.Damodar Sharma			
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.		<b>Religious</b>	High	
<b>Historical</b>	Medium		<b>Social</b>	High	
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	High		
		<b>Grade</b>	II A		

Reference No GaD/Bul/ANP/09 Map No Gad/Bul/M12



<b>Past Name</b>	Sir Barrister Residence
<b>Tehsil</b>	Anupshahr
<b>Location</b>	28.355936 78.270833
<b>Address</b>	Bawasttar Ghat, Anupshahr, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh
<b>Approach</b>	The residence is approached by the road from Shiva Chowk, leading towards Bawasttar ghat to the east.
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th century
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1916
<b>Ownership</b>	Public
<b>Owners Name</b>	Nagar Palika Parishad
<b>Property Type</b>	Building
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence
<b>Property present use</b>	Abandoned
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial
<b>Building Setting</b>	The residence is situated on high ground, with Ganga to the east. It is surrounded by residences to the north, east and west. Abandoned colonial structures lie to the south.

**Architectural description** The residence is located near Bawasttar ghat, to the south of the city. The three-storey structure is built in brick. Horse stables, granaries and storage are situated on the ground floor. It comprises doors and windows within segmental arches. The residence occupies the upper two storeys. Entry into the residence is from the first floor, through an eastern gateway, approached by a sloping path. The servants' quarters lie adjacent to the residence, above the horse stable, entered through semi-circular arched openings. The residence is entered through a porch with semi-circular arches, with rooms on either side. The stairs in the porch lead to the upper floor, with an open veranda on either side. The windows are adorned with chajjas supported on simple stone brackets. Presently, the building remains abandoned, with locals residing in the horse stables and storage.

**Historical/Cultural Value** The British settled here in 18th century due to its high religious significance. As a result, Sir Barrister declared Anupshahr a town in 1903, despite its low residing population. His residence is located near the riverbank, on high ground.

**Association with Ganga** The river along Anupshahr commanded strong connectivity between Delhi and the Rohilkhand region. Thus the British settled here for defense and administration purposes. The festival of Kartika Poornima witnesses a large number of pilgrims along river Ganga, annually.

**State of conservation Threats to the Property** Advanced State of Decay  
Material and Structural Deterioration  
Lack of Maintenance  
Vegetative Growth

**Condition Description** Parts of the building have collapsed. While the other portions are infested with wild vegetation.



**Source of information** Ashwini Bhardwaj, Journalist

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

Listing done by Mitali Vij and Aalya Rekhi





Reviewed by Ruknuddin Mirza

JAMA MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Bul/ANP/10	Map No	GaD/Bul/M1				
									
<b>Past Name</b>	Jama Masjid	<b>Architectural description</b>	It is a single storied building, rectangular in plan with a central courtyard. Built in three parts, it can clearly be seen in the architectural elements. The Mehrab is the oldest part of the mosque and has 3 extensively carved multifoliate arches with metal doors between them. The central door is set within a decorative moulding and is ornamented with hexagonal pilasters. The Mehrab has thick hexagonal columns on each corner. The outer part has a combination on a jack arched roof and a vault. Each division has decorative moulding with floral medallions. The front façade has intricately carved, multifoliated triple arch with circular pilasters and a columns. The main entrance is decorated with Bangaldar shaped mouldings and floral medallions over it. It has a corbelled cornice band running along the building topped with a low parapet on the terrace.						
<b>Tehsil</b>	Anupshahr								
<b>Location</b>	28.355667 78.269482								
<b>Address</b>	Kalan Bazar, Anupshahr, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh.								
<b>Approach</b>	It can be approached through a narrow road leading north from Bawasttar Ganj road and is 100 m northwest of Nagar Palika Parishad, Anoopshahr.								
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	17th Century								
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not Known								
<b>Ownership</b>	Private								
<b>Owners Name</b>	Mr. Rehan Sheikh								
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct					<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	This Mosque belonged to the Banjara community who decided to settle here due to its strategic location along the river Ganga. Later extensions to it were made by Sadar-ud-Din Sheikh over a century ago.		
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious								
<b>Property past use</b>	Mosque								
<b>Property present use</b>	Mosque								
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected								
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Mid Mughal								
<b>Building Setting</b>	The Mosque is located in a residential area and has other religious buildings, civic offices, residences, shops and other mixed use buildings in its surroundings.								
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Various Afghan and Mughal rulers spread their rule along Ganga, as it was a major source of trade and communication. They built Mosques, dargahs and mazaars along the river to commemorate the saints.						
<b>Historical</b>	High								
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium								
		<b>State of conservation</b>	Fair						
		<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Alterations Additions						
		<b>Condition Description</b>	Alteration and additions have been made over the years.						
		<b>Source of information</b>	Mr. Ikram						
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	High						
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	High						
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	Low						
		<b>Grade</b>	II B						

Listing done by Abhijeet Dhummal and Rajvi Doshi





Reviewed by Ruknuddin Mirza

POST OFFICE		Reference No	Map No
		GaD/Bul/ANP/11	GaD/Bul/M1
			
<b>Past Name</b>	Post Office	<p><b>Architectural description</b> The Post office is a single-storey structure with a rectangular plan. It has no plinth protection. Presently, the structure has corridors on two sides. The corridor is framed with three-centered arches with a key stone, supported on irregular shaped columns. The corridor and interior of the structure are roofed with transverse arch vault. The top of the structure is highlighted with cornice mouldings. The interior of the structure has a raised ceiling, with ventilator openings. The rooms have a higher ceiling than the corridor.</p> <p><b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b> With the spread of British rule in India, an administrative centre was set up in Anupshahr to regular the trade via the river Ganga and the pilgrim inflow during Kartik Mela.</p> <p><b>Association with Ganga</b> After the mutiny of 1857, the British government established their settlement in Anupshahr, due to its strategic location along the banks of river Ganga. After 1860, for effective functioning, many public buildings were built in the town.</p> <p><b>State of conservation Threats to the Property</b> Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration Alterations</p> <p><b>Condition Description</b> Blackening of the structure along with no plinth protection</p> <p><b>Source of information</b> Mr. Rajesh Kumar, Post Master</p>	
<b>Tehsil</b>	Anupshahr		
<b>Location</b>	28.354636 78.269167		
<b>Address</b>	Bawsattar Gunj road, Anupshahr, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh.		
<b>Approach</b>	It is situated on Bawsattar Gunj road and is located on the opposite side of the Tehsil building.		
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century		
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1866		
<b>Ownership</b>	Public		
<b>Owners Name</b>	Central Government		
<b>Property Type</b>	Building		
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Civic		
<b>Property past use</b>	Post Office		
<b>Property present use</b>	Post Office		
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected		
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial		
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is abutted by road on the South -East and is surrounded with public buildings and residences.		
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	Low
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	High
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	Low
		<b>Grade</b>	II A

Listing done by Rajvi Doshi and Abhijit Dhumal





Reviewed by Rukuddin Mirza

DISTRICT AND SESSION COURT		Reference No	Map No						
									
<b>Past Name</b>	Nyayalaya	<b>Architectural description</b> This is a single-storey structure with a high ceiling. The entry to the Court area is marked by a gate with octagonal gateposts on either side. The open space outside the building has 2 structures built using brick masonry, corridors and rooms. The corridor has semi-circular arches with keystone and brick flooring. The structure, which is linked with an L-shaped corridor, is located on a low-plinth. Initially the corridor was entirely arcaded on the front side, but recently the arches have been enclosed in order to incorporate smaller spaces in the corridor area. The corridor and the interior of the structure has Jack arches, the rooms have a higher ceiling than the corridors and has rectangular ventilators in the extended section. The ventilators on the upper level have been covered with sloping chajja projections, supported with brackets. The structure has low brick parapet and cornice bands.							
<b>Tehsil</b>	Anupshahr		<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b> With the spread of British rule in India, an administrative centre was set up in Anupshahr to regular the trade via the river Ganga and the pilgrim inflow during Kartik Mela.						
<b>Location</b>				<b>Association with Ganga</b> After the mutiny of 1857, the British government established their settlement in Anupshahr, due to its strategic location along the banks of river Ganga. After 1860, for effective functioning, many public buildings were built in the town.					
<b>Address</b>	Nagar Palika market, Anupshahr, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh				<b>State of conservation Threats to the Property</b> Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration Inappropriate additions Alterations				
<b>Approach</b>	The structure is located on Bawasattar Gunj road and is opposite to the Anupshahr Tehsil office.					<b>Condition Description</b> Blackening of the structure along with fungus.			
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century						<b>Source of information</b> Primary Survey, INTACH Team		
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not Available								
<b>Ownership</b>	Public								
<b>Owners Name</b>	State Government								
<b>Property Type</b>	Building								
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Civic								
<b>Property past use</b>	Not Available								
<b>Property present use</b>	Court								
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected								
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial								
<b>Building Setting</b>	The Bawasattar road is on the North-East direction of the structure with residences in the North and North-east.								
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	Low						
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	High						
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	Low						
		<b>Grade</b>							

Listing done by Rajvi Doshi and Abhijit Dhumal





Reviewed by Rukuddin Mirza

RAJKIY CHIKITSALAYA(GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL)		Reference No GaD/Bul/ANP/13 Map No GaD/Bul/M1	
			
<b>Past Name</b>	Rajkiya Chikitsalaya	<b>Architectural description</b> The Rajkiy Chikitsalaya is a single-storey structure with a high-ceiling. It is a brick-built structure, stone arches and stone flooring, and has now been lime-washed. The entrance to the Clinic is marked by a Segmental arched gateway which opens to the courtyard. This courtyard houses a circular pedestal in the center. The corridor has semicircular arches. These arches have been highlighted with Voussoirs and a keystone. The corridor and the interior of the structure has Jack arches, the rooms have a higher ceiling than the corridors and has rectangular ventilators in the extended section. The windows and doors, which do not have corridor cover, have slopping chajja projections.	
<b>Tehsil</b>	Anupshahr		
<b>Location</b>	28.3547322 78.2698792		
<b>Address</b>	Shiv Mandir chowk, Bawasttar ghat road, Anupshahr, Bulandshahr,		
<b>Approach</b>	The structure can be accessed by Bawasttar Ganj road and is located on the Shiv Chowk.		
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century		
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1870		
<b>Ownership</b>	Public		
<b>Owners Name</b>	State Government		
<b>Property Type</b>	Building		
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Civic		<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b> With the spread of British rule in India, an administrative centre was set up in Anupshahr to regular the trade via the river Ganga and the pilgrim inflow during Kartik Mela.
<b>Property past use</b>	Not Available		
<b>Property present use</b>	Hospital		
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected		<b>Association with Ganga</b> After the mutiny of 1857, the British government established their settlement in Anupshahr, due to its strategic location along the banks of river Ganga. After 1860, for effective functioning, many public buildings were built in the town.
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial		
<b>Building Setting</b>	The structure is located on the main road, with the front elevation of the building on the north-eastern direction. It is surrounded with mixed-use and commercial buildings.	<b>State of conservation Threats to the Property</b> Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration Alterations	
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	Low
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	High
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	Low
		<b>Grade</b>	II B
		<b>Condition Description</b>	Cracks can be seen in the walls and ceiling due to lack of maintainence.
		<b>Source of information</b>	Mr. Surendra Verma, Practising doctor

Listing done by Rajvi Doshi and Abhijit Dhupal



Reviewed by Rukuddin Mirza

PAKKI SARAI		Reference No	GaD/Bul/ANP/14	Map No	GaD/Bul/M1				
									
<b>Past Name</b>	Pakki Sarai	<b>Architectural description</b>	It is a double storied structure, built using bricks, with a large central arched doorway. The multifoliated semi-circular arch has pointed arched niches set within rectangular niches on either side. It also has a short balcony with a low stone jali railing, supported over decorative brackets. The first floor can be accessed through a staircase on either side of the doorway through a smaller rectangular door. The wooden double door is framed with blind multifoliate semi-circular arch. The upper floor has 3 rectangular doors set within multifoliate pointed arched niches. The doors have a similar niche on either side and a circular pilaster on either between each niche. The building has a corbelled cornice band running along it.						
<b>Tehsil</b>	Anupshahr								
<b>Location</b>	28.354175 78.269167								
<b>Address</b>	Opposite Post Office, Nehru Gunj, Anupshahr, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh.								
<b>Approach</b>	It can be approached through Tehsil road and is exactly opposite the Anupshahr Post Office.								
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th Century								
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not Known								
<b>Ownership</b>	Multiple								
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not Known								
<b>Property Type</b>	Structure					<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	This Sarai belonged to the Pathans who travelled here along the river Ganga during the Mughal rule. Later extensions were made by Sadar-ud-Din Sheikh over 100yrs ago.		
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Commercial								
<b>Property past use</b>	Sarai								
<b>Property present use</b>	Abandoned and encroached								
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected								
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Late Mughal								
<b>Building Setting</b>	the Sarai is located in the center of the town with civic buildings, markets, religious building, residences and other mixed use buildings in its surroundings.								
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Various Afghan and Mughal rulers spread their rule along Ganga, as it was a major source of trade and communication. Sarai were built to provide shelter to the travellers.						
<b>Historical</b>	High								
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium								
		<b>State of conservation</b>	Advanced stages of decay						
		<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Material Deterioration Structural Deterioration Lack of Maintenance						
		<b>Condition Description</b>	The structure is abandoned and has excessive vegetation growth.						
		<b>Source of information</b>	Ms. Tejashree Sharma						
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	Low						
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	High						
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	Low						
		<b>Grade</b>	II B						

Listing done by Abhijeet Dhummal and Rajvi Doshi



Reviewed by Ruknuddin Mirza

NIBANDHAK BHAWAN(DEPUTY REGISTRAR OFFICE)

Reference No GaD/Bul/ANP/15 Map No GaD/Bul/M1



<b>Past Name</b>	Nibandhak Bhawan
<b>Tehsil</b>	Anupshahr
<b>Location</b>	
<b>Address</b>	Shiv Mandir Chowk, near Nagar Palika, Anupshahr, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh.
<b>Approach</b>	It is opposite to Sanviliyan Upper Primary school and can be accessed with Bawasttar Ganj road.
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not Available
<b>Ownership</b>	Public
<b>Owners Name</b>	State Government
<b>Property Type</b>	Building
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Civic
<b>Property past use</b>	Administrative Building
<b>Property present use</b>	Office of Deputy Registrar
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial
<b>Building Setting</b>	The structure is located on the road in the South direction, from Shiv Chowk. It is surrounded with public and mixed-use buildings.

**Architectural description** This office is a single-storey structure with a high ceiling. The entrance to this rectangular-shaped structure is from the East direction. The front elevation of the building has a porch which has been framed with semi-circular arches. These arches are alternatively wide and narrow. On the exterior, the structure is crowned with cornice and dentils moulding throughout its periphery. The corridor and the interior has Jack arched roof, the rooms have a higher ceiling than the corridor. The ventilators on the upper level have been covered with sloping chajja projections, supported with brackets. This brick built structure is finished with lime-wash.

**Historical/Cultural Value** With the spread of British rule in India, an administrative centre was set up in Anupshahr to regular the trade via the river Ganga and the pilgrim inflow during Kartik Mela.

**Association with Ganga** After the mutiny of 1857, the British government established their settlement in Anupshahr, due to its strategic location along the banks of river Ganga. After 1860, for effective functioning, many public buildings were built in the town.

**State of conservation** Fair  
**Threats to the Property** Alterations  
 Inappropriate additions

**Condition Description** Partitions have been created in the interiors.



**Source of information** Primary Survey, INTACH Team

<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	Low
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	High
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	Low
		<b>Grade</b>	II B

Listing done by Rajvi Doshi and Abhijit Dhumal



Reviewed by Rukuddin Mirza



GOVERNMENT SCHOOL		Reference No	Map No
			
<b>Past Name</b>	Not Available	<p><b>Architectural description</b> The structures housed in this precinct have a low-plinth. These structures are built of bricks. These square-shaped columns have been framed with semicircular arches. The portico leads to the classrooms through wooden double doors. The corridor and the interior of the structure has Jack arches, the rooms have a higher ceiling than the corridors and has rectangular ventilators in the extended section. It also houses a three-storey bell tower topped with a miniature dome. The windows and door openings of this tower, on the ground level, have been ornamented with pediments. The precinct also houses the Primary building which has similar features as that of the Higher Primary building. In addition to these features, the structure has quoins at the corners and sloping projection coverings on ventilators.</p> <p><b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b> With the spread of British rule in India, an administrative centre was set up in Anupshahr to regular the trade via the river Ganga and the pilgrim inflow during Kartik Mela.</p> <p><b>Association with Ganga</b> After the revolt of 1857, Anupshahr became an important part of the British settlement. The location of the region, along river Ganga, enabled transportation and trade with important places like Mirzapur and Varanasi. Also, the grand festival of Kartik Poornima made Anupshahr religiously significant.</p> <p><b>State of conservation Threats to the Property</b> Signs of Deterioration Material Deteriorations Alterations Inappropriate additions</p> <p><b>Condition Description</b> The structure has been heavily painted. Also damage to the plaster coating along with blackening and no plith protection.</p> <p><b>Source of information</b> Mr. Sandeep Sharma, Principal</p>	
<b>Tehsil</b>	Anupshahr		
<b>Location</b>	28.3545929 78.2703701		
<b>Address</b>	Shiv Chowk, Anupshahr, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh		
<b>Approach</b>	It is opposite to Deputy Registrar office and can be accessed by Bawasttar Ganj road.		
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century		
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not Available		
<b>Ownership</b>	Public		
<b>Owners Name</b>	State Governmnet		
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct		
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Civic		
<b>Property past use</b>	Administration precinct		
<b>Property present use</b>	School		
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected		
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial		
<b>Building Setting</b>	The precinct is abutted by road on the West and is surrounded with residences from other sides.		
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	Low
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	High
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	Low
		<b>Grade</b>	II A



Listing done by Rajvi Doshi and Abhijit Dhumal



INTACH

Reviewed by Rukuddin Mirza

RANI GHAT AND RUINS OF RANI KA GARDH		Reference No	GaD/Bul/ANP/17	Map No	GaD/Bul/M1
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Rani Ghat and Rani Ka Gardh				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Anupshahr				
<b>Location</b>	28.354533 78.271705				
<b>Address</b>	Anupshahr, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh.				
<b>Approach</b>	It can be approached through a road leading east from Nagar Palika Parishad, and it is 60 m south of Ganga Snan Ghat.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	17th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not Known				
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious				
<b>Property past use</b>	Ghats and residence				
<b>Property present use</b>	Ghats and residence				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional				
<b>Building Setting</b>	the Ghats are located on the banks of the river Ganga, it has civic buildings, markets, religious building, residences and other mixed use buildings in its surroundings.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A	<b>Religious</b>	Medium		
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	Medium		
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	High		
		<b>Grade</b>	II A		
<b>Architectural description</b>	<p>The Ghat currently has no steps leading to the river and is under construction. From the ghats a series of stone steps lead up to the gate of the Gardh. Of the gate only the wall which had a gate set within a multifoliate semicircular arch niche with wooden beam remains. Of the main Garh only the temple structure remains. Most of the structure, that was built using lakhori bricks is demolished. The remains are of a L shaped building and has a small room on the left side. It has a rectangular door set within a blind multifoliate pointed arch with ornamental pointed arch shaped niches on either side. The front has three doorways separated by a vault like niche with a moulded border. The central door has a small semi-circular niche over it and leads to the garbha-griha. The doors on either side of the shrine open to create a pradkshina path. It has a ornamental cornice band running along the façade and a damaged parapet over it.</p>				
<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b>	<p>This Ghats was built for the queen of Anup, after whom the city has been named. Her palace is also said to have been located here, and was also the residence of her decendents the remains of which can still be seen.</p>				
<b>Association with Ganga</b>	<p>Various Afghan and Mughal rulers spread their rule along Ganga, as it was a major source of trade and communication. This town was given to Raja Anup Rai due to its location along the river banks.</p>				
<b>State of conservation</b>	Danger of Disappearance				
<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Lack of maintenance				
<b>Condition Description</b>	The palace is in ruins and the temple is being used by locals who reside in the complex.				
<b>Source of information</b>	Mr. Gurucharan Singh				



STATE VET HOSPITAL		Reference No	Map No
			
<b>Past Name</b>	Not Available	<p><b>Architectural description</b> This is a single-storey structure and is double-heighted. The structure is raised on a low-plinth and is rectangular in plan. It has an arched collonaded openings into the rooms. The rectangular window openings, excluding the openings in portico area, have flat chajja projections supported with decorative brackets. The topmost part of the structure has cornice bands. In front of the portico is a Hand pump enclosed within a circular platform.</p> <p><b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b> In the 19th century, the British settlement flourished in Anupshahr as it became an important trade and administration center. In order to maintain effective government, many public and institutional structures were established by the Britishers in this region.</p> <p><b>Association with Ganga</b> After the revolt of 1857, Anupshahr became an important part of the British settlement. The location of the region, along river Ganga, enabled transportation and trade with important places like Mirzapur and Varanasi. Also, the grand festival of Kartik Poornima made Anupshahr religiously significant.</p> <p><b>State of conservation Threats to the Property</b> Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration Alterations</p> <p><b>Condition Description</b> The masonry is deteriorating and the structure has no plinth protection.</p> <p><b>Source of information</b> Primary Survey, INTACH Team</p>	
<b>Tehsil</b>	Anupshahr		
<b>Location</b>	28.353865 78.270732		
<b>Address</b>	Shiv Chowk, Anupshahr, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh		
<b>Approach</b>	It is opposite to Deputy Registrar office and can be accessed by Bawastar Ganj road.		
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century		
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not Available		
<b>Ownership</b>	Public		
<b>Owners Name</b>	State Governmnet		
<b>Property Type</b>	Building		
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Civic		
<b>Property past use</b>	Administrative office		
<b>Property present use</b>	Clinic		
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected		
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial		
<b>Building Setting</b>	The precinct is abutted by road on the West and is surrounded by civic and residential buildings.		
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	Low
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	High
<b>Architectural</b>	Low	<b>Natural</b>	Low
		<b>Grade</b>	II A

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Reviewed by Rukuddin Mirza

ANUPESHWAR MAHADEV MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Bul/ANP/19	Map No	GaD/Bul/M1
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Anupeshwar Mahadev Mandir	<b>Architectural description</b> The Precinct has two temples and is enclosed within a solid boundary wall. It has a rectangular metal entrance gate that has a stone tablet with the name and details of the building carved on it. The main temple is square in plan with a central garbha-griha. The verandah has square columns on the front and left side and walls on the remaining. The Garbha-griha is also square with rectangular openings on the rear and sides while the front has a multifoliate semi-circular arched opening. It houses a stone Shivling with statues of other Hindu deities. The temple has a pyramidal shikhar topped with a pinnacle.			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Anupshahr				
<b>Location</b>	28.353559 78.270835				
<b>Address</b>	Anupshahr, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh.				
<b>Approach</b>	It can be approached through a road leading south from Nagar Palika Parishad and is 80m southwest from Gurudwara Shri Guru Harirai Sahib.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not known				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	ShivShakti Mandir & Ashram Dharm Trust				
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious		<b>Historical/Cultural Value</b> It is one of the only Shivlings named after the ruler Anup Rai, after whom the city has been named. Mughal emperor Jahangir, upon being impressed by his loyalty, named it after him. The temple was previously located in the fort of Anupshahr and has since been relocated.		
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple				
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected		<b>Association with Ganga</b> As Lord Shiva is believed to have brought the river Ganga to earth, as she descended through his lock. Hence, numerous dharamshalas, temples and ghats dedicated to Lord Shiva and other Hindu Deities are built by Shiv Gans along the banks of the river.		
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional				
<b>Building Setting</b>	It is Located in a Market area on the banks of river ganga. It has residences, shops, civic offices, religious buildings and other mixed use buildings in its surroundings	<b>State of conservation</b> Fair			
			<b>Threats to the Property</b> Lack of maintainance Altered Setting		
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Condition Description</b> The Shrine has been reelected from its original site and is placed in a new temple structure.			
<b>Historical</b>	High				
<b>Architectural</b>	Low				
		<b>Source of information</b> Ms. Ashwini			

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Reviewed by Ruknuddin Mirza

ANUPSHAHR POLICE STATION		Reference No	Map No
			GaD/Bul/ANP/20    GaD/Bul/M1
<b>Past Name</b>	Khamanichand Chikitsalaya(Clinic)	<p><b>Architectural description</b> This is a two-storey building raised on a high-plinth. It is enclosed in a boundary wall with a metal gate set between square columns. Initially, this was a single-storey structure with a projected doorway. While the rest of the structure was topped with cornice with dentil moulding, the doorway has flat projection supported over decorative brackets. On the front the building has a semi-circular arched verandah with square columnss. It has a vnral courtyard with an arched verandah on all sides. The rooms have a higher ceilding than the verandah. The frist floor has windows and ventilators covered with flat chajja projections. The structure, from the backside, is connected to a recently built structure, through a pillared walkway with a flat slab. This structure is a single-storey structure with a raised ceiling.</p> <p><b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b> With the spread of British rule in India, an administrative centre was set up in Anupshahr to regular the trade via the river Ganga and the pilgrim inflow during Kartik Mela.</p> <p><b>Association with Ganga</b> After the revolt of 1857, Anupshahr became an important part of the British settlement. The location of the region, along river Ganga, enabled transportation and trade with important places like Mirzapur and Varanasi. Also, the grand festival of Kartik Poornima made Anupshahr religiously significant.</p> <p><b>State of conservation</b> Signs of Deterioration</p> <p><b>Threats to the Property</b> Material Deteriorations Alterations Inappropriate additions</p> <p><b>Condition Description</b> Due to limited efforts in maintenance, the structure shows signs of material deterioration along with vegetation growth.</p> <p><b>Source of information</b> Primary Survey, INTACH Team</p>	
<b>Tehsil</b>	Anupshahr		
<b>Location</b>	28.353419    78.270278		
<b>Address</b>	Shiv Chowk, Anupshahr, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh		
<b>Approach</b>	The		
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century		
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not Available		
<b>Ownership</b>	Public		
<b>Owners Name</b>	State Government		
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct		
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Civic		
<b>Property past use</b>	Women's Clinic		
<b>Property present use</b>	Police Station building		
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected		
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial		
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is now a part of the Kotwali Police station and is abutted by a branch road on the East.		
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	Low
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Medium
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	Low
		<b>Grade</b>	II B

Listing done by Rajvi Doshi and Abhijit Dhumal



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Reviewed by Rukuddin Mirza

GURU HARIRAI BAHADUR GURUDWARA		Reference No	GaD/Bul/ANP/21	Map No	GaD/Bul/M1
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Guru Harirai Bahadur Gurudwara		<p><b>Architectural description</b></p> <p>The building is rectangular in plan, and a relatively new structure. It can be entered through a rectangular doorway to the left. The front façade has rectangular windows with metal grills. It has a band of corbelled cornice band ornamented with dentils along the façade. The door is set within a rectangular niche and has another niche over it. The door has a circular column with a square base and capital on either side. The 3 chattris on top rise from a corbelled cornice band. It has a central courtyard with square columns with corbelled capitals that leads to the main shrine. The main shrine has three rectangular framed doors with a window on either side. A low parapet runs along most of the periphery of the building</p>		
<b>Tehsil</b>	Anupshahr				
<b>Location</b>	28.352961 78.270278				
<b>Address</b>	Anupshahr, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh.				
<b>Approach</b>	It can be approached through a road leading south from Nagar Palika Parishad and is 200m south from there.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	17th Century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1640				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not Known				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious				
<b>Property past use</b>	Gurudwara			<p><b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b></p> <p>Guru Gobind Singh Ji's brother, Khadak Singh's Samadhi lies here. He was one of Guru Gobind Singh ji's 'Panch Pyare' (5 favourites). A fair is held here every 3 years in the month on June and devotees come here from Punjab.</p>	
<b>Property present use</b>	Gurudwara				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected			<p><b>Association with Ganga</b></p> <p>With the establishment of Anupshahr in the 17th Century, it became a small trade town. Hence, attracting several saints, sages and religious groups have established their base along the river. They regularly perform religious activities and provide refuge to the pilgrims visiting from all around the country.</p>	
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional				
<b>Building Setting</b>	It is Located in a Market area on the banks of river ganga. It has residences, shops, civic offices, religious buildings and other mixed use buildings in its surroundings		<p><b>State of conservation</b></p> <p>Signs of Deterioration</p>		
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	High	<p><b>Threats to the Property</b></p> <p>Lack of maintenance Alterations</p>	
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	High	<p><b>Condition Description</b></p> <p>The building has been modified, repainted and altered.</p>	
<b>Architectural</b>	Low	<b>Natural</b>	Medium	<p><b>Source of information</b></p> <p>Mr. Gyanchand Nagar</p>	
		<b>Grade</b>	II A		

Listing done by Abhijeet Dhummal and Rajvi Doshi





Reviewed by Ruknuddin Mirza

KALYANI DEVI MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Bul/DBI/1	Map No	GaD/Bul/M1
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Kalyani Devi Mandir		<p><b>Architectural description</b></p> <p>It is a single-storey temple located on a high-plinth. The entrance to the temple is marked by a doorway, which is spanned with Multi-foliated Arch. After passing through the doorway, one sees the main shrine raised on a high plinth. Steps have been provided on either side of the temple. The Mandapa is framed with semicircular arches leading to the Garbhagriya of the temple. The garbhagriya is roofed with a recently built Shikhara. The main shrine is surrounded by rooms built for pujaris and their families. The buildings are topped with sloping projection supported with decorative brackets. The precinct also includes single-storey structures on the outer side used as guest rooms and cooking spaces.</p> <p><b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b></p> <p>According to epic Mahabharata, King Karna worshipped Avantika Devi in this temple. Lord Karna would be granted 50 kilograms of gold everyday by the goddess. He would then distribute this gold among the needy and local people.</p> <p><b>Association with Ganga</b></p> <p>According to Mahabharata, Kunti, abandoned her newborn by putting him in a basket and letting him afloat in the arms of river Ganga. This newborn was lord Karna, who was raised in this village and after whom the village has been named.</p> <p><b>State of conservation</b></p> <p>Signs of Deterioration</p> <p><b>Threats to the Property</b></p> <p>Material Deterioration Inappropriate additions Alterations</p> <p><b>Condition Description</b></p> <p>The main shrine has been painted multiple times. The outside rooms have signs of material deterioration and cracks.</p> <p><b>Source of information</b></p> <p>Mr. Mahesh Chandra Sharma, Caretaker</p>		
<b>Tehsil</b>	Debai				
<b>Location</b>	28.267936 78.321944				
<b>Address</b>	Karanwas, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh				
<b>Approach</b>	The temple is approached through Karanwas road. The street directed in North-west direction from Sweets corner leads to the temple.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1923				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Local community				
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious				
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple				
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The temple is located on a hill with River Ganga on the North. The precinct also houses other temples like Lalita Devi mandir.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	High		
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	High		
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	Low		
		<b>Grade</b>	I		

Listing done by Mitali Vij and Abhijit Dhumal



Reviewed by Ruknuddin Mirza



DANVIR RAJA KARNA MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Bul/DBI/2	Map No	GaD/Bul/M1
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Danvir Raja Karna Mandir	<b>Architectural description</b> It is a single-storey structure built on a low brick plinth. This lakhori brick-built structure is square-shaped plan, finished in lime wash. The temple can be entered through a rectangular door opening which has been outlined with a semicircular arch. The temple only consists of garbhagriya, with a rekha deul style shikhara. Internally the height of the shikhara is divided by a dome. The shikhara of this temple has small openings for the purpose of light and ventilation. The shikhara of the temple has been topped with an inverted lotus motif finial.			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Debai				
<b>Location</b>	28.267328 78.322222				
<b>Address</b>	Kalyani Devi Temple, Karanwas, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh.				
<b>Approach</b>	The temple is approached through Karanwas road. The street directed in North-west direction from Sweets corner leads to the temple.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not Available				
<b>Ownership</b>	Public				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Local Community				
<b>Property Type</b>	Building				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious		<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b> According to epic Mahabharata, King Karna worshipped Avantika Devi in this temple. She granted him 50 kilograms of gold everyday. Karna would sit in this spot and would distribute this gold among the needy and local people.		
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple				
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected	<b>Association with Ganga</b> According to Mahabharata, Kunti, abandoned her newborn by putting him in a basket and letting him afloat in the arms of river Ganga. This newborn was lord Karna, who was raised in this village and after whom the village has been named.			
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional architectural style				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The temple is located on a hill with River Ganga on the North.	<b>State of conservation</b> Fair <b>Threats to the Property</b> Material Deterioration Lack of Maintenance <b>Condition Description</b> Limited efforts in maintenance has led to the blackening of the structure from the top of the shikhara. <b>Source of information</b> Mr. Mahesh Chandra Sharma, Caretaker			
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.		<b>Religious</b>	High	
<b>Historical</b>	High		<b>Social</b>	Medium	
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium		<b>Natural</b>	Low	
		<b>Grade</b>	II A		

Listing done by Mitali Vij and Abhijit Dhumal



INTACH

Reviewed by Ruknuddin Mirza

DHARAMSHALAS IN KARANWAS		Reference No	GaD/Bul/DBI/3	Map No	GaD/Bul/M1
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Dharamshalas in Karanwas	<p><b>Architectural description</b></p> <p>This Karanwas settlement is comprised of residential houses, dharamshalas and temples. These are mostly two-storey structures constructed on a high plinth. The structures are built using bricks and carved stone elements are used for decoration. These structures have been built with a combination of bricks and sandstone. The entry to these structures is marked with projected doorways spanned with multi-foliated arches. On the either side of these doorways are seating spaces, referred to as otlas. Most of these structures have courtyards which are surrounded with arcaded verandahs. The center of the courtyards have been marked with single-storey temples. A few structures have an additional basement with openings below the plinth-area. The dharamshalas are along street leading to Ganga. The ghat has double height gateway structure and a shiv temple. The steps are built using stone.</p> <p><b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b></p> <p>The location of Karanwas along the river bank prompted traders from Hatraj to establish their settlement in this region. Subsequently, many dharamshalas started to develop in this region due to the religious significance of Karanwas and river Ganga.</p> <p><b>Association with Ganga</b></p> <p>According to Mahabharata, Karan, abandoned by his mother Kunti, lived in this village and helped the people. For the religious significance of this village, dharamshalas were built here to accommodate the pilgrims.</p> <p><b>State of conservation</b></p> <p>Sign of Deterioration</p> <p><b>Threats to the Property</b></p> <p>Alterations Lack of Maintenance Division of properties</p> <p><b>Condition Description</b></p> <p>Due to limited efforts in maintenance, a few structures are exposed to vegetation growth and blackening.</p> <p><b>Source of information</b></p> <p>Mr. Jaydeep Tiwari, Caretaker</p>			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Debai				
<b>Location</b>	28.26733      78.32556				
<b>Address</b>	Karanwas village, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh.				
<b>Approach</b>	It can be approached by Karanwas road with Rajghat Narora being the closest railway station. The nearest town to the place is Anupshahr.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not Available				
<b>Ownership</b>	Multiple				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Multiple				
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Mixed use				
<b>Property past use</b>	Dharamshalas				
<b>Property present use</b>	Dharamshalas and residences				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional architectural style				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The settlement is located on the banks of river Ganga and is surrounded with residences constructed in the recent years.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	High		
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	High		
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	High		
		<b>Grade</b>	I		

Listing done by Mitali Vij, Abhijit Dhumal





Reviewed by Ruknuddin Mirza

RAJGHAT NARORA RAILWAY STATION		Reference No	GaD/Bul/DBI/4	Map No	GaD/Bul/M1		
							
<b>Past Name</b>	Rajghat Railway Station	<b>Architectural description</b>	The main block of the railway station is single-storeyed double-height structure. The entrance to the main block is spanned with an arch which has ornamented temple figurines on its left, right and top. The top of the structure has been highlighted with multi layered cornice bands. The railway station also houses structures like staff quarters and police station, which are single-storeyed and built on a low-plinth and colonial single story barrack style.				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Debai						
<b>Location</b>	28.235670 78.353889						
<b>Address</b>	Rajghat Bangar, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh						
<b>Approach</b>	The railway station block can be accessed through Rajghat Narora road and is opposite to Rajghat Masjid.						
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century						
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not Available						
<b>Ownership</b>	Public						
<b>Owners Name</b>	Central Government						
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct					<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	This railway station was part of the track which connected Aligarh from Chandausi to Rohillkhand. The railway was built here by the british to strengthen the trade and communication route.
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Civic						
<b>Property past use</b>	Railway station						
<b>Property present use</b>	Railway station						
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected						
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial architectural style						
<b>Building Setting</b>	The station block is abutted by Rajghat road on the North-East and is surrounded mostly with farm lands and a few residences on the South.						
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	Low				
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	High				
<b>Architectural</b>	Low	<b>Natural</b>	Low				
		<b>Grade</b>	II B				
		<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Rajghat is considered as an important religious place due to its location along the river bank. Also, the strategic location of this place led to the establishment of railway station in this region. This helped the british to shift the trade route from waterways to railways.				
		<b>State of conservation</b>	Fair				
		<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Material Deterioration Inappropriate additions				
		<b>Condition Description</b>	With the evolution of time, significant alterations have been made to the precinct.				
		<b>Source of information</b>	Primary Survey, INTACH Team				

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Reviewed by Ruknuddin Mirza

RAJGHAT MASJID		Reference No	GaD/Bul/DBI/5	Map No	GaD/Bul/M1				
									
<b>Past Name</b>	Masjid	<b>Architectural description</b>	This Masjid is a single-storey structure built on a high-plinth. The central opening on the front elevation is projected outwards and framed with circular pilasters moulded on either side. These openings are fitted with wooden doors and have been outlined with different arch styles. This elevation has a minaret with a cupola. The front elevation of this structure has been topped with decorative motifs.						
<b>Tehsil</b>	Debai								
<b>Location</b>	28.2351556 28.235303								
<b>Address</b>	Rajghat road, Rajghat Bangar, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh								
<b>Approach</b>	The Masjid can be approached through Rajghat road and is opposite to Rajghat Narora railway station.								
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20 th century								
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1924								
<b>Ownership</b>	Private								
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not Available								
<b>Property Type</b>	Building								
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious					<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	Due to the introduction of railway in Rajghat, many settlements started developing in this region. This also resulted in construction of religious buildings by local people in order to perform their daily religious rituals.		
<b>Property past use</b>	Majid								
<b>Property present use</b>	Masjid								
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected					<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Rajghat is considered as an important religious place due to its location along the river bank. Also, the strategic location of this place led to the establishment of railway station in this region. This led to the development of local settlements in this region.		
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Indo-Saracenic architectural style								
<b>Building Setting</b>	The masjid is abutted by roads on the South-east and South-West with residences and farm lands on the south.	<b>State of conservation</b>	Fair						
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.					<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Material Deterioration Alterations		
<b>Historical</b>	Low								
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium								
<b>Condition Description</b>	Blackening of the structure can be noticed due to limited efforts in maintenance.								
<b>Grade</b>	II A	<b>Source of information</b>	Primary Survey, INTACH Team						

Listing done by Mitali Vij and Abhijit Dhumal



Reviewed by Ruknuddin Mirza



KOTHI WALI DHARAMSHALA		Reference No	GaD/Bul/DBI/6	Map No	GaD/Bul/M1				
									
<b>Past Name</b>	Not Available	<b>Architectural description</b>	This is a single-storey building built on a low-plinth. Constructed with bricks and sandstone, this brick has been designed in a rectangular plan. The entry to this structure has been marked with a gateway spanned with multifoliated arch. After entering through the gateway, one enters the courtyard of the structure. The courtyard has a verandah around it. This verandah, framed with multi-foiled arches, further opens the door to the rooms inside the structure.						
<b>Tehsil</b>	Debai								
<b>Location</b>	28.235303 78.354444								
<b>Address</b>	Opposite Rajghat masjid, Rajghat Bangar, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh								
<b>Approach</b>	The Dharamshala can be approached through Rajghat road and is opposite to Rajghat Masjid.								
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	20th century								
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1934								
<b>Ownership</b>	Private								
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not Available								
<b>Property Type</b>	Building					<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	Due to the introduction of railway in Rajghat, many settlements started developing in this region. This also resulted in construction of dharamshalas to accommodate the pilgrims.		
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious								
<b>Property past use</b>	Dharamshala								
<b>Property present use</b>	Storage								
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected								
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional architectural style								
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is abutted by road on North-West and is surrounded with open spaces on the East.								
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Rajghat is considered as an important religious place due to its location along the river bank. Also, the strategic location of this place led to the establishment of railway station in this region. This led to the development of local settlements in this region.						
<b>Historical</b>	Low								
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium								
<b>Grade</b>	II A								
<b>Religious</b>	High	<b>State of conservation</b>	Signs of Deterioration Lack of Maintenance						
<b>Social</b>	High								
<b>Natural</b>	Low								
<b>Condition Description</b>	Blackening of the structure along with material deterioration can be noticed due to lack of maintenance.	<b>Threats to the Property</b>							
<b>Source of information</b>	Primary Survey, INTACH Team								

Listing done by Mitali Vij and Abhijit Dhumal



INTACH



Reviewed by Ruknuddin Mirza

RAJGHAT GANGA RAILWAY BRIDGE		Reference No	GaD/Bul/DBI/7	Map No	GaD/Bul/M1
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Railway Bridge	<b>Architectural description</b> This bridge is constructed by using more than 30 elepticl piers built using bricks acting as a medium of upright support. A two layered cornice band can be seen below the white circular base over which the girder is placed. Below the cornices are corbelled brick brackets, which act as an important agent in transforming load from the girder to the pier. The girder used for this bridge is of plate box type for the purpose of supporting the bridge.			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Debai				
<b>Location</b>	28.24248      78.36278				
<b>Address</b>	Nayabas Khadar, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh.				
<b>Approach</b>	It is built on river Ganga and can be approached through Rajghat railway station.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not Available				
<b>Ownership</b>	Public				
<b>Owners Name</b>	State Government				
<b>Property Type</b>	Structure				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Industrial		<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b> The Bridge was built on the river Ganga by the Britishers. This bridge was constructed to establish a transportation link between Rohillkhand and Delhi. The introduction of railway at Rajghat led to the increase in the number of devotees visiting this place.		
<b>Property past use</b>	Railway bridge				
<b>Property present use</b>	Railway bridge				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected	<b>Association with Ganga</b> Rajghat is considered as an important religious place due to its location along the river bank. Also, the strategic location of this place led to the establishment of railway station in this region. This led to the development of local settlements in this region.			
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial architectural style				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The bridge is built on River Ganga.	<b>State of conservation</b> Fair <b>Threats to the Property</b> Structural Deterioration Material Deterioration			
<b>Archeological</b>	Low		<b>Condition Description</b> The metal members have rust on them.		
<b>Historical</b>	High				
<b>Architectural</b>	High				
		<b>Source of information</b> Primary Survey, INTACH Team	<b>Religious</b>	Low	
			<b>Social</b>	Low	
			<b>Natural</b>	Low	
			<b>Grade</b>	II B	

Listing done by Mitali Vij and Abhijit Dhumal



Reviewed by Ruknuddin Mirza

INSPECTION BUNGALOWS		Reference No	GaD/Bul/DBI/8	Map No	GaD/Bul/M1	
						
<b>Past Name</b>	British Bungalows	<b>Architectural description</b>  This precinct includes three structures built in colonial architectural style. All the structures have been built in a similar manner. These structure have low-plinth. Initially, in the front of the structure was a portico, supported with pillars and covered with sloping roof. The portico has now been fitted with glass window and door panels. The main hall of the structure is double-heightened and covered with sloping roof. The height of the rooms are varied hence the sloping roof is constructed in layers. It also has ventilators, on the top, with flat chajja projections.	<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>  The British settlement developed in Narora as it was close to Rajghat station, which connected Rohillkhand and Delhi. After 1947, the colonial structures built by the British government were occupied by the Indian government.			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Debai					
<b>Location</b>	28.192791 78.390556					
<b>Address</b>	E-24, NAPS Twp, Narora, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh					
<b>Approach</b>	The precinct is to the North of Hamid Chauhra and is near to UP State Electric board office					
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century					
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1873					
<b>Ownership</b>	Public					
<b>Owners Name</b>	State Government					
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct					<b>Association with Ganga</b>  Due to the strategic location of River Ganga, in terms of transportation and trade, settlements flourished along its bank during the British rule. British settlement was introduced in this region due to construction of canal and dam on River Ganga.
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Civic					
<b>Property past use</b>	Residential Bungalows					
<b>Property present use</b>	Office of Irrigation Department					
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected					
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial Architectural style					
<b>Building Setting</b>	The precinct is located on the river bank and is part of the Irrigation Department campus.					
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	Low			
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	Low			
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	Low			
		<b>Grade</b>	II B			
		<b>Condition Description</b>	The strcture has been plastered with cement and completely painted with partitions added in the interiors.			
		<b>Source of information</b>	Mr. Juffi Kar Khan, HDO, Narora Hq.			

Listing done by Mitali Vij and Abhijit Dhumal





Reviewed by Ruknuddin Mirza

BRITISH BRIDGE		Reference No	GaD/Bul/DBI/9	Map No	GaD/Bul/M1
<b>Past Name</b>	British Bridge	<b>Architectural description</b>  This bridge was built in the form of a dam over River Ganga. The bridge built in brick masonry was 10 ft wide and had circular cutouts at fixed intervals, which ensured the restricted flow of the river water. Currently, this old dam is in ruins and has been replaced by a new dam construction. The ruins are located at lower level, and remain submerged, for most of the time, inside River Ganga			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Debai				
<b>Location</b>	28.189875 78.396111				
<b>Address</b>	Gandhi ghat, Narora, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh				
<b>Approach</b>	It can be approached from the street on the East of the Hamid Chauraha				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not Available				
<b>Ownership</b>	Public				
<b>Owners Name</b>	State Government				
<b>Property Type</b>	Structure				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Industrial		<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>  The Bridge was built on the river Ganga by the Britishers. This bridge was constructed to establish a transportation link between Rohillkhand and Delhi. The introduction of railway at Rajghat led to the increase in the number of devotees visiting this place.		
<b>Property past use</b>	Bridge/ Canal				
<b>Property present use</b>	Abandoned				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Colonial	<b>Association with Ganga</b>  Rajghat is considered as an important religious place due to its location along the river bank. Also, the strategic location of this place led to the establishment of railway station in this region. This led to the development of local settlements in this region.			
<b>Building Setting</b>	It is located below the Chaudhary Charan Singh Ganga Barrage				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>State of conservation Threats to the Property</b>  Danger of Disappearance Structural Deterioration			
<b>Historical</b>	High				
<b>Architectural</b>	High				
		<b>Condition Description</b>  Only a part of the structure exists in ruinous conditions, submerged below the regular water level.			
		<b>Source of information</b>  Primary Survey, INTACH Team			
			<b>Religious</b>	Low	
			<b>Social</b>	Low	
			<b>Natural</b>	Low	
			<b>Grade</b>	II B	

Listing done by Mitali Vij and Abhijit Dhumal





Reviewed by Ruknuddin Mirza

SHRI SARVAMANGAL BELON DEVI TEMPLE		Reference No	GaD/Bul/DBI/10	Map No	GaD/Bul/M1				
									
<b>Past Name</b>	Shri Sarvamangal Belon Devi mandir	<b>Architectural description</b>	<p>The Temple is a single-storey structure built on a low-plinth. The temple is accessed through a gateway spanned with a semicircular arch. The mandapa of the temple, has a marble flooring, and pillars spanned with semicircular or multi-foliated arches. The mandapa of the temple has been later attached to the garbhagriya. The garbhagriya of the temple, which houses the main deity, is octagonal in shape. The garbhagriya is roofed with a semicircular dome which is topped by a matka kalasa. The verandah around the temple has been covered with an iron grating covering. The outdoor courtyard of the temple has been roofed with a metal truss.</p>						
<b>Tehsil</b>	Debai								
<b>Location</b>	28.17748      78.351734								
<b>Address</b>	Belon, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh.								
<b>Approach</b>	Belon Village is located on SH 18(State Highway). The temple is located about 600 meters inside the village.								
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century								
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not Available								
<b>Ownership</b>	Private								
<b>Owners Name</b>	Local Community								
<b>Property Type</b>	Building					<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	<p>The temple was built by Raja Bhup Singh in honour of Belon Devi. It is believed, Belon Devi appeared in the dreams of the king and asked him to find her statue. After the king found her statue, she ordered him to establish her idol in a temple to worship.</p>		
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious								
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple								
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple								
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected								
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional architectural style								
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is surrounded with residences and mixed-use buildings.								
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	<p>The village was founded by Raja Bhup Singh in the 17th century, due to the proximity of the place to River Ganga. During this period, the goddess had appeared in the dreams of the King, who then built the Belon Devi temple in this region.</p>						
<b>Historical</b>	High								
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium								
		<b>State of conservation</b>	<p>Fair</p>						
						<b>Threats to the Property</b>	<p>Inappropriate additions</p>		
		<b>Condition Description</b>	<p>The temple has been painted in layers over time and covered with grating in the verandah.</p>						
						<b>Source of information</b>	<p>Mr. Vijay Pratap Singh, Former Sarpanch</p>		

Listing done by Mitali Vij and Abhijit Dhumal





Reviewed by Ruknuddin Mirza

BELON VILLAGE SETTLEMENT		Reference No	GaD/Bul/DBI/11	Map No	GaD/Bul/M1
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Belon Devi Settlement	<b>Architectural description</b> The houses in this settlement are mostly 2 storey structures built of bricks with sandstone ornamentation. Their entrances have been marked with gateways spanning multi-foliated arches in the center. On both sides of this arch are seating spaces, also referred as otlas. These structures are mostly rectangular in plan with courtyards in the interior. The first-storey of these structures have balconies fitted with sandstone railings and supported with decorative corbels/brackets. New additions to the structure, with modern bricks, can be noted. While some houses have flushed door openings, the others have openings with projected portico.	<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b> Due to high religious significance of river Ganga, the availability of fertile land people from different areas came and settled here. The high religious beliefs lead to the construction of temples to worship various deities according to local beliefs.		
<b>Tehsil</b>	Debai				
<b>Location</b>	28.17722      78.35083				
<b>Address</b>	Belon, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh.				
<b>Approach</b>	Belon Village can be approached by SH 18(State Highway).				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not Available				
<b>Ownership</b>	Multiple				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Multiple				
<b>Property Type</b>	Settlement				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential				
<b>Property past use</b>	Residential				
<b>Property present use</b>	Residential				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional architectural style				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The settlement is developed around the Belon Devi temple and is surrounded with recent built structures.				
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	Low	<b>Association with Ganga</b> The main occupation of people belonging to this settlement is agriculture. This can be attributed to the fertility of region in areas closer to river Ganga. Also, the flow of Ganga canal is close to this region, which becomes an additional benefit and has high religious significance.	
<b>Historical</b>	Medium	<b>Social</b>	Low		
<b>Architectural</b>	High	<b>Natural</b>	Low		
				<b>Grade</b>	
		<b>State of conservation</b>	Fair	<b>Threats to the Property</b> Structural Deterioration Inappropriate additions	
		<b>Condition Description</b>	The structures have been lime-washed and additions have been made.		
		<b>Source of information</b>	Mr. Vijay Pratap Singh, Former Sarpanch		

Listing done by Mitali Vij and Abhijit Dhumal





Reviewed by Ruknuddin Mirza

GOPALPURA HANUMAN MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Bul/DBI/12	Map No	GaD/Bul/M1																				
																									
<b>Past Name</b>	Gopalpura Hanuman Mandir	<b>Architectural description</b>	<p>Although the deity belongs to mythological era, the structure around the deity has been constructed recently. Ruins of the old temple structure are present in the complex. These ruins consist of a brick wall with multiple arch niches. The recently built structure is raised on a high-plinth and is rectangular in plan. The temple has a Mandapa and Garbhagriya.</p>																						
<b>Tehsil</b>	Debai																								
<b>Location</b>	28.148552 78.431056																								
<b>Address</b>	Ramghat road, Ramghat, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh																								
<b>Approach</b>	The temple can be approached by Ramghat Road and is close to the Ramghat settlement.																								
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	21st century																								
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not Available																								
<b>Ownership</b>	Private																								
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not Available																								
<b>Property Type</b>	Building																								
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious					<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	<p>Due to high religious significance of river Ganga, the availability of fertile land people from different areas came and settled here. The high religious beliefs lead to the construction of temples to worship various deities according to local beliefs.</p>																		
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple																								
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple																								
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected																								
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional Architectural style	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	<p>The main occupation of people belonging to this settlement is agriculture. This can be attributed to the fertility of region in areas closer to river Ganga. Also, the flow of Ganga canal is close to this region, which becomes an additional benefit and has high religious significance.</p>																						
<b>Building Setting</b>	The temple is surrounded with residences on the South and open space on the North.																								
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.									<b>State of conservation</b>	<p>Danger of Disappearance</p>														
<b>Historical</b>	Low													<b>Threats to the Property</b>	<p>Altered setting</p>										
<b>Architectural</b>	Low																	<b>Condition Description</b>	<p>The old ruins are in danger of disappearance</p>						
<b>Religious</b>	High																					<b>Source of information</b>	<p>Mr. Ramkishor Sharma, School clerk</p>		
<b>Social</b>	High																								
<b>Natural</b>	Low																								
<b>Grade</b>	II B																								

Listing done by Mitali Vij and Abhijit Dhumal



Reviewed by Ruknuddin Mirza



RAMGHAT SETTLEMENT		Reference No	GaD/Bul/DBI/13	Map No	GaD/Bul/M1		
							
<b>Past Name</b>	Ramghat Settlement	<b>Architectural description</b>	The Ramghat settlement includes houses which are single or double-storey. Most of these structures have been constructed on a low-plinth. The entry to these structures are marked with projected doorways with recessed door openings. Some structures have a verandah in the front, supported with pillars. These are built with bricks and sandstone, with courtyards on the inside. The courtyards have been surrounded with arcaded verandahs. The other common features of this settlement are decorative brackets/corbels, sandstone chajja projections, use of flat or multi-foliated arches. The settlement also includes religious places like temples and mosques.				
<b>Tehsil</b>	Debai						
<b>Location</b>	28.14385      78.434359						
<b>Address</b>	Ramghat road, Ramghat, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh.						
<b>Approach</b>	The settlement can be approached by Ramghat road and is located near the ghat of the village.						
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century						
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not Available						
<b>Ownership</b>	Multiple						
<b>Owners Name</b>	Multiple						
<b>Property Type</b>	Settlement					<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	Due to the religious significance of Ramghat, settlements started to develop in this region. As agriculture is the major occupation of the people belonging to the settlement, the settlement flourished in this region.
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Mixed use						
<b>Property past use</b>	Residential and religious						
<b>Property present use</b>	Residential and religious						
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected						
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional Architectural style						
<b>Building Setting</b>	The settlement is developed along the banks of River Ganga.						
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Religious</b>	High				
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	High				
<b>Architectural</b>	Medium	<b>Natural</b>	Low				
		<b>Grade</b>	II A				
		<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Ramghat was named after Lord Krishna's brother who took a dip in river Ganga after defeating the demon Kolasur. Due to its rich mythological history, this place has become an important pilgrimage center. Devotees all around the country visit this place for offering their prayers. Therefore, settlements have				
		<b>State of conservation</b>	Signs of Deterioration				
		<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Material Deterioration Structural Deterioration				
		<b>Condition Description</b>	The limited efforts in maintenance have resulted in significant cracks and material deterioration.				
		<b>Source of information</b>	Mr. Ramkishor Sharma, School clerk				

Listing done by Mitali Vij and Abhijit Dhumal



INTACH



Reviewed by Ruknuddin Mirza

SITARAM MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Bul/DBI/14	Map No	GaD/Bul/M1
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Sitaram Mandir	<b>Architectural description</b> The Sitaram temple is a part of the precinct which also houses a local school. The precinct has two entrances. While one entrance is marked by a multi-foliated arched gateway, the other is marked with a simple iron gate. The recessed entry to the temple is marked with a gateway spanning multi-foliated arch in the center with otlas on the either side. After entering through the door, one enters the courtyard with temple in the front and rooms on the either side. The temple is raised on a high-plinth and is rectangular in plan. On the front, the temple has a verandah framed with multiple multi-foliated arches. It has a garbhagriya roofed with a flat slab. The temple has a sandstone flooring, while the courtyard is covered with brick flooring.			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Debai				
<b>Location</b>	28.14795      78.43611				
<b>Address</b>	Ramghat road, Ramghat, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh.				
<b>Approach</b>	The temple can be approached by Ramghat road and is located to the North of the ghat.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not Available				
<b>Ownership</b>	Private				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not Available				
<b>Property Type</b>	Precinct				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Mixed use	<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b> Due to the religious significance of Ramghat, settlements started to develop along the river bank. This also resulted in construction of religious buildings by local people in order to perform their daily religious rituals.			
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple				
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple and School				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional Architectural style	<b>Association with Ganga</b> Ramghat was named after Lord Krishna's brother who took a dip in river Ganga after defeating the demon Kolasur. Due to its rich mythological history, this place has become an important pilgrimage center. Devotees all around the country visit this place for offering their prayers. Therefore, settlements have			
<b>Building Setting</b>	It is surrounded with residences on the West and river Ganga on the East.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>State of conservation</b> Fair  <b>Threats to the Property</b> Alterations Inappropriate additions			
<b>Historical</b>	Medium				
<b>Architectural</b>	High				
		<b>Condition Description</b> The structure has been incorporated with newly constructed school			
		<b>Source of information</b> Mrs. Harshawati, Caretaker			
<b>Religious</b>	High				
<b>Social</b>	High				
<b>Natural</b>	Low				
<b>Grade</b>	II A				

Listing done by Mitali Vij and Abhijit Dhumal





Reviewed by Ruknuddin Mirza

RAMGHAT		Reference No	GaD/Bul/DBI/15	Map No	GaD/Bul/M1
					
<b>Past Name</b>	Ramghat	<b>Architectural description</b> The steps on the ghats have been recently constructed. These new steps descend to the water of river Ganga. These steps also serve as a platform for devotees to offer their prayers to River Ganga. The ghat is also marked by the Ganga temple. This single-storey temple is rectangular in plan and has been roofed with a shikhara. The temple is a recent addition to the ghat.			
<b>Tehsil</b>	Debai				
<b>Location</b>	28.14743      78.43639				
<b>Address</b>	Ramghat road, Ramghat, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh				
<b>Approach</b>	The temple can be approached by Ramghat road and is formed on the river bank.				
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	21st century				
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not Available				
<b>Ownership</b>	Not Available				
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not Available				
<b>Property Type</b>	Structure				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious				
<b>Property past use</b>	Ghat				
<b>Property present use</b>	Ghat				
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected				
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Not Applicable				
<b>Building Setting</b>	The ghat is built on the banks of River Ganga.				
<b>Archeological</b>	N.A.	<b>Religious</b>	High	<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b> Ramghat was named after Lord Krishna's brother who took a dip in river Ganga after defeating the demon Kolasur. The area near this ghat is also used as a cremation ground.	
<b>Historical</b>	High	<b>Social</b>	High		
<b>Architectural</b>	Low	<b>Natural</b>	High		
		<b>Grade</b>	I		
		<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Due to its rich mythological history, this place has become an important pilgrimage center. Devotees all around the country visit this place for offering their prayers.		
		<b>State of conservation</b>	Fair		
		<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Material Deterioration Unhygienic conditions		
		<b>Condition Description</b>	Though the ghat, structurally, is in fair condition, it can be seen littered with ritual offerings.		
		<b>Source of information</b>	Primary Survey, INTACH Team		

Listing done by Mitali Vij and Abhijit Dhumal





Reviewed by Ruknuddin Mirza

HALDIYA KUNJ		Reference No	GaD/Bul/DBI/16	Map No	GaD/Bul/M1						
											
<b>Past Name</b>	Haldiya Kunj	<b>Architectural description</b>	<p>This is a two-storey structure built on a high-plinth. The structure has been built with lakhori bricks and sandstone. The entrance to the structure is marked by a three-storey gateway. The lower level of the gateway has been spanned with multi-foliated arch in the center with otlas on the either side. The first and second level of the gateway have five bay arched galleries supported with decorative brackets. On all the corners of the structure are octagonal pavilions topped with arcaded chattris. On each level of these pavillion are projections supported with decorative corbels. Below these brackets, on each level, are paintings which might be depicting a mythological tale. The interior of the structure can be accessed through the recessed door from the gateway. On the inside the structure houses a large courtyard framed with arches.</p>								
<b>Tehsil</b>	Debai										
<b>Location</b>	28.14602      78.435991										
<b>Address</b>	Ramghat road, Ramghat, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh										
<b>Approach</b>	The Kunj is located near the river bank and is located opposite to the Gaushala under Swami Vimlanand Saraswati ji.										
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century										
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not Available										
<b>Ownership</b>	Property under dispute										
<b>Owners Name</b>	Not available										
<b>Property Type</b>	Building					<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	<p>According to local sources, this Kunj was one of the eleven Kunjs made by the Rani of Jaipur. Without the knowledge of the queen, the minister in Haldiya's court took control of this palace.</p>				
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Residential										
<b>Property past use</b>	Kunj										
<b>Property present use</b>	Abandoned										
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected										
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional architectural style	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	<p>Due to the religious significance of this place, the Rani of Jaipur built this Kunj, which also houses a temple. The palace was built so that Rani could go on the river bank and worship the holy river.</p>								
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is abutted by road in the East with River Ganga on the East.										
<b>Archeological</b>	Low									<b>Religious</b>	High
<b>Historical</b>	High									<b>Social</b>	Low
<b>Architectural</b>	High									<b>Natural</b>	Low
						<b>Grade</b>	II A				
						<b>State of conservation</b>	Signs of Deterioration				
						<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Material deterioration Structural Deterioration Inappropriate additions				
						<b>Condition Description</b>	The Kunj is in abandoned state with multiple cracks in the structure.				
						<b>Source of information</b>	Mr. Shrinanak Chand Sastri, Guruji				

Listing done by Mitali Vij and Abhijit Dhumal



Reviewed by Ruknuddin Mirza



KUNJ ASHRAM		Reference No	GaD/Bul/DBI/17	Map No	GaD/Bul/M1				
									
<b>Past Name</b>	Not Available	<b>Architectural description</b>	This is a two-storey ashram built on a low-plinth. The main entrance to the structure is marked with a gateway spanned with multi-foliated arch. It also has ota on either side of the central arched opening. The balcony on the first storey is framed with a series of pillars and arches. The balcony has been protected with low level parapet wall, supported with decorative brackets. The structure has been constructed with lakhori bricks and sandstone. In order to provide support to the balcony, recent additions in Reinforced cement concrete have been made to the structure. On entering through the gateway one enters the verandah which is part of the passage formed around the courtyard. The structure also houses a temple which is constructed on a high-plinth.						
<b>Tehsil</b>	Debai								
<b>Location</b>	28.145602 78.435509								
<b>Address</b>	Ramghat road, Ramghat, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh								
<b>Approach</b>	It can be approached through Ramghat road and is opposite to Shri Bhagirathi Vedang Inter-college.								
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	19th century								
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	1831								
<b>Ownership</b>	Private								
<b>Owners Name</b>	Paliwal family(Agra)								
<b>Property Type</b>	Building					<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	Due to the religious significance of Ramghat, many temples and Kunjs were developed in this region. According to the source, about 50 years ago, a Guruji from Rajasthan came in Ramghat and developed an Ashram in this Kunj.		
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious								
<b>Property past use</b>	Residence								
<b>Property present use</b>	Ashram								
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected								
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Rajputana architectural style								
<b>Building Setting</b>	The building is located near the river bank and is surrounded with temples and residences.								
<b>Archeological</b>	Low	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Due to its rich mythological history, this place has become an important pilgrimage center. Devotees all around the country visit this place for offering their prayers. Therefore, settlements have flourished in this region.						
<b>Historical</b>	High								
<b>Architectural</b>	High								
<b>Religious</b>	High	<b>State of conservation</b>	Signs of Deterioration						
<b>Social</b>	Medium								
<b>Natural</b>	Low								
<b>Grade</b>	II A	<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Material Deterioration Structural Deterioration Inappropriate additions						
		<b>Condition Description</b>	Significant cracks can be seen running through the walls of the building.						
		<b>Source of information</b>	Mr. Shrinanak Chand Sastri, Guruji						

Listing done by Mitali Vij and Abhijit Dhumal



INTACH

Reviewed by Ruknuddin Mirza

BANKHANDESHWAR MANDIR		Reference No	GaD/Bul/DBI/18	Map No	GaD/Bul/M1								
													
<b>Past Name</b>	Bankhandeshwar Mahadev	<b>Architectural description</b>	Although the deity belongs to mythological era, the structure around the deity has been constructed recently. This is a single-storey structure built on a high plinth. On entering inside the buildings, the temple is divided in two areas, viz. Mandapa and Garbhagriya. The garbhagriya of this temple is in the centre with he mandapa surrounding it. Rectangular windows are provided on all the sides for ventilation and light penetration. The structure is roofed with a flat slab.										
<b>Tehsil</b>	Debai												
<b>Location</b>	28.144468 78.437143												
<b>Address</b>	Ramghat, Ramghat Bangar, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh												
<b>Approach</b>	The temple can be approached from Ramghat road and is situated on a mound near Ramghat.												
<b>Approx date of construction</b>	21st century												
<b>Precise date of construction</b>	Not Available												
<b>Ownership</b>	Private												
<b>Owners Name</b>	Local Community												
<b>Property Type</b>	Building					<b>Historical/ Cultural Value</b>	According to mythological sources, Lord Balram came to Ramghat and stayed for the night. The next day he took a dip in River Ganga. After taking a dip, he took a seat in the spot which is today marked with Narsingh ji temple. After this, he immediately went up the						
<b>Property Sub-type</b>	Religious												
<b>Property past use</b>	Temple												
<b>Property present use</b>	Temple												
<b>State of Protection</b>	Unprotected												
<b>Architectural Style</b>	Regional architectural style	<b>Association with Ganga</b>	Ramghat was named after Lord Krishna's brother who took a dip in river Ganga after defeating the demon Kolasur. Due to its rich mythological history, this place has become an important pilgrimage center. Devotees all around the country visit this place for offering their prayers.										
<b>Building Setting</b>	The structure is located on a hill which is along the banks of river Ganga.												
<b>Archeological</b>	Low									<b>State of conservation</b>	Fair		
<b>Historical</b>	High												
<b>Architectural</b>	Low												
<b>Religious</b>	High					<b>Threats to the Property</b>	Lack of maintenance Altered setting Material Deterioration						
<b>Social</b>	High												
<b>Natural</b>	Low												
<b>Grade</b>	II A					<b>Condition Description</b>	Lack of maintenance has resulted in development of cracks along with material deterioration.						
										<b>Source of information</b>	Mr. Ramkishor Sharma, School clerk		

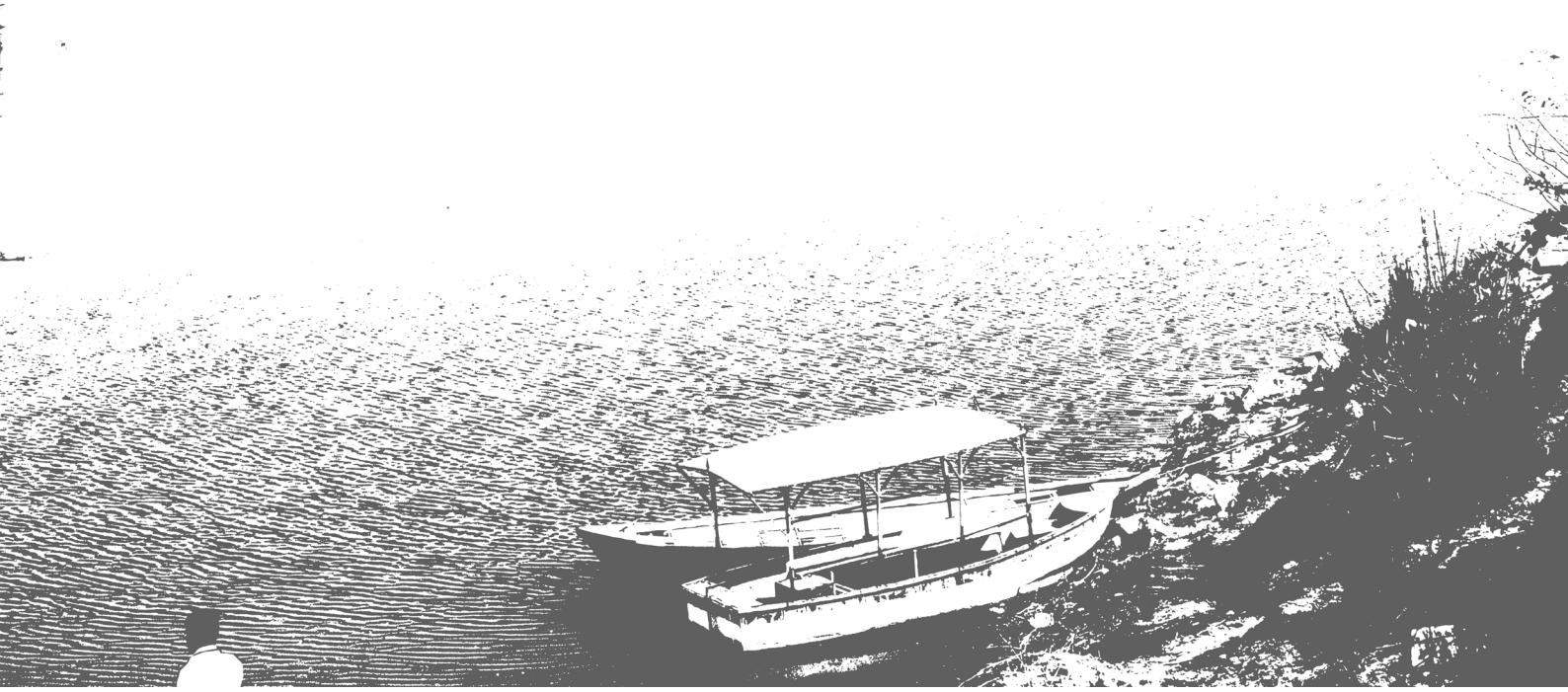
Listing done by Mitali Vij and Abhijit Dhumal

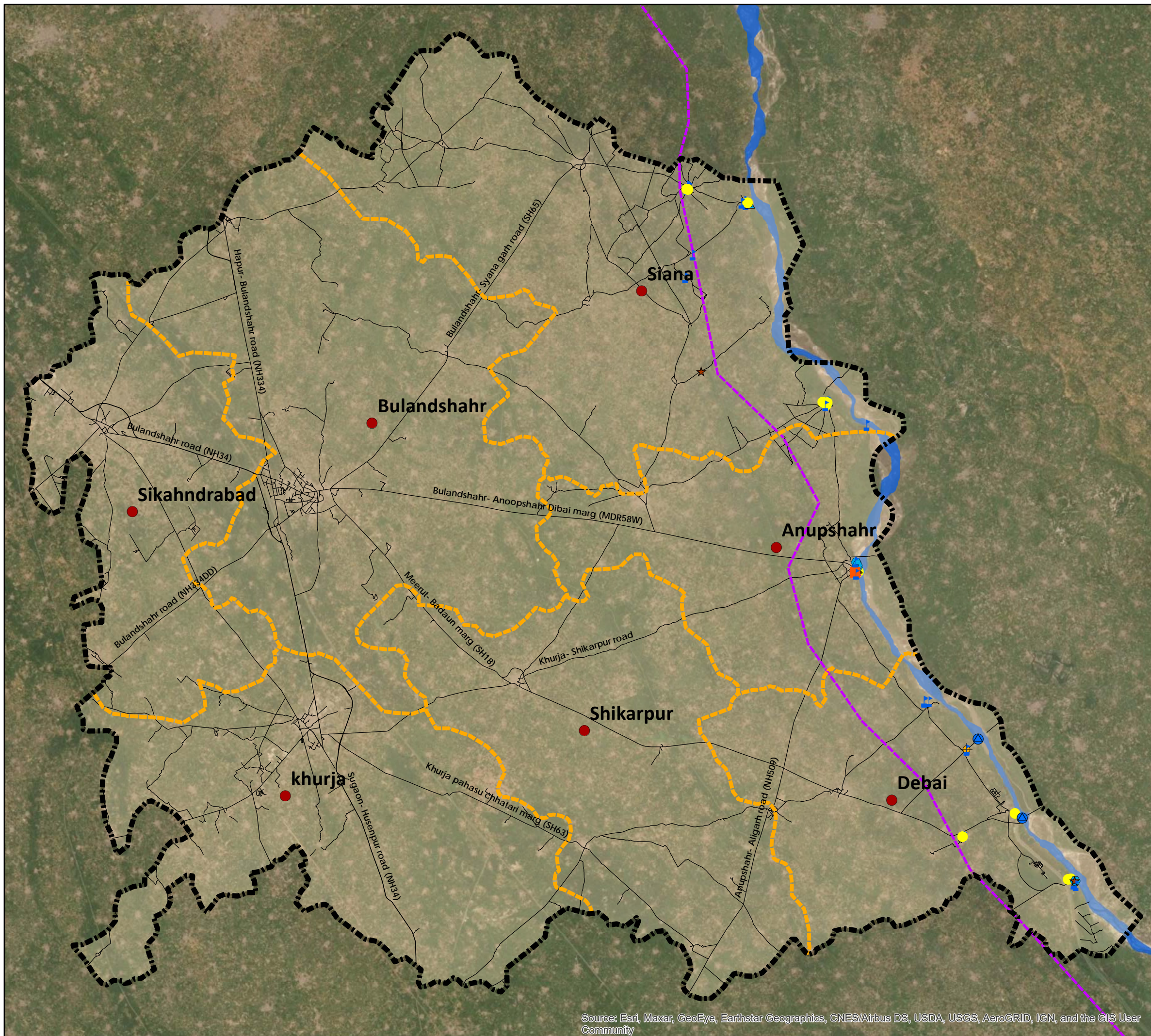


Reviewed by Ruknuddin Mirza



ANNEXURE B  
GIS MAPS

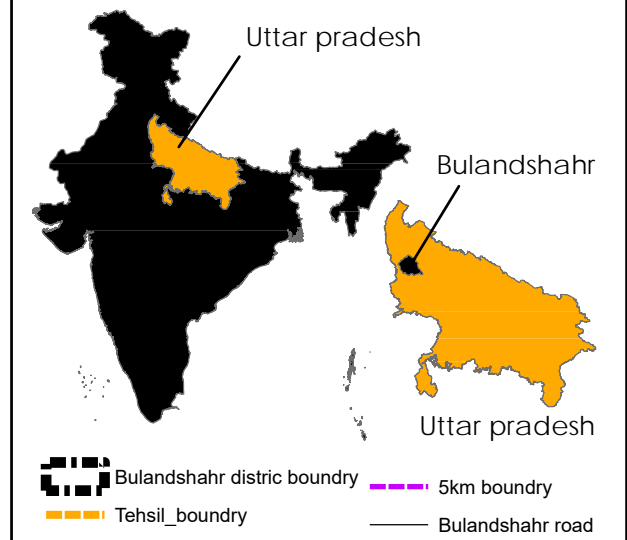




Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

# Ganga Cultural Documentation Bulandshahr

## Key Map



## Notes:

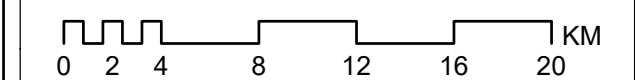
## Area:

Bulandshahr District  
16/02/2021



## Map No.

GaD/Bul/M1



## Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Aalya Rekhi	Architect
Rajvi Doshi	Architect
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect

## GIS Mapping :

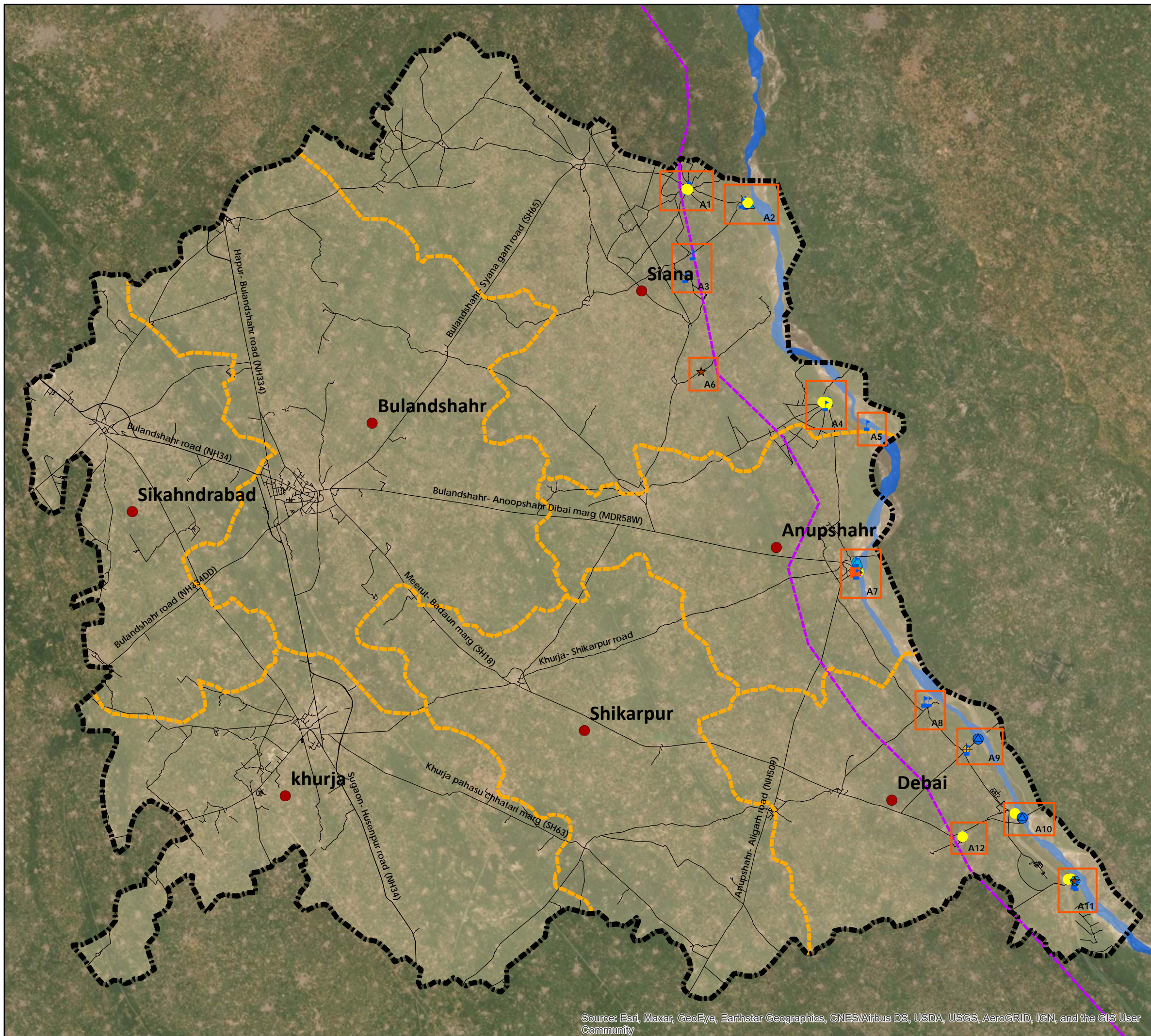
Chetan Katarial	Urban Design Architect
-----------------	------------------------

## Prepared By:

Indian National  
Trust for Art and  
Cultural Heritage

## Submitted To:

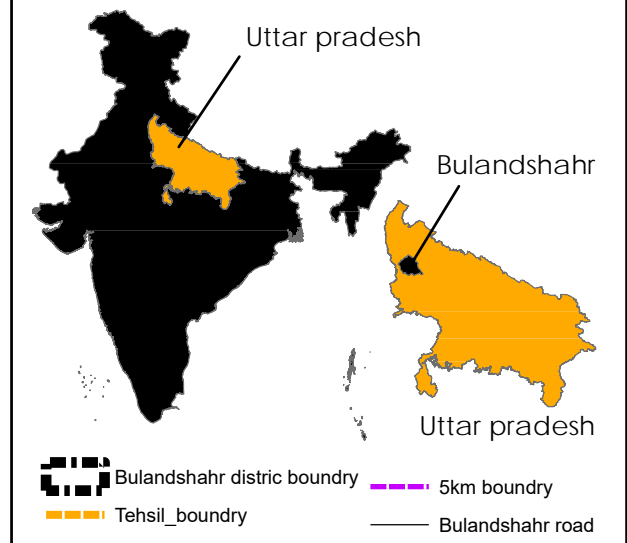
National Mission  
for Clean Ganga



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

# Ganga Cultural Documentation Bulandshahr

## Key Map



## Notes:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bulandshahr district is marked as Zone A. This zone further divides into 12 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represents following subzones; Zone A1 to A12

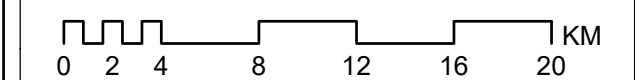
## Area:

Bulandshahr District  
16/02/2021



## Map No.

GaD/Bul/M2



## Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Aalya Rekhi	Architect
Rajvi Doshi	Architect
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect

## GIS Mapping :

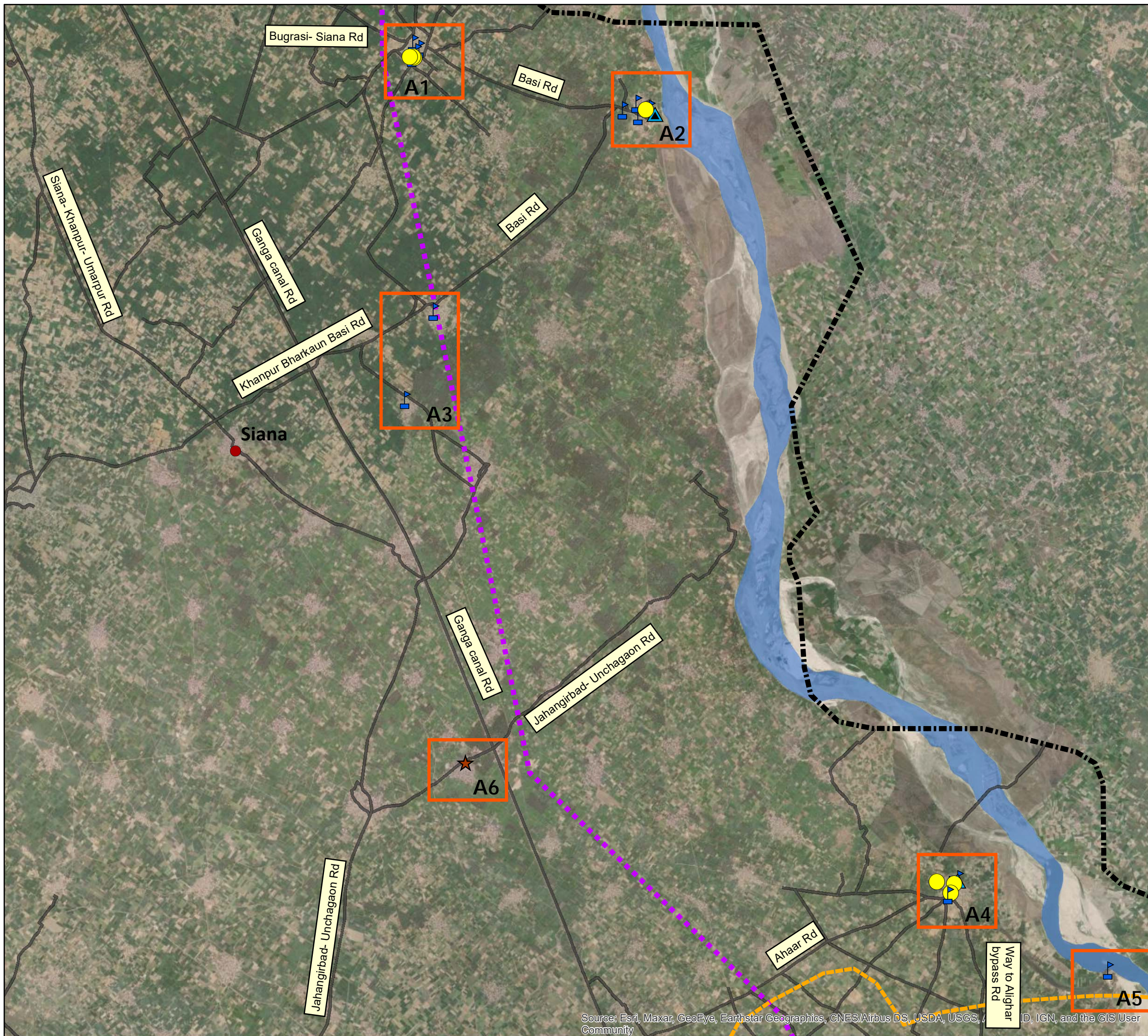
Chetan Katarial	Urban Design Architect
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## Prepared By:

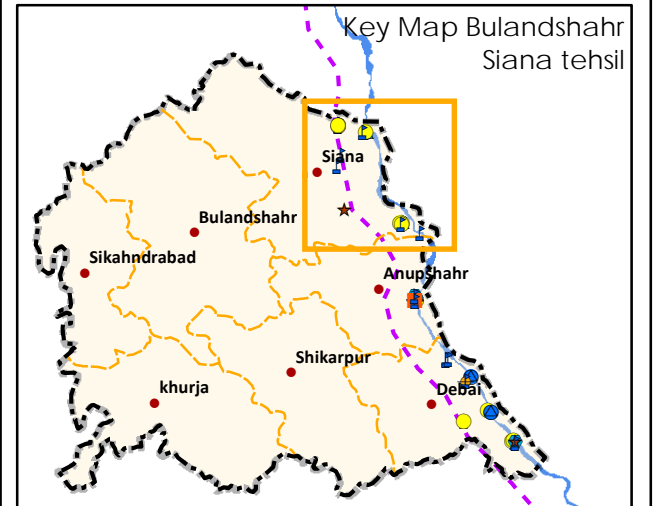
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage

## Submitted To:

National Mission for Clean Ganga



# Ganga Cultural Documentation Bulandshahr



Bulandshahr distric boundary	Civic	Institutional
Tehsil_boundary	Commercial	Mixed use
5km boundary	Ghat	Religious
Archiology	Industrial	Residential

**Notes:**  
 For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bhulandshahr distic is market as Zone A. This zone further divides into 12 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;  
 Zone A1 to A6

<b>Area:</b> Bulandshahr District Tehsil- Siana 18/02/2021	N 	<b>Map No.</b> GaD/Bul/M3
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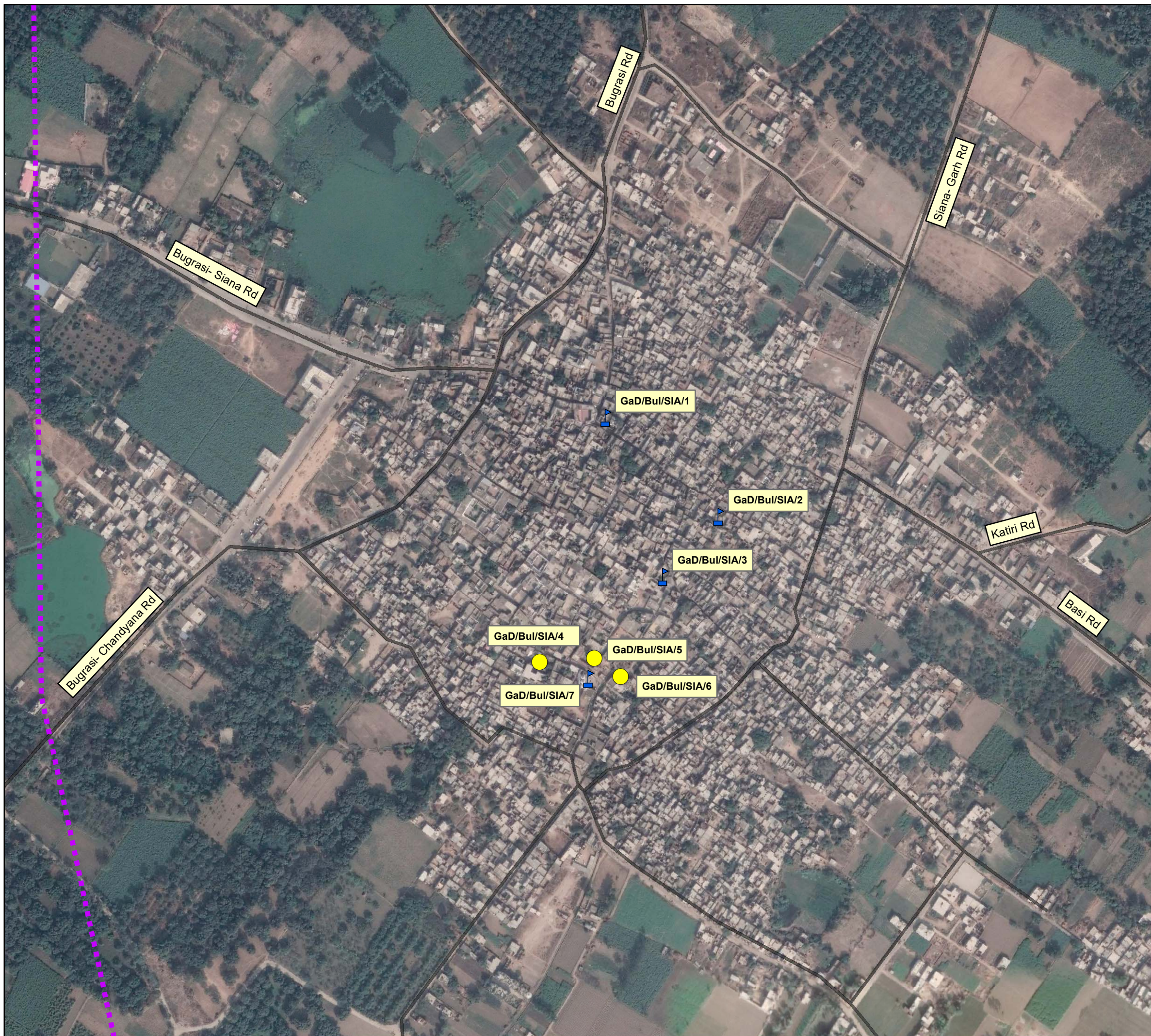


**Survey Team:**  
 Mitali Vij Conservation Architect  
 Aalya Rekhi Architect  
 Rajvi Doshi Architect  
 Abhijit Dhumal Architect  
 Chetan Kataria Urban Design Architect

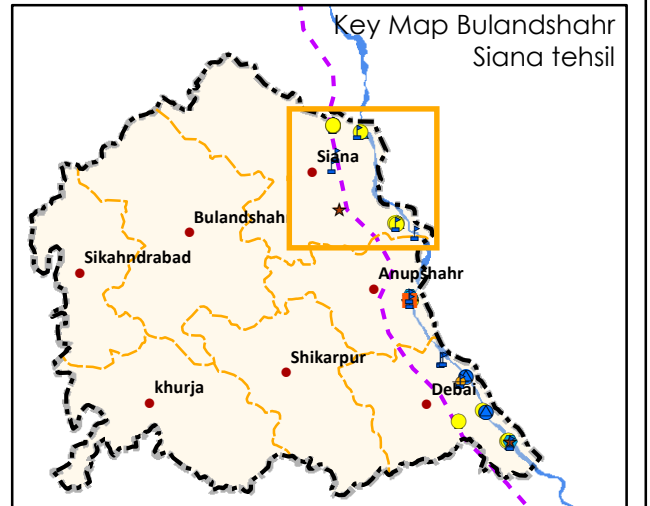
**GIS Mapping :**  
 Chetan Katarial Urban Design Architect

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



# Ganga Cultural Documentation Bulandshahr

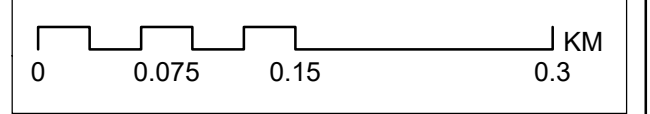


—	Bulandshahr distric boundry	+	Civic	▲	Institutional
—	Tehsil_boundry	■	Commercial	★	Mixed use
- - -	5km boundry	⦿	Ghat	⚙	Religious
▲	Archiology	⦿	Industrial	●	Residential

**Notes:**  
 For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bhulandshahr distic is market as Zone A. This zone further divides into 12 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.  
 This map represent following subzones; Zone A1 and reference location.  
 GaD/Bul/SIA/1 to GaD/Bul/SIA/7

**Area:**  
 Bulandshahr District  
 Tehsil- Siana  
 18/02/2021

**Map No.**  
 GaD/Bul/M4



**Survey Team:**  
 Mitali Vij Conservation Architect  
 Aalya Rekhi Architect  
 Rajvi Doshi Architect  
 Abhijit Dhumal Architect  
 Chetan Kataria Urban Design Architect

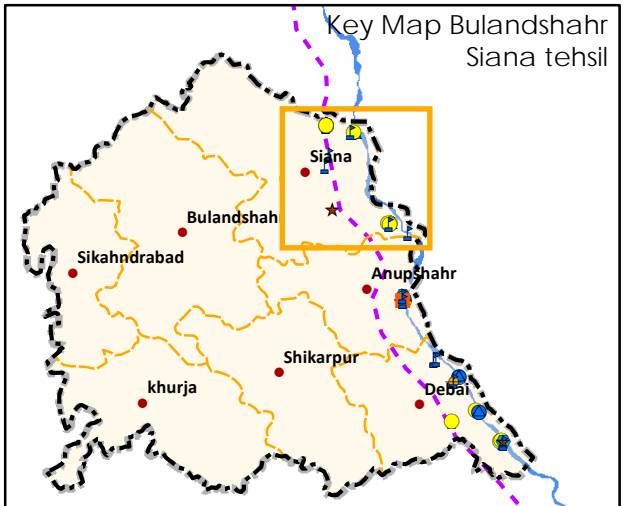
**GIS Mapping :**  
 Chetan Katarial Urban Design Architect

**Prepared By:**  
 Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

**Submitted To:**  
 National Mission for Clean Ganga गंगा



# Ganga Cultural Documentation Bulandshahr



—	Bulandshahr distric boundary	+	Civic	▲	Institutional
—	Tehsil_boundary	■	Commercial	★	Mixed use
—	5km boundary	●	Ghat	⚓	Religious
▲	Archology	●	Industrial	●	Residential

**Notes:**  
 For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bhulandshahr distic is market as Zone A. This zone further divides into 12 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.  
 This map represent following subzones; Zone A2 and Reference locations.  
 GaD/Bul/SIA/8 to GaD/Bul/SIA/13

**Area:**  
 Bulandshahr District  
 Tehsil- Siana  
 18/02/2021

**Map No.**  
 GaD/Bul/M5

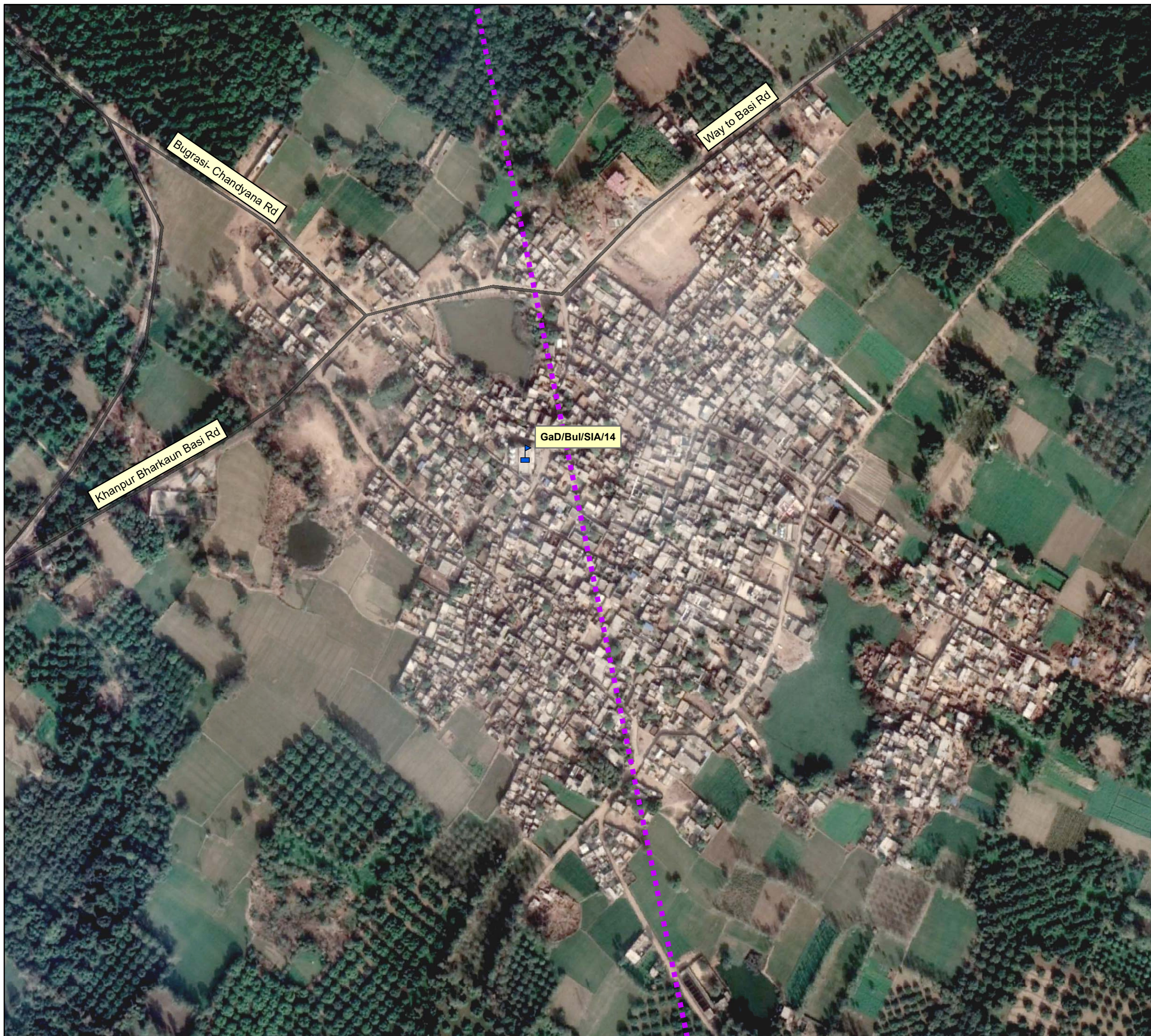


**Survey Team:**  
 Mitali Vij Conservation Architect  
 Aalya Rekhi Architect  
 Rajvi Doshi Architect  
 Abhijit Dhumal Architect  
 Chetan Kataria Urban Design Architect

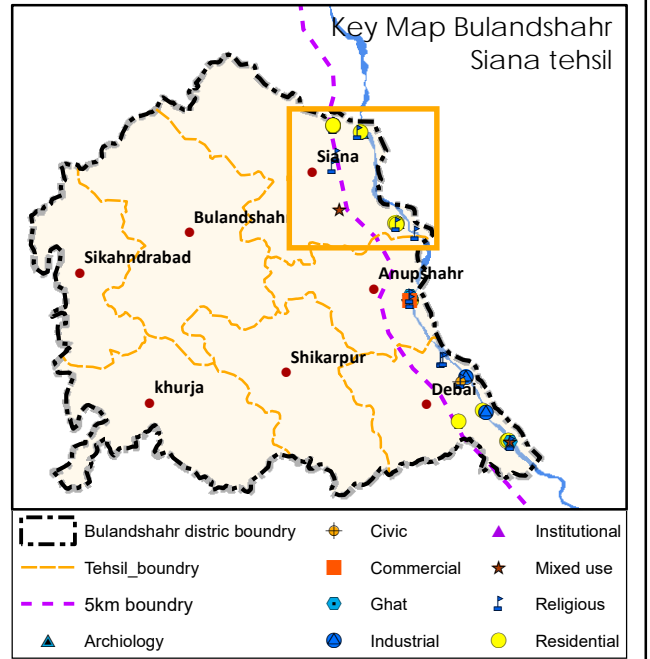
**GIS Mapping :**  
 Chetan Katarial Urban Design Architect

**Prepared By:**  
 Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage  
 INTACH

**Submitted To:**  
 National Mission for Clean Ganga  
 गंगा



# Ganga Cultural Documentation Bulandshahr



**Notes:**  
 For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bhulandshahr distic is market as Zone A. This zone further divides into 12 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.  
 This map represent following subzones; Zone A3 and reference loation.  
 GaD/Bul/SIA/14

**Area:**  
 Bulandshahr District  
 Tehsil- Siana  
 18/02/2021

**Map No.**  
 GaD/Bul/M6



**Survey Team:**  
 Mitali Vij Conservation Architect  
 Aalya Rekhi Architect  
 Rajvi Doshi Architect  
 Abhijit Dhumal Architect  
 Chetan Kataria Urban Design Architect

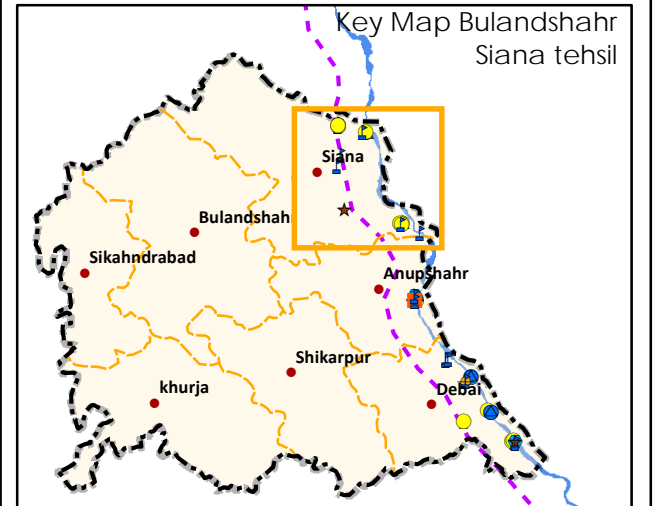
**GIS Mapping :**  
 Chetan Katarial Urban Design Architect

**Prepared By:**  
 Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage  
 INTACH

**Submitted To:**  
 National Mission for Clean Ganga  
 गंगा



# Ganga Cultural Documentation Bulandshahr



Bulandshahr distric boundary	Civic	Institutional
Tehsil_boundary	Commercial	Mixed use
5km boundary	Ghat	Religious
Archiology	Industrial	Residential

**Notes:**  
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bhulandshahr distic is market as Zone A. This zone further divides into 12 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone A3 and reference loation.

GaD/Bul/SIA/15

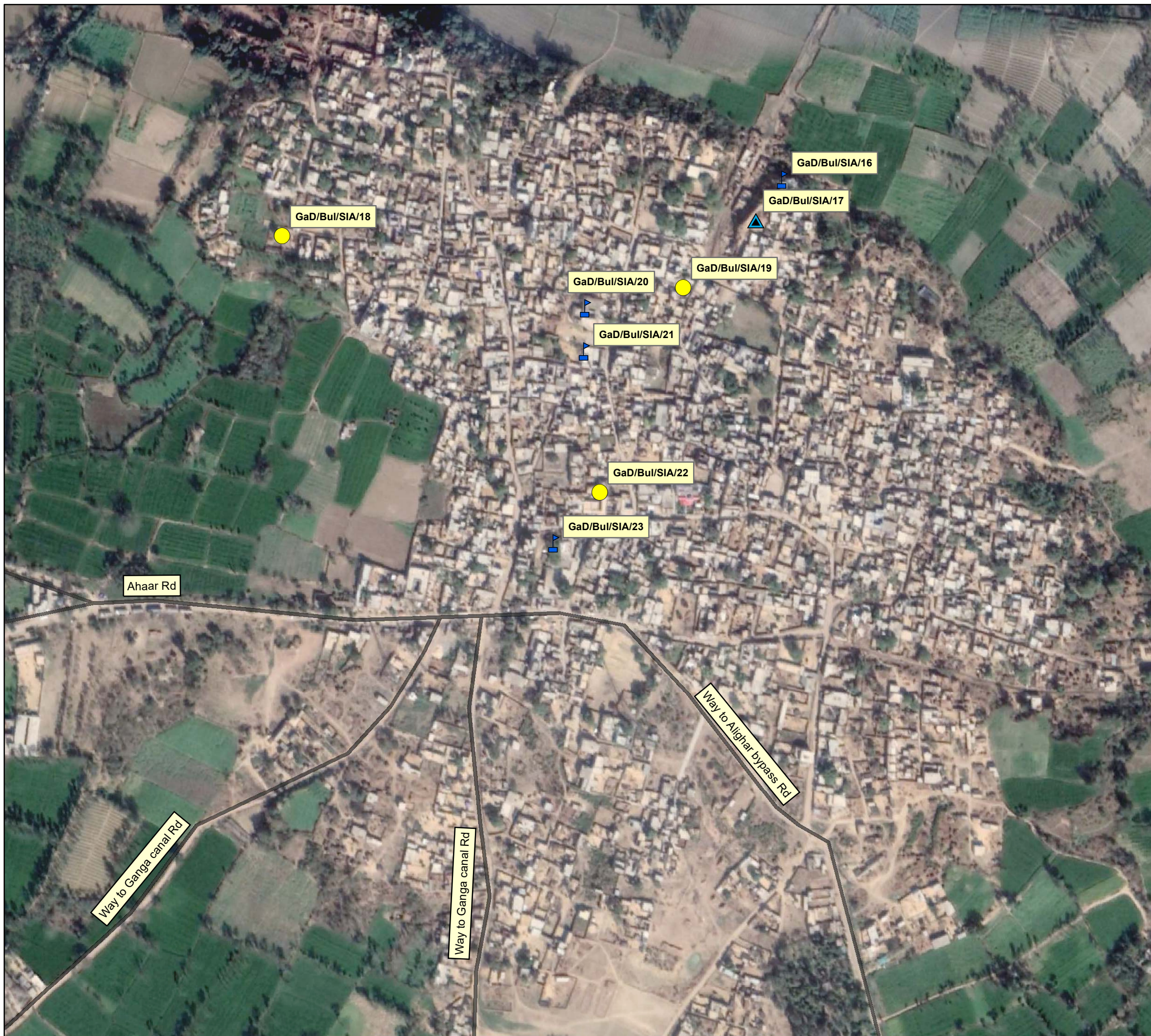
<b>Area:</b> Bulandshahr District Tehsil- Siana 18/02/2021	N 	<b>Map No.</b> GaD/Bul/M7
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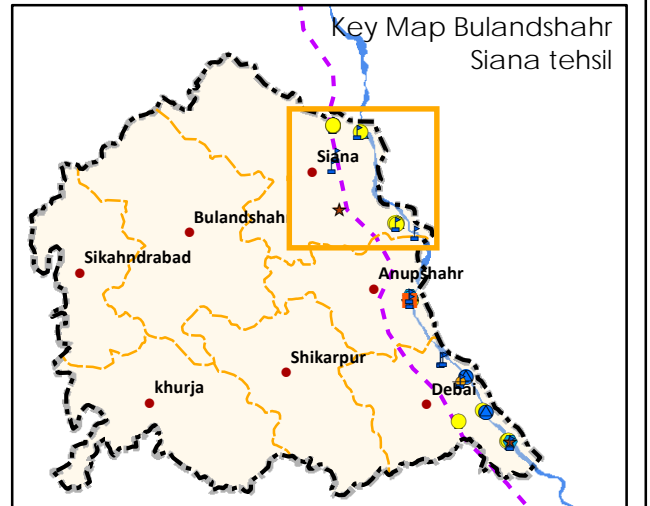
**Survey Team:**  
Mitali Vij Conservation Architect  
Aalya Rekhi Architect  
Rajvi Doshi Architect  
Abhijit Dhumal Architect  
Chetan Kataria Urban Design Architect

**GIS Mapping :**  
Chetan Katarial Urban Design Architect

<b>Prepared By:</b> Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage 	<b>Submitted To:</b> National Mission for Clean Ganga 
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# Ganga Cultural Documentation Bulandshahr



Bulandshahr distric boundry	Civic	Institutional
Tehsil_boundry	Commercial	Mixed use
5km boundry	Ghat	Religious
Archology	Industrial	Residential

**Notes:**  
 For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bhulandshahr distic is market as Zone A. This zone further divides into 12 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.  
 This map represent following subzones; Zone A4 and reference loation.  
 GaD/Bul/SIA/16 to GaD/Bul/SIA/23

**Area:**  
 Bulandshahr District  
 Tehsil- Siana  
 18/02/2021

**Map No.**  
 GaD/Bul/M8



**Survey Team:**  
 Mitali Vij Conservation Architect  
 Aalya Rekhi Architect  
 Rajvi Doshi Architect  
 Abhijit Dhumal Architect  
 Chetan Kataria Urban Design Architect

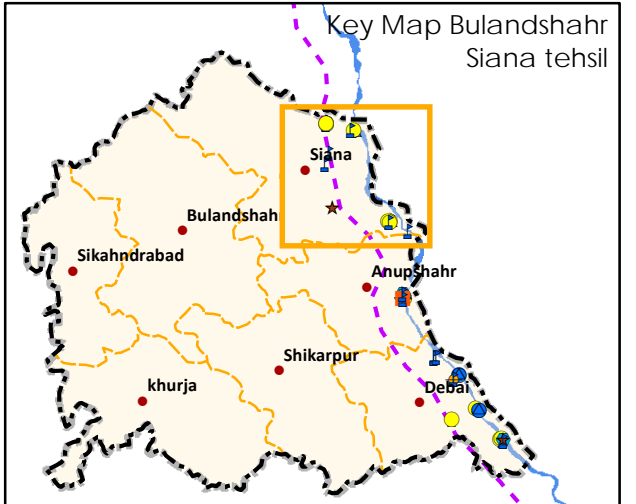
**GIS Mapping :**  
 Chetan Katarial Urban Design Architect

**Prepared By:**  
 Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage

**Submitted To:**  
 National Mission for Clean Ganga



## Ganga Cultural Documentation Bulandshahr



Bulandshahr distric boundry	Civic	Institutional
Tehsil_boundry	Commercial	Mixed use
5km boundry	Ghat	Religious
Archology	Industrial	Residential

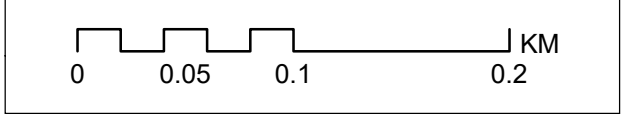
**Notes:**  
 For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bhulandshahr distic is market as Zone A. This zone further divides into 12 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;  
 Zone A5 and reference loation.

GaD/Bul/SIA/24

**Area:**  
 Bulandshahr District  
 Tehsil- Siana  
 18/02/2021

**Map No.**  
 GaD/Bul/M9



**Survey Team:**

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Aalya Rekhi	Architect
Rajvi Doshi	Architect
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect

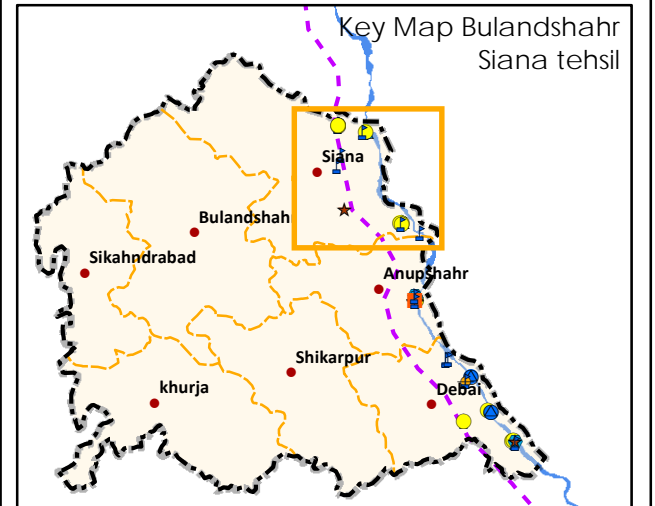
**GIS Mapping :**  
 Chetan Katarial      Urban Design Architect

**Prepared By:**  
 Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage

**Submitted To:**  
 National Mission for Clean Ganga



# Ganga Cultural Documentation Bulandshahr



Bulandshahr distric boundary	Civic	Institutional
Tehsil_boundary	Commercial	Mixed use
5km boundary	Ghat	Religious
Archiology	Industrial	Residential

**Notes:**  
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bhulandshahr distic is market as Zone A. This zone further divides into 12 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone A6 and reference loation.

GaD/Bul/SIA/25

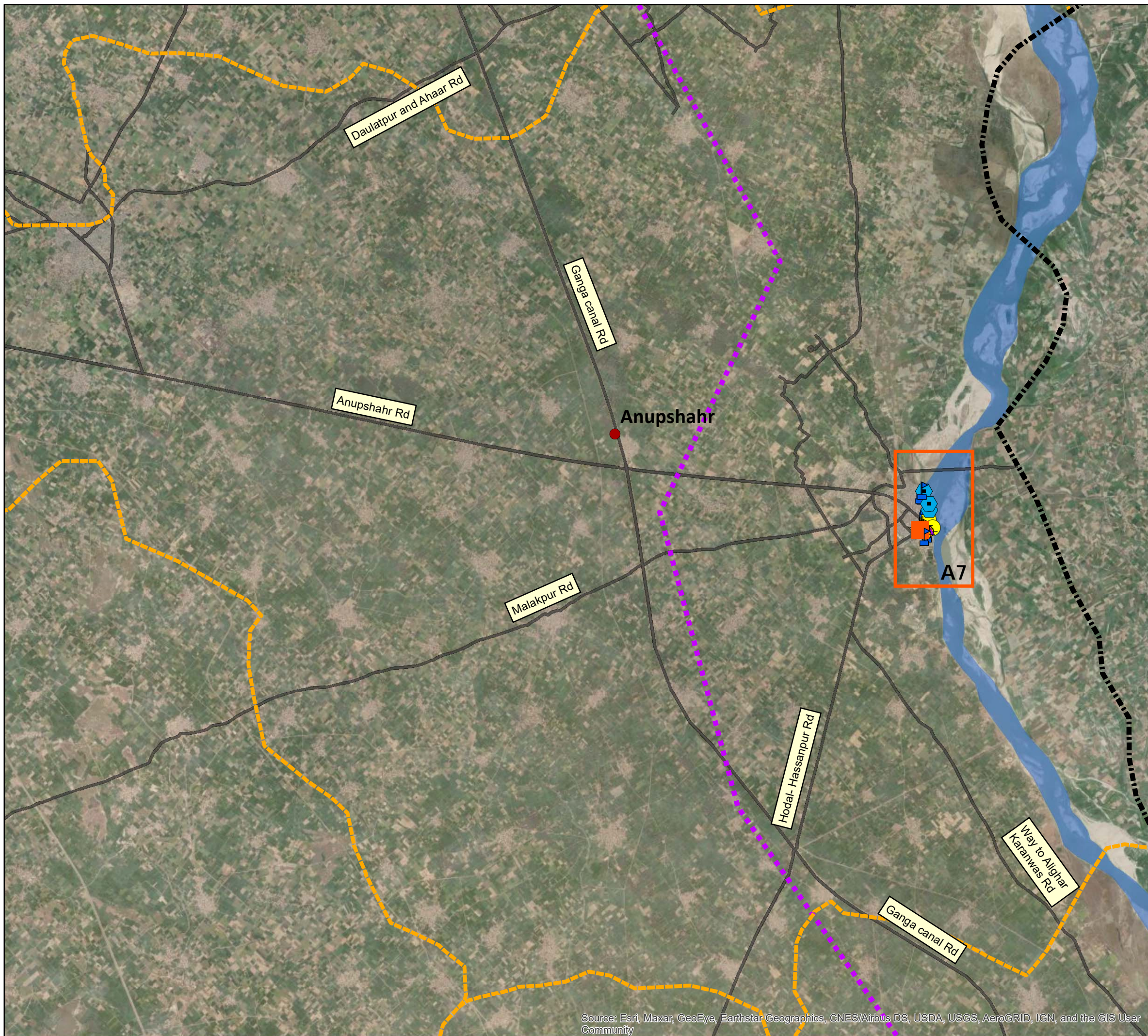
<b>Area:</b> Bulandshahr District Tehsil- Siana 18/02/2021		<b>Map No.</b> GaD/Bul/M10
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**Survey Team:**  
Mitali Vij Conservation Architect  
Aalya Rekhi Architect  
Rajvi Doshi Architect  
Abhijit Dhumal Architect  
Chetan Kataria Urban Design Architect

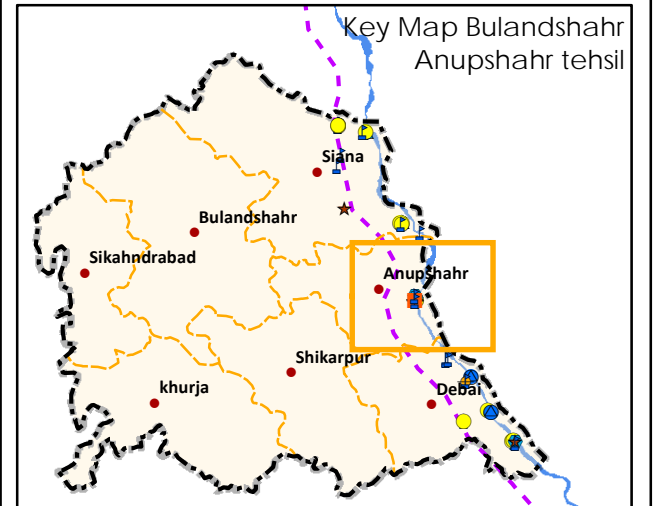
**GIS Mapping :**  
Chetan Katarial Urban Design Architect

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

## Ganga Cultural Documentation Bulandshahr

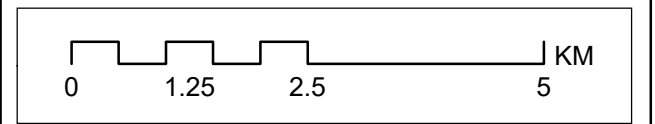


Bulandshahr distric boundary	Civic	Institutional
Tehsil_boundary	Commercial	Mixed use
5km boundary	Ghat	Religious
Archiology	Industrial	Residential

**Notes:**  
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bhulandshahr distic is market as Zone A. This zone further divides into 12 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;  
Zone A7

<b>Area:</b> Bulandshahr District Tehsil- Anupshahr 18/02/2021		<b>Map No.</b> GaD/Bul/M11
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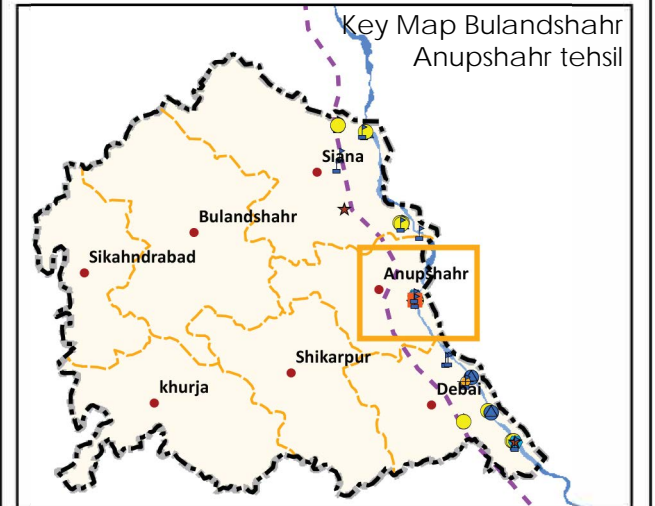
**Survey Team:**  
Mitali Vij Conservation Architect  
Aalya Rekhi Architect  
Rajvi Doshi Architect  
Abhijit Dhumal Architect  
Chetan Kataria Urban Design Architect

**GIS Mapping :**  
Chetan Katarial Urban Design Architect

<b>Prepared By:</b> Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage 	<b>Submitted To:</b> National Mission for Clean Ganga 
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# Ganga Cultural Documentation Bulandshahr



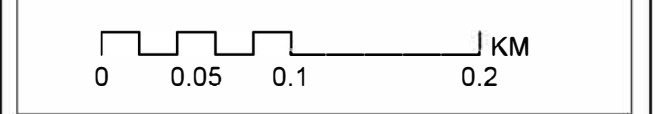
Bulandshahr distric boundary	Civic	Institutional
Tehsil_boundary	Commercial	Mixed use
5km boundary	Ghat	Religious
Archiology	Industrial	Residential

**Notes:**  
 For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bhulandshahr distic is market as Zone A. This zone further divides into 12 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone A7 and reference loation.

GaD/Bul/ANP1 to GaD/Bul/ANP21

<b>Area:</b> Bulandshahr District Tehsil- Anupshahr 18/02/2021	 <b>N</b>	<b>Map No.</b> GaD/Bul/M12
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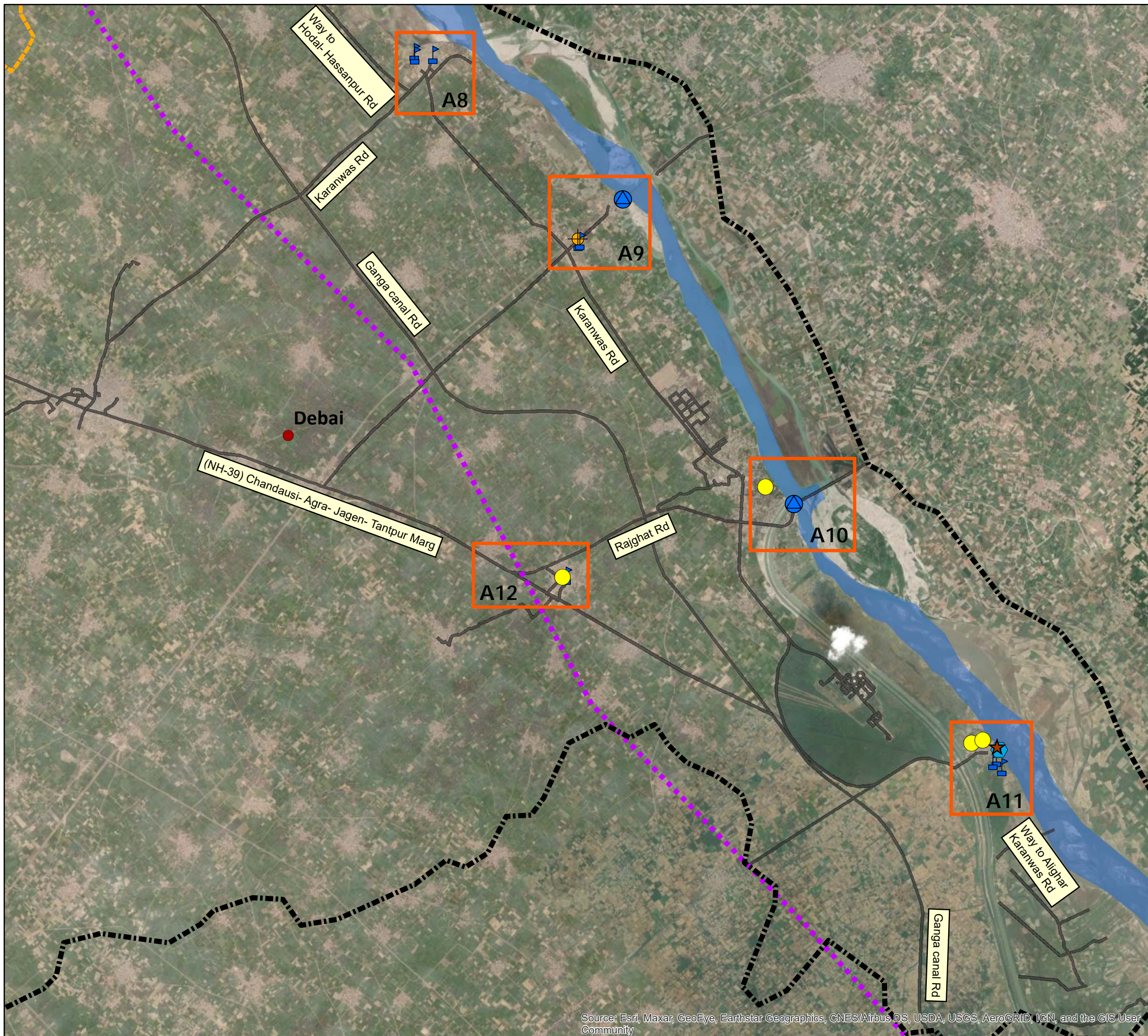


**Survey Team:**

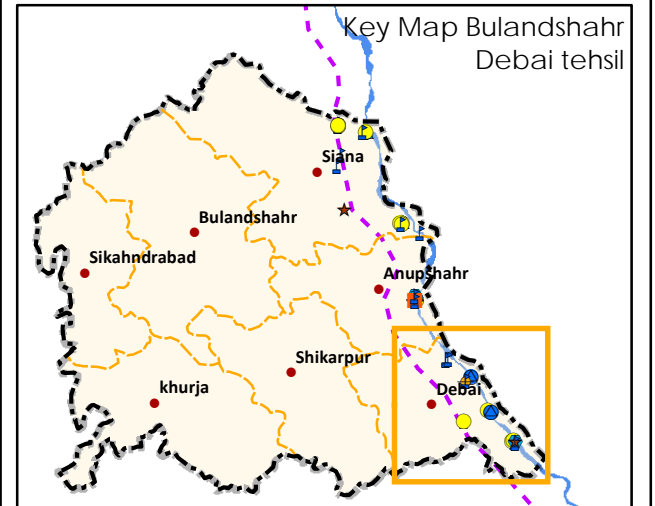
Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Aalya Rekhi	Architect
Rajvi Doshi	Architect
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect

**GIS Mapping :**  
 Chetan Katarial      Urban Design Architect

<b>Prepared By:</b> Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage 	<b>Submitted To:</b> National Mission for Clean Ganga 
--	--



# Ganga Cultural Documentation Bulandshahr



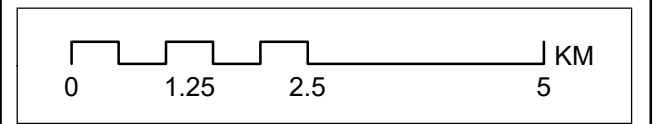
Bulandshahr distric boundary	Civic	Institutional
Tehsil_boundary	Commercial	Mixed use
5km boundary	Ghat	Religious
Archiology	Industrial	Residential

**Notes:**  
 For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bhulandshahr distic is market as Zone A. This zone further divides into 12 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;  
 Zone A8 to A12

**Area:**  
 Bulandshahr District  
 Tehsil- Debai  
 18/02/2021

**Map No.**  
 GaD/Bul/M13



**Survey Team:**  
 Mitali Vij Conservation Architect  
 Aalya Rekhi Architect  
 Rajvi Doshi Architect  
 Abhijit Dhumal Architect  
 Chetan Kataria Urban Design Architect

**GIS Mapping :**  
 Chetan Katarial Urban Design Architect

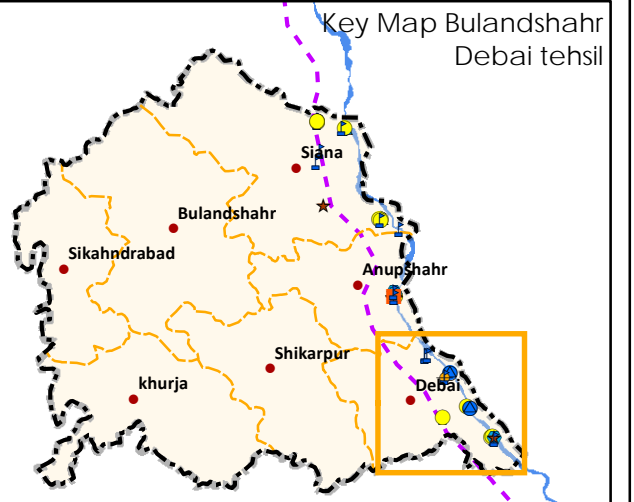
**Prepared By:**  
 Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage

**Submitted To:**  
 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 Bulandshahr



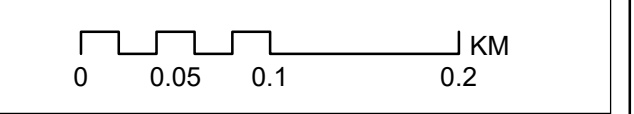
Bulandshahr distric boundry	Civic	Institutional
Tehsil_boundry	Commercial	Mixed use
5km boundry	Ghat	Religious
Archiology	Industrial	Residential

**Notes:**  
 For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bhulandshahr distic is market as Zone A. This zone further divides into 12 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone A8 and reference loation.

GaD/Bul/DBI/1 to GaD/Bul/DBI/3

<b>Area:</b> Bulandshahr District Tehsil- Debai 18/02/2021		<b>Map No.</b> GaD/Bul/M14
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**Survey Team:**

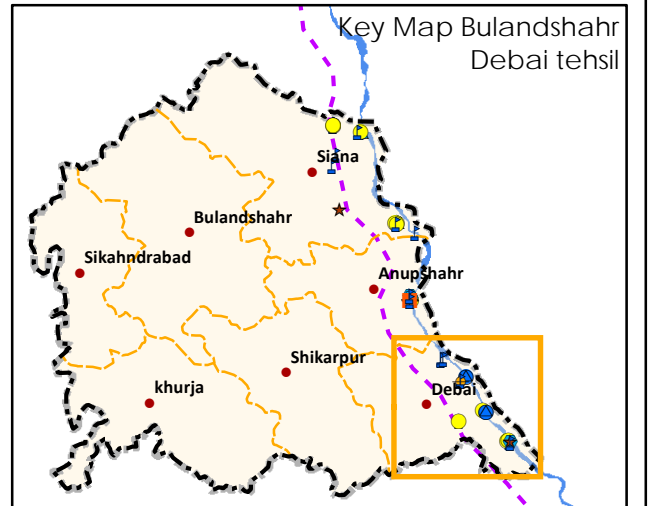
Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Aalya Rekhi	Architect
Rajvi Doshi	Architect
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect

**GIS Mapping :**  
 Chetan Katarial      Urban Design Architect

<b>Prepared By:</b> Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage 	<b>Submitted To:</b> National Mission for Clean Ganga 
--	--



# Ganga Cultural Documentation Bulandshahr



Bulandshahr distric boundary	Civic	Institutional
Tehsil_boundary	Commercial	Mixed use
5km boundary	Ghat	Religious
Archiology	Industrial	Residential

**Notes:**  
 For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bhulandshahr distic is market as Zone A. This zone further divides into 12 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.  
 This map represent following subzones; Zone A9 and reference loation.  
 GaD/Bul/DBI/4 to GaD/Bul/DBI/7

**Area:**  
 Bulandshahr District  
 Tehsil- Debai  
 18/02/2021

**Map No.**  
 GaD/Bul/M15



**Survey Team:**  
 Mitali Vij Conservation Architect  
 Aalya Rekhi Architect  
 Rajvi Doshi Architect  
 Abhijit Dhumal Architect  
 Chetan Kataria Urban Design Architect

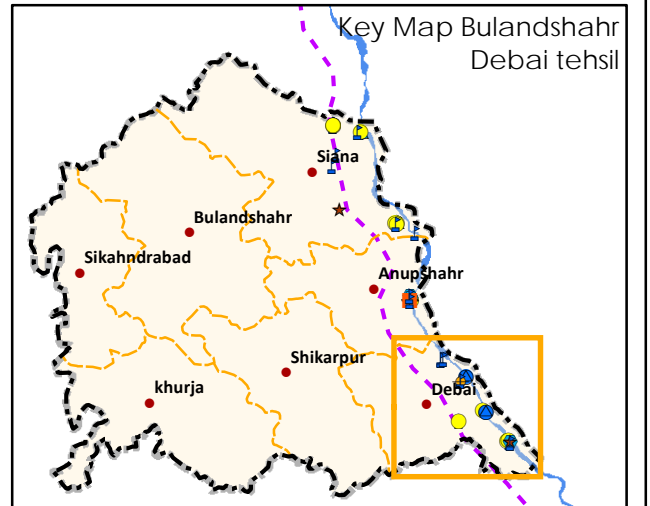
**GIS Mapping :**  
 Chetan Katarial Urban Design Architect

**Prepared By:**  
 Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage

**Submitted To:**  
 National Mission for Clean Ganga



## Ganga Cultural Documentation Bulandshahr



Bulandshahr distric boundary	Civic	Institutional
Tehsil_boundary	Commercial	Mixed use
5km boundary	Ghat	Religious
Archiology	Industrial	Residential

### Notes:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bhulandshahr distic is market as Zone A. This zone further divides into 12 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

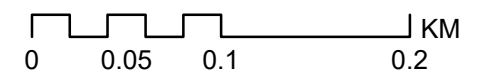
This map represent following subzones; Zone A10 and reference loation.

GaD/Bu/DBI/8 to GaD/Bu/DBI/9

**Area:**  
Bulandshahr District  
Tehsil- Debai  
18/02/2021



**Map No.**  
GaD/Bu/M16



### Survey Team:

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
Aalya Rekhi	Architect
Rajvi Doshi	Architect
Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect

### GIS Mapping :

Chetan Katarial	Urban Design Architect
-----------------	------------------------

**Prepared By:**  
Indian National  
Trust for Art and  
Cultural Heritage

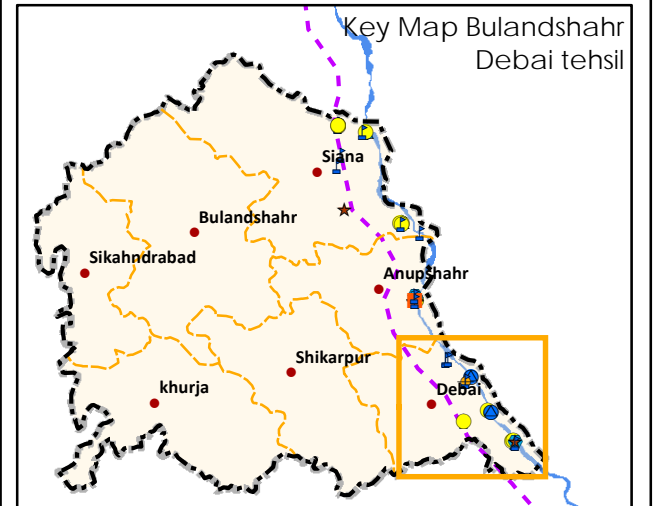


**Submitted To:**  
National Mission  
for Clean Ganga





# Ganga Cultural Documentation Bulandshahr



Bulandshahr distric boundary	Civic	Institutional
Tehsil_boundary	Commercial	Mixed use
5km boundary	Ghat	Religious
Archology	Industrial	Residential

**Notes:**  
 For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bhulandshahr distic is market as Zone A. This zone further divides into 12 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.  
 This map represent following subzones; Zone A11 and reference loation.  
 GaD/Bul/DBI/12 to GaD/Bul/DBI/18

<b>Area:</b> Bulandshahr District Tehsil- Debai 18/02/2021	 N	<b>Map No.</b> GaD/Bul/M17
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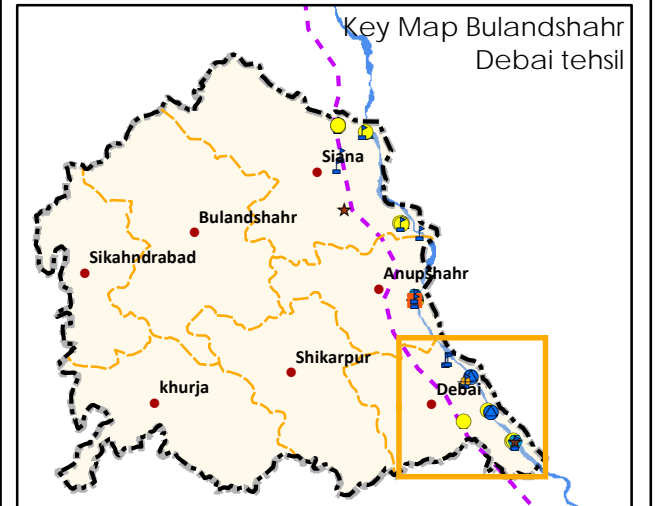
**Survey Team:**  
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 Aalya Rekhi Architect  
 Rajvi Doshi Architect  
 Abhijit Dhumal Architect  
 Chetan Kataria Urban Design Architect

**GIS Mapping :**  
 Chetan Katarial Urban Design Architect

<b>Prepared By:</b> Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage 	<b>Submitted To:</b> National Mission for Clean Ganga 
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# Ganga Cultural Documentation Bulandshahr



Bulandshahr distric boundary	Civic	Institutional
Tehsil_boundary	Commercial	Mixed use
5km boundary	Ghat	Religious
Archology	Industrial	Residential

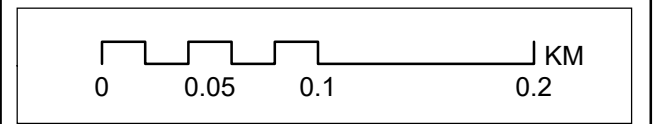
**Notes:**  
 For the comprehensive study of these maps, Bhulandshahr distic is market as Zone A. This zone further divides into 12 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone A12 and reference loation.

GaD/Bul/DBI/10 and GaD/Bul/DBI/11

**Area:**  
 Bulandshahr District  
 Tehsil- Debai  
 18/02/2021

**Map No.**  
 GaD/Bul/M18



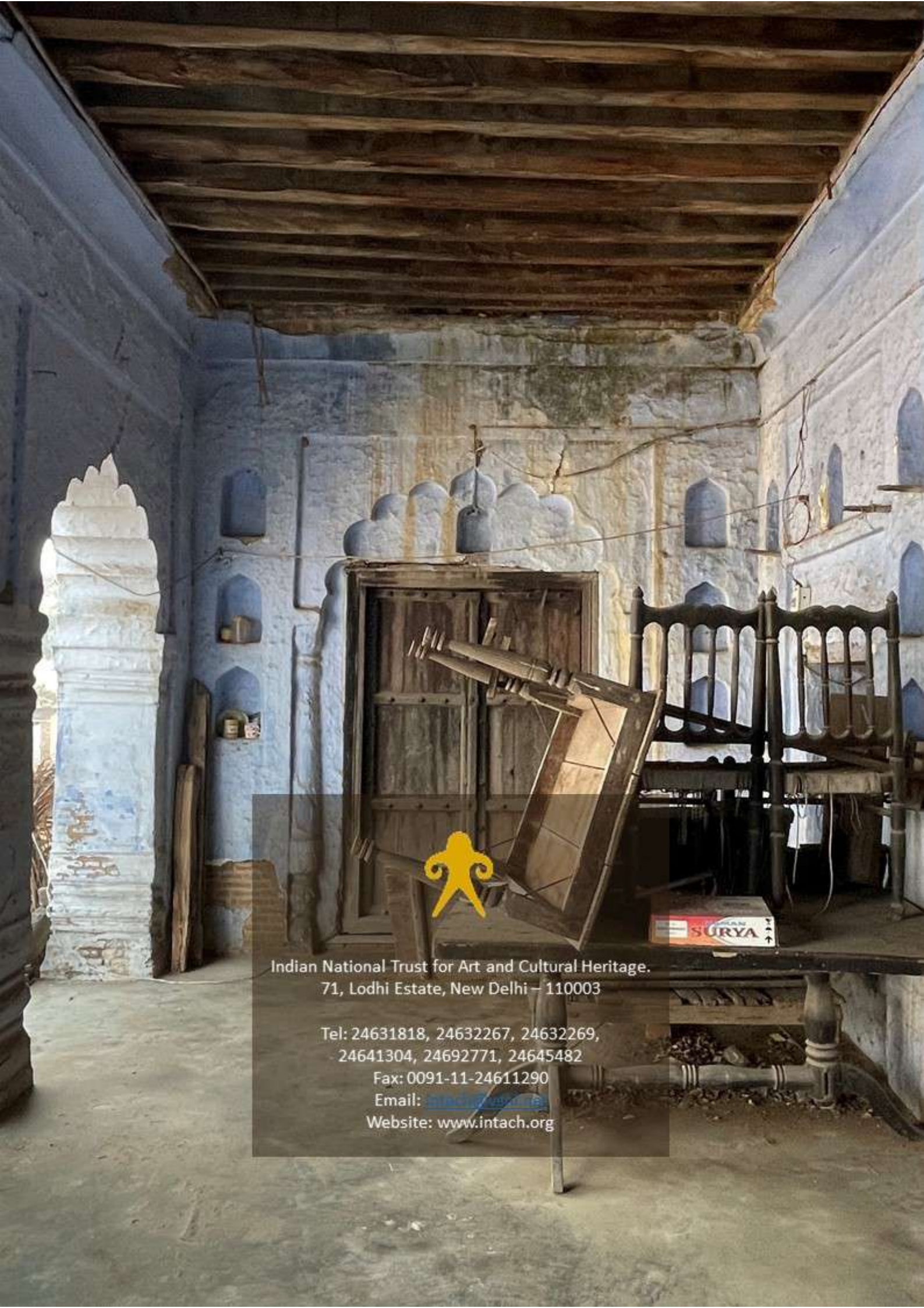
**Survey Team:**

Mitali Vij	Conservation Architect
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Abhijit Dhumal	Architect
Chetan Kataria	Urban Design Architect

**GIS Mapping :**  
 Chetan Katarial      Urban Design Architect

**Prepared By:**  
 Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage

**Submitted To:**  
 National Mission for Clean Ganga



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24641304, 24692771, 24645482

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Website: [www.intach.org](http://www.intach.org)