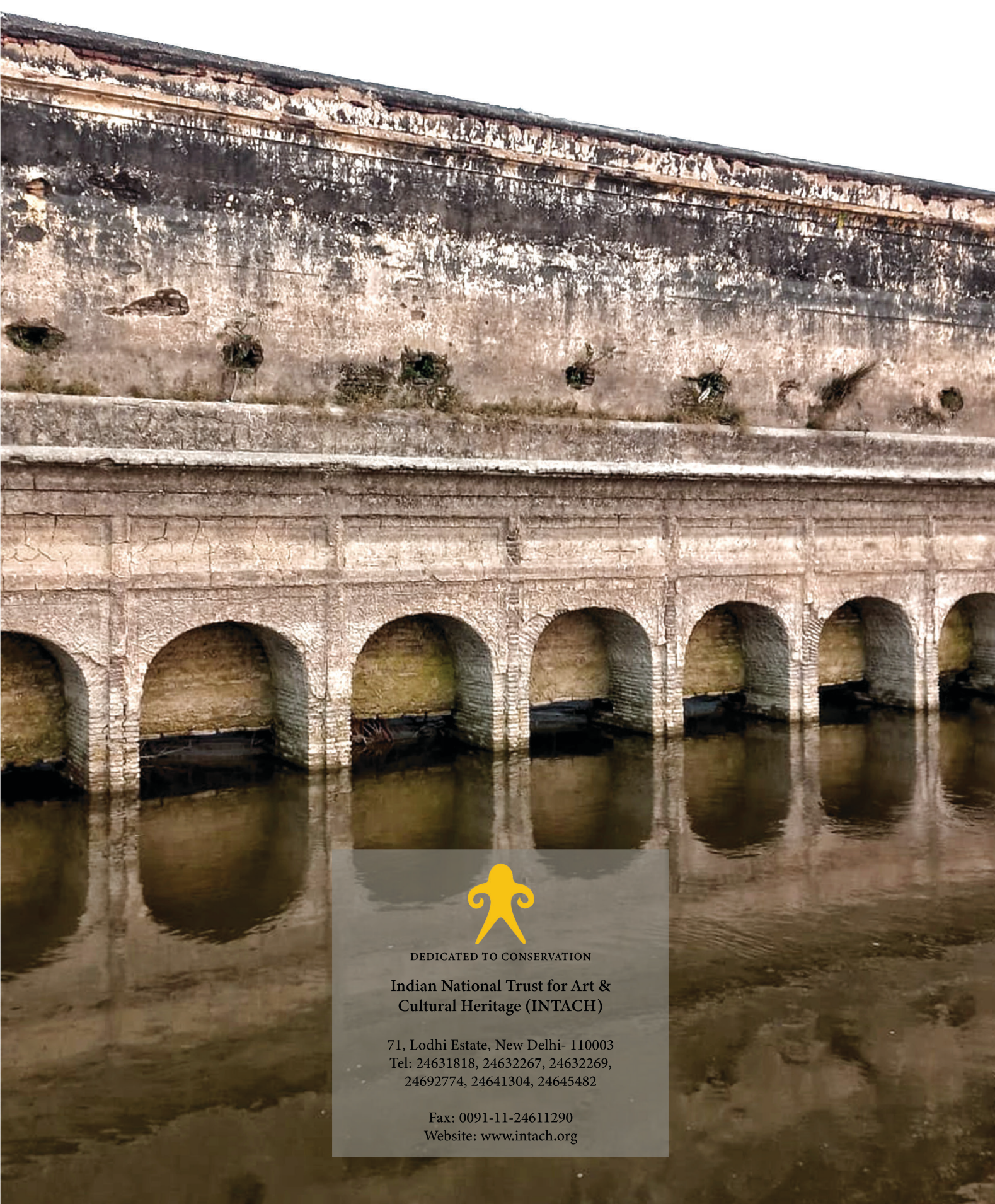




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Built Heritage listing of Raebareli, UP

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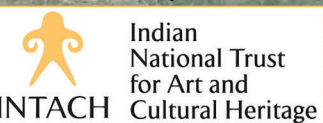
Built Heritage listing of
Raebareli, UP



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GANGA CULTURAL DOCUMENTATION

RAEBARELI REPORT

JUNE 2022



ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE DIVISION





PREFACE

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

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

This report compiles the extensive built heritage listing undertaken in Raebareli district. It includes the listing of heritage structures of 3 out of 7 tehsils, namely- Lalganj, Dalmau and Unchahar tehsils, as they lie within an offset of 5kms from the bank of the river Ganga. A group of Architects headed by a Conservation Architect carried out the listing and documentation of a total of 117 inventories within the district. The report includes a proper understanding of the various typologies, their evolution, architectural appreciation and a complete list of all the buildings.

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छतन
वचुमन

मिशन शक्ति
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स्वच्छ हवा
स्वच्छ जल

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1. Introduction

Raebareli district is one of the 75 districts of Uttar Pradesh. It lies in the middle region of the Northern Gangetic Plains. The district occupies an area of 4043 sq. km. It is divided into five tehsils - Lalganj, Dalmau, Unchahar, Raebareli, Maharajganj, Tiloi and Salon. Out of these, only Lalganj, Dalmau and Unchahar tehsils lie along the banks of river Ganga. Tiloi and Solon tehsils were later removed from Raebareli district and included in Amethi district. Raebareli city is the headquarters of the district. Kaushambi possesses high mythological, archaeological and cultural significance, which is displayed in the perennial urban fabric. Raebareli district was created by the British in 1858, post the First War of Independence.¹

Raebareli district is of great historicity and antiquity. It was earlier a forested region, inhabited by the Bhar tribe. Post the death of Raja Jaichandra, the Afghan and Persian rulers from the west occupied the Northern Plains, including Raebareli district. With succeeding rulers, the district witnessed a transformation of the architectural landscape and the cultural traditions that they brought with themselves. The location of the district along Ganga also allowed ease in trade across the region. Some of the chief market towns within the district included Raebareli city and Lalganj.



Figure 1 : Pakka Ghat in Dalmau, along the banks of river Ganga.

Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

The historic evolution of Raebareli district was evaluated via the study of Lalganj, Dalmau and Unchahar tehsils along river Ganga. Major portions of the tehsils are covered by rural areas. The region thrives on an agrarian economy. A total of 118 structures were listed, with 58 structures identified in Lalganj tehsil, and approximately 30 structures each in Dalmau and Unchahar tehsils. Some historic towns along river Ganga, documented within the district include Lalganj, Arkha and Dalmau. The heritage structure found in the region suggest the rule of Raja Dal of the Bhar clan. He built a fort along the banks of the river. Dalmau, named after the ruler, also showcases the influence of the Sheikhs, Sultans of Jaunpur, Nawabs of Awadh and the Marathas. Many temples, mosques, traditional residences, kunds and funerary structures were found along the tract. Gobarna Ghat, Pakka Ghat in Dalmau, Mahabeeran Ghat, are some of the prominent ghats of the district. A grand festival is held on Pakka ghat in Dalmau during the Kartik Poornima. The ghat in Lalganj tehsil is connected with Baksar Ghat in Daundia Khera of Unnao district.

¹ <https://raebareli.nic.in/history/#:~:text=The%20district%20of%20Raebareli%2C%20which,of%20Rahi%2C%20a%20village%205km.,> accessed on 9th June 2022



Figure 2 : Pakka Ghat, Dalmau

Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 3 : Shiv temple, Arkha, Unchahar tehsil

Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

1.1. Geographical Setting

Raebareli district lies adjacent to Lucknow district, along its south-eastern boundary. It is situated between 25°49' and 26°36' North latitude and 80°41' and 81°34' East longitude.² The district is surrounded by Unnao district to the north-west, Lucknow, Barabanki and Amethi districts to the north-east, Pratapgarh district to the south-east and Fatehpur district to the south-west across Ganga. Two primary rivers which pass through Raebareli include Ganga and Sai. The region is covered by dense forests and mangroves. The rivers allow vast stretches of fertile soil which yields a rich agricultural produce. Thus, several farming communities are settled near the river banks.³

Ganga river flows along the southern boundary of Raebareli district, for a distance of approximately 90km. The holy river enters the district from the north-west via Daulatpur village. It flows along its south-western boundary, and exits the district from the south-eastern side, via Milikpur Ahtmal village. Sai is the other major river which passes through the district. Its a tributary of Gomti river. It flows along the southern boundary of Raebareli city, dividing the district into approximately two equal parts. The north and north-western parts of the district lie in the basins of Gomti river which flows through Lucknow district.⁴

Raebareli district comprises a gently undulating land. The land gradually slopes from the north-west to the south-east along the flow of river Ganga. A drainage channel is laid across the region which divides it into 5 distinct topologies - Ganga Khadar, Southern clay tract, Ganga uplands, Northern clay tract and Central tract along river Sai.⁵ The Ganga Khadar region lies along the banks of river Ganga. It is also defined in the region lying between the present-day and old river course. This tract is mostly a low lying alluvial land. It is ideal for the cultivation of rabi crops. The old channels passing through this region earlier divided it into two equal halves. Presently, they have silted up or carry very little water. The Ganga Uplands occupied the northern portion of the banks. It is a wide stretch which narrows till it reaches Dalmau. Further towards the south this stretch narrows down again. It comprises a light loamy soil, which is mostly fertile. With the shift in the course of the river over the years, the clayey deposits from the soil were eroded. The remaining land within the study area, until Sai river, comes under the Southern Clay Tract. It is covered by stiff clay, interspersed

² Nevill, H. R., *Raebareli, A Gazetteer*, Vol. XXXIX, *District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh*, Government Press, Allahabad, 1905, pg. 1

³ <https://www.britannica.com/place/Rae-Bareli>, accessed on 9th June 2022

⁴ http://cgwb.gov.in/District_Profile/UP/Rae%20Bareli.pdf, accessed on 9th June 2022

⁵ <http://dcmsme.gov.in/old/dips/DIP%20Raebareli.pdf>, accessed on 9th June 2022

with broad and shallow swamps. These are used for irrigation purposes. The water table of this region is very high, with rice as the principal crop. The central portion of this tract comprises a trail of lakes which may be interconnected during the monsoons. They mark the old banks of river Ganga. These water bodies are identified as three distinct categories. The western swamps act as the source for Basahar. The swamps in Dalmau tehsil contribute to the drainage of Sai river, with the help of small channels. There are a chain of narrow lakes on the eastern side, which extend deeper into the eastern part of the district.⁶

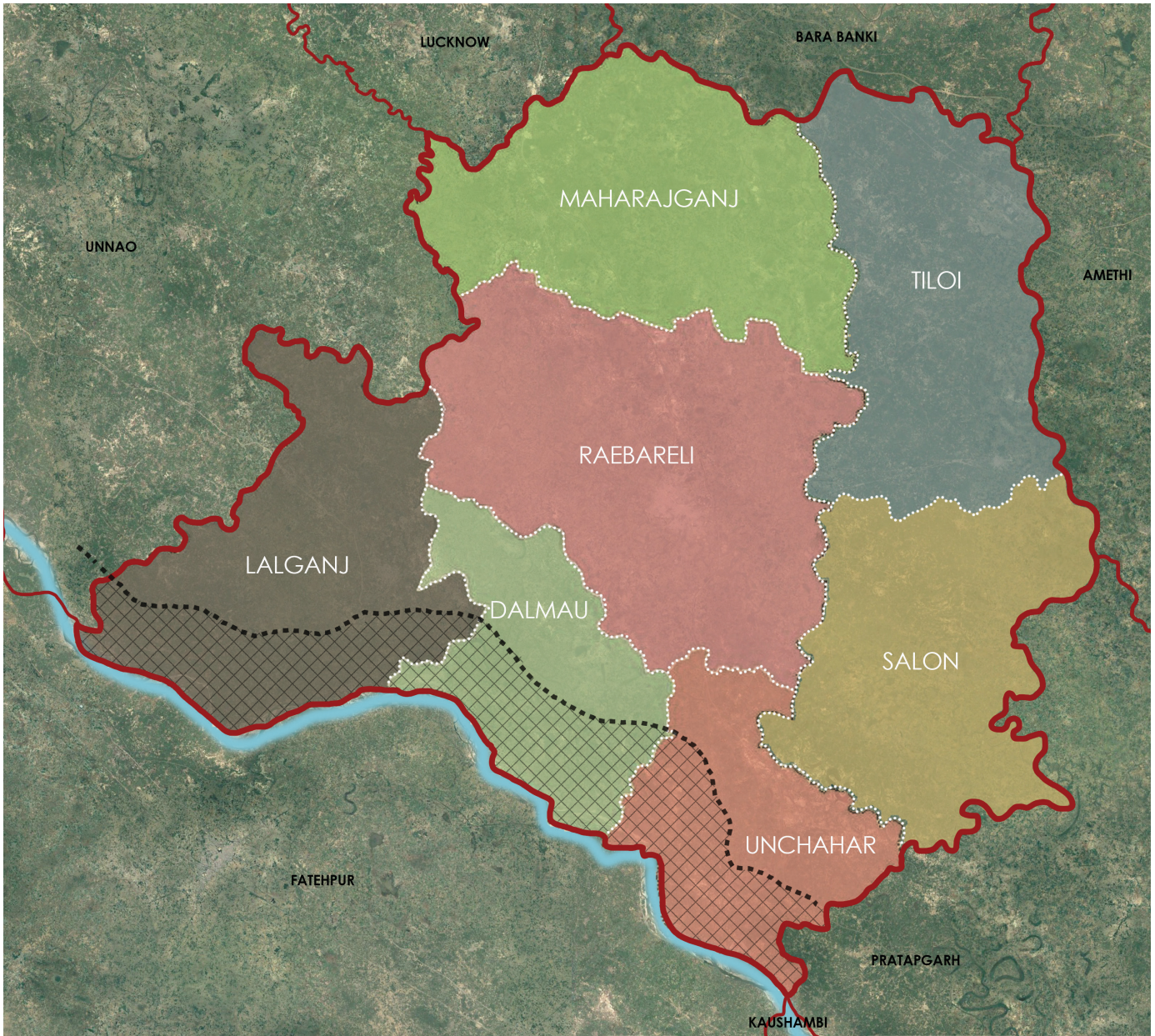


Figure 4 : Map showcasing the geographical extents and terrain of Raebareilly district, the tehsil boundaries and 5km study area.
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

⁶ Baghel, Amar Singh, *Uttar Pradesh District Gazetteers, Rae Bareilly*, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Roorkee, 1976, p. 4-5

1.2. Significance of Ganga

Several ancient settlements thrived along the banks of the ancient river Ganga, since the prehistoric era. The Northern Gangetic Plains provided ideal conditions for the survival of civilizations. Over the years, the river also contributed to the tangible and intangible landscape of the region. Many historic towns and cities along the river continue to thrive along the river even today. The river also possesses high religious significance. As per the *puranas*, the river goddess descended on earth through the thick locks of Lord Shiva. Her tumultuous flow reduced to calm flow, meandering through the northern and north-eastern parts of India.

Raebareli district lies along the northern banks of river Ganga. It lies along the south-eastern part of Lucknow district. Due to its proximity to important historic districts, several rulers, travelers and pilgrims traveled to Raebareli district. The river was a major source for trade and communication during the early years, prior to the introduction of the railway line. In this district, there are no bridges which were built across the river. It was interconnected with the southern district via ferries.⁷ The high religious significance of the river led to the construction of several religious structures including temples, ghats and dharamshalas were built across the district. Over time, many people visited the holy banks and performed religious rituals. Pakka Ghat in Dalmau, Gobarna Ghat, Mahabeeran Ghat, are some of the prominent ghats in Raebareli. A grand fair is held during Kartik Poornima at Pakka Ghat in Dalmau town.

The local trade across the district was high. However, there was barely any import and export with the neighbouring districts. The low trade resulted due to the high tax levied by different landholders.⁸ Lalganj was an important market town under the British. The town traded in oilseeds and cloth with Kanpur. The town is also connected to Baksar ghat in Daundia Khera of Unnao district via Ganga. The other important trade town along the river is Dalmau. It comprised an opium godown during the British rule. The Purana Bazar in Dalmau town was founded during the reign of the Jaunpur kings. Tikaitganj market was founded by the Awadh Minister Tikait Rai in 1789. During the British rule, the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. W. Glynn founded Glynnganj market in 1862.⁹



Figure 5 : Mahabeeran Ghat in Sherandajpur, Dalmau tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

⁷ Nevill, H. R., *Raebareli, A Gazetteer*, Vol. XXXIX, *District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh*, Government Press, Allahabad, 1905, pg. 3

⁸ Nevill, H. R., *Raebareli, A Gazetteer*, Vol. XXXIX, *District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh*, Government Press, Allahabad, 1905, pg. 46

⁹ Nevill, H. R., *Raebareli, A Gazetteer*, Vol. XXXIX, *District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh*, Government Press, Allahabad, 1905, pg. 161

2. Significance of Raebareli District

Raebareli district possesses high historical, political, religious and cultural significance. The architectural landscape of the district reveals the evolution of the settlements along the ancient river banks over the years. The district was of high importance due to its location near the historic districts of Unnao, Kanpur, Lucknow and Kaushambi.

2.1. Archaeological Significance

Archaeological findings across the district have revealed 3000 year old civilizations to have existed along river Sai and along small tributaries. This was due to the constant shift and frequent flooding of Ganga river. Madan Tusi is one such archaeological site which lies to the north-west of the district. Archaeologists discovered artefacts dating to the NBPW period. Here, the gold statue of Kartikeya (God of War) was also excavated.¹ The central plains of Raebareli district along river Ganga were studied to reveal the existence of the oldest agricultural pollen grain found along the Northern Gangetic Plains. It suggests the existence of agricultural practices, dating back to 9000 years, to the Mesolithic era.²



Figure 6 : Depiction of agricultural activities during the Mesolithic era
Source: www.slideshare.net/, accessed on 13th June 2022

2.2. Historical Significance

The historicity of Raebareli district is reflected through its tangible and intangible evidence that has been passed through the years. The availability of high fertile land led to the establishment of several historic settlements near the riverbanks. Over the years it has attracted several saints, travelers, philosophers, pilgrims and rulers. Thus, it displays a rich historic timeline along the banks of river Ganga.

Raebareli district was a part of the Kosala kingdom. As per the *puranas*, during Ramayana, it was a part of the Kosala kingdom. Thus, it was ruled by Rama, who's capital was at Ayodhya. The district was earlier a forested region. It was founded by the Bhar tribes, and thus, named Bharauli or Barauli. Over time, the name transformed to Bareilly. As per scholars, there are two predictions for the prefix 'Rai' to 'Bareilly'. One suggests it to be a derivative of the word 'Rahi', which was a village located at 5km from Raebareli city. The other suggests it to be named after the Rai community, from whom the Kayastha community and Manihars emerged. They were the initial rulers of this region, and ruled for most of its past.³

1 <https://www.pressreader.com/india/hindustan-times-lucknow/20150831/281625304063221>, accessed on 10th June 2022

2 <https://archaeologynewsnetwork.blogspot.com/2016/03/9000-year-old-signs-of-farming-found-in.html#.VuAvHvkrKM8>, accessed on 10th June 2022

3 <https://jobinfoguru.in/history-of-raebareli-from-bharauli-or-barauli-to-raebareli/>, accessed on 10th June 2022

1 AD - 1000 AD

Raebareli district was covered in thick forests, located along the banks of Ganga, during the ancient years. Since the beginning, it was ruled by the Bhar dynasty.⁴ They took over Dalmau in 530 AD, after the death of Raja Partab Chandra of Kannauj. While there is no tangible evidence regarding the Bhar tribe, elevated mounds with small settlements were found scattered across the district. These settlements comprises burnt brick structures, which belongs to this tribe. Across the Awadh region, the Bhars have maintained their stronghold for the longest time in Raebareli district. They were finally overthrown by the Rajputs. The Rajput clan were further subdivided to administer different parts of the district. The Bais Rajputana clan undertook the southern and western parts, the Kanhpurias took over the east and Amethi the north.⁵ The Kanhpurias were settled along the southern banks of Sai river. They were native to Nain settlement. One of the historic settlements is Arkha, which is located along the banks of river Ganga in Unchahar tehsil. Presently, the historic village is under the prosperous Kath Bais zamindars. They are the descendants of Gur Baksh Singh. He was the tehsildar of Nain during the reign of the British.⁶



Figure 7 : Bhar Tribe predominant in Raebareli district

Source: www.wikipedia.com/, accessed on 13th June 2022

1000 AD - 1526 AD

The beginning of the Muslim conquest is not as prominent in Raebareli district, as its surrounding region was of greater importance. The earliest record of the invasion dates to 1032 AD, when Dalmau town along Ganga, was undertaken by Salar Sahu. He was the father of Sayyid Salar Masaud. He appointed Malik Abdullah as the Governor of the estate. In 13th century AD, the Delhi throne was under Shams-ud-din Iltutmish of the Mamluk dynasty. At the time, Makhdum Badr-ud-din, an officer of the royal court, ruled over Dalmau. The settlement flourished under his stronghold. His tomb was built in the northern outskirts of Dalmau town. A grand fair is held at this spot on the last Monday of Baisakhi. During 14th century AD, the Tughlaq dynasty thrived across the district. Under Muhammad Tughlaq's reign, Malik Mubarak was the Governor of the district. In 1376 AD Nasir-ud-din Mahmud Shah Tughlaq reigned over Dalmau, and the surrounding region. Meanwhile the Rajputs continued to control parts of the district.⁷

In 1394 AD, the entire region came under the rule of the Khwaja-i-Jahan, the Wazir of Muhammad Bin Feroz. He founded the Jaunpur kingdom. He punished the Hindus in Dalmau who stood for independence. In 1399, he was succeeded by Malik Mubarak. From 1390 to 1422 AD Raja Bal and Dal Dev were ruling over Dalmau. Raja Dal also built a fort along the banks of Ganga, with the river acting as a natural defence. He was adamant on marrying the daughter of Baba Haji, a Sayyid. However, he refused and went to Sultan Ibrahim of the Jaunpur kingdom for assistance. During the festival of Holi,

⁴ <https://www.raebarelionline.in/city-guide/history-of-raebareli>, accessed on 10th June 2022

⁵ Nevill, H. R., *Raebareli, A Gazetteer*, Vol. XXXIX, *District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh*, Government Press, Allahabad, 1905, pg. 129-131

⁶ Nevill, H. R., *Raebareli, A Gazetteer*, Vol. XXXIX, *District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh*, Government Press, Allahabad, 1905, pg. 153

⁷ Nevill, H. R., *Raebareli, A Gazetteer*, Vol. XXXIX, *District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh*, Government Press, Allahabad, 1905, pg. 136

Raja Dal and his clan vowed not to touch a weapon as a religious ritual. The Sultan, taking advantage of the situation, planned an attack on the Raja. The Raja's brother, Kakoram was killed in the forests in the outskirts. The large army further entered Dalmau and killed Raja Dal as well. His tomb was built adjacent to his brother's, 3.2km from Dalmau. Subsequently, the Bhars were mistreated. Traces of the Ahir tribe were seen in certain areas of the region. Post the defeat of Raja Dal, the Sheikhs, Sayyids and other followers of the King of Jaunpur, along with the descendants of those who settled in India under Masaud's rule, were rewarded with zamindari estates in and



Figure 8 : Historic structures still existing within Raja Dal's fort.
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

around Dalmau. In 1417 AD, Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur restored the Dalmau fort. He built the eastern part of the fort, comprising a gateway. Scholars believe the possibility of the gateway to have earlier belonged to a temple which dated back to the Gupta era. In 1440 AD, Ibrahim Shah was killed by his brother, Hussein Shah, who ascended the throne.⁸

1526 AD - 1947 AD

After the Battle of Panipat, the Mughal Emperor Babur won the Delhi throne. He established Mughal rule over Northern India. The district gained prominence under Akbar's rule in mid 16th century AD. Raebareli district was divided into two *subahs* (provinces), and divided between three *sirkars* - Manikpur in *subah* of Allahabad, and Awadh & Lucknow in the Subah of Awadh. As per *Ain-e-Akbari*, the fort of Raja Dal, along Ganga, continued to exist. Several mosques and tombs were found within the fortification, which dated back to this era. In 1597, Mirza Shukr-ullah was the *faujdar* of Dalmau. He restored the tomb of Badr-ud-din. Akbar was succeeded by Shah Jahan. During his reign Nawab Sherandaz Khan was the *faujdar* of Dalmau. He built a baradari and a mosque within the fort in 1640. This is confirmed by the Persian inscriptions within the mosque. Under Aurangzeb's rule, there was a lot of unrest within the district, especially in Dalmau. Once a civil war broke out between the Hindus and Muslims during the festival of Kartik Poornima. Wars were fought between the troops of the kings of Lucknow, Muhammad Ali Shah, who was stationed at the fort, and the residents of the town.

In 18th century AD, Raebareli district was under the rule of the Nawabs of Awadh. It was included in the Awadh province, as it lies adjacent to Lucknow. Nawab Shuja-ud-Daulah, the Nawab Wazir of Awadh, traveled to Dalmau and built a residence 3.2km to the north of the town. It was built in brick masonry, comprising a lush garden within. Saadat Ali Khan, the Nawab of Awadh, was born in 1752 at this residence. Later, it was demolished while laying the road interconnecting Dalmau to Lalganj. As a result, remains of the southern brick wall were left on site. In 1760, under Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula, the rent-free tenures which were granted by the former kings, were now confiscated. In the same year, the Marathas also entered the district. Pandit Gopal Rao crossed the doab region and captured Dalmau. Subsequently, the importance of the district declined.⁹

In 19th century AD, the British officials began to travel through Raebareli district more frequently. At the time, different parts of the district were ruled by the Bais chieftans. In February 1856, the district

⁸ Nevill, H. R., *Raebareli, A Gazetteer*, Vol. XXXIX, *District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh*, Government Press, Allahabad, 1905, pg. 160-166

⁹ Nevill, H. R., *Raebareli, A Gazetteer*, Vol. XXXIX, *District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh*, Government Press, Allahabad, 1905, pg. 160-166

came under the Awadh region, and was annexed by Captain Burrow. However, in 1857 the mutiny was fought against the British. Post the war, the British briefly lost control of the region. The *taluqdars* became independent rulers. They either extended their territories or attacked the neighboring estates. They also refused to pay the central rebel treasury in the Nawabi court. The Kanhpurias of Nain, who also ruled over Arkha, actively participated in the revolt. In 1858, Sir Colin Capbell recaptured the Awadh throne.¹⁰

Under the British, several expeditions and explorations were conducted. As per the studies in the Dalmau fort, the southern brick wall along the circumvallation exhibited Buddhist craftsmanship, similar to what is found in Sarnath, Varanasi. Two mounds were found within the fortification, which was earlier a Buddhist Stupa. Later, these spots were used for military purposes. The earthwork of this region can resist modern artillery.¹¹

1947 AD - Present Scenario

Raebareli showcases the predominance of and administration by the Bhar clan and the Rajput chieftans. Through the years, it came under the rule of the Turks, Lodis, Mughals, Nawabs of Awadh, Marathas and the British. Some of the ancient settlements of high historical significance lie along the banks of river Ganga - Dalmau and Arkha. While many historic structures lie in ruins, traces of them still exist on site. The Dalmau fort occupies an area of 8 acres overlooking the river. There are several temples across the district, contributing to its high religious significance. Presently, with an increase in urbanization, while there are several modern towns established near the river, the old ones continue to thrive, exhibiting the historical evolution of Raebareli district.



Figure 9 : Rani ka Shivalaya, Dalmau

Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 10 : Raj Niwas Ghat, Dalmau

Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

2.4. Religious and Cultural Significance

As per *puranic* scriptures, Raebareli district was a part of Lord Rama's kingdom. Due to its location along the holy river Ganga, several temples were built to cater to the local religious needs. Ghats were also built in Dalmau, where religious activity takes place on a daily basis. The Bhars and Rajput clans have been a predominant clan across the district, thus, there are several temples, dharamshalas and kunds found here. Post 12th century AD, the Muslim rule also prevailed across the district. The Sayyids, Sheikhs and Sultans of Jaunpur annexed this area. Thus, many mosques, dargahs and tombs are also documented in this region.

¹⁰ Nevill, H. R., *Raebareli, A Gazetteer, Vol. XXXIX, District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh*, Government Press, Allahabad, 1905, pg. 146-150

¹¹ Nevill, H. R., *Raebareli, A Gazetteer, Vol. XXXIX, District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh*, Government Press, Allahabad, 1905, pg. 160-166



Figure 11 : Mosque, Karauli Bhudhkar, Dalmau tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 12 : Durga Mandir, Sudamapur, Unchahar tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

2.5. Architectural Significance

The architectural heritage of Raebareli district displays the physical transformation of the historicity of the region. The multiple building typologies and their architectural style and construction techniques, showcase the evolution of the ruling powers. At an urban level, the settlement formations also suggest the change in the Ganga river course over the years. The river has shifted multiple times along Raebareli district. Thus, some historic settlements lie at a distance from the present-day banks, while some continue to thrive along the river such as Dalmau and Arkha.



Figure 13 : Mahal in Musapur, Lalganj tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

The district showcases an influence of Rajputana and Sayyid architectural styles. The buildings are mostly built in lakhori brick and lime mortar. The temples reflect a Rajputana influence. The tombs and mosques showcase a Sayyid and Arabic influence. The kothis of Arkha and Dalmau earlier belonged to the zamindars of the region. Presently, their descendants have become local politicians and continue to live in these residential estates.

3. Architectural Description

The architectural landscape of Raebareli district showcases a mix of Hindu and Islamic structures. Multiple rulers passing through the district introduced their unique architectural style and construction methods to the district. The urban fabric of Raebareli displays a transition of the tangible evidence of multiple eras of the district.

3.1. Building Typologies

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

i. Religious

The study area of Raebareli district does not date back to the mythological area. As the Bhars and Rajput clans, as well as the Sultans and Sheikhs settled across the region, they built temples and mosques to cater to the local religious needs. Other religious structures were also built for the several pilgrims visiting Raebareli district to perform religious rituals along Ganga.

- a. **Temples :** Many temples were built in Raebareli district. Most of them are dedicated to Lord Shiva, as he brought river Ganga on earth through his thick locks. There are some distinct planning layouts and architectural features which are common across the district. Most of the temples are built in lakhori brick. Many temples comprise a square planned garbh griha with a colonnaded parikrama path around it. The columns comprise decorative brackets in between. A few temples comprise a colonnaded mandapa leading to the garbh griha. Closer to the ghats and in the outskirts of the villages, there are several temples which comprise only a garbh griha. All temples are either topped by a shikhara with urushringas or a dome resting on an octagonal drum.

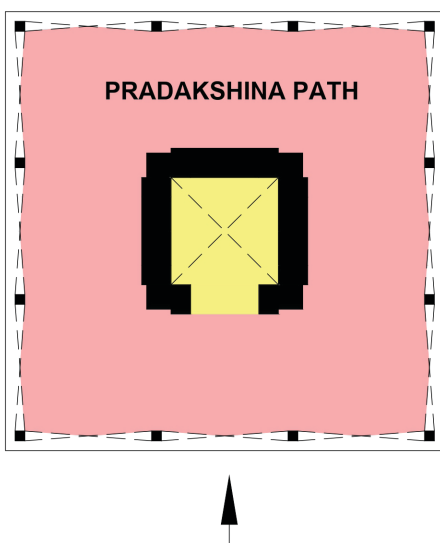


Figure 14 : Plan and View of Shiv Mandir, Dhoota Village.
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 15 : Shiv Temples, Musapur Village
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 16 : Vankhadeshwar Mahadev Mandir, Janewa Katra
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

- b. Mosques :** As the Muslim rule strengthened across the district, many mosques and imambadas were built. The mosques are built in lakhori brick and lime mortar. They are enclosed within a boundary wall, built on a high plinth. The entrance gateway leads to an open courtyard with the prayer hall on the western side. The hall is entered through a colonnaded veranda. The hall is divided into three parts, entered through an arch. It is topped by three domes with an inverted lotus motif and a finial.

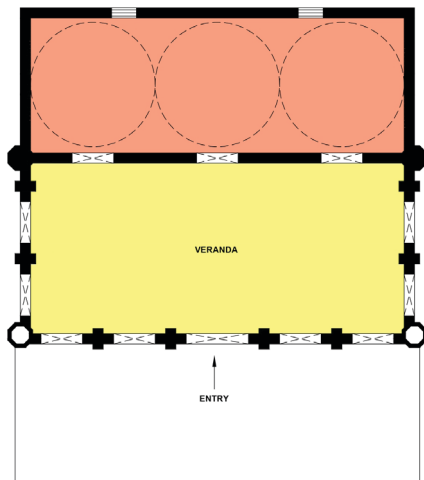


Figure 17 : Plan of Mosque, Utra Gauri Village
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 18 : View of Mosque, Utra Gauri Village
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

- c. Ghats :** The riverfront of Raebareli district is mostly covered in forests and by the high bank intersected by the ravines. However, in Dalmau, the old riverfront continues to exist. The settlement was the stronghold of the Bhar tribe, Raja Dal. His fort also adorns the ghat scape. Many temples and chattris are built along the river front. Over the years, rulers and zamindar chieftans built ghats steps for easy access to the river. Several pilgrims visit the holy banks and perform religious rituals along the steps. Many fairs and festivals are also celebrated along the river. The river along Raebareli district did not contribute to the trade of the region. Thus, there is no bridge across Ganga. Ferries continue to ply for tourists and religious pilgrims. It is interconnected with Baksar Ghat, Daundia Khera, Unnao district.



Figure 19 : Gaura Ghat, Dalmau
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 20 : Pathwari Ghat, Dalmau.
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

- d. **Maths** : Several patches of Raebareli district continues to be covered with thick forests. Earlier ascetics traveled to and meditated here. In 12th century AD, Rajendra Nakpalldari visited Dalmau from Ayodhya and settled here. He built several maths for the ascetics. He also built the Bada Math, which is presently used for teaching Sanskrit to the students who wish to live an ascetic life.



Figure 21 : Bada Math facing Ganga, Dalmau
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 22 : Entry to Bada Math, Dalmau
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

ii. Residential

The historical evolution of Raebareli district suggests the existence of several settlements along the river banks. Different parts of the district were divided among the Bhar tribe and later the Rajput clans who were mostly ruling the region. They built traditional and vernacular houses and kothis for the zamindar chieftans. Arkha is one such important zamindari estate. The zamindari estate within the town presently belongs to the local politician, who is a descendant of the ruling zamindar of the earlier years.

The residences are built in lakhori brick. Each residence is surrounded by vast expanses of land. The kothi in Arkha has a well landscaped garden facing it. The residences are single-storey structures built on a low plinth. They are entered through a central arched gateway leading to a foyer space, with rooms on either side. It further leads to a central open courtyard, surrounded by an arcaded or colonnaded veranda leading to multiple rooms. The kothis are adorned with decorative motifs along the facade, and ornate brackets.

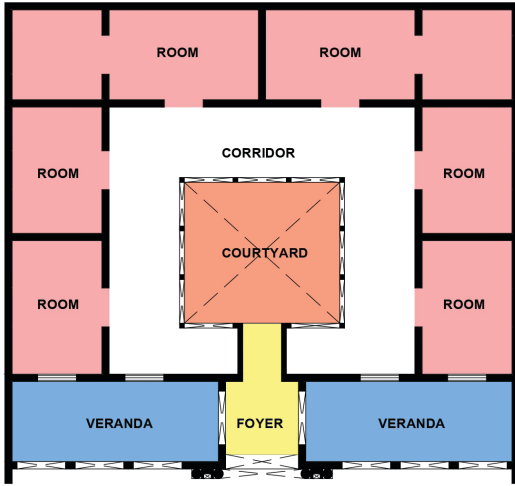


Figure 23 : Typical plan of kothis in Raebareli district
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 24 : Arkha Kothi, Arkha, Unchahar tehsil
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

iii. Tombs

As Raebareli district lay along the banks of river Ganga, which was a major source for trade and communication, several saints, rulers and officials traveled along it. Makhdum Badr-ud-din is an official of Sultan Iltutmish of Delhi. He governed Dalmau. After his death, his tomb was built in the northern outskirts of the town. Similarly, the tombs of other saints and rulers were also built over the years, across the district. They are square planned, single-storey structures. They comprise the grave in the centre. Each facade of the structure comprises three arches. Most of them are topped by large domes resting on octagonal drums.

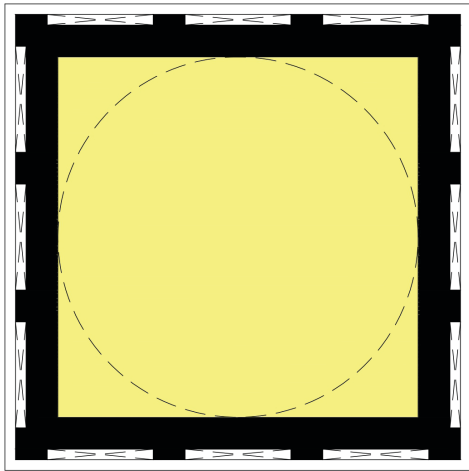


Figure 25 : Typical plan of tombs in Raebareli district
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 26 : Tomb in Harnarayan Inter College, Unchahar tehsil.
Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

v. Defence

Raebareli district was the stronghold of the Bhar chieftans. The prominent kings were Raja Dal and Bal, who ruled during 15th century AD. Raja Dal founded Dalmau and named it after himself. He also built a large fort here. Some of the structures within the fort continue to exist even today. Some portions of the fortification wall showcase an architectural style similar to that of Sarnath in Varanasi. This suggests the existence of Buddhism in this region during the ancient years. The fortification was captured by the Sultans of Jaunpur. Thereafter, many rulers have added to the fortification, and some have also restored it in the later years. The British also discovered the existence of military activity within the fort. Presently, it lies as a tourist attraction along Ganga in Dalmau.



Figure 27 : View of Ganga from Dal Fort in Dalmau

Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team



Figure 28 : Structure within the fortification, Dalmau

Source: Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

3.2. Evolution pattern in the architecture of Raebareli District

As per the site survey, the earliest documented historic site dates back to 15th century AD. It is Raja Dal Dev ka Qila in Dalmau, overlooking river Ganga. A masjid was also documented which belonged to 17th century AD. The historic evolution of Raebareli district has been majorly influenced by the Rajput chieftans, Sayyid brothers and Sharqi rulers of Jaunpur. Maximum number of the built heritage, accounting to 57% dates back to 19th century AD. 15% of the historic structures were built in 18th century AD, and 26% of the total number were built in 20th century AD. It is to be noted that even though many sites are historic, the buildings have been re-constructed in the recent years. However, due to the historic significance of the site, the same has been included in the documentation.

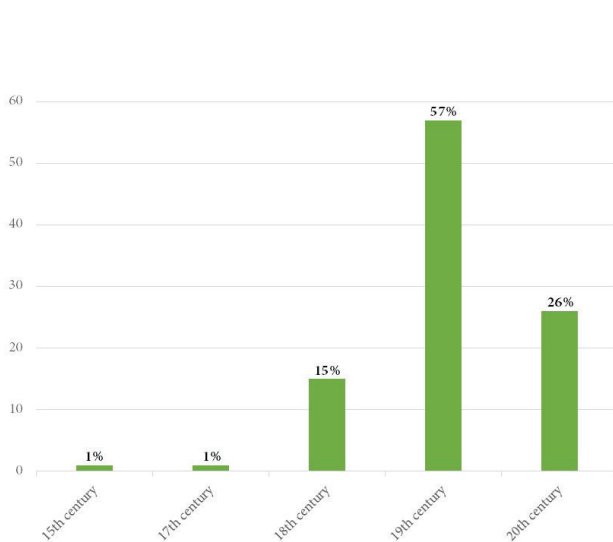


Figure 29 : Graph showing percentage of built heritage built across different time periods.

Source : As per primary survey done on site

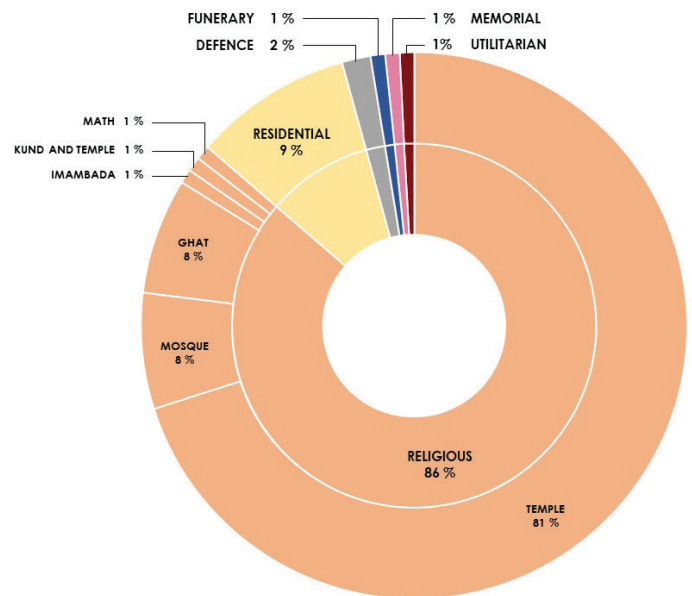


Figure 30 : Pie chart showing the built heritage typology in Raebareli district.

Source : As per primary survey done on site

As discussed earlier, the building typology along with its architectural features and construction methods exhibit the historicity and antiquity of Raebareli district. As per the study, maximum number of buildings listed are religious structures, accounting for 86% of the total number. 81% of these structures are temples, while 8% are mosques, and 8% are ghats where religious activities are performed along the holy river. The remaining number of religious structures are a math, imambada and a kund with a temple along its steps. Due to the location of the district along Ganga and its proximity near historic districts, many residential settlements were built along the river. 9% of the built heritage are residential structures. Raja Dal Dev's fort is one of the defence structures documented in the district. One memorial and utilitarian structure was also found here. Raebareli district showcases diverse built heritage, indicating the multiple layers of history it has persisted through the years.

4. Approach and Methodology

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

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

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

7.1 Literature Study

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

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

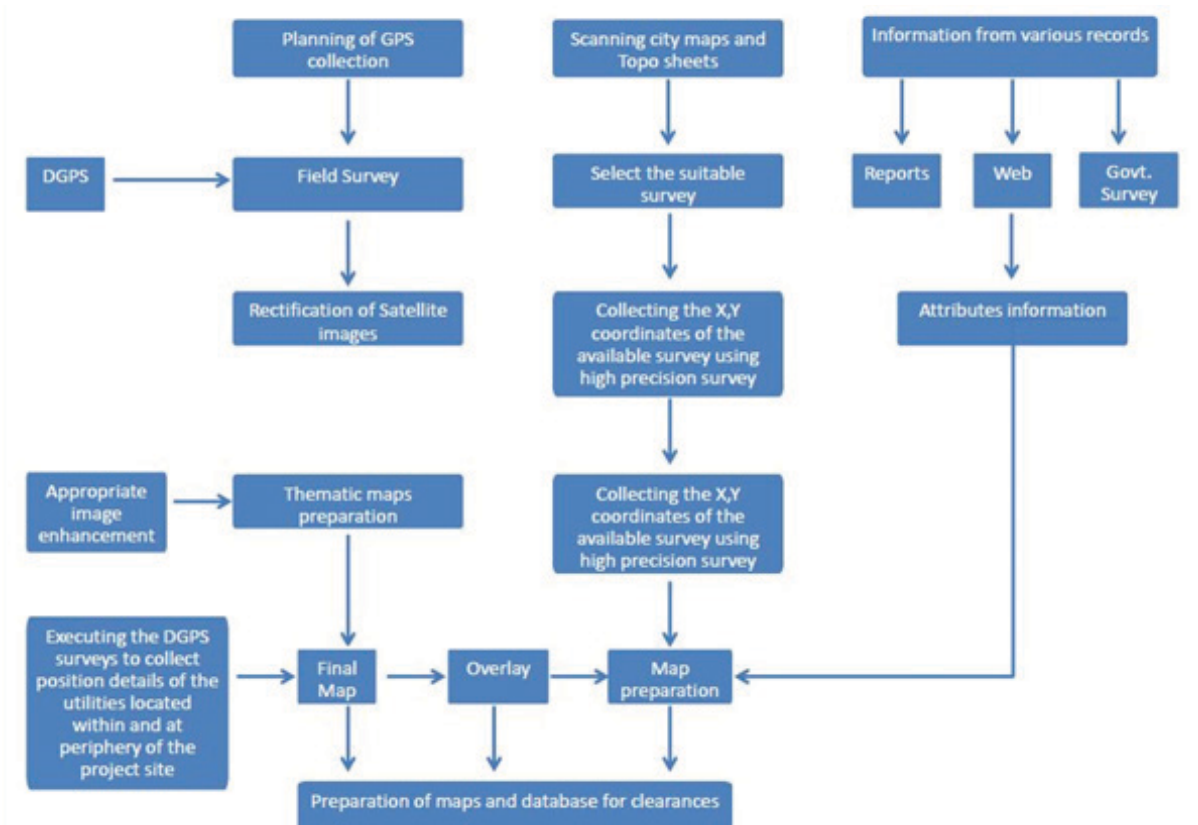


Figure 31 : GIS Mapping Methodology

Source : Primary survey by AH Division, INTACH Team

7.5 Compiled Data

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

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

Note: The GIS map of Raebareli district is divided into zones within Lalganj, Dalmau and Unchahar tehsils, which lie along Ganga riverbanks - (eg: Zone RB01, RB02..... and RB59). All inventories and maps are allocated a reference number. In order to locate an inventory, a particular map number (eg: GaD/Rbl/M01, GaD/Rbl/M02.... GaD/Rbl/M47) is mentioned in the form and the reference number (eg: GaD/Rbl/LLJ/01 for inventories in Lalganj tehsil, GaD/Rbl/DLM/01 for inventories in Dalmau tehsil, and GaD/Rbl/UHR/01 for inventories in Unchahar tehsil).

5. Bibliography

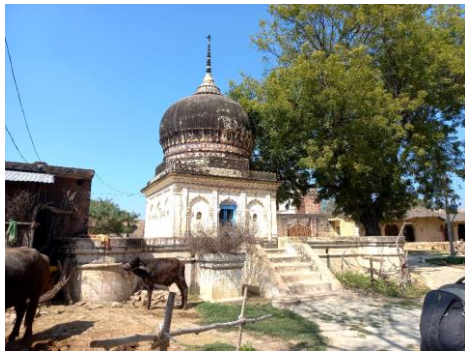
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ANNEXURE A

LISTING INVENTORIES



SHIV TEMPLE 01				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/01	Map No	GaD/Rbl/08
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied building standing on a medium plinth-level platform. The platform has extended circular projections at the corners. It is approached from the west and accessed through stairs. It has a shrine with a square plan. It can be entered through a rectangular opening adorned with a multifoliated arch. It has similar facades over the three sides having a series of blind multifoliated arches supported over circular columns. It has a dome erected from an octagonal base. It has an inverted lotus motif and metal finial on the top.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.140494 80.695559						
Address	Pure Jabbar, Madaupur, Raebareli						
Approach	The building is approached through a local village road (Chahotar village road) that diverts on the west from Chak Kantu Chawk.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions and rituals.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Maratha			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Lack of Maintenance, Structural Deterioration		
Building Setting	The temple is located in a dense settlement having residences and religious buildings around it. It is located at a distance of approx 4 km from the Unchgaon village.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Condition Description	Deteriorated and broken edges of pilasters over the façade. The blackened surface of the dome and parapet and platform.		
Historical	Medium	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Source of information	Primary survey		
		Grade	II B				

SHIV TEMPLE 02				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/02	Map No	GaD/Rbl/09
							
Past Name	Shree Kameshwar Baba Temple			Architectural description	The temple is approached from the south and entered through a semi-circular arch opening. It is placed on a square platform having extended circular bastions on the corners. It is a single-storied structure that stands on a medium plinth-level platform and is accessed through a ramp. It has an octagonal shrine with each face having a blind multifoliated arch resting over circular columns. It has a dome supported over a hexagonal base. The base is erected from a short projected chajja supported over a series of stone brackets. The dome is topped with an inverted lotus motif and a metal finial.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.119791 80.704607						
Address	Daulatpur, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is placed adjacent to the Bhojpur-Haripur road and approached from the same. It further meets with Kanpur road after 5.3 km in the north.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions and rituals.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Maratha			State of conservation	Fair		
Building Setting	The temple is surrounded by farmlands. It has village Kapsari on the east and Sarhapur on the west.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Condition Description	The temple is maintained regularly. It has cracks and deteriorated surface on the walls of the platform.		
		Grade	II B				
				Source of information	Primary survey		

SANDESHWAR MANDIR				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/03	Map No	GaD/Rbl/10
							
Past Name	Sondeshwar Mandir			Architectural description	It is a single-storied temple standing on a medium plinth-level platform. It is placed on a square platform having extended circular bastions on the corners. It is approached from the southeast through stairs. It has a square garbhagriha that can be entered through a rectangular opening door. It has a dome supported over a hexagonal base. The dome is topped with an inverted lotus motif and a metal finial.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.118754 80.716514						
Address	Haripur, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is placed adjacent to the Bhojpur-Haripur road. It is located on the southwest of Har Charneshwar Mandir at a distance of approx. 1 km.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions and rituals.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation	Fair		
Building Setting	The temple has farmlands in its immediate surroundings. It has a small settlement in the northeast, mostly having residences.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Threats to the Property	Later Additions		
Historical	Low	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Condition Description	The temple is maintained regularly.		
		Grade	II B				
				Source of information	Primary survey		

SHIV TEMPLE 03				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/04	Map No	GaD/Rbl/11
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure that stands on a medium plinth level platform around it. It is placed on a square platform having extended hexagonal bastions on the corners. It is an octagonal structure with each face having a blind multifoliated arch resting over circular columns. It has a ribbed dome supported over hexagonal base. The base is erected from a short projected chajja supported over a series of stone brackets. The dome is topped with an inverted lotus motif and a metal finial.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.128949 80.718614						
Address	Gandu Mau, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is placed adjacent to the Bhojpur-Haripur road. It is at a distance of approx 1.5 km in the south direction.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions and rituals.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Maratha			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Lack of Maintenance, Material Deterioration		
Building Setting	The temple is located in a dense settlement having residences and religious buildings around it.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Condition Description	Deteriorated and broken edges of pilasters over the façade. The blackened surface of the dome, parapet and platform.		
Historical	Medium	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Source of information	Primary survey		
		Grade	II B				

Listing done by Chandresh Kumar, Kartik Dubey



Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV TEMPLE 04				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/05	Map No	GaD/Rbl/11
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure that stands on a low plinth level platform. It is placed on a square platform having extended hexagonal bastions on the corners. It has an octagonal shrine with each face having a blind multifoliated arch resting over circular columns. It has a dome supported over hexagonal base. The base is erected from a chajja supported over a series of stone brackets. The dome is topped with an inverted lotus motif and a metal finial.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.128777 80.722074						
Address	Kapsari, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is approached through Bhojpur-Haripur road. It is located on the east of Shri Har Charneshwar Mahadev Temple at a distance of 500 m.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions and rituals.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Chhatttri			State of conservation	Fair		
Building Setting	The temple has a small settlement having mostly residences and shops. It is surrounded by farmlands from north and south while it has a canal flowing to its east.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Threats to the Property	Inappropriate Additions, Material Deterioration		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Condition Description	Use of tiles on the outer surface of the dome.		
		Grade	II B	Source of information	Primary survey		

Listing done by Chandresh Kumar, Kartik Dubey



Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV TEMPLE 05				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/06	Map No	GaD/Rbl/11
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied temple standing on a medium plinth-level platform. It is placed on a square platform having extended circular bastions on the corners. It is approached from the south through stairs. It has a square garbhgriha that can be entered through an ogee-four-centered arch adorned with a multifoliated arch. It has a dome supported over a hexagonal base. The dome is topped with an inverted lotus motif and a metal finial.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.127696 80.716197						
Address	Gandu Mau, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is placed adjacent to the Bhojpur-Haripur road and approached from the same. It further meets with Kanpur road after 2.6 km in the north.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions and rituals.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation	Fair		
Building Setting	The temple is surrounded by farmlands. It has village Kapsari on the east and Sarhapur on the west.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Vegetative Growth		
Historical	Low	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Condition Description	The temple is maintained regularly. Growth of vegetation on the lower portions of the temple. Broken edges of the platforms.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		

Listing done by Chandresh Kumar, Kartik Dubey



Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV TEMPLE 06				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/07	Map No	GaD/Rbl/12
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	The temple has a single-storied height and stands on a low plinth level. It is located in an enclosed compound. It has a shrine with an octagonal plan that is approached through a verandah. The verandah has a flat roof supported over square columns. The shrine can be entered through a rectangular opening. The remaining faces have blind ogee four-centered arch framed with bangladar roof-like projections. It has a dome erected from an octagonal base and has an inverted lotus motif and metal finial on the top.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.137918 80.725969						
Address	Daulatpur, Raebareli						
Approach	The building is approached through a local road (Jarwal-Daulatpur road) that diverts on the south from Kanpur road after Chak Kantu village.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions and rituals.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Inappropriate Additions, Material Deterioration		
Building Setting	The temple is surrounded by residences and farmlands. It is located between Jhulpur and Daulatpur village. It is lying on the south of Akauna Baba Temple at a distance of 500 m.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Condition Description	Addition of verandah before the entrance to the main shrine.		
Historical	Low	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low	Source of information	Primary survey		
		Grade	II B				

SHIV TEMPLE 07				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/08	Map No	GaD/Rbl/13				
											
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure that stands on a medium plinth-level platform. It is placed on a square platform having extended circular bastions on the corners. It has an octagonal shrine with each face having a blind multifoliated arch resting over circular columns. It has a dome supported over an octagonal base. The base is erected from a short projected chajja supported over a series of stone brackets. The dome is topped with an inverted lotus motif and a metal finial.						
Tehsil	Lalganj										
Location	26.125036 80.750037										
Address	Tiwariapur Kalan, Raebareli										
Approach	The temple can be approached through a local village road (Dalilpur-Haripur road) that diverts on the south from Dalilpur chawk.										
Approx date of construction	19th century										
Precise date of construction	Not known										
Ownership	Private										
Owners Name	Not known										
Property Type	Building										
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions and rituals.						
Property past use	Temple										
Property present use	Temple										
State of Protection	Unprotected										
Architectural Style	Chhatttri										
Building Setting	The temple has a dense settlement on its north and from rest directions, it is surrounded by farmlands. It is located at a distance of approx 500 m from the Sheetla Mata Mandir.										
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium					State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Vegetative Growth		
Historical	Medium	Social	Low								
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low								
		Grade	II B								
				Condition Description	Flaking of plaster from the walls of the platform. Growth of vegetation on the dome.						
								Source of information	Primary survey		

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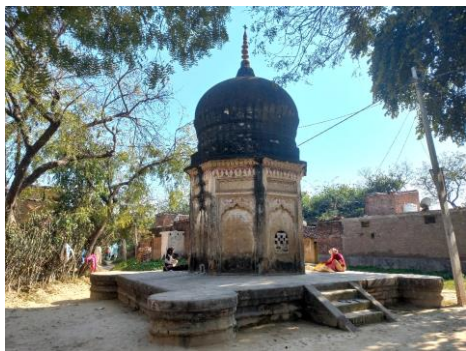
SHIV TEMPLE 08				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/09	Map No	GaD/Rbl/14
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure that stands on a medium plinth-level platform. It is placed on a square platform having extended circular bastions on the corners. The platform has four burj-like structures on the corners. It has a shrine with a square colonnaded verandah around it. The shrine is entered through a rectangular opening door. It has a flat roof with a low height parapet rising from a chajja. The temple has a Shikhar having layers of Uru-shikhara around it and a metal finial on the top.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.102536 80.760049						
Address	Nisgar, Purey Sahab Ka Purba, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is approached through a road connecting Bhojpur and Kotiya villages. It is at a distance of 1 km from Hardev Mandir towards river Ganga.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious						
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	The temple is surrounded by residences and shops. It is located in a settlement that lies between Ranapur and Khashi Khera village.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Historical/Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions and rituals.		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B				
				Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
				State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration		
				Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Vegetative Growth		
				Condition Description	Broken parapet over the roof of verandah. Growth of vegetation on the platform and parapet.		
				Source of information	Primary source		

JAGESHWAR BHOLE NATH MANDIR				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/10	Map No	GaD/Rbl/15
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure that stands on a medium plinth-level platform. It is placed on a square platform having extended circular bastions on the corners. It has an octagonal shrine with each face having a blind multifoliated arch resting over circular columns. The shrine is entered through a rectangular opening adorned with a multifoliated arch. The dome has floral patterns over the lower portion. It has a dome supported over an octagonal base. The base is erected from a short projected chajja supported over a series of stone brackets. The dome is topped with an inverted lotus motif and a metal finial.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.128916 80.770361						
Address	Ranapur, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is approached through a local road that diverts on the south from Mohanpur village mode lying on Lalganj-Bhojpur road.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions and rituals.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Chhatttri			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Vegetative Growth		
Building Setting	It is surrounded by farmlands and residences. It is lying between Patakpur (1.2 km) and Jai Gopalpur village (2 km).						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Condition Description	Flaking of materials from painted and plastered surfaces. Growth of vegetation on the stairs and platform.		
Historical	Low	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Source of information	Primary source		
		Grade	II B				

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV TEMPLE 09				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/11	Map No	GaD/Rbl/15
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure that stands on a low plinth-level platform. It is placed on a square platform having extended circular bastions on the corners. It has an octagonal shrine with each face having a blind multifoliated arch. The shrine is entered through a rectangular opening adorned with a multifoliated arch. It has a dome supported over an octagonal base. It has floral patterns over the lower portion. The dome is topped with an inverted lotus motif and a metal finial.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.127206 80.773063						
Address	Jai Gopalpur, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is approached through Lalganj-Bhojpur road. It is lying on the southeast of Bhojpur town at a distance of apprx 2 km.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions and rituals.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Chhatttri			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration		
Building Setting	It is surrounded by farmlands and residences. It is lying between Patakpur (1.2 km) and Jai Gopalpur village (2 km).						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Condition Description	Blackened surface over the dome and lower part of the shrine.		
Historical	Medium	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Source of information	Primary source		
		Grade	II B				

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV TEMPLE 10				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/12	Map No	GaD/Rbl/15
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure that stands on a medium plinth-level platform. It is placed on a square platform having extended circular bastions on the corners. The platform has four burj like extentions on the corners. It has an octagonal shrine located at the center. The shrine is entered through a rectangular opening. It has a dome supported over an octagonal base. It has floral patterns over the lower portion. The dome is topped with an inverted lotus motif and a metal finial. The structure is made of lakhori bricks.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.125629 80.773771						
Address	Jai Gopalpur, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is approached through a local road that diverts on the south from Mohanpur village mode lying on Lalganj-Bhojpur road.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions and rituals.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Chhatttri			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration		
Building Setting	It is surrounded by farmlands and residences. It is lying between Patakpur (1.2 km) and Jai Gopalpur village (2 km).						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Condition Description	Exposed lakhori bricks over the platform and façade of the shrine due to the deterioration of lime plastered surface.		
Historical	Medium	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Source of information	Primary source		
		Grade	II B				

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV TEMPLE 11				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/13	Map No	GaD/Rbl/15
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure that stands on a low plinth-level platform. It has an octagonal shrine with each face having a blind multifoliated arch. The shrine is entered through a rectangular opening adorned with a multifoliated arch. It has a dome supported over an octagonal base. It has floral patterns over the lower portion. The dome is topped with an inverted lotus motif and a metal finial. It has sculptures along the base of dome.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.123464 80.776350						
Address	Jai Gopalpur, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is approached through a local road that diverts on the south from Mohanpur village mode lying on Lalganj-Bhojpur road.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions and rituals.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Chhatttri			State of conservation	Fair		
Building Setting	It is surrounded by farmlands and residences. It is lying between Patakpur (1.2 km) and Jai Gopalpur village (2 km).						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Threats to the Property	Inappropriate Additions, Material Deterioration		
Historical	Medium	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Condition Description	Installation of statue of lord Hanuman in one on the blind arch over the façade. Blackening over the surface of dome and the parapet.		
				Source of information	Primary source		

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV TEMPLE 12				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/14	Map No	GaD/Rbl/16
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure that stands on a medium plinth-level platform. It has an octagonal shrine with each face having a blind multifoliated arch. The shrine is entered through a rectangular opening adorned with a multifoliated arch. It has a dome supported over an octagonal base. It has floral patterns over the lower portion. The dome is topped with an inverted lotus motif and a metal finial.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.119055 80.786160						
Address	Nibi, Raebareli						
Approach	The residence is approached through a local road (Nisgar Marg). It is at a distance of 100 m from the Jai Siddheshwar Mahadev Mandir.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions and rituals.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Chhatttri			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Vegetative Growth, Inappropriate Addition		
Building Setting	The temple is located on the periphery of Nibi village. It has residences, and religious buildings around it.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Condition Description	Deteriorated edges and plastered surface of platform and shrine.		
Historical	Medium	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Source of information	Primary source		
		Grade	II B				

Listing done by Chandresh Kumar, Kartik Dubey



Reviewed by Mitali Vij

RESIDENCE 01				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/15	Map No	GaD/Rbl/16
							
Past Name	Residence			Architectural description	It is a single-storied building standing on a low plinth level. It is approached from the north and entered through a rectangular opening lying on the northeast corner. Over the façade, it has a room accessed through an arcaded verandah. It has a series of circular columns. The verandah has a sloped roof supported over wooden girders. The entrance leads to the central courtyard. Over two wings it has a colonnaded verandah supported over fluted columns and rectangular arches.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.118649 80.785654						
Address	Nibi, Raebareli						
Approach	The residence is approached through a local road (Nisgar Marg). It is located on the southeast of Bhojpur village at a distance of 4 km.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Residential			Historical/ Cultural Value	The district of Lalganj was developed as a trading hub during British rule. Several merchants came and settled here. The residence belongs to such an old resident who migrated from and dealt in trade and commerce.		
Property past use	Residence						
Property present use	Residence			Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Raebareli along the banks of river Ganga, helped the British trading company to develop its approach till inner parts of the Indian ruler areas and convert them as a business hub. Many merchants and people of different professions settled in the town.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation	Fair		
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by residences, shops, and religious buildings. It has Jagdeshewar Mahadev Mandir in the southeast at a distance of approx 500 m.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low	Threats to the Property	Inappropriate Additions		
Historical	Medium	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Condition Description	Use of iron sheets on the sloped roof of the verandah. Flaking on the painted surface. Closed windows on the first floor.		
				Source of information	Primary source		

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV TEMPLE 13				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/16	Map No	GaD/Rbl/17
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure that stands on a medium plinth-level platform. It is placed on a square platform having extended circular bastions on the corners. It has an octagonal shrine. The shrine is entered through a rectangular opening. It has a ribbed dome supported over an octagonal base. It has floral patterns over the lower portion. The dome is topped with an inverted lotus motif and a metal finial.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.114626 80.805608						
Address	Hilgi, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is approached through the Madakhera road diverted from the Lalganj-Bhojpur after Rani Kheda village on the west.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions and rituals.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Chhatttri			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Vegetative Growth, Later Additions and Alterations		
Building Setting	The temple surrounded by farmlands. It is lying on the west of Majhigawan town at a distance of 140 m.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Condition Description	Growth of vegetation on the floor of platform. Blackening of surface of dome due to the dampness.		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Source of information	Primary source		
		Grade	II B				

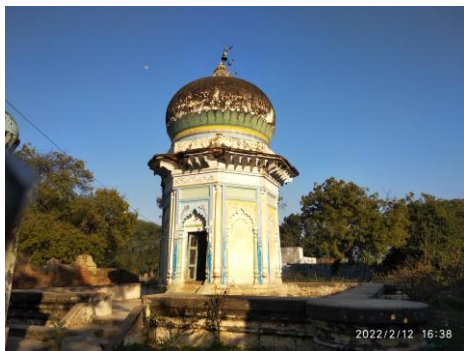
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RESIDENCE 02				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/17	Map No	GaD/Rbl/17
							
Past Name	Residence			Architectural description	It is a double-storied building that stands on a low plinth level. It entered through an entrance arcaded verandah framed with a series of semi-circular arches supported over square columns. It has rooms on the front entered through rectangular opening doors. It leads to the inner portion having courtyard and a double-height built block on the rear side.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.111004 80.810416						
Address	Raipur, Raebareli						
Approach	The building is approached through a local road (Dudhwan road) that is diverted from the Lalganj-Bhojpur after Rani Kheda village.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Residential			Historical/ Cultural Value	The district of Lalganj was developed as a trading hub during British rule. Several merchants came and settled here. The residence belongs to such an old resident who migrated from and dealt in trade and commerce.		
Property past use	Residence						
Property present use	Residence			Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Raebareli along the banks of river Ganga, helped the British trading company to develop its approach till inner parts of the Indian ruler areas and convert them as a business hub. Many merchants and people of different professions settled in the town.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Inappropriate Addition, Material Deterioration		
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by residences and public buildings. It is located on the east of Jan Seva Kendra at a distance of 180 m.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low	Condition Description	Addition of iron sheets on the front façade. Deterioration of bricks and blackening over the rear façade.		
Historical	Medium	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Source of information	Primary source		
		Grade	II B				

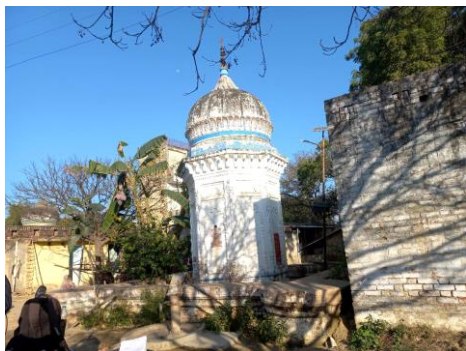
SHIV TEMPLE 14				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/18	Map No	GaD/Rbl/18
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure that stands on a medium plinth-level platform. It is placed on a square platform having extended circular bastions on the corners. It has an octagonal shrine with each face having a blind multifoliated arch. The shrine is entered through a rectangular opening adorned with a multifoliated arch. It has a ribbed dome supported over an octagonal base. The base is erected from a projected chajja supported over stone brackets. It has floral patterns over the lower portion. The dome is topped with an inverted lotus motif and a metal finial.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.101958 80.804386						
Address	Dudhwan, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is approached through a local road (Dudhwan road) that is diverted from the Lalganj-Bhojpur after Rani Kheda village.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions and rituals.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Chhatttri			State of conservation	Fair		
Building Setting	It has residences, and religious buildings around it. It is at a distance of 130 m from the Jai Siddheshwar Mahadev Mandir.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Threats to the Property	Later Addition		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Condition Description	The temple is maintained regularly. Façade is freshly painted.		
		Grade	II B				
				Source of information	Primary source		

SHIV TEMPLE 15				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/19	Map No	GaD/Rbl/18
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure that stands on a medium plinth-level platform. It is placed on a square platform having extended circular bastions on the corners. It has an octagonal shrine with each face having a blind multifoliated arch. The shrine is entered through a rectangular opening adorned with a multifoliated arch. It has a ribbed dome supported over an octagonal base. The base is erected from a projected chajja supported over stone brackets. It has floral patterns over the lower portion. The dome is topped with an inverted lotus motif and a metal finial.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.100150 80.804705						
Address	Dudhwan, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is approached through a local road (Dudhwan road) that is diverted from the Lalganj-Bhojpur after Rani Kheda village.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious						
Property past use	Temple			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions and rituals.		
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Chhattri			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
Building Setting	The temple is located on the eastern periphery of Nibi village. It has residences, and religious buildings around it. It is at a distance of 130 m from the Jai Siddheshwar Mandir.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Vegetative Growth, Structural Deterioration		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B	Condition Description	Broken chajja and flaking of plaster from the stone brackets. Blackening of the surface of dome due to the dampness.		
				Source of information	Primary source		

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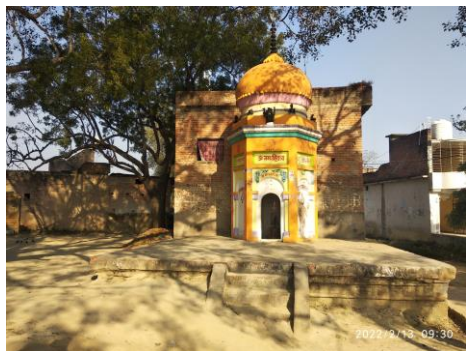
Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV TEMPLE 16				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/20	Map No	GaD/Rbl/18
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure that stands on a medium plinth-level platform. It is placed on a square platform having extended circular bastions on the corners. It has an octagonal shrine with each face having a blind multifoliated arch. The shrine is entered through a rectangular opening adorned with a multifoliated arch. It has a ribbed dome supported over an octagonal base. It has floral patterns over the lower portion. The dome is topped with an inverted lotus motif and a metal finial.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.099883 80.804415						
Address	Dudhwan, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is approached through a local road (Dudhwan road) that is diverted from the Lalganj-Bhojpur after Rani Kheda village.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centres to celebrate festive occasions and rituals.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Chhatttri						
Building Setting	The temple is located on the eastern periphery of Nibi village. It has residences, and religious buildings around it. It is at a distance of 150 m from the Jai Siddheshwar Mandir.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium				
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B				
				Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
				State of conservation	Fair		
				Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Vegetative Growth		
				Condition Description	Blackening of the surface of the dome due to the dampness. Growth of vegetation on the platform.		
				Source of information	Primary source		

RESIDENCE 03				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/21	Map No	GaD/Rbl/19
							
Past Name	Residence			Architectural description	It is a single-storied building that stands on a medium plinth level. It has rooms on the front approached through an arcaded verandah. The verandah is framed with a series of semi-circular arches supported over square columns. The entry leads to the central courtyard with habitable rooms around it.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.106818 80.831188						
Address	Bhupganj, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is approached through Mathurpur Road. It is located on the northwest of Sai Baba Mandir at a distance of 400 m.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Residential			Historical/ Cultural Value	The district of Lalganj was developed as a trading hub during British rule. Several merchants came and settled here. The residence belongs to such an old resident of the town.		
Property past use	Residence						
Property present use	Residence						
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Raebareli along the banks of river Ganga, helped the British trading company to develop its approach to the inner parts of the Indian rural areas and convert them into a business hub. The family was associated with the trade through the river Ganga.		
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	The residence is surrounded by residences, shops and religious buildings. It is located on the west of Mathurapur road at a distance of approx. 130 m.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Vegetative Growth		
Historical	Low	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B	Condition Description	Growth of vegetation on the parapet and roof. Loosening of bricks over the façade.		
				Source of information	Primary source		

SHIV TEMPLE 17				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/22	Map No	GaD/Rbl/19
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure that stands on a low plinth-level platform. It has an octagonal shrine with each face having a blind multifoliated arch. The shrine is entered through a rectangular opening adorned with a multifoliated arch. It has a shikhara with layers of uru-shikhar around it, supported over an octagonal base. The base is erected from a projected chajja supported over stone brackets. The shikhara is topped with an inverted lotus motif and a metal finial.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.106336 80.830923						
Address	Bhupganj, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is approached through Mathurpur Road. It is located on the northwest of Sai Baba Mandir at a distance of 400 m.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions and rituals.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Nagara			State of conservation	Fair		
Building Setting	The temple is surrounded by residences, shops and religious buildings. It is located on the west of Mathurapur road at a distance of approx. 130 m.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Condition Description	Flaking of painted surface over the lower portions of the shrine.		
		Grade	II B				
				Source of information	Primary source		

SHIV TEMPLE 18				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/23	Map No	GaD/Rbl/20
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure that stands on a medium plinth-level platform. It has an octagonal shrine with each face having a blind multifoliated arch. The shrine is entered through a rectangular opening adorned with an ogee four centered arch. It has a dome supported over an octagonal base. It has floral patterns over the lower portion. The dome is topped with an inverted lotus motif and a metal finial.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.086338 80.823924						
Address	Chhivlaha, Bhupganj, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is approached through Mathurapur road. It is located on the southeast of Sahaj Jan Sewa Kendra at a distance of approx. 80 m.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions and rituals.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Chhatttri			State of conservation	Fair		
Building Setting	The temple is surrounded by residences and public buildings. It is located on the southeast of Sahaj Jan Sewa Kendra at a distance of approx. 100 m.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Threats to the Property	Inappropriate Additions		
Historical	Low	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Condition Description	The temple is maintained regularly. Pasted posters on the façade.		
		Grade	II B	Source of information	Primary source		

SHIV TEMPLE 19				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/24	Map No	GaD/Rbl/20
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure that stands on a medium plinth-level platform. It has an octagonal shrine with each face having a blind semi-circular arch. The shrine is entered through a semi-circular opening adorned with a blind semi-circular arch. It has a dome supported over a hexagonal base. It has floral patterns over the lower portion. The dome is topped with an inverted lotus motif and a metal finial.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.080932 80.826689						
Address	Chhivlaha, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is approached through a local village road (Chhivlaha road) that diverts to the east of Mathurapur road from Bhupganj town.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious						
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Chhatttri						
Building Setting	The temple is surrounded by residences, shops and public buildings. It is lying on the east of Post Office Chhivlana a distance of approx. 30 m.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions and rituals.		
Historical	Low	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B				
				Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
				State of conservation	Fair		
				Threats to the Property	Inappropriate Additions		
				Condition Description	Establishment of statues over the octagonal base and façade of shrine.		
				Source of information	Primary source		

RESIDENCE 04				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/25	Map No	GaD/Rbl/21
							
Past Name	Residence			Architectural description	It is a double-storied building that stands on a low plinth level. It enters through a double-height gateway having a rectangular opening adorned with a trefoil arch and multifoliated arch. It is topped with a pediment rising from the chajja supported over stone brackets. It has a series of rooms over the front façade approached through an arcaded verandah. The verandah is framed with a series of multifoliated arches supported over square columns. The first-floor façade has a series of rooms approached through a verandah. The verandah has a sloped roof supported over circular columns and parapet. It has two courtyards with habitable rooms around it.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.060763 80.841912						
Address	Rautapur, Raebareli						
Approach	The precinct is approached through a local village road that diverts on the north from Ralpur road. It is located on the southeast of Dasrani Mata Mandir.						
Approx date of construction	18th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Residential			Historical/ Cultural Value	Lalganj was founded by, and named after, Lal Singh of Simarpaha. In the early 1800s, Pirthi Raj's fifth-generation descendant Lalji acquired a large territory and founded the market called Lalganj, which became the main commercial hub in Baiswara.		
Property past use	Residence						
Property present use	Residence						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by residences and religious buildings. It is located on the western bank of river Ganga at a distance of approx. 2 km.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low				
Historical	Medium	Social	Low				
Architectural	High	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B				
				Association with Ganga	Due to the presence of river Ganga, Lalganj was described as "a flourishing little market town" that served as the second-most-important bazar in the district, behind Raebareli itself. It hosted markets twice a week and traded hides, cloth, and oilseeds with Kanpur through river Ganga.		
				State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration		
				Threats to the Property	Vegetative Growth, Material Deterioration		
				Condition Description	Growth of vegetation on the parapet and rear façade. Deterioration of plastered surface over the rear façade.		
				Source of information	Primary source		

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV TEMPLE 20				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/26	Map No	GaD/Rbl/22
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure that stands on a medium plinth-level platform. It is placed on a square platform having extended circular bastions on the corners. It has an octagonal shrine. The shrine is entered through a semi-circular opening adorned with a multifoliated arch. It has a dome resting over an hexagonal base. It has floral patterns over the lower portion. The dome is topped with an inverted lotus motif and a metal finial.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.053112 80.804794						
Address	Rampur Kalan, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is approached through a local village road that further meeting with Mathurpur road. It is located at a distance of 1 km from Dafpura village.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions and rituals.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Chhatttri			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Vegetative Growth, Material Deterioration		
Building Setting	The temple is located on the eastern bank of the river Ganga. It is placed in a small settlement having residences and dharmashalas. It is located between Damfur and Rampur Kalan village.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Condition Description	Growth of vegetation on the floor of the platform. Blackening on the surface of dome. Flaking of paint from lower parts of the shrine.		
Historical	Low	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Medium	Source of information	Primary source		
		Grade	II B				

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SHIV TEMPLE 21				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/27	Map No	GaD/Rbl/23
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure that stands on a medium-level platform. It is placed on a square platform having extended circular bastions on the corners. It is approached from the south and accessible through stairs. It has a shrine with a square plan. It is entered through a semi-circular opening adorned with a rectangular frame. It has a dome resting over an octagonal base. It has floral motifs over the lower portion. It is topped with an inverted lotus motif with a metal finial.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.050779 80.818181						
Address	Rampur Kalan Aht., Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is approached through a local village road that diverts on the south from Ralpur road. It is located on the northwest of Primary School(Baldi).						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions and rituals.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Chhatttri			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Vegetative Growth, Material Deterioration		
Building Setting	The temple is surrounded by sparsely populated settlement. It has mostly residences and farmlands around it.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Condition Description	Growth of vegetation over the dome. Chipping and Flaking over painted surfaces of shrine and dome.		
Historical	Medium	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Source of information	Primary source		
		Grade	II B				

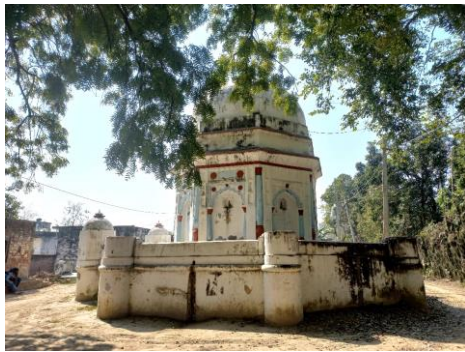
SHIV TEMPLE 22				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/28	Map No	GaD/Rbl/24
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied temple standing on a low plinth-level platform. It has a square garbhagriha that can be entered through a rectangular opening door adorned with a semi-circular arch. The remaining facades have a blind ogee four-centered arch resting over circular columns. It has a dome supported over a hexagonal base. It has floral patterns over the lower portion. The dome is topped with an inverted lotus motif and a metal finial.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.036865 80.834925						
Address	Bairuwa Aht., Raebareli						
Approach	The structure is approached through a local village road that diverts on the south from Ralpur road. It is located on the southeast of Primary School (Baldi).						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions and rituals.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Chhattri			State of conservation	Fair		
Building Setting	The temple is placed along the northern bank of river Ganga. It is surrounded by farmlands.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Threats to the Property	Inappropriate Additions, Material Deterioration		
Historical	Low	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low	Condition Description	Establishment of statues over the façade of shrine. Flaking of painted surface over the dome.		
		Grade	II B	Source of information	Primary source		

RESIDENCE 05				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/29	Map No	GaD/Rbl/25
							
Past Name	Residence			Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure having a low plinth level. It has a rectangular plan with an entrance marked on the west-facing façade. It is entered through an arcaded verandah. It is framed with a series of ogee four-centered arches resting over square columns. It has an open space with dismantled rooms around it.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.086208 80.850088						
Address	Bhita, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is located on Pure Triveni Road. It is located on the south of Ramgaon at a distance of approx 1.5 km.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Residential			Historical/ Cultural Value	The residence belongs to a old resident of Lalganj tehsil. They were engaged in farming.		
Property past use	Residence						
Property present use	Residence			Association with Ganga	Most of the region within the Lalganj Tehsil comes under the fertile alluvial plains along the river Ganga. Due to this agriculture is practiced on a larger scale in this region.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	It has a settlement over the south and a farmlands at the north. It is located between the Bheeta town and Deo Khera villages.			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Advance State of Decay Structural Deterioration, Material Deterioration, Vegetative Growth		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low				
Historical	Medium	Social	Low	Condition Description	Dismantled walls and roof. Growth of vegetation on the walls.		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B	Source of information	Primary survey		

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SHIV TEMPLE 23				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/30	Map No	GaD/Rbl/25
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure that stands on a medium plinth-level platform. It is placed on a square platform having extended circular bastions on the corners. The platform has an octagonal plan. It has an octagonal shrine with each face having a blind multifoliated arch resting over circular columns. The shrine is entered through an ogee four-centered opening adorned with a multifoliated arch. It has a dome supported over an octagonal base. The dome is topped with an inverted lotus motif and a metal finial.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.082582 80.848417						
Address	Bheeta, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is approached through Mathurapur road. It is at a distance of approx 2 km from the Dariyapur village in the southeast direction.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious						
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Chhatttri						
Building Setting	The temple is located on the northern periphery of the Bheeta village. It has small chunk of residences on the south and farmlands over the north.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions and rituals.		
Historical	Medium	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B				
				Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
				State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration		
				Threats to the Property	Lack of Maintenance, Material Deterioration		
				Condition Description	Flaking of plastered surface over platform and dome.		
				Source of information	Primary source		

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SHIV TEMPLE 24				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/31	Map No	GaD/Rbl/25
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure that stands on a medium plinth-level platform. It is placed on a square platform having extended circular bastions on the corners. It has an octagonal shrine with each face having a blind multifoliated arch resting over circular columns. The shrine is entered through a rectangular opening adorned with a multifoliated arch. It has a ribbed dome supported over an octagonal base. The base is erected from a projected chajja supported over stone brackets. It has floral patterns over the lower portion. The dome is topped with an inverted lotus motif and a metal finial.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.087513 80.856462						
Address	Shiv Kheda, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is located on Pure Triveni Road. It is located on the south of Ramgaon at a distance of approx 1.5 km.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions and rituals.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Nagara			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration		
Building Setting	It has a settlement over the west and a waterbody at the north. It is located between the Gopali Khera and Deo Khera villages.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Condition Description	Exposed lakhori bricks over the façade due to the flaking of the plastered surface.		
Historical	Low	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Source of information	Primary survey		
		Grade	II B				

Listing done by Chandresh Kumar, Kartik Dubey



Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV TEMPLE 25				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/32	Map No	GaD/Rbl/26
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure with a medium plinth level accessed through stairs. It has an octagonal garbhagriha with eight faces having a similar façade. It is mainly divided into two parts having a series of blind pointed arches at the lower portion and a series of small niches adorned with semi-circular arch frames on the upper portion. The temple has a shikhara having layers of Uru-shikharas around it. It is topped with a metal finial. The base is erected from a short projected chajja supported over a series of stone brackets.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.082736 80.864816						
Address	Benimadhav Ganj, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is approached through Ralpur road. It is lying on the northwest of Shanti Niketan School at a distance of approx. 150 m.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious						
Property past use	Temple			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions and rituals.		
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
Architectural Style	Nagara						
Building Setting	The temple is located in a densely populated settlement. It has residences, shops and religious buildings around it. It is lying on the south of Baroda Gramin Bank at a distance of 500 m.			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium				
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B	Condition Description	The blackened surface of shikhara due to the dampness. Flaking of lime plaster from the lower parts of the shrine.		
				Source of information	Primary source		

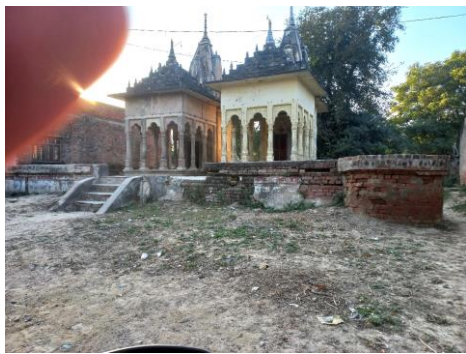
Listing done by Chandresh Kumar, Kartik Dubey



Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV TEMPLE 26				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/33	Map No	GaD/Rbl/27
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied temple standing over medium plinth level and accessed through stairs. It is placed on a square platform having extended circular bastions on the corners. The temple has a square-shaped, flat-arched mandapa supported over thin square columns. It has a flat roof and a low parapet rising from a short projection. The shrine is square in plan. The garbhagriha holds the shivling at the center and has a pyramidal-shaped shikhara resting over it. The shikhara has layers of uru-Shikhar around it.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.101501 80.857400						
Address	Kalhi Gaon, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is located on Pure Triveni Road. It is located on the southeast of Tezgaon at a distance of approx 1.5 km.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions and rituals.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	The temple is located on the western periphery of the village. It is located on the north of Primary School of Kalhi Gaon at a distance of 300 m.			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Fair Material Deterioration		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium				
Historical	Low	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B	Condition Description	Deteriorated edges of the platform.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		

SHRI NARVDESHWAR DHAM				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/34	Map No	GaD/Rbl/27
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied temple standing over medium plinth level and accessed through stairs. It is placed on a square platform having extended circular bastions on the corners. The temple has a square-shaped, flat-arched mandapa supported over thin square columns. It has a flat roof and a low parapet rising from a short projection. The shrine is square in plan. The garbhagriha holds the shivling at the center and has a pyramidal-shaped shikhara resting over it. The shikhara has layers of uru-Shikhar around it.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.100745 80.858801						
Address	Kalhi Gaon, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is located on Pure Triveni Road. It is located on the southeast of Tezgaon at a distance of approx 1.5 km.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions and rituals.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation	Good		
Building Setting	The temple is located on the southern periphery of the village. It is located on the northeast of Primary School of Kalhi Gaon at a distance of 300 m.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Threats to the Property	None		
Historical	Low	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Condition Description	The temple is maintained regularly.		
		Grade	II B	Source of information	Primary survey		

SHIV TEMPLE 27				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/35	Map No	GaD/Rbl/28
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a group of two temples placed adjacent to each other. It is placed on a square platform having extended circular bastions on the corners. They have square garbhagrihas approached through rectangular verandahs. The verandahs are framed with series of trefoil arches supported over fluted circular columns. The garbhagriha has a shikhara above it having layers of Uru-shikars around it.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.082467 80.888257						
Address	Musapur, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is approached through a local road (Lakhan gaon road). It diverts on the west from Fatehpur-Lalganj road after Gangaganj Bazar.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders built temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions and rituals.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
Architectural Style	Nagara						
Building Setting	The temple is located on the periphery of the village. It is lying on the northeast of Musadpur Post Office at a distance of approx. 180 m.			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High				
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	High	Natural	Low	Condition Description	Exposed bricks over the platform due to the flaking of the plastered surface. Blackening of the surface over the shikhara and projection. Primary survey		
		Grade	II A				
				Source of information	Primary survey		

MUSAPUR GARHI				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/36	Map No	GaD/Rbl/28
							
Past Name	Musadpur Garhi			Architectural description	It is a double-storied building having a low plinth level. It is approached from the south-facing façade and entered through a double-height gateway. Its entry is marked by a rectangular opening adorned with a multifoliated arch that rests on circular columns. It has a pediment on the top supported over a series of semi-circular arches. The entrance is flanked by two Burj-like structures having an octagonal plan with two ribbed domes on the first floor. The ground floor façade has an arcaded verandah (lying on the left side) framed with a series of three multifoliated arches. The first floor has a series of rooms over the front with rectangular openings, accessed through a chajja. The entrance leads to the central courtyard having habitable rooms around it.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.081775 80.888609						
Address	Musapur, Raebareli						
Approach	The building is approached through a local road (Lakhan gaon road). It diverts on the west from Fatehpur-Lalganj road after Gangaganj Bazar.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Residential			Historical/ Cultural Value	Lalganj was founded by, and named after, Lalji Singh of Simarpaha. In the early 1800s, Pirthi Raj's fifth-generation descendant Lalji founded the market called Lalganj. The haveli belongs to the close family member of Lalji Singh.		
Property past use	Residence						
Property present use	Abandoned						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Rajputana						
Building Setting	The building is located on the eastern periphery of the village. It is lying on the east of Musadpur Post Office at a distance of approx. 150 m.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low				
Historical	High	Social	Low				
Architectural	High	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B				
				Association with Ganga	Due to the presence of river Ganga, Lalganj was described as "a flourishing little market town" that served as the second-most-important bazar in the district, behind Raebareli itself. It hosted markets twice a week and traded hides, cloth, and oilseeds with Kanpur through river Ganga.		
				State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration		
				Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Vegetative Growth		
				Condition Description	Use cement plaster to fill the cracks. Flaking of lime plaster over the façade. Blackening of the dome and parapet due to the dampness.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

ANANDI MATA MANDIR				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/37	Map No	GaD/Rbl/28
							
Past Name	Anandi Mata Mandir			Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure that stands on a medium plinth level. It can be approached from the west and south-facing facades and is accessible through stairs. It has an octagonal garbhgriha resting over a square platform. It can be entered through semi-circular openings adorned with multifoliated arches. It leads to the garbhgriha having statues of deities on the front.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.081795 80.893765						
Address	Musapur, Raebareli						
Approach	The structure is approached through 1 local village road (Lakhan Gaon road). It diverts on the west from NH-335 from Gogaso town chawk.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Sanjiv Mishra						
Property Type	Structure						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders built temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	Due to the presence of holy river Ganga, pilgrims and devotees from the different parts of the country visit on the banks of river Ganga. To accommodate them several temples along with Dharamshalas were built in the region.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation	Fair		
Building Setting	The temple is surrounded by farmlands. It is lying on the north of river Ganga. It is located at a distance of 700 m on the east direction.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Threats to the Property	Lack of Maintenance		
Historical	Low	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low	Condition Description	Cracks and flaking of painted surface of the platform. Watermarks and blackened surfaces due to the dampness.		
		Grade	II B				

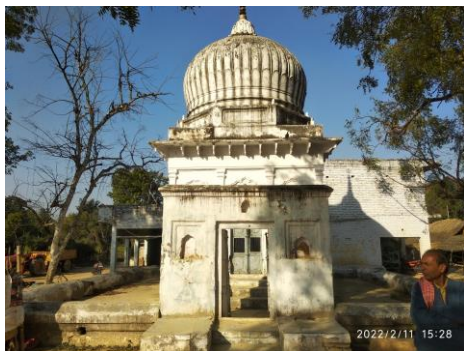
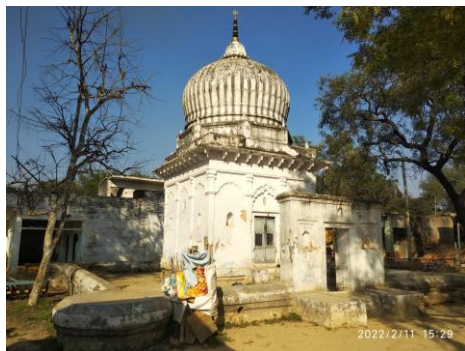
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SHIV TEMPLE 28				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/38	Map No	GaD/Rbl/29
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied temple standing over a low plinth level. The temple has a square-shaped mandapa supported over thin circular columns. The mandapa has a flat roof and a low parapet rising from a short projection. The garbhagriha holds the Shivling at the center and has a pyramidal-shaped shikhara having layers of Urushikhara around it. It is topped with a copper finial. The temple is ornamented with carved Pan-Patta motifs on the lower and upper parts of the mandapa.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.057237 80.899456						
Address	Shivpuri, Gogaso, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is approached through a local village road (Gogaso gaon road) that diverts on the west from Gangaganj Bazar chawk.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders built temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	Due to the presence holy river Ganga, pilgrims and devotees from the different parts of the country visit on the banks of river Ganga. To accommodate them several temples along with Dharamshalas were built in the region.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation	Fair		
Building Setting	The temple is located on the northern bank of the river Ganga. It has Dharamshalas and temples around it. The ashram is surrounded by dense plantations.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Threats to the Property	Lack of Maintenance		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	High	Condition Description	The blackened surface of shikhara and parapet wall.		
		Grade	II A				
				Source of information	Primary survey		

SHIV TEMPLE 29				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/39	Map No	GaD/Rbl/30
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure with a high plinth level accessed through stairs. It has an octagonal garbhgriha with each face having a blind multifoliated arch resting over circular columns. It is entered through a rectangular opening adorned within multifoliated arch. It has a dome supported over a octagonal base. The base is erected from a short projected chajja. The dome is topped with an inverted lotus motif and a metal finial.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.057926 80.910217						
Address	Gegaso, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is approached through NH-335 (Fatehpur-Lalganj road). It is located after Mithapur Barhaiya town at distance of 2 km in south direction.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders built temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions and rituals.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is closely associated with Ganga, as he brought the tormentous river to earth through his thick locks to avoid destruction on earth. Thus, several temples dedicated to the Lord Shiva, were built along the river ghats for daily religious rituals.		
Architectural Style	Chhatttri						
Building Setting	The temple is located on the northern bank of the river Ganga. It has NH-335 and Mund Maleshwar Mandir on its west at a distance of approx. 80 m.			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Fair Addition and Alteration, Inappropriate Additions		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High				
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B	Condition Description	Use of ceramic tiles on the walls of façade due to the dampness.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		

SHIV TEMPLE 30				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/40	Map No	GaD/Rbl/31
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure that stands on a medium plinth level. It is approached from the south and entered through a gateway. The gateway has a rectangular opening flanked with miniature niches. It leads to the main built structure located at the center. It has a garbhagriha with having a square plan. It is entered through a rectangular opening adorned with a multifoliated arch. Over the façades, it has a series of trefoil arches separated through pilasters. It has a sloped chajja along the parapet level supported over a series of stone brackets. It has a ribbed dome erected on an octagonal base.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.060244 80.923565						
Address	Janewa Katra, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is approached through NH-335 (Fatehpur-Lalganj road). It is located on the east of Gegaso village at distance of 2 km in south direction.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders built temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions and rituals.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
Architectural Style	Maratha						
Building Setting	The temple is located on the northern bank of river Ganga. It is lying on the west of Khajur Gaon and east of Gegaso village.			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High				
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B	Condition Description	Chipping and flaking lime plastered surface from the façade and dome of the temple. Blackening of surfaces of the dome, parapet, Primary survey		
				Source of information			

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BARKHANDAYSUR MAHADEV MANDIR				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/41	Map No	GaD/Rbl/31
							
Past Name	Vankhandeshwar Mahadev Manidr			Architectural description	It is approached from the north and entered through a gateway. It has a single-storied structure that stands on a medium plinth level. The gateway has a rectangular opening adorned with a multifoliated arch supported over circular fluted columns. It leads to the main built structure located at the center through stairs. It has a garbhgriha with a square plan. It is entered through a rectangular opening adorned with a multifoliated arch. Over the façades, it has a series of multifoil arches separated through fluted columns lying on the edges. At the junction of garbhgriha and dome, it has a sloped chajja supported over stone brackets. It has a dome supported over an octagonal base. It has an inverted lotus motif and metal finial on the top.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.064631 80.927402						
Address	Janewa Katra, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is approached through NH-335 (Fatehpur-Lalganj road). It is located on the northeast of Janewa Katra village at distance of 1 km.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders built temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions and rituals.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Chhatttri			State of conservation	Fair		
Building Setting	It is located on the western bank of river Ganga. It is surrounded by farmlands. It is placed between Janewa Katra and Khajur Gaon village.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration		
Historical	Medium	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Condition Description	The temple is maintained regularly. The flaking of paint from the walls of temple and gateway.		
		Grade	II B				
				Source of information	Primary survey		

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SHIV TEMPLE 31				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/42	Map No	GaD/Rbl/31
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	The precinct is approached from the northwest and accessed through a double-height entrance gateway. It leads to the group of four Shiva temples, each placed on four corners of a high square-planned platform. They have single-storied height. Out of the four temples, three (on the east, north, and south corners) possess similar architectural features and planning. They have square garbhagrihas approached through a rectangular verandah. The colonnaded verandah is supported over fluted circular columns. The garbhagriha has a shikhara above them having layers of Uru-shikars around it. The temple on the west corner has a garbhagriha having a square plan approached through a colonnaded verandah around it. It has a pyramidal-shaped shikhara with layers of Uru-shikharas.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.067467 80.934198						
Address	Khajur Gaon Aht., Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is approached through Khajur Gaon road. It is lying at a distance of approx 3 km from the Gegaso town.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	1820						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Precinct						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders built temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions and rituals.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Nagara			State of conservation	Fair		
Building Setting	The precinct is placed on the northern bank of river Ganga. It has a dense settlement on its north having residences, shops and religious buildings.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Threats to the Property	Lack of Maintenance, Vegetative Growth, Material Deterioration		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	High	Natural	Medium	Condition Description	Growth of vegetation over the shikharas. Blackening of surfaces over shikharas and walls due to the dampness.		
		Grade	II B	Source of information	Primary survey		

MAHAL KHAJUR RAJA				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/43	Map No	GaD/Rbl/31
							
Past Name	Khajur State Mahal			Architectural description	The precinct is approached from the south and entered through a double-height gateway. It can be entered through a rectangular opening gate adorned with an ogee four-centered arch. It leads to an open area having a residential building on the front (north) and a public court on the right hand (east). It has an abandoned structure over the northeast corner. The residential building is entered through a rectangular opening adorned with a multifoliated arch. It is flanked by two double-height cenotaphs on either side. It leads to a rectangular courtyard. The public court with the first and second-floor plan recedes inwards with respect to the ground floor footprint. It has an arcaded verandah on the front façade framed with semi-circular arches on the ground floor, multifoliated arches on the first floor, and colonial segmental arches on the second floor.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.068746 80.932463						
Address	Khajur Gaon Aht., Raebareli						
Approach	The precinct is approached through a local village road (Khajur Gaon Mu. Road). It is at a distance of 2.5 km from Gegaso village in the west. Direction.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Lalji Singh						
Property Type	Precinct						
Property Sub-type	Residential			Historical/Cultural Value	Lalganj was founded by, and named after, Lal Singh of Simarpaha. In the early 1800s, Pirthi Raj's fifth-generation descendant Lalji acquired a large territory and founded the market called Lalganj, which became the main commercial hub in Baiswara.		
Property past use	Residence						
Property present use	Residence						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	The precinct is placed on the northern bank of the river Ganga. It has a dense settlement on its north having residences and religious buildings. It has Shankar Suran Mandir in the south.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low				
Historical	High	Social	Low				
Architectural	High	Natural	Medium				
		Grade	II A				
				Association with Ganga	Due to the presence of river Ganga, Lalganj was described as "a flourishing little market town" that served as the second-most-important bazar in the district, behind Raebareli itself. It hosted markets twice a week and traded hides, cloth, and oilseeds with Kanpur through river Ganga.		
				State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration		
				Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance, Division of Properties, Vegetative Growth		
				Condition Description	Growth of vegetation over the chajjas and parapets. Broken cornice bands and parapet walls.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		

SHIV TEMPLE 32				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/44	Map No	GaD/Rbl/31
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure with a medium plinth level. It is placed on a square platform having extended circular bastions on the corners. It s placed over a square plan with extended octagonal bastions over the corners. It has an octagonal garbhgriha that is entered through a rectangular opening adorned with a semi-circular arch. Over the façades, it has a series of ogee-four centered arches separated through circular columns lying on the edges. It has a ribbed dome supported over an octagonal base. The dome is topped with an inverted lotus motif and metal finial.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.069234 80.930646						
Address	Janewa Katra, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is approached through NH-335 (Fatehpur-Lalganj road). It is located on the northeast of Janewa Katra village at distance of 1.5 km.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders built temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions and rituals.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Abandoned			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Chhattri			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Vegetative Growth, Material Deterioration		
Building Setting	The temple is located on the northern bank of the river Ganga. It has dense a settlement over its north and farmlands on the southwest.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Condition Description	Growth of vegetation on the platform and dome. Deterioration of lime plastered surface and platform.		
Historical	Medium	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B	Source of information	Primary survey		

Listing done by Chandresh Kumar, Kartik Dubey



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SHIV TEMPLE 33				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/45	Map No	GaD/Rbl/32
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied building with a low plinth level. It has an octagonal garbhagriha that is entered through a rectangular opening. It has a ribbed dome supported over an octagonal base. The base is erected from a short projected chajja. The dome is topped with an inverted lotus motif.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.081583 80.947804						
Address	Khajur Gaon Mu, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is approached through a local village road (Khajur Gaon Mu. road) that diverts on the east from the SH-38 after Mithapur Barhaiya village.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders built temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions and rituals.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
Architectural Style	Chhatttri						
Building Setting	The temple is located in a farmland. It has a local tributary of river Ganga on its east at a distance of 180 m. It is lying on the east of Chorahiya village at a distance of 3 km.			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium				
Historical	Medium	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B	Condition Description	The flaking of plastered surface on the lower parts of the structure. The blackened surface of the dome due to the dampness.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		

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SHIV TEMPLE 34				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/46	Map No	GaD/Rbl/33
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure that stands on a medium plinth-level platform around it. It has a shrine that is approached through a square mandapa. The mandapa can be entered through a rectangular opening. The facades of the shrine have blind multifoliated arches supported over circular columns. It has a shikhara erected from an octagonal base. It has layers of ribbed Uru-shikhara around it. The shikhara an inverted lotus motif and metal finial on the top.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.126592 80.947482						
Address	Ambara Pashchim, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is approached through a local village road (Bahai road) that diverts on the east from NH-335 after Paliyavir Singhpur town.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious						
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Nagara						
Building Setting	The temple is surrounded by residences, shops and religious buildings. It is located at the entrance of Ambara Inter College.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders built temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions.		
Historical	Medium	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B				
				Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
				State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration		
				Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Vegetative Growth, Addition and Alteration		
				Condition Description	Later added mandapa before the main shrine. Blackening of the surface over the façade and Shikhar.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		

SHIV TEMPLE 35				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/47	Map No	GaD/Rbl/33
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure that stands on a medium plinth-level platform. It is entered through a rectangular opening adorned with a multifoliated arch. The entry gate is flanked by circular pilasters and topped with a bangladar roof. The remaining façade has a blind multifoliated arch flanked by circular columns and small blind pointed arches. The shrine has a dome with decorated lower parts through floral motifs. It is topped with an inverted lotus motifs and metal finial.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.126619 80.946886						
Address	Ambara Pashchim, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is approached through a local village road (Bahai road) that diverts on the east from NH-335 after Paliyavirr Singhpur town.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders built temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions and rituals.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Maratha			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Vegetative Growth, Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance		
Building Setting	The temple is surrounded by residences, shops and religious buildings. It is located on the west of Ambara Inter College at a distance of 100 m.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Condition Description	Growth of vegetation at the roof of the shrine. Deterioration of plastered surface over the lower portions of the façade.		
Historical	Low	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Source of information	Primary survey		
		Grade	II B				

MASJID 01				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/48	Map No	GaD/Rbl/34				
											
Past Name	Masjid			Architectural description	It is a single-storied building approached from the west side. It is standing on a medium plinth level accessed through stairs. The main entrance leads to the open area having a main prayer hall lying on the east. It can be entered through a series of three ogee three-centered arches adorned with multifoliated arches resting over circular columns. It has three ribbed domes topped with inverted lotus motif and metal finials. The prayer hall has two minarets on the front corners with battlement running along the front parapet. Each minaret is topped with a dome and finial.						
Tehsil	Lalganj										
Location	26.120005 80.979373										
Address	Utara Gauri, Raebareli										
Approach	The masjid is approached through Utara Gauri village road. It is located on the south east of Lalganj town at a distance of 5 km.										
Approx date of construction	19th century										
Precise date of construction	Not known										
Ownership	Private										
Owners Name	Not known										
Property Type	Building										
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region came under the influence of Muslim rulers after the later 14th century. The territory of Karra and Mahoba including Raebareli was given to Mardan Daulat by Firoz Shah. Over the time the rulers constructed masjids and eidgah.						
Property past use	Masjid										
Property present use	Masjid										
State of Protection	Unprotected										
Architectural Style	Sayyid										
Building Setting	The masjid is located in a densely populated settlement. It is located on the southeast of Sahaj Jan Seva Kendra at a distance of approx. 500 m.										
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High					Association with Ganga	Due to the strategic location of the river Ganga the region remained under the rule of Hindu rulers such as Rajputs and Bais. The history of Muslim rule in the region is very scanty. The rich track and trade routes along the Ganga attracted the Muslim invaders to settle.		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium								
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low								
		Grade	II B								
				State of conservation	Fair						
				Threats to the Property	None						
				Condition Description	The structure is maintained regularly.						
				Source of information	Primary survey						

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SHIV TEMPLE 36				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/49	Map No	GaD/Rbl/34
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure that stands on a medium plinth-level platform. It is placed on a square platform having extended circular bastions on the corners. The platform has four burj-like structures on the corners. It has a shrine with a square verandah around it. The shrine is entered through a semi-circular opening. The verandah is framed with a series of flat-shouldered arches. It has a flat roof with a low height parapet rising from a chajja. The temple has a Shikhar having layers of Uru-shikhara around it and a metal finial on the top.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.119698 80.978962						
Address	Utara Gauri, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is approached through Utara Gauri village road. It is located on the south east of Lalganj town at a distance of 5 km.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions and rituals.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation	Fair		
Building Setting	The temple is located in a densely populated settlement. It is located on the southeast of Sahaj Jan Seva Kendra at a distance of approx. 500 m.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Condition Description	The temple is maintained regularly. Watermarks on the parapet and platform. Addition of iron gate to close the entrance of		
		Grade	II B				
				Source of information	Primary survey		

SHIV TEMPLE 37				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/50	Map No	GaD/Rbl/34
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure with a low plinth level. It is placed on a square platform having extended circular bastions on the corners. It has an octagonal garbhagriha with eight faces having similar faces. The façades are divided into two parts having a series of blind trefoil arches at the lower portion and a series of rectangular frames in the upper portion. The temple has a shikhara having layers of Uru-shikharas around it. It is topped with a metal finial. It has a hexagonal base erected from a short projected chajja supported over a series of stone brackets.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.119479 80.979440						
Address	Utara Gauri, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is approached through Utara Gauri village road. It is located on the south east of Lalganj town at a distance of 5 km.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions and rituals.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Nagara			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Structural Deterioration, Material Deterioration		
Building Setting	The temple is located in a densely populated settlement. It is located on the southeast of Sahaj Jan Seva Kendra at a distance of approx. 500 m.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Condition Description	Flaking of painted surface and chipping of lime from the lower parts of the shrine. Blackening of shikhar due to the dampness.		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Source of information	Primary survey		
		Grade	II B				

SHIV TEMPLE 38				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/51	Map No	GaD/Rbl/34
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure with a medium plinth level accessed through stairs. It has an octagonal garbhagriha with eight faces having similar faces. The façades are divided into two parts having a series of blind semi-circular arches adorned with bangladar projection multifoliated arches at the lower portion and a series of small trefoil arches on the upper portion. The temple has a shikhara having layers of Uru-shikharas around it. It is topped with a metal finial. The base is erected from a short projected chajja supported over a series of stone brackets.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.119334 80.978803						
Address	Utara Gauri, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is approached through Utara Gauri village road. It is located on the south east of Lalganj town at a distance of 5 km.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious						
Property past use	Temple			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions and rituals.		
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Nagara			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
Building Setting	The temple is located in a densely populated settlement. It is located on the southeast of Sahaj Jan Seva Kendra at a distance of approx. 500 m.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Vegetative Growth, Material Deterioration		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	High	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B	Condition Description	Deterioration of lime plastered surface on the lower portions of the façade. Use of cement plaster to fill the cracks.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		

SHIV TEMPLE 39				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/52	Map No	GaD/Rbl/35
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied building that stands on a medium plinth-level platform. It has an octagonal garbhagriha with each face having a blind multifoliated arch resting over circular columns. The garbhagriha is entered through a rectangular opening door framed within a multifoliated arch. It has a shikhara with layers of ribbed Uru-shikhara around it. It has a kalash and metal finial on the top.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.093167 80.961567						
Address	Chilaula, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is approached through a local village road (Chilaula Road) that diverts on the west from the SH-38 after Fakruddin village chauraha.						
Approx date of construction	18th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders built temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions and rituals.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Nagara			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Inappropriate Additions, Vegetative Growth		
Building Setting	The temple is surrounded by residences and shops. It is lying on the west of Maa Adi Shakti Durga Mandir at a distance of approx. 180 m.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Condition Description	Growth of vegetation on the shikhara. The blackened surface of the shikhara due to the dampness.		
Historical	Low	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Source of information	Primary survey		
		Grade	II B				

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SHIV TEMPLE 40				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/53	Map No	GaD/Rbl/35
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description It is a single-storied building that stands on a low plinth level platform and accessed through stairs. It has an octagonal garbhagriha with each face having a blind multifoliated arches resting over circular columns. It has a ribbed dome supported over a octagonal base. The base is erected from a short projected chajja. The dome is topped with an inverted lotus motif and a metal finial.			
Tehsil	Dalmau						
Location	26.093878 80.963826						
Address	Chilaula, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is approached through a local village road (Chilaula Road) that diverts on the west from the SH-38 after Fakruddin village chauraha.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious						
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Chhattri						
Building Setting	The temple is located on the south-eastern periphery of the village. It is surrounded by residences and religious buildings on its west and farmlands on its east.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium				
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B	Association with Ganga The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.			
				State of conservation Signs of Deterioration			
				Threats to the Property Addition and Alteration, Material Deterioration, Inappropriate Additions			
				Condition Description Addition of verandah before the entrance using modern building materials. Filling of cracks using cement plaster.			
				Source of information Primary survey			

SHIV TEMPLE 41				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/54	Map No	GaD/Rbl/35
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied temple that stands on a low plinth level. It is accessed through stairs. It has a garbhagriha with a square plan. It is entered through a rectangular opening door. It has a fluted shikhara with an inverted lotus motif and metal finial on the top.		
Tehsil	Dalmau						
Location	26.100385 80.978437						
Address	Chilaula, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is approached through a local village road (Chilaula Road) that diverts on the west from the SH-38 after Fakruddin village chauraha.						
Approx date of construction	18th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders built temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions and rituals.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance, Vegetative Growth		
Building Setting	It has residences, shops, and religious buildings on its west and farmlands over its east. It is located at a distance of 100 m from the Dwarkeshwar Mahadev Temple lying on its south.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Condition Description	Exposed brick due to the deterioration of lime plaster. Blackened surface over shikhara due to the dampness.		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Source of information	Primary survey		
		Grade	II B				

GROUP OF SHIVA TEMPLE 01				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/55	Map No	GaD/Rbl/36
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a group of temples having single-storied structures standing on a high level platform. It is placed on a square platform having extended circular bastions on the corners. It is approached from the west and accessed through stairs. It has two old temples lying on the northeast and southwest corners. Temple at the entrance has an octagonal garbhagriha having a fluted shikhara having an inverted lotus motif and a finial on top. The temple on the southwest corners has a square planned garbhagriha with an entry marked by a semi-circular opening. It has a dome above it resting over an octagonal base.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.100439 80.978435						
Address	Sondasi, Bajpaipur, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is approached through a local village road (Chilaula Road) that diverts on the west from the SH-38 after Fakruddin village chauraha.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Precinct						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders built temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions and rituals.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation	Fair		
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by residences and shops from the east and by farmlands from the west. It is located on the southeast of Rameshwar Mahadev Mandir at distance of 1 km.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Condition Description	Filling of cracks using modern cement plaster. Blackening over dome and walls due to the dampness.		
		Grade	II B				
				Source of information	Primary survey		

SHIV TEMPLE 42				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/56	Map No	GaD/Rbl/36
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure with a medium plinth level accessed through stairs. It is placed on a square platform having extended hexagonal bastions on the corners. It is an octagonal structure with each face having a multifoliated arch resting over circular-shaped columns. It has a ribbed dome supported over a hexagonal base. The base is erected from a short projected chajja supported over a series of stone brackets. The dome is topped with an inverted lotus motif and a metal finial.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.101515 80.978745						
Address	Sondasi, Bajpaipur, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is approached through a local village road (Chilaula Road) that diverts on the west from the SH-38 after Fakruddin village chauraha.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders built temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions and rituals.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Chhatttri			State of conservation	Fair		
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by residences and shops from the east and by farmlands from the west. It is located on the southeast of Rameshwar Mahadev Mandir at distance of 1 km.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration, Material Deterioration		
Historical	Low	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Condition Description	Later added verandah before the entrance of garbhgriha. Flaking of the painted surface over the lower portions.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		

GROUP OF SHIVA TEMPLES 02				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/57	Map No	GaD/Rbl/36
							
Past Name	Group of Shiva Temples			Architectural description	The group of temples comprises a few common features such as a single-storied height with a low plinth level. It temple over the east has an octagonal garbhagriha entered through a rectangular opening. On the remaining faces, it has blind multifoliated arches over the lower part and miniature niches above the lintel level. The temple in the middle has a square garbhagriha with a ribbed dome above it. It has a rectangular entrance adorned with a multifoliated arch. The temple over the west end has a hexagonal garbhagriha that is entered through a rectangular opening. All the temples are topped with inverted lotus motifs and finials.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.102445 80.979898						
Address	Sondasi, Bajpaipur, Raebareli						
Approach	The temples is approached through a local village road (Chilaula Road) that diverts on the west from the SH-38 after Fakruddin village chauraha.						
Approx date of construction	18th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Precinct						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders built temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions and rituals.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	The site is surrounded by residences and shops from the south and by farmlands from the north. It is located on the southeast of Rameshwar Mahadev Mandir at distance of 1 km.			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Vegetative Growth		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium				
Historical	Medium	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B	Condition Description	Use of cement on the lower portion of the temples. Blackening of the surfaces due to the dampness.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		

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GHARAI PEER BABA MANDIR				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/58	Map No	GaD/Rbl/37
							
Past Name	Gharai Peer Baba Mandir			Architectural description	It is a single-storied temple standing on a medium level platform. It is placed on a square platform having extended circular bastions on the corners. It is a square plan platform with circular bastions over the corners. It is approached from the east and accessed through stairs. It has statues of deities placed at a center housed in a garbhgriha having a barrel vault-like roof. The temple has a flat roof supported over square columns.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.107161 80.989184						
Address	Sondasi, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is approached through Chilaula Road. It is lying on the northeast of Maa Sheetla Mandir at a distance of approx. 1.5 km.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Structure						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions and rituals. The temple is built by a local community to worship the saint, Gharai Baba. He took samadhi to the place of the temple.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	Due to the holy river Ganga many saints and sadhus visit the ghats and besides along it. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions and rituals.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation	Fair		
Building Setting	The temple is surrounded by farmlands. It has temples, dharmashalas, and residences around it.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration		
Historical	Low	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low	Condition Description	Later constructed verandah around the garbhgriha.		
		Grade	II B	Source of information	Primary survey		

SHIV TEMPLE 43				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/59	Map No	GaD/Rbl/38
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied temple standing over medium plinth level and accessed through a staircase. The temple has a square-shaped, flat arched mandapa supported over thin circular columns. It has a flat roof and a low parapet rising from a short projection with a statue of Lord Nandi beneath it. The shrine is square in plan. The garbhagriha holds the Shivling at the center and has a pyramidal-shaped shikhara resting over it. It is topped with inverted lotus motif and kalasha. The temple is ornamented with carved Pan-Patta motifs on the lower and upper parts of the mandapa.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.089659 80.998989						
Address	Jahangirabad, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is approached through a local village road (Chilaula Road) that diverts on the west from the SH-38 after Aftabnagar chauraha.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders built temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions and rituals.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	The temple is located on the periphery of the village. It has residences and shops on the south and farmlands on its north. It is located in the south of Jagannath Mishra Inter College (1.8km).			State of conservation	Fair Lack of Maintenance		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium				
Historical	Medium	Social	Low	Condition Description	The temple is maintained regularly. Blackening on the surface of the shikhara and the garbhagriha due to the dampness.		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B	Source of information	Primary survey		

SHIV TEMPLE 44				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/60	Map No	GaD/Rbl/39
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied building with a medium plinth level accessed through stairs. It is placed on a square platform having extended circular bastions on the corners. It has an octagonal garbhgriha with eight faces having a similar façade. The façade is divided into two parts having a series of multifoliated arches at the lower portion and a series of small niches adorned with bangladhar-roof like moulding, lying within blind multifoliated arches resting on square pilasters on the upper portion. The temple has a shikhara having layers of Uru-shikharas around it. It is topped with a metal finial. The base is erected from a short projected chajja supported over a series of stone brackets.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.110639 81.040827						
Address	Balabhadrapur, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is approached through a local village road that is further meeting to the Shri Kali Shankar Shukla Marg on the north at a distance of 800 m.						
Approx date of construction	18th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders built temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions and rituals.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Abandoned						
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
Architectural Style	Nagara						
Building Setting	The temple is located on the outskirts of the village. It has residences on the southeast and farmlands on the northwest. It is at a distance of approx. 500 m from the Indira Gandhi Canal.			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium				
Historical	Medium	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B	Condition Description	Exposed lakhori bricks on the lower portion due to the flaking of the lime plastered surface.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		

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SHIV TEMPLE 45				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/LLJ/61	Map No	GaD/Rbl/39
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied temple standing on a medium plinth-level platform around it. It is placed on a square platform having extended hexagonal bastions on the corners. It is approached from the west through stairs. It has a square garbhgriha that can be entered through a rectangular opening adorned with a pointed arch. The façades of the temple can be divided into two parts. The lower part has a series of ogee four-centered arches while the upper part has small semi-circular arches enclosing decorative niches. Over the façade it has circular pilasters rising from the platform and going till the chajja supported over a series of stone brackets. It has a ribbed dome supported over a hexagonal base. The dome is ornamented on the bottom and topped with an inverted lotus motif and a metal finial. The temple is made of lakhori bricks and finished with lime plaster.		
Tehsil	Lalganj						
Location	26.109775 81.042728						
Address	Balabhadrapur, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is approached through a local village road that is further meeting to the Shri Kali Shankar Shukla Marg on the north at a distance of 800 m.						
Approx date of construction	18th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders built temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions and rituals.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance, Vegetative Growth		
Building Setting	The temple has a small settlement on the east having mostly residences and shops. It is surrounded by farmlands from north and south while it has a canal flowing to its east.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Condition Description	Growth of vegetation on the dome and chajja. Exposed lakhori bricks due to the flaking of lime plaster. Primary survey		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B	Source of information	Primary survey		

SHIV TEMPLE 46				Reference No	Gad/Rbl/DLM/01	Map No	GaD/Rbl/40				
											
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure with a medium plinth level accessed through stairs. It is placed on a square platform having extended octagonal bastions on the corners. It has an octagonal shrine with each face having blind a multifoliated arch resting over circular-shaped columns. It has a ribbed dome supported over a hexagonal base. The base is erected from a short projected chajja supported over a series of stone brackets. The dome is topped with an inverted lotus motif and a metal finial.						
Tehsil	Dalmau										
Location	26.090138 81.043431										
Address	Aftab Nagar, Raebareli										
Approach	It is approached through a local road that diverts on the east from JSMR Tiraha. It is located on the south of Makhdumpur town at 750 m.										
Approx date of construction	19th century										
Precise date of construction	Not known										
Ownership	Private										
Owners Name	Not known										
Property Type	Building										
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders built temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions and rituals.						
Property past use	Temple										
Property present use	Temple										
State of Protection	Unprotected										
Architectural Style	Chhatttri										
Building Setting	The temple is placed on the east of a railway track and SH-38 at a distance of approx. 100 m. It is surrounded by residences and public buildings. It has JMSR Seva Samiti at the opposite.										
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium					State of conservation	Fair		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium								
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low								
		Grade	II B								
				Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration						
				Condition Description	The temple is maintained regularly. Cracks on the walls of the platform.						
				Source of information	Primary survey						

MASJID 02				Reference No	Gad/Rbl/DLM/02	Map No	GaD/Rbl/41
							
Past Name	Masjid			Architectural description	It is a c-shaped structure standing on a low plinth level. It is approached from the east having a qibla wall on the front. It has a series of blind ogee four-centered arches. The structure is constructed of lakhori bricks and lime plaster. It has short minarets on the corner. The structure is flanked with old graves.		
Tehsil	Dalmau						
Location	26.065083 81.043365						
Address	Prakash Nagar, Raebareli						
Approach	The masjid is approached through a local road that diverts on the south from SH-13A after ITBP Chawk. It is on the Raj Niwas ghat on the west.						
Approx date of construction	17th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Structure						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region came under the influence of Muslim rulers after the later 14th century. The area of Dalmau after the 17th century remained influenced by Pathans, Sayyids, and Rajput rulers. Later the rulers constructed masjids and eidghas in the region.		
Property past use	Masjid						
Property present use	Abandoned						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Sayyid						
Building Setting	The structure is placed along the State Highway-13 A (Fatehpur Road). It is surrounded by barren land. It is located on the east of Dalmau Ganga bridge at a distance of approx. 1.6 km.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium				
Historical	Medium	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B				
				Association with Ganga	The rich track and trade routes along the Ganga attracted the Muslim invaders to settle. The region was influenced by the Sayyids, Sheikhs and Kayasth clans. The history of Muslim rule in the region is very scanty.		
				State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration		
				Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance		
				Condition Description	Blackening and growth of vegetation on the top of structure. Flaking of lime plaster from the lower portions of rear façade.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		

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MASJID 03				Reference No		Gad/Rbl/DLM/03		Map No		GaD/Rbl/42	
											
Past Name		Masjid									
Tehsil		Dalmau									
Location		26.070689 81.029568									
Address		Bahai, Shekhwada, Raebareli									
Approach		The building is approached through Daldev Fort Road). It is lying on the north of Maqbara Malik Mubarak Shahid at a distance of approx. 160 m.									
Approx date of construction		19th century									
Precise date of construction		Not known									
Ownership		Public									
Owners Name		Local community									
Property Type		Building									
Property Sub-type		Religious									
Property past use		Masjid									
Property present use		Masjid									
State of Protection		Unprotected									
Architectural Style		Sayyid									
Building Setting		The masjid is located on the west of the Indira Gandhi Canal. It has temples, dharmashalas, and residences around it.									
Archeological		N.A.		Religious		Medium		Architectural description It is a single-storied building standing on a low plinth level. It is approached from the east and accessed through stairs. It is entered through a rectangular opening flanked with two octagonal minarets. It leads to the open area having main prayer hall on the front. The façade of prayer hall has series of ogee-four centered arches. On the parapet it has pediment with Urdu script carved over it. It has four minarets erected from the front parapet. Historical/ Cultural Value The region came under the influence of Muslim rulers after the later 14th century. The Dalmau after the 17th century remained influenced by Pathans, Sayyids, and Rajput rulers. Later the rulers constructed masjids and eidgahs in the region. Association with Ganga The rich track and trade routes along the Ganga attracted the Muslim invaders to settle. The region was influenced by the Sayyids, Sheikhs and Kayasth clans. The history of Muslim rule in the region is very scanty. State of conservation Threats to the Property Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Addition and Alteration Condition Description Addition of iron sheet shade before the main prayer hall. Flaking of lime plaster from the lower portion of the front façade. Source of information Primary survey			
Historical		Medium		Social		Medium					
Architectural		Low		Natural		Low					
				Grade		II B					

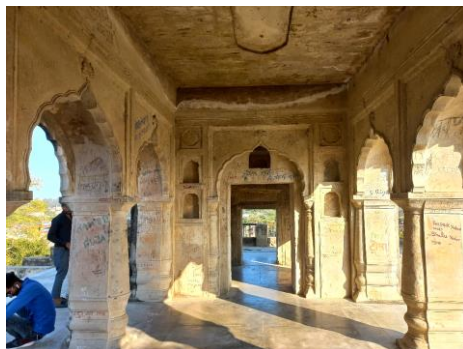
MASJID 04				Reference No	Gad/Rbl/DLM/04	Map No	GaD/Rbl/42
							
Past Name	Masjid			Architectural description	It is a single-storied building standing on a low plinth level. It is approached from the south and entered through a rectangular opening gate. The entrance gate is adorned with two short minarets topped with domes. It leads to the open area having the main prayer hall on the left. It has six short minarets erected from the parapet wall and a long minaret on the northeast corner.		
Tehsil	Dalmau						
Location	26.069137 81.031249						
Address	Bahai, Shekhwada, Raebareli						
Approach	The building is approached through a local road (Daldev Fort Road). It is lying on the northwest of Sarai Wali Masjid at a distance of approx. 100 m.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region came under the influence of Muslim rulers after the later 14th century. The Dalmau after the 17th century remained influenced by Pathans, Sayyids, and Rajput rulers. Later the rulers constructed masjids and eidgahs in the region.		
Property past use	Masjid						
Property present use	Masjid						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Sayyid						
Building Setting	The masjid is located on the west of the Indira Gandhi Canal. It has residences and public buildings around it.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High				
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B				
				Association with Ganga	The rich track and trade routes along the Ganga attracted the Muslim invaders to settle. The region was influenced by the Sayyids, Sheikhs and Kayasth clans. The history of Muslim rule in the region is very scanty.		
				State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration		
				Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration, Material Deterioration		
				Condition Description	Installation of iron sheets before the main prayer hall. Flaking of lime plastered surface on the lower portions of the rear façade.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		

MASJID 05				Reference No	Gad/Rbl/DLM/05	Map No	GaD/Rbl/42
							
Past Name	Masjid			Architectural description	It is a single-storied building standing on a low plinth level. It is approached from the south-facing façade. It can be entered through a rectangular opening door adorned with a multifoliated arch. The entrance is topped with a bangladar roof. The entrance reaches the open area having the main prayer hall on the west. The prayer hall is approached through a later added verandah. The hall is entered through three rectangular opening doors adorned with multifoliated arches. It has three domes with inverted lotus motif and a finial. The building is adorned with a battlement-like parapet wall.		
Tehsil	Dalmau						
Location	26.068561 81.031766						
Address	Bahai, Shekhwada, Raebareli						
Approach	The building is approached through (Daldev Fort Road). It is lying on the southeast of Maqbara Malik Mubarak Shahid at a distance of approx 100 m.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region came under the influence of Muslim rulers after the later 14th century. The Dalmau after the 17th century remained influenced by Pathans, Sayyids, and Rajput rulers. Later the rulers constructed masjids and eidgahs in the region.		
Property past use	Masjid						
Property present use	Masjid			Association with Ganga	The rich track and trade routes along the Ganga attracted the Muslim invaders to settle. The region was influenced by the Sayyids, Sheikhs and Kayasth clans. The history of Muslim rule in the region is very scanty.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Sayyid			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Addition and Alteration, Material Deterioration		
Building Setting	The masjid is located on the west of the Indira Gandhi Canal. It is surrounded by residences and religious buildings.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Condition Description	Later added verandah before the main prayer hall. Chipping and flaking of lime plastered surface over the lower portions of the rear		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Source of information	Primary survey		
		Grade	II B				

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RAJA DAL DEV PASI KILA				Reference No	Gad/Rbl/DLM/06	Map No	GaD/Rbl/42
							
Past Name	Raja Dal Dev KA Kila			Architectural description	The fort is placed on a mound that's is accessed from the south direction. The mound has moat around it. It is a single-storied building standing on a medium plinth level. It is approached from the east and accessed through stairs. It is entered through an arcaded façade having a series of multifoliated arch. It has a verandah with room on either end. The room can be entered through a rectangular opening door adorned with a multifoliated arch. The east and west-facing facades have openings adorned with trifoliate arch. On the east, it has a staircase leading to the roof.		
Tehsil	Dalmau						
Location	26.067772 81.027437						
Address	Bahai, Raebareli						
Approach	The building is approached through a local road (Daldev Fort Road) that diverts on the west from Makhdumpur Chawk Mode (State Highway-38).						
Approx date of construction	15th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local Authority						
Property Type	Site						
Property Sub-type	Defence			Historical/ Cultural Value	The fort belongs to the founder of Dalmau i.e. Raja Daldev. It was in an area of about 12 bighas. There was a military cantonment inside this fort. Around the fort there was a deep moat at a height of 30 meters, which was filled with the water of the river Ganges.		
Property past use	Fort						
Property present use	Fort			Association with Ganga	The strategic location along the river Ganga was suitable to establish the kingdom as it provides natural guard. The kingdom of three brothers was between the river Ganges and the river Sai, from Arakh village in the east to Kheer in the west.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance		
Building Setting	The building is located on the eastern bank of the river Ganga. It has Indira Gandhi Canal Pump on its south at a distance of approx. 200 m.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low	Condition Description	Blackening on the walls due to the dampness. Deteriorated wall on the west. Closed rectangular opening on the façade. Primary survey		
Historical	High	Social	High				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	High				
		Grade	II A	Source of information	Primary survey		

PAKKA GHAT DALMAU AND SHIV TEMPLE 01				Reference No	Gad/Rbl/DLM/07	Map No	GaD/Rbl/43
							
Past Name	Dalmau Pakka Ghat			Architectural description	The ghat is approached from the east and it comprises two temples lying on the northern side. The larger temple lying nearer to the river Ganga is entered through a gateway having a rectangular opening door. It leads to the temple with the octagonal shrine. The façade of the temple has two parts with blind multifoliated arches lying on the lower portion and a series of small niches adorned with multifoliate arch frames on the upper part. It has a shikhar erected from a short chajja. It has layers of uru-Shikhar around it and a metal finial on the top. It has a temple adjacent to it lying in the east. It has a Tri-Ratha Paga shrine having a square plan approached through a mandapa. It has a shikhar erecting from a projected chajja supported over stone brackets having a series of ribbed Uru-shikhara around it. It has steps leading to the river Ganga.		
Tehsil	Dalmau						
Location	26.063825 81.027558						
Address	Near Dal Park Sadak Ghat , Tikaitganj, Raebareli						
Approach	The site is approached through a local road (Daldev Fort Road) which is diverted to the west from Makhdumpur mode lying on State Highway-38.						
Approx date of construction	18th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local Authority						
Property Type	Site						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The district was covered with forest during the Vedic period and there were many ashrams and temples of famous rishis in this region. Over the years merchants and traders built temples in the region.		
Property past use	Ghat						
Property present use	Ghat			Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is closely associated with Ganga, as he brought the tormentous river to earth through his thick locks to avoid destruction on earth. Thus, several temples and religious buildings along the ghats were built for daily religious rituals.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Nagara			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Vegetative Growth, Material Deterioration		
Building Setting	The ghat is located on the eastern bank of the river Ganga. It has temples, dharmashalas, and residences around it. It is lying on the south of Raja Dal Dev Fort at a distance of approx. 500 m.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Condition Description	Growth of vegetation and blackening on the shikhara.		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	High	Source of information	Primary survey		
		Grade	II A				

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SANKAT MOCHAN GHAT				Reference No	Gad/Rbl/DLM/08	Map No	GaD/Rbl/43
							
Past Name	Sankat Mochan Ghat			Architectural description	The ghat is approached from the east. It has two extended walls on either side having octagonal bastions on the end (towards the river Ganga). On the east, it has two cenotaphs raised on an octagonal base. The cenotaph is resting over circular columns framed with multifoliated arches. The octagonal base has a series of ogee four-centered. It has a room at the center. It is entered through an arcaded façade having semi-circular arches on the corners and three multifoliate arches. It is a pukka ghat having stairs leading to the river Ganga.		
Tehsil	Dalmau						
Location	26.062180 81.028180						
Address	Senpur, Raebareli						
Approach	The structure is approached through a local road (Daldev Fort Road) which is diverted to the west from Makhdumpur mode lying on State Highway-38.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local Authority						
Property Type	Site						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The ghats along the holy rivers of India are part of deep cultural significance. They have been developed as a center of devotion for the pilgrims, saints, and devotees. Several merchants built temples and dharmashala along the ghats.		
Property past use	Ghat						
Property present use	Ghat			Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is closely associated with Ganga, as he brought the tormentous river to earth through his thick locks to avoid destruction on earth. Thus, several temples dedicated to the Lord Shiva, were built along the river ghats for daily religious rituals.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance		
Building Setting	The ghat is located on the eastern bank of the river Ganga. It has temples, dharmashalas, and residences around it. It is lying on the south of Raja Dal Dev Fort at a distance of approx. 500 m.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Condition Description	Broken parapet of room at the center. Blackening of domes of cenotaphs.		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	High	Source of information	Primary survey		
		Grade	II A				

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

PATHWARI GHAT				Reference No	Gad/Rbl/DLM/09	Map No	GaD/Rbl/43
							
Past Name	Pathwari Ghat			Architectural description	The ghat comprises two temples lying on the east and west. The temple over the east has a later added verandah before the entrance of the shrine. It is entered through a rectangular opening adorned with a multifoliated arch. It has a ribbed dome resting over an octagonal base. The dome has floral patterns on the lower part and an inverted lotus motif on the top. The temple over the east has an octagonal shrine entered through a rectangular opening door adorned with a multifoil arch. The rest of the faces have blind multifoliated arches. It has a dome resting over an octagonal base and an inverted lotus motif motif with a metal finial. It has steps leading to the river.		
Tehsil	Dalmau						
Location	26.061566 81.028494						
Address	Near Sri Mai Ji Ka Math, Raebareli						
Approach	The structure is approached through a local road (Daldev Fort Road). It is lying on the south of Raja Dal Dev Fort at a distance of approx. 850 m.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local Authority						
Property Type	Site						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The district was covered with forest during the Vedic period and there were many ashrams and temples of famous rishis in this region. Over the years merchants and traders built ghats and temples along the river, due to its high religious significance.		
Property past use	Ghat						
Property present use	Ghat			Association with Ganga	Due to the presence of river Ganga, several saints, sages and religious groups have established their base along the river. Regular religious activities are performed along the river banks.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation	Fair		
Building Setting	The ghat is located on the eastern bank of the river Ganga. It has temples, dharmashalas, and residences around it. It is on the west from Makhdumpur mode lying on State Highway-38.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration, Inappropriate Addition		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Medium	Condition Description	Addition of verandah before the mandir on the south.		
		Grade	II A	Source of information	Primary survey		

GAURA GHAT AND SHIVA TEMPLE				Reference No	Gad/Rbl/DLM/10	Map No	GaD/Rbl/43
							
Past Name	Gaura Ghat			Architectural description	The ghat comprises two temples lying on the east and west. The temple over the east has an octagonal shrine entered through a rectangular opening door. Its rest of the faces has rectangular frames. It has a dome resting over an octagonal base and an inverted lotus motif with a metal finial. The temple over the west has a later added room and verandah around the octagonal shrine. It has a ribbed dome resting over an octagonal base. The dome has floral patterns on the lower part and an inverted lotus motif on the top.		
Tehsil	Dalmau						
Location	26.060703 81.029149						
Address	Near Sri Mai Ji Ka Math, Raebareli						
Approach	The building is approached through a local road (Daldev Fort Road). It is lying on the south of Raja Dal Dev Fort at a distance of approx. 800 m.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local Authority						
Property Type	Site						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The district was covered with forest during the Vedic period and there were many ashrams and temples of famous rishis in this region. Over the years merchants and traders built ghats and temples along the river, due to its high religious significance.		
Property past use	Ghat						
Property present use	Ghat						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	The ghat is located on the eastern bank of the river Ganga. It has temples, dharmashalas, and residences around it.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High				
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	High				
		Grade	II A				
				Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is closely associated with Ganga, as he brought the tormentous river to earth through his thick locks to avoid destruction on earth. Thus, several temples dedicated to the Lord Shiva, were built along the river ghats for daily religious rituals.		
				State of conservation	Fair		
				Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration, Inappropriate Addition		
				Condition Description	Addition of verandah before the Gaura Mandir.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		

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SHIV TEMPLE 47				Reference No	Gad/Rbl/DLM/11	Map No	GaD/Rbl/43
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure standing on a medium plinth level. It is approached from the west and accessed through stairs. The square-shaped garbhagriha is entered through a rectangular opening adorned with a multifoliated arch that is supported over circular columns. On the façade, the entrance is flanked by semi-circular and pointed arch. The remaining three faces have jali work in the middle that is adorned within the multifoliated arch supported over circular arches. The temple has a corbelled shikhara erected from a hexagonal base. It is topped with a inverted lotus motif and a metal finial.		
Tehsil	Dalmau						
Location	26.060983 81.031697						
Address	Near Sri Mi Ji Ka Math, Senpur						
Approach	The temple is approached through a local road. It is lying on the southeast of Sri mai ji ka math at a distance of 150 m.						
Approx date of construction	18th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local community						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders built temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Nagara			State of conservation	Fair		
Building Setting	The temple is located in a densely populated settlement. It is surrounded by residences, shops and religious buildings.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration, Later Additions		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Condition Description	Deterioration of lime plastered surface due to the dampness.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MAHABEERAN GHAT				Reference No	Gad/Rbl/DLM/12	Map No	GaD/Rbl/43
							
Past Name	Mahabeeran Ghat			Architectural description	It comprises a double-storied building lying on the north of the ghat. It is overlooking the river Ganga. The ground-floor façade has a series of semi-circular arches and the second-floor façade has jail windows adorned with bangladar-like mouldings. It has two single-storied rooms on the east and west sides. The rooms are entered through a series of semi-circular arches adorned with pointed arches. It has two extended ramps on either side having octagonal platforms at the end. The ramps are supported over segmental arches. On the southeast, it has a zenana hammam currently in ruinous condition. The structures are constructed of lakhori bricks and finished with lime plaster.		
Tehsil	Dalmau						
Location	26.059967 81.029508						
Address	Sherandajpur, Raebareli						
Approach	The site is approached through a local road (Daldev Fort Road) which is diverted to the west from Makhdumpur mode lying on State Highway-38.						
Approx date of construction	18th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local Authority						
Property Type	Site						
Property Sub-type	Utilitarian			Historical/ Cultural Value	The district was covered with forest during the Vedic period and there were many ashrams and temples of famous rishis in this region. Over the years merchants and traders built temples in the region.		
Property past use	Ghat						
Property present use	Ghat			Association with Ganga	Due to the presence of river Ganga, several saints, sages and religious groups have established their base along the ghats. Regular religious activities are performed along the river banks.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Vegetative Growth, Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration		
Building Setting	The ghat is located on the eastern bank of the river Ganga. It has temples, dharmashalas, and residences around it. It is lying on the south of Raja Dal Dev Fort at a distance of approx. 800 m.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Condition Description	Growth of vegetation on the walls of Zenana Hamam. Chipping of lime plastered surface.		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	High	Source of information	Primary survey		
		Grade	II A				

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SHIV TEMPLE 48				Reference No	Gad/Rbl/DLM/13	Map No	GaD/Rbl/43
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied building standing on a medium plinth level. It is placed on a platform with an octagonal plan and accessed through stairs. It has a garbhagriha with an octagonal plan. It is entered through a rectangular opening adorned with a multifoliated arch. The remaining facades can be divided into three parts: a base, jail work at the center framed within a multifoliated arch, and the upper portion, which has a series of small pointed arch niches. Each face has long circular pilaster on the edge. It has a ribbed dome erected from a chajja supported by stone brackets. The dome is resting over an octagonal base.		
Tehsil	Dalmau						
Location	26.058953 81.031670						
Address	Near Raja Nevaj Singh Ghat, Sherandajpur, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is approached through a local road that diverts on the northwest after ITBP Training centre chauraha.						
Approx date of construction	18th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders built temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
Architectural Style	Chhatttri						
Building Setting	The structure is located on the eastern bank of the river Ganga. It is at a distance of approx. 1 km from the ITBP chavurah in the northwest direction.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Vegetative Growth, Material Deterioration,		
Historical	Medium	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B				
				Condition Description	Growth of vegetation over the dome. Dismantling of bricks from the platform around the temple.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		

RAJ NIWAS GHAT				Reference No	Gad/Rbl/DLM/14	Map No	GaD/Rbl/43
							
Past Name	Raj Niwas Ghat			Architectural description	The ghat is approached from the northeast direction. It comprises two cenotaphs and two extended ramps on either side. The cenotaphs are standing over individual plinths. They have octagonal plans and are pierced with flat-shouldered arch a segmental arch opening. The rest of the faces have blind ogee-four centered arches. They have domes with inverted lotus motif over the top.		
Tehsil	Dalmau						
Location	26.057321 81.031340						
Address	Sherandajpur, Raebareli						
Approach	The ghat is approached through a local road. It is lying on the south of Raja Dal Dev Fort at a distance of approx. 500 m.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local Authority						
Property Type	Site						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The district was covered with forest during the Vedic period and there were many ashrams and temples of famous rishis in this region. Over the years merchants and traders built temples in the region.		
Property past use	Ghat						
Property present use	Ghat			Association with Ganga	Due to the presence of river Ganga, several saints, sages and religious groups have established their base along the river. Regular religious activities are performed along the river banks.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance		
Building Setting	The ghat is located on the eastern bank of the river Ganga. It has temples, dharmashalas, and residences around it.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Condition Description	Flaking of plaster from the facades of the octagonal structures and stairs.		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	High	Source of information	Primary survey		
		Grade	II A				

BADA MATH				Reference No	Gad/Rbl/DLM/15	Map No	GaD/Rbl/43
							
Past Name	Shri Radha Krishna Sanskrit Vidhyalaya			Architectural description	The building is approached from the south-facing façade. It is entered through a pointed arch entrance flanked by rectangular frames around it. It leads to the central courtyard having a series of habitable rooms around it. The rooms are approached through an arcaded verandah framed with semi-circular arches supported by circular columns. The rooms are entered through rectangular opening doors adorned with multifoliated arches resting over circular columns. The façade overlooking the river Ganga has a series of rectangular openings adorned with pointed arches.		
Tehsil	Dalmau						
Location	26.056057 81.032562						
Address	Senpur, Raebareli						
Approach	The math is approached through a local road. It is lying on the south of Raja Dal Dev Fort at a distance of approx. 1.5 km.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Swami Devendranand Giri						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The saint settled here from Ayodhya. He built several maths for ascetics, including Bada Math. It houses pilgrims and students learning Sanskrit language.		
Property past use	Math						
Property present use	Math			Association with Ganga	Due to the presence of river Ganga, several saints, sages and religious groups have established their base along the river. Regular religious activities are performed along the river banks.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Sings of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance		
Building Setting	The building is located on the eastern bank of the river Ganga. It has temples, dharmashalas, and residences around it.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Condition Description	Flaking of plaster over the façade. Growth of vegetation and blackened surface over the rear façade.		
Historical	Low	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Medium	Source of information	Swami Divyanand Giri		
		Grade	II B				

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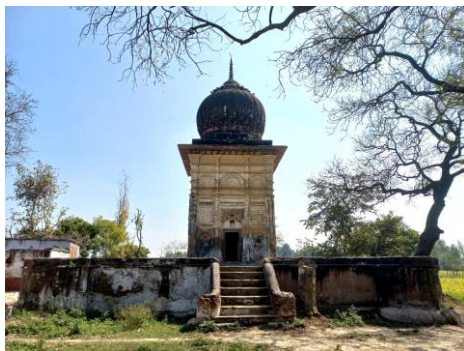


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SHIV TEMPLE 49				Reference No		Gad/Rbl/DLM/16		Map No		GaD/Rbl/44	
											
Past Name		Dal Bal Baba Ka Mandir									
Tehsil		Dalmau									
Location		26.056029 81.056777									
Address		Surajoopur, Pachkhara, Raebareli									
Approach		The temple is approached through a local road (Chandpurlook road) which is diverted to the south from Dalmau mode (State Highway-38).									
Approx date of construction		19th century									
Precise date of construction		Not known									
Ownership		Public									
Owners Name		Local community									
Property Type		Building									
Property Sub-type		Religious									
Property past use		Temple									
Property present use		Temple									
State of Protection		Unprotected									
Architectural Style		Chhatttri									
Building Setting		The temple has sparsely populated settlements around it. It has mostly farmlands around it. It is lying on the east of Sankat Mochan Mandir at a distance of approx. 1km.									
Archeological		N.A.		Religious		Medium		Architectural description It is a single-storied temple that stands on a medium plinth level. It is placed on a square platform having extended circular bastions on the corners. It is approached from the south through stairs. It has a square planned garbhagriha that is entered through a semi-circular opening adorned with multifoliated arch. It has a dome resting over a octagonal base with inverted lotus motif on the top. Historical/ Cultural Value The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders built temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions. Association with Ganga The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga. State of conservation Fair Threats to the Property Material Deterioration Condition Description Chipping and flaking of lime plastered surface of walls of platform around the temple. Source of information Primary survey			
Historical		Medium		Social		Low					
Architectural		Medium		Natural		Low					
				Grade		II B					

SHIV TEMPLE 50				Reference No	Gad/Rbl/DLM/17	Map No	GaD/Rbl/45				
											
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied temple standing on a medium plinth level. It is approached from the east and accessed through stairs. It has a platform having a shrine at the center and extended circular bastions on the corners. It can be entered through a rectangular opening adorned within multifoliated arch. The entrance is flanked with two small niches on the upper portion. The remaining facades has similar niches as well. It has a ribbed dome resting over an octagonal base. The dome is ornamented with an inverted lotus motif on the top. The structure is constructed of lakhori bricks and finished with lime plaster.						
Tehsil	Dalmau										
Location	26.053730 81.064694										
Address	Pakharauli, Raebareli										
Approach	The temple is approached through a local road (Pakharauli road). It is located on the south of Dalmau village at a distance of approx 1.5 km.										
Approx date of construction	19th century										
Precise date of construction	Not known										
Ownership	Public										
Owners Name	Local Community										
Property Type	Building										
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders built temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions.						
Property past use	Temple										
Property present use	Temple										
State of Protection	Unprotected										
Architectural Style	Regional										
Building Setting	The temple is located on the periphery of the settlement. It has farmlands on the west and residences on the east. It is lying on the northeast of river Ganga at a distance of approx. 3 km.										
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium					Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
Historical	Medium	Social	Low								
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low								
		Grade	II B								
				State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Lack of Maintenance, Material Deterioration, Vegetative Growth						
				Condition Description	Growth of vegetation on the roof of garbhagriha. Chipping and flaking of lime plaster from the lower portions of the façade.						
				Source of information	Primary survey						

SHIV TEMPLE 51				Reference No	Gad/Rbl/DLM/18	Map No	GaD/Rbl/45
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied temple standing over medium plinth level and accessed through stairs. It is placed on a square platform having extended circular bastions on the corners. The temple has a square-shaped, colonnaded mandapa supported over thin square columns. It has a flat roof and a low parapet rising from a short projection. The shrine is square in plan. The garbhagriha houses the Shelving at the centre and has a pyramidal-shaped shikhara resting over it. The shikhara has layers of urus-shikharas around it. It is topped with metal finials. The temple is ornamented with carved Pan-Patti motifs on the lower and upper parts of the mandapa.		
Tehsil	Dalmau						
Location	26.053307 81.066014						
Address	Pakharauli, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is approached through a local road (Pakharauli road). It is located on the south of Dalmau village at a distance of approx. 1.5 km.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious						
Property past use	Temple			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders built temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centres to celebrate festive occasions.		
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga	Due to the presence of holy river Ganga, pilgrims and devotees from the different parts of the country visit on the banks of river Ganga. To accommodate them several temples along with Dharamshala's were built in the region.		
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	The temple is located on the west periphery of the village. It has residences on the northwest and farmlands on the southeast. It is lying southeast of Jan Sewak Kendra (180 m).			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Fair Vegetative Growth, Material Deterioration		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium				
Historical	Low	Social	Medium	Condition Description	Growth of vegetation and faded painted surface on the walls of the platform.		
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B	Source of information	Primary survey		

SHIV TEMPLE 52				Reference No	Gad/Rbl/DLM/19	Map No	GaD/Rbl/45
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied temple standing on a medium plinth level. It is placed on a square platform having extended circular bastions on the corners. It is approached from the east and accessed through stairs. It has a square platform with a shrine at the center. It can be entered through a rectangular opening adorned with a multifoliated arch. The entry is flanked with blind semi-circular arches. The remaining facades have blind multifoliated arches in the middle and are flanked by blind semi-circular arches. The upper portion of the façade is ornamented with cornice bands and floral motifs. Along the façade, it has a chajja supported over stone brackets. The ribbed dome is resting over a octagonal base and topped with an inverted lotus motif and metal finial.		
Tehsil	Dalmau						
Location	26.052922 81.065703						
Address	Pakharauli, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is approached through a local road (Pakharauli road). It is located on the south of Dalmau village at a distance of approx. 1.5 km.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders built temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	Due to the presence of holy river Ganga, pilgrims and devotees from the different parts of the country visit on the banks of river Ganga. To accommodate them several temples along with dharamshalas were built in the region.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Vegetative Growth, Lack of Maintenance, Material Deterioration		
Building Setting	The temple is located on the periphery of the village. It has residences, shops on the northwest and farmlands on the southeast. It is lying south of Ankit Sahaj Jan Sewa Kendra at 200 m.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Condition Description	Growth of vegetation and algae depositions on the walls of the platform. Flaking of lime plastered surface on the lower of the façade.		
Historical	High	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Source of information	Primary survey		
		Grade	II A				

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LAXMAN RAM JANKI MANDIR 01				Reference No	Gad/Rbl/DLM/20	Map No	GaD/Rbl/45
							
Past Name	Laxman Ram Janki Mandir			Architectural description	It is a single-storied building standing on a low plinth level. It is approached from the east-facing façade. It is entered through a rectangular opening gate adorned with a multifoliated arch. The entrance gateway is topped with a chajja supported over stone brackets. It leads to the central courtyard having habitable rooms around it. The rooms are accessed through arcaded verandahs framed with multifoliated arches supported over hexagonal columns. The courtyard has extended chajja supported over stone brackets. The temple is lying on the north wing. It can be entered through a rectangular opening adorned with a multifoliated arch. It has a ribbed dome topped with an inverted lotus and metal finial.		
Tehsil	Dalmau						
Location	26.051292 81.067274						
Address	Pakharauli, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is approached through a local road (Pakharauli road). It is lying on the southeast of Sahaj Jan Sewa Kendra at a distance of 500 m.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	1904						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Hinmati						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious						
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by farmlands. It is flanked by dense plantations.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders built temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions.		
Historical	Low	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B				
				Association with Ganga	Due to the presence holy river Ganga, pilgrims and devotees from the different parts of the country visit on the banks of river Ganga. To accommodate them several temples along with Dharamshalas were built in the region.		
				State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration		
				Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration, Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance		
				Condition Description	Use of cement to fill the cracks on the lower portions of the walls. Closed opening gates on the front façade.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		

KALYANESHWAR TEMPLE				Reference No	Gad/Rbl/DLM/21	Map No	GaD/Rbl/46				
											
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure standing on a low plinth level. It is approached from the east and accessed through stairs. It can be entered through a semi-circular opening lying on the west-facing façade. The façade has plain walls on the lower portion and it has a series of elongated rectangular niches on the upper portions. It has a vaulted dome with a wide base ornamented with floral motifs. The shikhara has an inverted lotus motif and a metal finial on top.						
Tehsil	Dalmau										
Location	26.025591 81.060964										
Address	Kalyanpur Baiti Mu., Raebareli										
Approach	The temple is approached through a local road (Jamunipur road). It is diverted towards southwest after the Barara Buzurg town.										
Approx date of construction	20th century										
Precise date of construction	Not known										
Ownership	Private										
Owners Name	Not known										
Property Type	Building										
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders built temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centres to celebrate festive occasions.						
Property past use	Temple										
Property present use	Temple										
State of Protection	Unprotected										
Architectural Style	Maratha										
Building Setting	The temple is located on the northern bank of river Ganga. It has residences and local shops around it. It is lying on the west of the Bainteshwar Mandir at a distance of approx. 220 m.										
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium					State of conservation	Fair		
Historical	Medium	Social	Low								
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Medium								
		Grade	II B								
				Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration						
				Condition Description	The temple is maintained regularly. The flaking on the painted surface of the wall of the platform around the temple.						
				Source of information	Primary survey						

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SHIV TEMPLE 53				Reference No	Gad/Rbl/DLM/22	Map No	GaD/Rbl/47
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied building standing on a medium plinth level. It is approached from the north and accessed through stairs. It has a platform with octagonal shaped garbhgriha. The garbhgriha entered through a rectangular opening adorned with a pointed arch. The remaining facades have series of blind pointed arches. It has a ribbed dome resting over an octagonal base. It is erected from a projected chajja supported over a series of stone brackets. The dome is ornamented with an inverted lotus motif and metal finial on the top.		
Tehsil	Dalmau						
Location	26.031328 81.072941						
Address	Naraharpur, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is approached through a local road (Jamunipur road). It is located at a distance of approx 3 km from Khodaypur village in southwest.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local Community						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders built temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
Architectural Style	Chhatttri						
Building Setting	The temple is located on the north of the river Ganga at a distance of approx. 1.2 km. It is placed on the periphery of the village. It has farmland on its south and settlement in the north.			State of conservation	Fair		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High				
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B	Threats to the Property	Material Deterioration		
				Condition Description	Flaking of the painted surface over the façade and wall of the platform.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		

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MASJID 06				Reference No	Gad/Rbl/DLM/23	Map No	GaD/Rbl/48				
											
Past Name	Masjid			Architectural description	The masjid is approached from the north-facing façade and accessed through stairs. It can be entered through a rectangular opening. The old part of the masjid is lying on the back. Its side façade have jali work adorned within blind ogee four centered arches. It has octagonal minarets on the front that are higher than the square minarets at the back. These minarets are topped with small domes. It has a battlement running along the parapet on all four sides.						
Tehsil	Dalmau										
Location	26.023709 81.096518										
Address	Kadha Chak Sagunpur, Raebareli										
Approach	The masjid is approached through a local road that is further meeting with SH-38. It is located on the south of Khodaypur village at distance of 2.3 km.										
Approx date of construction	18th century										
Precise date of construction	Not known										
Ownership	Public										
Owners Name	Local Community										
Property Type	Building										
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region came under the influence of Muslim rulers after the later 14th century. The territory of Karra and Mahoba including Raebareli was given to Mardan Daulat by Firoz Shah. This led to growth in the number of masjids and tombs in the region.						
Property past use	Masjid										
Property present use	Masjid										
State of Protection	Unprotected										
Architectural Style	Late Mughal										
Building Setting	The masjid is located on the periphery of town. It has residences, shops and religious buildings lying on its west and it has farmlands on the east.										
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium					Association with Ganga	The rich tracts and trade routes along the river Ganga attracted the Muslim invaders to settle in the region. The history of Muslim rule in this region is very scanty. The region along the Ganga was influenced by the Sayyids, Sheikhs and Kayasth clans.		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium								
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low								
		Grade	II B								
				State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Addition and Alteration, Lack of Maintenance, Material Deterioration						
Condition Description	Construction of a room before the main prayer hall. Chipping and flaking of lime plaster over the lower portion of the façade.			Source of information	Primary survey						

SHIV TEMPLE 54				Reference No	Gad/Rbl/DLM/24	Map No	GaD/Rbl/49
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied building standing on a medium plinth level. It is placed on a square platform having extended circular bastions on the corners. It is approached from the west and accessed through stairs. It has a garbhgriha with square plan verandah around it, supported over square columns. The garbhgriha can be entered through a rectangular and has a pyramidal-shaped shikhara.		
Tehsil	Dalmau						
Location	26.024890 81.109861						
Address	Vishnupur, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is approached through a local road. It is located on the southeast of Khodyarpur village at a distance of approx 2.5 km.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders built temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Addition and Alteration, Lack of Maintenance, Material Deterioration		
Building Setting	The temple is surrounded by farmlands. It is placed beneath a tree plantation. It has a brick kiln on its north at a distance of 200 m. It lies between the village of Khodaypur and Govindpur Madho.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Condition Description	The later added verandah is constructed using modern building materials.		
Historical	Low	Social	Low				
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low	Source of information	Primary survey		
		Grade	III				

SHIV TEMPLE AND WELL 55				Reference No	Gad/Rbl/DLM/25	Map No	GaD/Rbl/50				
											
Past Name	Shiv Temple and Well			Architectural description	It is a single-storied building standing on a medium plinth level. It is approached from the west and accessed through stairs. It has a garbhagriha with a verandah around it framed with a series of multifoliated arches. The verandah has a flat roof supported by thin square columns. The garbhagriha can be entered through a multifoliate arch opening. It has a pyramidal-shaped sikhara. The shikhara is topped with a metal finial. It has a well adjacent to it having two thick square pillars around it having pully attached to them.						
Tehsil	Dalmau										
Location	26.044015 81.102331										
Address	Khodaypur, Raebareli										
Approach	The temple can be approached from State Highway-38. It is lying on the west of Barara Buzurg Railway crossing at a distance of 600 m.										
Approx date of construction	19th century										
Precise date of construction	Not known										
Ownership	Public										
Owners Name	Local Community										
Property Type	Building										
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders built temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions.						
Property past use	Temple										
Property present use	Temple										
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.						
Architectural Style	Regional										
Building Setting	The temple has State Highway-38 on its north at a distance of 100 m and Barara Buzurg Railway crossing on its west at a distance of 500 m.			State of conservation	Fair						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium					Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium								
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low	Condition Description	Closed arch on the south-facing façade. The later constructed room adjacent to the central garbhagriha resulted in a closed verandah.						
				Source of information	Primary survey						

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PHATAK KOTHI				Reference No	Gad/Rbl/DLM/26	Map No	GaD/Rbl/50
							
Past Name	Phatak Kothi			Architectural description	It is a single-storied building standing on a low plinth level. It is approached through a double-height gateway and its entry is marked by a semi-circular opening lying on the north-facing façade. Further, it has an arcaded foyer with rooms on either side and a flat roof supported over wooden girders. It reaches the central courtyard having habitable rooms around it. The rooms on the north wing are entered through an arcaded verandah. The verandah is framed with semi-circular arches. The series of rooms on the remaining wings are entered through rectangular openings framed within semi-circular arches.		
Tehsil	Dalmau						
Location	26.044015 81.102331						
Address	Barara Buzurg, Raebareli						
Approach	It can be approached through a local road diverted from the SH-38. It is lying on the north of the Barara Buzurg railway crossing at approx 1 km.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Residential			Historical/ Cultural Value	The building belongs to the old resident of the Barara Buzurg town. They were associated with farming activities and the export of raw goods for the British East India Company.		
Property past use	Residence						
Property present use	Residence			Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Raebareli along the banks of river Ganga, helped the British trading company to develop its approach to inner parts of the Indian rural areas and convert them into a business hub. Due to this many merchants and people of different professions settled in the town.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Addition and Alteration, Lack of Maintenance, Material Deterioration, Vegetative Growth		
Building Setting	The building is placed within a densely populated settlement. It has residences, shops, and religious buildings around it. It is lying on the southeast of Mahaveer Mandir at a distance of 300 m.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low	Condition Description	Growth of vegetation on the parapet. Deterioration of lime plaster on the façade and inner walls due to the dampness.		
Historical	Medium	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Source of information	Primary survey		
		Grade	II B				

HASHMATI BADI MASJID				Reference No	Gad/Rbl/DLM/27	Map No	GaD/Rbl/51
							
Past Name	Hashmati Badi Masjid			Architectural description It is a single-storied building approached from the west side. It is standing on a medium plinth level accessed through stairs. The main entrance leads to the open area having a main prayer hall lying on the west and verandas on either side. The entry to the main prayer hall is marked by a series of ogee three-centered arches adorned with multifoliated arches. It has three ribbed domes, each topped with inverted lotus and metal finials. The prayer hall has four minarets on the corners with battlement running along the front parapet. Out of the four, the two over the front are higher. Each minaret is topped with a dome and finial. Historical/ Cultural Value The region came under the influence of Muslim rulers after the later 14th century. The territory of Karra and Mahoba including Raebareli was given to Mardan Daulat by Firoz Shah. This led to growth in the number of masjids and tombs in the region. Association with Ganga The rich tracts and trade routes along the river Ganga attracted the Muslim invaders to settle in the region. The history of Muslim rule in this region is very scanty. The region along the Ganga was influenced by the Sayyids, Sheikhs and Kayasth clans. State of conservation Fair Addition and Alteration Condition Description Later constructed verandah before the main prayer hall. Source of information Primary survey			
Tehsil	Dalmau						
Location	26.010331 81.148186						
Address	Jalalpur Dhai, Raebareli						
Approach	The masjid is approached through Jamunipur Chauraha located on State Highway-38. It is on the west of Jalalpur Dhai at 900 m.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local Community						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious						
Property past use	Masjid						
Property present use	Masjid						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Sayyid						
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by residences, shops, and religious buildings. It is located in the northeast of the Asthbhuja Mandir at a distance of 600 m.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High				
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B				

SETTLEMENT 01				Reference No	Gad/Rbl/DLM/28	Map No	GaD/Rbl/52
							
Past Name	Settlement			Architectural description	The settlements include residences built with lakhori bricks and finished with lime plaster. They are flat roof structures with rectangular plans. The residence in the east can be accessed through an entrance verandah framed with multifoliated arches adorned with floral motif over the keystone. The facades of residences lying on the west are entered through central arches. They have rectangular openings adorned with multifoliated arches.		
Tehsil	Dalmau						
Location	26.003613 81.171486						
Address	Kurauli Budhkar, Raebareli						
Approach	The settlement is approached from the State Highway-38 lying on its west at a distance of 360 m. It is lying on the east of Masjid Daud Alahissallam at a distance						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Multiple						
Property Type	Settlement						
Property Sub-type	Residential			Historical/ Cultural Value	The settlement has buildings associated with old residents of the town. They are into farming. Their farms are located near the north direction. The residences were built during the mid-19th century.		
Property past use	Residence						
Property present use	Residence			Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Raebareli along the banks of river Ganga, helped the British trading company to develop its approach to inner parts of the Indian ruler areas and convert them as a business hub. Due to this many merchants and people of different professions settled in the town.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration		
Building Setting	The site is surrounded by residences from its south and farmlands from north side. It is located between the Khonandpur and Sekhupur village.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low	Threats to the Property	Vegetative Growth, Lack of Maintenance, Material Deterioration		
Historical	Medium	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Condition Description	Growth of vegetation on the roof. The faded painted surface over the façade. Chipping and flaking of lime plaster from the walls.		
		Grade	II B				
				Source of information	Primary survey		

MASJID 07				Reference No	Gad/Rbl/DLM/29	Map No	GaD/Rbl/52
							
Past Name	Masjid			Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure standing on a high plinth level. It is approached from the east and accessed through stairs. It leads to the open space having a main prayer hall on the west. The prayer hall is entered through an entrance verandah framed with a series of multifoliated arches. It has four square minarets on the corners topped with small domes and finials.		
Tehsil	Dalmau						
Location	26.003347 81.171217						
Address	Kurauli Budhkar, Raebareli						
Approach	The masjid is approached from the State Highway-38. It is lying on the northeast of masjid Daud Alahissallam at a distance of approx. 1.2 km.						
Approx date of construction	18th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local Community						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region came under the influence of Muslim rulers after the later 14th century. The territory of Karra and Mahoba including Raebareli was given to Mardan Daulat by Firoz Shah. This led to growth in the number of masjids and tombs in the region.		
Property past use	Masjid						
Property present use	Masjid						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Sayyid						
Building Setting	The structure is surrounded by residences and shops. It has farmlands on its west. It is located between the Khonandpur and Sekhupur village.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium				
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B				
				Association with Ganga	The rich tracts and trade routes along the river Ganga attracted the Muslim invaders to settle in the region. The history of Muslim rule in this region is very scanty. The region along the Ganga was influenced by the Sayyids, Sheikhs and Kayasth clans.		
				State of conservation	Fair		
				Threats to the Property	Vegetative Growth, Lack of Maintenance, Addition and Alteration		
				Condition Description	Growth of vegetation on the chajja. Addition of a staircase before the entrance verandah.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		

SHIV TEMPLE 56				Reference No	Gad/Rbl/DLM/30	Map No	GaD/Rbl/52
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied building with a low plinth level. It has a garbhagriha with a square plan. It can be entered through a rectangular opening adorned with an ogee four-centered arch. The remaining three facades have blind pointed arches framed within rectangular niches. On the corner, it has circular pilasters. It has a ribbed dome with ornamented base and inverted lotus motifs on the top. On the opposite, it has a well with an octagonal base around it. It has four thick pillars with pulley attached to it.		
Tehsil	Dalmau						
Location	25.997584 81.169786						
Address	Daudpur Garhai, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is approached through a local road. It is lying on the east of Masjid Daud Alahissallam at a distance of approx. 500 m.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders built temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
Architectural Style	Maratha						
Building Setting	The structure is surrounded by residences from its south and farmlands from north side. It is lying between Khonandpur and Sekhpur.			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Fair Addition and Alteration		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium				
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B	Condition Description	New construction is done on the west, adjacent to the temple.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		

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PAKKA SAROVAR AND SHIV TEMPLE				Reference No	Gad/Rbl/DLM/31	Map No	GaD/Rbl/53
							
Past Name	Pakka Sarovar and Shiv Temple			Architectural description	The water structure has a rectangular plan with stairs leading to the water level. It measures 60 m in width and 65 m in the length. It has a zenana hammam on the southwest having an enclosed space within the double-height walls. The walls are framed with a series of semi-circular arches. It has six extended walls intercepting the ghats steps with octagonal bastions at the end. These are used to perform cultural rituals. It has a Shiva temple on the northeast corner having a garbgriha approached through a colonnaded verandah. It has a low-height parapet rising from the projected chajja supported over stone brackets. It has a pyramidal-shaped shikhara with layers of Uru-shikhara around it and is topped with a finial.		
Tehsil	Dalmau						
Location	25.989146 81.180772						
Address	Subedarganj, Raebareli						
Approach	The precinct is approached through a local road (Sardar Ganj road). It is located on the southeast of Seikhpur village at distance of approx. 1.6 km.						
Approx date of construction	18th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local Community						
Property Type	Precinct						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	For the basic needs such as water for the human settlements, water structures were required. The tank was built by a local landlord, who was a significant personality of Raebareli.		
Property past use	Kund and Temple						
Property present use	Kund and Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	The structure has residences on its southwest and farmlands on its northwest. It is located on the west of SH-38 at a distance of approx. 1 km.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High				
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	High				
		Grade	II A				
				Association with Ganga	The strategic location along river Ganga allowed trade via waterways from Northern to Eastern parts of the country. Land along Ganga provided apt conditions for farming as well. These were suitable conditions for humans to settle down. This led to the need for water structures for people. Signs of Deterioration		
				State of conservation Threats to the Property	Vegetative Growth, Lack of Maintenance, Material Deterioration		
				Condition Description	Growth of vegetation on the treads of the stairs. Due to the dampness, the chipping and flaking of lime plaster surface from the		
				Source of information	Primary survey		

SHIVA TEMPLE 57				Reference No	Gad/Rbl/DLM/32	Map No	GaD/Rbl/53
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied temple standing on a medium plinth level podium. It is placed on a square platform having extended circular bastions on the corners. It is approached from the west and accessed through stairs. It has a square planned garbhagriha with Tri-Ratha Paga having mouldings on the jangha. It is entered through a multifoliated arch opening lying on the west façade and topped with a short projection supported over a series of stone brackets. It has a pyramidal-shaped shikhara with layers of Uru-shikharas around it and a metal finial on the top.		
Tehsil	Dalmau						
Location	25.983765 81.185320						
Address	Sardarganj, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is approached through a local road (Sardar Ganj road). It is located on the south of Sudamapur village at distance of approx. 2 km.						
Approx date of construction	18th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders built temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
Architectural Style	Nagara						
Building Setting	The temple has residences on its west and farmlands on its north. It is located on the west of SH-38 at a distance of approx. 1.2 km. It is lying between DhamDham and Dhoota Mu. Village.			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Vegetative Growth, Lack of Maintenance, Material Deterioration		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High				
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	High	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II A	Condition Description	Vegetation growth on the shikhara. Flaking of lime plaster from the lower portions. Blackening of the Shikhara due to dampness.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		

DURGA MANDIR				Reference No	Gad/Rbl/DLM/33	Map No	GaD/Rbl/54
							
Past Name	Durga Mandir			Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure standing on a medium plinth level. It has a garbhagriha with a square plan and it is entered through a rectangular opening. It has three blind arches on each façade with an opening within the central arch over the front façade. It has a dome resting over a hexagonal base.		
Tehsil	Dalmau						
Location	26.001975 81.211966						
Address	Sudamapur, Raebareli						
Approach	The building can be approached through a local road. It has Khajuri town on its north (1.4 km) and Sudamapur on its west (1.5 km).						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders built temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	Due to the presence holy river Ganga, pilgrims and devotees from the different parts of the country visit on the banks of river Ganga. To accommodate them several temples along with Dharamshala were built.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Vegetative Growth, Lack of Maintenance, Material Deterioration		
Building Setting	The temple is surrounded by farmlands. It is on the east of Shrivastva Chauraha (located on State Highway-38 after Kajiyana town).						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Condition Description	Chipping and flaking of lime plaster from the dome and walls. Blackening of façade due to the dampness. Primary survey		
Historical	Medium	Social	Low				
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B	Source of information			

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV TEMPLE 58				Reference No	Gad/Rbl/UHR/01	Map No	GaD/Rbl/55	
								
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-stories structure standing on a medium plinth level. It is approached from the west and accessed through stairs. It has a square planned garbhagriha and a veranda around it having framed with series of multifoliated arches. The verandah has a flat roof supported over square columns. It has low height parapet on the roof rising from the short projection. The garbhagriha can be entered through a multifoliate arch opening. It has a pyramidal-shaped sikhara having layers of Uru-shikhars around it. The shikhara is topped with a metal finial. It has a well on the opposite, having four thick square pillars around it with pully attached to them. It has a low-rise square platform around it.			
Tehsil	Unchahar							
Location	25.976895 81.209510							
Address	Mishrapur Dhuta, Gulriah Post, Block Jagatpur, Raebareli							
Approach	The building can be approached through a local road (Khajuri road). It is located on the south of Sudamapur village at distance of approx. 2.6 km.							
Approx date of construction	19th century							
Precise date of construction	Not known							
Ownership	Public							
Owners Name	Local Community							
Property Type	Building							
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders built temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions.			
Property past use	Temple							
Property present use	Temple							
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.			
Architectural Style	Regional							
Building Setting	The building has residences, shops, and public buildings around it. It has a railway track on its west at a distance of approx. 230 m and on the east, it has State highway-38 at a distance of 372 m.			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Fair			
					Vegetative Growth, Lack of Maintenance			
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High		Condition Description	Growth of vegetation on the shikhara. Blackening of the parapet due to the dampness.		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium					
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low					
		Grade	II B	Source of information	Primary survey			

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

NRISINGH BHAWAN				Reference No	Gad/Rbl/UHR/02	Map No	GaD/Rbl/56
							
Past Name	Haveli			Architectural description	The single-storied residence is approached from the west side and it stands on a low plinth level. The entrance leads to the open area having the main building block lying on the south which is facing the north direction. It has a double-height gateway flanked by a verandah on either side. The gateway has semi-circular arched opening recessed within multifoliated arch. The rooms on the front are accessed through arcaded verandahs framed with a series of multifoliated arches supported over double-rectangular columns. The entrance gateway leads to the central courtyard having rooms around it.		
Tehsil	Unchahar						
Location	25.921049 81.216581						
Address	Makhadumpur Urf Munimabad, Manihar Sharki, Raebareli						
Approach	The building can be approached through Sheetalganj Chauraha. It is lying on the north of Balaji mandir at a distance of approx 800 m.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Residential			Historical/ Cultural Value	The haveli belongs to one of the oldest residents of the region. The owner has a large landholding in the Manihar Sharki village. He is involved in the farming business mainly in the export of raw goods.		
Property past use	Residence						
Property present use	Residence						
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga	The strategic location along river Ganga allowed trade via waterways from Northern to Eastern parts of the country. Land along Ganga provided apt conditions for farming as well. Over the period a revenue system got developed in the region. Many zamindars also settled within the region.		
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	The building is surrounded by residences from its south-west and from farmlands on its northeast.			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low				
Historical	Medium	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B	Condition Description	Blackening of the surface over the façade due to the dampness.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIVA TEMPLE AND WELL 59				Reference No	Gad/Rbl/UHR/03	Map No	GaD/Rbl/57
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple and Well			Architectural description	It is a single-storied building standing on a high plinth level. It is approached from the south and accessed through stairs. It has a small garbhagriha having square plan and flanked with a verandah around it. The verandah has a flat roof supported by thin square columns. It has low height parapet on the roof rising from the short projection. The garbhagriha is entered through a multifoliated arch opening. It has a pyramidal-shaped shikhara having offsets of Uru-shringas around it. The shikhara is topped with a metal finial. The podium of the garbhagriha and the platform of the temple has been ornamented with pan-patta motifs carved within the paved stone. It has a well on the opposite having four thick square pillars around it. It has a low-rise hexagonal platform.		
Tehsil	Unchahar						
Location	25.939707 81.230075						
Address	Kotiya Chitra, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple can be approached through Gokarna Ghat road, diverts from the Chadlayi Chouraha. It has a large water body on its northeast (100 m).						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders built temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	The temple is located on the periphery of the town. It has farmlands on the south and a dense settlement on the north.			State of conservation	Fair		
				Threats to the Property	Structural Deterioration, Material Deterioration		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Condition Description	Broken chajja on the front façade. Blackening on the shikhara due to the dampness.		
Historical	Low	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
				Source of information	Primary survey		

PAKKA GHAT AND SHIV TEMPLE				Reference No	Gad/Rbl/UHR/04	Map No	GaD/Rbl/58
							
Past Name	Pakka Ghat and Shiv Temple			Architectural description	The ghat is approached from the eastern side. It has both kaccha and pukka construction. The 18-meter-wide staircase lies on the south and the Shiva temple is lying on the north. Two brick walls intersperse the ghat steps, projecting into the river, with octagonal bastions at the end. These walls are pierced with a series of ogee-four centered arches in the middle. The temple has a single-storied height with a low plinth level. It is a garbhagriha with a square plan and Panchrath Paga, which can be entered through a multifoliated arch opening. The remaining three facades have blind multifoliated arches flanked with small semi-circular niches.		
Tehsil	Unchahar						
Location	25.936841 81.218028						
Address	Badshahpur, Raebareli						
Approach	The ghat can be approached through Gokarna Ghat road. It is lying on the north of the Gola ghat at a distance of approx. 600.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local Authority						
Property Type	Site						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The Ghats along the holy rivers of India are part of deep cultural significance. They have been developed as a center of devotion for the pilgrims, saints, and devotees. Several merchants built temples, dharmashalas and steps along the ghat for easy access to river.		
Property past use	Ghat						
Property present use	Ghat						
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is closely associated with Ganga, as he brought the tormentous river to earth through his thick locks to avoid destruction on earth. Thus, several ghats and temples dedicated to Lord Shiva were built for daily religious rituals.		
Architectural Style	Nagara						
Building Setting	The ghat is located on the eastern bank of the river Ganga. It has temples and residences around it.			State of conservation	Fair		
				Threats to the Property	Vegetative Growth, Material Deterioration		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Condition Description	Growth of vegetation on the walls of the podium. Deterioration of lime plastered surface of the extended ramps.		
Historical	Low	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Medium				
		Grade	II B	Source of information	Primary survey		

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GOLA GHAT				Reference No	Gad/Rbl/UHR/05	Map No	GaD/Rbl/58
							
Past Name	Bandha Bairia Ghat			Architectural description	The ghat is approached from the eastern side. It measures more in length than the width. It has two Shiva temples at the start overlooking the river Ganga. Both the temples have similar architectural features. They are standing on a high-rise platform. They have a garbhagriha with a verandah around them. The flat roof of the verandah is supported over square columns framed with a series of multifoliated arches on all facades. They have pyramidal-shaped shikhara on the top having layers of Uru-shikharas around it. Five brick walls intersperse the ghat steps, projecting into the river, with octagonal bastions at the end. These walls are pierced with a series of segmental arches. They are constructed over solid brick masonry supported over segmental arches.		
Tehsil	Unchahar						
Location	25.931566 81.218360						
Address	Shahjadpur, Raebareli						
Approach	The ghat can be approached through Gokarna Ghat road. It is lying on the north of Gokarna ghat at a distance of approx. 300 m.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local Authority						
Property Type	Site						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The Ghats along the holy rivers of India are part of deep cultural significance. They have been developed as a center of devotion for the pilgrims, saints, and devotees. Several merchants built temples, dharmashalas and steps along the ghat for easy access to river.		
Property past use	Ghat						
Property present use	Ghat						
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is closely associated with Ganga, as he brought the tormentous river to earth through his thick locks to avoid destruction on earth. Thus, several ghats and temples dedicated to Lord Shiva were built for daily religious rituals.		
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	The ghat is located on the eastern bank of the river Ganga. It has temples, dharmashalas, and residences around it.			State of conservation	Fair		
				Threats to the Property	Meterial Deterioration		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Condition Description	Chipping and flaking of plaster from the high-rise platforms. Blackening on the surfaces of the ramps and platforms due to the dampness. Primary survey		
Historical	High	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	High				
		Grade	II A	Source of information	Primary survey		

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

MAHARISHI GOKARNA GHAT				Reference No	Gad/Rbl/UHR/06	Map No	GaD/Rbl/58
							
Past Name	Gokana Ghat			Architectural description	The ghat approached through a settlement having temples, ashrams, and residences. It has a staircase leading towards the river Ganga. The ghat has shiva temples with similar architectural features. They have rectangular garbhagriha with pyramidal-shaped shikhara having layers of Uru-shikhara around it. The temples are approached through a arcaded verandah, framed with multifoliate arches supported over thin square columns. The Shiva temple located in a residence has an octagonal plan with a dome above it. It is hiding behind the new constructions.		
Tehsil	Unchahar						
Location	25.928714 81.217497						
Address	Shahjadpur, Raebareli						
Approach	The ghat can be approached through Gokarna Ghat road. It is on the south of Gola Ghat at a distance of approx. 300 m.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local Authority						
Property Type	Site						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	According to the legends, the entire body of the sage Gokarna, who was born from the womb of a cow, belonged to a human and ears of a cow. Gokna Ghat has been built at the place where the mother gave birth to him.		
Property past use	Ghat						
Property present use	Ghat			Association with Ganga	Lord Shiva is closely associated with Ganga, as he brought the tormentous river to earth through his thick locks to avoid destruction on earth. Thus, several temples dedicated to the Lord Shiva, were built along the river ghats for daily religious rituals.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Addition and Alteration, Vegetative Growth		
Building Setting	The ghat is located on the eastern bank of the river Ganga. It has temples, dharmashala, and residences around it.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	High	Condition Description	The new construction over the ghat is hiding the old structures. Growth of vegetation and blackening on the surfaces due to the dampness. Primary survey		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	High	Source of information			
		Grade	II A				

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV TEMPLE 60				Reference No	Gad/Rbl/UHR/07	Map No	GaD/Rbl/58
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied temple standing on a low plinth level. It has a garbhagriha with a square plan and it can be entered through a rectangular opening marked on the east-facing façade. On the corners, it has circular pilasters. It has a dome supported over a hexagonal drum and topped with an inverted lotus motif and kalash.		
Tehsil	Unchahar						
Location	25.921049 81.216581						
Address	Gokana Mustakil, Raebareli						
Approach	The ghat can be approached through Gokarna Ghat road. It is lying on the south of Gokarna Ghat at a distance of approx. 900 m.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local Community						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders built temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Maratha			State of conservation	Fair		
Building Setting	The temple is lying on the eastern bank of the river Ganga. It is surrounded by residences, shops and farmlands. It has Gokarna Rishi's Taposthali at a distance of approx. 250 m.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Threats to the Property	Lack of Maintenance, Material Deterioration		
Historical	Low	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Low	Natural	High	Condition Description	Blackening on the walls and shikhara due to the dampness. Broken petal of inverted lotus motif.		
		Grade	II B				
				Source of information	Primary survey		

SHIV TEMPLE 61				Reference No	Gad/Rbl/UHR/08	Map No	GaD/Rbl/59
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-stories building standing on a low plinth level. It is approached from the north side. It has a small garbhagriha with a square plan and a verandah around it. The verandah has a flat roof supported by thin square columns. It has low height parapet on the roof rising from the short projections. The garbhagriha can be entered through a rectangular opening. It has a pyramidal-shaped sikhara having offsets of Uru-shringas around it. The shikhara is topped with a metal finial.		
Tehsil	Unchahar						
Location	25.923600 81.245728						
Address	Bhagwanganj, Gangauli, Raebareli						
Approach	The building is approached through Kharauli road. It is lying on the northwest of Bhagwanganj Primary School at a distance of 3 km.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders built temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	The temple is placed adjacent to a local village road and it is surrounded by farmlands. It is lying on the eastern side of the river Ganga at a distance of approx. 2 km.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium				
Historical	Low	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B				
				Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
				State of conservation	Fair		
				Threats to the Property	Vegetative Growth, Material Deterioration		
				Condition Description	Growth of vegetation on the floor of the platform. Blackening on chajja due to the dampness.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		

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WATCH TOWER				Reference No	Gad/Rbl/UHR/09	Map No	GaD/Rbl/60
							
Past Name	Watch Tower			Architectural description	It is a solid brick structure constructed using lakhori bricks and mud mortar. It is a double-height structure having multileveled surfaces on the sides. The bricks of the structure have been loosened with time. It has a flat platform on the top.		
Tehsil	Unchahar						
Location	25.923600 81.245728						
Address	Bhagwanganj, Gangauli, Raebareli						
Approach	The structure is approached through Kharauli road. It is lying on the north of Bhagwanganj Primary School at a distance of 3 km.						
Approx date of construction	18th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local Authority						
Property Type	Structure						
Property Sub-type	Defence			Historical/ Cultural Value	The structure is built during the colonial period by the British Army. It was used as a watchtower by them to keep an eye on the nearby areas.		
Property past use	Watch Tower						
Property present use	Abandoned			Association with Ganga	This region came under the influence of the British East India Company in the later 18th century. They captured the trading routes of the river Ganga. In order to monitor the region from the invasion of nearby rulers, they build chowkis and watchtowers.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation	Advanced State of Decay		
Building Setting	The temple is surrounded by farmlands and a few residences are lying on its east. It is lying on the east of river Ganga and west of Unchahar town.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low	Threats to the Property	Vegetative Growth, Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration		
Historical	Medium	Social	Low				
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low	Condition Description	The structure is in poor condition. Dismantled lakhori bricks. Growth of vegetation on the upper portion.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		

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KALI MANDIR				Reference No	Gad/Rbl/UHR/10	Map No	GaD/Rbl/61
							
Past Name	Kali Mandir			Architectural description	It is a single-storied temple standing on a medium plinth-level platform, accessed through stairs. It has a garbhagriha with a square plan and a flat roof. The temple can be entered through a rectangular opening lying on the west façade. The remaining faces have blind semi-circular arches.		
Tehsil	Unchahar						
Location	25.913990 81.251493						
Address	Gangauli, Raebareli						
Approach	The structure is approached through Kharauli road. It is lying on the north of Bhagwanganj Primary School at a distance of approx. 1.5 km.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders built temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	Due to the presence holy river Ganga, pilgrims and devotees from the different parts of the country visit on the banks of river Ganga. To accommodate them several temples along with Dharamshalas were built in the region.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation	Fair		
Building Setting	The temple is surrounded by farmlands and a few residences are lying on its west. It is lying on the east of river Ganga and west of Unchahar town.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration		
Historical	Low	Social	Low				
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low	Condition Description	The walls around the old statue of Goddess Kali has been added later.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		

SHIV TEMPLE 62				Reference No	Gad/Rbl/UHR/11	Map No	GaD/Rbl/62
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied building standing on a low plinth level. It is approached from the south direction. It has a garbhagriha with a square plan and a verandah around it. The verandah has a flat roof supported by thick square columns. The garbhagriha can be entered through a rectangular opening. It has been ornamented with a cornice band. It has a pyramidal-shaped sikhara having a series of Uru-shikhars around it. The shikhara is topped with a metal finial.		
Tehsil	Unchahar						
Location	25.889028 81.260584						
Address	Kand Rawan, Raebareli						
Approach	The building is approached through Kharauli road lying on its south. It is at a distance of approx. 700 m from the Shri Ganga Deen Samarak School.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious						
Property past use	Temple			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders built temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions.		
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
Building Setting	In the immediate surroundings, it has residences and shops. The town is flanked by farmlands and tree plantations.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	State of conservation	Fair		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B	Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration		
				Condition Description	The verandah around the garbhagriha is added later. Later added iron railings around the temple.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		

CHAHIL BABA MANDIR				Reference No	Gad/Rbl/UHR/12	Map No	GaD/Rbl/62
							
Past Name	Jagdamba Mata Mandir			Architectural description	It is a single-storied building standing on a low plinth level. It is approached from the east side. It has a garbhagriha with a square plan and a verandah around it. The garbhagriha can be entered through a rectangular opening. The verandah has a flat roof supported by thick square columns. It has a pyramidal-shaped sikhara having a series of Uru-shringas around it. The shikhara is topped with a finial. It has old statues and sculptures of Hindu gods and goddesses around it.		
Tehsil	Unchahar						
Location	25.887203 81.266401						
Address	Kand Rawan, Raebareli						
Approach	The building is approached through Kharauli road lying on its west. It is at a distance of approx. 1.5 km from the Ganga Deen Samarak School.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders built temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	Due to the presence holy river Ganga, pilgrims and devotees from the different parts of the country visit on the banks of river Ganga. To accommodate them several temples along with Dharamshala were built.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation	Fair		
Building Setting	The structure is surrounded by farmlands. It has a small circular waterbody and a abandoned structure on the its south.						
Archeological	Medium	Religious	Medium	Threats to the Property	Addition and Alteration		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Low	Natural	N.A.	Condition Description	Later constructed verandah around the old structure. Use of ceramic tiles on the outer walls of the garbhagriha due to the dampness.		
		Grade	II B				
				Source of information	Primary survey		

SHIV TEMPLE 63				Reference No	Gad/Rbl/UHR/13	Map No	GaD/Rbl/62
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied building standing on a medium plinth level. It has a garbhgriha with a square verandah around it. The verandah is framed with a series of multifoliated arches. The garbhgriha is entered through a multifoliated arch opening. It has a flat roof supported over thin square columns. It has a pyramidal-shaped sikhara having offsetting Uru-shringas around it. It has a flat roof having a low heightened parapet rising from chajjas supported over stone brackets.		
Tehsil	Unchahar						
Location	25.886817 81.268211						
Address	Kand Rawan, Raebareli						
Approach	The building is approached through Kharauli road lying on its west. It is lying at a distance of approx. 1.7 km from the Ganga Deen Samarak School.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders built temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	The structure is surrounded by farmlands and a few residences. It is lying on the north of river Ganga. It has Chahil Baba Mandir on its west at a distance of approx. 180 m.			State of conservation	Fair		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium				
Historical	Medium	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B	Threats to the Property	Vegetative Growth, Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance		
				Condition Description	Broken parapet and chajja of the verandah.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

TOMB 01				Reference No	Gad/Rbl/UHR/14	Map No	GaD/Rbl/63
							
Past Name	Tomb			Architectural description	The structure is a part of a building (Harinarayan Inter College) and it is accessed from the same. The building is approached from the north-facing façade. The entrance leads to the rectangular courtyard having a tomb on the western wing. The tomb has a single-storied height and medium plinth level. It has a single room with a square plan. It has a similar façade on the north, south, and west sides having a series of blind multifoliated arches. It has a dome resting over an octagonal base and topped with an inverted lotus. The structure is made of lakhori bricks and finished with lime plaster.		
Tehsil	Unchahar						
Location	25.911555 81.291284						
Address	Khojanpur, Raebareli						
Approach	The building is approached through a local road (Kharauli road). It is lying on the south of Khojanpur village at a distance of approx.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Funerary			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region came under the influence of Muslim rulers after the later 14th century. The territory of Karra and Mahoba including Raebareli was given to Mardan Daulat by Firoz Shah. This led to growth in the number of Sufi saints and pilgrims in the region.		
Property past use	Tomb						
Property present use	Tomb			Association with Ganga	The history of Muslim rule in this region is very scanty. The rich track and trade routes along the river Ganga attracted the Muslim invaders to settle in the region.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Sayyid			State of conservation	Signs of Deterioration		
Building Setting	The structure has farmlands on its north and a densely populated locality on the south. It is lying in the southwest of a railway track. It is a part of Harinarayan Inter College.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Threats to the Property	Vegetative Growth, Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration, Lack of Maintenance		
Historical	Medium	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Condition Description	Growth of vegetation on the roof. Chipping and flaking of the lime plastered surface. Over the façade, the middle arches have been closed.		
		Grade	II B				
				Source of information	Primary survey		

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Reviewed by Mitali Vij

QABRISTAN AND IMAMBADA				Reference No	Gad/Rbl/UHR/15	Map No	GaD/Rbl/63
							
Past Name	Waqf Kabristan and Imambada			Architectural description	Initially, the precinct had two structures placed adjacent to each other. The dismantled structure lying on the north has deteriorated and its structural elements (inverted lotus motif and dome) are lying on the ground. The remaining structure on the west has a single room with a rectangular plan. It has similar facades on the north and south side. It can be accessed from the east-facing façade. Its entry is marked by a rectangular opening built within a multifoliated arch resting over pilasters. The north-facing façade has blind multifoliated arches supported over square columns. It has a vaulted roof resting over a rectangular base. It has inverted lotuses on the top. Over the upper edge of the plinth, it has a band of pan-patta motifs.		
Tehsil	Unchahar						
Location	25.907612 81.293834						
Address	Khatri Market Chauraha, Raebareli						
Approach	The precinct is approached through Kharauli chauraha. It is located on the south of Unchahar Post Office at a distance of approx 500 m.						
Approx date of construction	18th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Waqf board						
Property Type	Precinct						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region came under the influence of Muslim rulers after the later 14th century. The territory of Karra and Mahoba including Raebareli was given to Mardan Daulat by Firoz Shah. This led to growth in the number of Sufi saints and pilgrims in the region.		
Property past use	Imambada and Graveyard						
Property present use	Abandoned						
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga	The rich track and trade routes along the Ganga attracted the Muslim invaders to settle. The region was influenced by the Sayyids, Sheikhs and Kayasth clans. The history of Muslim rule in the region is very scanty.		
Architectural Style	Sayyid						
Building Setting	The site is located on the junction of Unchahar road and Lucknow-Allahabad. It is lying on the north-east of Kharauli choraha.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low	State of conservation	Advance State of Decay		
Historical	Medium	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B	Threats to the Property	Vegetative Growth, Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration		
				Condition Description	Remains of an old dismantled structure can be observed. Growth of vegetation over the façade and dome.		
				Source of information	Primary source		

Listing done by Chandresh Kumar, Kartik Dubey



Reviewed by Mitali Vij

TOMB				Reference No	Gad/Rbl/UHR/16	Map No	GaD/Rbl/63
							
Past Name	Tomb			Architectural description	It is a single-storied building standing on a low plinth. It is approached from the south direction. It is hidden behind the shops. It has a square planned hall having mazar at the center. It has a similar façade on the three sides. The three faces have been framed with blind multifoliated arches. It has a dome resting over a hexagonal base and is topped with an inverted lotus motif and a finial. The structure is constructed of lakhori bricks and finished with lime plaster.		
Tehsil	Unchahar						
Location	25.906374 81.292587						
Address	Khatri Market Chauraha, Raebareli						
Approach	The tomb is approached from the Kharauli road. It is located on the west of Khatri Market Circuit at a distance of 55 m.						
Approx date of construction	18th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Memorial			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region came under the influence of Muslim rulers after the later 14th century. The territory of Karra and Mahoba including Raebareli was given to Mardan Daulat by Firoz Shah. This led to growth in the number of Sufi saints and pilgrims in the region.		
Property past use	Tomb						
Property present use	Tomb						
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Sayyid						
Building Setting	The temple is located at a cross-road. It has a dense market around it having shops and residences. It is lying on the west of Kharali Chauraha at a distance of approx 60 m.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low	Association with Ganga	The rich track and trade routes along the Ganga attracted the Muslim invaders to settle. The region was influenced by the Sayyids, Sheikhs and Kayasth clans. The history of Muslim rule in the region is very scanty.		
Historical	Medium	Social	Low				
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low				
		Grade	III				
				State of conservation Threats to the Property	Advance State of Decay Vegetative Growth, Material Deterioration, Structural Deterioration		
				Condition Description	Growth of vegetation on the outer walls. Dismantling of lakhori bricks due to the deterioration of lime plaster.		
				Source of information	Primary source		

Listing done by Chandresh Kumar, Kartik Dubey



Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV TEMPLE 64				Reference No	Gad/Rbl/UHR/17	Map No	GaD/Rbl/64
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	The precinct is approached from the east side through a double-height gateway. It has a series of pointed arches leading to the central open area having a temple on the front (west). The temple has a single-storied height with a low plinth level platform around it. It is accessed through stairs. The garbhagriha is approached through a verandah. Over the façade, it has a series of semi-circular arches supported over octagonal-shaped columns. The garbhagriha is entered through a rectangular opening flanked by semi-circular niches. It has a ribbed dome topped with an inverted lotus and a finial.		
Tehsil	Unchahar						
Location	25.873287 81.309604						
Address	Arkha, Raebareli						
Approach	The precinct is approached through state highway (Lucknow-Allahabad rd.). The Arkha Post Office is at a distance of 330 m in south direction.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Vishwanath Singh Dharmarthi Trust						
Property Type	Precinct						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders built temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centres to celebrate festive occasions.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	The temple is located along the Allahabad-Kanour highway. It has residences, shops and farm fields around it.			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Fair Addition and Alteration, Material Deterioration		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium				
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B				
				Condition Description	The closed arches of the right side using brick masonry. Flaking of painted surface on the dome.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		

Listing done by Chandresh Kumar, Kartik Dubey



Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV TEMPLE AND WELL 65				Reference No	Gad/Rbl/UHR/18	Map No	GaD/Rbl/64
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure standing on a low plinth level. It has a square plan garbhgriha entered through a rectangular opening gate. It has a later added mandapa before the garbhgriha. It has a flat roof supported by square columns. It has a dome topped with an inverted lotus motif. On the left of the temple, it has an open well constructed of lakhori bricks.		
Tehsil	Unchahar						
Location	25.870519 81.308750						
Address	Arkha, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is approached through state highway (Lucknow-Allahabad rd.).It is lying on the north of Arkha Kothi at a distance of 500 m.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Public						
Owners Name	Local Community						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders built temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Sign of Deterioration Addition and Alteration, Material Deterioration		
Building Setting	The temple is located on the outer periphery of the town. It has farmlands and tree plantations in the north direction. It is located between Madariganj and Jasauli towns.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Condition Description	Later added mandapa before the garbhgriha. Addition of iron gate on the entrance of garbhgriha.		
Historical	Low	Social	Low				
Architectural	Low	Natural	Low				
		Grade	III	Source of information	Primary survey		

Listing done by Chandresh Kumar, Kartik Dubey



Reviewed by Mitali Vij

ARKHA KOTHI				Reference No	Gad/Rbl/UHR/19	Map No	GaD/Rbl/64
							
Past Name	Arkha Kothi			Architectural description	The building is located in a closed compound approached from the north side through a pathway. It reaches the compound with the main built block placed at the center and open spaces around it. The residence is accessed through an entrance porch framed with ogee-four centered arches. An arcaded corridor leads towards the verandah framed with a series of multifoliated arches. It is a double-storied building having three courtyards with rooms around them. The rooms are accessed through arcaded verandahs. The residence is ornamented with cornice bands, dentils, and decorated parapets.		
Tehsil	Unchahar						
Location	25.868469	81.313139					
Address	Arkha, Raebareli						
Approach	The residence is approached through(Lucknow-Allahabad rd. It is lying on the east of Arkha Post Office at a distance of approx 270 m.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Residential			Historical/ Cultural Value	The town of Arkha formerly belonged to the Kanhpurias of Nain, but it was then held by a prosperous body of Kath Bais zamiudars, the descendants of Gur Bakhsh Singh, who is responsible for the first regular settlement.		
Property past use	Residence						
Property present use	Residence			Association with Ganga	The strategic location of Raebareli along the banks of river Ganga, helped the British trading company to develop its approach to inner parts of the Indian ruler areas and convert them into a business hub. The owners of the building got involved in the trade through the river Ganga.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation	Good		
Building Setting	The building is located on the east of Arkha town and south of Lucknow-Allahabad Road. It is located between Madariganj and Jasauli towns.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low	Threats to the Property	Inappropriate Additions		
Historical	Medium	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Condition Description	The building is maintained regularly.		
		Grade	II B				
				Source of information	Primary survey		

SHIV TEMPLE 66				Reference No	Gad/Rbl/UHR/20	Map No	GaD/Rbl/64
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure standing on a medium plinth level. It is placed on a square platform having extended circular bastions on the corners. It is accessed through stairs from the south direction. It has a garbhagriha having an octagonal plan. It is approached through a verandah having a rectangular plan. The verandah has features of colonial architecture. It is framed with semi-circular arches supported over octagonal-shaped columns. It is ornamented with a cornice band running on the top edge. The Garbhagriha has a similar façade on all eight faces. It has blind multifoliated arches supported over fluted columns. It has a ribbed dome supported over an octagonal base having an inverted lotus motif and finial on the top. The dome is flanked by statues such as lions, humans, and gods.		
Tehsil	Unchahar						
Location	25.869816 81.314214						
Address	Arche, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is approached through state highway (Lucknow-Allahabad rd.). It is lying on the east of Arche Kothi at a distance of approx 200 m.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders built temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple						
State of Protection	Unprotected			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
Architectural Style	Regional						
Building Setting	The temple is located adjacent to the state highway (Lucknow-Allahabad rd.). It has Jawahar Inter College opposite to it at a distance of 120 m in north direction.			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Fair Material Deterioration, Addition and Alteration		
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium				
Historical	Medium	Social	Low				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low				
		Grade	II B	Condition Description	Addition of rectangular verandah before the octagonal planned garbhagriha. Installation of electric appliances over the dome.		
				Source of information	Primary survey		

Listing done by Chandresh Kumar, Kartik Dubey



Reviewed by Mitali Vij

SHIV TEMPLE 67				Reference No	Gad/Rbl/UHR/21	Map No	GaD/Rbl/65
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied building standing on a medium plinth level. It is accessed through stairs. It has a garbhagriha having arcaded verandah around it . It has flat roof supported over thin square columns. It has similar facades on all four sides having framed with series of multifoliated arches. It has a pyramidal shaped sikhara flanked with uru-shikhars. It has a flat roof having a low heighted parapet rising from a chajjas supported over stone brackets.		
Tehsil	Unchahar						
Location	25.837327 81.344797						
Address	Milikpur Ahtmal, Sabeespur, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is located on the eastern side of Lucknow - Allahabad Rd. it is lying on the north of Mahakal Jan Seva Kendra at a distance of 200 m.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not Known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders built temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
State of Protection	Unprotected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Addition and Alteration, Dampness		
Building Setting	The temple has residences and shops on its south-west and farmlands on the north-east. It lying between vajidpur and Pariyawan village.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Condition Description	Blackening on the parts such as platform, parapets, and Shikhar. Addition of iron shutter on the rectangular opening of the garbhagriha. Primary Survey		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Source of information			
		Grade	II B				

SHIV TEMPLE 68				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/UHR/22	Map No	GaD/Rbl/66
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure that stands on a medium plinth-level platform. It has a shrine with a square verandah around it. The shrine is entered through a square opening. The verandah is framed with a series of flat-shouldered arches. It has a flat roof with a low height parapet rising from a chajja. The temple has a Shikhar having layers of Uru-shikhara around it and a metal finial on the top.		
Tehsil	Unchahar						
Location	25.826104 81.331883						
Address	Milikpur Ahtmal, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is approached through the Piro-Jagdishpur road. It is lying on the southeast of Milikpur ahtmal village at a distance of 1.6 km.						
Approx date of construction	20th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions and rituals.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Temple			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
State of Protection	Unprojected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Fair Material Deterioration		
Building Setting	The temple is located on the northern bank of river Ganga. It is lying on the north of Pakka Ghat Dham at a distance of approx. 170 m.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Medium	Condition Description	The temple is maintained regularly. Flaking of plaster from the parapet.		
Historical	Medium	Social	Medium				
Architectural	Medium	Natural	Low	Source of information	Primary survey		
		Grade	II B				

SHIV TEMPLE 69				Reference No	GaD/Rbl/UHR/23	Map No	GaD/Rbl/66
							
Past Name	Shiv Temple			Architectural description	It is a single-storied structure with a low plinth level. It has a shrine with a square plan. It is entered through a rectangular opening. The remaining facades have flat-shouldered arches flanked by small niches. It has a ribbed dome resting over a hexagonal base.		
Tehsil	Unchahar						
Location	25.824248 81.331849						
Address	Milikpur Ahtmal, Raebareli						
Approach	The temple is approached through the Piro-Jagdishpur road. It is lying on the southeast of Milikpur ahtmal village at a distance of 1.6 km.						
Approx date of construction	19th century						
Precise date of construction	Not known						
Ownership	Private						
Owners Name	Not known						
Property Type	Building						
Property Sub-type	Religious			Historical/ Cultural Value	The region finds its mention in Hindu epics. The local merchants and traders showed their interest in building temples in the region to fulfil their religious sentiments. The temples are major cultural centers to celebrate festive occasions and rituals.		
Property past use	Temple						
Property present use	Abandoned			Association with Ganga	The Ganga was a celestial river supposed to cause damage to the world so Shiva took it on his head and let it flow through his hair gently down the Himalayan slopes. This close relationship leads to the building of Shiva temples along the river Ganga.		
State of Protection	Unprojected						
Architectural Style	Regional			State of conservation Threats to the Property	Signs of Deterioration Material Deterioration, Vegetative Growth		
Building Setting	The temple is located on the northern bank of river Ganga. It is placed on Pakka Ghat Dham.						
Archeological	N.A.	Religious	Low	Condition Description	Growth of vegetation on the dome and platform. Flaking of lime plaster from the façade. Blackening of dome due to the		
Historical	Medium	Social	Low				
Architectural	Low	Natural	Medium	Source of information	Primary survey		
		Grade	II B				

Listing done by Chandresh Kumar, Kartik Dubey



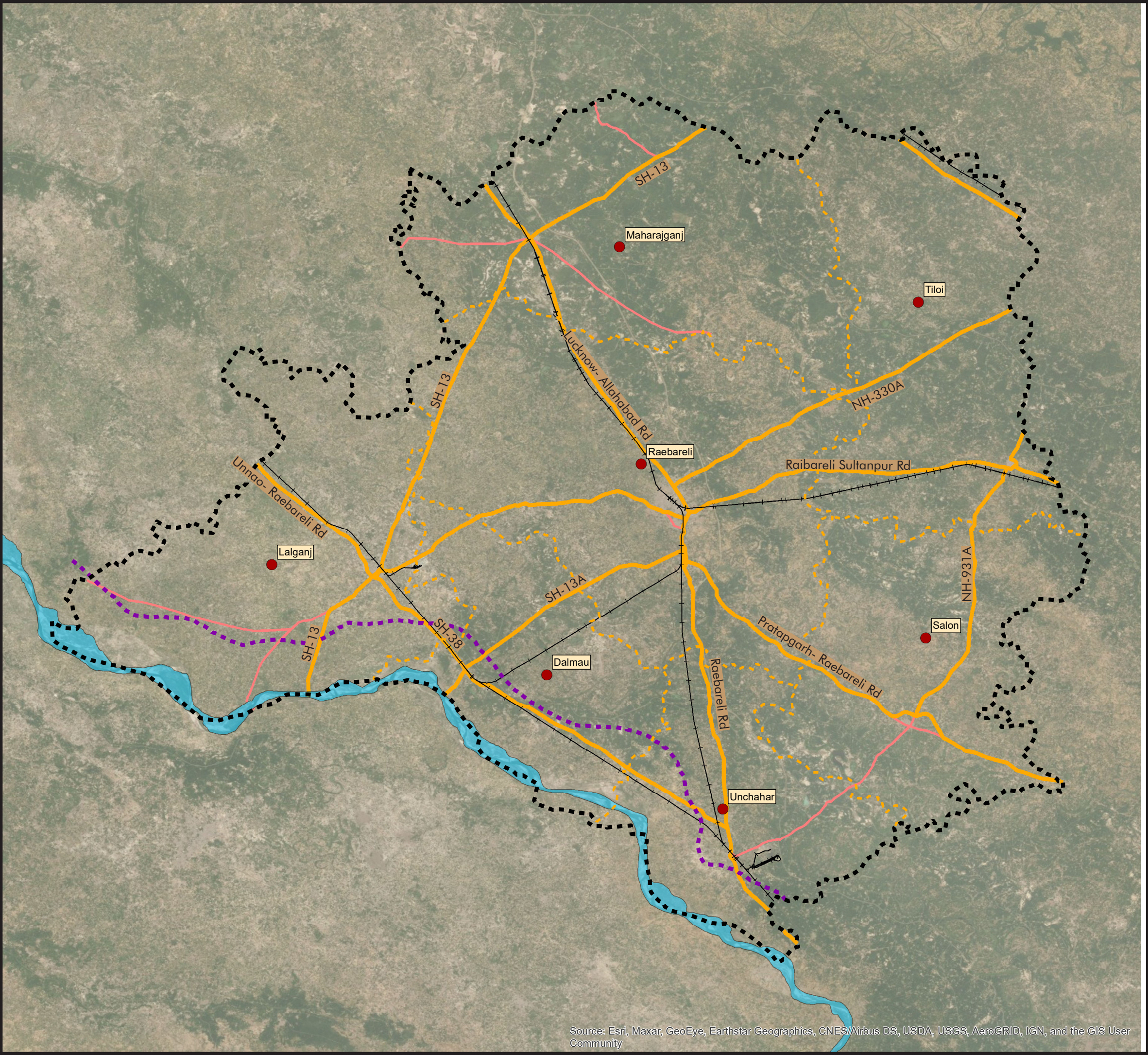
Reviewed by Mitali Vij



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

Raebareli District, UP

Key Plan

Legend

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

Area:

Raebareli- District

08/06/2022

Map No:

GaD/Rbl/M01

Survey Team:

Chandresh Kumar

Architect Assistant

GIS Mapping:

Chetan Kataria

Kartik Dubey

Urban Designer & Planner

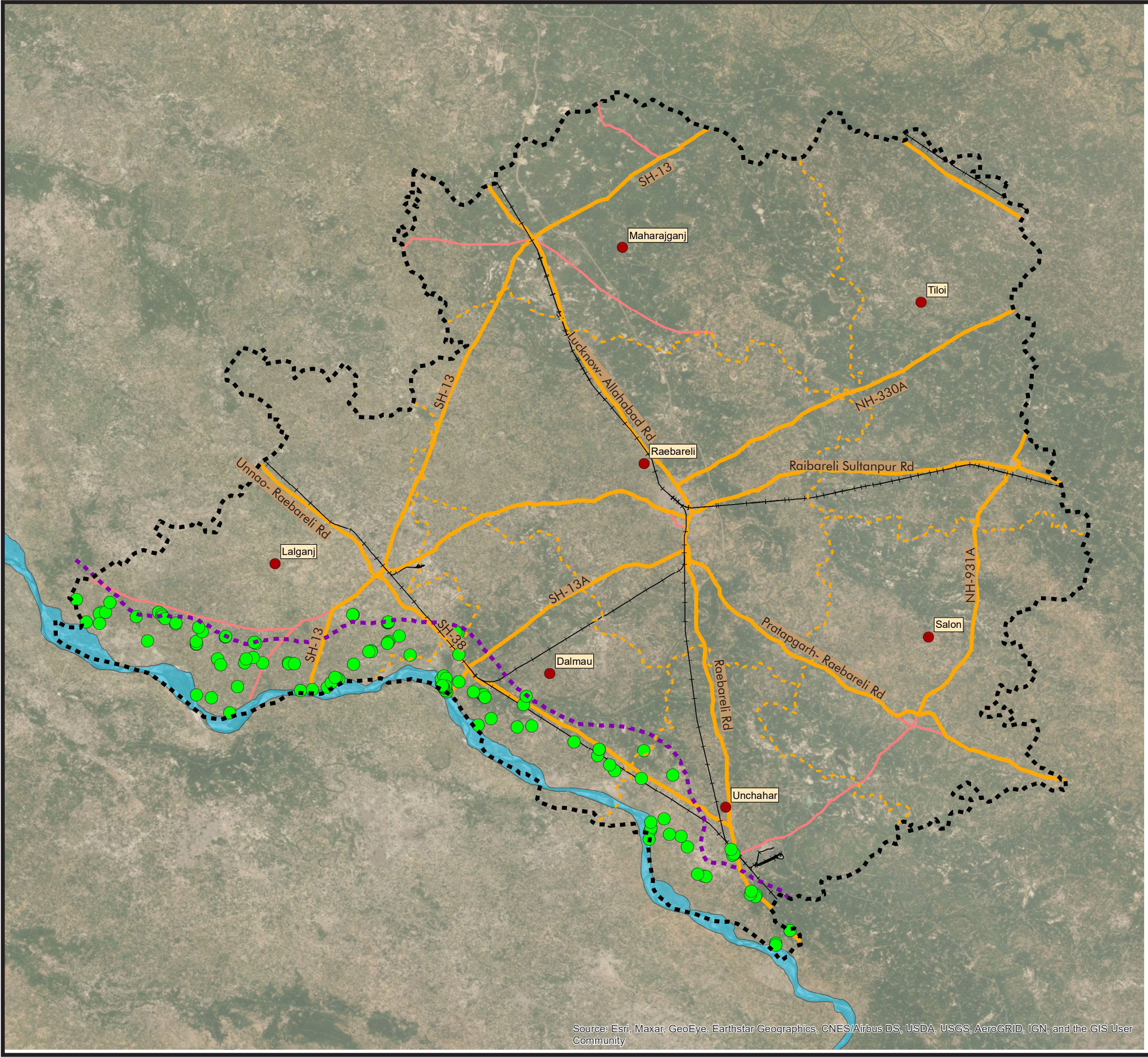
Architect

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:

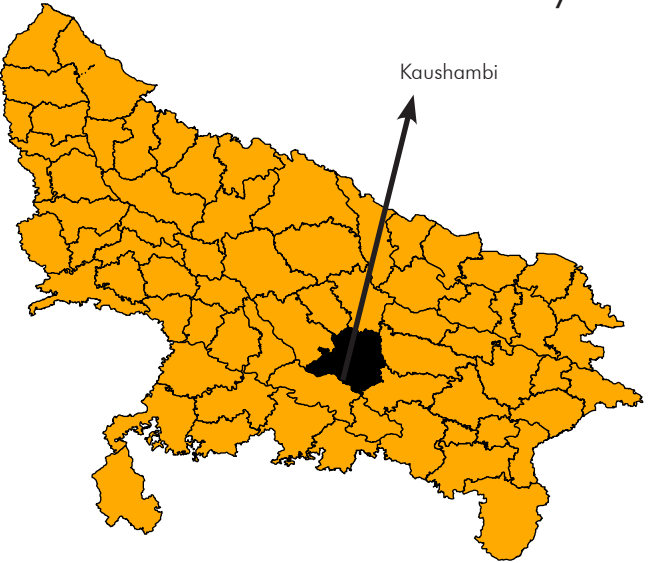
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



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

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Raebareli District, UP

Key Plan



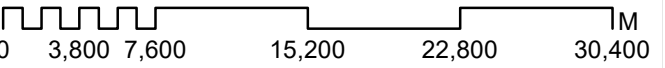
Legend

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

Area:
Raebareli- District
08/06/2022



Map No:
GaD/Rbl/M02



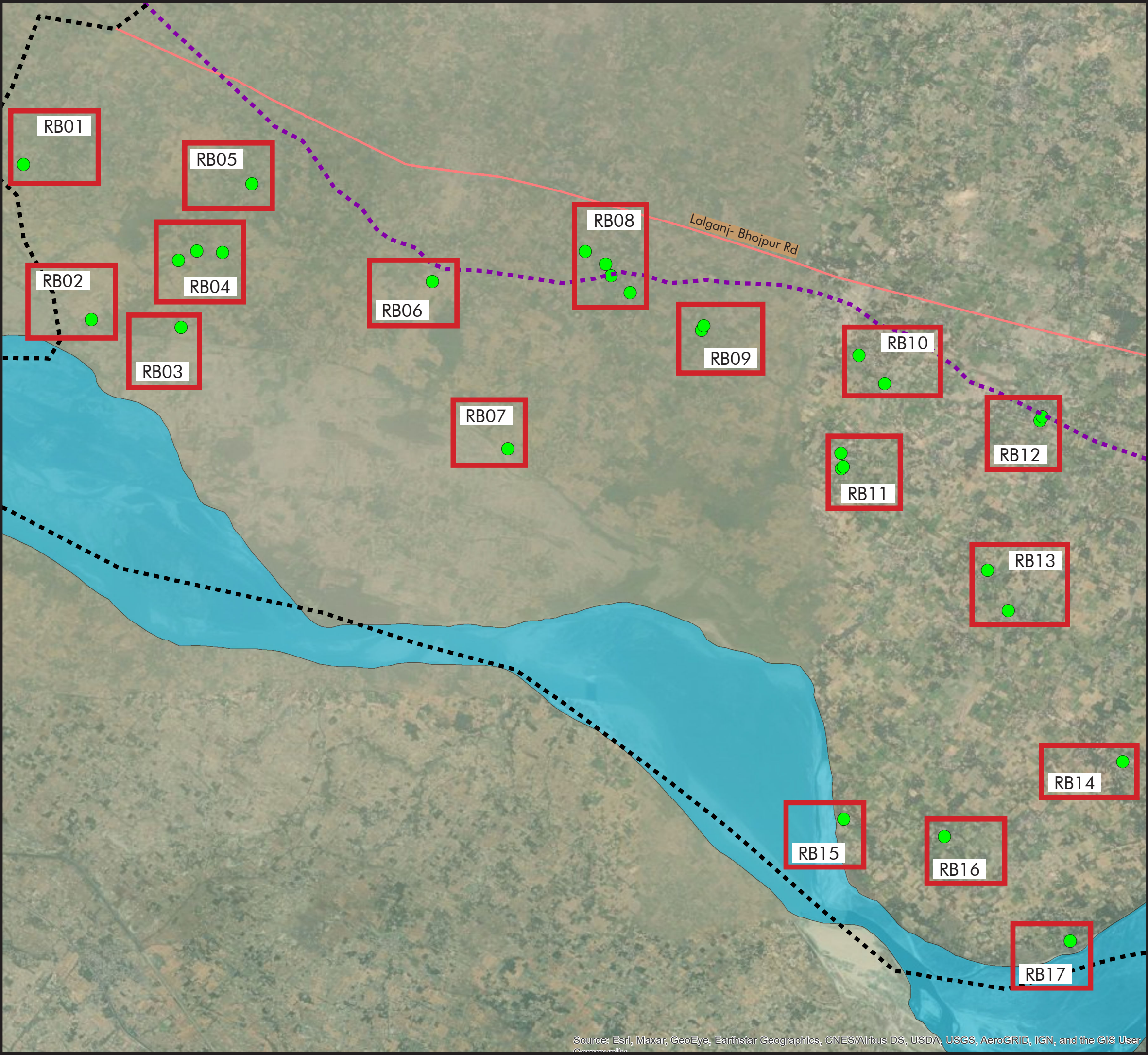
Survey Team: Chandresh Kumar		Architect Assistant
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey		Urban Designer & Planner Architect

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



Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga





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

Ganga Cultural Documentation Raebareli District, UP

Key Plan

Legend

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

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Raebareli district is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone RB01 to RB17

Area:

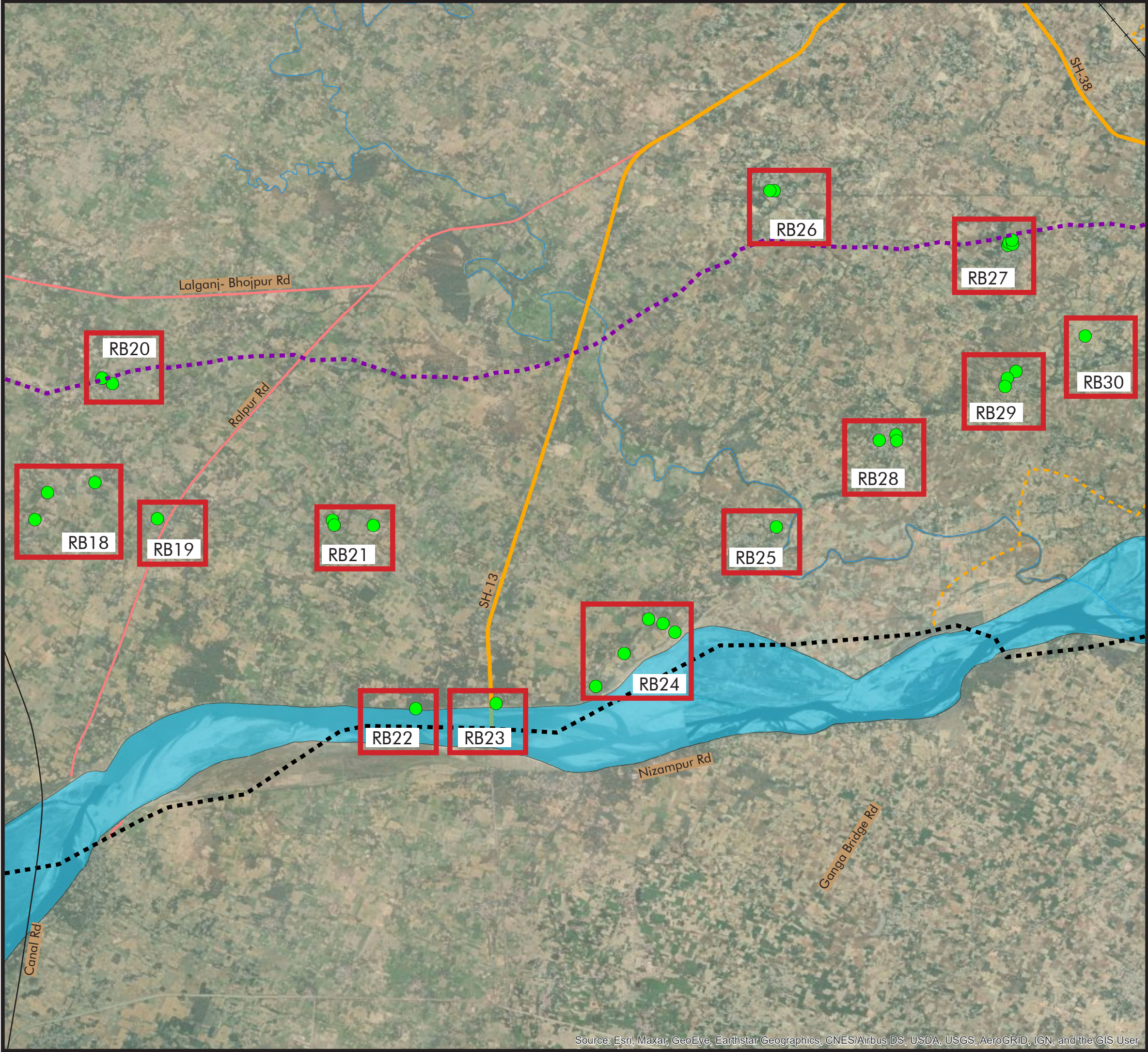
Raebareli- District
08/06/2022

Map No:

GaD/Rbl/M03

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

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



Ganga Cultural Documentation Raebareli District, UP

Key Plan

Legend

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

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps, Raebareli district is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone RB18 to RB30

Area:

Raebareli- District
08/06/2022

Map No:

GaD/Rbl/M04

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

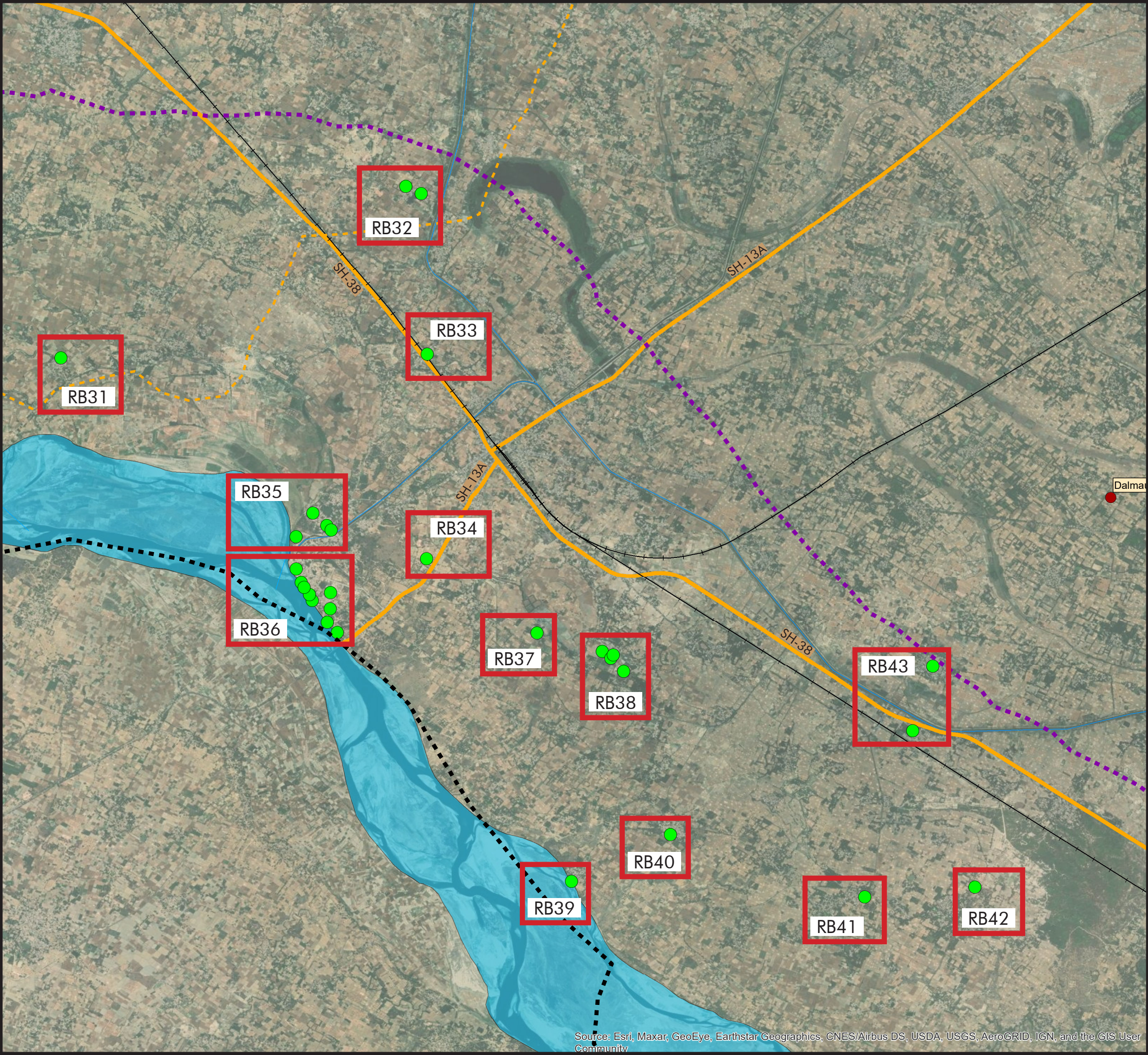
Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga

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



Ganga Cultural Documentation Raebareli District, UP

Key Plan

Legend

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

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps, Raebareli district is market as Zone RB.
This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones;
Zone RB31 to RB43

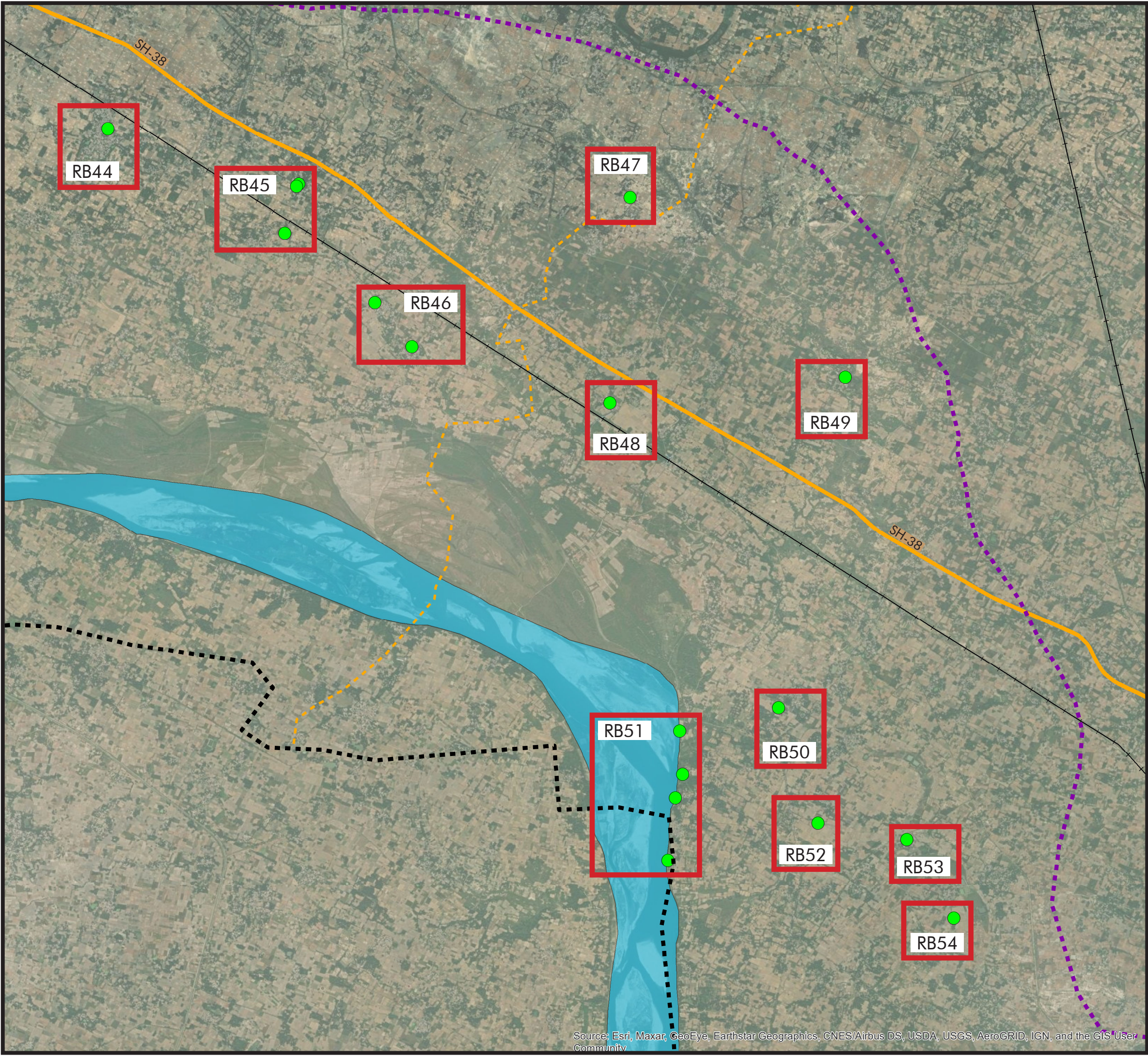
Area:
Raebareli- District
08/06/2022

Map No:
GaD/Rbl/M05

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

Prepared by: Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage		Submitted by: National Mission for Clean Ganga	
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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 Raebareli District, UP

Key Plan

Legend

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

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

This map represent following subzones;
Zone K23 to K29

Area:

Raebareli- District
08/06/2022

Map No:

GaD/Rbl/M06

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

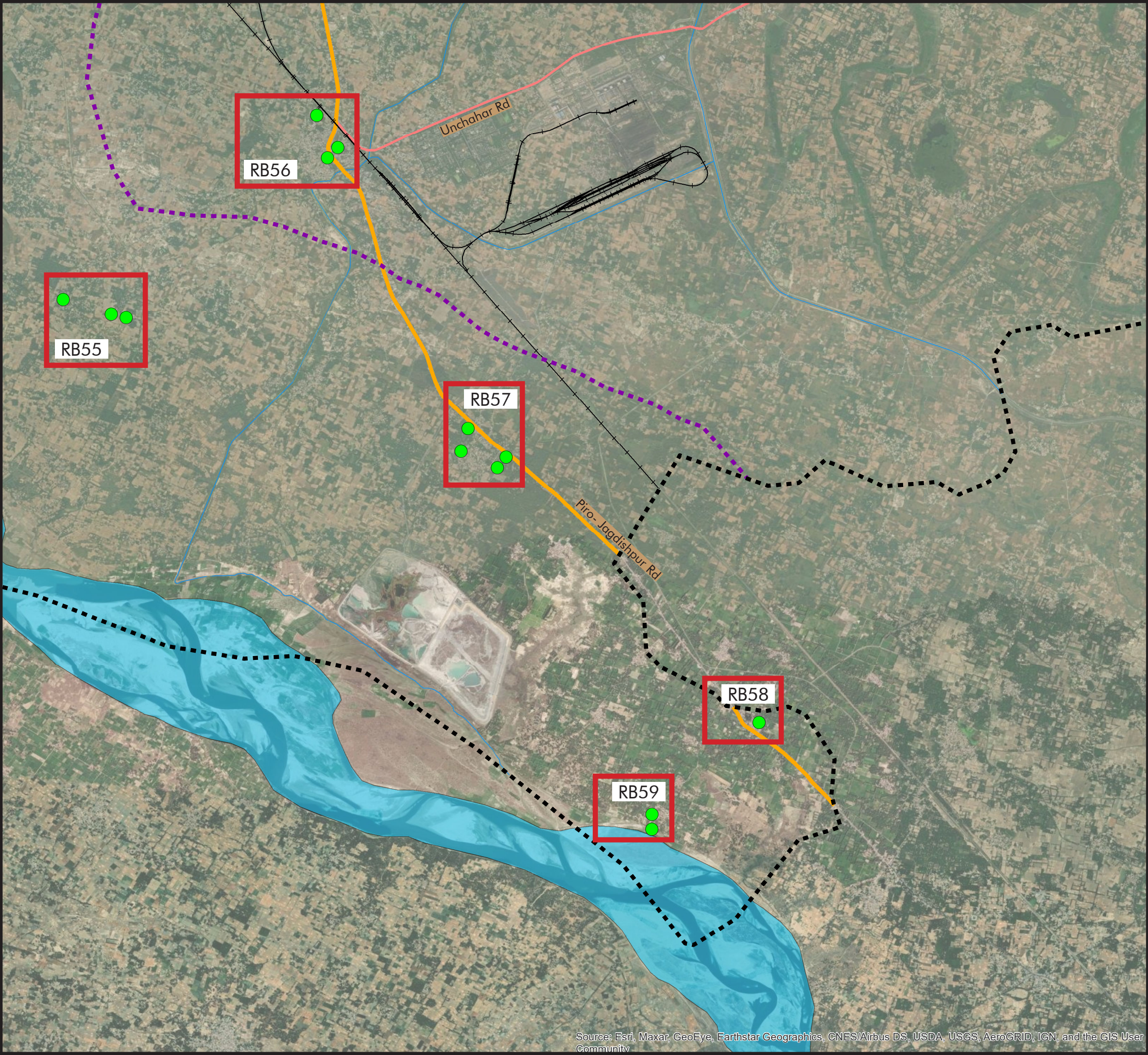
Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga

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



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

Ganga Cultural Documentation

Raebareli District, UP

Key Plan

Legend

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

Note:

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

This map represent following subzones;
Zone K30 to K40

Area:

Raebareli- District
08/06/2022

Map No:

GaD/Rbl/M07

Survey Team:

Chandresh Kumar

Architect Assistant

GIS Mapping:

Chetan Kataria

Kartik Dubey

Urban Designer & Planner

Architect

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



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

Ganga Cultural Documentation

Raebareli District, UP

Legend

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

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB01 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/LLJ/01

Area:

Raebareli- District

08/06/2022

Map No:

GaD/Rbl/M08

Survey Team:

Chandresh Kumar

Architect Assistant

GIS Mapping:

Chetan Kataria

Kartik Dubey

Urban Designer & Planner

Architect

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Raebareli District, UP

Key Plan
RB02

Legend

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

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB02 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/LLJ/02

Area:

Raebareli- District
08/06/2022

Map No:

GaD/Rbl/M09

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

Prepared by:

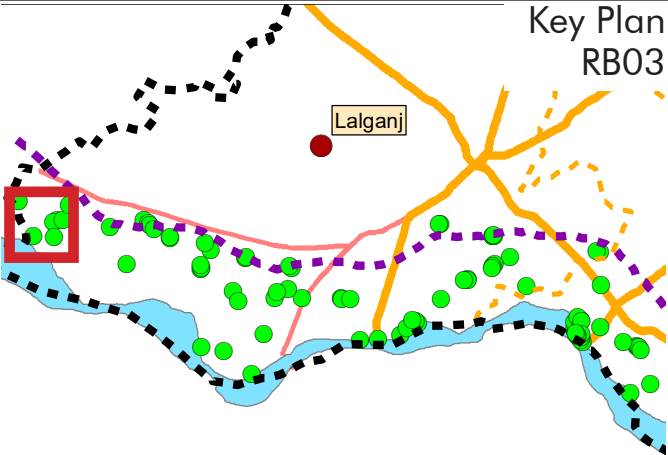
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Raebareli District, UP



Legend

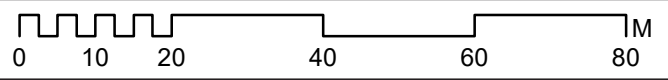
	Road Type	Typology
	District Boundary	Defence
	Tehsil Boundary	Religious
	5Km Line	Residential
	Tehsil Points	
	Inventory	
	Ganga River	
	Railway Network	
	Primary Rd	
	Secondary Rd	
	Tertiary Rd	

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB03 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/LLJ/03

Area: Raebareli- District 08/06/2022		Map No: GaD/Rbl/M10
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Survey Team: Chandresh Kumar	Architect Assistant
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect

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

Ganga Cultural Documentation

Raebareli District, UP

Key Plan
RB04

Legend

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

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB04 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/LLJ/04 to GaD/Rbl/LLJ/06

Area:

Raebareli- District
08/06/2022

Map No:

GaD/Rbl/M11

Survey Team:

Chandresh Kumar

Architect Assistant

GIS Mapping:

Chetan Kataria

Urban Designer & Planner

Kartik Dubey

Architect

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
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National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Raebareli District, UP

Key Plan
RB05

Legend

	District Boundary	<table><tr><th colspan="2">Road Type</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>Primary Rd</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Secondary Rd</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Tertiary Rd</td></tr></table>	Road Type			Primary Rd		Secondary Rd		Tertiary Rd	<table><tr><th colspan="2">Typology</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>Defence</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Religious</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Residential</td></tr></table>	Typology			Defence		Religious		Residential
Road Type																			
	Primary Rd																		
	Secondary Rd																		
	Tertiary Rd																		
Typology																			
	Defence																		
	Religious																		
	Residential																		
	Tehsil Boundary		5Km Line																
	Tehsil Points		Inventory																
	Ganga River		Railway Network																

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB05 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/LLJ/07

Area:

Raebareli- District
08/06/2022

Map No:

GaD/Rbl/M12

0 10 20 40 60 80 M

Survey Team:

Chandresh Kumar

Architect Assistant

GIS Mapping:

Chetan Kataria
Kartik Dubey

Urban Designer & Planner
Architect

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



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

Ganga Cultural Documentation

Raebareli District, UP

Key Plan
RB06

Legend

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

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB06 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/LLJ/08

Area:

Raebareli- District
08/06/2022

Map No:

GaD/Rbl/M13

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

Prepared by:

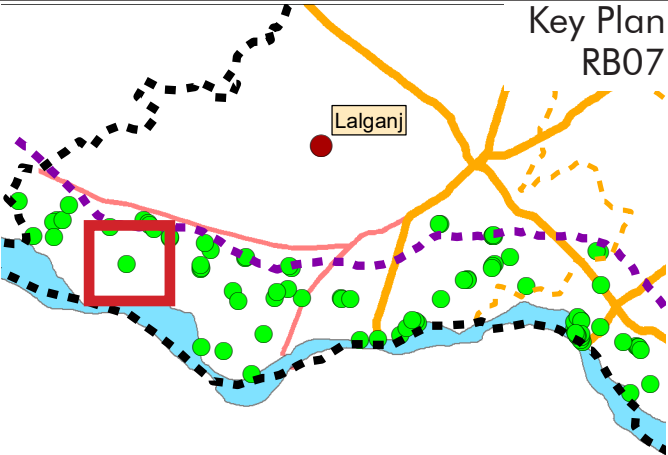
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Raebareli District, UP



Legend

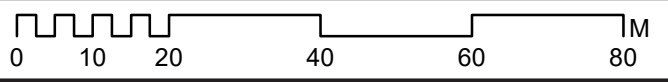
	Road Type	Typology

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB07 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/LLJ/09

Area: Raebareli- District 08/06/2022		Map No: GaD/Rbl/M14
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Survey Team: Chandresh Kumar	Architect Assistant
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect

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





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

Ganga Cultural Documentation

Raebareli District, UP

Legend

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

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB08 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/LLJ/10 to GaD/Rbl/LLJ/13

Area:

Raebareli- District

08/06/2022

Map No:

GaD/Rbl/M15

Survey Team:	
Chandresh Kumar	Architect Assistant
GIS Mapping:	
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Kartik Dubey	Architect

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

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National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Raebareli District, UP

Key Plan
RB09

Legend

	Road Type	Typology

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB09 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/LLJ/14 & GaD/Rbl/LLJ/15

Area:

Raebareli- District
08/06/2022

Map No:

GaD/Rbl/M16

Survey Team:

Chandresh Kumar

Architect Assistant

GIS Mapping:

Chetan Kataria
Kartik Dubey

Urban Designer & Planner
Architect

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



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

Ganga Cultural Documentation

Raebareli District, UP

Key Plan
RB10

Legend

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

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB10 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/LLJ/16 & GaD/Rbl/LLJ/17

Area:

Raebareli- District

08/06/2022

Map No:

GaD/Rbl/M17

Survey Team:

Chandresh Kumar

Architect Assistant

GIS Mapping:

Chetan Kataria

Kartik Dubey

Urban Designer & Planner

Architect

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage

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National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation

Raebareli District, UP

Key Plan
RB11

Legend

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

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB11 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/LLJ/18 to GaD/Rbl/LLJ/20

Area:

Raebareli- District

08/06/2022

Map No:

GaD/Rbl/M18

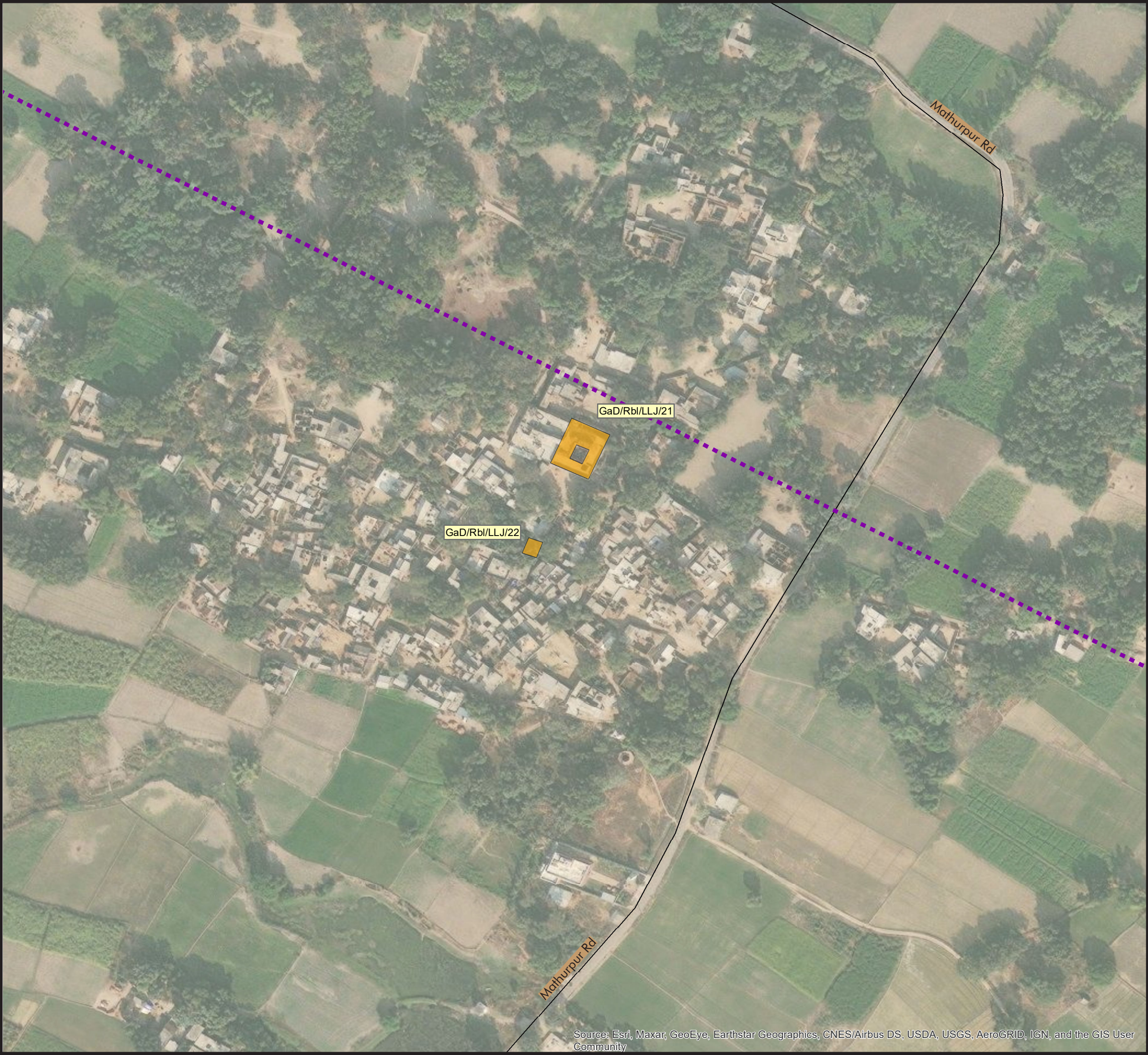
Survey Team:	
Chandresh Kumar	Architect Assistant
GIS Mapping:	
Chetan Kataria	Urban Designer & Planner
Kartik Dubey	Architect

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



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

Ganga Cultural Documentation Raebareli District, UP

Key Plan RB12

Legend

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

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB12 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/LLJ/21 & GaD/Rbl/LLJ/22

Area:

Raebareli- District
08/06/2022

Map No:

GaD/Rbl/M19

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

Prepared by:

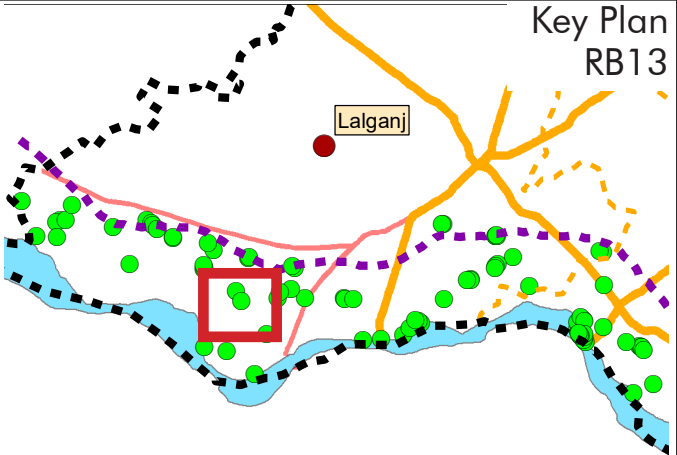
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

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National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Raebareli District, UP



Legend

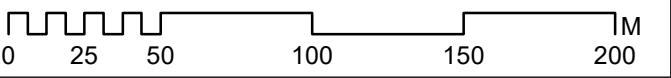
District Boundary	Road Type	Typology
--- Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Defence
--- 5Km Line	Secondary Rd	Religious
● Tehsil Points	Tertiary Rd	Residential
● Inventory		
■ Ganga River		
— Railway Network		

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB13 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/LLJ/23 & GaD/Rbl/LLJ/24

Area: Raebareli- District 08/06/2022	Map No: GaD/Rbl/M20
--	------------------------



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

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



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

Ganga Cultural Documentation

Raebareli District, UP

Key Plan

RB14

Legend

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

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB14 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/LLJ/25

Area:

Raebareli- District

08/06/2022

Map No:

GaD/Rbl/M21

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

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Raebareli District, UP

Key Plan
RB15

Legend

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

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB15 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/LLJ/26

Area:
Raebareli- District
08/06/2022

Map No:
GaD/Rbl/M22

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

Prepared by:
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



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

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Raebareli District, UP

Key Plan
RB16

Legend

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

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB16 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/LLJ/27

Area:

Raebareli- District
08/06/2022

Map No:

GaD/Rbl/M23

0 10 20 40 60 80 M

Survey Team:

Chandresh Kumar

Architect Assistant

GIS Mapping:

Chetan Kataria

Urban Designer & Planner

Kartik Dubey

Architect

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage

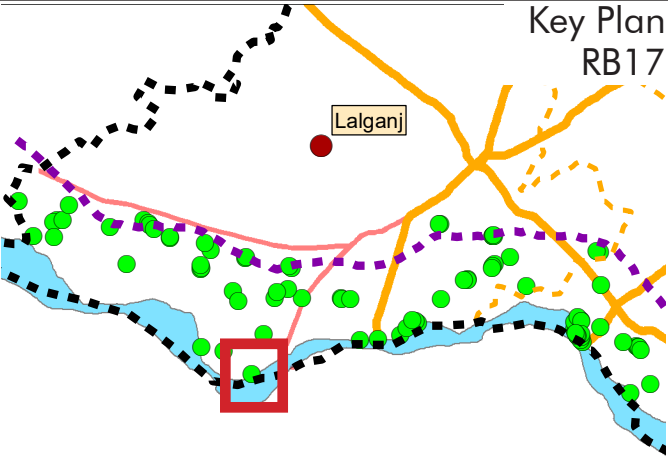
INTACH

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National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Raebareli District, UP



Legend

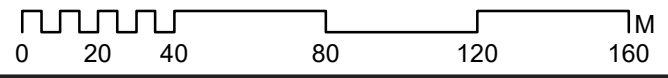
	Road Type	Typology
	District Boundary	Defence
	Tehsil Boundary	Religious
	5Km Line	Residential
	Tehsil Points	
	Inventory	
	Ganga River	
	Railway Network	
	Primary Rd	
	Secondary Rd	
	Tertiary Rd	

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB17 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/LLJ/28

Area: Raebareli- District 08/06/2022		Map No: GaD/Rbl/M24
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Survey Team: Chandresh Kumar	Architect Assistant
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect

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

Key Plan RB18

Legend

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

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB18 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/LLJ/29 to GaD/Rbl/LLJ/31

Area:

Raebareli- District
08/06/2022

Map No:

GaD/Rbl/M25

Survey Team:

Chandresh Kumar

Architect Assistant

GIS Mapping:

Chetan Kataria

Kartik Dubey

Urban Designer & Planner

Architect

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage

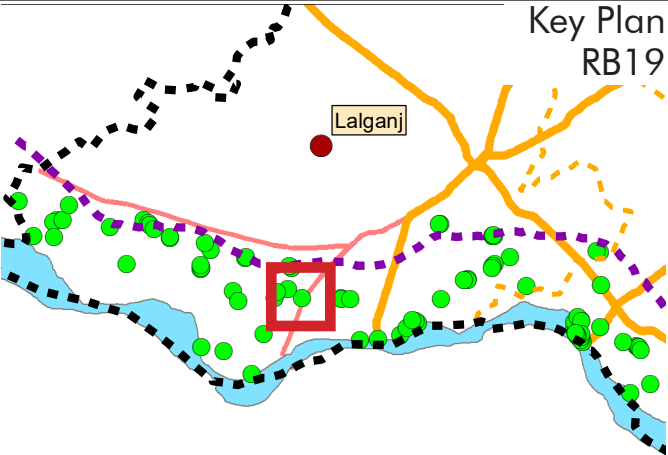
Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga

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



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Raebareli District, UP



Legend

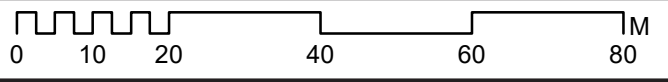
	Road Type	Typology
	District Boundary	Defence
	Tehsil Boundary	Religious
	5Km Line	Residential
	Tehsil Points	
	Inventory	
	Ganga River	
	Railway Network	
	Primary Rd	
	Secondary Rd	
	Tertiary Rd	

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB19 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/LLJ/32

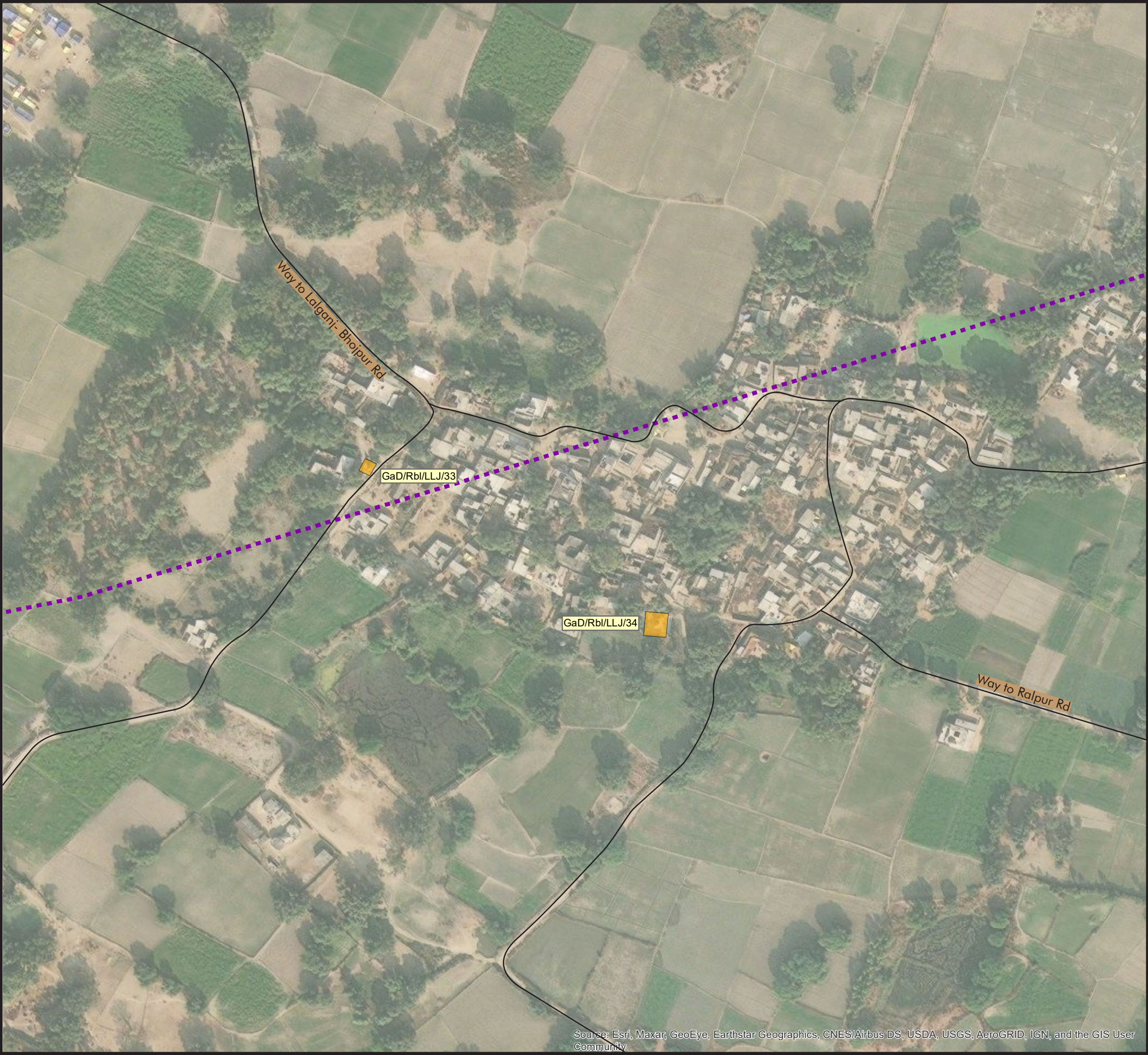
Area: Raebareli- District 08/06/2022		Map No: GaD/Rbl/M26
--	--	------------------------



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

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





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

Ganga Cultural Documentation

Raebareli District, UP

Key Plan
RB20

Legend

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

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB20 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/LLJ/33 & GaD/Rbl/LLJ/34

Area:

Raebareli- District
08/06/2022

Map No:

GaD/Rbl/M27

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

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



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

Ganga Cultural Documentation

Raebareli District, UP

Key Plan
RB21

Legend

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

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB21 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/LLJ/35 to GaD/Rbl/LLJ/37

Area:

Raebareli- District

08/06/2022

Map No:

GaD/Rbl/M28

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

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
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Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Raebareli District, UP

Key Plan
RB22

Legend

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

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB22 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/LLJ/38

Area:

Raebareli- District
08/06/2022

Map No:

GaD/Rbl/M29

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

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga

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



Ganga Cultural Documentation Raebareli District, UP

Key Plan
RB23

Legend

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

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB23 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/LLJ/39

Area:
Raebareli- District
08/06/2022

Map No:
GaD/Rbl/M30

Survey Team:
Chandresh Kumar

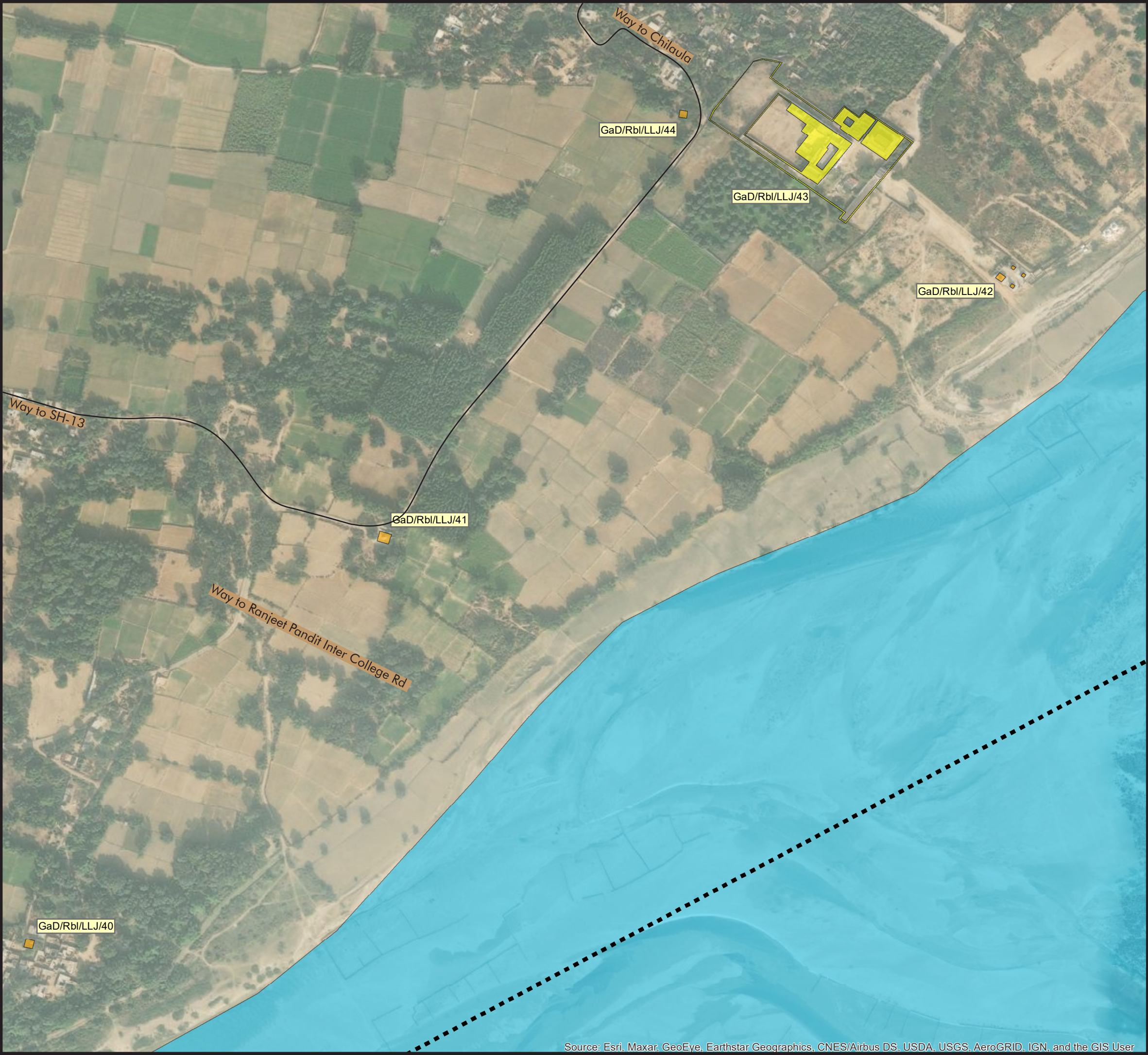
Architect Assistant

GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria
Kartik Dubey

Urban Designer & Planner
Architect

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation

Raebareli District, UP

Key Plan RB24

Legend

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

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB24 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/LLJ/40 to GaD/Rbl/LLJ/44

Area:

Raebareli- District

08/06/2022

Map No:

GaD/Rbl/M31

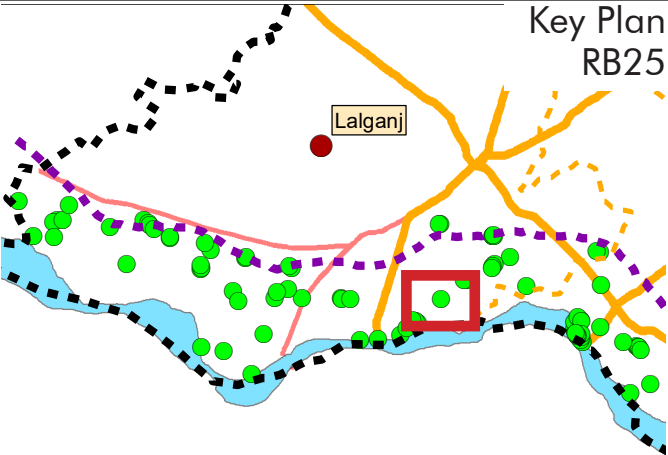
Survey Team:	
Chandresh Kumar	Architect Assistant
GIS Mapping:	
Chetan Kataria	Urban Designer & Planner
Kartik Dubey	Architect

Prepared by:	
Submitted by:	

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



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Raebareli District, UP



Legend

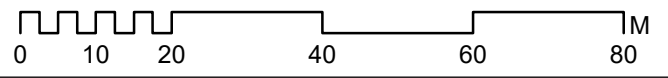
	Road Type	Typology

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB25 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/LLJ/45

Area: Raebareli- District 08/06/2022		Map No: GaD/Rbl/M32
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Survey Team: Chandresh Kumar	Architect Assistant
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect

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





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

Ganga Cultural Documentation

Raebareli District, UP

Key Plan
RB26

Legend

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

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB26 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/LLJ/46 & GaD/Rbl/LLJ/47

Area:

Raebareli- District

08/06/2022

Map No:

GaD/Rbl/M33

Survey Team:

Chandresh Kumar

Architect Assistant

GIS Mapping:

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Kartik Dubey

Urban Designer & Planner

Architect

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Raebareli District, UP

Key Plan
RB27

Legend

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

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB27 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/LLJ/48 to GaD/Rbl/LLJ/51

Area:

Raebareli- District
08/06/2022

Map No:

GaD/Rbl/M34

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

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



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

Ganga Cultural Documentation

Raebareli District, UP

Key Plan

RB28

Legend

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

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB28 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/LLJ/52 to GaD/Rbl/LLJ/54

Area:

Raebareli- District

08/06/2022

Map No:

GaD/Rbl/M35

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

Prepared by:

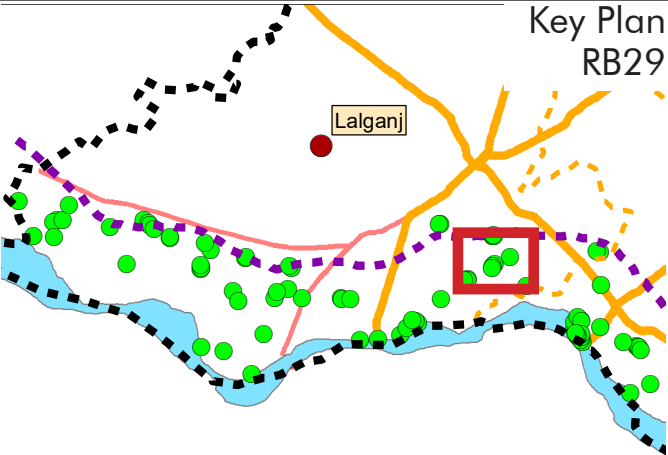
Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Raebareli District, UP



Legend

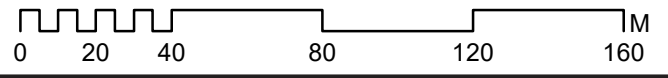
District Boundary	Road Type	Typology
--- Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Defence
--- 5Km Line	Secondary Rd	Religious
● Tehsil Points	Tertiary Rd	Residential
● Inventory		
■ Ganga River		
— Railway Network		

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB29 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/LLJ/55 to GaD/Rbl/LLJ/57

Area: Raebareli- District 08/06/2022	Map No: GaD/Rbl/M36
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Survey Team: Chandresh Kumar	Architect Assistant
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria Kartik Dubey	Urban Designer & Planner Architect

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



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

Ganga Cultural Documentation

Raebareli District, UP

Key Plan
RB30

Legend

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

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB30 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/LLJ/58

Area:

Raebareli- District

08/06/2022

Map No:

GaD/Rbl/M37

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

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Raebareli District, UP

Key Plan
RB31

Legend

District Boundary

Tehsil Boundary

5Km Line

Tehsil Points

Inventory

Ganga River

Railway Network

Road Type

Primary Rd

Secondary Rd

Tertiary Rd

Typology

Defence

Religious

Residential

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB31 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/LLJ/59

Area:

Raebareli- District
08/06/2022

N

Map No:

GaD/Rbl/M38

0

10

20

40

60

80

M

Survey Team:

Chandresh Kumar

Architect Assistant

GIS Mapping:

Chetan Kataria

Kartik Dubey

Urban Designer & Planner

Architect

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage

INTACH

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



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

Ganga Cultural Documentation

Raebareli District, UP

Key Plan RB32

Legend

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

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB32 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/LLJ/60 & GaD/Rbl/LLJ/61

Area:

Raebareli- District

08/06/2022

Map No:

GaD/Rbl/M39

Survey Team:

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Architect Assistant

GIS Mapping:

Chetan Kataria

Kartik Dubey

Urban Designer & Planner

Architect

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Raebareli District, UP

Key Plan
RB33

Legend

District Boundary

Tehsil Boundary

5Km Line

Tehsil Points

Inventory

Ganga River

Railway Network

Road Type

Primary Rd

Secondary Rd

Tertiary Rd

Typology

Defence

Religious

Residential

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB33 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/DLM/01

Area:

Raebareli- District
08/06/2022

N

Map No:

GaD/Rbl/M40

0 10 20 40 60 80 M

Survey Team:

Chandresh Kumar

Architect Assistant

GIS Mapping:

Chetan Kataria
Kartik Dubey

Urban Designer & Planner
Architect

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



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

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Raebareli District, UP

Key Plan
RB34

Legend

District Boundary		Road Type		Typology	
--- District Boundary	--- Tehsil Boundary	Primary Rd	Secondary Rd	Defence	Religious
--- 5Km Line	--- Tehsil Points	Tertiary Rd	Inventory	Residential	
Ganga River					
Railway Network					

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB34 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/DLM/02

Area:

Raebareli- District
08/06/2022

N

Map No:

GaD/Rbl/M41

Survey Team:

Chandresh Kumar Architect Assistant

GIS Mapping:

Chetan Kataria Urban Designer & Planner
Kartik Dubey Architect

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Raebareli District, UP

Key Plan
RB35

Legend

	District Boundary		Primary Rd		Defence
	Tehsil Boundary		Secondary Rd		Religious
	5Km Line		Tertiary Rd		Residential
	Tehsil Points				
	Inventory				
	Ganga River				
	Railway Network				

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB35 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/DLM/03 to GaD/Rbl/DLM/06

Area:

Raebareli- District
08/06/2022

Map No:

GaD/Rbl/M42

0 20 40 80 120 160 M

Survey Team:

Chandresh Kumar

Architect Assistant

GIS Mapping:

Chetan Kataria
Kartik Dubey

Urban Designer & Planner
Architect

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga

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



Ganga Cultural Documentation Raebareli District, UP

Key Plan
RB36

Legend

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

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB36 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/DLM/07 to GaD/Rbl/DLM/15

Area:
Raebareli- District
08/06/2022

Map No:
GaD/Rbl/M43

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

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga

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



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

Ganga Cultural Documentation

Raebareli District, UP

Key Plan RB38

Legend

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

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB38 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/DLM/17 to GaD/Rbl/DLM/20

Area:

Raebareli- District

08/06/2022

Map No:

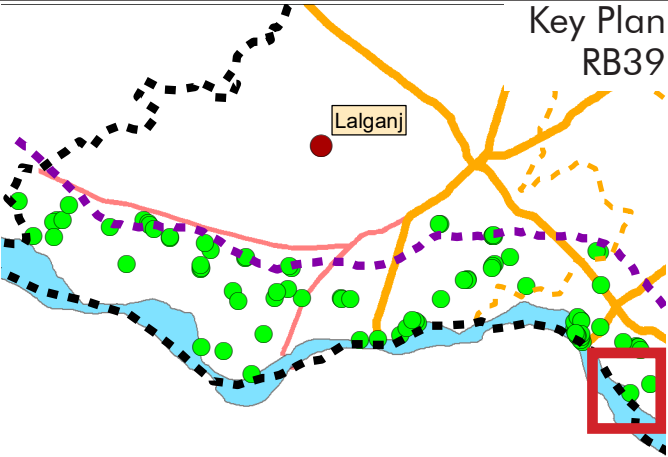
GaD/Rbl/M45

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

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



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Raebareli District, UP



Legend

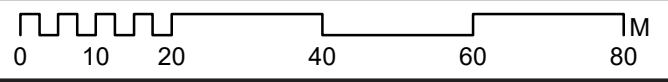
	Road Type	Typology

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB39 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/DLM/21

Area: Raebareli- District 08/06/2022		Map No: GaD/Rbl/M46
--	--	------------------------



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

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





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

Ganga Cultural Documentation

Raebareli District, UP

Key Plan
RB40

Legend

	Road Type	Typology
	Primary Rd	Defence
	Secondary Rd	Religious
	Tertiary Rd	Residential

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB40 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/DLM/22

Area:

Raebareli- District

08/06/2022

Map No:

GaD/Rbl/M47

Survey Team:

Chandresh Kumar

Architect Assistant

GIS Mapping:

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Kartik Dubey

Urban Designer & Planner

Architect

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
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Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Raebareli District, UP

Dalmau

Unchahar

Key Plan
RB41

District Boundary

Tehsil Boundary

5Km Line

Tehsil Points

Inventory

Ganga River

Railway Network

Road Type

Primary Rd

Secondary Rd

Tertiary Rd

Typology

Defence

Religious

Residential

Legend

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB41 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/DLM/23

Area:

Raebareli- District
08/06/2022

N

01020406080

M

Map No:

GaD/Rbl/M48

Survey Team:

Chandresh Kumar

Architect Assistant

GIS Mapping:

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Urban Designer & Planner
Architect

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
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Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga

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



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

Ganga Cultural Documentation
Raebareli District, UP

Key Plan
RB42

Legend

	District Boundary		Primary Rd		Defence
	Tehsil Boundary		Secondary Rd		Religious
	5Km Line		Tertiary Rd		Residential
	Tehsil Points				
	Inventory				
	Ganga River				
	Railway Network				

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB42 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/DLM/24

Area:

Raebareli- District
08/06/2022

Map No:

GaD/Rbl/M49

Survey Team:

Chandresh Kumar

Architect Assistant

GIS Mapping:

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Urban Designer & Planner

Kartik Dubey

Architect

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage

INTACH

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Raebareli District, UP

Key Plan
RB43

Legend

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

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB43 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/DLM/25 & GaD/Rbl/DLM/26

Area:

Raebareli- District
08/06/2022

Map No:

GaD/Rbl/M50

0 40 80 160 240 320 M

Survey Team:

Chandresh Kumar

Architect Assistant

GIS Mapping:

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Kartik Dubey

Urban Designer & Planner
Architect

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage INTACH

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



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

Ganga Cultural Documentation Raebareli District, UP

Key Plan
RB44

Legend

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

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB44 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/DLM/27

Area:

Raebareli- District
08/06/2022

Map No:

GaD/Rbl/M51

Survey Team:

Chandresh Kumar

Architect Assistant

GIS Mapping:

Chetan Kataria
Kartik Dubey

Urban Designer & Planner
Architect

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Raebareli District, UP

Key Plan
RB45

Legend

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

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB45 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/DLM/28 to GaD/Rbl/DLM/30

Area:
Raebareli- District
08/06/2022

Map No:
GaD/Rbl/M52

Survey Team:
Chandresh Kumar

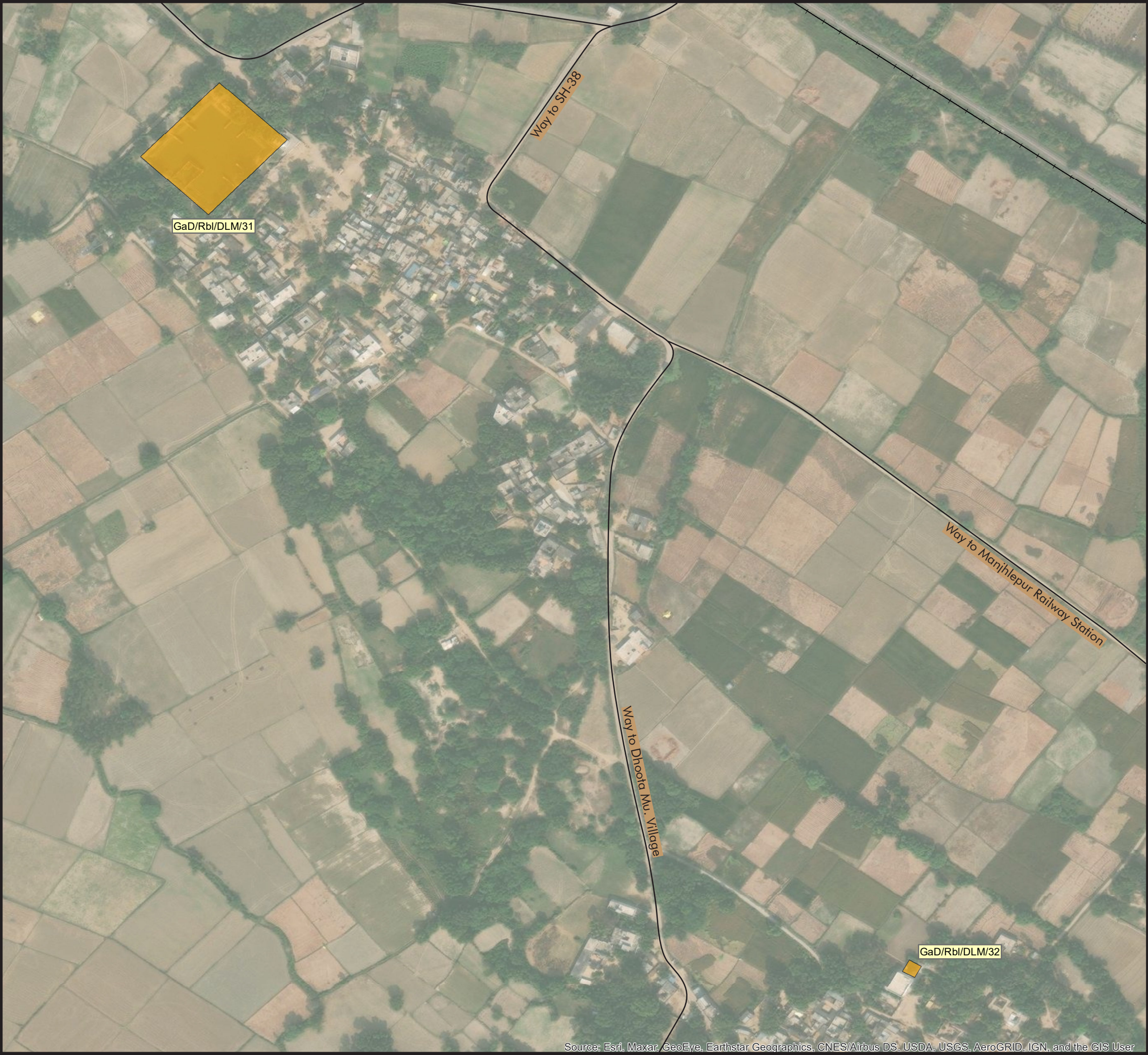
Architect Assistant

GIS Mapping:
Chetan Kataria
Kartik Dubey

Urban Designer & Planner
Architect

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

Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga



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

Ganga Cultural Documentation

Raebareli District, UP

Legend

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

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB46 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/DLM/31 & GaD/Rbl/DLM/32

Area:

Raebareli- District

08/06/2022

Map No:

GaD/Rbl/M53

Survey Team:

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GIS Mapping:

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Kartik Dubey

Urban Designer & Planner

Architect

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
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Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Raebareli District, UP

Legend

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

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB47 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/DLM/33

Area: Raebareli- District 08/06/2022		Map No: GaD/Rbl/M54
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Survey Team: Chandresh Kumar Architect Assistant	
GIS Mapping: Chetan Kataria Urban Designer & Planner Kartik Dubey Architect	

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

Ganga Cultural Documentation

Raebareli District, UP

Legend

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

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB48 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/UHR/01

Area:

Raebareli- District

08/06/2022

Map No:

GaD/Rbl/M55

Survey Team:

Chandresh Kumar

Architect Assistant

GIS Mapping:

Chetan Kataria

Kartik Dubey

Urban Designer & Planner

Architect

Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
for Art and Cultural Heritage

Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Raebareli District, UP

Legend

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

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB49 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/UHR/02

Area:

Raebareli- District
08/06/2022

Map No:

GaD/Rbl/M56

Survey Team:	
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Prepared by:

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Submitted by:

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

Ganga Cultural Documentation

Raebareli District, UP

Legend

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

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB50 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/UHR/03

Area:

Raebareli- District

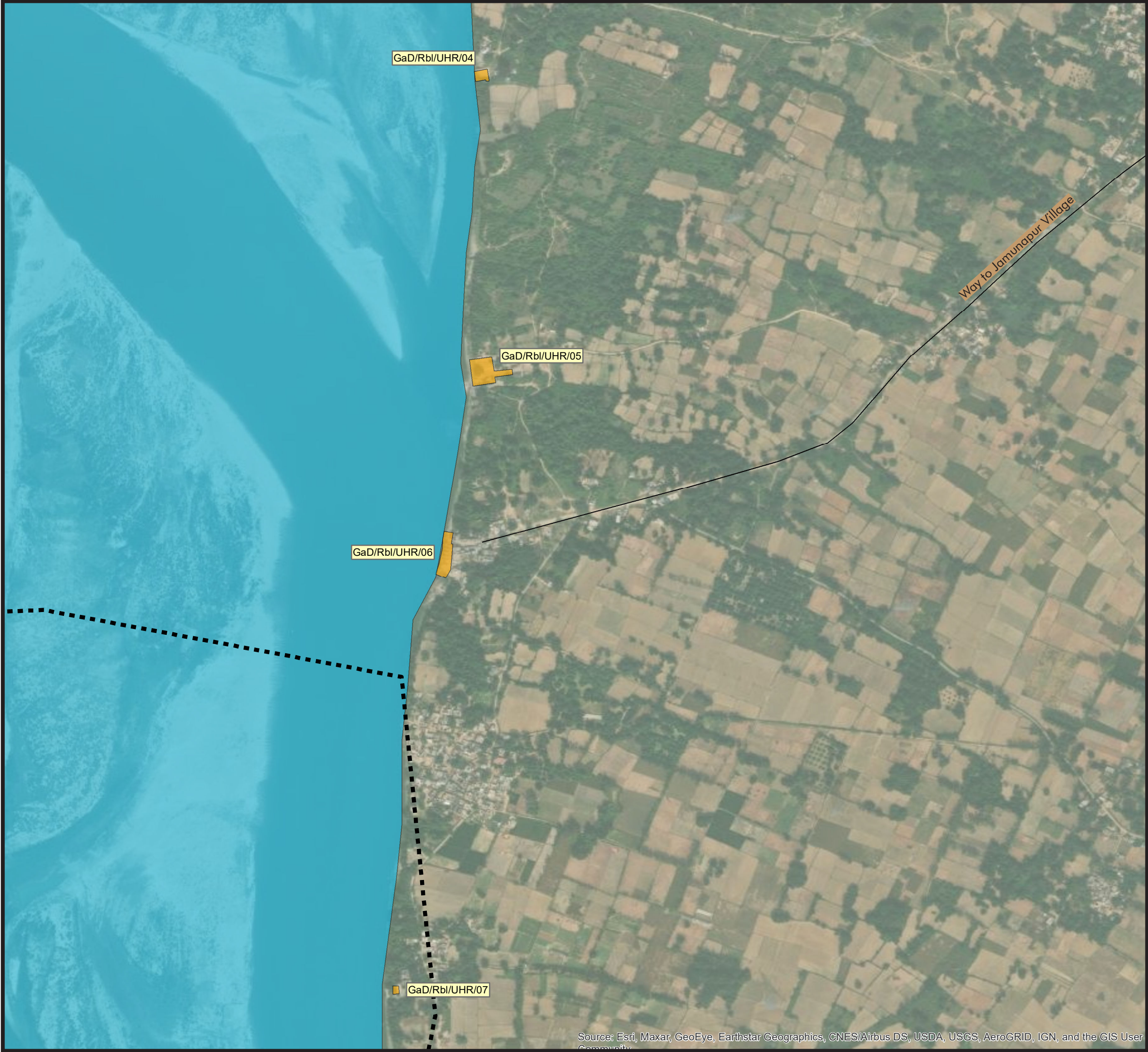
08/06/2022

Map No:

GaD/Rbl/M57

Survey Team:	
Chandresh Kumar	Architect Assistant
GIS Mapping:	
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Kartik Dubey	Architect

Prepared by:	
Submitted by:	



Ganga Cultural Documentation Raebareli District, UP

Key Plan
RB51

Legend

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

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB51 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/UHR/04 to GaD/Rbl/UHR/07

Area:

Raebareli- District
08/06/2022

Map No:

GaD/Rbl/M58

Survey Team:

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Prepared by:

Indian National Trust
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Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation
Raebareli District, UP

Dalmau

Unchahar

Key Plan
RB53

District Boundary

Tehsil Boundary

5Km Line

Tehsil Points

Inventory

Ganga River

Railway Network

Road Type

Primary Rd

Secondary Rd

Tertiary Rd

Typology

Defence

Religious

Residential

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB53 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/UHR/09

Area:
Raebareli- District
08/06/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Rbl/M60

0 5 10 20 30 40 M

Survey Team:
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Architect Assistant

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Prepared by:
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Submitted by:
National Mission for
Clean Ganga

Source: Esri, Mapbox, DeLorme, GeoEye, (Geo), CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User



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

Ganga Cultural Documentation

Raebareli District, UP

Legend

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

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB54 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/UHR/10

Area:

Raebareli- District

08/06/2022

Map No:

GaD/Rbl/M61

Survey Team:	
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Indian National Trust
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Submitted by:

National Mission for
Clean Ganga



Ganga Cultural Documentation Raebareli District, UP

Legend

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

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB55 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/UHR/11 to GaD/Rbl/UHR/13

Area:
Raebareli- District
08/06/2022

N

Map No:
GaD/Rbl/M62

0 30 60 120 180 240 M

Survey Team:
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GIS Mapping:
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Prepared by:
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Submitted by:
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Clean Ganga



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

Ganga Cultural Documentation Raebareli District, UP

Key Plan
RB56

Legend

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

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB56 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/UHR/14 to GaD/Rbl/UHR/16

Area:

Raebareli- District
08/06/2022

N

Map No:

GaD/Rbl/M63

0 20 40 80 120 160

Survey Team:

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Architect Assistant

GIS Mapping:

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Prepared by:

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INTACH

Submitted by:

National Mission for
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गंगा



Ganga Cultural Documentation Raebareli District, UP

Key Plan
RB57

Legend

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

Note:
For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB57 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/UHR/17 to GaD/Rbl/UHR/20

Area:
Raebareli- District
08/06/2022

Map No:
GaD/Rbl/M64

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Ganga Cultural Documentation

Raebareli District, UP

Legend

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

Note:

For the comprehensive study of these maps,Raibareli distict is market as Zone RB. This zone further divides into 59 Sub-zones, according to their respective area.

This map represent following subzones; Zone RB59 and reference location.

GaD/Rbl/UHR/22 & GaD/Rbl/UHR/23

Area:

Raebareli- District

08/06/2022

Map No:

GaD/Rbl/M66

Survey Team:

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