

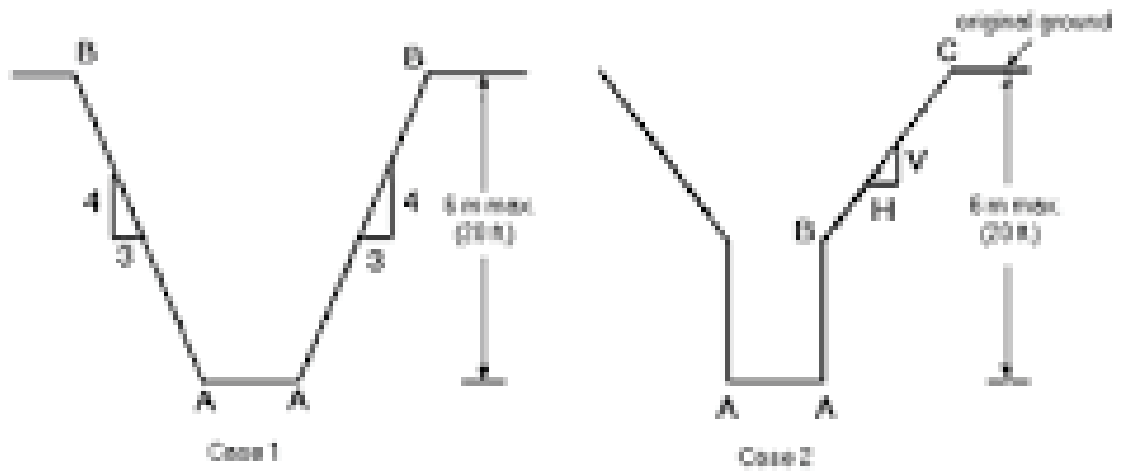


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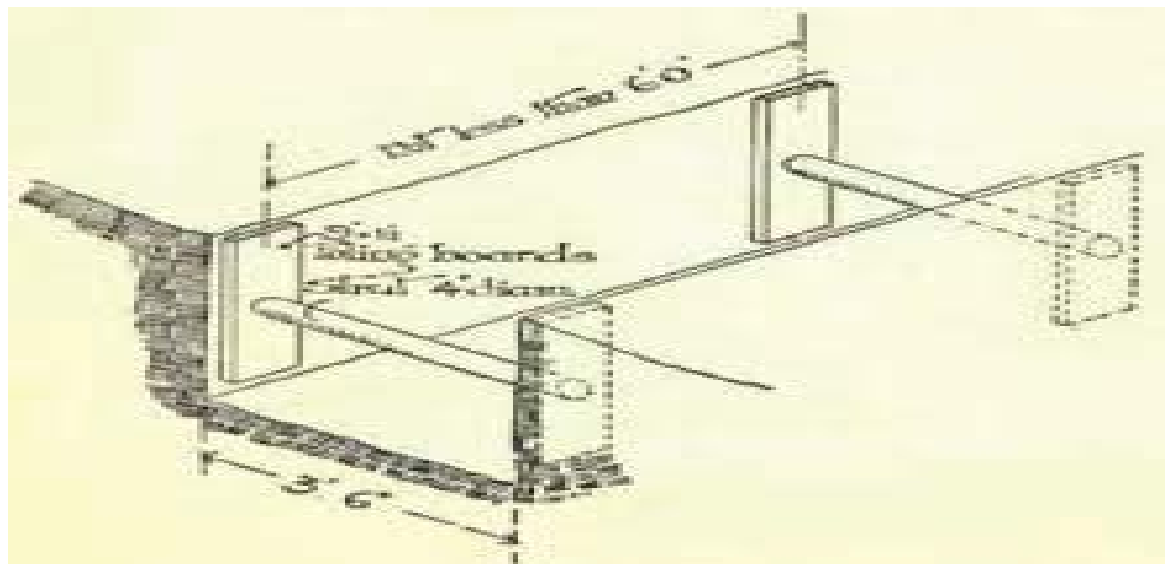
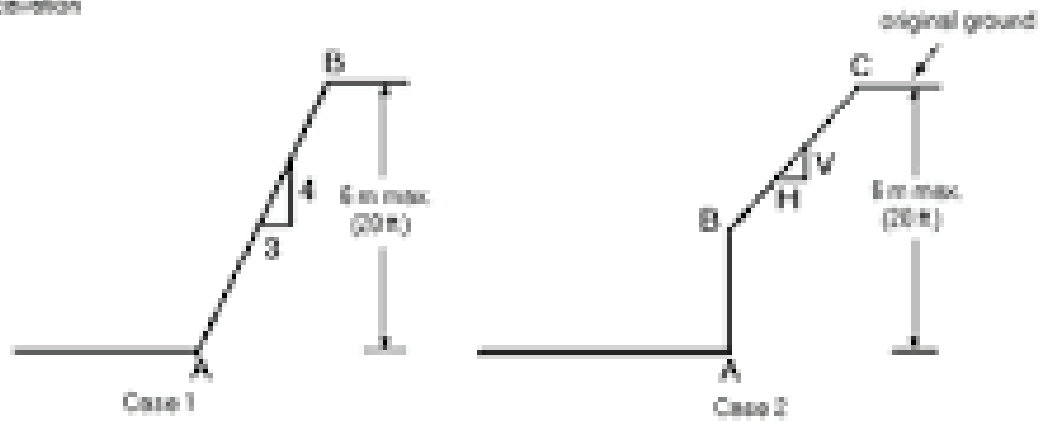
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Figure 28-1 Sloping in lieu of shoring

French excavation



Bulk excavation



### Trench Plan

Archaeological Excavation in Bihupur- Raar of Kanpur District U.P. India

Team Members

1. Prof. Avinash Mishra (Project Director)



Plate 4 survey on january 2020



Plate 3 showing artifacts and srtructure of large bricks



Plate 2- artifacts collected in exploration 2007

### **Post excavation assessment**

Following the completion of the excavation and watching brief a post excavation assessment would be undertaken of the results of the completed fieldwork programme. This would provide a qualitative and quantitative summary and assessment of the significance of the recorded archaeological remains. It would include assessments of the data resulting from the fieldwork comprising specialist assessments of artifacts stratigraphic records. A report on the post-excavation assessment will provide conclusions on the potential of the results for analysis and publication and would also include a detailed costing for further analysis and preparation of the final report. Two copies of the post-excavation assessment report would be made available for A.S.I.. A copy of the post-excavation assessment will be submitted to the State Archaeology at lucknow.

The costs of the post-excavation assessment work and the report preparation will vary depending on the results of the excavation and watching briefs, including quantity and type of features and finds revealed. A variety of internal and external specialists may be used depending on the nature of the remains and artifacts revealed. The exact specialist requirements would depend on nature of finds and materials revealed.

### **Final Report**

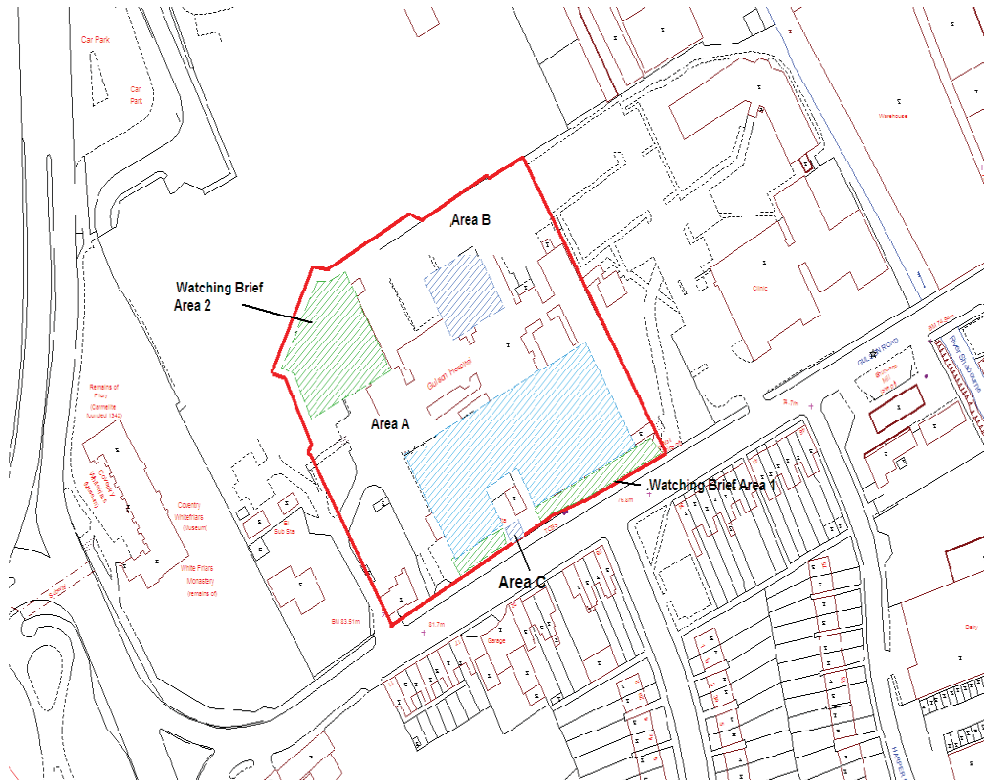
A report of the results of the archaeological investigations is required by the archaeological brief, but the scale and nature of the report will depend on the results of the archaeological investigation and the conclusions of the post-excavation assessment. The final archaeological report would be completed in the standard Wheeler Committee format. The report would include historical and background research of the site, a description of the methodology employed, an account of the archaeological evidence and interpretation of appropriate remains. The location of excavation areas and features excavated. Plans and sections showing principal stratigraphy and features within the excavation would be included at an appropriate scale. The report would provide a description and interpretation of the revealed deposits and remains and place the evidence within its local and regional context a description of artifacts recovered, with appropriate illustrations, a list of finds and dates, where significant, would also be included. The preparation of the report would be undertaken by Project Director with internal and external specialists archive assistants.

### **Exploration based on previous surveys**

As stated earlier, artifacts found in three previous surveys are portrayed as under-

Plate 1  
The idole  
lying on  
the site  
surface





All archaeological contexts would be recorded on pro forma context sheets with standardised descriptions following Soil Survey soil texture terminology and Munsell colour descriptions. Plans and cross sections of archaeological deposits and features would be drawn at appropriate scales. The plans and sections, details of the excavation areas, and position of archaeological features or deposits would be surveyed and located. Survey and measurement would be carried out using total station or other appropriate survey instruments. All stratified finds or significant artefacts would be collected with a record of their contexts and locations. Finds would be assigned to a context, labeled and retained for further analysis. A metal detector may be used to test for the presence of and to aid the recovery of small metalwork finds surviving on the site. Unstratified finds will be collected only where they contribute to the objectives of the project.

A photographic record would be made of features, groups of features and significant archaeological deposits using conventional photography in both monochrome and colour using SLR cameras. Photographs would include general site shots illustrating the progress and context of the archaeological work. Digital photographs would also be taken of specific features and general shots using appropriate digital cameras.

In the event of any human remains being revealed these would be initially left in situ. Any subsequent excavation or removal would take place under appropriate conditions and comply with Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations.

An appropriate sampling strategy would be agreed on site if deposits with potential environmental remains were revealed. Site visits by an environmental specialist may be necessary to assess the survival and potential of environmental material within excavated deposits or features. Particular attention would be paid to any charred remains or waterlogged deposits found.



hand of significant archaeological deposits and features in the excavation areas would then follow. Excavated spoil would be placed a safe distance from the excavation in adjacent areas of the site.

### **Excavation (areas A-C)**

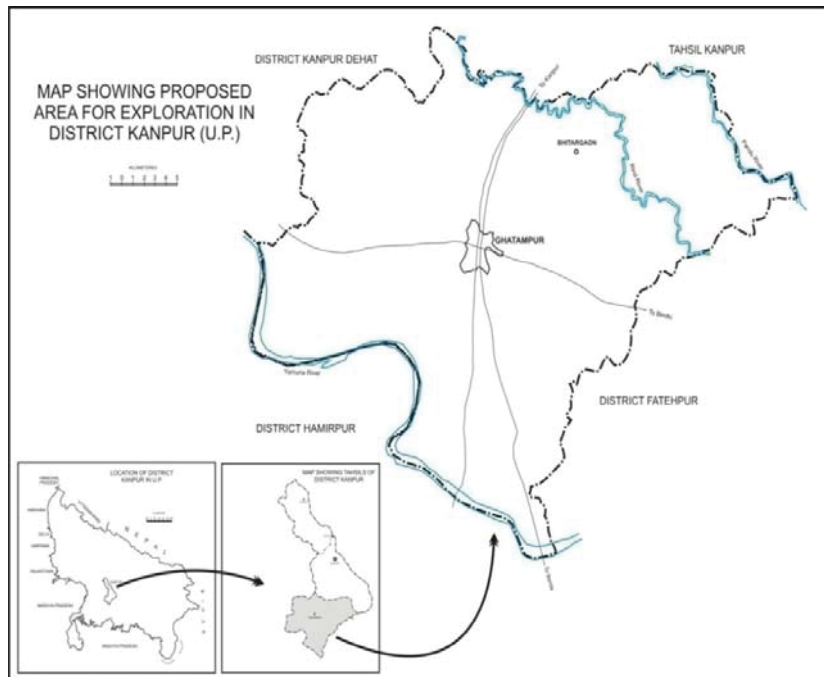
Archaeological excavation, comprising work in three separate areas, is to be undertaken within the application site in line with the brief and in positions. Area A in the southern part of the site is defined as 70m long and 35m wide and has been positioned in order to examine the features and structures identified in the evaluation. Area B measures 20m long and 20m wide and is positioned to allow the examination of the possible robbing trenches revealed in the evaluation. Area C measures approximately 5m long and 5m wide.

### **Excavation methodology**

Modern deposits, including concrete, rubble and topsoil would be removed by machine (360° or appropriate sized excavator with a toothless ditching bucket) under archaeological supervision down to undisturbed archaeological deposits. Excavation would then proceed by team of B.R.I. Institute. Field Group would then investigate and record features revealed in the defined areas of archaeological excavation. If significant remains were present or survived at a higher level than anticipated or further extensive deposits were encountered; these might be removed by machine followed the completion of necessary hand excavation and recording. Archaeological deposits and features revealed in the excavation area would be excavated and recorded. Linear features, such as ditches and gullies would be sampled and 10% of the revealed length excavated and recorded. Excavated segment(s) would be at strategic intervals in locations defined to provide evidence of alignment, extent, dating and stratigraphic relationship with other features (where applicable). If the remaining feature masks underlying archaeology this would be excavated and recorded. Postholes and pits would be half-sectioned (50% sample) to recover evidence of date, function and extent. If burials are encountered these would be fully excavated (100% sample).

Full excavation of significant features would also take place where questions of date, nature and form had not been answered by the initial sectioning unless agreed with the Planning Archaeologist that partial excavation will provide an adequate record.





### Proposed Method of Excavation

The excavation would aim to record the archaeological remains within the proposed development site and allow an assessment and interpretation of the date, development, character and function of the archaeological remains. Following the completion of all fieldwork an agreed programme of further analysis would lead to the production of a post-excavation assessment report, which would set out a detailed programme for archive and final publication.

All work would be undertaken to Field Archaeology standards. An archaeological excavation will take place consisting of area excavation in three areas defined relating to archaeological remains revealed in the evaluation and archaeological watching brief would be undertaken in two areas of the development outside of the excavation areas. The excavation would aim to start on the north-eastern end of Area B and then excavation across area B and Area A would follow. The excavation of Area C would take place after both. The observation of ground works would take place during the appropriate construction programme on the site in the two defined areas. This would mean that the watching brief would follow completion of the area excavations.

### Preparatory Work

Initial removal of overburden would take place using two machine excavators under the direct supervision of Project Director Prof. Avinash Mishra. Based on the results of the archaeological evaluation in January 2020 and the results of the earlier nearby evaluations the excavation areas would initially require the removal of approximately 800mm to 1400mm of soil deposits. The ground reduction would in places require the removal of concrete foundation slabs, shallow wall foundations and associated service trenches. Deep brick wall foundations structures would not be removed where this would damage adjacent archaeological remains or require extensive breaking out or excavation to remove. Extensive layers or other dump deposits would also be removed in successive level spits down to the level of the highest surviving significant archaeological deposits or remains. The excavation by



from the town. It is 40 Kms. south of Kanpur City. The local people say that there was an ancient extensive city known as 'Phulpur' or 'Flower-town' and the present village stands in the centre of the city.

The temple of Bhitargaon marks a high edifice with a Sikhara. From the centre of a high plinth its height is 21.3 meters. The base is square, being 10.9 metres in diameter with double recessed angles. There is a porch facing the east with steps. This leads through a passage to an inner sanctum which is 4.6 meters square. Several numbers of sculptural evidences has been noticed.

### **Birsinghpur**

The village Birsinghpur stands at a distance of 13 Kms. North-east of Ghatampur town. A number of fragmentary sculptures assignable to 9<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> centuries are seen scattered in the village.

### **Birhar**

The village is located at a distance of 14 Kms. East of Ghatampur town. The river rind flows at a short distance from the village. The site is noted for its sculptural wealth assignable of 9<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> centuries. The art-relics represent a Naga deity with serpenhood, a pedestal bearing, a pair of lions, a broken doorjamb showing a lady in *tribhanga* pose and fragments of *Siva –Parvati* and *Mahisasuramardini*, Etc.

### **Chanwar**

The village Chanwar is located at a distance of 9 Kms. North west of Ghatampur town. The site has a mound. It is covered with pot-sherds and brickbats. A few fragmentary stone sculptures of the early medieval period are housed in a modern temple built at the top of the mound. Some terracotta figurines of the Gupta period and one tribal coin are also reported from the site.

Remains of a carved brick temple have also been found. The temple is square in plan and faces towards west. It is about 18 metres high. Due to the subsequent repairs its original features have been confused. The remaining old bricks are carved with floral designs of 9<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> centuries. The tower portion of the temple has fallen down. Some fragmentary crossbars with ancient decorative motifs along with some early medieval images were noticed under a tree close to the temple.



Plinth portion is in recessing position. A Siva Linga is under worship in the cella of the temple.

#### **Atarra**

The village stands at a distance of 8 Kms. East of Ghatampur tahsil. There is a place known as 'Narayana Devi', which has two images of Vishnu belonging to the early medieval period. One of the images is in standing pose, retaining only three hands. The lower left hand is missing. The face of the deity is slightly damaged. The images is carved out in red sand stone and measures 90x65 cms.

#### **Behta**

The village Behta is situated at a distance of about 3 Kms.

South of Bhitargaon. The village is noted for a brick temple. It is of a semicircle shape. The brick structure appears to be a later addition. The old sanctum accommodates a big image of Jaganatha. The sanctum has a separate roof supported by stone pillars with vase and foliage (ghata-pallava) motifs. It appears from the interior of the sanctum that an ancient temple made of brick and stones once stood there. A number of large and well executed sculptures assignable from 9<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> centuries are preserved in the temple. There are numerous architectural pieces in the form of pillars, doorjamba, lintels, etc. Lying around the temple compound. The other sculptures, images are Visnu, Sesaayi, Surya, dancing Ganesa, Mahisasuramardini, Shivaparvati deserve special mention.

#### **Benda**

The village Benda is located on the left bank of the river Non, at a distance of 6 Kms. West of Ghatampur tahsil near Mughal Road. There is a small mound near the village. The mound has a temple at its top. The shrine contains some stone sculptures of 9<sup>th</sup>- 10<sup>th</sup> centuries. An image of Mahisasuramardini deserves special mention. It may be belongs to the Kushana period.

#### **Bhadras**

The village stands at a distance of 6 Kms. North-west of Ghatampur towns. The site has a big mound measuring about 182 meters in periphery with a height of about 6 to 8 meters. The shape of the mound is oval. The surface finds of the mound speak of the antiquity of the site. It has been noted for the occurrence of N.B.P., black polished ware, grey and red coarse ware. The mound is locally known as 'Devi Ka Tila'.

#### **Bhaduna**

The village Bhaduna is situated adjacent area of the Bheta. Four temples has been situated four corner of the village. The temple is Indo-Islamic in Pattern and magnificent painting has been depicting on the ceiling of the temple.

#### **Bharainpur**

The Bharainpur is situated on the same jurisdiction and it is archaeological important. The low mound formation is also visible. Some sculptural evidences is also visible.

#### **Bhitargaon**

The village Bhitargaon is located on the Narwal-Ghatampur road. It is Archaeological Survey of India protected Monument. The course of Rind river is now 5 Kms. away



of the district and comprises a large portion bordered on the south-east by the Kora Pargana of Fatehpur and on the south and west by the river Yamuna, which separates it from the Hamirpur district. To the north – west lies Bhognipur, to the north Akbarpur, to the north- east Kanpur and on the east the Narwal .

Three rivers played crucial role in this area during the pre-christian era. These rivers are Rind, Non and Sanao. The river Rind forms the north-eastern boundary of the tahsil. It is small place of alluvial strips. The Non drains the centre of the tahsil. This area is fringed low alluvial *tarai*. The last river is Sanao and it creates alluvial lands of the district. Sevens types of soils have been noticed in this tahsil viz. i. Light friable loam, ii. *Khadar* or dark brown soil, iii. Gravelly *bhur* soil, iv. Black cotton soil, V. stiff loam soil, Vi. Patches of swampy land, Vii. light dark loam in the tract of Yamuna.

The ancient history as well as archaeology is concern the area of Ghatampur is situated old tract of south panchal. The ancient scripture and literary sources mentioned this region. During the period of *Mahajanapada* and *Maurya* era this region ruled by the contemporary ruler. The corroborative evidences of Sunga, Kushan & Gupta era has been recovered from this area. During the period of Harsha this region under his political dominion. Later in time it was ruled by Gurjara-pratiharas of Rajputana. The proposed site has following surroundings given below-

#### **Ainti**

The village is located on the right bank of the river Rind in the Ghatampur tahsil, 26 Kms. south-west of Ghatampur town. It contains a fort-mound covered with different size of bricks.

#### **Akbarpur-birbal**

The village is situated on the left bank of River Yamuna at a distance of 13 Kms. South –west of Ghatampur tahsil. The village was founded by Birbal, minister of Akbar and derives a portion of its name from both minister and the Mughal Emperor. Numerous numbers of sculptures remains lying at a place known as '*Sita Ka Sthana*'. Among them a mutilated figure of Mahisasuramardini is important. The village has a Medieval temple dedicated to Radha and Krishna.

#### **Amauli**

The village stands about 6 Kms. South of Ghatampur tahsil and one and a half Kms. East from the pakka road which leads to Hamirpur. The structural mound has been noticed in this place. Pieces of N.B.P. ware grey ware and black polished ware have been found at the site.

#### **Amaur**

The village Amaur is about 9 Kms. north –east from Bhitargaon and it is situated on the bank of the river Non. It contains a brick temple of the early medieval type. The temple is known as '*Mahadeva Baba*'. The carved bricks used for external decoration another important feature of the temple.

#### **Amsur**

The village is situated in the Ghatampur tahsil at a distance of 12 Kms. It is noted for a brick temple of tenth century. The temple is made of carved bricks. The new restorations of the temple completely decay the structural pattern of the temple. The



**Proposal of Brahmavart Research Institute Kanpur  
Archaeological Excavation in  
Bihupur- Raar of Kanpur District U.P. India**

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**Abstract**

Bihupur Rar is a village under the Ghatampur tehsil of Kanpur Nagar district of Uttar Pradesh in which excavation work can be anticipated. This place is 7 kilometers away from the brick temple of Gupta period, which exists as a high mound today. Farmers have leases on the mound but the farmer is committed in writing to support the excavation work as the site is related to the Gupta period and its evidence has also been found in the survey that excavation work is necessary in Bihupur Rar.

The fragmented sculptures on stone dunes of Bihupur Rar are found in stone-fired appliances, pottery and sculptures and extremely tall bricks. The survey has been conducted three times and all three surveys were edited by the Brahma Vrat Research Institute, respectively, 2007, 2013. And in the detailed report done in 2020, their photographs have been given by the team of researchers that the excavation of this mound will prove the fact that this site is Gupta, which will add a new chapter in Indian history and archeology with the Brahmavart Research Institute Kanpur with the support of the Department of Ancient History and Archeology, DAV College and the Department of History, VSSD College, will be received in the excavation work.

The research method of quarrying is related in 3 stages, the detailed description of which is attached to the report. In the first phase, the upper part of the mound will be excavated for which a supervisor and team of workers will be employed, mainly of bricks of 12 sides located on the mound. The first trench will be made in the middle of the shape while three other trenches will be made at other locations on the extended mound with one end adjacent to the temple protected by the Archaeological Department while another will be in the west - south direction for each trench to research students as Supervisor will be created, whose details are in the report, and thus the excavated items will be preserved and the report will be submitted to ASI.

**Details of Proposed site of Bihupur- Raar in Ghatampur Division**

The archeological site Bihupur- Raar is situated Ghatampur Tehsil and it is a important archeological site. The structural mound has been situated in this area. The potteries and brick bats is also visible in this site. Some sculptural evidences is situated in this site. This is a preliminary archaeological survey in Ghatampur tehsil in district of kanpur, in the state of Uttar Pradesh during the field sessions of 2007, 2014 and 2020. The tahsil Ghatampur (26°09'N & 80°10'E), the southernmost subdivision