RAJAON KI BAOLI
MEHRAULI ARCHAEOLOGICAL PARK

Project Details

Hon'ble Prime Minister, as part of the commemorative celebration of the 75th anniversary of our independence, envisioned protecting traditional water bodies for ensuring water security of cities by involving youth and the community. Bearing this vision in mind, the Government of India has launched **'Mission Amrit Sarovar – Jal Dharohar Sanrakshan'**

Scan QR for water body website

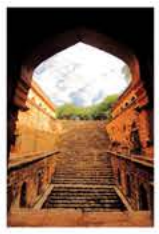
Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India

Ministry of Education Government of India

All India Council for Technical Education, New Delhi

Intern Team
Faculty of Architecture & Ekistics
Jamia Millia Islamia,
New Delhi
[a Central Unviersity]
[NAAC accredited **A++** Grade]

राजाओं की बावली
महरौली


Steps in North side

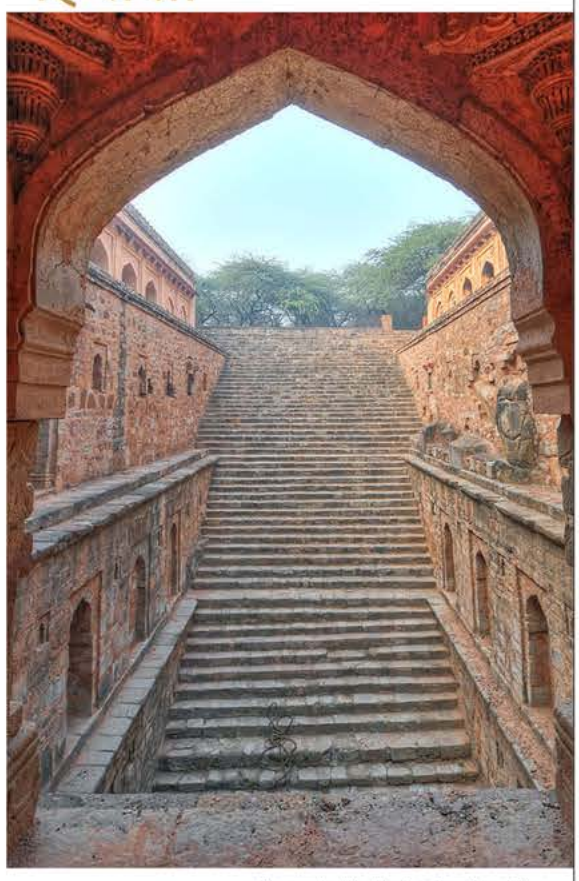

04 levels at Baoli


Plaster and stucco work

Baolis of Delhi

The need to make water accessible to the human population has led to the construction of several wells and baolis, which became an epitome of the art and architecture of the local people. Most kings established their capitals in Delhi which has the Yamuna flowing through it and at one time it had about 100 or more baolis, of which only thirty have survived. Many were lost , while some were preserved and restored. Numerous tanks and baolis were commissioned by the ruling clans in which water was collected mainly during the rainy season and was then used throughout the year by the people in the neighbourhood. Separate baolis were constructed for drinking and bathing purposes. Baolis were often constructed close to mosques and temples. People washed and bathed before prayers. In India, baolis are mainly found in the arid north-western region due to the scarcity of water there. Some baolis were designed only for the purpose of water storage, others to provide shelter to travellers and caravans. These baolis were designed with rooms on the higher floors, with a dalan (colonnaded veranda) supported on columns. Such step-wells were also used as shaded spaces for social interaction where discussions could be held.

Women & cattle, Lodhi-era.


The ornate Indo-Islamic arch and medallions.

Earlier, the water in the stepwell used to rise to the third level, but over a period of **500 years,** the well got silted up and earned the name **'sookhi baoli'**

2005

Desilting of the stepwell was carried out up to **6.1 metres,** following which the water level rose to **20 feet.**

2017

As per a report, "The leakage from **sewer lines/soak pits** or leakage from **DJB water supply** pipe lines or both may be locally recharging the groundwater in the area, causing its level to rise."

2020

Late 2021 witnessed **high increase in water level,** filling even the first level upto **4 feet.** This creates an alarm for a greater rise **spilling water in the campus** if not controlled

2022

1997

Conservation work started as an initiative to revive the Mehrauli Archaeological Park including the Baoli by **ASI, DDA and INTACH.**

The **desilting process** in the strata was started in **2005-06.**

2015

Water filled up the first level. Mehrauli which is usually short of groundwater suddenly showed an **increase in the level after 2014.**

2019

After the desilting, there was never a provision to use the water in the baoli leading to **stagnancy,** becoming a **breeding ground for mosquitoes and algae.**

2021

In **July 2022**, the level of water reduced uptil the second level due to the summer heat and lesser rain spells.
An **outlet that circulates** the water and keeps it free from stagnation is vital.

1923, ASI Archives


1919, ASI Archives


July 2022

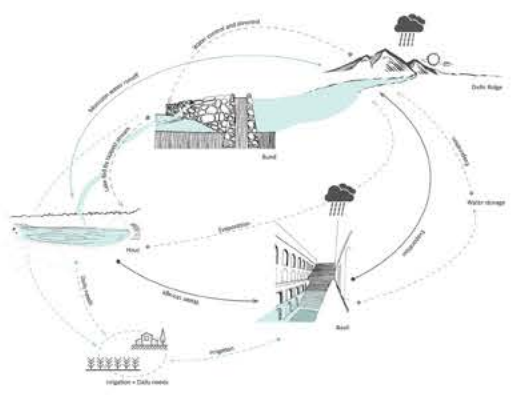

March 2022


Nov 2021


Dec 2017

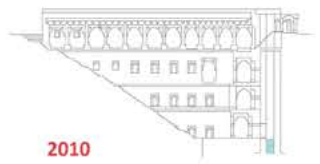
The water level is increasing over the years as is evident from the photographs. However, the **water level fluctuates** according to the **seasons**. The water level increases in the **winters** to attain maximum depth in early **spring,** then decreases in the **summers** only to again rise in the **monsoon**.

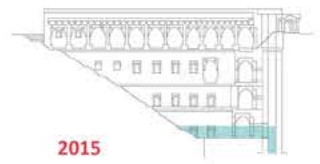

Dec 2020



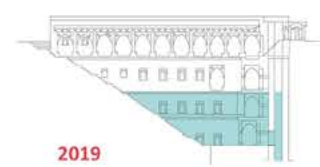
WATER QUALITY INDEX ASSESSMENT

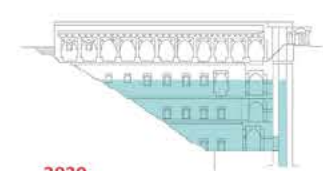
Mehrauli (south Delhi): A study done by Central Ground Water Board has revealed that groundwater could be contaminated with leakage from sewer lines. Tests in laboratory have found **high nitrate content** in the groundwater which comes from human faeces.

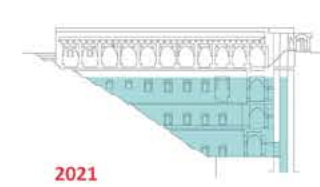

2010


2015

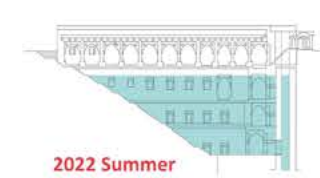

2017


2019


2020


2021


2022 Winter


2022 Summer

The Baoli was built around 1516 and was used for daily household chores by the rajon (masons)

2022

The Baoli had a religious significance because of the mosque adjacent to it.

The area around Baoli was used for cattle, even today caretakers come early in the morning for the same

The travellers used to visit Rajon ki Baoli and took rest due to the rooms in archways. Today the tourists come and take rest here to save themseles from heat

1600s

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Government of India
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MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
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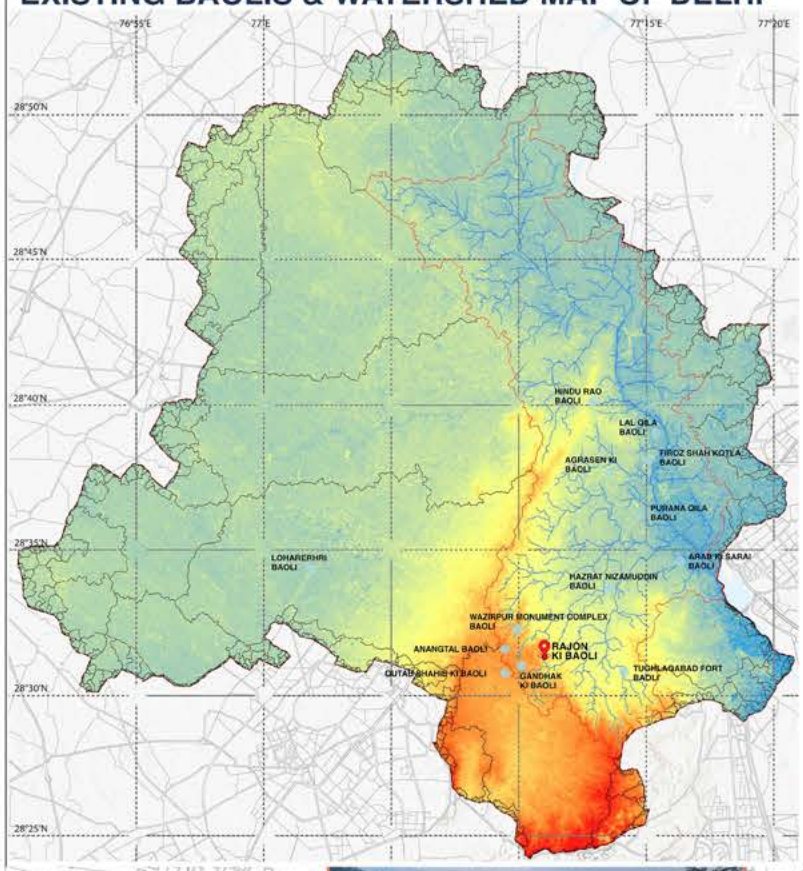
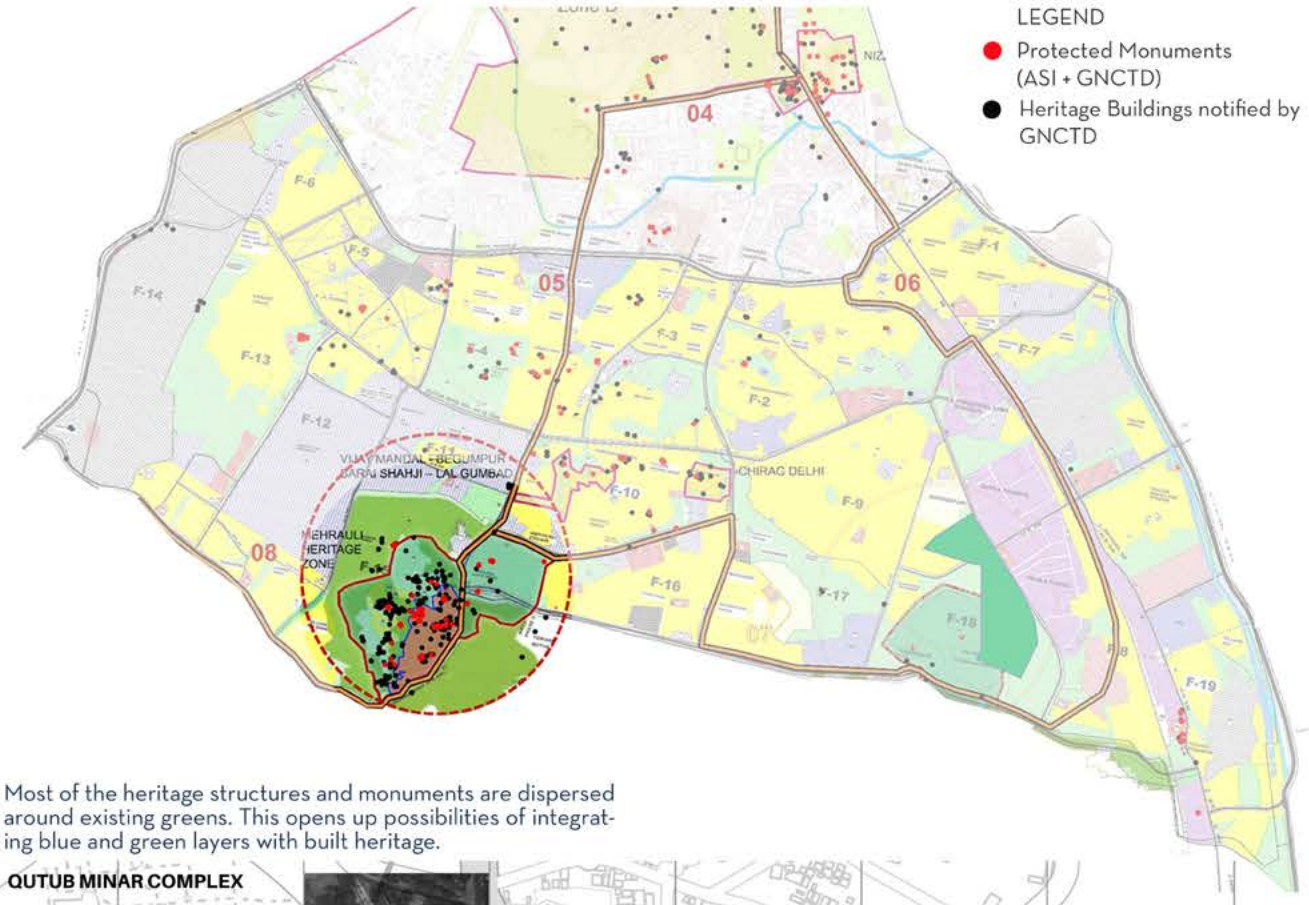
प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक सहयोग
National Educational Alliance for Technology
AICTE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
Faculty of Architecture & Ekistics
Jamia Millia Islamia
[A Central University]

LOCATION

EXISTING BAOLIS & WATERSHED MAP OF DELHI





Most of the heritage structures and monuments are dispersed around existing greens. This opens up possibilities of integrating blue and green layers with built heritage.

QUTUB MINAR COMPLEX

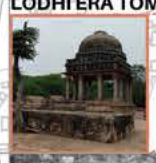
N

BUS TERMINAL

MEHRAULI - BADARPUR ROAD

MEHRAULI ARCHAEOLOGICAL PARK

LODHI ERA TOMB



AZAM KHAN TOMB

GOLF COURSE

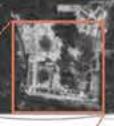
SITE CONTEXT

Modern Mehrauli consists of three distinct parts: the enclosed Qutub Complex, now a UNESCO World Heritage site, the urban Mehrauli village centered around Bakhtiyar Kaki's dargah and the beautifully landscaped Mehrauli Archaeological Park. The park consists of monuments inside Mehrauli Archaeological Park including Sultan Balban's Tomb, Sohailwali Masjid, British follies, Rajon ki Baoli, Gandhak ki Baoli and several other ruined settlements in the park. Besides the architectural delights to visit, Mehrauli is also a well planned region that has its own residential complex with schools and hospitals situated in close proximity. The Jawahar Lal Nehru University and the Indian Institute of Mass Communication are a few of the several other educational institutes situated in this area.

MEHRAULI

ANUVRAT MARG

JAMALI KAMALI



JAIN MANDIR DADABARI

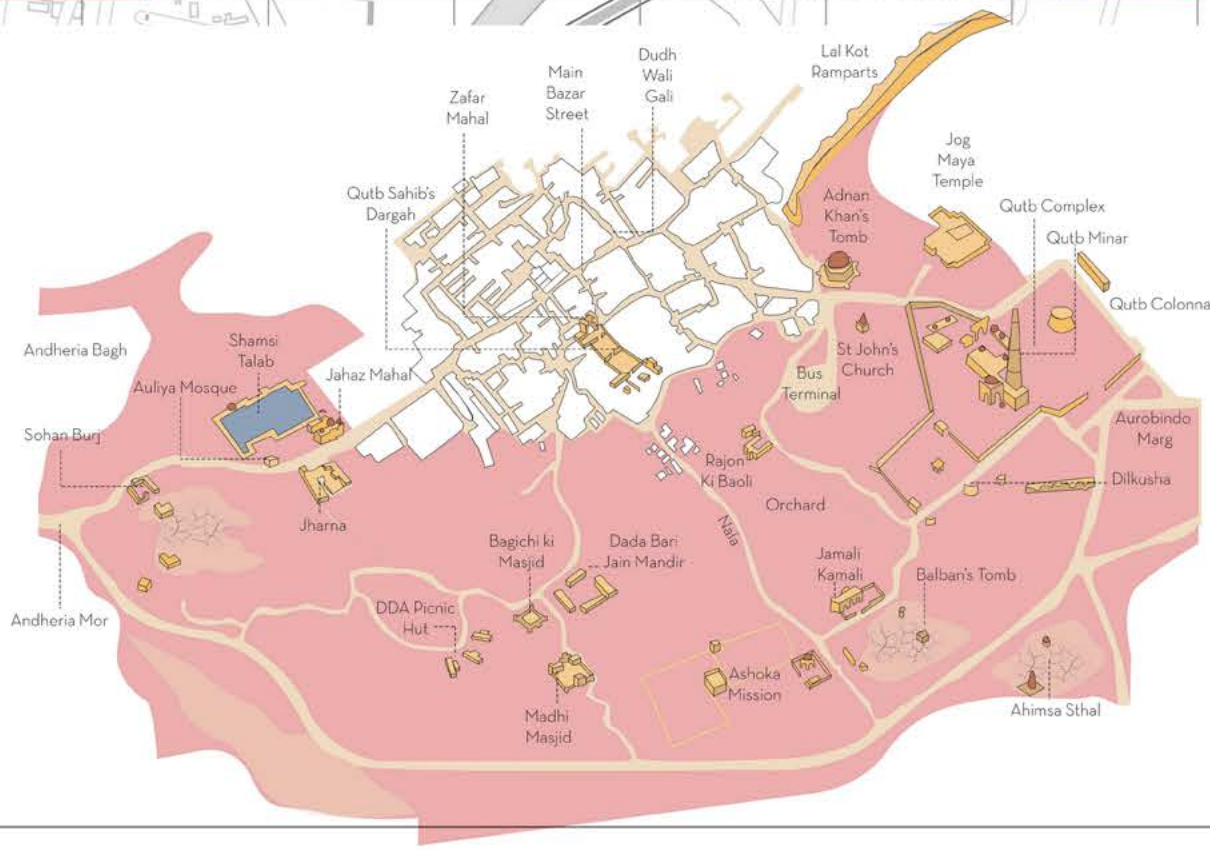
HAUZ-I-SHAMSI

QUTUB MINAR METRO STATION

MEHRAULI

The region around Mehrauli is the oldest continously inhabited region in Delhi. Urban settlement in this area pre-dates the arrival of Islam, with Lal Kot being constructed by Anang Pal Tomar in the 11th century. Lal Kot grew into the fortified citadel Qila Rai Pithora during the rule of the Chauhans, who were defeated by Mohammed Ghori in 1192.

The Qutab Minar was built by Sultan Iltutmish along with the Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque at the beginning of the 13th century and the Mehrauli village grew up around the grave of the revered Sufi saint Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki. Settlements extended all the way south of the village to Hauz-i-Shamsi, an artifical tank constructed by Iltutmish in 1230. Around this core urban area a large number of tombs, palaces, tanks, step wells, sarais, mosques and other buildings were constructed in the Sultanate, Khilji, Tughlaq, Lodhi, Suri, Mughal and British periods. As other cities were built at Jahanpanah, Siri, Tugh-

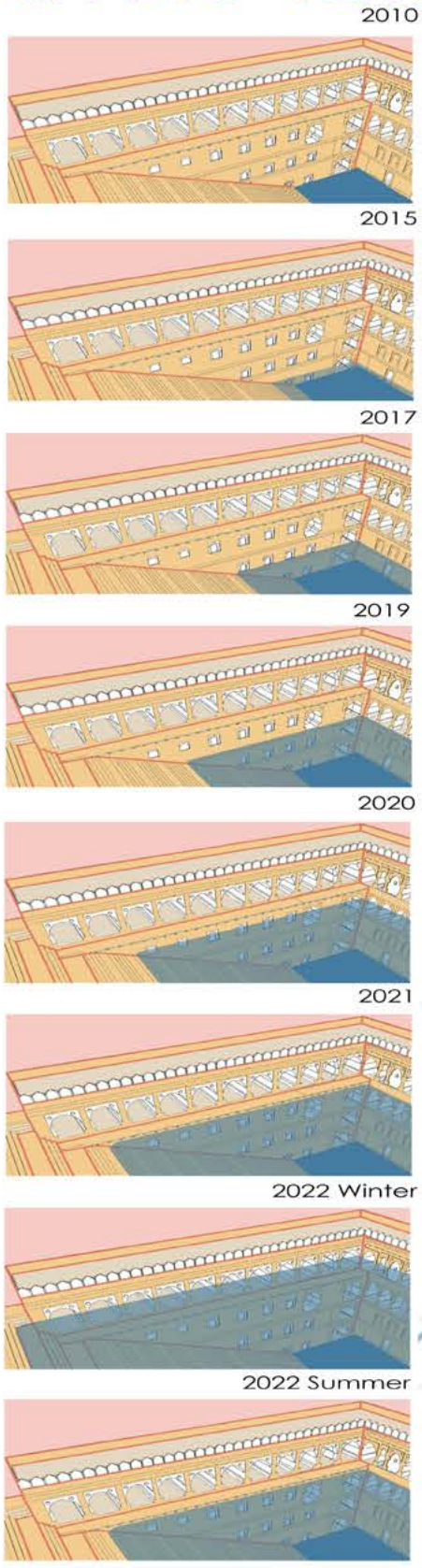


History

Rajon ki Baoli has stood along a complex stepwell, and a masjid with chattri since 1506. The chattri features a dome that springs from 16-sided drum and was the earliest of 3 structures. An amir of the court of Sikander Lodhi - Daulat Khan, in year 1516 built the detailed, elaborate and extensive baoli which was Rajon ki Baoli. The baoli for masons as it was used by those for their daily chores. The U-shaped baoli with its natural spring as source of water is an Indo-Islamic design. It is located in the Mehrauli Archaeological Park, around 400m south of Adham Khan's Tomb.

The stepwell consists of four levels and has arched colonnades on the east and west walls and steps on the southern side which lead to the water. The northern side has a well and also consists of arches. The site is rectangular in plan and has a mosque and a tomb on its roof in the western corner. Both these structures also belong to the Lodhi era. Inscribed work and embellishments are found on the outer façade of the colonnades as well as the mosque. The tomb is 12- pillared and has glazed tiles on its dome. There are four sets of stairs which lead to the roof: one each at the starting of the steps in the south in the eastern and western colonnade respectively, and two in the northern pavilion near the well. There is one set of stairs in the northern portion which provides access to the lower levels of the stepwell.

SPATIO-TEMPORAL ANALYSIS



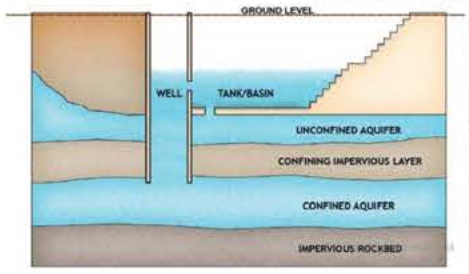


Diagram of a *baoli* with steps, a tank/basin, and well, positioned over the underground water aquifers

HAUZ - E - SHAMSI

The semi-arid nature of Delhi led the rulers to explore different kind of engineering techniques to harvest and channelize the rainwater, which was a major source of water. The water harvested from the rains was stored and used throughout the year. Delhi lies on the banks of the perennial river, Yamuna. The tanks not only functioned as water storage reservoirs for the monsoon rains but also helped ground water recharge. Also, many social, cultural and religious activities were centred around these great tanks.

Located at a mile from the Qutub Minar, Hauz-i-Shamsi, named after the second ruler of the Slave dynasty, Shams-ud-Din Iltumish, who was anxious about the location of the new reservoir that he wished to create for the inhabitants of Mehrauli until one night Prophet Muhammad appeared in his dream seated on Buraq, the winged horse, at a place where the reservoir exists presently. The reservoir's water therefore is considered to also have healing powers owing to the history associated with its site identification. The rectangular tank covered an area of 100 acres and measured two miles in length and a mile in breadth. The tank was made up of red sandstone with steps and terraces around it for the visitors to access the water. The surplus water from the tank, created in the Mehrauli catchment and lying on an elevated ground in context to the greater area, also fed the villages lying in the north namely Chirag Dilli, Khirki Gaon, Begumpur, Hauz Khas, Kotla Mubrakpur etc. The excess water of the tank is believed to have fed the waterfalls around the tank and the moats of the third Sultanate city, Tughlaqabad, after Firoz Shah Tughlaq had diverted the excess water to the Naulakh Canal. A 1902 description of the tank calls out on its picturesque surroundings, however the tank seldom contained wate. By 1919 the tank had shrunked to 270 bighas, 8 gaj,and remained silted-up. However, the inhabitants of Mehruali predominantly used the water that was collected during the rainy season for drinking purposes. Some people also used the space available at the edges of the tank for growing watermelons. In 1920, the domed pavilion, which was earlier at the centre of tank could now be found close to the western edge of the tank, thereby emphasizing on the disproportionate shrinking of the tank. The tank reduced further by 1999, also witnessing a change in the construction material. Delhi stone had replaced the original sandstone lining of the tank, and the water of the tank was being used by the inhabitants for their everyday purpose of bathing and washing cattle.

HISTORY

RAJAON KI BAOLI(1506 AD)

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HAUZ-E-SHAMSI
1230 AD

Hauz-e-Shamsi was built by Sultan Shams-ud-din Iltutmish. It was a big reservoir with a domed pavilion in the middle. The reservoir was built to solve the water problems of Iltutmish's empire.

JAMALI KAMALI
1528-1536 AD

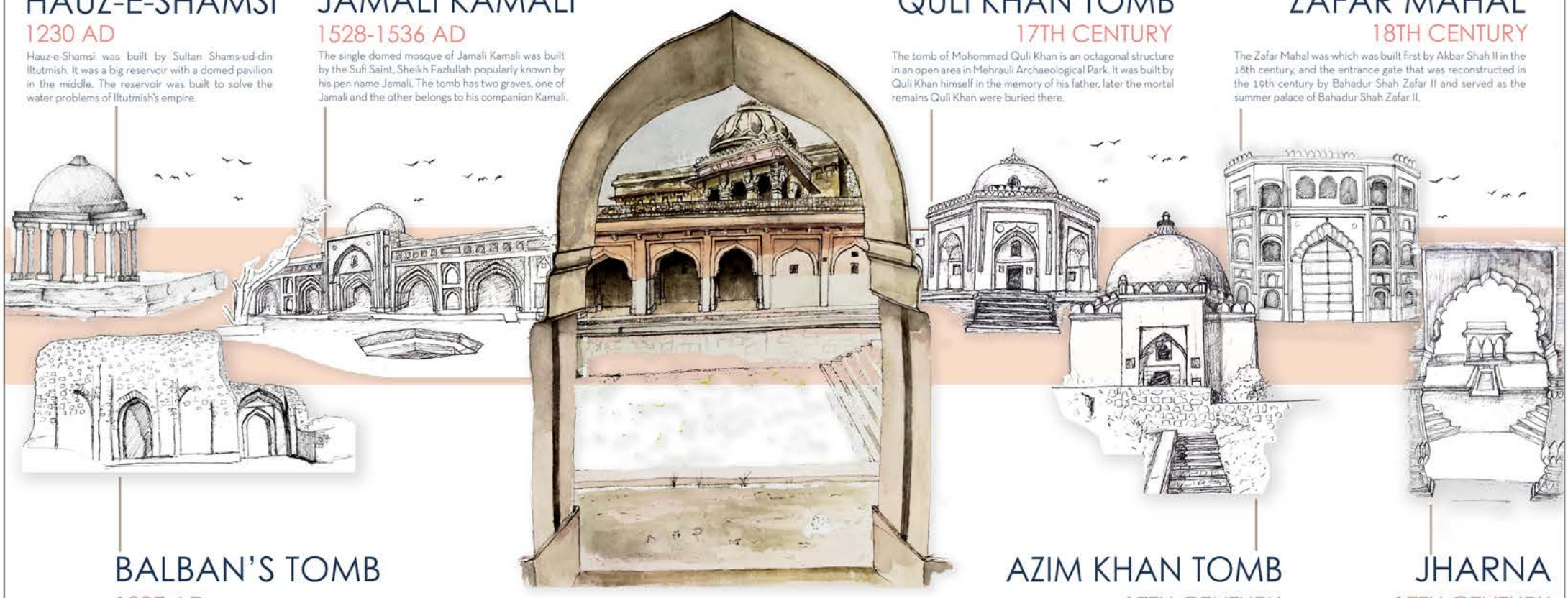
The single domed mosque of Jamali Kamali was built by the Sufi Saint, Sheikh Fazlullah popularly known by his pen name Jamali. The tomb has two graves, one of Jamali and the other belongs to his companion Kamali.

QULI KHAN TOMB
17TH CENTURY

The tomb of Mohommad Quli Khan is an octagonal structure in an open area in Mehrauli Archaeological Park. It was built by Quli Khan himself in the memory of his father, later the mortal remains Quli Khan were buried there.

ZAFAR MAHAL
18TH CENTURY

The Zafar Mahal was which was built first by Akbar Shah II in the 18th century, and the entrance gate that was reconstructed in the 19th century by Bahadur Shah Zafar II and served as the summer palace of Bahadur Shah Zafar II.



BALBAN'S TOMB
1287 AD

The tomb was built by Ghiyas ud din Balban, who was one of the most prominent rulers of Slave Dynasty. The first Islamic arch and the first Islamic dome appeared in India in this tomb.

AZIM KHAN TOMB
17TH CENTURY

The tomb was a mausoleum of Azim Khan who was assumed to be a noble or a general in Akbar's army. The gravestone has now disappeared.

JHARNA
17TH CENTURY

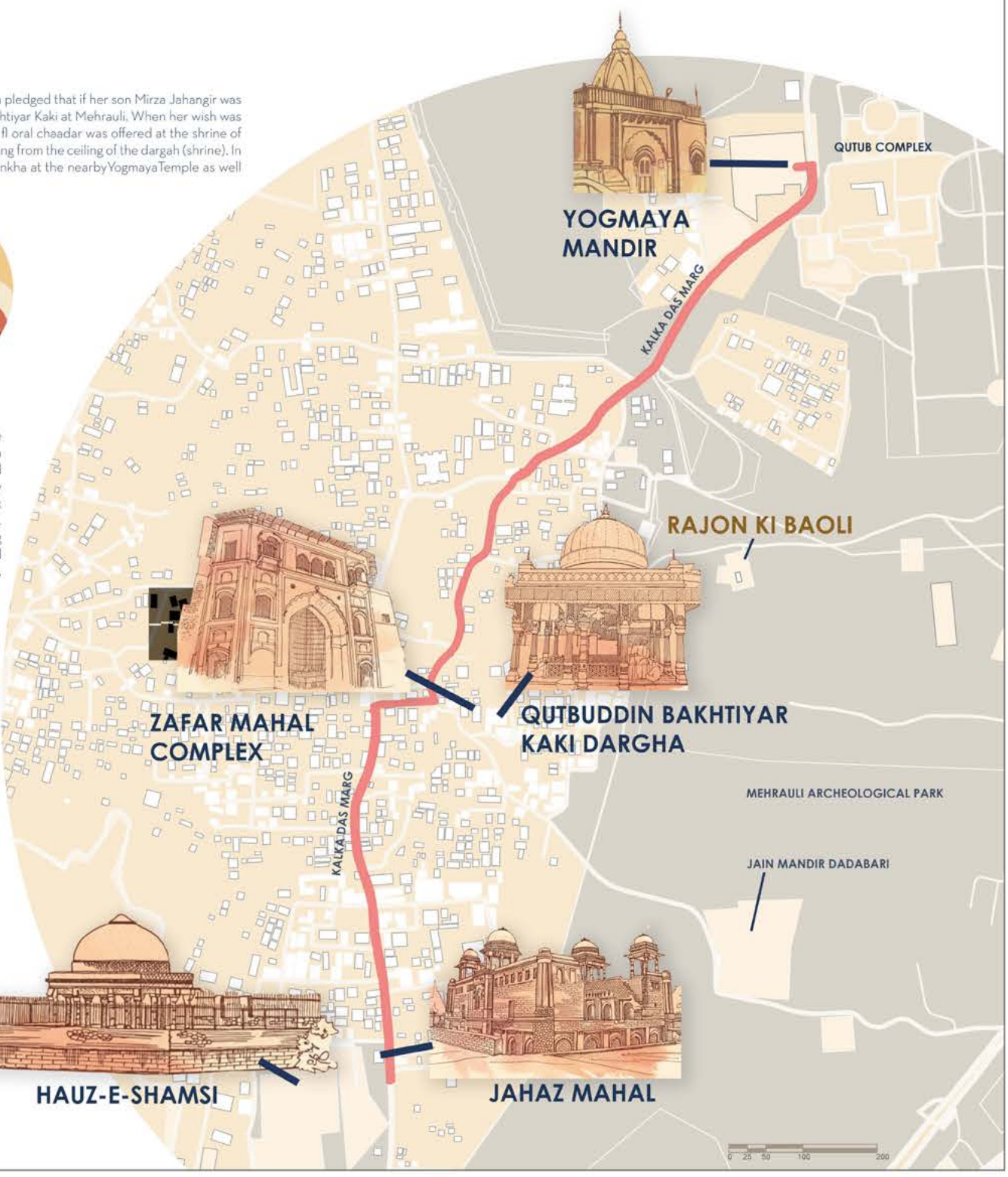
The jharna was built by Nawab Ghaziuddin. It was built as a recreational space and a pleasure garden for the Mughals.

PHOOL WALON KI SAIR

.The tradition was started by Begum Mumtaz Mahal, the wife of the Mughal emperor Akbar Shah II. The begum pledged that if her son Mirza Jahangir was released from British custody, she would offer a chaadar (blanket) of fl owers at the Dargah of Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki at Mehrauli. When her wish was granted in 1811, the entire Mughal court went with her from Shahjahanabad to Mehrauli. A delicately woven fl oral chaadar was offered at the shrine of Khwaja Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki. An enthusiastic fl ower seller added a large fl oral pankha (fan), which was hung from the ceiling of the dargah (shrine). In order to enable the Hindus in the congregation to be part of the celebrations, it was decided to offer the pankha at the nearbyYogmayaTemple as well

It was stopped by the British in 1942 during the Quit India Movement but was revived in 1961 by the then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru as a symbol of communal harmony. The festivities carry on for a week. It begins with the procession from Nizamuddin's Dargah to Kaki's Dargah. The procession is led by musicians, dancers and flower-sellers to Kaki's tomb. Here floral 'Chaadars' and 'Pankhas' are laid on the Dargah and the same ceremony is repeated at the Devi Jog Maya temple. The festivities are continued with cultural programmes, Kathak performances, Qawwalis, etc. Shehnai is played during the festival and a 'Pankha' is presented to the Lt. Governor of Delhi, the Chief Minister of Delhi, the Vice President and the President of India on a day according to their availability. They give their thanks and blessings for the Festival. An amusement fair is also organized with stalls, kite-flying competitions, wrestling bouts, traditional sports, etc.

The festival today begins with a ceremonial visit by the heads of the festival's organising committee, Anjuman Sair-e-Gul Faroshan, visiting the lieutenant governor of Delhi at his residence in Civil Lines area. At Raj Niwas, the lieutenant governor is presented with a fan made of flowers. The organising committee then meets the chief minister and chief secretary of Delhi. During the next seven days, the organisers also try to present the president and vice-president of India with floral pankhas.



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[A Central University]

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

(PUBLIC PARTICIPATION)

LIMITED AGE GROUP OF PEOPLE

LACK OF PUBLIC AMENITIES

PLACES UNKNOWN TO LOCALS

NO SECURITY

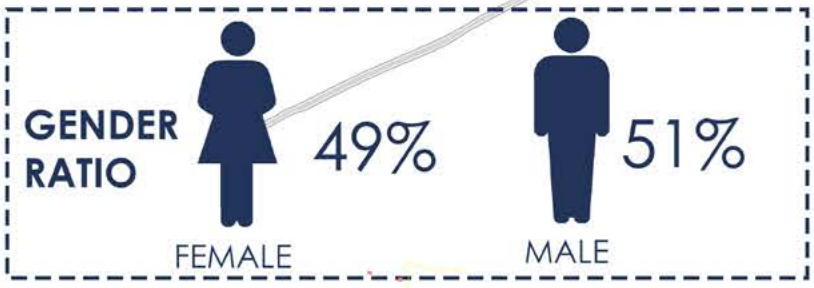
TOURIST

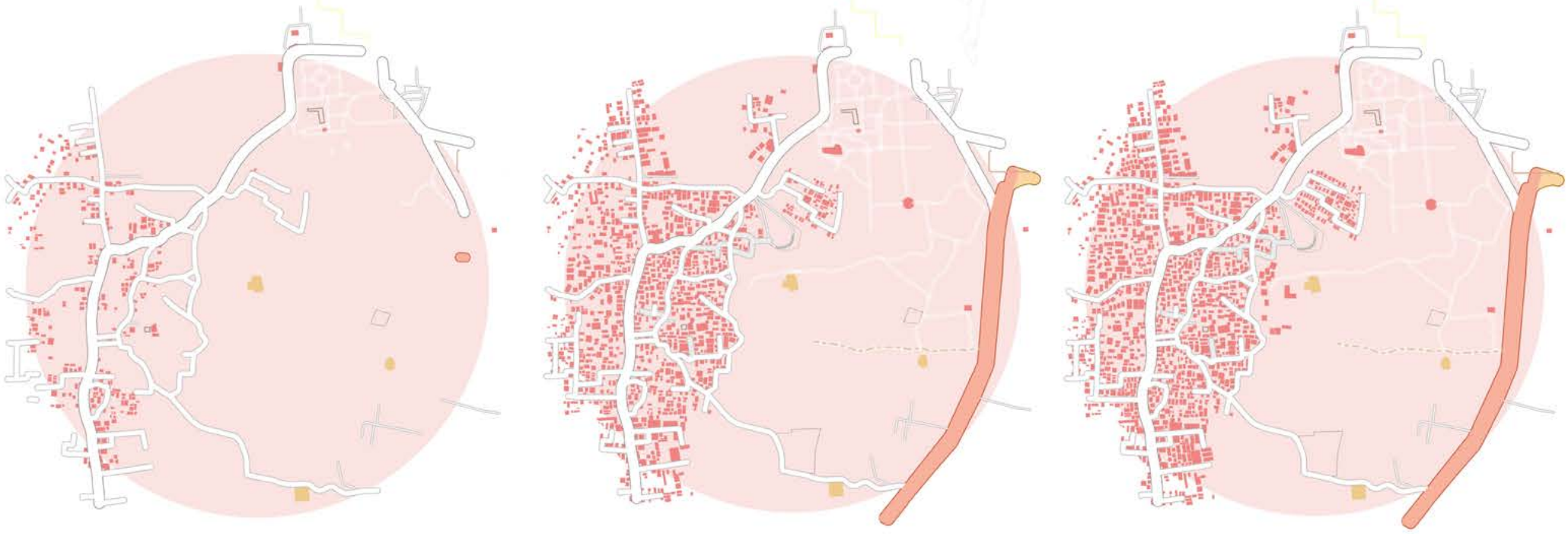
NOT MANY TOURISTS COME TO VISIT THIS BAOLI

LOCALS

LOCALS VISIT HERE OFTEN DURING EVENING AND USE THIS SAPCE AS A RECREATIONAL SPACE

THROUGH OUR PRIMARY STUDY WE HAVE TAKEN INTERVIEW OF 100+ PEOPLE AND THESE ARE THE FEW ILLUSTRATIONS THAT WE HAVE SHOWN ON OUR SHEET





THE POPULATION GROWTH AND THE EFFECTS OF LAL DORA ON MEHRAULI VILLAGE HAS MADE IT A HIGHLY POPULATED MIXED USE SETTLEMENT WITH IRREGULAR GROWTH. THE OBSERVATION MADE IS THAT RECREATIONAL AREA MUST BE AVAILABLE FOR ALL AGE GROUPS AND A JUSTIFIED MAINTENANCE OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PARK THROUGH INTERVENTIONS WHICH WOULD HELP IN DEVELOPING A BETTER LIVING ENVIRONMENT

DOCUMENTATION

MOSQUE AT RAJAON KI BAOLI

LOCATION Rajaon ki Baoli, DDA Park, Mehrauli
OWNERSHIP Public ASI
FUNCTION Formely: Baoli At present : Monument (Not used)
STATUS Protected
SPECIAL FEATURES

A. SIGNIFICANCE:- This building is attached to the stepwell. The mosque is probably contemporary to the stepwell and is archaeological value.
B. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:- The mosque is three bays deep and measures 15.7m by 4.85m. each of the three compartments is entered through an archway.The roof is accessible from a steep flight of steps at either end. At the south east corner of the courtyard is a gateway.

MATERIALS WALLS: Random rubble, Floors: stone, Domed Roof: Stone
STATEMENT OF PRESERVATION Fair
DATE AD 1512
GRADING Archaeological Value A

TOMB AT RAJAON KI BAOLI

LOCATION Rajaon ki Baoli, DDA Park, Mehrauli
OWNERSHIP Public ASI
FUNCTION Formely: Tomb
STATUS Protected
SPECIAL FEATURES

A. SIGNIFICANCE:- The building is of archaeological value and is located of mosque at rajon ki baoli
B. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:- The canopy measures 5.48sq m and comprises of 12 columns which support a dome which springs from a 16 sided drum. An uninscribed grave lies under this. There is a red sandstone chajja running all around the building over which there is a grey stone frieze in the centre of the south side of the frieze thre is a sandstone inscription which gives the date of the building

MATERIALS Floors: stone,
STATEMENT OF PRESERVATION Signs of deterioration
DATE AD 1506

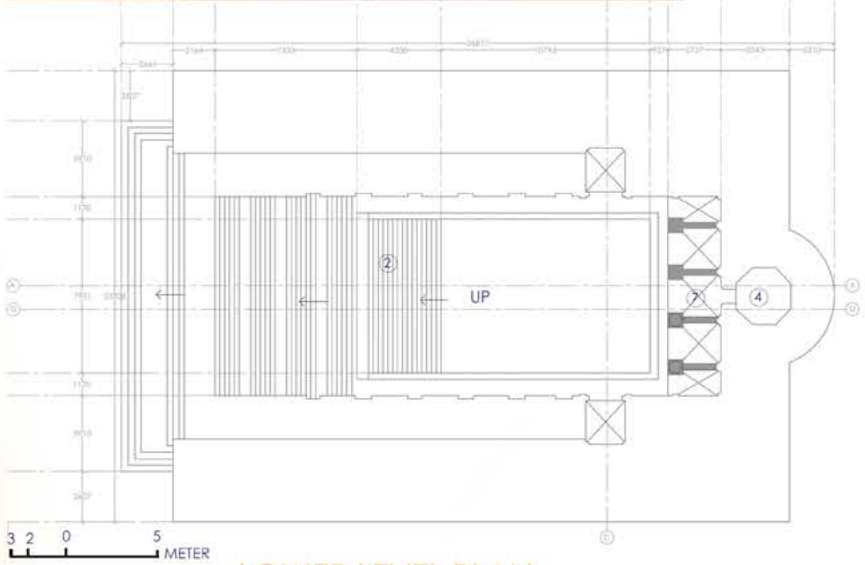
RAJAON KI BAOLI

LOCATION DDA Park, Mehrauli, about 700m NW from jamali kamali
OWNERSHIP Public ASI
FUNCTION Baoli
STATUS Protected
SPECIAL FEATURES

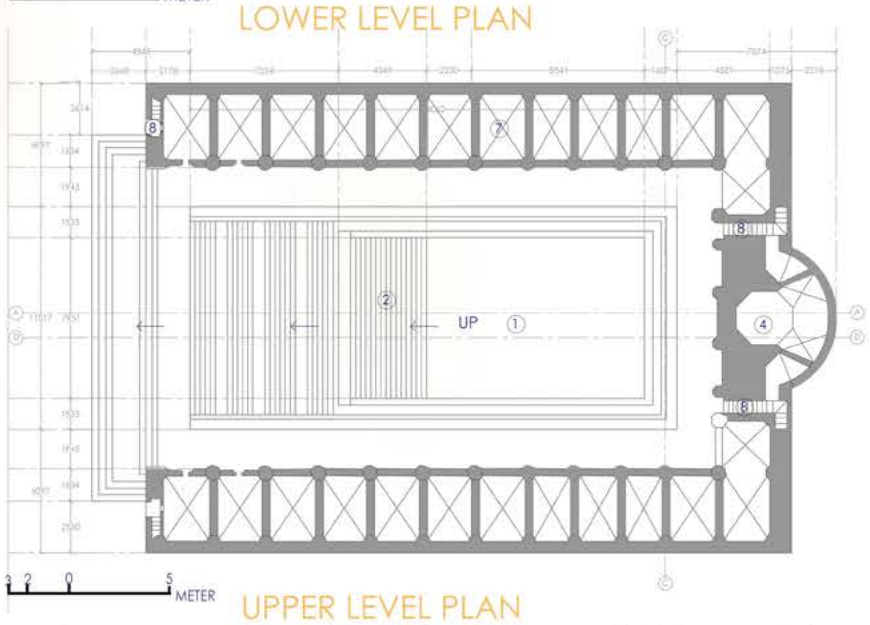
A. SIGNIFICANCE:- The baoli is very spectacular and related building add further to is character. it appears to have derived its name from fact that it was used by masons for a while
B. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:- The baoli is oblong, with step leading downwards from north. In 1875 there were 66 steps but now, because the stepwell is partly filled i, there are three storeys and 41 steps. The wall of the lowest visible storey are decorated with deeply recessed arches. The top storey is surrounded by an arcade with massive piers. On south side is a well. The top storey and chajjas which have now disappeared.

C. DECORATIVE FEATURES: Niche in the baoli, Kangura battlements, mouldings

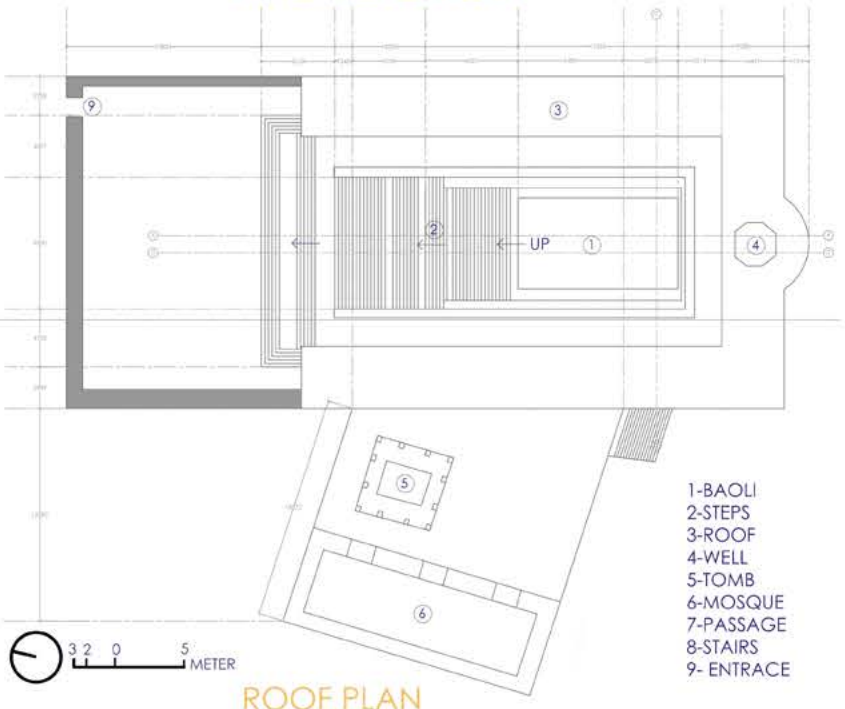
MATERIALS walls: Random rubble, Floors: stone, vaulted, Domed Roof: Stone
STATEMENT OF PRESERVATION Good



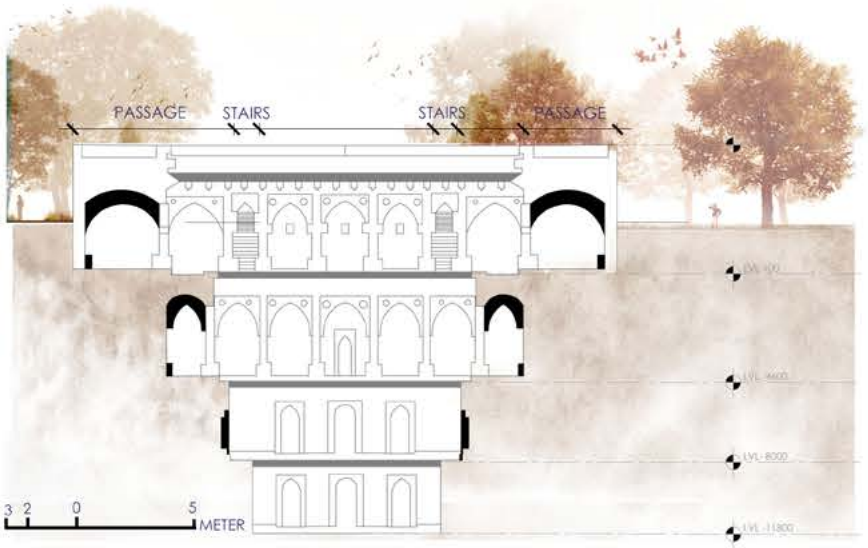
LOWER LEVEL PLAN



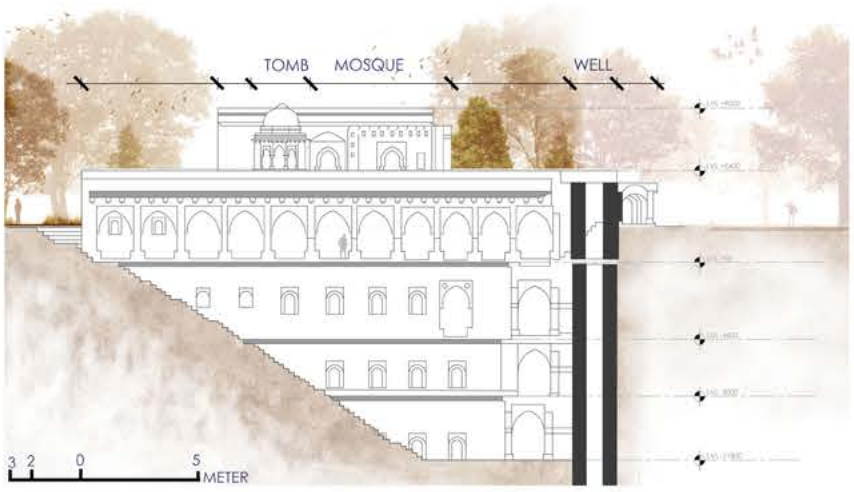
UPPER LEVEL PLAN



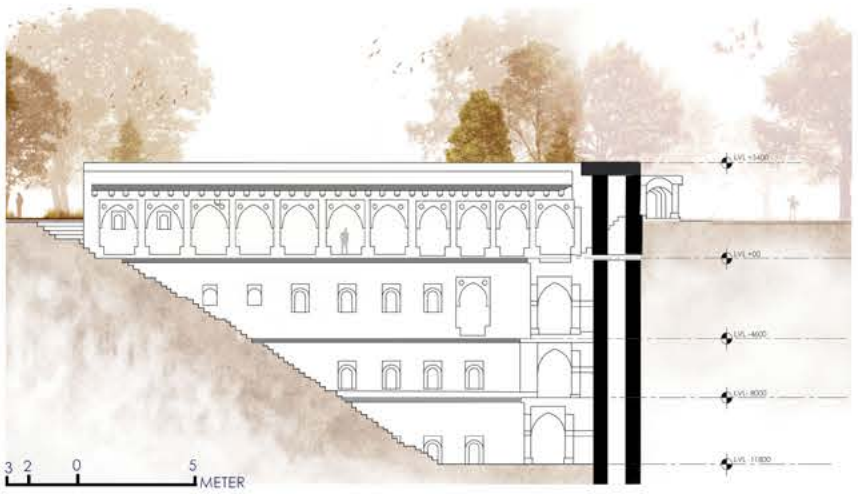
ROOF PLAN



SECTION CC

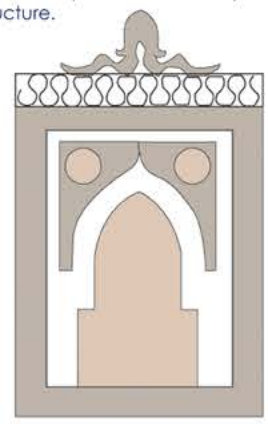


SECTION AA



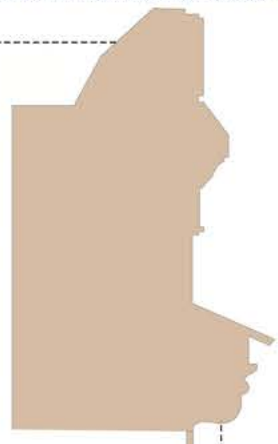
SECTION DD

The use of pointed arches throughout all the corridors of baoli gives it an essence of Indo-Islamic period.
These series of arches create a beautiful pattern and rhythm in structure.



There are circular floral details around the arches that embellish the structure and add to its magnificence.

The parapet had been adorned with carvings of the arches so that the whole structure holds the essence of Indo-Islamic architecture and creates Unity.

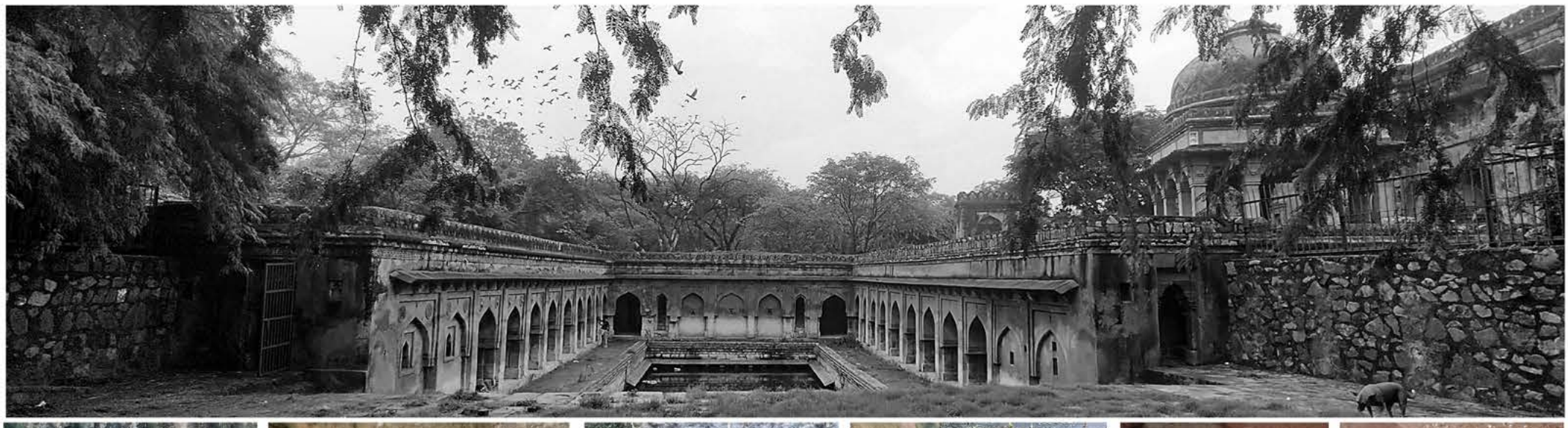


DETAIL OF COLUMN
There are two types of the column in the baoli

DETAIL OF BRACKET
Stone Brackets were used to create an overhang from a wall.

DETAIL OF UPPER FLOOR

STRUCTURAL ISSUES (AND CONSERVATION TECHNIQUES)



MOSS ON PARAPET
A green plant that is visible on the buttresses and parapets.
Caused by- Absorption of rain and water.

COVING
The hollowing of an adobe wall just above grade level.
Caused by- Standing water or rainwater and deposition of salts.

SPIDER WEB
Multiple insects have made colonies inside the structure.
Caused by- Ill maintenance.

MOSS GROWTH
Green fuzzy stuff that appears on the roofs and buttresses.
Caused by- Stangnant water and moisture.

CRACKING
Formation of fissures in the structure.
Caused by- Structural inheritance

BLISTERING OF SAND-STONE
Swelling and rupturing of wall skin.
Caused by- De-icing salts and ground moisture.

MEASURES OF PRESERVATION-

1. Damp proofing Course- Damp-proof treatment shall be done to avoid the sub-fluorescence and efflorescence.

2. Epoxy Repair- Epoxy coatings can be used to restore small defects in the stone structure. It can also be used to repair broken stones and put back detached details.

3. Cleaning of micro-organism growth- The growth of micro-organisms can be combatted by physical as well as chemical means. Plant growth can be removed by tree-killers.

4. Consolidating Treatment- This treatment is done to increase the resistivity and coherence of damaged stone. A number of consolidating treatments are available viz., fluorosilicic compounds, silico-organic compounds, epoxy, polyester, acrylic, polyurethane resin etc.

5. Protective Coatings- Natural and synthetic waxes, ammonium oxalate, acrylic polymers, silicones vinyl polymers, polyester etc. are used to protect the surface of the structure.

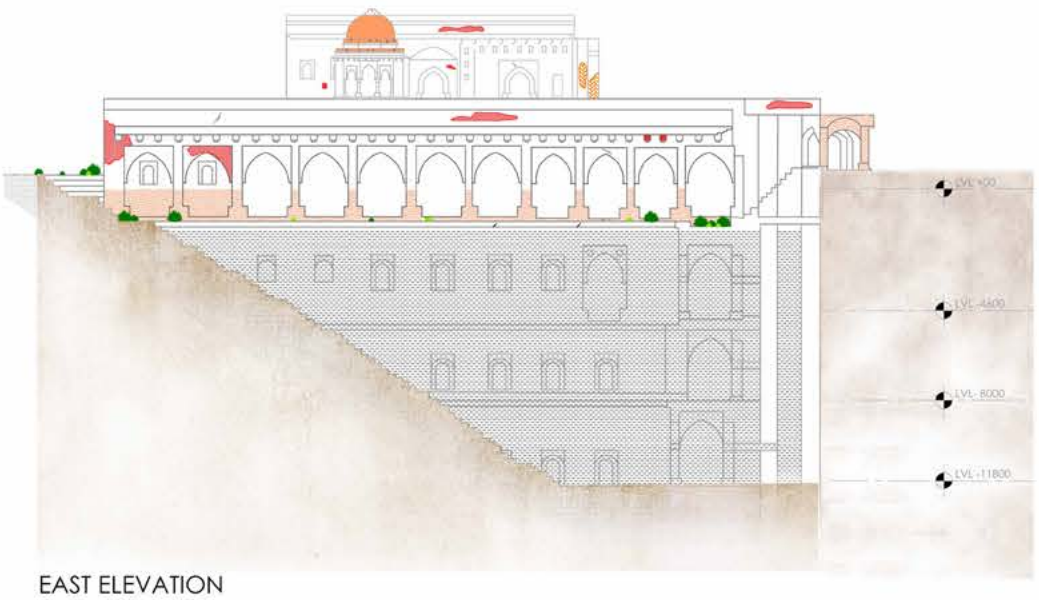
PEELING OF STONE
The surface of the stone flake or peel away.
Caused by- Weathering or improper application of mortar.

VANDALISM
Visitors have destructed the structure. (Names of people can be seen etched att various places inside the baoli.)

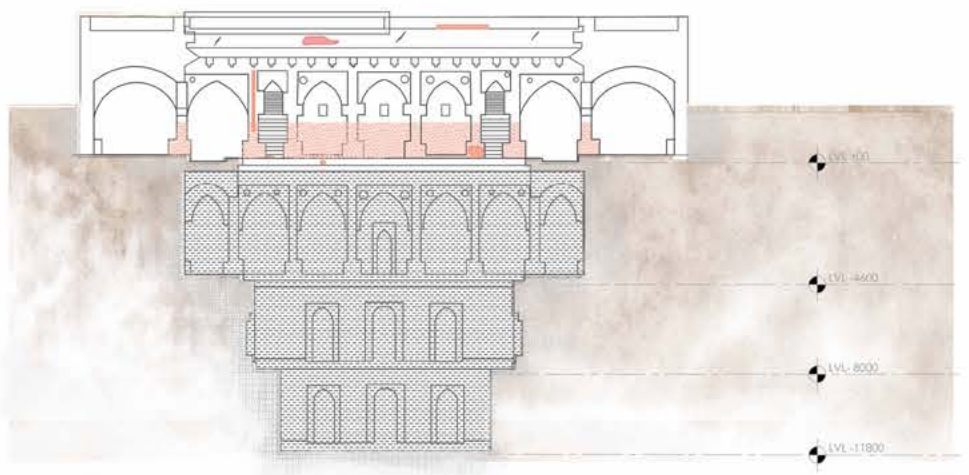
DEGRADING OF STONE CEILING
The ceiling of the tomb has darkened.
Caused by- Contact with air and moisture over the years.

EFFLORESCENCE
A whitish haze is visible on the walls.
Caused by- Entry of water into the structure.

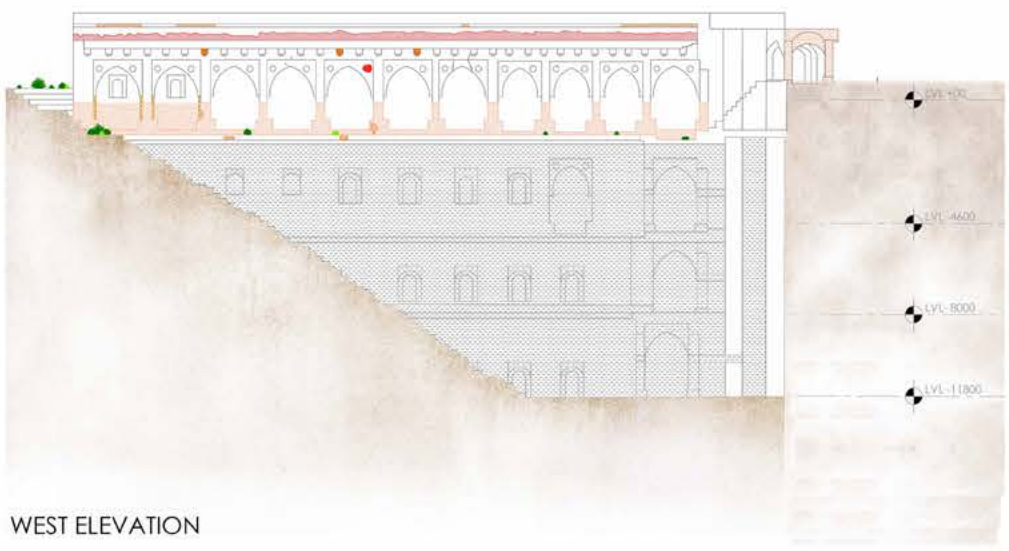
CONDITION MAPPING



EAST ELEVATION



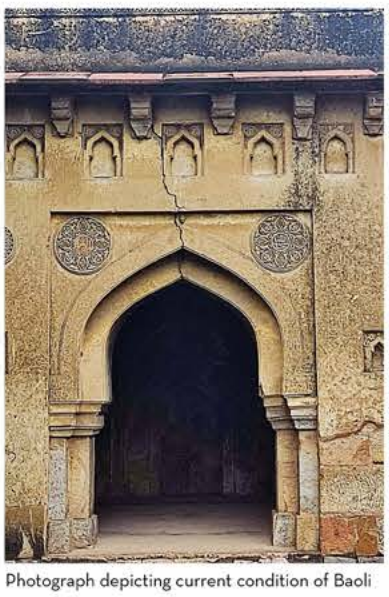
SOUTH ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION

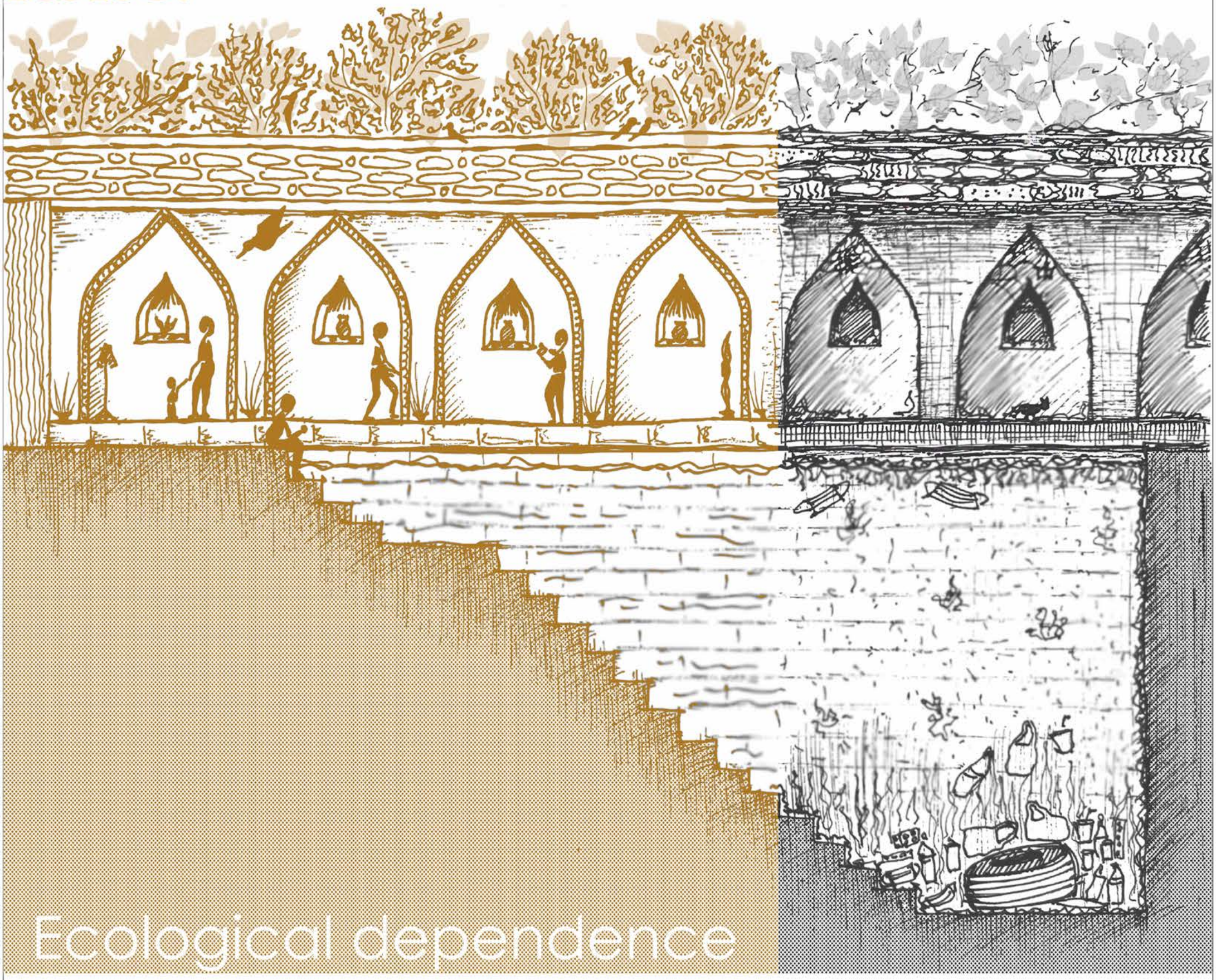
CONDITION LEGEND

- Sub-florescence
- Water Level
- Eroded Plaster
- Broken structure
- Cracks
- Missing tiles
- Missing Buttresses
- Vegetationn Growth



Photograph depicting current condition of Baoli

ECOLOGY



Ecological dependence

Name: Rose-ringed Parakeets
Scientific name: Psittacula krameri

Name: Common Myna
Scientific name: Acridotheres tristis

Name: Black Drongo
Scientific name: Dicrurus macrocercus

Name: Hoopoe
Scientific name: Upupidae

Name: Black-rumped Flameback
Scientific name: Dinopium benghalense

Name: Eurasian Collared Dove
Scientific name: Streptopelia decaocto

Name: Jungle Babblers
Scientific name: Turdoides striata

Name: Purple Sunbirds
Scientific name: Cinnyris asiaticus

Name: Purple Sunbirds
Scientific name: Cinnyris asiaticus

Name: Rufous Treepie
Scientific name: Dendrocitta vagabunda

Name: Coppersmith Barbet
Scientific name: Megalaima haemacephala

Name: Brahminy Starlings
Scientific name: Sturnia pagodarum

Name: Khair
Scientific name: Acacia catechu
Typology: Native

Name: Viliati keekar
Scientific name: Acacia karoo
Typology: Evergreen tree

Name: Phulai
Scientific name: Acacia modesta
Typology: Native

Name: Kumtha
Scientific name: Acacia sengal
Typology: Native

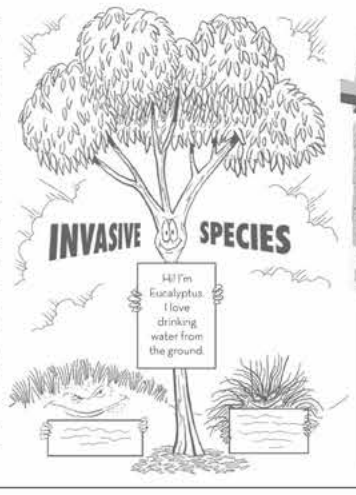
Name: Subabool
Scientific name: Lucaena lencocephala
Typology: Common

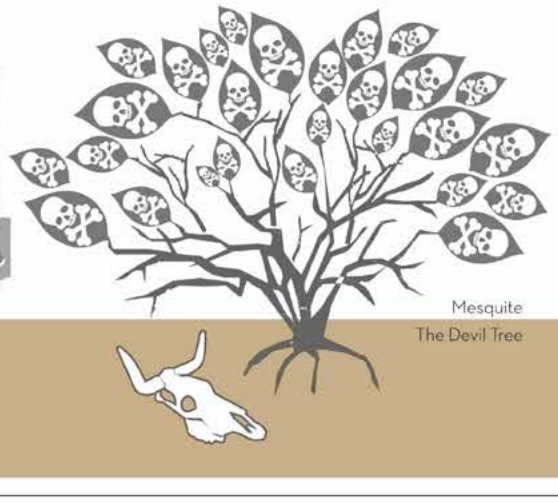
Name: Neem
Scientific name: Azadirachta indica
Typology: Native

Name: Bistendu
Scientific name: Diospyros montana
Typology: Native

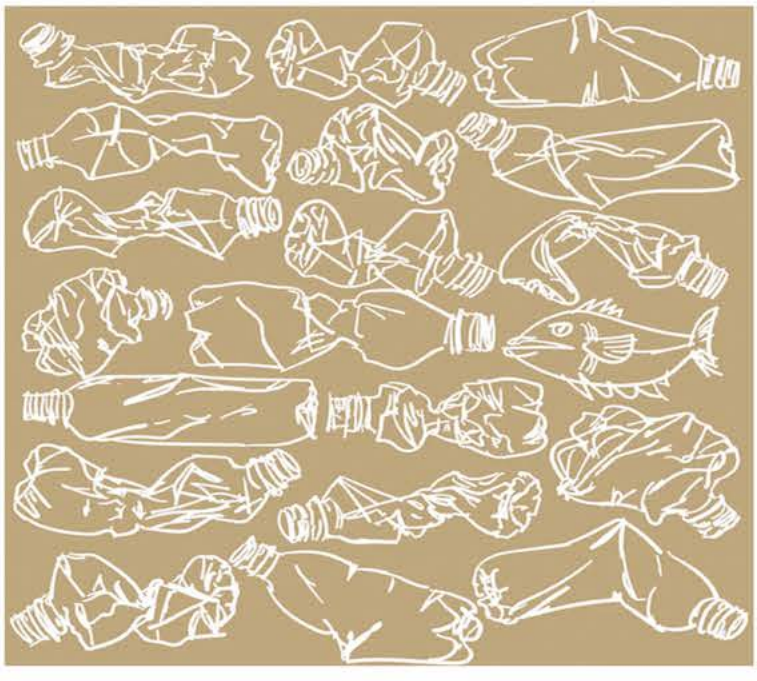
Name: Mesquite
Scientific name: Prosopis juliflora
Typology: Invasive Non native

Eucalyptus is called enemy of the environment. Growing Eucalyptus in low rainfall areas may cause adverse environmental impacts due to competition for water with other species and an increased incidence of allelopathy.
Mesquite has actually been in India for decades but its environmental impact is just now becoming clear. Mesquite plants are rapidly invading the only habitat for the endangered Indian wild ass (Equus hemionus khur), threatening to push the horselike animals out in the process. Over the course of the mesquite invasion Indian wild ass populations have actually increased. But that success has come with a cost. This spread puts the animals into direct conflict with humans, especially when the animals start eating crops. It also leaves them susceptible to other dangers example pesticide poisoning.





Mesquite
The Devil Tree



Along with being packed with the most prized relics of the medieval era, the park is home to numerous plants and trees that add to its natural charm. To the delight of bird watchers, several rare aviary creatures also dwell in the branches of the park's trees. In the heart of these trees is a beautiful Baoli that offers mesmerizing view of the sunset.

FIND THE FISH

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Government of India
शिक्षा मंत्रालय
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
N·E·A·T
प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए राष्ट्रीय वैकल्पिक सहयोग
National Educational Alliance for Technology
AICTE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
Faculty of Architecture & Ekistics
Jamia Millia Islamia
[A Central University]

INTERVENTIONS

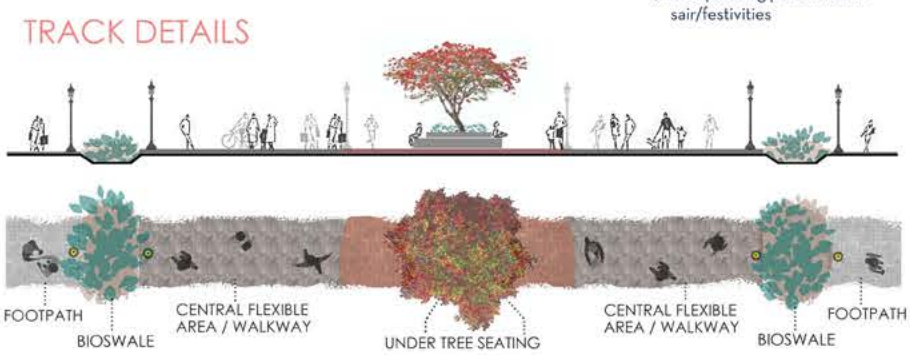
Phase 1 (4 months) → Phase 2 (5 months) → Phase 3 (7months)

1. Water cleansing
2. Structural conservation
3. Exhibition space
4. Lighting
5. Steps being used as a makeshift temporary OAT

1. Sanitation
2. Landscaping
3. Signages
4. Flower cultivation
5. Local selling spaces

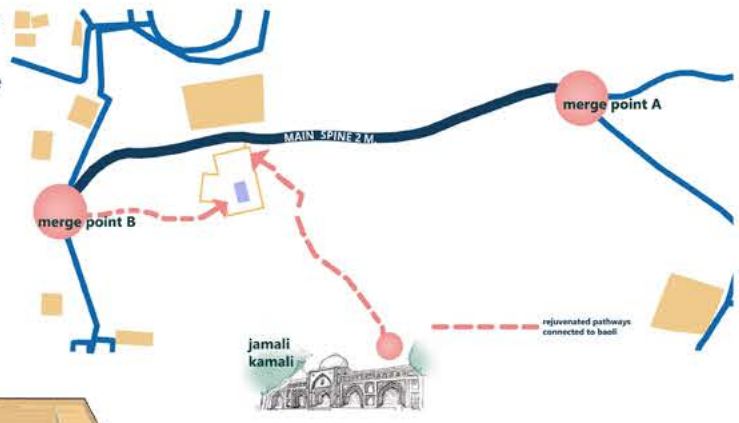
1. Walking trail development
2. Lighting
3. Paving
4. Benches
5. Signages
6. Sanitation
7. Incorporating phool walo ki sair/festivities

TRACK DETAILS



Formal paths - solid concrete road
Informal paths - paved road with patchy grass
Track - used for both pedestrian and cyclists encompassed with bioscape; under tree seating.

STREET LIGHTING
Height of Bollard- 600 mm
Luminous Flux- 567 lm
Light Source- 8 Watt LED lights
Finish - Sandstone finish



The access points are made for the ease of travellers and recognition of the baoli from major merge points according to the user reviews. The pathways are also rejuvenated from Jamali Kamali the famous landmark.

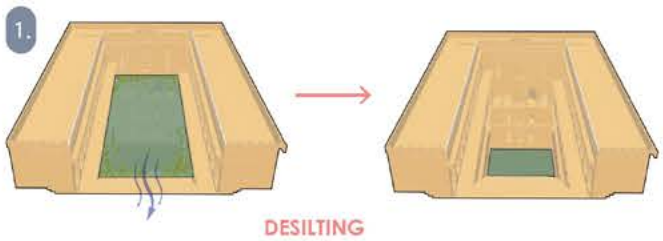
EXHIBITION

LIGHTING -
ProFlood LED is a waterproof projector
• Adjustable beam (from 20° to 40°) to precisely match the surroundings and adjust the focus and uniformity
• Long lifetime of 50Khrs L80 at Tq +25 C
Exceptionally high-quality output, including advanced control of light distribution and significantly reduced glare

FREE STAND DISPLAY -
• Easy to install and adjust
• 6' Floorstanding Enclosed Bulletin Board
• Display Area: 24"W x 36"H Cork
• With (1) Lock For A Tamper-Proof Display
• Grooves on Pole: Height Adjustable Board
• With Large Aluminum Pole And Rectangular Heavy Base

WATER CLEANSING

1.



DESILTING

Desilting is the removal of fine silt and sediment that has collected in a river in order to restore its natural capacity, without widening or deepening of the river. Desilting will increase the storage volume of a dam and remove the accumulated organic material and nutrients that provides growing conditions for aquatic weeds.

2.

CLEANING WALLS AND FLOORS

As water is removed from the pond, plants will be exposed. Place aside decaying plant matter. Small pond creatures may leave the plant matter and return to the pond. The sludge at the bottom of the pond is removed by sweeping with a broom and dust pan or shovel. Remove debris and bottom sludge during and after treatment.

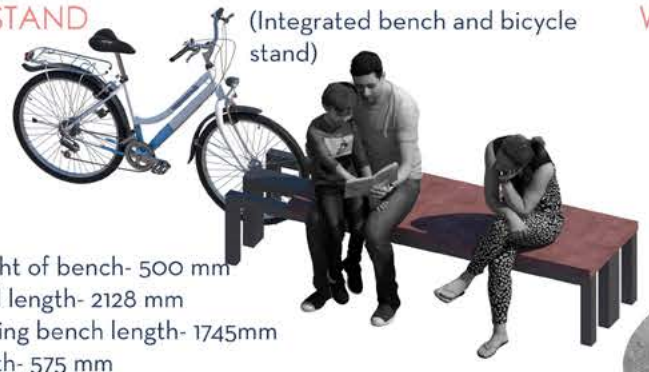
3.

ADDING ALGAECIDES

Algaecides are disinfectants that chlorinate or brominate water to kill and prevent algae growth. Algaecide will kill the algae and mold affecting baoli water, but it is best used as an algae preventative. A liquid or powder algaecide is the fastest way to clear up pond but also the fastest way to kill pond plants.

BI - STAND

(Integrated bench and bicycle stand)

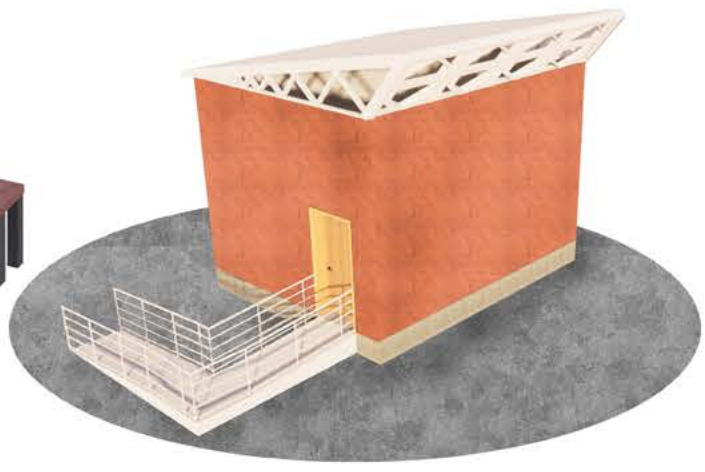


- Height of bench- 500 mm
- Total length- 2128 mm
- Seating bench length- 1745mm
- Width- 575 mm
- Seat thickness- 50mm
- Material- Mild steel and Wood
- Bike stand (2)- in built in benches

WATER REFILLING STATION

- Stainless steel (Marine Grade 316L)
- Options: Drinking Fountain, Bubbler Tap & Basin
- Bright peened finish
- Bolted down below paving level
- Hold seven gallons of purified water
- Tanks are automatically refilled
- Fits any refillable container
- LED lights, sleep mode, and an internal monitoring system keep FloWater running at ultra-low operating costs

WASHROOM UNIT

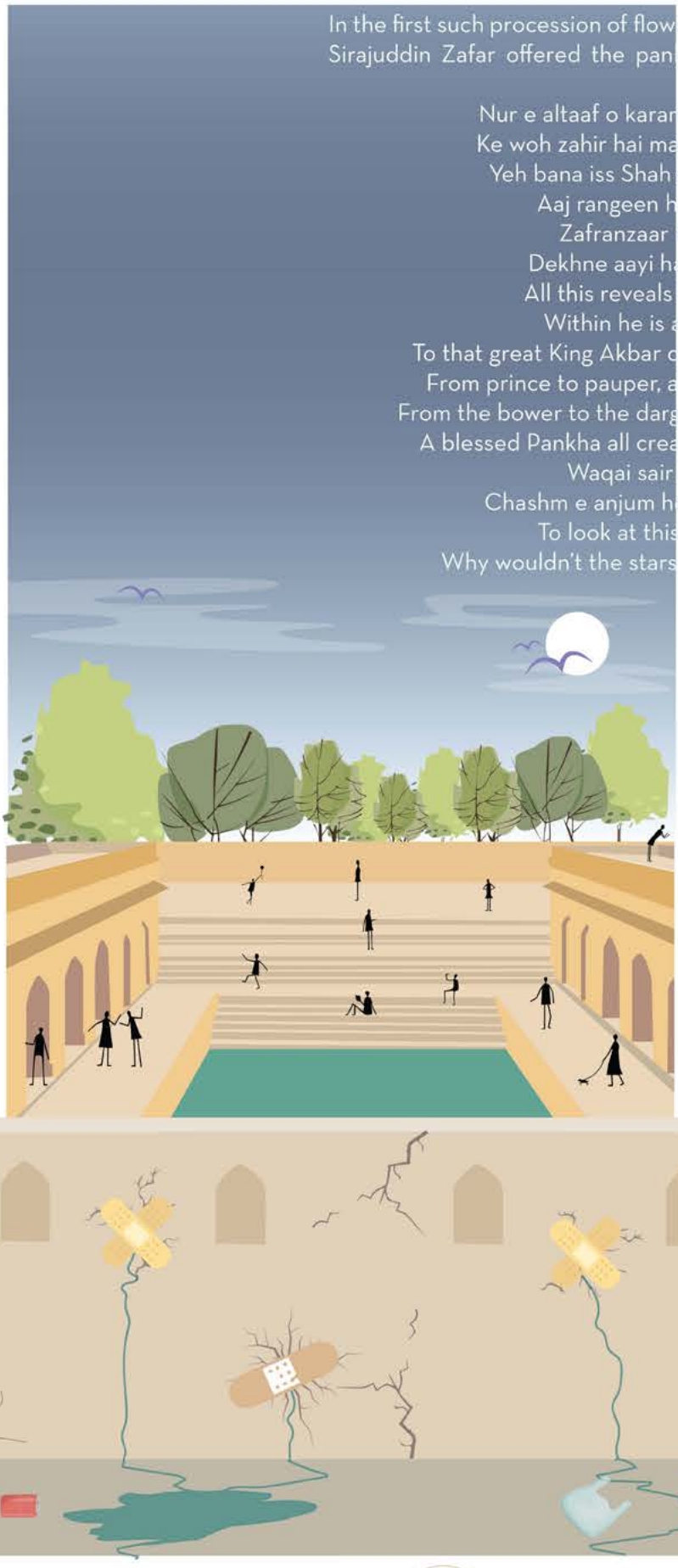


- Unisex washroom
- Mother feeding room
- Natural ventilation - using tilted roof with sky light and jaali
- In built sewage collection and grey water reuse in toilet flush, landscape
- Collected sewage - transferred to biogas plants

SOLAR CHARGING STATION

With 10 USB charging ports, ADA compliant ports and a 30" table, this is a powerful charging station. Options:
- LED lighting and Wifi router.
- Raised, adjustable, 60-Watt poly-crystalline solar panel
- Dedicated handicap access port under table
- Reflective lettering for nighttime visibility
- Theft-resistant mounting with steel security screws
- Pre-drilled 12 base for installation with 1/2 anchor bolts

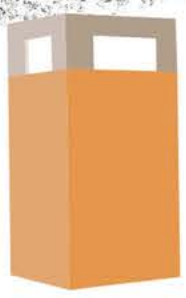
REJUVENATION (LANDSCAPING)



In the first such procession of flower sellers, the heir apparent Sirajuddin Zafar offered the pankhas with a poem. I quote some of the verses below:

Nur e altaaf o karam ki hai yeh sab iss ke jhalak
Ke woh zahir hai malik aur hai batin mein malak
Yeh bana iss Shah e Akbar ki badaulat pankha
Aaj rangeen hai raiyyat se laga Shah talak
Zafranzaar hai ek baam se dargah talak
Dekhne aayi hai iss rang se khilqat pankha
All this reveals the radiance of his blessing
Within he is an Angel and without a King
To that great King Akbar do we owe this coloured fan
From prince to pauper, all bedecked to the last man
From the bower to the dargah, a wondrous saffron hue
A blessed Pankha all creation has come here to view
Waqai sair hai yeh dekhne hi ke qaabil
Chashm e anjum ho na iss sair par kyun maai' l
To look at this ceremony is such a delight
Why wouldn't the stars gaze at this very ceremony
—Bahadur Shah Zafar

SIGNAGES - engraved sandstone with aluminium cladded stand



DUSTBINS - the dustbin are been created in rectangular reshape with four side pening and a sandstone texture

RAJAON KI BAOLI
MEHRAULI ARCHAEOLOGICAL PARK

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Suksham Tanu
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Tanvi Sehra
B.Arch III YR

Scan QR for water body website

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India

Ministry of Education Government of India

All India Council for Technical Education, New Delhi

Intern Team
Faculty of Architecture & Ekistics
Jamia Millia Islamia,
New Delhi
[a Central Unviersity]
[NAAC accredited **A++** Grade]