CITY LEVEL PROJECTS

REJUVENATION OF NAJAFGARH WATERWAY
Vision for Delhi (West Zone)
Delhi Urban Art Commission

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Preface

The city of Delhi, capital of this vast land of diversities, is a city laden with layers of history, a place where civilizations have lived, prospered and perished over centuries. The modern city today, built over and around a rich tapestry of heritage, presents an opportunity at every turn, to allow for co-existence of the past, present and the future. In order to understand this multidimensional urban spectrum and attempt to plan the future, various city level studies have been initiated by the DUAC. I hope that these studies will help the planners of modern day Delhi to carefully articulate urban space, structure, form and environment and sensitively address future requirements.

I convey my thanks to all the Consultants and Members of the Commission who have tirelessly worked on this research project to bring out this document. I also take this opportunity to place on record my sincere appreciation of the efforts of Secretary and other staff of DUAC for providing the necessary administrative support to make this happen.

I fondly hope that the authorities of the local, state and national government take these studies seriously and implement, in right earnest, the suggestions given herein.

March, 2015

Prof. Dr. P.S.N. Rao
Chairman, DUAC
## Contents

1 **Context**
   - 1.1 Aims and Objectives 8
   - 1.2 Drain Channels in Delhi 10
   - 1.3 Najafgarh Waterway
     - 1.3.1 Historic Overview of Najafgarh 13
     - 1.3.2 Najafgarh Flood Data 14
   - 1.4 Current DDA Proposal for Drains of Delhi 15

2 **Mapping and Site Analysis**
   - 2.1 Location of Site 18
   - 2.2 Area of Study 19
   - 2.3 Existing Circulation Networks 20
   - 2.4 Existing Land Use Patterns 22
   - 2.5 Study of Najafgarh Waterway 24
   - 2.6 Precincts of Najafgarh Waterway 28
   - 2.7 Site Analysis of Najafgarh Waterway 32

3 **Design Proposal**
   - 3.1 The Approach 38
   - 3.2 Waterway Edge Design Proposal 39
   - 3.3 Flood Control Approach 40
   - 3.4 Program of Activities 41
   - 3.5 Proposed Activities on Najafgarh Stretch 42
   - 3.6 Proposed Overall Sketch of Najafgarh Waterway 44
   - 3.7 Node 1 of Najafgarh Waterway
     - 3.7.1 Analysis and Proposal of Node 1 of Najafgarh Waterway 48
   - 3.8 Node 2 of Najafgarh Waterway
     - 3.8.1 Analysis of Node 2 of Najafgarh Waterway 60
     - 3.8.2 Hast Minar Park 64
   - 3.9 Central Stretches of Najafgarh Waterway 70

4 **Landscape Details**
   - 4.1 Structural Constraints of Toilet Block 82
   - 4.2 DEWATS System 84
   - 4.3 Toilet and Bridge Design 87
   - 4.4 Before/After 94
   - 4.5 Secondary Channel Section 96
   - 4.6 Green Route Sections 98

5 **Future Intervention** 100

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**Summary**

Delhi’s waterscape heritage is unique as it has a continual natural water system and there is a huge potential for pedestrianisation and urban connections along these waterways. The aim is to channelize pedestrian movement within the city using the existing waterways, greens, historic and transit features of the city in order to enhance connectivity within the urban fabric. The endeavour is to create a pedestrian-friendly city.

The project re-images part of Najafgarh Waterway in West Delhi. It starts from Vikaspuri and ends at Mundka. The aim of the design is to provide a continuous pedestrian and cyclable trail system along the waterway that complements the existing context and proposes various activities that supplement the facilities found in the neighbouring communities. These include a monumental park around Hast Minar; Dilli Haat – a shopping hub; a festival ground and sports grounds. The project site will be stitched into city’s waterway system. This is a 11 km long trail.

Within the project, by adopting a strategy that accepts and embraces flood levels especially in the middle stretch of Najafgarh Waterway, seasonal activities like urban farms and weekly markets are proposed. Such an approach yields a design enabling a reading of nature that provides ecological education and encourages a healthy respect for water management. Pedestrian bridges are proposed for people to cross over the banks of the waterway.

Design proposals have been done with a compendium of conceptual drawings and details with 3D photorealistic images, that can be used as pilot projects to be applied on other waterways of Delhi.
Section 1

- Aims and Objectives
- Drain channels in Delhi
- Najafgarh Waterway
- Historic Overview of Najafgarh
- Najafgarh Flood Data
- Current DDA Proposal for Drains of Delhi
1.1 Aims and Objectives

Aim
Establishing a greenway pedestrian connection along the NAJAFGARH waterway

Objectives
• To create a continuous pedestrian trail system connecting the edges of Najafgarh Waterway with green zones along the waterway.
• To create environmentally sustainable public amenities such as toilets.
• To create and rejuvenate Hast Minar Park, to designate a defined green space for the monument and revive its heritage value.
• Detail landscape design of various potential Nodes along Najafgarh Waterway

Use DEWATS system to clean black/grey water from Najafgarh Waterway to fresh water which can be used for irrigation.
• Create E-rickshaw trail for people to go to different places on the edge of Najafgarh waterway.
• Water Taxi as an alternative mode of transport for people to cross from one edge of Najafgarh waterway to the other with designated water taxi stands and spill out spaces.
• Najafgarh Edgefront Development along its tributaries by developing edge condition along the waterway and by introducing seasonal programmes like urban farms, weekly markets and other spaces such as entrance plazas, festival grounds and a Dilli Haat.
1.2 Drain channels in Delhi

Delhi is a city with a natural Drainage Pattern. Delhi’s topography created a drainage system that carried rain and storm water from the higher elevations of the west to the Yamuna in the east.

Natural Drainage System

The city has been divided into six drainage zones (i) Northern Zone, (ii) Western Zone, (iii) Central North West and South East Zone, (iv) Central South and South East Zone, (v) East Zone and (vi) South Zone. The length of natural drain in the city is 350 km carrying discharge of 1000 m$^3$.

Natural drains in Delhi

Man-made Drainage System

The total length of drains is 1700 kms spread over 12 municipal zones. There are around 1300 drains with 339 km in Civil Lines Area and 5 kms in Paharganj Sadar Area. In 90% of these drains, the discharge is comparable to a range of weak to strong domestic sewage.

Man-made drains in Delhi

Natural Drainage Channels/Catchments for Delhi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Catchment</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Length of main drain (km)</th>
<th>Drainage channels</th>
<th>Discharge (cumecs)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Alipur</td>
<td>North</td>
<td>140</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kanjhawala</td>
<td>West</td>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Najafgarh</td>
<td>Central-North, West and South-West</td>
<td>105</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Khushak-Barapulla</td>
<td>Central-South and South-East</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Tras Yamuna</td>
<td>East</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mehrauli</td>
<td>South</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Dept. of Urban Development, Govt. of Delhi
Consultant: IL&FS Ecosmart Limited

Existing Drains in Delhi under MCD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Number of Drains</th>
<th>Total Length of drains (km)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>South</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sadar-Paharganj</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Karol Bagh</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>City Zone</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Civil Lines</td>
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<td>339</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Shahdara South</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Shahdara South</td>
<td>197</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Narela</td>
<td>84</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Rohini</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>West</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>410</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Najafgarh</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 1296 | 1694.1

Source: Irrigation and Flood Control Department, Govt. of Delhi
1.3 Najafgarh Waterway

- Previously known as River Sahibi
- It gets this name from the once famous and huge Najafgarh Jheel (lake) near the town of Najafgarh in southwest Delhi, now within urbanized Delhi.
- The Delhi Government channelized it for better flood management during the monsoon in 1977.
- It is the largest basin in terms of its catchment area, which is 615 km² long, and takes care of the water discharged from rural and urban areas of Delhi.
- Presently, according to TERI, the Najafgarh Drain is the largest sewage-carrying drain in the capital.
- Najafgarh Drain is 41 km long and is fed by 22 smaller feeder drains.

Najafgarh as a Natural Water Habitat

- The drain attracts many species of birds and is perhaps the only bird sanctuary within a drain.
- Many migratory birds visit this area during various seasons.
- It is also a natural habitat for various small mammals who are dependent on natural water to sustain themselves.

1.3.1 Historic Overview of Najafgarh

- It is named after the Kiledar (Fort Administrator) Najaf Khan Baloch (1733-1782) of the Mughal dynasty during the 18th century. Khan was a powerful Persian noble in the later Mughal court and later this place became the stronghold of the Rohilla Afghan chieftain Zabita Khan.
- It was here that the Battle of Najafgarh was fought on August 25, 1857 between Indian and British soldiers as part of the first war of Indian Independence. At least, 800 people died in the battle, and it was the first victory for the British in the uprising.
- A small settlement of the Mughal troops settled here. Najafgarh is now one of the most populous electoral regions in the National Capital Region of India (NCR). It is surrounded by 70 villages bordering Haryana. The borders are 10 to 15 kilometers from the main Najafgarh Market.
1.3.2 Najafgarh Flood Data

• Najafgarh Drain is a part of Sahibi River which originates from arid/semi-arid areas in Rajasthan, Haryana and Delhi.
• The designed capacity of Najafgarh was only 900 cusecs in 1964. The drain flooded in 1967, 1975 and 1976 with the most major flood occurring in 1977.
• The maximum level of the Yamuna river on 7th August 1977 was 205.85 m (675.29 ft). The Yamuna was above its designated capacity.
• At that time, Najafgarh Drain was carrying a discharge of 6000-6500 cusecs for a number of days, against its designed capacity for 3000 cusecs.
• The excess discharge resulted in overflowing; the banks were raised with sandbags.
• Adjoining areas remained underwater for about three and a half months and were free from submersion only in the second week of November.

Efforts Undertaken to Reduce Flooding

• Channelising and lining has been undertaken in the supplementary drain to cater for a design discharge of 5000 cusecs. The proposal for phase II and III are under consideration.
• The construction of Ajmeripura Dam on Sahibi River in Rajasthan, Masani Barrage in Haryana, and the remodelling of Najafgarh Drain, including the construction of a supplementary drain has reduced flooding in Delhi.

According to the Irrigation and Flood control Department, Government of Delhi, the measures taken are as follows:

1. On-channel storage of rain water in stormwater drains:
   • Rain water is being impounded in 30 km length of Najafgarh (NG) Drain from Dhansa to Kakrola Regulator (by I&FC) by closing the gates at Kakrola.

2. Artificial Recharge Trenches:
   • 49 nos (cost approx. 1.0 lac each) in bed of Mungeshpur drain in North West Delhi in 7.3 km. 27 nos. in borrow-area of Mundela Bund in 6.32 km, 11 nos. in Khera Khurd storm water drain in 1.65 km, 32 nos. in abandoned reach of Burari escape drain in 4.85 km, in consultation with the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has been provided.

3. Check Dam:
   • 23 Check Dams have been constructed in Asola Wild Life Bird Sanctuary in the hilly area of Delhi. These check dams have proved very effective in flood protection and ground water recharge.

4. Development and Deepening of Village Ponds:
   • 150 ponds/johars have been developed and deepened all over Delhi, which will impound 300 MG water. 175 ponds are in the pipeline for development.

5. Providing Retention Basins
   • It is necessary to allocate certain areas to be used as retention basins for detaining excess water in order to prevent flooding in low-lying areas, roads, and streets. The abandoned course of Bawana Escape Drain at Haranki (near River Yamuna) has been developed by the I&FC Department in an area of 5800 sq m, impounding river Yamuna’s flood waters. The Yamuna’s floodwater is also diverted into Bhalswa Lake. The Mungeshpur Drain, the NG Drain and the SD Drain are also used for retention.

Current DDA proposal for laying Interceptor Drains by DDA

• Laying of interceptor sewage system along Najafgarh, Supplementary & Shadara drains.
• Laying of interceptor sewers along the 58 km long Najafgarh Waterway.
• Protection of river water and drain water from untreated effluent.
• The sewage from 1500 unauthorized colonies, answereed areas, rural villages and JJ clusters will be treated before it is permitted to reach all major drains.
• It will improve the water quality in Delhi’s drains.
Section 2

- Location of Site
- Area of Study
- Existing Circulation Networks
- Existing Land Use Patterns
- Study of Najafgarh Waterway
- Precincts of Najafgarh Waterway
- Site Analysis of Najafgarh Waterway
2.1 Location of Site

Najafgarh Waterway

- This channelized waterway within the National Capital Territory of Delhi (N.C.T.), should not be considered merely as a drain (Najafgarh Drain), but as a continuation of the Sahibi River, and an elongation of the Najafgarh Jheel.
- During the 1960s and before, the rain-fed Sahibi River, which originates in the Jaipur District of Rajasthan, entered Delhi near Dhausa and spilled its overflow into the Najafgarh Jheel (lake) Basin.
- This water then continued to flow on the other side, forming a tributary of the River Yamuna.
- The area of study of the Najafgarh Waterway lies in Zone K1 of Delhi Masterplan 2021 which is a part of Zone K also known as Dwarka subcity with an area of 3652 ha.

Key points mentioned in the Delhi Masterplan for Zone K1 related to natural water systems

- **TOPOGRAPHY** of Zone K1 has a gentle slope towards Najafgarh Drain causing the flow of all natural drainage to the main drain.
- **NAJAFGARH DRAIN**: Length of the drain in this zone is around 21.2 km and length of Najafgarh Drain covered in our area of intervention is around 11 km.
- **ENVIRONMENT**: For reducing the pollution level; the creation of green area, open spaces, and management of natural resources has been considered, in this zonal plan.

2.2 Area of Study

- The Green and Blue Metro lines mark the extent of the area under consideration.
- The main Green Line Metro stations which bound the area of intervention are Mundka, Surajmal Stadium, Nangloi, Nangloi Railway Station etc., and main Blue Line Metro stations are Nawada, Uttam Nagar West and East and Janakpuri West and East.
- **Summary of the Masterplan Report on Najafgarh Waterway**
  - The bed slope of the drain should be regarded to 1 in 7800, 1 in 6000 and 1 in 3000 from 1 in 12000, in the reaches between the outfall of Tilak Nagar to outfall of Paschim Puri drain, outfall of Paschim Puri drain to Rohtak Road Bridge and Rohtak Road Bridge to Bharat Nagar Bridge respectively. The bed width of the drain should also be increased to 120' and 72' from 95' and 65' in the reaches between outfall of Tilak Nagar Drain to Rohtak Road Bridge and Rohtak Road Bridge to Bharat Nagar Bridge respectively. The reach between Rohtak Road Bridge and Bharat Nagar Bridge should be lined.
  - The drain should invariably to be desilted to the design section every year as it gets heavily silted up by 3'-4' at various reaches all through.
  - The bridges to be constructed at a future date should preferably be single span without any intermediate pier-well type inlet structures.
2.3 Existing Circulation Networks

Map showing the existing bus stops near the Najafgarh Waterway
2.4 Existing Land Use Patterns

Nawada local market area
Nangloi area
Rajiv Ratan Awas Yojna, Baprola
Hast Minar, Hasthal Village
Market near Sant Nagar
2.5 Study of Najafgarh Waterway

Contour Study of Najafgarh Waterway

Key Points
- The lowest point of the area is towards the Najafgarh Waterway between the Vikaspuri and Nangloi area.
- The high points in the map are near Hast Minar area i.e. Hastal Village.
- There are various natural waterbodies at the lower points.
- The secondary drains and other subsidiary channels, all flow into the Najafgarh Waterway.
- As reflected in the map, the higher gradients are on the right side of the Najafgarh waterway.
- The Metro roads i.e. Green and Blue Metro lines are at the higher gradients flowing in the waterway.

Flow regime of Najafgarh Drain
- Najafgarh Drain (NjD) is the largest among all the surface drains joining the river in the NCT. The sewered catchment area is around 374 sq km.
- There are fifteen secondary drains on the left hand side, out of which Supplementary Drain (180 mld), Nangloi Sayed Drain (98 mld) and Shakurbasti Drain (74 mld) are considered the major drains.
- The Supplementary Drain needs special mention because of its large catchment area, high flow and BOD load. It brings treated flow from several STPs as well as untreated sewage from residential areas in the north.
- On the right hand side, there are 23 major secondary drains including Daryai Nala (98 mld), Palam Drain (68 mld), Pankha Road Drain (54 mld) and Keshopur Drain (51 mld) which carry major flow.
- The aggregate measured flow from these secondary drains is 946 mld.
- In addition there are non-point sources of wastewater from habitations along the drain. It is estimated that the total flow of wastewater joining NjD from the NCT is around 1550 mld.

Images of supplementary drains which flow into Najafgarh Waterway
Flora and Fauna in Najafgarh Waterway

Existing Trees:
- Acacia leucophloea – Reonja
- Prosopis juliflora – Vilathi Kikar
- Acacia nilotica/arabica – Babul/Kikar
- Eucalyptus globulus – Eucalptus
- Prosopis juliflora – Vilathi Kikar
- Azadirachta indica – Neem
- Ficus elastica – Indian Rubber
- Zizyphus nummularia – Jharber
- Prosopis juliflora – Vilathi Kikar
- Vilaithi Kikar
- Eucalyptus globulus – Eucalptus

Existing Shrubs:
- Acacia nilotica/arabica – Babul/Kikar
- Butea monosperma – Mother of the Bride
- Carissa spinarum – Sinhala
- Leucaena leucocephala – Wild Tamarind

Existing Water Plants:
- Eichornia crassipes – Water Hyacinth
- Lemna minor – Duckweed
- Leptochloa chinesis – Water Grass

Proposed and Retained Trees:
- Ficus religiosa – Peepal
- Azadirachta indica – Neem
- Cassia fistula – Amaltas
- Ficus religiosa – Peepal
- Azadirachta indica – Neem
- Cassia fistula – Amaltas

Proposed and Retained Shrubs:
- Lagerstroemia speciosa – Janjul
- Tamarindus indica – Tamarind, Imli
- Tamarindus indica – Tamarind, Imli
- Thespesia punica – Yellow Oleander
- Lagerstroemia speciosa – Janjul
- Tamarindus indica – Tamarind, Imli

Proposed and Retained Shrubs:
- Lagerstroemia speciosa – Janjul
- Tamarindus indica – Tamarind, Imli
- Thespesia punica – Yellow Oleander
2.6 Precincts of Najafgarh Waterway

Key Map showing Existing Infrastructure of Najafgarh Waterway
Key Map showing Existing Infrastructure with Proposed Connections of Najafgarh Waterway
2.7 Site Analysis of Najafgarh Waterway

- End of Vehicular Bridge connecting Najafgarh Metro Depot
- Existing natural tree cover on both sides of the road along Najafgarh Drain
- Holy Convent Senior Secondary School at one end of Vehicular Bridge
- St. Thomas Marthoma Church on the road along Najafgarh
- Merging point of secondary channel to Najafgarh main waterway
- Secondary channel running along Najafgarh waterway
- Green stretch along Najafgarh junction
**Key Points:**
- The character of the junction nodes determine the major potential nodes along the Najafgarh Waterway.
- End of the vehicular bridges are the most important junctions.

**Key Points:**
- The gradient of the adjacent areas is towards the Najafgarh Waterway.
- The main streets are merging with the waterway at various points, thereby bringing in all the grey/black water from the nearby areas to the waterway.
- These converging points can be proposed with DEWATS system which treats the grey/black water before entering Najafgarh.

**Key Points:**
- Node 1 is determined by Adhyapak Park Greens with vehicular bridges connecting the edges of Najafgarh Waterway.
- Node 2 is characterized by a large District Park and Hast Minar, and it acts as a connector node to Hast Minar.
- Node 1 and Node 2 are taken up for study in this phase.
- The character of the Node 3 and 4 are basically connector nodes.
Section 3

- The Approach
- Waterway Edge Design Proposal
- Flood Control Approach
- Programme of Activities
- Proposed Activities on Najafgarh Stretch
- Proposed Overall sketch of Najafgarh Waterway
- Node 1 of Najafgarh Waterway
  - Analysis and Proposal of Node 1 of Najafgarh Waterway
- Node 2 of Najafgarh Waterway
  - Analysis of Node 2 of Najafgarh Waterway
- Hast Minar Park
- Central Stretches of Najafgarh-Waterway
3.1 The Approach

I. Greenway Connection Along Najafgarh Waterway Stretch

Possible activities along the Greenway:
1. Waterfront walkways and cycle tracks, thereby reducing vehicular movement.
2. Small scale commercial activities along the walkways.
4. Gathering place (OAT).
5. Ghat development.
6. Play ground development.
7. Park development.

2. Identification and a Development of Potential Nodes Along Najafgarh Waterway

Proposed Activities:
- Rejuvenating the edges by activating the edges with entrance plazas and lighting
- Activate the nodes by proposing various activities like restaurants, food kiosks, Dilli Haats etc.
- Pedestrian bridge connection to cross over the Najafgarh Edges.
- To retain the existing huge chunks of green by introducing pedestrian trails within them, thereby maintaining the green character of the Najafgarh Waterway.

3. Details of Proposed Activities such as Toilet Block and Pedestrian Bridge

Proposed energy efficient toilet block with solar panel roofing and rain water pipe, enabling rain water harvesting

Proposed bridge design for pedestrians and cyclists to cross over the Najafgarh waterway

4. Green route sections along natural secondary drains/tributaries within the urban fabric

3.2 Waterway Edge Design Proposal

Types of Ghats

A. Stepped paved edge of the waterway with shady trees i.e. Ghat system for visitors/pedestrians.

B. Stepped paved edge of the waterway with shady trees and a combination of green and an interactive green space on the upper edge.

C. Waterway edge with shade and flowering trees on the slope with a combination of green and an interactive green space on the upper edge.

D. Waterway edge with shade and flowering trees on the upper edge and lower edge, a segregated cycle/pedestrian track with dense green buffer on water edge.

E. Waterway edge with a sloped lawn on the edge, and a pedestrian/cycle bridge for people to cross over from one edge to the other.

F. Waterway edge with defined path for cyclists and pedestrians with lawns and plantation of trees.

Sketch showing Waterway Edgefront Plan showing the treatment of edges of Najafgarh waterway

Types of Ghats

A. Stepped paved edge of the waterway with shady trees i.e. Ghat system for visitors/pedestrians.

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C. Waterway edge with shade and flowering trees on the slope with a combination of green and an interactive green space on the upper edge.

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E. Waterway edge with a sloped lawn on the edge, and a pedestrian/cycle bridge for people to cross over from one edge to the other.

F. Waterway edge with defined path for cyclists and pedestrians with lawns and plantation of trees.
### 3.3 Flood Control Approach

Key Points:
- Flood control measures include cutting and filling of the topography in steps which binds the edges of the waterway and controls the water from overflowing on to the edges.
- Another measure is to create dense plantation on the stepped topography to reduce the overflow water to the edges of the waterway.

![Plan showing the edges of Najafgarh Waterway](Image)

Section showing the proposed edges in steps of the waterway by cut and fill method

![Image showing the proposed stepped edges of the waterway](Image)

### 3.4 Programme of Activities

- **Boardwalks**: A network of elevated walkways will be proposed for pedestrian crossing to cross over the edges of the waterway.
- **Event Space**: Public open spaces are provided along the river for special programs.
- **Community**: It becomes a district that creates job opportunities, mostly generating landscape where people can shop, play and relax.
- **Biodiversity**: Biodiversity parks provide habitat for various flora and fauna, these are displayed by dense plantation.
- **Controlled Flooding**: Water is welcomed through engineered landscapes providing opportunities for programs and refuge for wild species.
- **Arborisation**: Plant communities are diversified which creates opportunities for the public to learn more about plant species.
- **Urban Agriculture**: Urban agriculture in the neighborhood brings healthy and wholesome food access to residents.
- **Urban Horticitation**: Green space will be maximized to promote walking and exercising along waterways to make it a healthier place.
- **Aquatic**: A natural waterbody network is formed with natural plant species that improves aquatic quality and stable zones.
- **Terraces**: Step and terraced landscape on slope and it provides opportunities for urban agriculture and dynamic programs.
- **Bark Elevation**: Bark is stripped through sustainable ways planting trees. The root system of plants will keep soil from being washed away.
- **Heritage**: Heritage character is retained by awear people by open spaces displaying about its significance.
- **Energy Efficiency**: Water harvesting and solar energy can be used to promote urban as they are natural energy resources.
- **Cultural and History**: Cultural and natural history of the site is represented through design which has the potential to increase public awareness about waterways.
3.5 Proposed Activities on Najafgarh Stretch

**Upper Stretch**
- Reference Images
  - Kiosks on the edge
  - Hawker zone
  - Landscape promenade

**Middle Stretch**
- Reference Images
  - Timber Deck Walkway
  - Dilli Haat

**Lower Stretch**
- Reference Images
  - Adhyapak Greens

**Edge Lower Stretch**
- Reference Images
  - Sculpture Park
  - Landscape Boulevard

**Major Green Stretch**
- Reference Images
  - Circular green lawns which can be used for festivals like Chhath Puja, etc. Otherwise they can be used as interactive green spaces.

**Activities**
- Urban farms
- Weekly markets
- Kiosks on the edge
- Hawker zone
- Landscape promenade
- Timber Deck Walkway
- Dilli Haat
3.6 Proposed Overall sketch of Najafgarh Waterway
3.7 Node 1 of Najafgarh Waterway

Key Issues:
- There are many green unmaintained spaces which are in bad condition.
- The existing plantation and nursery area within Adhyapak Greens are in bad state. These can be relocated to other part of Adhyapak Park. The prevailing space can be used as an interactive community space.
- The middle stretch which come under the flood prone area can be revitalized with seasonal activities.
- The huge green chunks which are presently dead spaces can be enhanced with activities catering to the surrounding neighbourhood.
- The Treatment Plant is located near Najafgarh Waterway which would be segregated with green buffer zone.
3.7.1 Analysis and Proposal of Node 1 of Najafgarh Waterway

Analysis For Node 1 of Najafgarh Waterway
Design Proposal For Node 1 of Najafgarh Waterway

Key Points:

1. Upper Northern Stretch:
   The DILLI HAAT area is divided into three circles with three different concepts i.e.
   (a) First circle is defined by lotus pond with water jets as central feature
   (b) Second circle is defined by chess board paving with combination of hard and soft areas with seating
   (c) Third circle is defined by Clock Tower/Sculpture with restaurant seating
   Other activities like water taxi stand and timber deck with open restaurant seating is also proposed.

2. Middle Stretch:
   In this stretch, seasonal activities like weekly markets and urban farms can be proposed.
   (a) At the end of the stretch, festival grounds are given for gatherings which can also be used as green interactive spaces like parks/gardens (designed as per neighbourhood capacity)

3. Bottom Southern Stretch:
   In this stretch, recreational activities for neighbourhood are proposed.
   (a) Dense plantation buffer is given between the Najafgarh Waterway and Keshopur Treatment Plant.
   (b) Children’s play area and playcourts are given for neighbourhood.
Views of Node 1 of Najafgarh Waterway

Aerial View showing design proposal for Node 1 of Najafgarh Waterway
Views of Node 1 of Najafgarh Waterway

View showing Dilli Haat shops with shaded pathway and grass paver main walkway

View showing food kiosks at regular intervals with brick seating and planters

View showing lotus ponds with seating encircling around the main water feature consisting of fountain jets

View of central courtyard consisting of chessboard paving with seating and shaded structures placed on central axis

View showing food kiosks and grass paver main pathway along shaded walkway and Dilli Haat shops

View showing lotus ponds with seating encircling around the main water feature consisting of fountain jets
3.8 Node 2 of Najafgarh Waterway

Key Issues:
• The huge chunk of green on the map is a District Park which is in very bad condition with improper pathways for pedestrians/cyclists making it a place for illegal activities.
• The monument i.e. Hast Minar is in neglected state. The settlement (Hastrhal Village) around this monument is in very close proximity with margins of about 1m–1.5m.
• The edge of Najafgarh Waterway is not maintained and is left as a scrub area with plantations like Kikar Trees.
• There is no pedestrian access from one edge of the waterway to the other.
• The middle stretch of the waterway is in a very bad condition and can be used as an interactive space.
3.8.1 Analysis of Node 2 of Najafgarh Waterway

A. Landscape Program

B. Vehicular Circulation

C. Seating

D. Hierarchy of Trees

E. Pedestrian Circulation

F. Lighting Program

G. Structures

H. Understory Planting
Key Points:

1. Upper Northern Stretch:
   (a) Entrance plaza with kiosks at the end of proposed pedestrian bridge. Other activities like a children’s play area and a dense plantation of native trees which acts as a reserve forest are proposed.
   (b) Parking spaces are also proposed at the ends of the existing vehicular bridge.

2. Middle Stretch:
   (a) Seasonal activities like weekly markets and urban farms are proposed as it is in flood prone area.
   (b) Central pedestrian plazas acting as interactive gathering spaces defined aesthetically with seating arcades, tree planters and waterbodies.

3. Bottom Southern Stretch:
   (a) Hast Minar Park is a proposed green space for Hast Minar monument which is designed on the Chaharbagh concept and will act as a hub for visitors.
   (b) There are open art galleries which will display information related to Hast Minar monument and can be economically sustainable as it will also display works of various professionals which will generate revenue.
   (c) The District Park is divided into two main spaces i.e. OAT and playfields separated by a green mound buffer.
   (d) An entrance plaza with English parterres/flower beds and natural pathways will link the pedestrian bridge to the Hast Minar Park.
3.8.2 Hast Minar Park

Hast Minar
1. It is situated in Hastsal Village on Najafgarh Road near Uttam Nagar.
2. It is a 17 meters high, three-storeyed tower, built of bricks and red sand stone and stands on an octagonal platform.
3. This minaret was built by the Mughal Emperor Shahjahan in the 1650s. It is said to have been used as a hunting lodge.
4. The minaret was used as a tower to shoot from, and its premises as a resting place.
5. The distance between the boundary of the premises and the minaret is less than 2 m.
6. Beyond that are the walls of local houses.
7. The minaret and its premises are currently being used as dumpyards.
8. Even though, it is made of stone, the structure is weak.

Locked doorway as access to Hast Minar is not allowed.

The top of Hast Minar is in bad condition.

Plan of Hast Minar Park

Section through Hast Minar Park
Views of Node 2 of Najafgarh Waterway

Aerial view showing Hast Minar Park which is in the concept of Chaharbagh
Views of Node 2 of Najafgarh Waterway

View showing Hast Minar Park with avenue of trees and a central green vista

Another view showing Hast Minar Park with avenues of trees and a central green vista

View showing Hast Minar with a Palm Court around the monument

View showing a line of palms along the paved pathway with a central flower bed
3.9 Central stretches of Najafgarh Waterway

Google map showing the existing condition of Najafgarh Waterway

Google map showing the existing condition of the area of Central stretch 1 of Najafgarh Waterway
Key Points:

1. **Upper Northern Stretch:** Various proposed activities like an Entrance Plaza with a Hawker Zone, Landscape Promenades/Boulevards with hard and soft areas with kiosks, Parterre Garden etc.

2. **Middle Stretch**
   (a) Seasonal activities like weekly markets and urban farms are proposed as it is in a flood prone area. Other proposed spaces like water taxi stand, parking spaces for four-wheelers and E-rickshaws.
   (b) A designated E-rickshaw trail has been proposed for the convenience of visitors to the waterway.

3. **Bottom Southern Stretch**
   (a) Landscape boulevard with an avenue of flowering trees is allocated for pedestrians/cyclists.
   (b) Various proposed spaces like a Entrance Plaza with a Hawker Zone, Sculpture Park, Landscape Promenade/Boulevards with hard and soft areas kiosks.
Google map showing the existing condition of Najafgarh Waterway

Google map showing the existing condition of area of Central stretch 2 of Najafgarh Waterway
Key Points:

1. **Upper Northern Stretch:** Various proposed activities like a Boulevard, Entrance Plaza with Hawker Zone, Seating Arcades, Landscape Promenades/Boulevards with hard and soft areas with kiosks, Parterre Garden etc.

2. **Middle Stretch**
   (a) Seasonal activities like weekly markets and urban farms are proposed as it is in a flood prone area. Other activities like Landscape Boulevards, water taxi stand, parking spaces for four wheelers and E-rickshaws.
   (b) A designated E-rickshaw trail has been proposed for the convenience of the visitors to the waterway.

3. **Bottom Southern Stretch**
   (a) Landscape boulevard with an avenue of flowering trees is allocated for the pedestrians/cyclists.
   (b) Various proposed activities like Entrance Plaza with Hawker zone, sculpture Park, Landscape Promenade/Boulevard with hard and soft areas with kiosks.
Elevation AA’ showing weekly markets in the Central stretch of Najafgarh Waterway

Elevation BB’ showing Urban Farms in the Central stretch of Najafgarh Waterway

Sectional Elevation CC’ showing Water Taxi Stand in the Central stretch of Najafgarh Waterway

Key Points:
- In the Central Stretch, many seasonal activities like weekly markets and urban farms are proposed as it comes under flood prone zone.
- To interconnect the two banks of the Najafgarh Waterway, apart from the pedestrian bridge, provision has been made for water taxis with stands.
Section 4
- Structural Constraints of Toilet Block
- DEWATS System
- Toilet and Bridge Design
- Before/After
- Secondary Channel Section
- Green Route Sections

Section 5
- Future Intervention
4.1 Structural Constraints of Toilet Block

Structure of Toilet Block

Recycling of Materials

- Reducing waste, i.e. diverting waste from landfill.
- Saving primary resources, i.e. substituting primary production.
- Saving energy and associated greenhouse gas emissions through less energy intensive reprocessing.

Mud Wall

- Mud is a natural material readily available.
- Mud can be used for the foundation system.

Steel Frame Box

- Steel beams, channels and other structural members can be recycled from iron/steel scrap and they are made from iron/steel channels.

Glass Windows/Doors

- Recycled glass from scrap glass material to make windows, doors and balconies for cleaning windows that are at a height.

Environmental Sustainability

Energy Efficiency is achieved by:
- Collecting rain water through rain water pipes.
- Solar panels and solar lights are provided so that solar energy can be used in place of electricity.
- DEWATS system: toilet water can be recycled for irrigation and WC.

Component of Block:

Steel Frame Box

Rain Water Pipe which acts as a structural member for the Toilet block. These pipes collect the rain water from the roof which can be used for flushing and washing.

DEWATS System under the toilet block to convert grey/black water to fresh water which again can be used for flushing and irrigation.

Economic Sustainability

- Space for advertisements on the façade of the block which would generate revenue for maintenance.
- Renting out of kiosks to third party vendors.

Other Activities Surrounding the Block:

The activities surrounding the Toilet Block are cycle stands, E-Rickshaw Parking, Central Courtyard with a pathway on the central axis with seating for people under shade trees. There are food and other kiosks which cater to visitors.
4.2 DEWATS System

Rain Water Harvesting Pits:

DEWATS System
• DEWATS SYSTEM under Toilet Block : 8 units
  Area =336 sq m X 3 m = 1008 cum
  Depth of DEWATS system taken as 3 metres

• DEWATS SYSTEM underground at all flow points : 18-20 units
  Area =20 m X 20 m X 3 m = 1200 cum
  Depth of DEWATS system taken as 3 metres

Adhyapak Park
Area: 816070 sq m = 201 acres
1 ACRE = 1 RWHP
201 ACRES = 201 RWHP

Plantation and nursery area
Area: 130928 sq m = 32 acres
1 ACRE = 1 RWHP
32 ACRES = 32 RWHP

District Park
Area: 223524 sq m = 55 acres
1 ACRE = 1 RWHP
55 ACRES = 55 RWHP
DEWATS System

DEWATS System is a system which converts black/grey water i.e. sewage water (from surrounding areas) to freshwater which is suitable for irrigation and for recharging water bodies. The DEWATS capacity is calculated according to the population density in the surrounding areas of the lake/greens.

Different Processes Involved in DEWATS System

1. Settler
2. Anaerobic Baffled Reactor
3. Anaerobic Filter
4. Planted Gravel Filter

4.3 Toilet and Bridge Design

Plan showing different types of Toilets Blocks

Option 1 & 2 - Consolidated Unit Toilet Block (Installed By DUAC)

Option 3 - Single Unit Toilet Block

3D Model showing processes involved in DEWATS system
Key Points:
• The Toilet block is a consolidated block which has both male/female toilets with a capacity of 7-8 people (in each block).
• The proposed pedestrian bridge can be used for both pedestrians and cyclists, and is used to cross over from one edge of the waterway to the other.

Solar Panel Orientation
• Tilt angle of solar panel in New Delhi, India: Winter: 54 degrees; Summer: 13 degrees.
• In India, as anywhere in the northern hemisphere, solar panels should face southwards.
• At Delhi the declination is only 0.41 east.

How to Determine the true South
• There is an easy method to determine the true south: At solar noon, by definition, the sun shines from true south and thus the shadow cast by any object at solar noon will be along true south to true north.
Toilet Block Structure

Night view showing elevated pedestrian bridge, toilet block and kiosks.
Pedestrian Bridge in Node 2

View showing elevated walkway and cycle track running parallel along the bridge

View showing structure of the elevated bridge with solar panels on both sides placed in the frame

View showing elevated walkway in pedestrian bridge

Plan showing pedestrian bridge in Node 2 of Najafgarh Waterway
4.4 Before/After

A- Existing situation of secondary channel to Najafgarh Waterway

B- Proposed situation of secondary channel to Najafgarh Waterway

A- Existing situation of edge of Najafgarh Waterway

B- Proposed situation of edge of Najafgarh Waterway

Key plan of edge of Najafgarh Waterway
4.5 Secondary Channel Section

Existing section of secondary channels to Najafgarh Waterway

Proposed section of secondary channels to Najafgarh Waterway

Reference image for proposed greenway along secondary channel to Najafgarh Waterway

Key plan of Najafgarh Waterway showing secondary channels and tributaries to the Waterway
4.6 Green Route Sections

Key Proposed Elements:

- The activities proposed in the green route include spill out areas, pedestrian/cyclist pathways, seating arcade, E-Rickshaw trails, hawker zones, green mounds and plazas.
- All the activities are defined by proper lighting with avenues of trees.
- Food kiosks and public conveniences to be provided for the public with spill out seating space.

Green Route

- The Green Route has been established on the Natural Drainage Channels/Tributaries which would encourage pedestrian and cyclist trails along the channels making them active and inviting.

Key plan of Najafgarh Waterway showing secondary channels and tributaries to the Waterway.
5 Future Intervention

Plan showing the whole stretch of Najafgarh Waterway with proposed activities

Approach for Najafgarh Waterway
- The entire stretch of Najafgarh Waterway can follow the similar scheme as demonstrated in the design proposal for a small stretch of waterway.
- It can have the same proposed activities like pedestrian walkways with avenue trees, cycle tracks, parking spaces, playgrounds, open display centres, water treatment plants and other similar activities.

LEGEND
- Cycle Track
- Parking
- Institutional Area
- Water Storage
- Playground
- Pedestrian
- Plantation
- Heritage Walk
- Water Treatment Plant
- Solar Plants
- Soft Areas
- Bio Diversity
- Water Purification
Delhi Urban Art Commission

The Delhi Urban Art Commission was set up by an Act of Parliament in 1973 to “advise the Government of India in the matter of preserving, developing and maintaining the aesthetic quality of urban and environmental design within Delhi and to provide advice and guidance to any local body in respect of any project of building operations or engineering operations or any development proposal which affects or is like to affect the skyline or the aesthetic quality of the surroundings or any public amenity provided therein.”