



QUTB SHAHI HERITAGE PARK

CONSERVATION & LANDSCAPE RESTORATION

ANNUAL REPORT 2021

Qutb Shahi Heritage Park

Qutb Shahi Heritage Park is one of the most significant historic medieval necropolises anywhere in the world. Here amongst 100 monuments are mausoleums, funerary mosques, step-wells/water structures, a Hamam, pavilions, garden structures exhibiting art and architecture at the zenith for Deccan Sultanate kingdoms.

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Department of Heritage Telangana,
Government of Telangana



Quli Qutb Shahi Urban
Development Authority, Hyderabad



Aga Khan Trust for Culture

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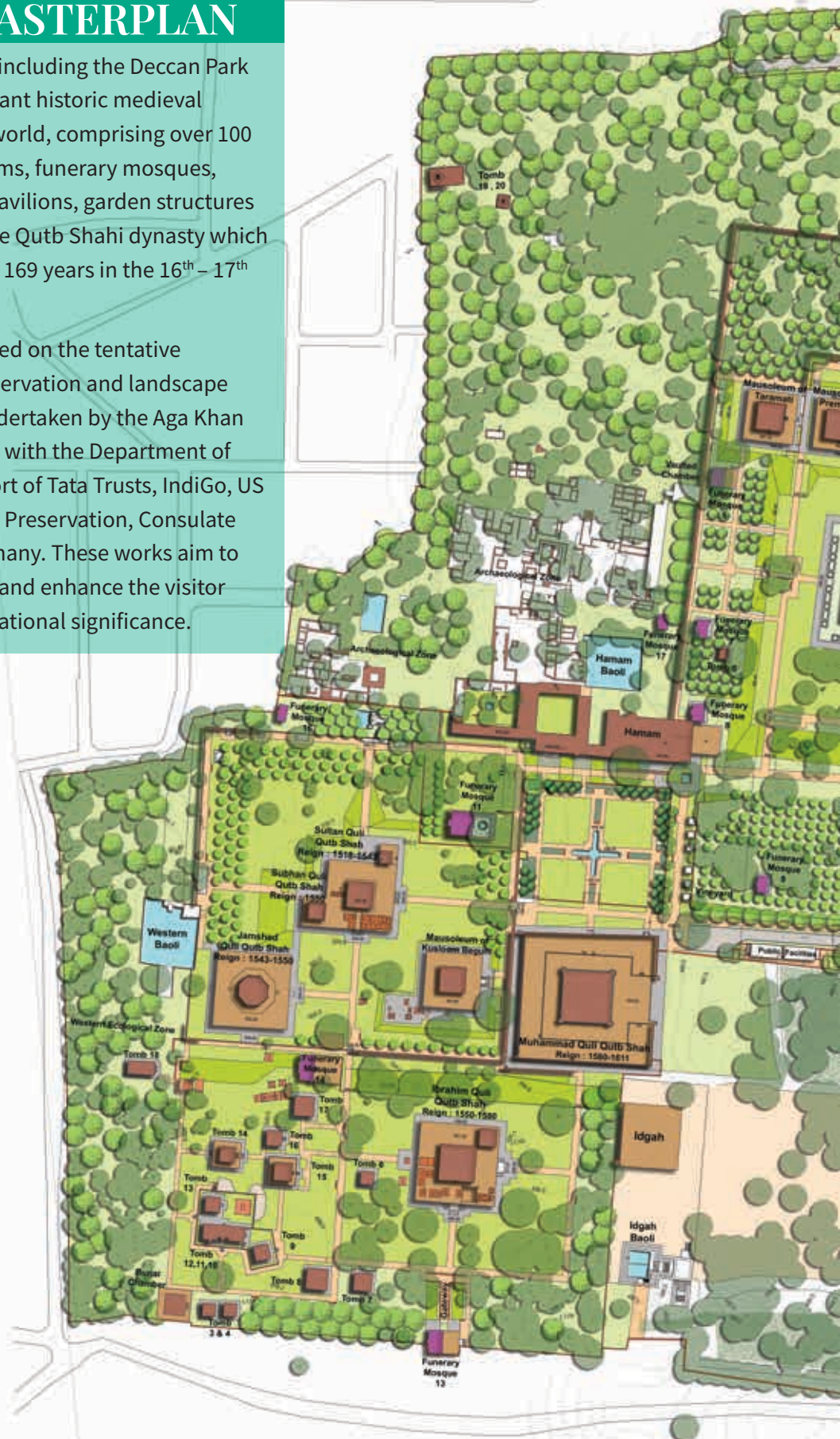
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LANDSCAPE MASTERPLAN

The Qutb Shahi Heritage Park, including the Deccan Park area, is one of the most significant historic medieval necropolises anywhere in the world, comprising over 100 structures including mausoleums, funerary mosques, step-wells/ baolis, a Hamam, pavilions, garden structures – all built during the reign of the Qutb Shahi dynasty which ruled the Hyderabad region for 169 years in the 16th – 17th centuries.

Qutb Shahi Heritage Park is listed on the tentative World Heritage List. Major conservation and landscape restoration works are being undertaken by the Aga Khan Trust for Culture in partnership with the Department of Heritage Telangana, and support of Tata Trusts, IndiGo, US Ambassadors Fund for Cultural Preservation, Consulate of the Federal Republic of Germany. These works aim to ensure long term preservation and enhance the visitor experience of this site of international significance.



[illegible]



(Above) Portions of glazed tiles revealed on merlons of the dome of the mausoleum of Muhammad Qutb Shah

(Below) Walls of the Bagh Baoli were reinstated based on original evidence

Executive Summary

The Qutb Shahi Heritage Park, comprising of the Qutb Shahi Tomb complex and the Deccan Park has been the focus of a major conservation and landscape restoration effort since 2013.

In assisting the Government of Telangana in meeting its objectives for the site, the objectives of this effort are:

- Conservation of the 100+ monuments that stand within the park. This includes conservation of archaeological remains.
- Landscape restoration of the core archaeological zone and ecological development of the buffer zone.
- Integrate the presently segregated tomb complex and Deccan Park for seamless visitor movement.
- Enhance the understanding of this tentative World Heritage Site and present to the public the significance of the site at a state-of-art Interpretation centre at the entrance to the Qutb Shahi Heritage Park.
- Provide required visitor infrastructure including a morning walk peripheral pathways for local residents.

CONSERVATION

In 2013, less than a week after the signature of the agreement marking the commencement of this ambitious project, a group of vested interests successfully sought a 'stay' on the project from the Wakf Tribunal. It was only a year later, on the collapse of the Badi Baoli and significant structural damage suffered at two other monuments that conservation works could commence.

Over the past eight years, despite numerous challenges, conservation works have carried on uninterrupted. For several monuments funding support has been received from the Tata Trusts, US Ambassadors Fund for Cultural Preservation and the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany.

With the learnings from the Conservation effort undertaken at the 60+ monuments in the Humayun's Tomb – Sunder Nursery – Nizamuddin Basti area of Delhi, the conservation effort at the Qutb Shahi Heritage Park has also followed a model process and works undertaken by master craftsmen – stone carvers, masons – who have used building craft techniques, traditional materials and tools used by the original builders of these monuments in the 16th century.

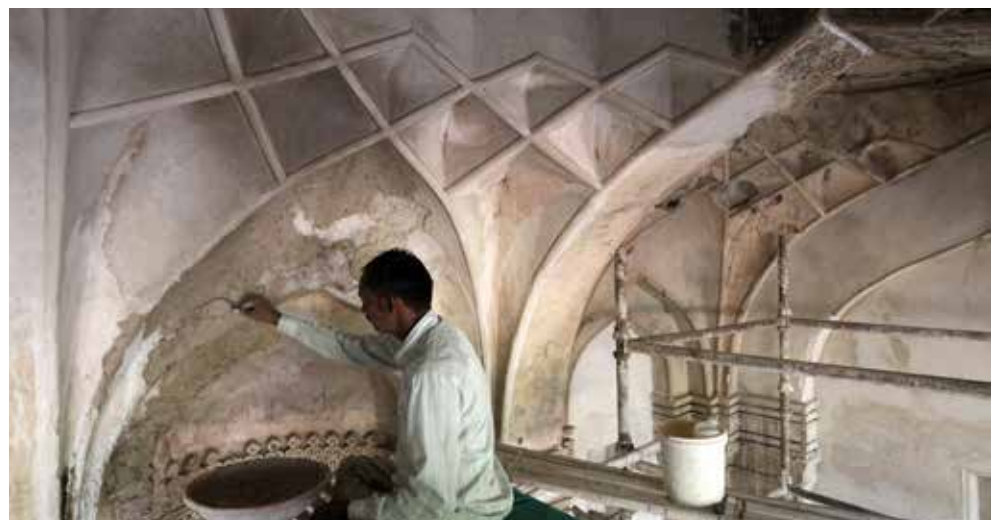
In removing the 20th century cement plaster from the facade of the lofty mausoleum of Muhammad Qutb Shah, intricate patterns in glazed tiles were discovered. Though tile fragments from the dome were already known, it was unexpected to recover complete patterns on the facade. This important discovery enables a better understanding of how these glorious monuments appeared prior to the 20th century when they were profusely covered with cement plaster and thus accelerated their decay.

In 2021, the conservation of five major baolis was undertaken with the support of a US Ambassadors Fund for Cultural Preservation grant. It is hoped that this effort will draw attention to the potential of Hyderabad's historic step-wells to help resolve the water scarcity issues in the city.

The necropolis of the Qutb Shahi's includes not only the lofty domed mausoleums but also, for the orthodox, funerary mosques. Many orthodox Muslims believe that the grave should not be covered with a roof and for those who prefer burial in the open, a mosque is built adjacent to the grave to allow family members to pray for the well-being of the departed. Similar funerary mosques are attached to some of the domed mausoleums as well. As with the domed tombs, the funerary mosques and the 165 graves found in the open are being scientifically conserved.

Sixty monuments have now been conserved and it is planned to complete all conservation works on the site by 2025. In 2021, the conservation of the intricate Paigah tombs was also taken in hand and this effort too will be completed by 2025.

AKTC has further assisted the Department of Heritage, Government of Telangana in undertaking a technical assessment of Badshahi Ashoorkhana, a Conservation Plan for this significant monument will be submitted in 2022. The High Court had demanded Conservation Plan for 27 State protected monuments in Hyderabad and Secunderabad and again, on the request of the Government of Telangana this plan was prepared by AKTC following detailed site inspections and discussions with officials and other stakeholders and submitted to the government in 2021.

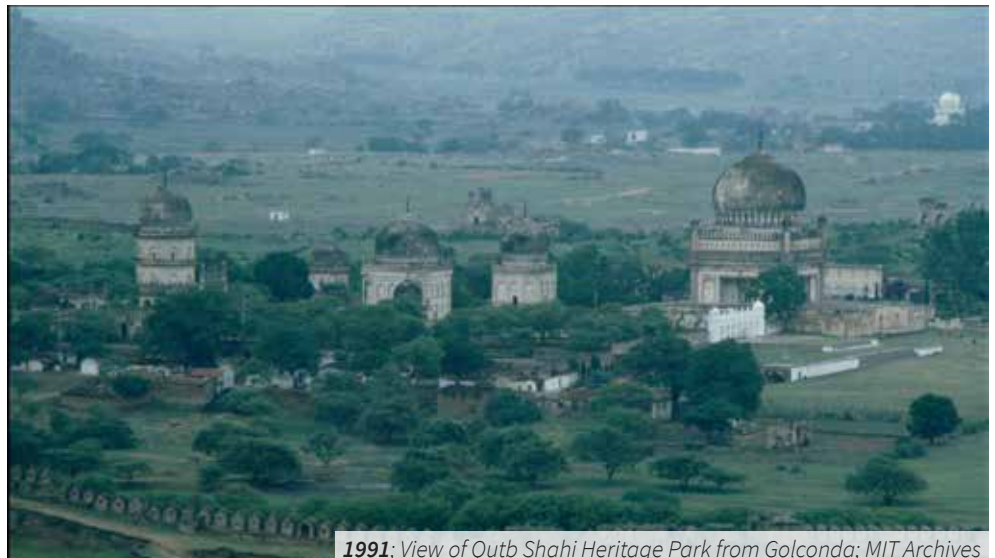


(Right) Master craftsman repairing the damaged/broken portions at the internal surface of the funerary mosque north-east of Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah

LANDSCAPE RESTORATION

The original extent of the Qutb Shahi necropolis stretched up to the hills, several miles north. Much of this land has been built upon since 1991 and today the 106 acre necropolis is hemmed in with modern residential neighbourhoods. Fortunately, the area to the south – towards Golconda – is presently free of building but here as well there is a threat of major development.

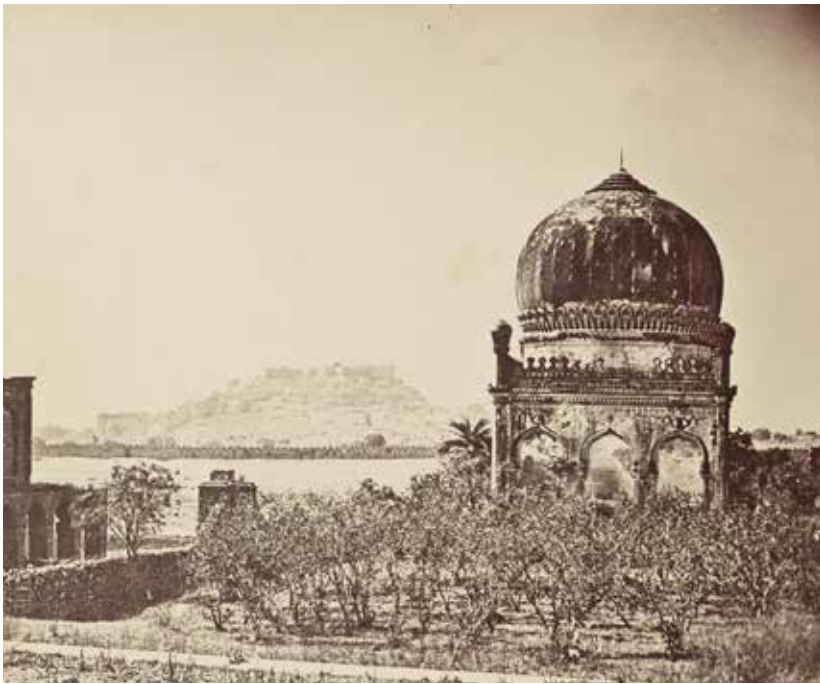
Coupled with the conservation effort on the monuments an equal effort is being made to restore their landscape setting. Though no enclosed garden settings have been recorded for the site, archaeological excavations revealed an enclosure wall at the garden- tomb of Sultan Quli Qutb Shah, the founder of the dynasty. Similarly, it is now known that the mausoleums of Ibrahim Qutb Shah and those of Muhammad Qutb Shah- Hayat Bakshi Begum were also set amidst enclosed gardens.



1991; View of Qutb Shahi Heritage Park from Golconda; MIT Archives



2018; View of Qutb Shahi Heritage Park from Golconda



(Above) **C. 1860**

Image showing plantation near the mausoleum of Fatima Sultana (Source - Getty Images)

(Below) In December 2021, a Qawwali concert was held in the newly developed amphitheatre at the Deccan Park,

The Baolis or step-wells here were no doubt built here as holding tanks for water required to irrigate the orchards planted in the enclosed gardens. Research by Sajjad Shahid has revealed several poetic and literary reference to the plants grown here.

The landscape restoration aims to restore ground levels, the sense of enclosure where these existed as well as appropriate planting in the archaeological zone. The landscape development of the site also aims at enhancing visitor circulation

around the site and to ensure all monuments are easily accessible by visitors.

With a grant from the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India under the Swadesh Darshan scheme, landscape development of Paigah Tombs, Raymond's tomb and Hayat Bakshi Begum's mosque has also been designed by Shaheer Associates and implemented as an extension of the work at the Qutb Shahi Heritage Park.

In 2021, the amphitheatre in Deccan Park, built at the site of a swimming pool saw the first concert and will hopefully become a significant performance venue for Hyderabad. Located the eastern edge of the site, visitors can access the amphitheatre directly and do not need to enter the archaeological area.



INTERPRETATION CENTRE

The grant from the Swadesh Darshan scheme for tourist infrastructure fulfilled a commitment made by the Government of India in the 2016 Budget speech. This allowed the building of a state-of-art Interpretation centre such as recommended by UNESCO for all World Heritage Sites, by ICOMOS and also the ASI's National Policy for Conservation 2014.

To ensure the maximum impact of the Government of India grant and the highest quality of design at this tentative World Heritage Site, AKTC commissioned five leading architectural firms to prepare concept designs for the site museum. The Technical Committee of the Department of Heritage awarded Studio Lotus, winners of the 2021 Architect of the Year award to design the building.

The interpretation centre is being built at the same site where it was envisaged as per the 2013 MoU. Unfortunately, the spate of 60+ litigations that have been filed by the same group, led to the Wakf Tribunal in 2021 halting the construction of the Interpretation centre. The matter is still sub-judice with the Government of Telangana having approached the Supreme Court to vacate the stay.

It is hoped that the proposed building will eventually be built despite the present challenges and, by 2025, visitors to the site will have a significantly enhanced understanding of the site.

Similarly, it is hoped that with active government support visitors to the adjacent Golconda fort will be able to visit the Qutb Shahi Tombs directly, as the Sultans would have visited in the 16th century.



(Right) Proposed view of the Qutb Shahi Interpretation Centre

Baolis/Stepwells

Qutb Shahi Heritage Park has 6 stepwells that were built to collect rainwater for irrigation of the historical gardens and orchards that are now being restored by AKTC. These baolis were in urgent need of repair and revival as they happen to be crucial rainwater harvesting reservoirs.

These stepwells were built over a century and represent a varied architectural style and together form a very important ensemble of water related structures within one complex. These important monuments also played a major role in maintaining the ecological balance and sustaining the biodiversity.

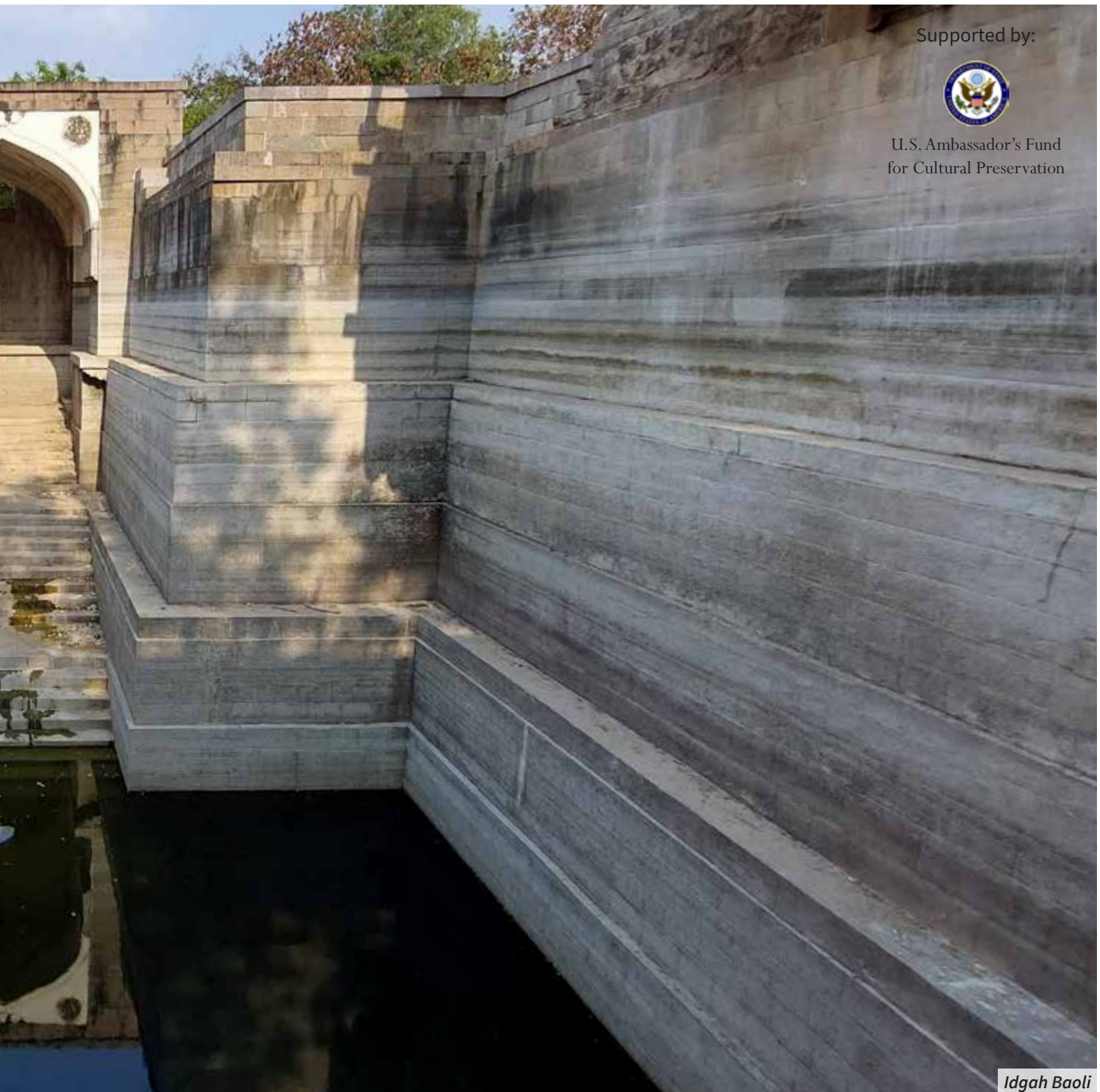
Conservation works on the stepwells has ensured that structural integrity is restored with missing portions rebuilt using traditional materials and building crafts. Conservation works have revealed the original architectural appearance and reverse the damage caused due to neglect and vegetation.



Hamam Baoli



Western Baoli



Baolis at Qutb Shahi Heritage Park

The Qutb Shahi Heritage Park boasts of six Baolis or stepwells – deep tanks built to store water which helps in irrigating the garden orchards of the mausoleums.

The conservation efforts at the Qutb Shahi Heritage Park aims to repair and revive each of these baolis for dependable, year-round groundwater sources.



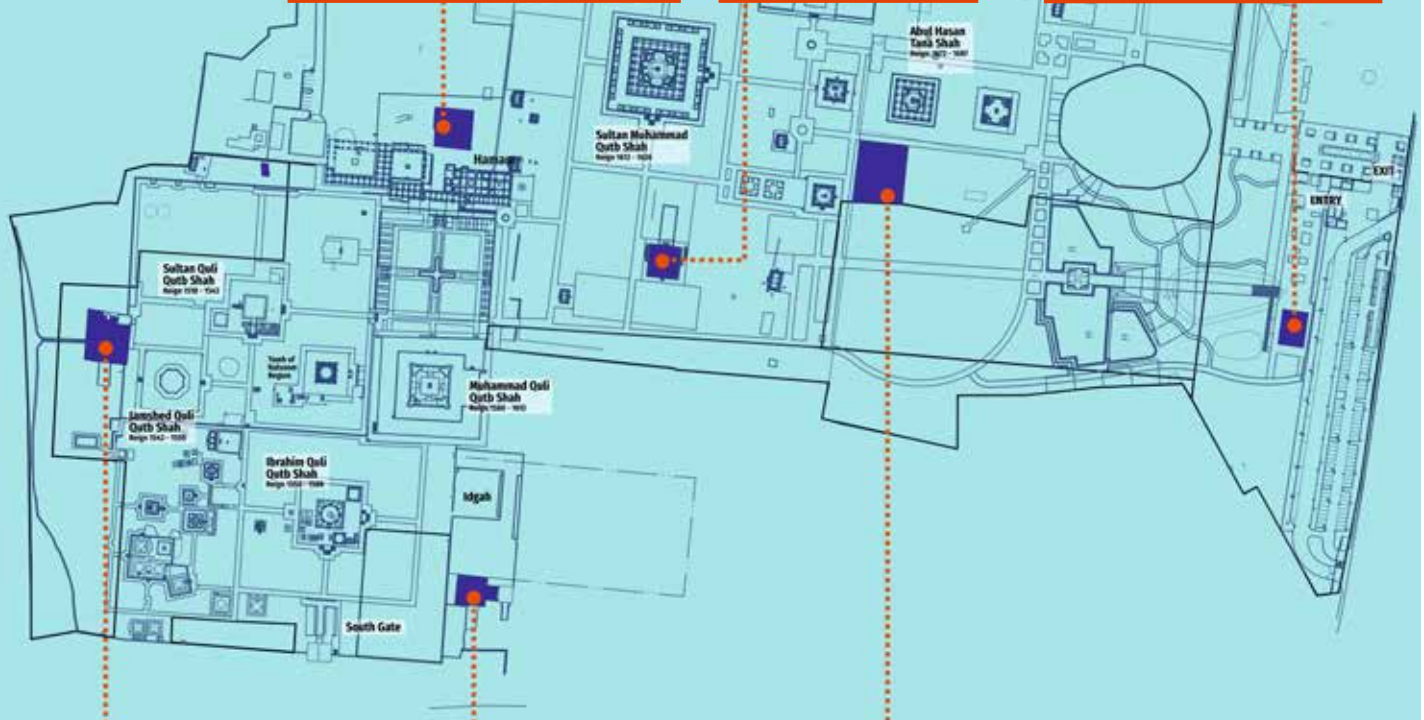
Hamam Baoli



Badi Baoli



Bagh Baoli



Western Baoli



Idgah Baoli

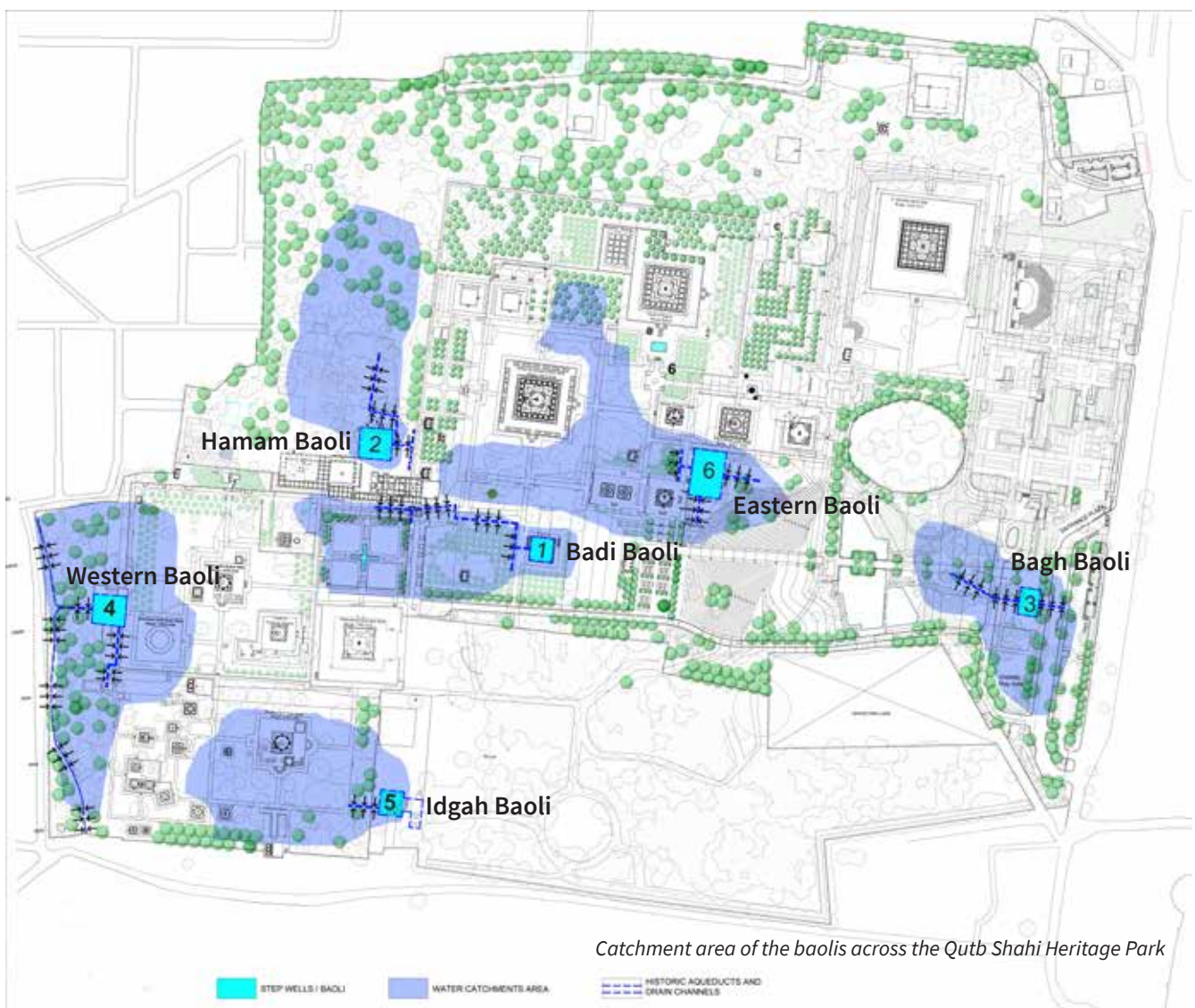


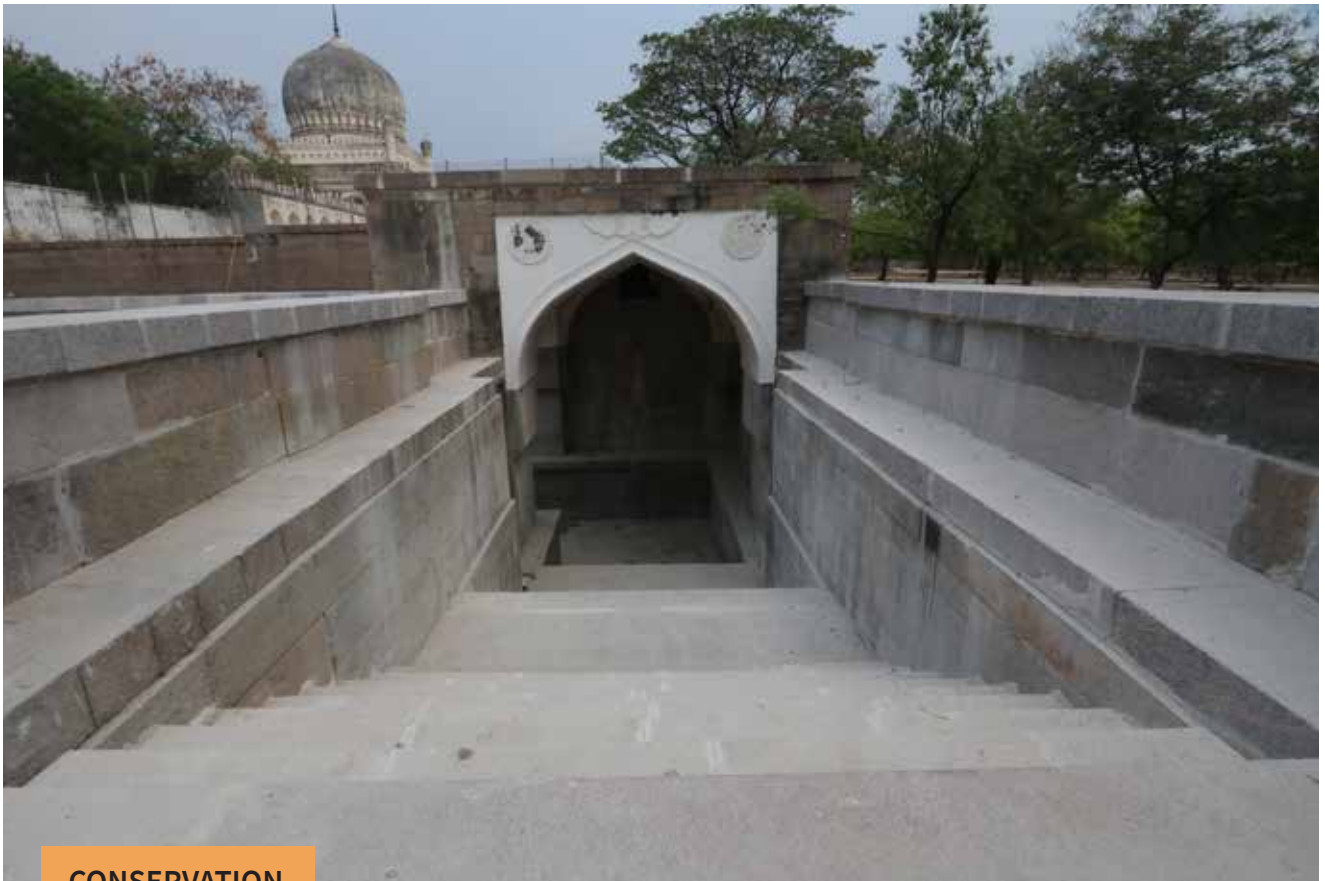
Eastern Baoli

Six step-wells and two wells in the Qutb Shahi Heritage Park were built to collect rain water to irrigate the garden orchards of the mausoleums, that are now being replanted. These step-wells were built over a century and represent a varied architectural style and together form a very important ensemble of water related structures within one complex.

Since 2013, AKTC has restored these baolis to their former glory which help provide fresh water not just for the work being done at over eighty monuments but also maintain the fruit bearing gardens that are now blooming across the Heritage Park. Capacity of the conserved baolis and well:

1. Badi baoli - 3.5 million litres
2. Hamam Baoli - 4.7 million litres
3. Bagh baoli - 2 million litres
4. Western Baoli - 3.7 million litres
5. Idgah Baoli - 2.8 million litres
6. Eastern Baoli - 2.5 million litres





CONSERVATION

01. Idgah Baoli

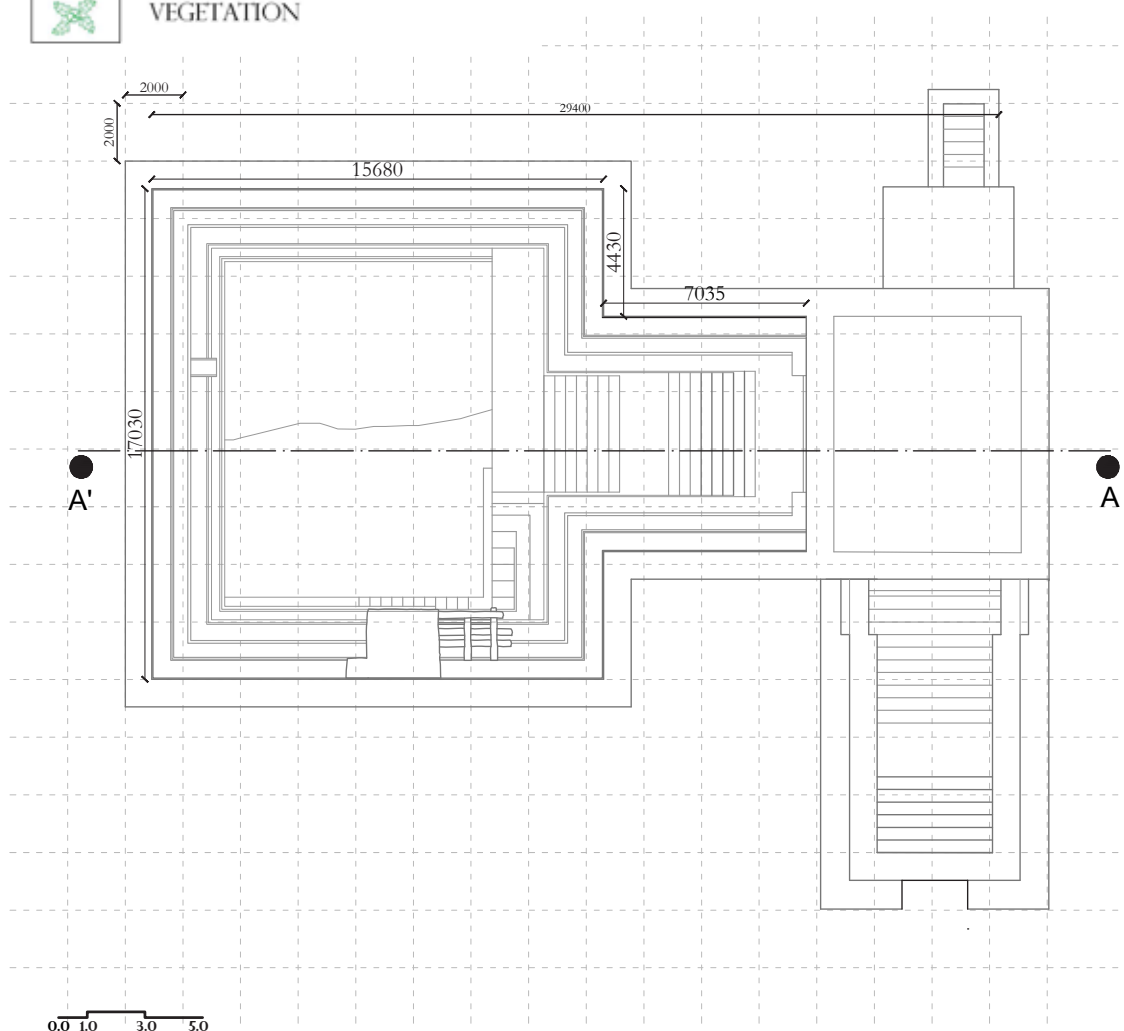
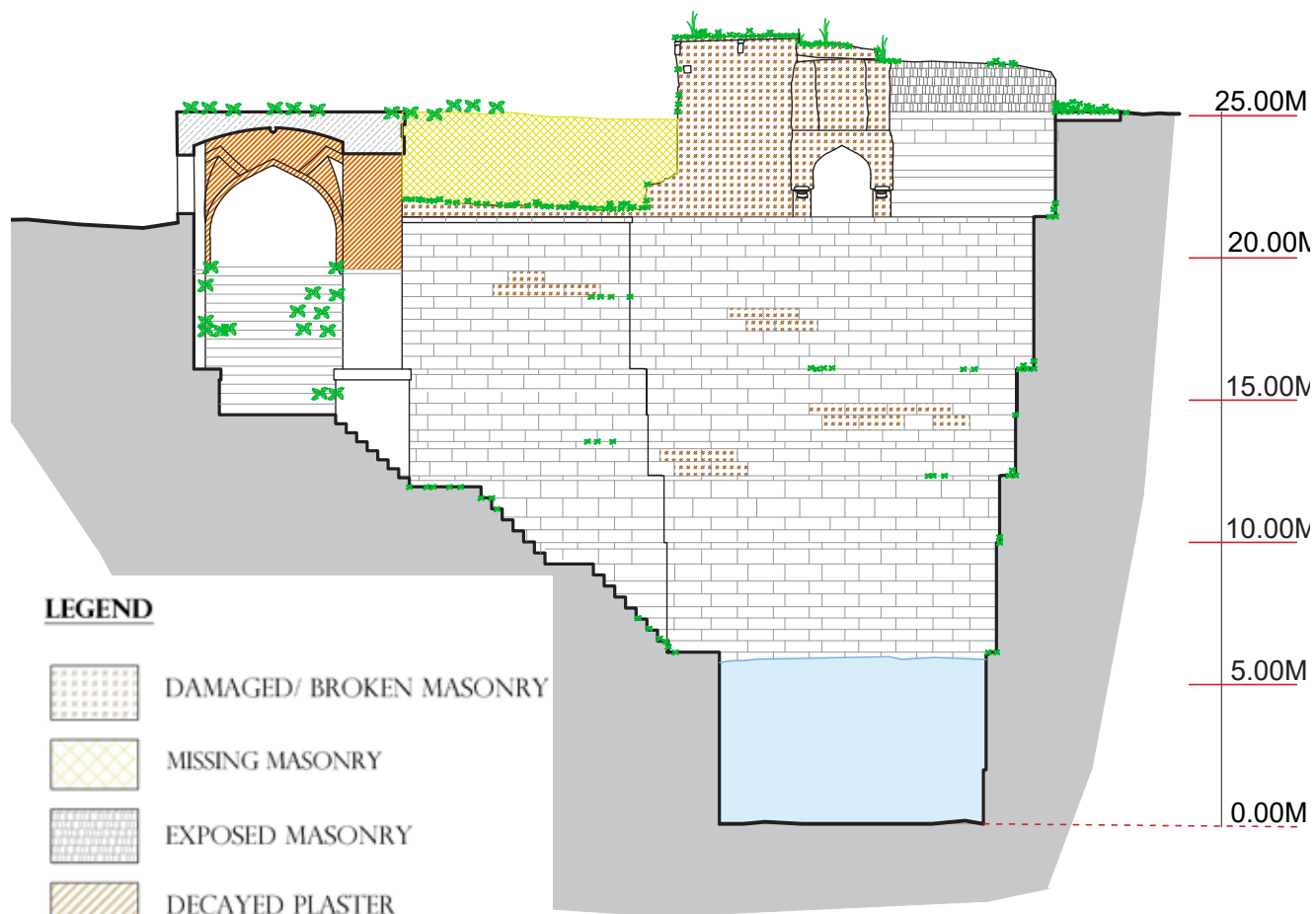
The grandest stepwell amongst all the others at the Qutb Shahi Heritage Park is the Baoli south of the Idgah. The baoli is built with hand dressed granite stones with an archway access to it on the south side. The facades on the archway are decorated with intricate lime stucco. The plinth walls are finished with vertically installed hand-chiseled granite blocks capped by hand dressed coping. On the south side of the baoli a large projecting ramp built with lime and filled with stone is supported by a decorative projecting arch below it. A series of pipes and aqueducts from the ramp also lead into the landscape.

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The structure is in a stable state of preservation, although it suffered from patterns of material decay including the misalignment of stone walls. A large portion of dressed stone wall and steps were missing in the southern section of the structure. A large quantity of dressed stones of the eastern wall were also found collapsed. Highly ornate details on the facade of vaulted gateway on the east side were also lost due to decay over time and plant growth.



APPROACH STEPS

The southern steps were covered in earth making the baoli inaccessible. Steps were also found missing and damaged at many instances.

ACTION TAKEN:

- 20th century earth dumped at the south-east corner abutting the steps was removed to reveal the original profile of the stepwell. The excavation also led to discovery of a historic two-feet-high projected platform constructed in lime concrete.
- Detailed architectural illustrations were made to highlight the missing stones on the steps, vertical walls, and coping ledge. The missing stones were later hand dressed and laid in masonry by stone crafts persons. All the missing stone blocks were measured and matched with the on-site evidence.
- Over 120 large-sized granite stone blocks were hand dressed by a team of 15 stone craftsmen and installed in the missing portions on the south and south-east portions of the baoli.
- 12 steps on the southeast corner, through which the baoli is accessed, were found severely damaged. Over 50-meter span of the existing damaged stone was replaced with hand-dressed blocks of granite matching the historic stone. Rough blocks of matching granite stone, each weighing over 400-500 kilograms were cut to size, hand dressed and manually installed by a team of traditionally skilled stonemasons.



Damaged steps leading into the baoli were replaced with hand-dressed blocks of granite matching the historic evidence



View of the eastern facade of the baoli before and after installation of missing stones, and realignment of displaced stones. The intricate floral medallion was also restored by skilled craftsmen

VAULTS AND RETAINING WALLS

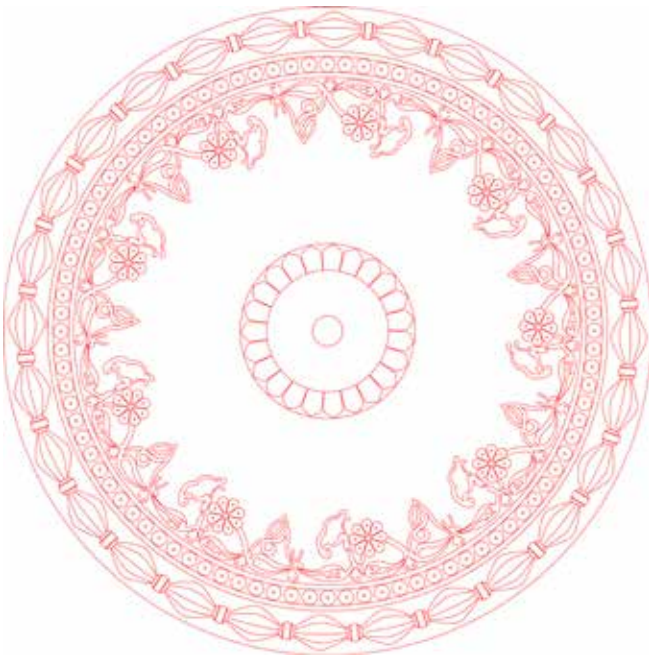
The retaining walls to the stepwell suffered from vegetational growth and stone pieces missing from the masonry in the eastern section. Many stone blocks were displaced from their original positions and had collapsed into the baoli.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Original walls lined with hand dressed granite blocks were revealed which aided in understanding the original architectural profile of the stepwell. Furthermore, the span of missing portions of eastern wall was reconstructed using the collapsed dressed stones in original alignment matching the in-situ evidence.
- De-watering of the stepwell was undertaken coupled with the removal of vegetation including thick roots embedded deep in the stone masonry joints leading to its displacement from their original position. Extensive vegetation removal was carried out on the southern and western sides of the baoli to prevent further ingress of water into the structure.
- Rough blocks of granite were cut to size, hand-dressed, and installed in portions where the original stone was found missing. It was followed by reinstating the existing collapsed stones to their location. An 18-meter length of coping was prepared from rough granite blocks and subsequently reinstated.
- The ribbed vault was plastered with lime after removing the decayed modern plaster in cement. This is also helpful in dissipating the absorbed moisture which otherwise gets trapped inside due to repairs in cement, an impervious material.
- The eastern wall of the baoli which extends up to the Idgah was in dilapidated state. Most of the stones had fallen due to plant growth. Stone crafts persons were engaged to reinstate the original profile of the historic wall.
- Decorative architectural elements like floral medallions on the eastern arch, ornamental stucco at the arch crown level on the internal south and east facades of the vault were documented in detail and restored to their original state by lime crafts persons.
- A new vault was found on the northeastern corner of the Baoli – filled with excess earth and covered with vegetation. Upon removal of vegetation, the original extent of the chamber was determined, and appropriate conservation was undertaken to ensure long term preservation of the structure. Metal grills and gates were provided at its entrance and openings to restrict visitor entry to the vault.



All the displaced dressed stones were reset into place using the existing stones as reference



The medallion was restored based on in-situ evidence. A 1:1 scale drawing was prepared to match the existing evidence

RAMP

The ramp on the southern edge was severely vegetated, and had missing decorative details. The masonry also suffered from displacement and distortion from its original form.

ACTION TAKEN:

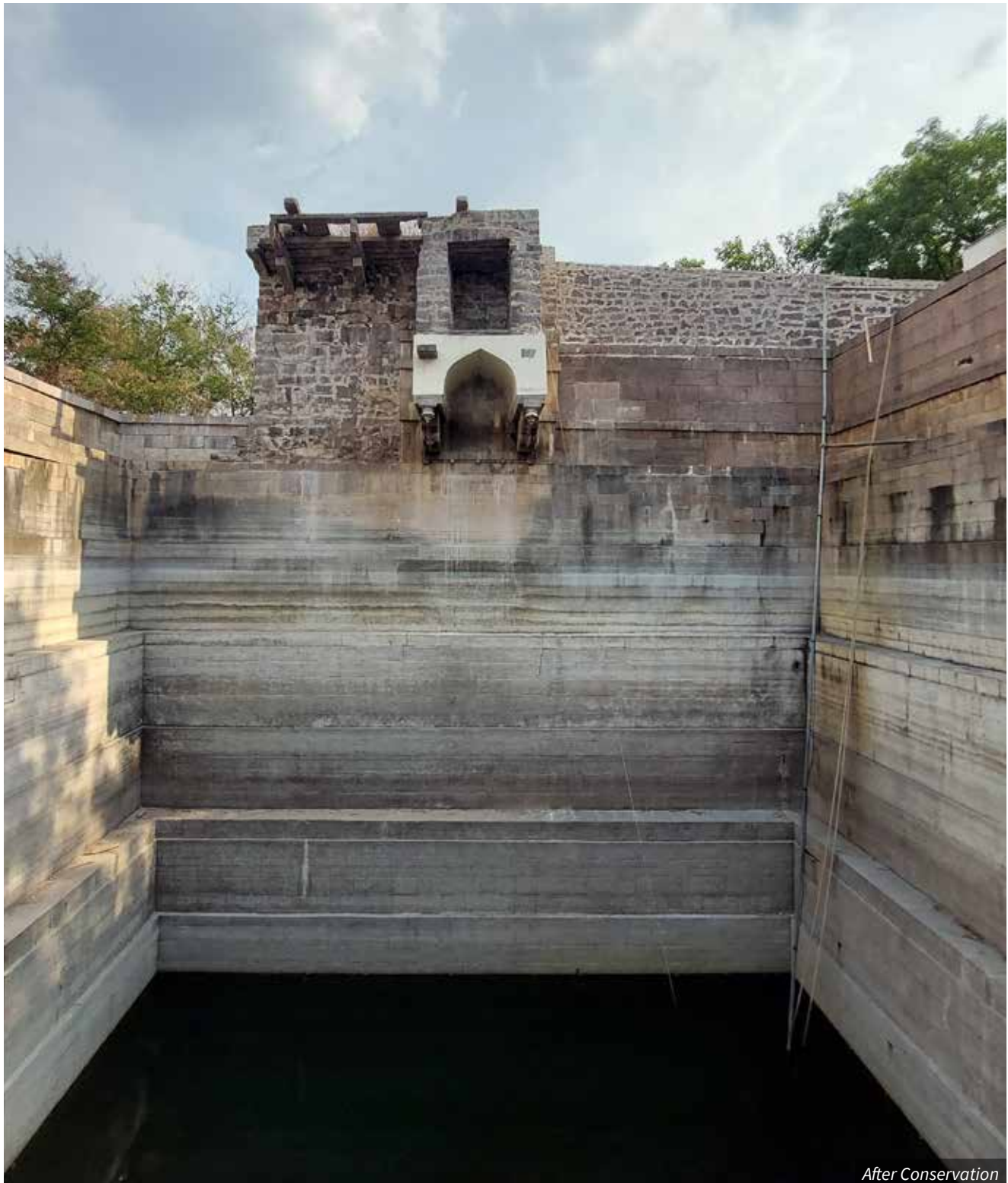
- The profile of the ramp wall above the dressed stone wall is dotted with dressed stones projecting from the wall surface. This is finished with ornate corbellings and bell-shaped motifs – carved out of stones - of which one was missing.
- The existing motif was documented, craved out of a single piece of stone, and reinstated by stone crafts persons.
- Missing portions of the masonry on the ramp above was reinstated with stones of similar shape and sizes.
- Necessary earth filling and removal of vegetation was carried out on the ramp to ensure long term preservation of the structure.



*(Left) Installation of bell-shaped motif based on in-situ evidence;
(Right) Restoration of the masonry of the ramp - missing stones
were reinstated to match the original masonry*

IMPACT:

Restoration of the hand-chiseled granite stones and highly ornate stucco medallions have reinstated the historic formal appearance of the grand stepwell as envisaged by the original builders. This baoli, otherwise an abandoned structure has become one of the most sought-after structure in the complex after conservation.



After Conservation



02. Hamam Baoli

This historic stepwell acts as a water catchment tank and have been used to store and supply water to the Hamam and the adjoining Sarai. Rectangular in plan, this baoli is built partially over natural rock with a series of steps leading down along the western facade. The remaining retaining walls are built using local granite stone in rough stone masonry. The stepwell is devoid of ornamental stucco or lime plasterwork.

The common conditions found at the stepwell included displacement of rubble stones, seepage of rainwater, damaged and missing masonry, minor structural damages, and alteration of original immediate landscape settings preventing the original catchment to channel rainwater towards the baoli. Decay and visual apathy of the monument had been aggravated using cement in modern repairs and lack of regular maintenance. The structure suffered from patterns of material decay including minor structural cracks in the stone masonry, missing sections of projected stone ledge and a major portion of western steps.

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(Above) Installation of missing stone steps

APPROACH STEPS

The approach steps suffered from misalignment and missing stone treads which were covered with immense vegetation.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Rank vegetation and debris was removed from the approach steps at the northwest corner leading to the baoli.
- The major consolidation and reconstruction of masonry pier along with misaligned steps at the northwest corner of the baoli were carried out by stonemasons using rich traditional lime mortar.



Parapet wall height was raised to ensure visitor safety

RETAINING WALLS

Retaining walls of the baoli had deeply embedded plant roots and damaged masonry in the walls, which had led to structural damages to the baoli.

ACTION TAKEN:

- De-watering of the baoli was completed along with removal of deeply embedded plant roots in the stone masonry. The manual clearance of vegetation coupled with the removal of the dumped earth exposed the rock outcrops and original architectural profile of the baoli.
- De-silting was carried out which resulted in removal of over 225 cubic meters of sludge and debris from the bottom of the step well.
- The existing structural and minor cracks in the masonry were stitched using traditional lime mortar.
- The height of the existing masonry parapet wall was raised by 2 ft to ensure visitor safety.
- The missing approach steps, to the north, leading to the bottom of step well were installed matching the in-situ evidence.
- The retaining walls in stone masonry were re-pointed using rich traditional lime mortar for further strengthening and mitigate plant growth on the internal surfaces of the 16th-17th century stepwell.
- Adjoining areas around the well have been re-graded in a manner that the rainwater is eventually directed into the well through an existing aqueduct.

**Before Conservation****After Conservation**

IMPACT:

Restoration of the granite steps, underpinning and re-pointing of historic walls has reinstated the historic formal appearance of the grand step well as envisaged by the original builders. Removal of silt and debris from the well along with clearance of vegetation in its immediate setting has helped increase the carrying capacity of the well, now containing over 4.7 million litres of water.



CONSERVATION

03. Western Baoli

This rectangular baoli is built over a natural depression in the rock which acted as a catchment tank. The retaining walls built at three levels are constructed using local granite in random rubble masonry.

Two flights of steps along the southern retaining wall lead to a lower level of the baoli, from which a smaller flight of steps leads to its base. All retaining walls of the baoli are largely built on natural rock. The northern wall has a large projected platform with two half arches and a small raft with a cantilevered roof, with the remains of the original ramp to pull water from the baoli. The baoli is connected to a tank and a network of pipes within its proximity. It is also the only stepwell in the necropolis with an aqueduct feeding water from Durgam Cheruvu.

Before the conservation works started the stepwell suffered from debris deposition and rank vegetation on the western staircase leading to the baoli. The displacement of stone masonry and distortion to architectural profile along with minor structural damages were observed. The retaining walls were pointed and plastered in 20th century cement blocking the natural seepage of water to the stepwell. The dilapidated parapet wall was also missing dressed stones at the lower ledge level, and vegetation growth inside the retaining walls and arched structure under the ramp further aggravated the condition of the structure.

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APPROACH STEPS AND RETAINING WALLS

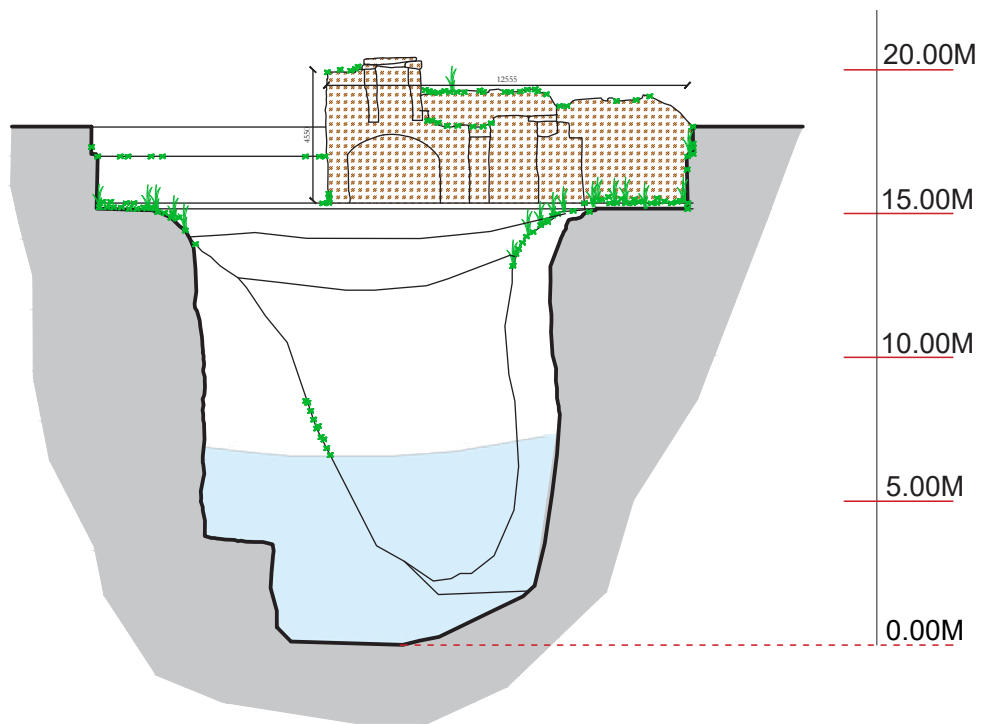
The approach steps suffered from debris deposition and rank vegetation which made the stepwell inaccessible. The retaining walls at the north and northwest part were severely damaged along with cement pointing done on the lower walls.

ACTION TAKEN:

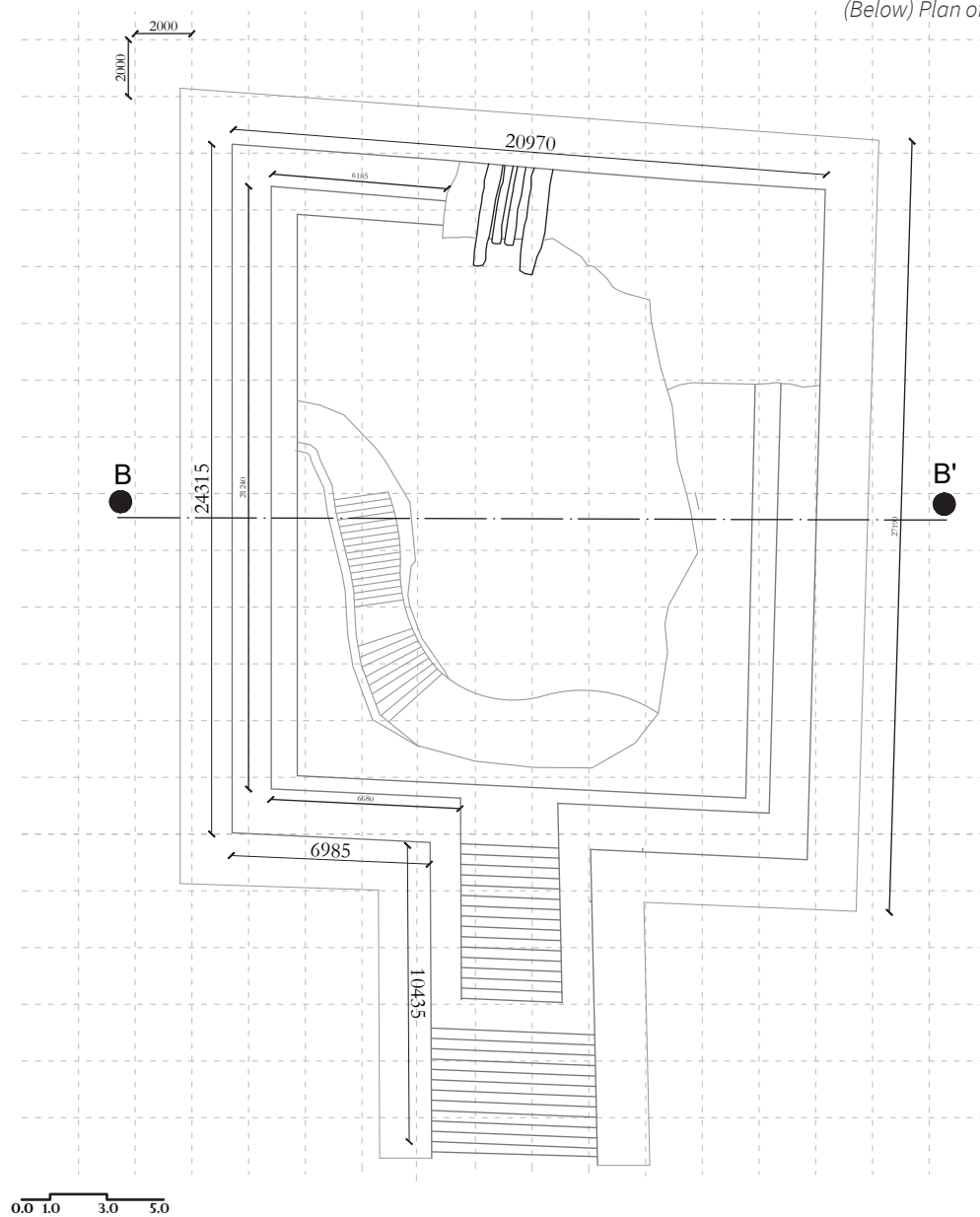
- The damaged southern steps and coping stones situated on the western and northern ledge were dismantled. The same have been reinstated with dressed coping stones, matching the existing evidence, to prevent plant growth and ingress of rainwater into the structure.
- De-silting of sludge and removal debris was completed following the removal of rank vegetation on the stone masonry.
- 20th century cement plaster and pointing were carefully removed from the wall surfaces situated above the ledge. It was plastered with rich traditional lime mortar by craft persons in an area of over 5000 square feet.
- The 2-inch-thick cement pointing was dismantled by stonemasons from the lower walls and finished with recessed pointing in traditional lime mortar to allow any water seepage through the joints.
- Internal walls of the baoli were re-plastered with traditional lime mortar. Granite edging was also installed on top of parapet wall after removal of deep roots from the stone masonry.

(Left) Removal of sludge and debris accumulated inside the baoli over the years; (Right) Reconstruction of missing steps based on original evidence





(Above) Sectional elevation, and
(Below) Plan of the Western Baoli







Internal walls were re-plastered with traditional lime mortar along with granite edging installed on top of parapet wall after removal of deeply embedded plant roots

RAMP

The raft projection was covered in debris and vegetational growth hiding the water channels and projection profile.

ACTION TAKEN:

- The rank vegetation at tripartite arch structure at the northern wall, supporting the ramp and water channels above, was removed and followed by re-pointing with lime mortar.
- Lime concreting was undertaken in the portion above to restrict vegetation growth on this part of the structure.



Repointing of the tripartite arch structure with lime mortar



Installation of edging stones on the western and southern ledge of the baoli



Cement pointing from the internal walls was raked and repointed with traditional lime plaster

IMPACT:

Conservation works have revealed the original architectural appearance of the baoli, contemporary to the mausoleums, which got obfuscated by the ubiquitous character caused primarily due to vagaries of nature; neglect and lack of preventive maintenance during the 20th century. The water collected in this baoli is now being used for irrigation and maintenance of the historic garden around the mausoleum of Sultan Quli Qutb Shah.



04. Eastern Baoli

This rather modest yet historic stepwell is surrounded by significant structures such as the mausoleums of Commander, Fatima Sultana, and the incomplete mausoleum of Mirza Nizamuddin Ahmed.

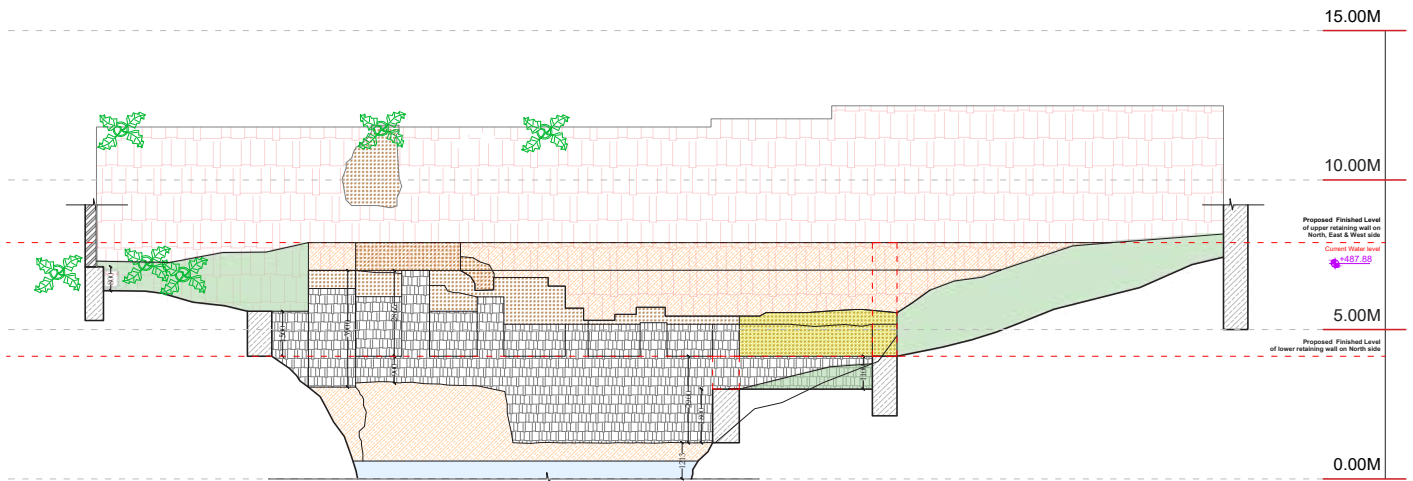
Built over natural rock, the baoli is rectangular in plan aligning to the north south axis with a 10m high retaining wall to the west. The noticeable architectural features are series of buttresses in the western wall and raft at the southwest projected platform with water channels in hand-dressed granite stones.

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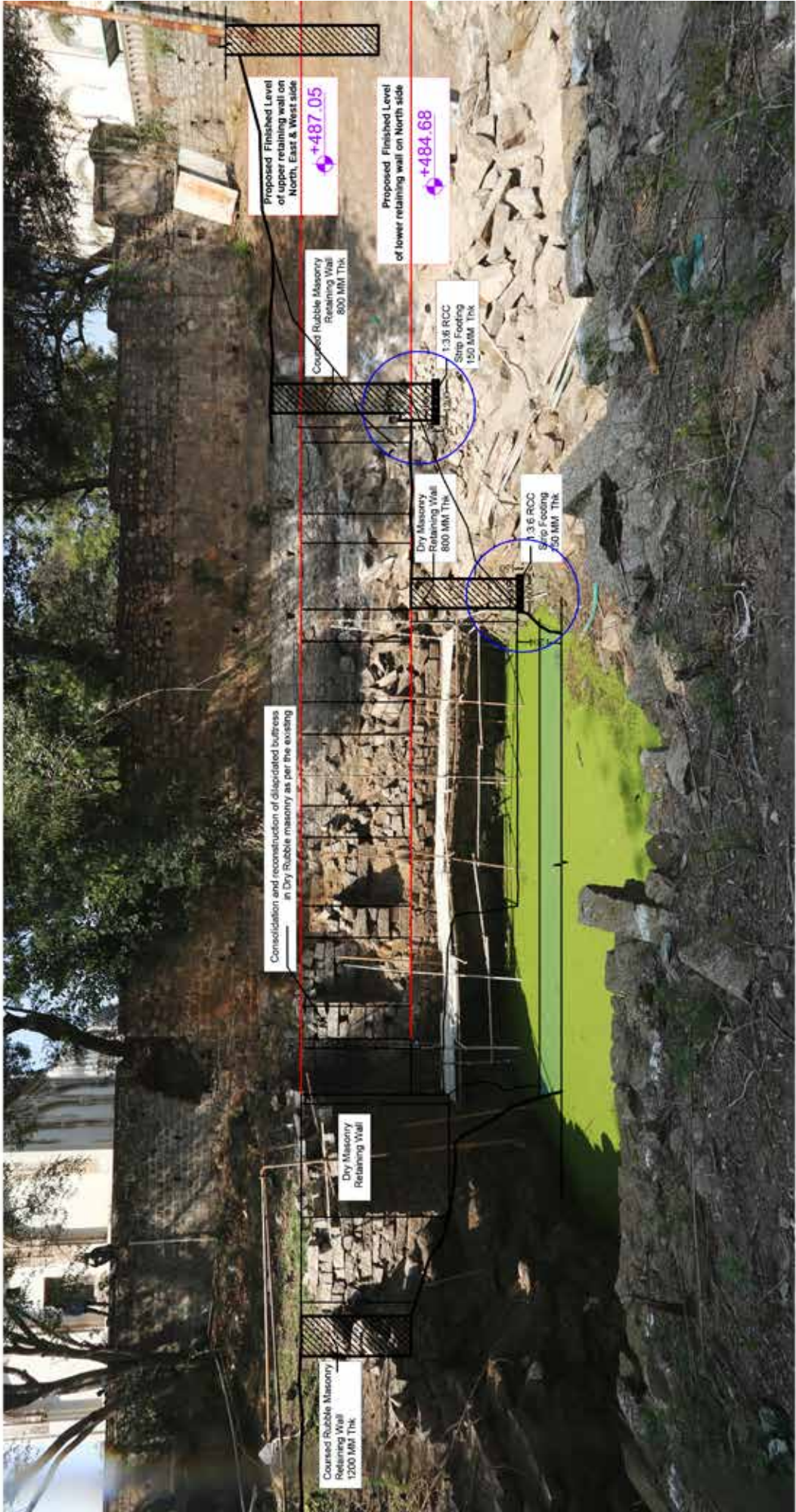
The baoli was in a state of despair due to silt deposition and excessive vegetational growth. The plant growth at the periphery also resulted in dilapidation of the retaining walls especially to the east and north. The condition assessment of the baoli revealed missing and damaged masonry, water seepage, and alteration of original immediate landscape settings which hindered the natural water channels of the baoli.



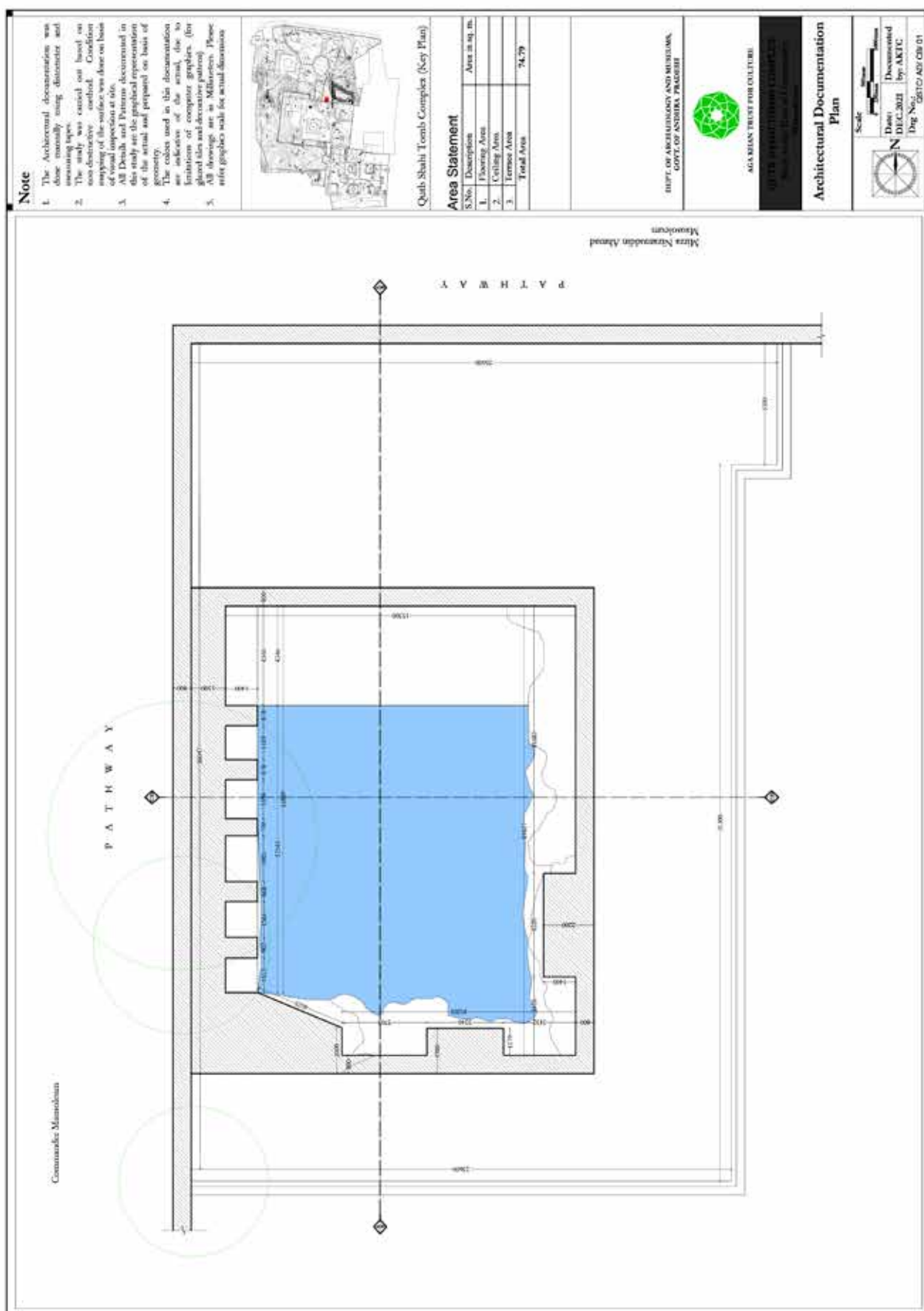
LEGEND

	DAMAGED/ BROKEN MASONRY
	DECAYED PROFILES
	MISSING MASONRY
	VEGETATION
	BRICK WALL LATER ADDITION
	EXPOSED MASONRY
	DEPOSITS
	WATER SEEPAGE
	DEBRIS
	EARTH
	FENCE

Detailed Condition Assessment of the Eastern Baoli



Restoration of the dilapidated buttresses on the western wall carried out after thorough documentation in compliance with the style of historic masonry



RETAINING WALLS

The western wall of the baoli which also doubles as a buttress support to the larger western retaining wall was in a dilapidated condition with missing stone blocks and buttresses in deformed profiles. The debris deposition and the vegetation growth at the periphery also aggravated the water seepage in the retaining walls.

ACTION TAKEN:

- The conservation works of the baoli were taken up by clearing of undesired vegetation and the 20th century debris, dumped over the course of time, to reveal the architectural elements and profile of the baoli. The earth was removed down to the levels of natural rock layer at the north and northwest side.
- Since the revelation of the architectural profile a detailed documentation of the original extents and levels of the baoli along with the condition assessment was done with the help of computer aided drawings and aerial images of the baoli.
- Further, dewatering of the baoli revealed a lower north wall constructed to retain the earth at the north.
- The upper retaining walls on all sides were restored to their original heights based on the evidential stone masonry at site. The walls were restored also keeping in mind the evidence of ashlar masonry with alternate header and stretcher courses of 1000-1200mm thickness found at site to maintain integrity of the historic baoli.
- Restoration of the dilapidated buttresses on the western wall was carried out after thorough documentation, adhering to existing heights. The buttresses were restored in compliance with the style of historic masonry found to enhance support and strengthen the abutting retaining wall to the west.
- The removing of earth-deposit on top also revealed evidence of buttresses in the northwest corner. The buttresses found in a partial arrangement of stone courses, were completely restored to match the height of the existing buttresses. The stones weighing as much as 100kg were manually cut to desired shape, lifted, and laid in masonry by a team of 10 stone craftsmen.

Restoration of buttresses in ashlar masonry to support western retaining wall



RAMP

The ramp at the southwest corner of the baoli is largely intact with debris deposition and vegetation growth on the top. The debris and vegetation removal also exposed the original water channels in stone.

ACTION TAKEN:

- The clearing of earth-deposit and vegetation at the southwest corner also exposed the 17th century water channels on the southwest projected platform. The same have been restored in slope to their true function. It has also been attentively decided to restore the base masonry of the southern wall in dry masonry, based on in-situ evidence following the profile of natural rock beneath, to allow water percolation into the baoli through natural aquifers.

IMPACT:

Restoration of original architectural profile will reinstate the authenticity of material, form, and design of the stepwell as imagined by the original builders. The restored stepwell now has a capacity of over 2.5 million litres of water.

*(Left) Marking of profile of the eastern retaining wall based on historic evidence
(Right) Exposing original water channels*





CONSERVATION

After Conservation: 2021

05. Bagh Baoli

Supported by:



U.S. Ambassador's Fund
for Cultural Preservation

The baoli situated in the Deccan Park is a simple reservoir built on natural rock. Rectangular in plan, the baoli is devoid of any surviving evidence of architectural ornamentation. The reservoir has a projected platform towards the northern wall of the baoli and built in coursed ashlar masonry.

The common conditions found at the stepwell included displacement of ashlar stones, seepage of rainwater, damaged and missing masonry, distortion of projected portion volume, and encroachment and alteration of original immediate landscape settings preventing the original catchment to channel rainwater towards the baoli.



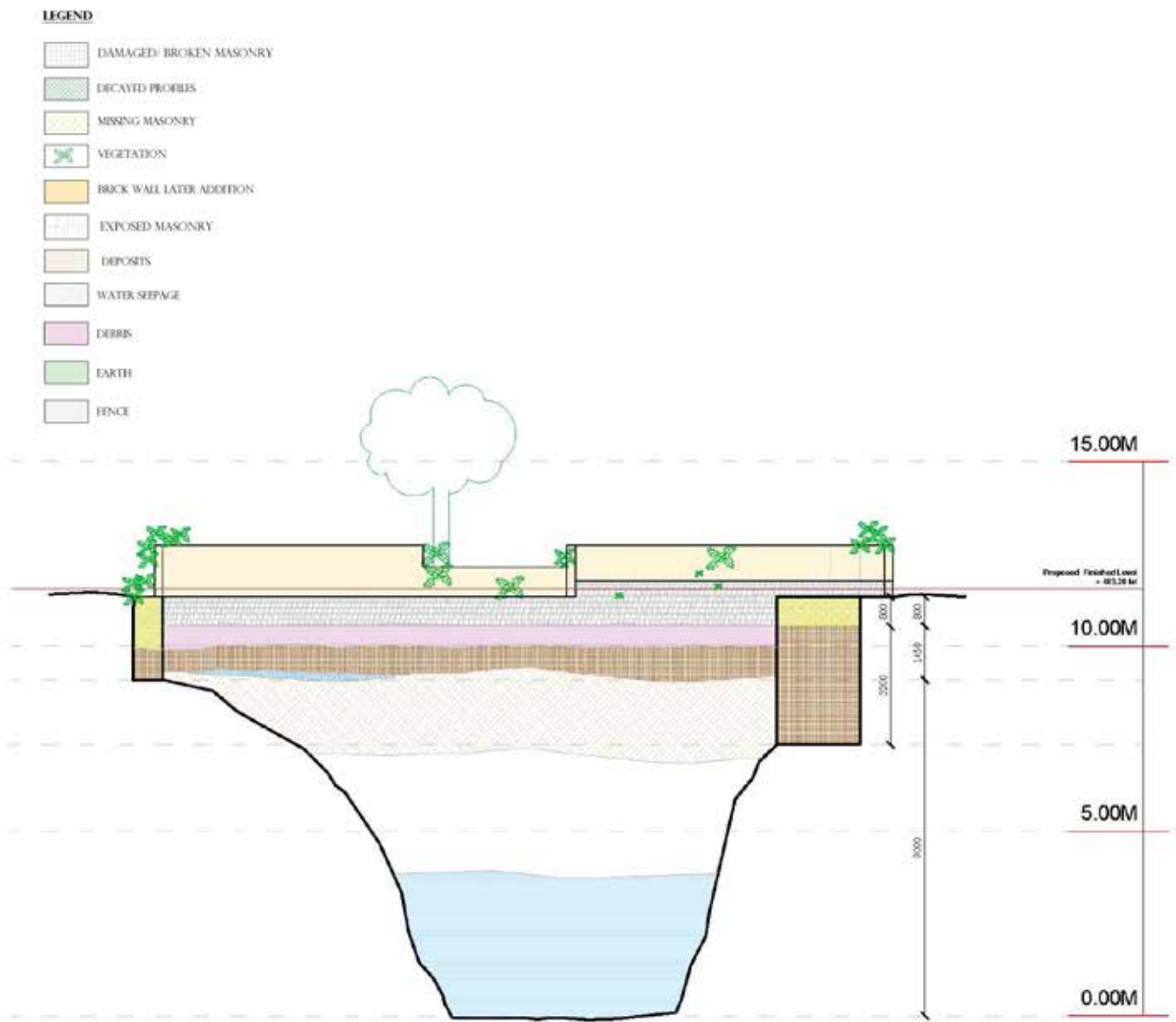
Before Conservation: 2018

RETAINING WALLS

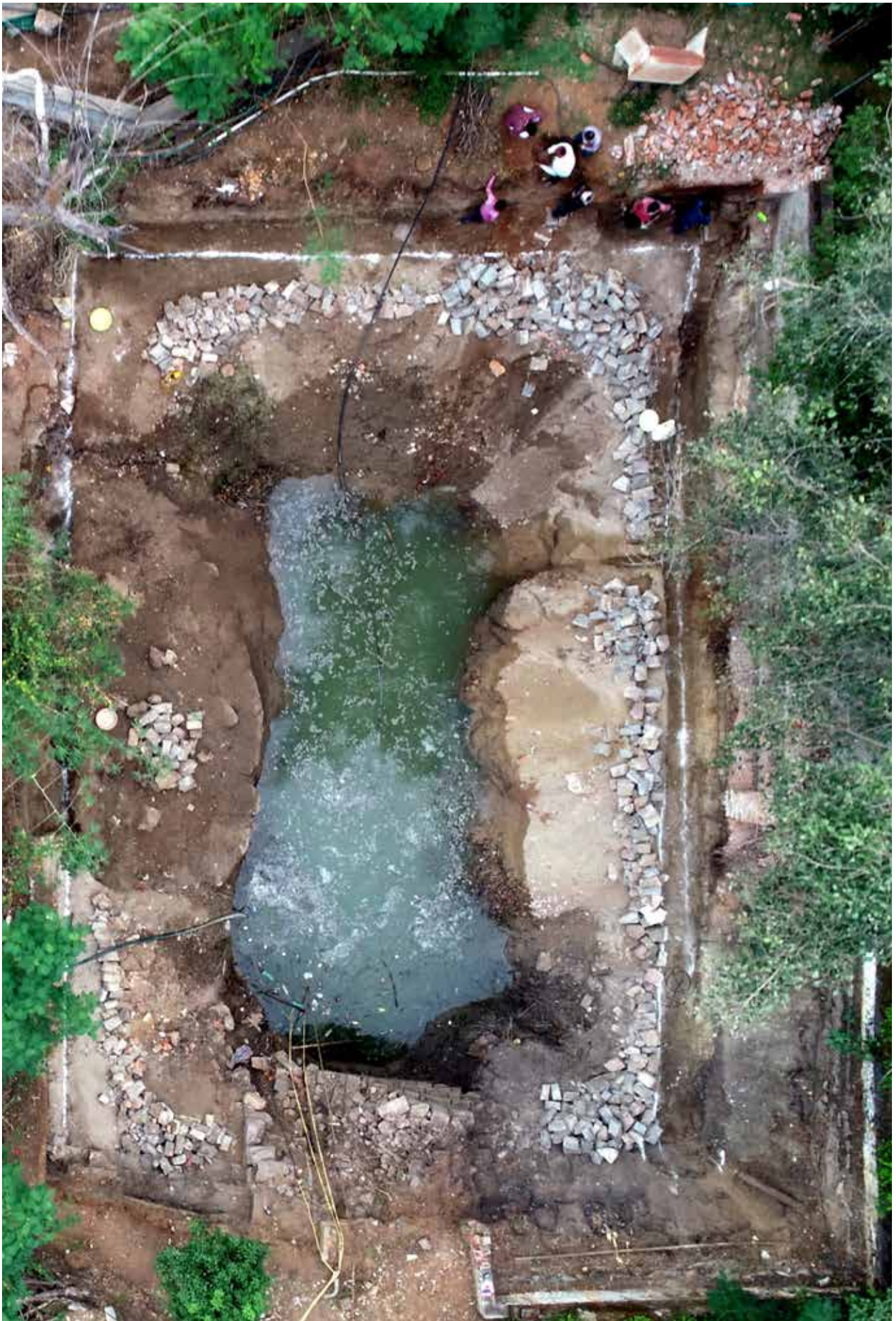
The retaining walls of the baoli were largely missing or collapsed with few evidences at the northeast and south east corner. The vegetation and encroachment in the immediate landscape were also responsible for the displacement and distorted profiles of the retaining walls.

ACTION TAKEN:

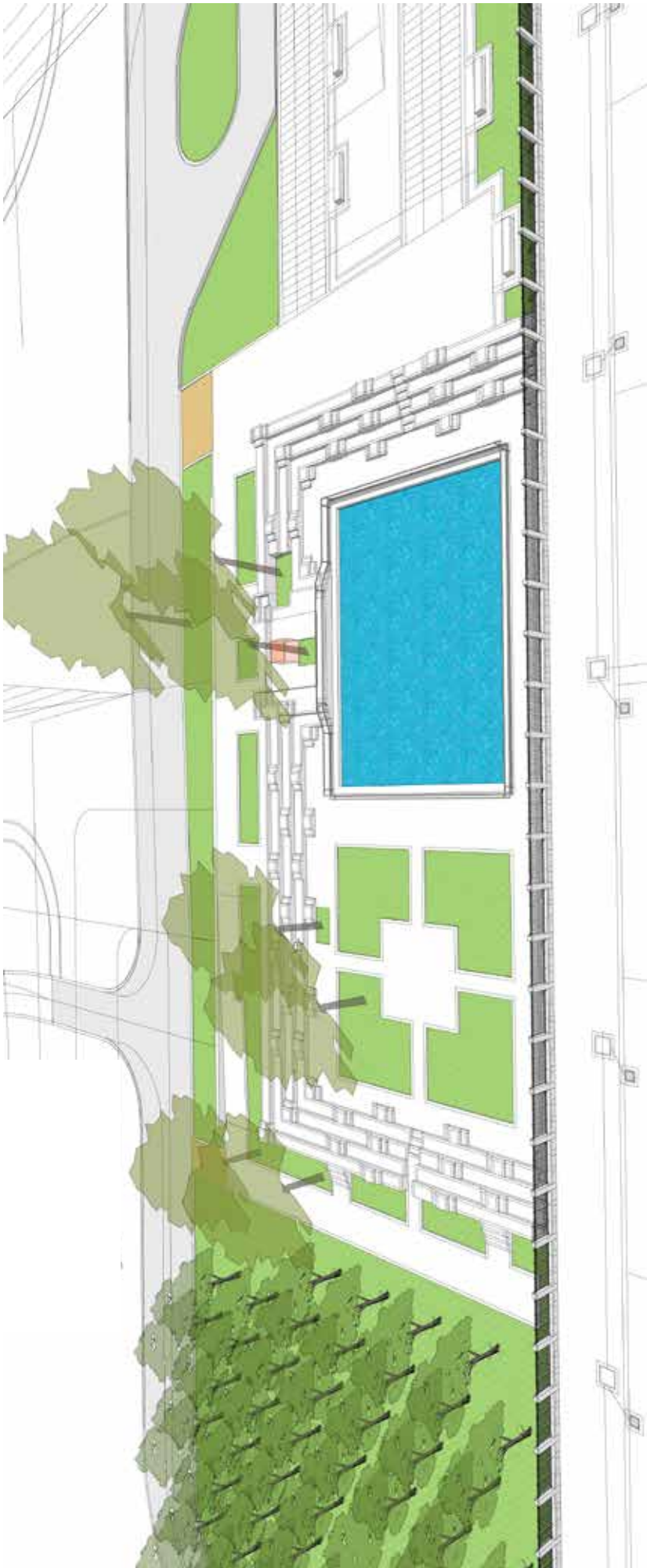
- Dewatering and removing the rank vegetational growth including thick roots embedded in the stone masonry joints leading to displacement from their original position. The vegetation and 20th century dumped earth removal helped in tracing the historic profile of the baoli along with the style of the existing masonry used.
- The manual removal of 50,000 cubic feet of dumped earth helped to reveal the projected platform to the north, in alternate header and stretcher courses, in ashlar masonry.
- Detailed architectural illustrations were made to assess the condition and to restore the stepwell to its original state, based on evidence obtained on site. More than 2500 cubic feet of stones were hand cut and laid by a team of 12 stone craftsmen matching the in-situ evidence of historic masonry of the baoli. Missing portions of damaged masonry was reinforced with underpinning by stone masons.
- The restored retaining walls heights were raised to height of average 2 metre as to safeguard the neighbouring trees. The walls were carefully provided with placement of weepholes in masonry to allow water percolation from the surrounding earth.



Condition assessment of the Baoli before conservation



Marking original profile of the baoli based on evidences found on site



Proposed view of the Charbagh to be built at the Bagh Booli

RAMP

The ramp at the north wall was the only surviving substantial feature of the baoli, although distorted due to earth displacement over time.

ACTION TAKEN:

- The projection in the north wall, of historic stone blocks weighing about 80kg each, had collapsed during the last rains and was thus consolidated by reassembling the stones manually as per the physical evidence at site.



Stone masons restoring the projection in the northern wall as per site-evidence

NEXT STEPS:

- A small charbagh is proposed to be developed around the Bagh Baoli as a landscape feature to provide a seating space to the visitors, and as a venue for cultural events.

IMPACT:

Restoration of original architectural profile has reinstated the authenticity of material, form, and design of the stepwell as imagined by the original builders. The restored stepwell now has a capacity of over 2 million litres of water.



Muhammad Qutb Shah's mausoleum



Mirza Nizamuddin Ahmed's mausoleum

Royal Mausoleums

The Qutb Shahi Heritage Park is situated abutting the foothills of the Golconda fort and comprises of over 80 monuments. The necropolis consists of 40 mausoleums, out of which 4 are comparable to the Taj Mahal in Agra and Humayun's Mausoleum in Delhi in scale and grandeur. These were built during the reign of 169 years of the Qutb Shahi rulers. The site represents glorious past of a unique necropolis with the exclusivity of an entire dynasty, spanning for almost two centuries, buried inside its precincts.

The mausoleum architecture is a blend of Persian and local architectural styles and materials. Buildings are embellished with ornamental stucco made with incised lime plasterwork. Spread across 106 acres there are six different plan-typologies of mausoleums. Since many of the structures were built during the life of the persons buried, their scale and grandeur depended on the status of the individual building the structure.



Abdullah Qutb Shah's mausoleum



Hayat Bakshi Begum's mausoleum

o6. Muhammad Qutb Shah's Mausoleum

The sixth ruler of the Qutb Shahi dynasty, Sultan Muhammad Qutb Shah ruled from 1611 to 1625 CE. He was the nephew and son-in-law of Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah having married his daughter Hayat Bakshi Begum.

Muhammad Qutb Shah's mausoleum has suffered from inappropriate alterations, neglect, and vandalism throughout the 20th century. This has aggravated the decay and led to a loss of ornamental stucco medallions and moulding bands.

Conservation works being undertaken here aims to revive the original architectural integrity of the monument, which has been lost, and enhance the architectural significance of the monument. Traditional tools and techniques are being used by craftsmen to restore the lost grandeur of this important monument.





Original lime stucco details with glazed tiles found on removal of 20th century cement layers from the corner columns

EXTERNAL SURFACES ABOVE UPPER PLINTH

The recessed surface of 20 blind arches, 5 on each side of the structure showed decayed plaster, broken profiles, and soot deposition.

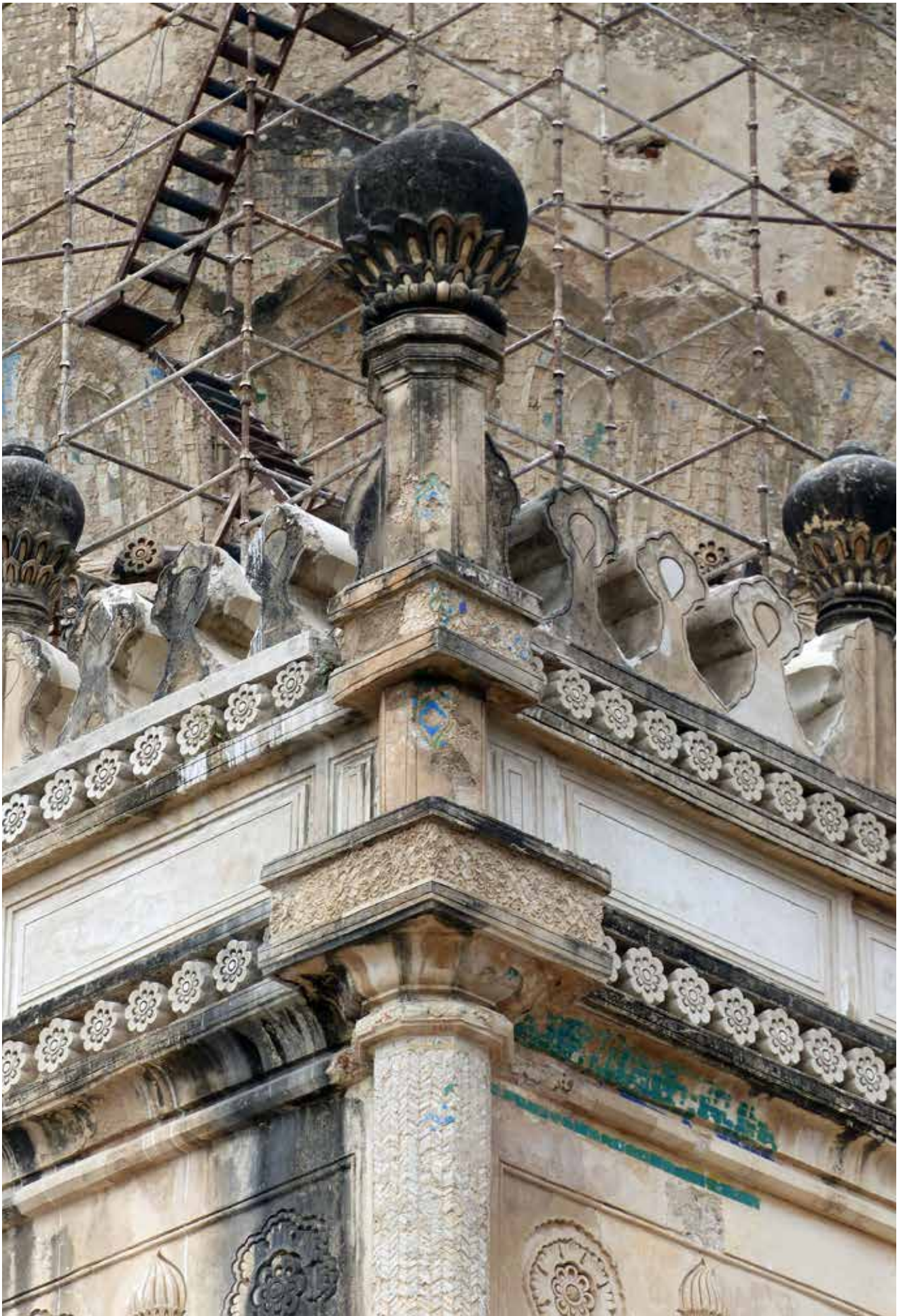
The presence of green-coloured glazed tiles on the mausoleum's dome was confirmed by earlier investigations at the southwest quadrant. The dome was to be further inspected for presence and condition of glazed tiles on the surface and triple bands at the neck of the dome. The drum and merlons were also covered in decayed 20th century plaster.

ACTION TAKEN:

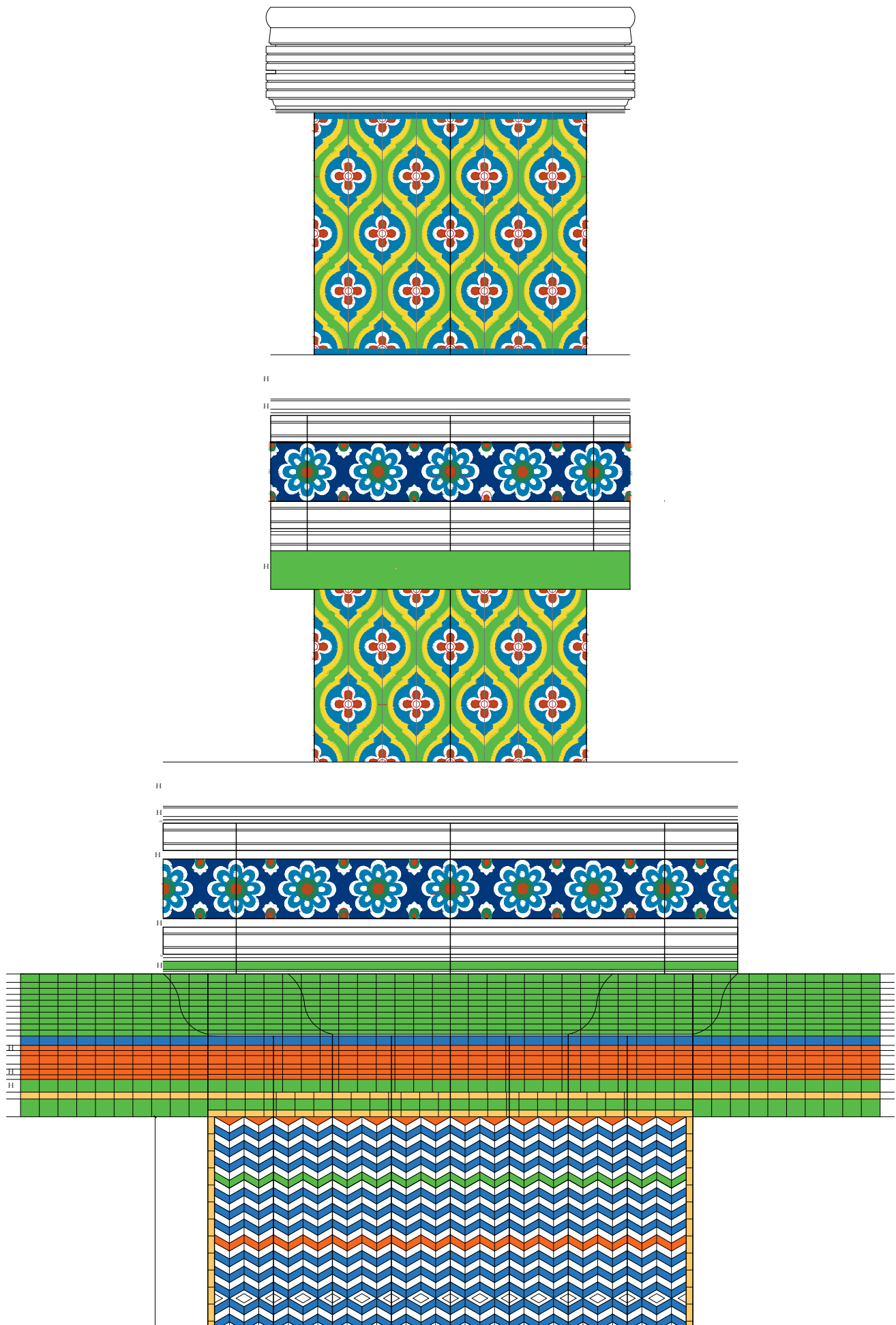
- Dismantling of 20th century cement plaster from the drum of the dome was carried out and followed by re-plastering with traditional lime mortar by master craftsmen.
- The remnants of the existing stucco medallion on the northern facade were revealed after dismantling of 20th century cement plaster from the two-tier band located below the merlons.
- 500 missing floral medallions of 14-inch-diameter have been restored on the double tier band by master craftsmen in traditional lime mortar matching the in-situ evidence on the northern facade.
- A 20th century cement plaster layer of about 2 inch thickness was dismantled from the 20 blind arches situated at the upper plinth followed by re-plastering in traditional lime mortar.
- Investigations have been carried out on the octagonal profiled corner columns at the upper plinth and the two-tier projected band below the corner minarets at terrace revealing the remnants of the exquisite multi-coloured inlay chevron tiled patterns. The same has been documented in detail.
- Stucco Jaali pattern was reinstated at the upper plinth level of the monument in lime by traditional craftsmen using traditional techniques. The jaali was later finished with punning on exterior and interior facades.
- The profile of the original moulding band situated between the double tier floral medallions has been reinstated matching the profile seen in the archival image from 1860s.
- Four stone waterspouts have been prepared in granite to be installed at the terrace to prevent any water ingress through the terrace.

Remnants of multi-coloured inlay chevron tiled pattern was revealed on the corner columns at the upper plinth level





Corner column of the Muhammad Qutb Shah's mausoleum where remnants of glazed tiles were revealed



Detailed documentation of the tile patterns

DOME

It was revealed that the dome was later covered with green-colored glazed tiles which arguably makes it one of the largest tiled domes in the world. The tiles in the lower hemisphere of the dome were nailed to the surface below ensuring that the tiles do not fall due to gravity. Due to constant exposure to nature the iron nails corroded over time cracking the green colored-glaze of the tiles. The winds and rains further eroded the tile bases. It is believed that the dome was covered in 20th century plaster to protect it from further erosion. The petals below the dome were also tiled green, blue, turquoise and yellow colored tiles.

A triple band in concrete is situated between the dome and its drum. It has one broad band in the middle with two thinner bands at the top and bottom. These bands were also covered in 20th century cement plaster with 24 large floral medallions and 96 smaller ones. Some of the medallions were found missing and dilapidated.

The dome suffers from many deformities, repairs and patch works at various places. A large portion in the southwest quadrant of the dome has a brick infill which is also testified by the 1860s archival image. Pinning of domes surface is also visible in the same quadrant. Other infills to the dome also include stone, lime and cement concrete. A major portion of south east quadrant was bulging out loose leaving the base of the dome.



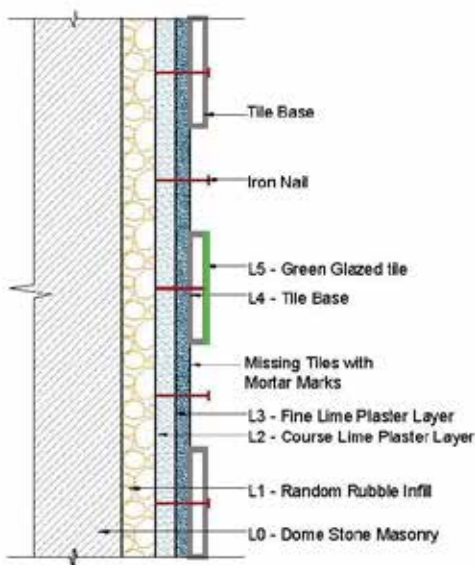
Careful removal of 20th century cement plaster from the dome revealed historic tiles underneath

ACTION TAKEN:

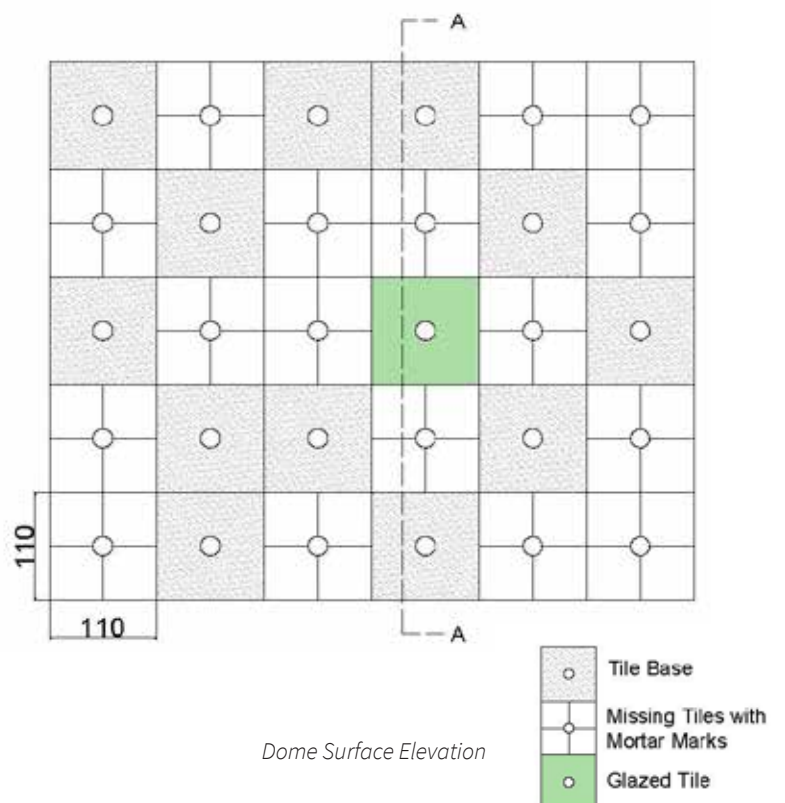
- 30m high scaffolding was erected to work on the dome of the mausoleum.
- The 20th century concrete was carefully dismantled from dome's surface by stone masons using appropriate tools thereby exposing the tile layer below.
- The existing tiles were meticulously documented using computer aided design softwares, photogrammetry and aerial imagery to determine an exact number of surviving tiles on the dome.
- The dismantling of 20th century plaster from the triple bands also revealed a tiled layer below. The middle band exhibited a chequered pattern below the tiled layer at southwest and northeast corners.
- The loose glazed tiles were carefully stored for further understanding of the method and materials used for fixing the tiles originally.



(Clockwise from left) Sample tile was carefully removed from the dome for examination; Five layers were observed on the dome surface that hold tiles along with the nails; The tile bases are interspersed with missing portions of tiles, with only evidence of the base plaster

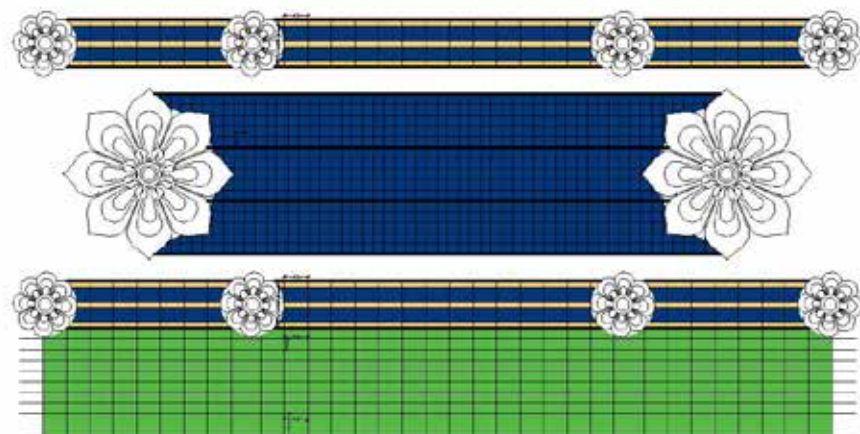
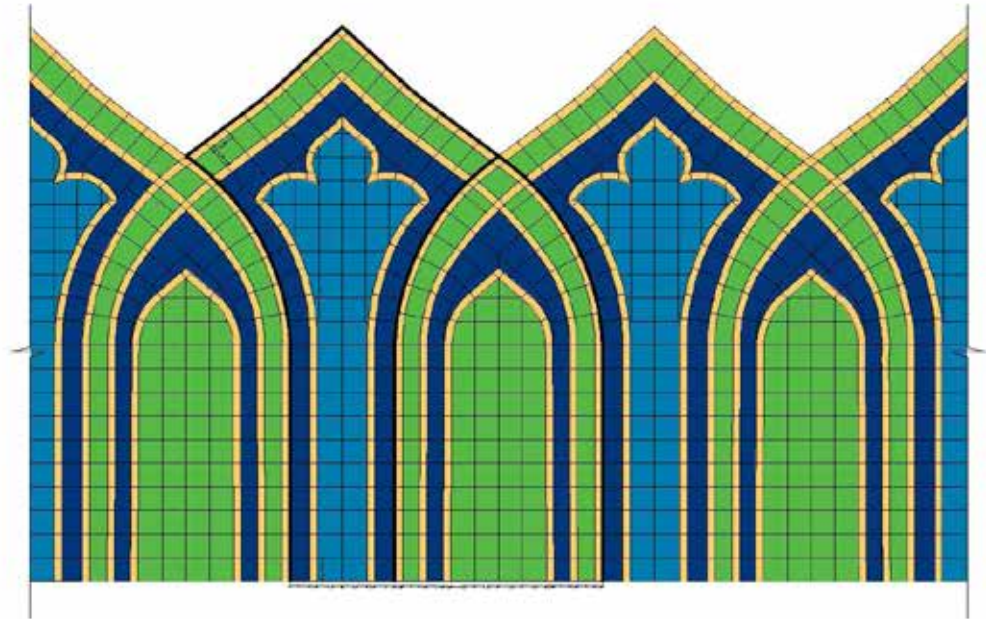


Dome Surface Section

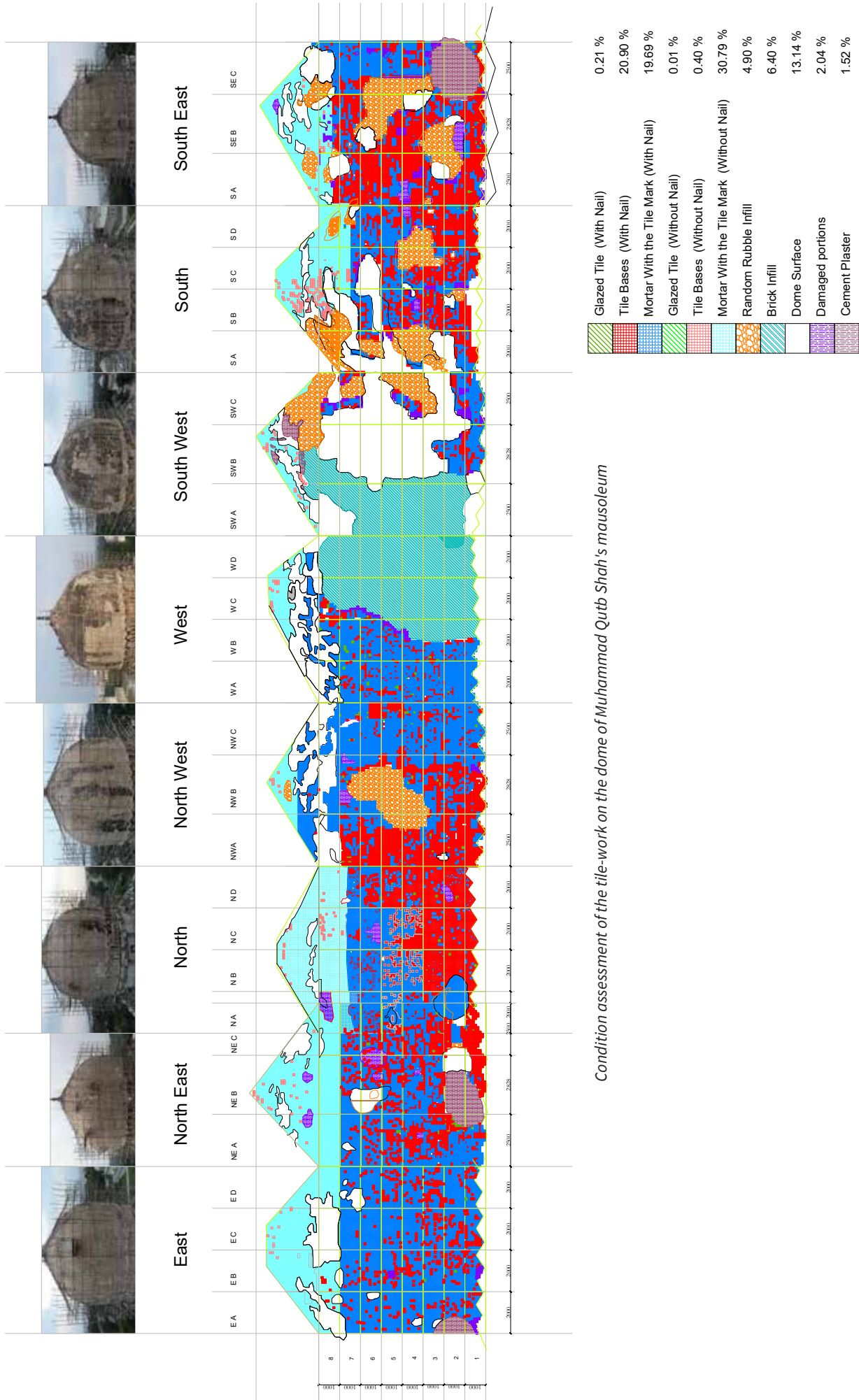


Dome Surface Elevation

Five layers were observed on the dome surface that hold tiles along with the nails



Tile evidences found on the petals and band on the dome were documented carefully





Repairs on the internal surface of the tomb were completed



Damaged stone band was replaced with matching granite stones



Plaster repairs on oblong entrance to double dome



Plaster repairs carried out on blind arches at the double dome

INTERNAL SURFACES

The internal surface below the dome had visible signs of deterioration caused by 20th century repairs carried out using cement. The details on the internal surface below the parapet on principal facades of the mausoleum such as merlons, medallions and the flower band were found to be damaged or missing. Many portions were found covered with cement plaster and multiple layers of lime wash.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Upon removal of paint, it was observed 20th century cement plaster was covering damaged portions of the stone surface at various portions on the western and north-eastern walls. The damaged stones were carefully dismantled and reinstated with matching granite stones.
- Damaged portions of arch spandrels and the squinches below were repaired after cleaning of paint from the surfaces.
- Missing and pulverized portions of the mouldings of the internal arches, squinches were repaired using traditional lime mortar including restoration of details.
- Plaster repairs in lime mortar of the internal surface of the shallow dome was completed and finished with a layer of lime putty.
- The portions of the lattice screen above the gateways were cleaned and repaired to match the existing design of the same.
- The existing 3 feet high dressed stone cladding on the internal wall was found to be covered with paint. Multiple layers of 20th century enamel paint were meticulously removed from the lower stone dado inside the mausoleum to reveal the original character.
- Plaster repairs and lime punning was carried out at the corner niches completing all the conservation works at internal surfaces of the main mausoleum.

Conservation works supported by:







UPPER AND LOWER PLINTHS

The lower plinth finished with thick granite dressed stone blocks was found to have bulged on the southwest side. The dressed stone blocks on the west and southern side were also found to have been dislocated due to thick plant roots embedded in masonry due to water seepage along with few coping stones which were also found to be missing.

In the upper plinth – consisting of the corridor abutting the main mausoleum, portions of the floral medallions above the dressed stone fascia were also damaged in several portions.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Damaged hand dressed coping stones on the western projected plinth were removed and reinstated over an 18-meter-span by the stone craftsmen.
- Dressed stone blocks matching with the original stones were placed as coping stones in the missing portions.
- Hand-dressed granite stone lining the facade of the projected plinth were manually realigned in plumb on western and southern sides.
- The south west corner of the projected plinth was carefully removed and realigned after removal of the plant growth and dead roots. The 20th century toe walls and planters constructed in cement concrete on projected plinth were dismantled and the site was cleared of debris.
- The missing floral medallions below the dressed stone parapet wall of the upper plinth have been repaired and restored with traditional lime mortar and finished with lime putty on all sides. Over 400 medallions have been conserved.
- 24 zinc metal waterspouts have been fabricated for the installation at the upper plinth level to allow rain water drainage without damaging the facade of the surface below.



Realignment of the projected plinth by skilled stone masons

NEXT STEPS:

- Necessary measures need to be undertaken to restrict the access of pigeons into mausoleum which have been one of the reasons for decay and damage of the surfaces.
- The existing doorways would need minor repairs and treatment for long term preservation.
- The existing parapet stone wall on the upper plinth also have been displaced at places due to growth of vegetation. Hence the stones would be removed, the plant growth removed and then the stone parapet wall would be reinstated.
- The existing size of the openings in the parapet wall on the upper plinth is inadequate for rainwater disposal and hence their sizes would be increased and proper zinc metal waterspouts would be installed for long term preservation.
- Revealing of tiled layer of the facade at upper plinth level as seen in the 1860s archival image.
- Documenting the tile patterns in detail for further estimation of tiles required to restore the monument to its full glory.



CONSERVATION

07. Mirza Nizamuddin Ahmed's Mausoleum

It is believed that the structure was constructed for Sultan Abul Hasan Tana Shah son in law of Abdullah Qutb Shah, and the last king of the Qutb Shahi dynasty. However, he was captured by Aurangzeb and later buried in Daulatabad. Hence the mausoleum lies incomplete in the necropolis. Currently, Mirza Nizamuddin Ahmed, son-in-law of Abdullah Qutb Shah lies buried here. The mausoleum suffered from water seepage, 20th century repair works with cement and severe vegetational growth. Conservation works were aimed to bring it back to the stage when it was left incomplete during Qutb Shahi period.

EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL FACADE RESTORATION

The external facade suffered from 20th century cement repair work on the facades which has led to water seepage and eventually vegetational growth. The internal facade was covered with 3-inch thick cement mortar causing water seepage and bulging of the plaster layer.

ACTION TAKEN:

- 20th century cement was removed from the stone masonry on the lower external facades and re-pointing was done on the same using traditional lime mortar.
- Later added plaster layer on the lower northern facade was carefully removed and masonry joints were filled using traditional lime mortar to prevent further ingress of rainwater.
- Cement mortar was removed from the joints of the stone beams spanning over the arched corridor and re-pointing was carried out using lime mortar.
- Dismantling of 3-inch-thick cement mortar from the internal wall surfaces is being carried out.



(Left) Removal of cement layer from the interior portions of the monument; (Right) Installation of plinth protection

LOWER PLINTH

The flooring of the lower plinth was undulated and suffered from rough use in the past. The structural strength of the monument was at risk due to damaged plinth protection.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Repair of damaged portions of the tandur stone flooring inside the arched corridor was carried out.
- 100 mm thick granite slabs were installed as plinth protection to the mausoleum.
- 44 hand-dressed blocks of granite have been installed along the perimeter of the mausoleum with the existing corridor flooring flushed with top edge of stone for efficient drainage of rainwater away from the structure.
- Double-tier steel frame for pigeon net has been fabricated and installed on upper and lower ledge of the blind arch gallery situated below the missing dome. Net will be put in place upon the completion of masonry repairs on the structure.

NEXT STEPS:

- Pinning and repointing of the exposed masonry of dome needs to be undertaken.
- Coping stones on top of the dome needs to be installed.



CONSERVATION

After Conservation: 2021

o8. Mausoleums in the south-west quadrant

CONSERVATION OF MAUSOLEUM NO. 3*



The mausoleum is located in the south-west corner of the site, and it is one of the smaller tombs with a square of side 6.1m.

The entire surface of this monument was found covered by modern plaster layers. There were visible signs of water ingress from the terrace and deep-rooted plant growth leading to leakage of water inside the structure.

The internal and external facades were repaired in 2020, and the conservation works of the terrace were taken up in 2021. The platform of the grave inside had also deteriorated over time which needed to be restored.

**The name of the monument is unknown and hence, has been numbered in the inventory*



TERRACE

ACTION TAKEN:

- The terrace was cleared of any vegetation and plant roots with trowels manually.
- The decayed layer of 20th century lime concrete was removed to eliminate water seepages through the terrace.
- Rich lime concrete was laid on the terrace with appropriate slopes to drain water out of the monument through waterspouts provided at all four sides.
- The parapet wall was raised to original heights in stone finished with lime plaster and an eventual coat of fine lime punning.

INTERNAL FACADE

ACTION TAKEN:

- The dilapidated platform of the grave inside the monument was removed manually to prevent any damage to the gravestone.
- A platform raised from the ground was constructed in lime resting the articulated gravestone on the top.

CONSERVATION OF MAUSOLEUM NO. 4*

Decayed plaster, exposed masonry, missing parapet were some visible damages on this mausoleum. The decayed plaster at external and internal facades was repaired and finished with fine lime punning. However, the conservation works at terrace and flooring were taken up. There were visible signs of water ingress from the terrace and deep- rooted plant growth leading to leakage of water inside the structure.

TERRACE

ACTION TAKEN:

- The damaged parapet along with vegetational growth was manually removed to ensure no further damage to the structure.
- The terraces was removed of decayed layer of 20th century concrete along with tree roots and other vegetational growths.
- The terrace was casted with rich lime mortar after consolidation with aggregates and lime concrete.
- The original alignment of the parapet was marked based on the existing evidence on the terrace.
- Waterspouts were provided at all four elevations to prevent any water ponding on the terrace.
- The parapet wall was raised to height based upon the evidence obtained on site.
- The plastered parapet wall was finished with punning layer on top in a fine lime mortar.
- The rectangular panels below the eave projections were also repaired by skilled lime masons to original details.



View of the interior facade of mausoleum no. 4 before and after conservation

FLOORING

ACTION TAKEN:

- The earlier layer of concrete was removed from the floor of the mausoleum to original levels.
- 150mm thick granite blocks were cut in shape according to the approved paving layout for the monument.
- The granite blocks were laid keeping the intact and slope away from gravestone and its platform to prevent any water ingress.

****The name of the monument is unknown and hence, has been numbered in the inventory***

MAUSOLEUM 3

Before Conservation



After Conservation



MAUSOLEUM 4

Before Conservation



After Conservation





CONSERVATION OF MAUSOLEUMS NO. 10, 11, 12*



These adjoined small arched structures situated on a single raised plinth platform are situated amongst the cluster of low height mausoleums in the south-west corner of the project site.

Conservation works at terrace and flooring were taken up. There were visible signs of water ingress from the terrace and deep-rooted plant growth leading to leakage of water inside the structure. Layers of cement plaster had been added to the internal and external facades during the previous repairs.

**The names of these monuments are unknown and hence, have been numbered in the inventory*



Before Conservation: 2018

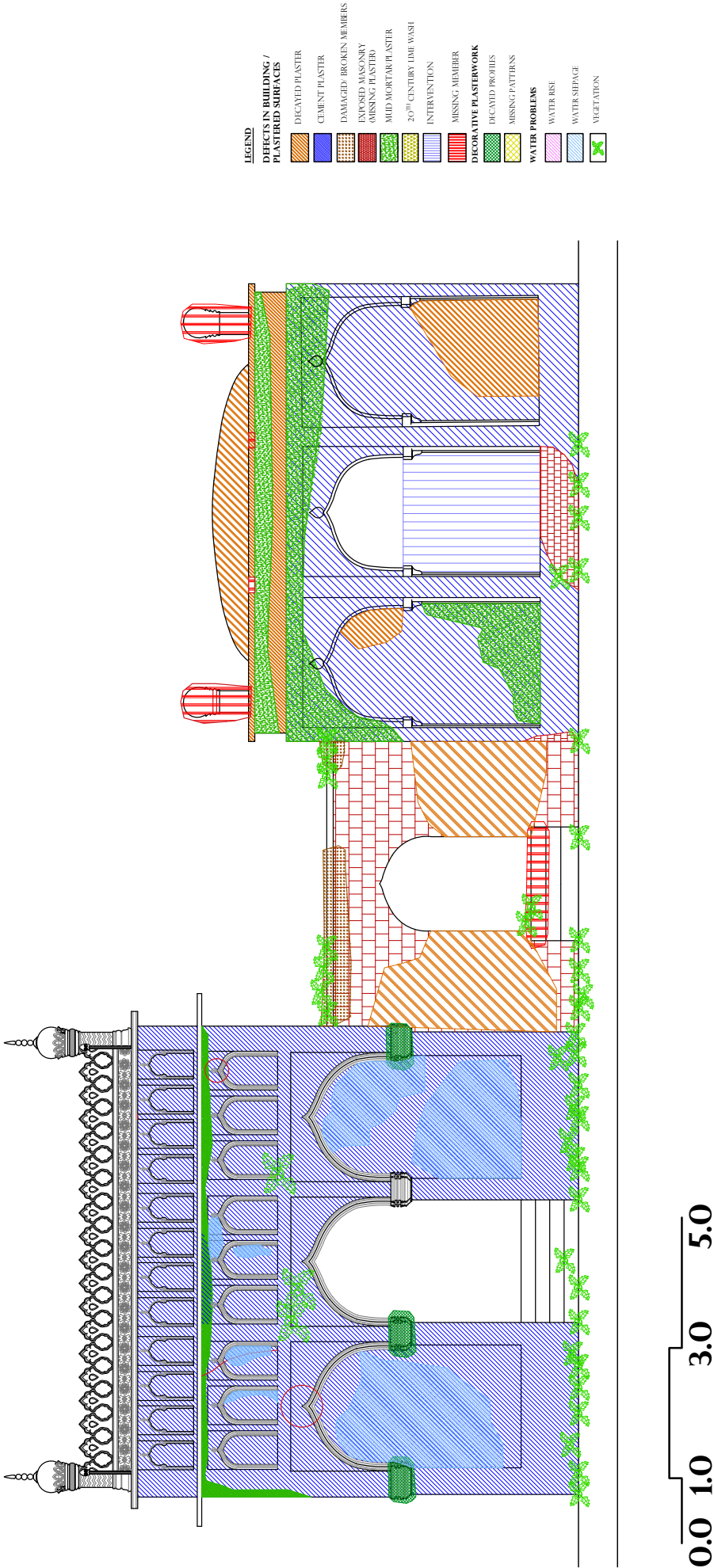
ACTION TAKEN:

- Dismantling of 20th century cement concrete from internal flooring has been carried out followed by laying of 30 mm thick granite stone flooring as per approved layout.
- 20th century cement concrete has been dismantled from the terrace of all the three mausoleums followed by laying of

traditional lime concrete in appropriate slope to mitigate future rainwater ingress in the structure.

*(Left) Granite flooring laid inside the mausoleum as per approved layout
(Right) Removal of 20th century cement concrete from the terrace*





MAUSOLEUM 10

Before Conservation



After Conservation



MAUSOLEUM 11

Before Conservation



After Conservation

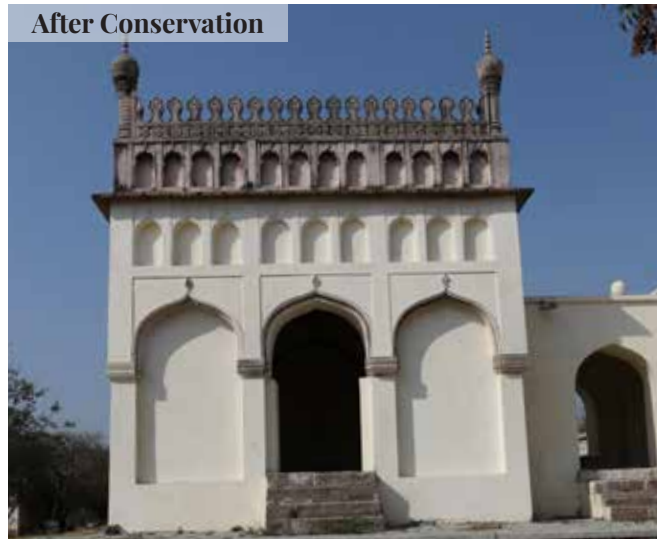


MAUSOLEUM 12

Before Conservation



After Conservation





CONSERVATION

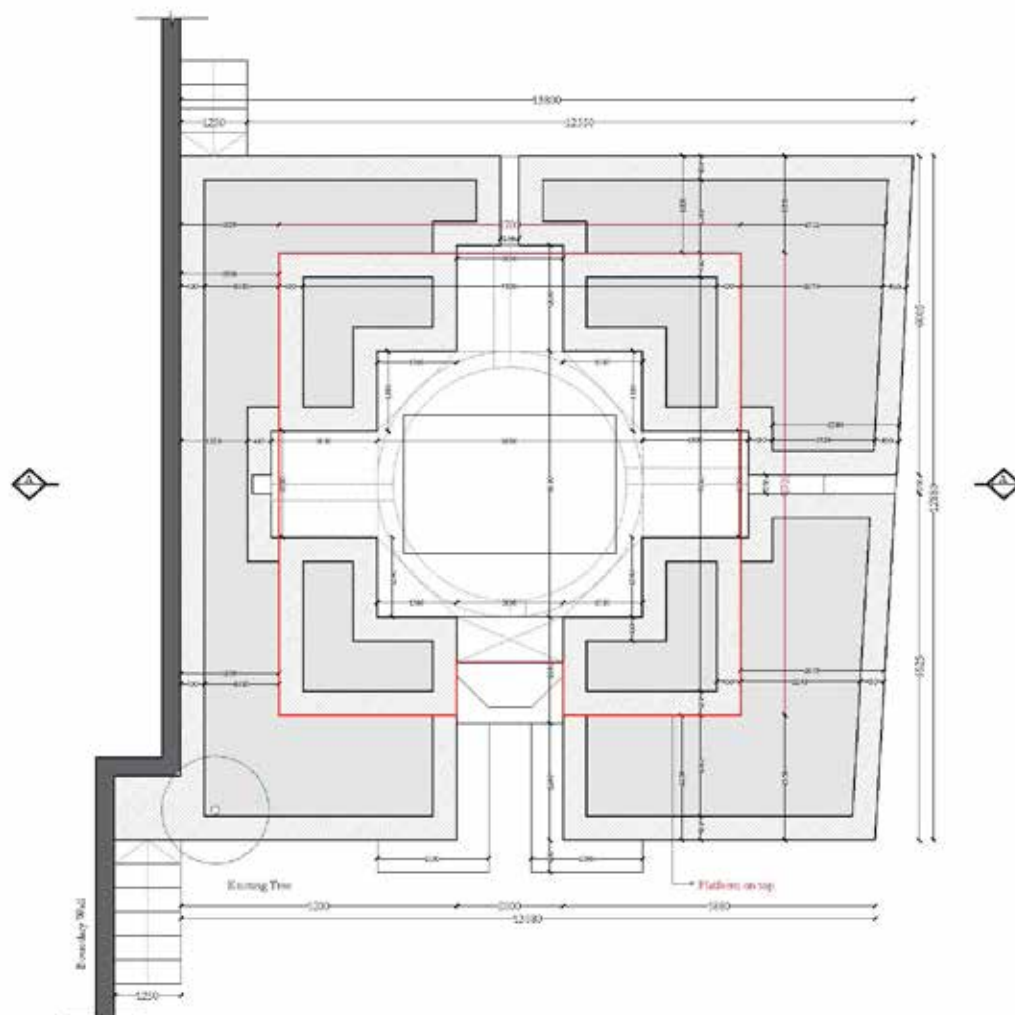
09. Burial Chamber

This structure was found recently under a heap of rubble. It is a domed underground chamber. It would have a mausoleum atop.

This structure is an incomplete mausoleum built till the upper plinth platform level. The platform houses vents on both the upper and lower plinths. The lower plinth can be accessed by a small flight of steps at the southeast and southwest corners. The crypt is accessed from the western arched opening. The ceiling is supported by 2m deep vaults on all four sides and houses an articulated stone medallion at the centre.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Vegetation and debris covering the monument was removed and scientific cleaning was carried out to define the original extent and historic levels of the monument.
- Original vents in the northern, southern, and western direction were cleaned and exposed on upper and lower plinth levels along with the original plaster layer.
- Interior and exterior facades were documented with the help of computer aided drawings and aerial images to understand the construction method of the monument.
- Collapsed portions of average 1500 mm height of the lower plinth level were rebuilt in the eastern and western direction to strengthen the structure using stones cut to size.
- The original extents of the upper plinth were exposed and restored to achieve the original heights.



CRYPT

The interior of the crypt was revealed on removal of several feet of earth and with debris. The domed chamber has two vents. The arched access at the east was also blocked by debris. The ceiling was in exposed masonry with signs of moisture and dampness making it prone to collapse due to dead weight above.

ACTION TAKEN:

- The loose stones were removed from the arched opening to access interior of the crypt for carrying out further conservation works.
- The joints of the exposed masonry were raked to remove decayed 20th century concrete from the ceiling.
- The ceiling was then plastered till the squinch level in rich lime plaster by master craftsmen using traditional tools and techniques.
- The grave was consolidated in rich lime concrete in a rectangular plan based on the evidence found at site.



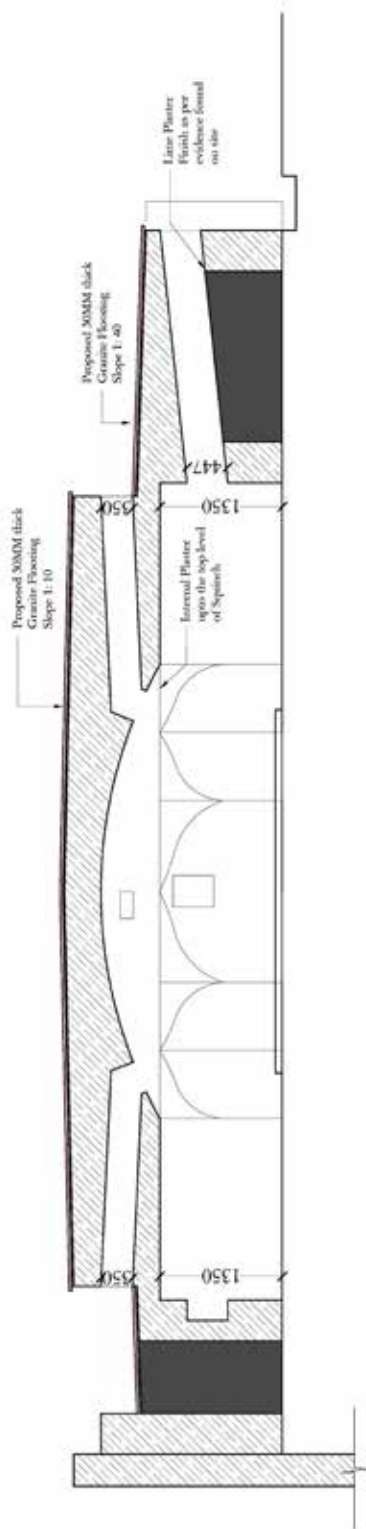
Before Conservation



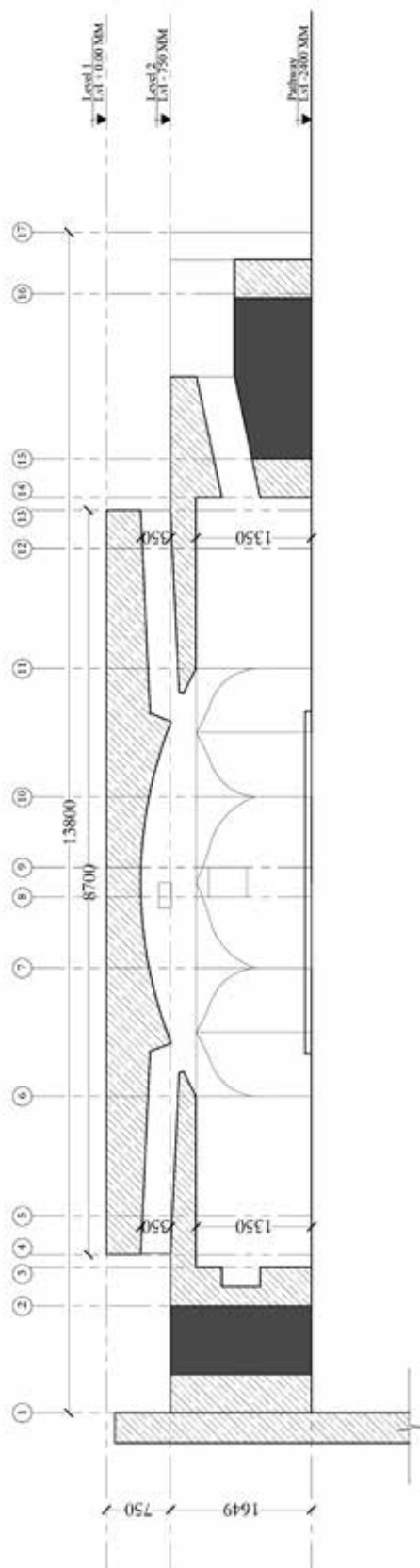
After Conservation

NEXT STEPS:

- The gateway opening on the eastern side of the chamber to be covered with 8 feet long stone lintels.
- The upper and lower raised platform of the chamber to be covered with 30 mm granite slopes laid to appropriate slopes and pattern.
- Metal gateway will be installed in the doorway for restricted visitor access.



SECTION A A - Proposed



SECTION A A - Existing



CONSERVATION

10. Mausoleum

near Hamam

This is a smaller mausoleum with ornamentations limited to the exterior facade. The structure has a low plinth with opening in north, east and south directions whereas closed in the west with large lattice in stone masonry. The facades are provided with a large arched niche below and two smaller ones above it on either sides of the arched openings. The parapet wall is decorated with a flower band below with merlons at the top. Low minarets are also placed at 4 corners of the mausoleum.

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL FACADES

The structure suffered from material decay and missing merlons at the parapet. The walls were also delaminated of the plaster layer at the bottom due to capillary action below. Soot deposition and vegetational growth could also be seen on the structure.

ACTION TAKEN:

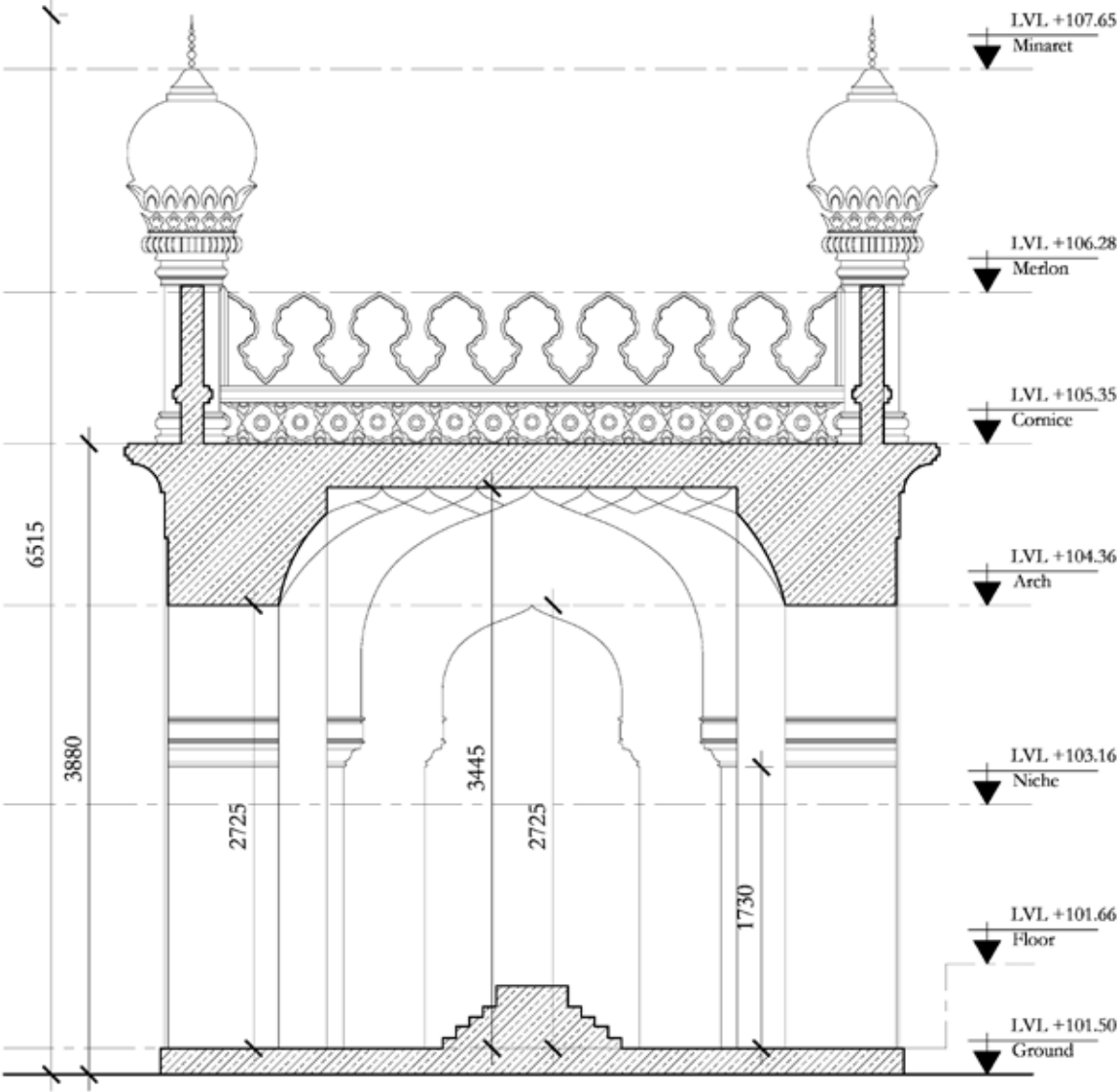
- The mausoleum was scientifically cleaned of the vegetational and algal growth on the external and internal facades.
- The 20th century cement layers have been dismantled from the mausoleum using traditional tools and techniques.
- The facades were then re-plastered in traditional lime mortar by master craftsmen.



Before Conservation: 2020



After Conservation: 2021



Section 4-4

MINARETS AND PARAPET

The parapet was visibly suffering from plant roots embedded in the joints of hand dressed stones. It also exhibited dilapidated merlons and decayed plaster on minarets. The terrace was suffering undulation leading to water clogging during monsoons.



Damaged minarets, missing merlons, and decorative lime stucco details on the parapet being restored carefully by skilled craftsmen

ACTION TAKEN:

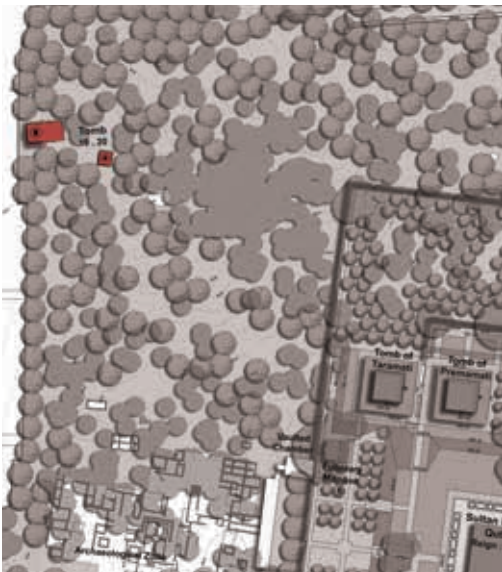
- The missing merlons were reinstated at their respective positions on the parapet wall by skilled stonemasons
- The 20th century cement plaster on the terrace showing undulations was carefully dismantled.
- The waterspouts made in granite stone were installed at the western edge of the terrace to channelise the rainwater out of the structure.
- Rich lime mortar was laid in appropriate slope towards the reinstated waterspouts.

NEXT STEPS:

Plinth protection of 900mm width is to be provided incorporating the nearby graves at the south and southwest corner.



11. Mausoleums in north-west quadrant



These two mausoleums are located towards the north-west corner of the site comprising of a larger rectangular and a smaller square structure in plan. The larger structure is one of the only rectangular mausoleums with two arches on the north and south facades, and one each on the east and west sides.

The western part of the mausoleum is taller and covered with a dome. The upper part of the western chamber has horizontal mouldings, and the parapet contains four minarets on each side, with merlons in between. The bulbous dome has horizontal bands and petals at the base. The smaller square mausoleum in plan however houses large arched openings on all four sides. It is covered by a bulbous dome with facades devoid of any existing architectural ornamentation. Both the monuments suffer from algal and vegetational growth on the facades along with deteriorated 20th century plaster layer.

CONSERVATION OF MAUSOLEUM NO. 19*

This heritage structure is a rectangular mausoleum unique to the Qutb Shahi site. The western part of the mausoleum is higher, covered with a dome. The terrace of the western side has horizontal mouldings. The parapet has 2 minaret bulbs on each side and one at each corner connected with merlons. The bulbous dome has horizontal bands and petals at the base. The mausoleum suffered from algal and vegetational growth on the facades along with decayed 20th century plaster. The plinth was cannibalised with missing stone slabs and in dire need of attention.

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL FACADES

ACTION TAKEN:

- Dismantling of dilapidated plaster layers from the wall and ceiling surfaces was carried out.
- Damaged capital bands and moulding bands on the internal and external facades were reinstated using rich lime mortar.
- Ornamental ceiling medallion on the internal dome ceiling and projected bay was carried out matching the existing detail by traditional craftsmen.



(Above) Ornamental medallion on the internal dome ceiling being restored based on original evidence; (Below) Skilled craftspeople restoring damaged capital bands

***The name of the monument is unknown and hence, has been numbered in the inventory**

PARAPET AND DOME

ACTION TAKEN:

- Re-plastering of dome was carried out and finished with a one-millimetre thin layer of lime putty mixed with organic additives.
- Damaged merlons and moulding bands were reinstated on all sides of the monuments
- The dilapidated terrace concrete was dismantled, and deeply embedded plant growth was uprooted, and voids were filled with rich lime mortar.
- Traditional lime concrete was laid in appropriate slope to channel rainwater away from the structure

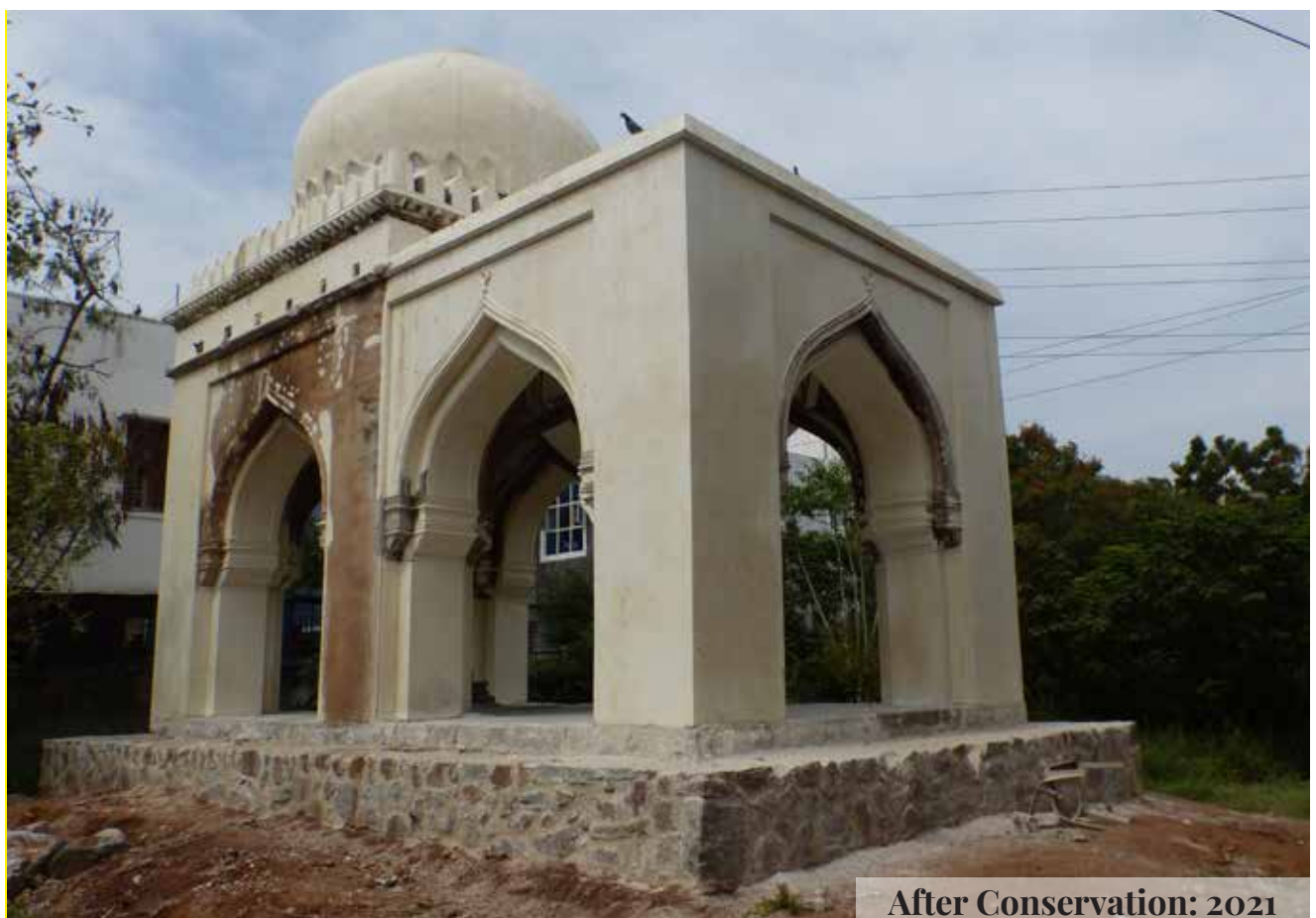


*(Left) Final lime punning of the dome after replastering;
(Right) Damaged merlons and the decorative bands below them were restored*

PLINTH PLATFORM

ACTION TAKEN:

- The plinth wall was repaired by consolidating masonry below in the north and northwest corner by stone craftsmen.
- Earth around the monument was leveled to match the surrounding areas.



CONSERVATION OF MAUSOLEUMS NO. 20*

The square mausoleum in plan however houses large arched openings on all four sides. It is covered by a bulbous dome with facades devoid of any existing architectural ornamentation.

The structure had missing masonry at the arches and deep vegetational growth on the terrace. The monument also suffered from uneven settlement of the base.

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL FACADES

ACTION TAKEN:

- Dismantling of dilapidated plaster layers from the wall and ceiling surfaces was carried out.
- Masonry walls were constructed inside the arched openings in all four sides for structural support.
- Door openings with lintel stones at top were placed in centre of all four facades.
- Re-pointing was carried out on all four facades at lower level.
- Metal grills were installed on all the four door openings to prevent vandalism and allow for ambient air and light inside the mausoleum structure.
- Plaster repairs were carried out on the internal walls and ceiling surfaces of the mausoleum to match the existing evidence on site.



TERRACE OF SMALLER MAUSOLEUM

ACTION TAKEN:

- Re-plastering of dome was carried out and finished with 1-millimeter thin layer of lime putty mixed with organic additives.
- Lime concrete was laid on the terrace to prevent further ingress of rainwater.

****The name of the monument is unknown and hence, has been numbered in the inventory***



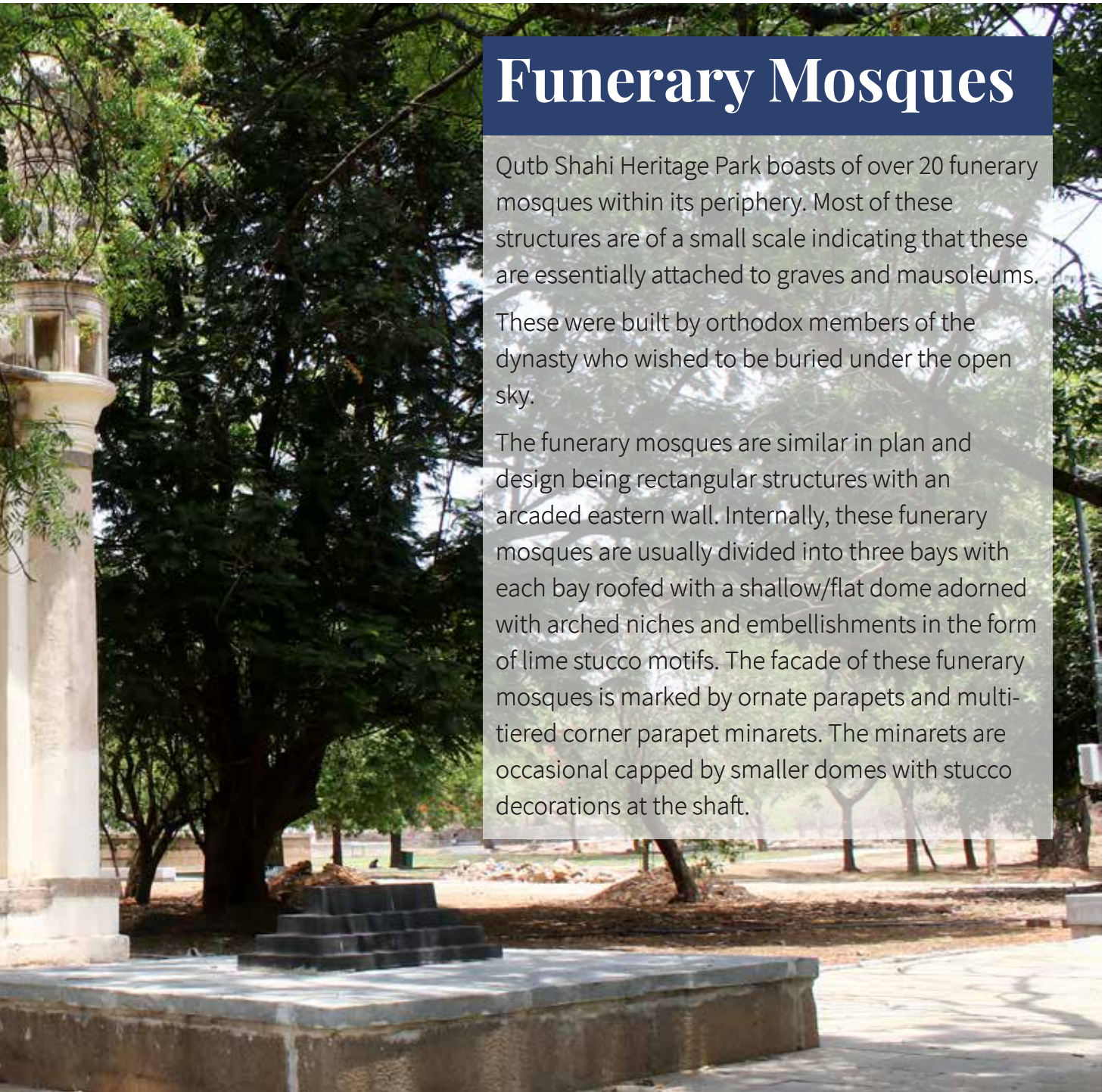


Funerary Mosques

Qutb Shahi Heritage Park boasts of over 20 funerary mosques within its periphery. Most of these structures are of a small scale indicating that these are essentially attached to graves and mausoleums.

These were built by orthodox members of the dynasty who wished to be buried under the open sky.

The funerary mosques are similar in plan and design being rectangular structures with an arcaded eastern wall. Internally, these funerary mosques are usually divided into three bays with each bay roofed with a shallow/flat dome adorned with arched niches and embellishments in the form of lime stucco motifs. The facade of these funerary mosques is marked by ornate parapets and multi-tiered corner parapet minarets. The minarets are occasional capped by smaller domes with stucco decorations at the shaft.





CONSERVATION

12. Funerary mosque

(north-east of Hamam)

The eastern facade of this funerary mosque has three arched openings. The arches have intricate mouldings, with ornamental arch crowns and medallions. A rectilinear band surrounds each arched bay. The projected eave at the parapet is supported by stone brackets and beams with lime stucco work in between. The parapet has rectangular openings, horizontal floral bands and battlements on all four sides. Four smaller minarets are present on the eastern facade, and at each corner of the monument. The corner minarets have a rectangular pavilion-like ornamentation having smaller arched openings. These minarets meet the parapet wall at a rectangular box like capital that has a lattice and flower bands. The domes of these minars also have spires on top. The internal chamber of the funerary mosque consists of three arched bays. The arches and squinches are devoid of any arch-crowns. The central projected mihrab is in the shape of a half-decagon below a horizontal band of floral details and merlon band. The condition assessment before conservation observed the algae deposits on the external surfaces, damaged minarets, dilapidated details on the parapets in various portions and flaking of plaster layer on external and internal surfaces.

TERRACE

ACTION TAKEN:

- 20th century lime concrete was dismantled at the terrace as the monument had suffered water ingress. Lime concrete was laid on the terrace in appropriate slope to channel rainwater away.
- Original waterspouts were found missing on western edge of the terrace and two waterspouts were prepared in granite and installed on the terrace to channel rainwater away from the structure.

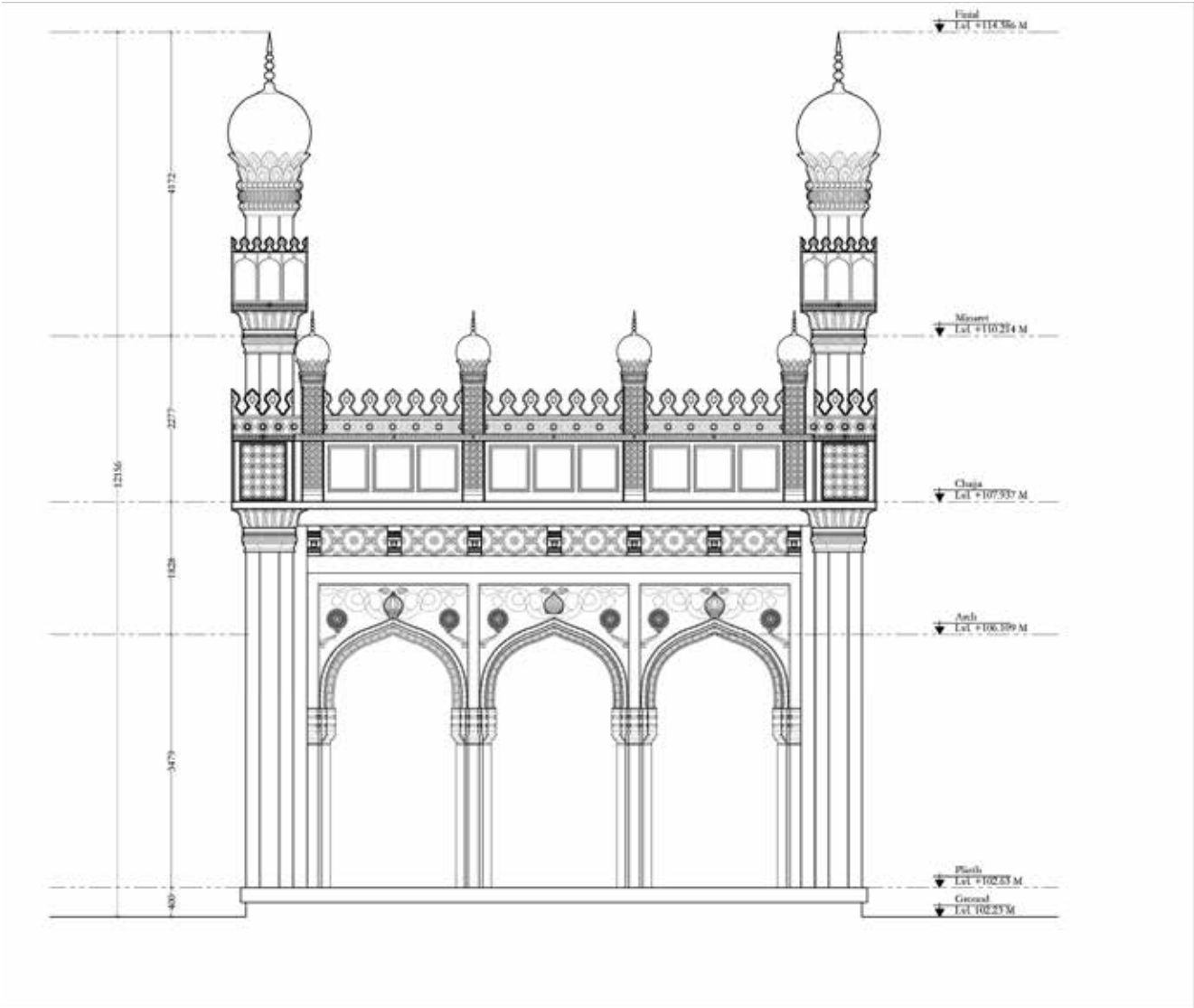


Minarets and the damaged merlons on the parapet walls were reinstated

MINARETS AND PARAPET

ACTION TAKEN:

- Damaged and missing merlons on the western, southern, and northern parapet walls have been reinstated by master craftsmen matching the existing design.
- Damaged corner minaret on the western parapet have been restored and missing finials were casted in rich lime mortar and subsequently installed on the corner and intermediate minarets.
- Repairs on damaged portions of the minarets have been carried out.
- Damaged mouldings, stucco ornamental bands on the parapet have been restored using rich lime mortar and finished with lime putty mixed with organic additives.
- Damaged corner minarets on the western parapet have been restored and missing finials were casted in rich lime mortar and installed on the corner and intermediate minarets.
- Repairs on damaged portions of the minarets have been completed.
- Damaged mouldings, stucco ornamental bands on the parapet were reinstated using rich lime mortar and finished with lime putty mixed with organic additives.
- Installation of missing rainwater spouts made in granite were installed on the western parapet.



EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL FACADE

ACTION TAKEN:

- 20th century cement plaster has been carefully removed from in exterior wall surfaces of the funerary mosque and followed by re-plastering in traditional lime mortar.
- External walls on all four sides have been finished with a 1-millimeter thin layer of lime putty mixed with organic additives.
- The dilapidated cement concrete flooring inside the mausoleum was removed and replaced with granite flooring laid in appropriate slope.
- 20th century cement plaster has been carefully removed from interior and exterior wall surfaces of the funerary mosque and followed by re-plastering in traditional lime mortar.
- Squinches below the shallow domes on two internal arch bays were found in dilapidated condition. 4-inch-thick base plaster was applied to restore the original profile of the squinches, followed by reinstatement of moulding details by master craftsmen.
- Damaged mouldings, stucco work inside the mihrab and ornamental bands were restored inside the funerary mosque and finished with lime putty mixed with organic additives.
- Re-plastering of internal and external facades with traditional lime mortar lime has been completed.
- Repairs were carried out on the grave built originally built-in lime mortar.



Master-craftsman restoring lime stucco ornamentation at the mihrab of the funerary mosque

NEXT STEPS:

- Plinth protection for the monument is to be undertaken, along with the graves to prevent any uneven settlement.



CONSERVATION

13. Funerary Mosque

(south of Commander's mausoleum)

The funerary mosque is situated to the south of Commander's Mausoleum. The eastern facade of the funerary mosque has three arched openings. The arches also exhibit ornamental arch-crowns.

A rectilinear band surrounds each arched bay. The projected eave is supported by stone brackets. The parapet of the funerary mosque contains the ornamental arched niches on the eastern side. The waterspouts present on the western facade. The bird holes are observed on north, south and west facades.

The internal chamber of the funerary mosque consists of three arched bays. The arches and squinches have floral arch-crowns. Each of the three bays is covered by a shallow dome with a central ornamental medallion. The central projected mihrab is five-sided with blind arches below a series of horizontal bands. Below these bands are present on every face of the pentagon, ornamental arch mouldings with a floral arch-crown detailing. The vaulted ceiling of the mihrab has a floral medallion at the apex.

The condition assessment before conservation observed the algae deposits on the internal and external surfaces, damaged stucco ornamentation bands on the parapets in various portions, Missing interior floral stucco work details, damaged bird holes south and west side damaged floral medallions on ceiling.

TERRACE

ACTION TAKEN:

- 20th century damaged cement concrete was dismantled at the terrace as the monument had suffered water ingress causing sagging of the same. 6" thick traditional lime concrete was re-laid on the terrace to adequate slopes and finished with proper waterproofing after consolidation.
- Details on the arched parapet wall on the eastern facade were meticulously repaired and restored along with the coping on all sides and band with stucco pattern below.
- Original waterspouts missing on western edge of the terrace were repaired to channel rainwater away from the structure.
- Obfuscated and damaged bird holes were restored along the north, south and west wall of the funerary mosque to support the fauna of the site.

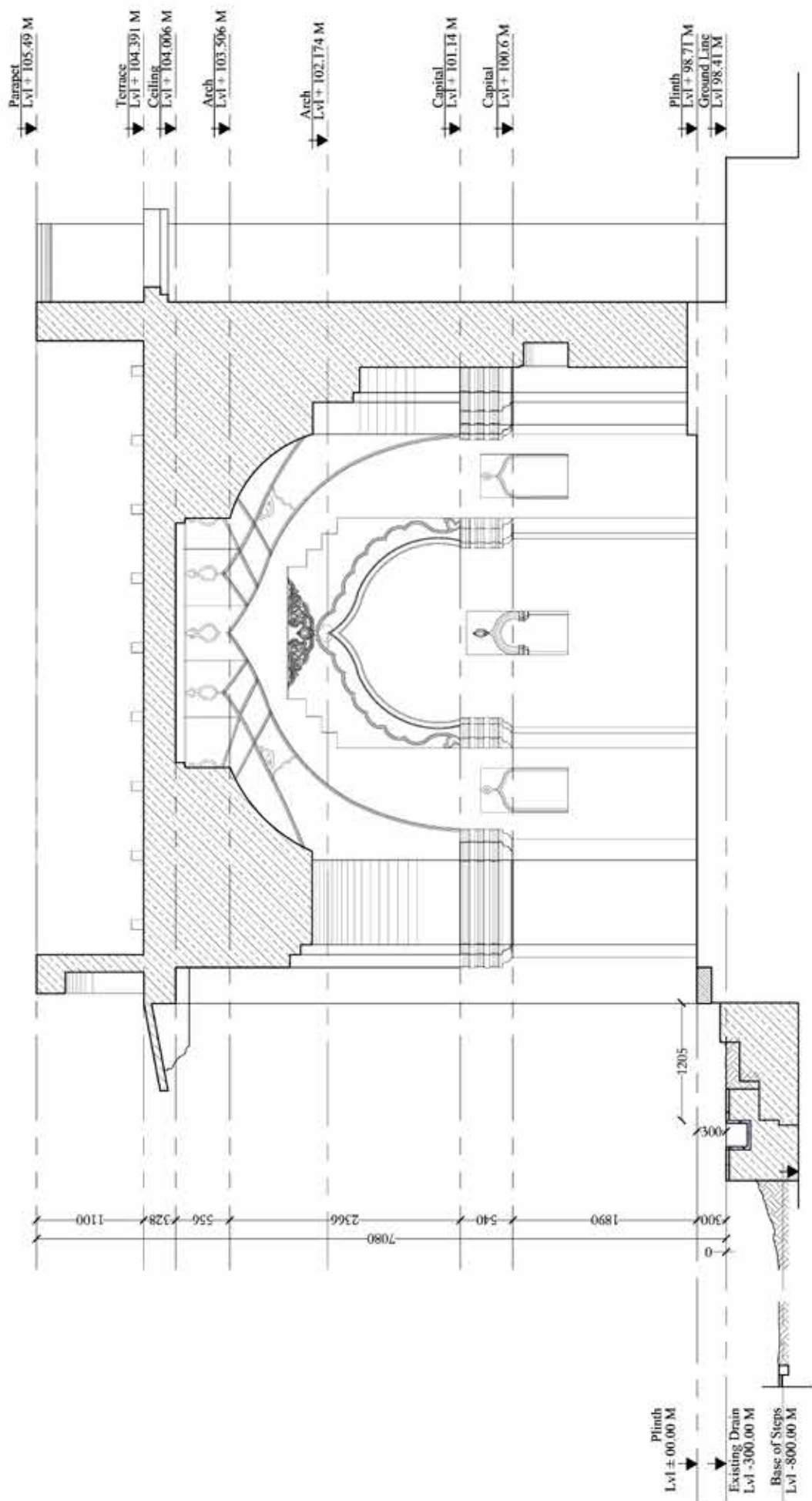


*(Left) Restoration of damaged ceiling medallion
(Right) Ornate details on the eastern parapet wall reinstated*

EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL FACADE

ACTION TAKEN:

- Loose plaster layer on the exterior facades was dismantled and the restoration of the same was done using traditional materials and methods.
- Missing bands, mouldings and other details on the facade were restored.
- The ornate details – medallions, capital bands etc. on the eastern facade of the structure was meticulously restored by skilled lime craftsmen using traditional lime mortar
- Loose plaster layer on the interior walls was dismantled and the restoration of the same was done using traditional materials and methods.
- The 20th century paint layer from the interior of the monument was carefully scraped using sandpaper and wire brushes.
- Missing portions of the existing medallions and other intricate stucco details on the interior of north, west and south facades were restored using traditional lime mortar and finished with a layer of lime putty.
- Damaged mouldings, stucco details inside the Mihrab and ornamental bands on pillars of the funerary mosque were repaired, restored, and finished by lime punning.
- Dilapidated existing internal flooring was dismantled, and lime concrete was re-laid based on in-situ evidence of the original levels.





Stone craftsmen installed a plinth protection around the funerary mosque

PLINTH

ACTION TAKEN:

- Scientific cleaning was carried out to define the original extent and historic levels of the monument.
- Base work for the plinth protection around the monument was completed based on the evidence found while considering the existing vegetation surrounding the monument.
- The water channel adjoining the plinth was exposed around the North-East corner. Consolidation of the same was carried out matching original levels.



CONSERVATION

14. Funerary mosque

(north east of Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah's Mausoleum)

The funerary mosque situated to the north east of Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah's mausoleum has three arched openings with bud-shaped arch-crowns and floral medallions. A rectilinear band surrounds each arched bay.

The arches and squinches have floral arch-crowns in the internal chamber. Each of the three bays are covered by shallow domes and the central recessed mihrab with five sides. Each side is further subdivided into four sections vertically, with the first and the third sections having rectilinear moulding and the second and fourth sections having an arch shaped moulding detail.

The condition assessment before conservation observed algae deposits on the internal and external surfaces, flaking of plaster layer at parts on internal and external facades and water ingress at western wall.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Cleaning and restoration of the waterspouts was carried out to drain the rainwater from at the terrace preventing further water ingress to the monument.
- Scientific cleaning of the 20th century plaster layer and patchworks on the facade was carried out. Later the facades were finished with lime plaster and punning to avoid further decay.
- 20th century cement layers have been dismantled from interior and exterior wall surfaces of the mausoleum, followed by re-plastering in tradition lime mortar.
- Interior stucco details were restored by traditional craftsmen based on the evidence available at the site.
- Base work for plinth protection of 1100mm width was laid around the monument to prevent water ingress and safeguard the monument.



Plaster repairs were carried out on the damaged portions of the internal and external surface of the funerary mosque



CONSERVATION

15. Ruin

The ruin structure is situated to further west of Hamam baoli in the archaeological area. The structure consists of the shallow dome resting on the arches on three side i.e. north, south and west side, with the lime concrete platform measuring 6000 x 1850 mm on the eastern side. The eastern part of the dome is in dilapidated condition.

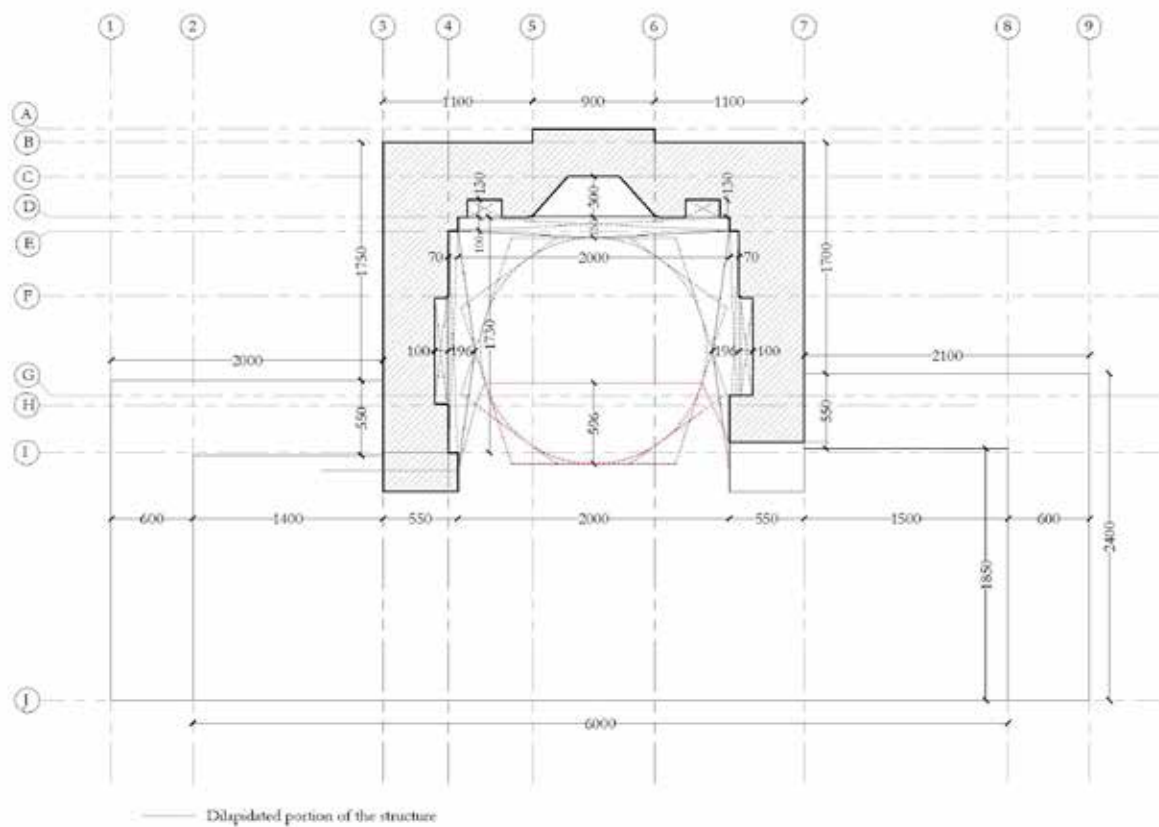
North and south side arches are also in dilapidated condition and further supported by the masonry walls on the eastern side. The internal chamber measuring 2000x1730mm consists of the central recessed 3-sided mihrab with arch moulding stucco detail. Condition assessment before conservation work observed the vegetation growth surrounding the monument, water ingress, damaged internal plaster layer and lime stucco details and dilapidated condition of the dome.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Scientific cleaning and manual removal of the vegetation surrounding the monument was carried out to determine the original extents of the monument.
- Architectural documentation was done to define the original profile of the dilapidated portions to the east of the dome.
- Trial trench was dug at the northeast corner to mark the original plinth levels of the structure.
- Traditional lime concrete was laid on the existing terrace in an appropriate slope to channel rainwater away from the structure.
- Missing rainwater spout was installed on the western parapet.
- Re-pointing using lime mortar have been carried out on the external facades after removal of dilapidated plaster to prevent further ingress of rainwater.
- Masonry repairs on the masonry walls was carried out by stone masons using traditional lime mortar.

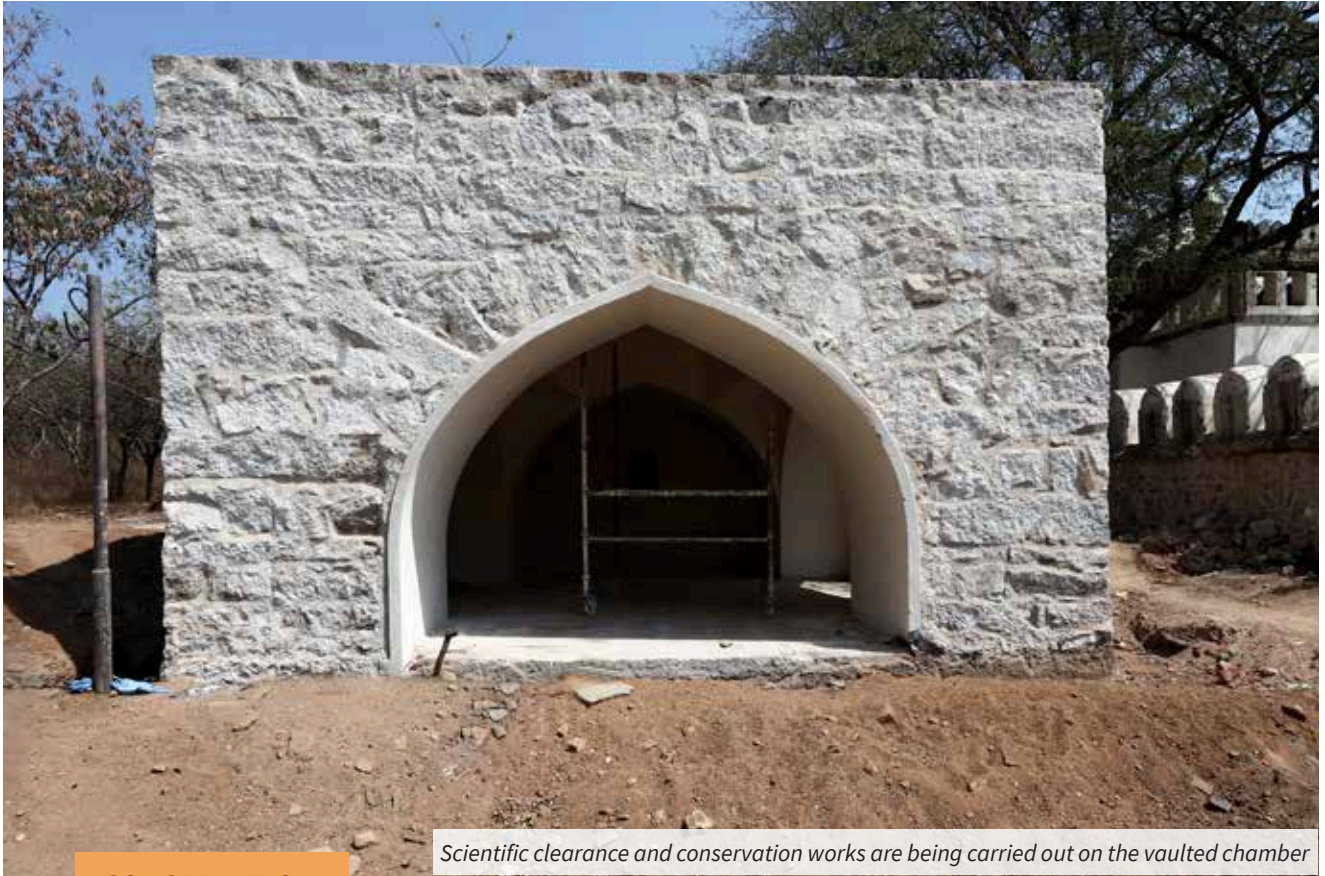


(Left) Scientific clearance around the ruin to determine the original extent
(Below) Architectural plan of the ruin



NEXT STEPS:

- The shallow dome adjoining the main niche will be reconstructed as per the physical evidence at site.
- Necessary stone masonry supports will be provided along the edge of the monument to restrict any further deterioration of the structure.



CONSERVATION

Scientific clearance and conservation works are being carried out on the vaulted chamber

16. Vaulted chamber *(north of Hamam)*

This is a single structure with vaults on all four sides covered by a flat roof. The chamber has large arched openings which were later covered at the north, west. It also has a narrow opening to the east. The structure is austere without any ornamentations on the internal or external facades. It seems to have been part of a small enclosed garden with remnants of walls seen on the west, north and enclosure wall of Muhammad Qutb Shah's mausoleum of east.

The structure suffered from vegetational growth with roots embedded deep inside the stone masonry at the terrace, and south and west facades.



ACTION TAKEN:

- 20th century concrete was dismantled at the terrace as the monument had suffered water ingress causing sagging of the same. 6" thick traditional lime concrete was re-laid on the terrace to adequate slopes and finished with proper waterproofing after consolidation.
- The stone masonry on the external facades was derooted of the heavy vegetational growth with the help of chisels.
- 20th century cement plaster was removed from the external facade of the structure
- Raking was carried out to expose the stone masonry on the external facade.
- 20th century cement plaster was removed from the internal facade of the structure
- The walls were replastered with rich lime mortar followed by punning.



(Left) Stone mason relaying traditional lime concrete on the terrace;
(Right) Internal wall surfaces were replastered after dismantling damaged 20th century cement.

NEXT STEPS

- The excess earth around the monument will need to be removed and plinth protection will be provided around the monument after determination of original levels.
- Immediate surroundings of the monument will be developed with adequate landscape.



Garden Enclosures

Archaeological excavations revealed the extent of the enclosure wall surrounding the mausoleum of Sultan Quli Qutb and disputed the legend that the Mughal dynasty was the first to have introduced the concept of their mausoleums set in the center of elaborate gardens. The enclosure wall was originally standing to the west of Muhammad Quli's tomb. The wall of 560m length has a lower surface of dressed granite stone, with a coping band. The arcade originally extended over the whole square. Floral arch crowns are visible over the original arched and a horizontal projected moulding is present below the simple battlements.

Portions of similar enclosure wall surrounding the garden enclosures of Mausoleums of Muhammad Qutb Shah and Hayat Bakshi Begum are present at the site. The enclosure surrounding the tombs of Muhammad Qutb and Hayat Bakshi consist of a line of blind arches. The arches are surrounded by rectilinear bands. A projecting horizontal band at the top of the surface is topped by simple battlements.

Few remnants of the enclosure wall surrounding the enclosure of Ibrahim Quli Qutb Shah's mausoleum with a series of truncated blind arches is visible on the southern periphery of the Qutb Shahi Heritage Park.





CONSERVATION

17. Gateway

The gateway is located at the centre of the southern enclosure wall of Ibrahim Quli Qutb Shah's tomb-garden. The gateway built in the stone masonry has a large arched opening as commonly seen in fort structures.

The arched opening is framed by a rectangular moulding and is flanked by two lime stucco medallions, on either sides archway and a flower bud shaped arch-crown. The gateway is abutted by two high plinths – one on each side, with an arch shaped niche. Above the southern gateway is a funerary mosque. A parapet wall in the form of a battlement exists over the gateway that also acts as a railing for the forecourt of the funerary mosque.



*(Clockwise from left) Ornamental stucco band on the ceiling edge restored;
Final lime punning layer on the internal walls following the plaster repairs;
Ceiling medallion was restored based on original evidence*

INTERNAL SURFACE

Rank vegetation and soot deposition dilapidated the condition of the southern gateway.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Restoration of floral ceiling medallion, ornamental stucco band on the ceiling edge and the cusped arch frieze has been completed by master craftsmen corner arched bays.
- 20th century cement plaster has been dismantled from wall ceiling surfaces, followed by plaster repairs in traditional lime mortar.



CONSERVATION

18. Stone Chaukhandi

The 1860s archival images from the Alkazi foundation show garden structures or trellis erected in the necropolis that would have possibly been used for vineyard. Numerous archival texts boast of the Qutb Shahi gardens. One such text penned by Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah in an incomplete poem gives a vivid account of the natural treasure the garden was. He exclusively mentions grape clusters which glimmered like the Pleiades in the overhead trellis (mandva). Based on archival resources, a series of stone trellises have been installed. The form of these trellis is inspired by the stone chaukhandies traditionally crafted in the regions of Telengana.

"Along the river bank to the east was the Bagh-e Muhammad Shahi, as extensive pleasure garden, which Sultan Muhammad Quli himself has described in an incomplete poem. Much of the description reads like a garden qasida (ode) of the Classical Iranian poets the trees of the garden like the heavenly Tuba tree; its flower-reviving breezes the very breath of Jesus; the ten tongues of the sausan (lily) unfolded in praise of the garden. The garden was walled and surrounded by walks, and fruits from its trees hung out above the walls glowing like the candles of a chandelier. The vision of his garden had kindled the bud in the poet's heart and its fragrance illuminated the entire world. The poet lists some of the fruits in his precious Paradise: coconuts like emerald jars, date clusters like branches of coral, red and white betel-nut clusters 'like night and day', and each jaman (Eugenia sp.) an entire sapphire. Grape clusters glimmered like the Pleiades in the overhead trellis (mandva), and each pomegranate was as brilliant as the alam decorating a Qutb Shahi coin (sikka), its seeds like sparkling ruby eyes. Inevitably, there were reminders for the poet of his beloved: the almonds were shaped like her eyes and the champa bud (champa kali) was her nose, the black bee hovering over it as if the mole on her nose. Inevitably, too, the garden was filled with the houris of Paradise and the music of birds, and the dancing houris had so intoxicated the trees that they waved about drunkenly, shaking their bejeweled arms and clapping their hands (leaves)."- Scent in the Islamic Garden (Ali Akbar Khan)

1860s

Source: Alkazi Foundation



Installation of stone trellises based on vineyard seen in archival images

ACTION TAKEN:

- Taking reference from the archival images and the existing chaukhandis at site, the size and form of the trellises to be installed was finalized.
- Six stone trellises were installed at site along the eastern edge of the pathway of Hamam forecourt to symbolize the existence of vineyard as per historic evidences.
- This includes erection of monolith granite pillars of 3m height, dressing of 20 capitals of size 200 x 200 x 300 mm and Laying of 3m beams on the capitals.
- The trellises are joined together in mortise and tenon joints at capitals which support the stone lintels.

NEXT STEPS

- Local species of grapes will be planted as a tribute to the natural legacy of the Qutb Shahi dynasty and thought for imagination to the visitors.



CONSERVATION

19. Gateway

A rather modest gateway is situated to the northwest of Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah's mausoleum. It has large opening with several smaller niches on either sides. It is finished in a flat projected eave at the top.

This gateway was found in a dilapidated condition with masonry exposed and details missing.



Gateway Before Conservation: 2020

ACTION TAKEN:

- Scientific cleaning was done to remove the 20th century cement plaster layer and patchworks which existed on the gateway.
- Consolidation of the original stone masonry of the gateway was carried keeping in mind the original profile.
- Restoration of the original decorative arched niches were finished with lime plaster and putty to further consolidate the gateway masonry.





CONSERVATION

20. Garden wall

of Mausoleums of Muhammad Qutb Shah & Hayat Bakshi Begum

Similar to the enclosed garden mausoleum of Sultan Quli Qutb Shah, Muhammad Qutb Shah's mausoleum is also situated inside an enclosure. The enclosure wall runs in the west, north and east direction behind the mausoleum of Hayat Bakshi Begum. The enclosure wall to the west is finished with recessed arches finished in lime plaster and battlements on top. Archival image reveals that the entire stretch of enclosure wall contained battlements on top of the wall.



(Top) Battlements on top of the enclosure wall were revealed to the north of funerary mosque of Hayat Bakshi Begum on removal of 20th century cement plaster
(Right) Portion of the enclosure wall



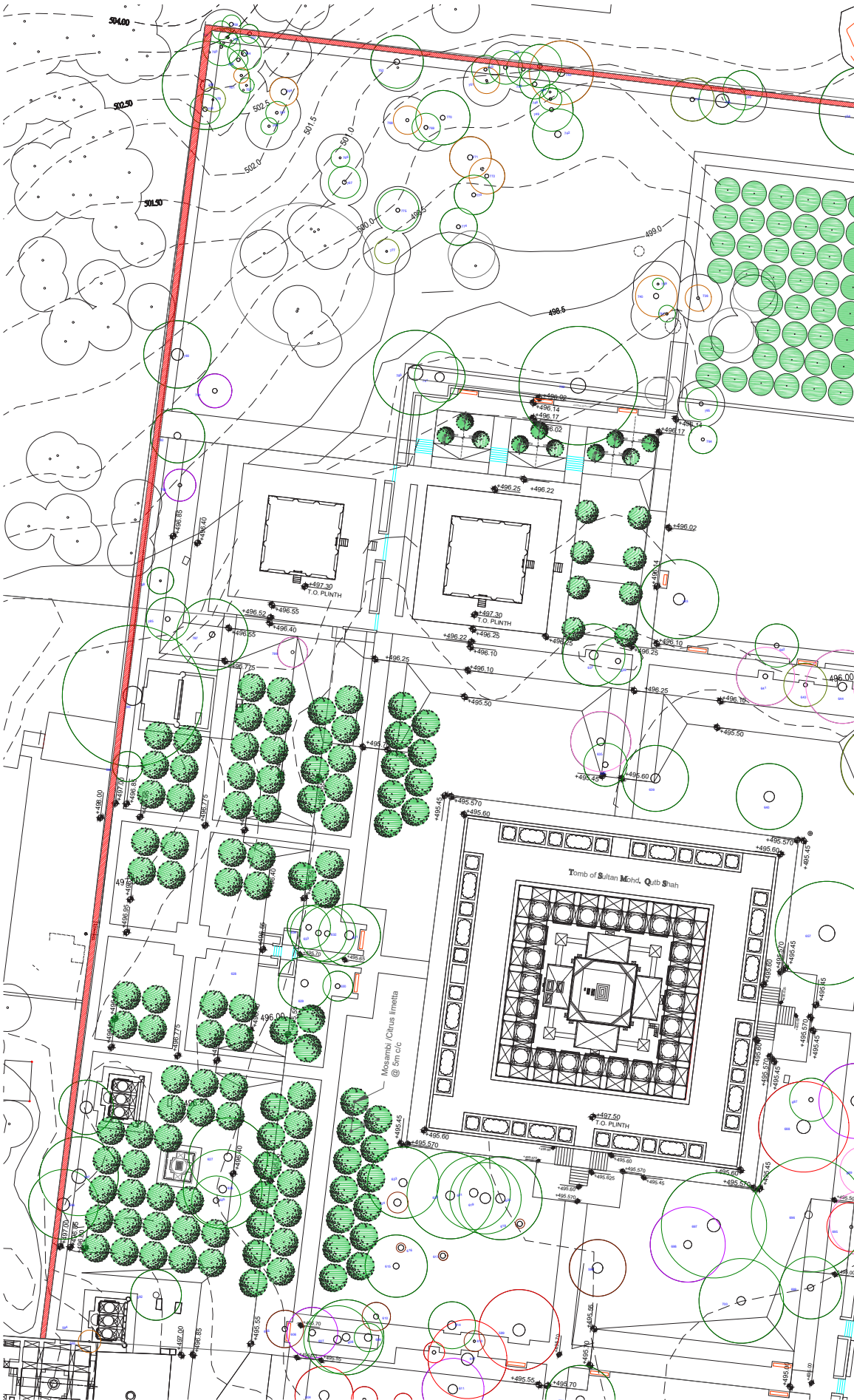
(Top) Damaged portions of the battlements and recessed arches were restored on the south-eastern end of the wall

ACTION TAKEN:

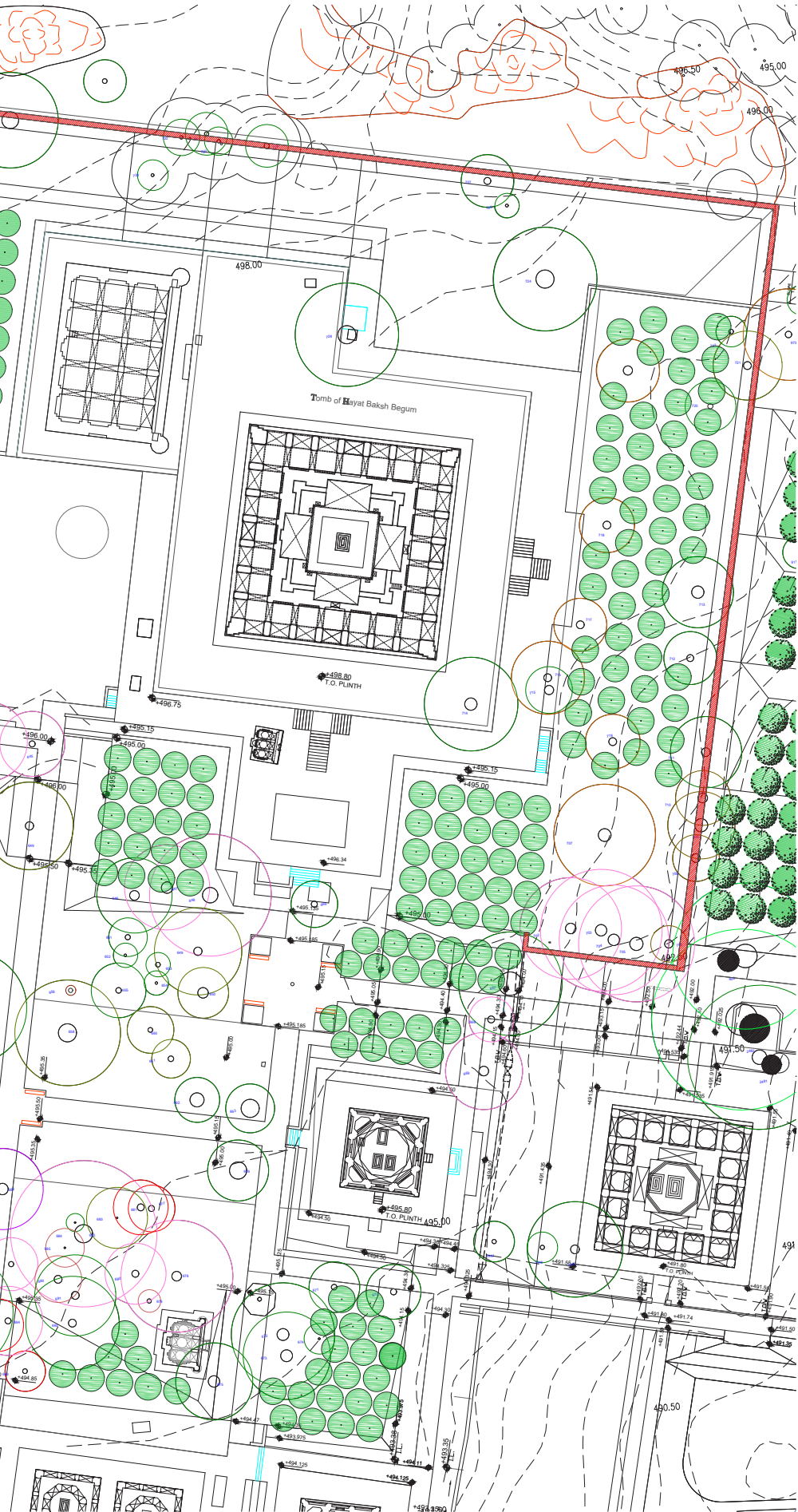
- Repairs on the damaged battlements on the south-eastern end of the enclosure wall was carried out using rich lime mortar.
- Moulding bands below the battlements were reinstated on the entire length of the wall.
- Plaster repairs were carried out on the recessed arches and finished with 1-millimeter thin layer of lime putty mixed with organic additives.
- Racking of 20th century cement was followed with repointing with lime mortar on the north-western end of the enclosure wall.
- The crenelations at the top of the enclosure wall were revealed to the north of the funerary mosque of Hayat Bakshi Begum mausoleum.
- Raking and pointing of the existing historic coursed rubble masonry was carried out manually with wire brushes at the northeast and north side of the enclosure wall.

NEXT STEPS:

- The missing crenelations on top of the northern and eastern side walls will be restored in random rubble stone masonry.



Enclosure wall enclosing the mausoleums of Sultan Muhammad



ad Qutb Shah, Hayat Bakshi Begum, Taramati and Premamati



Landscape Restoration

Landscape restoration works of Phase 2 commenced with the development of hamam forecourt in 2020. Following which the landscape works to the west and north of Mohammed Qutb Shah's mausoleum, south of Taramati's and Premamati's Tomb, the immediate vicinity of Hayat Bakshi Begum's mausoleum, and Hakims and Commander's tomb were being carried out with approved plantation, provision of pathways etc in 2020 -2021.

Earth levels around the major monuments in the phase 3 i.e. mausoleums of Abdullah Qutb Shah, incomplete mausoleums of Fadma Khanum and Mirza Nizamuddin, were found to be largely altered, leading to water stagnation. The plinth protection was laid to the original levels of these monuments in 2020. Base work for the pathways in the areas surrounding these monuments was being undertaken to ensure rainwater is directed away from the monuments. Finishing of the pathways and appropriate dressing of the surrounding earth to be undertaken in 2021.





LANDSCAPE RESTORATION

21. Pathways

The landscape masterplan has included a network of stone pathways to enable easy access to each of the monuments at the Qutb Shahi Heritage Park.

The landscape masterplan designed for the Aga Khan Trust for Culture by landscape architect, Late M Shaheer, envisaged three zones within the 106 acre Qutb Shahi Heritage Park: the core archaeological zone where the monuments are connected with a series of pathways, a visitor facility zone on the eastern end, at the site of the erstwhile Deccan Park, and ecological buffer zones on the north, south and west.

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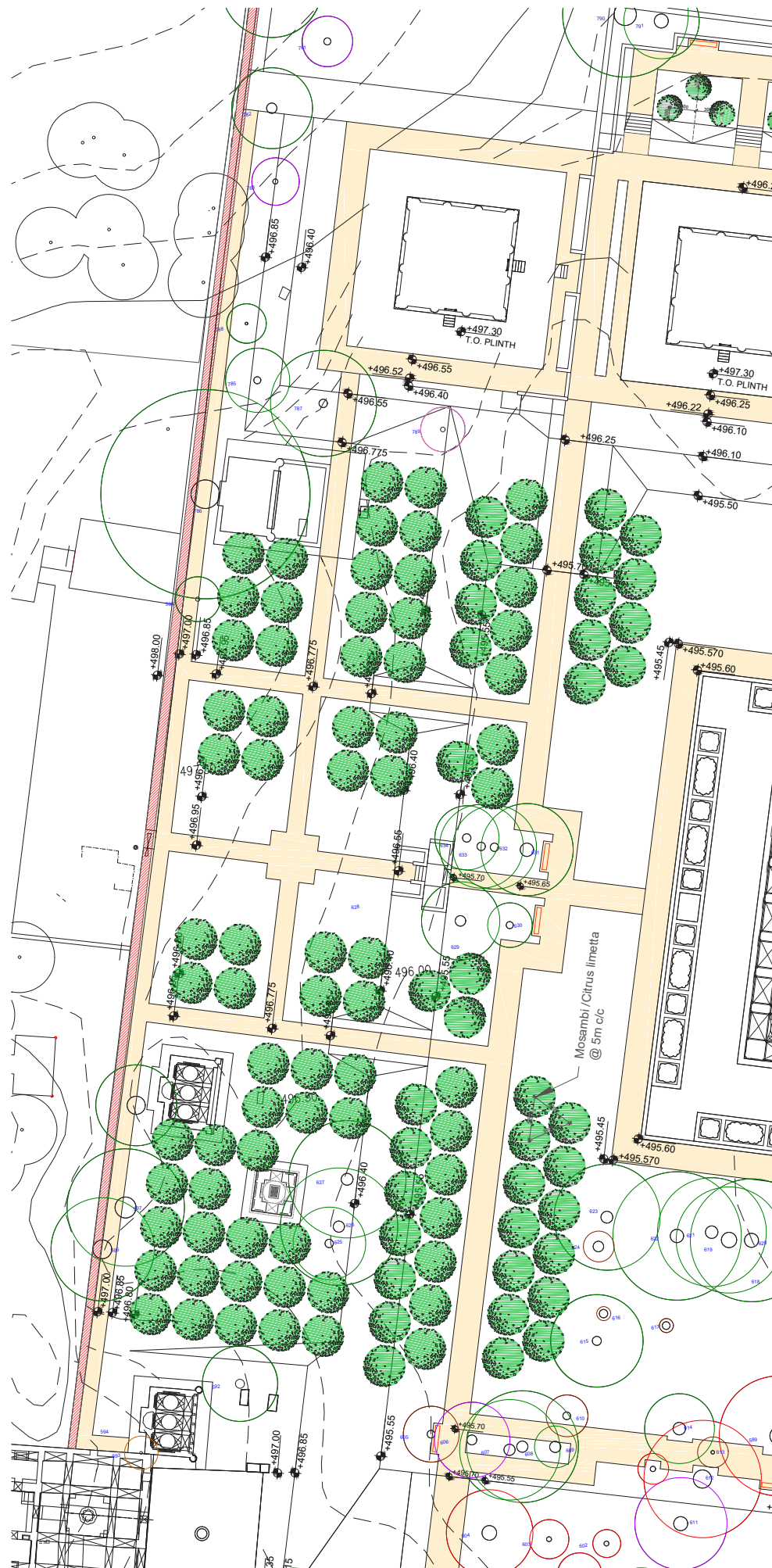


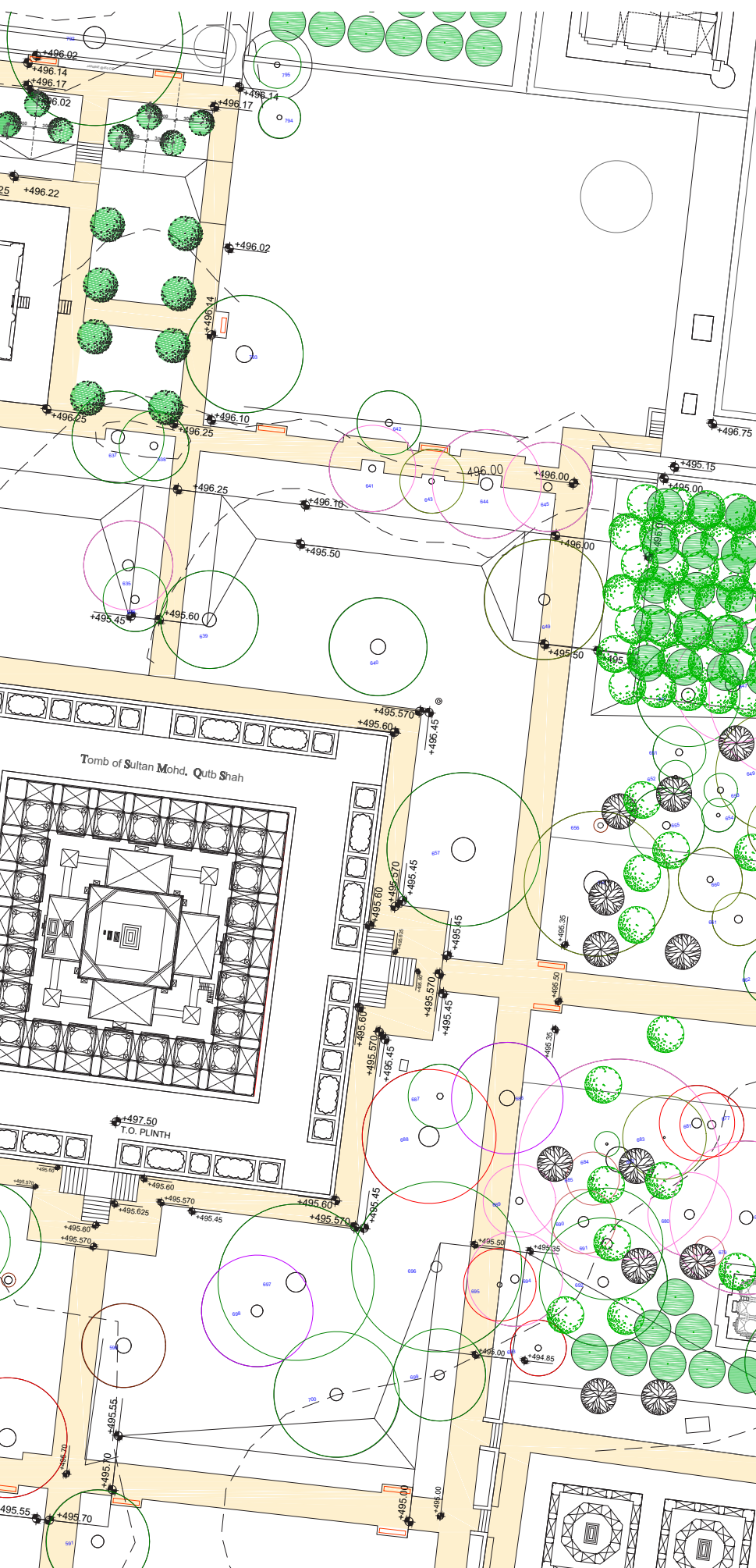
Before Landscape Restoration

WEST OF MUHAMMAD QUTB SHAH'S MAUSOLEUM

ACTION TAKEN:

- Pathways have been constructed joining the west portion of the enclosure wall of Mohammed Qutb Shah's mausoleum to the main pathway on the west leading to the mausoleums of Taramati and Premamati. This includes preparation of base with brick walls supporting base concrete finished with 50 mm thick local Tandur stones laid in pattern and slopes.
- Plinth protection around the small yet significant structures near the enclosure wall of mausoleum of Mohammed Qutb Shah is being carried out – after thorough investigation of the levels. They will be finished with 100 mm thick granite stone slabs laid over PCC supported by brick walls on the sides.
- Earth levels were altered in the 20th century adding excess earth to the surrounding of the monuments largely transforming the original earth levels. Excess earth has been removed to ensure adequate water drainage away from the monuments, and the ground prepared for plantation as per the landscape masterplan.

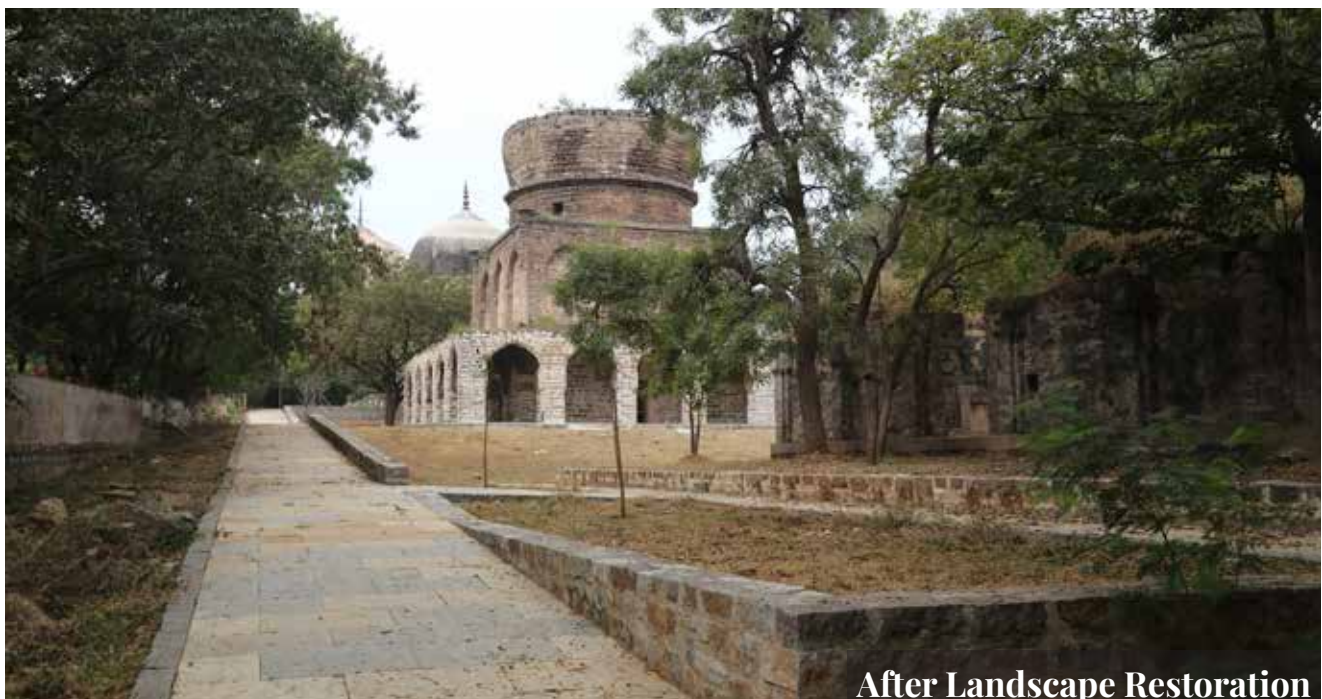


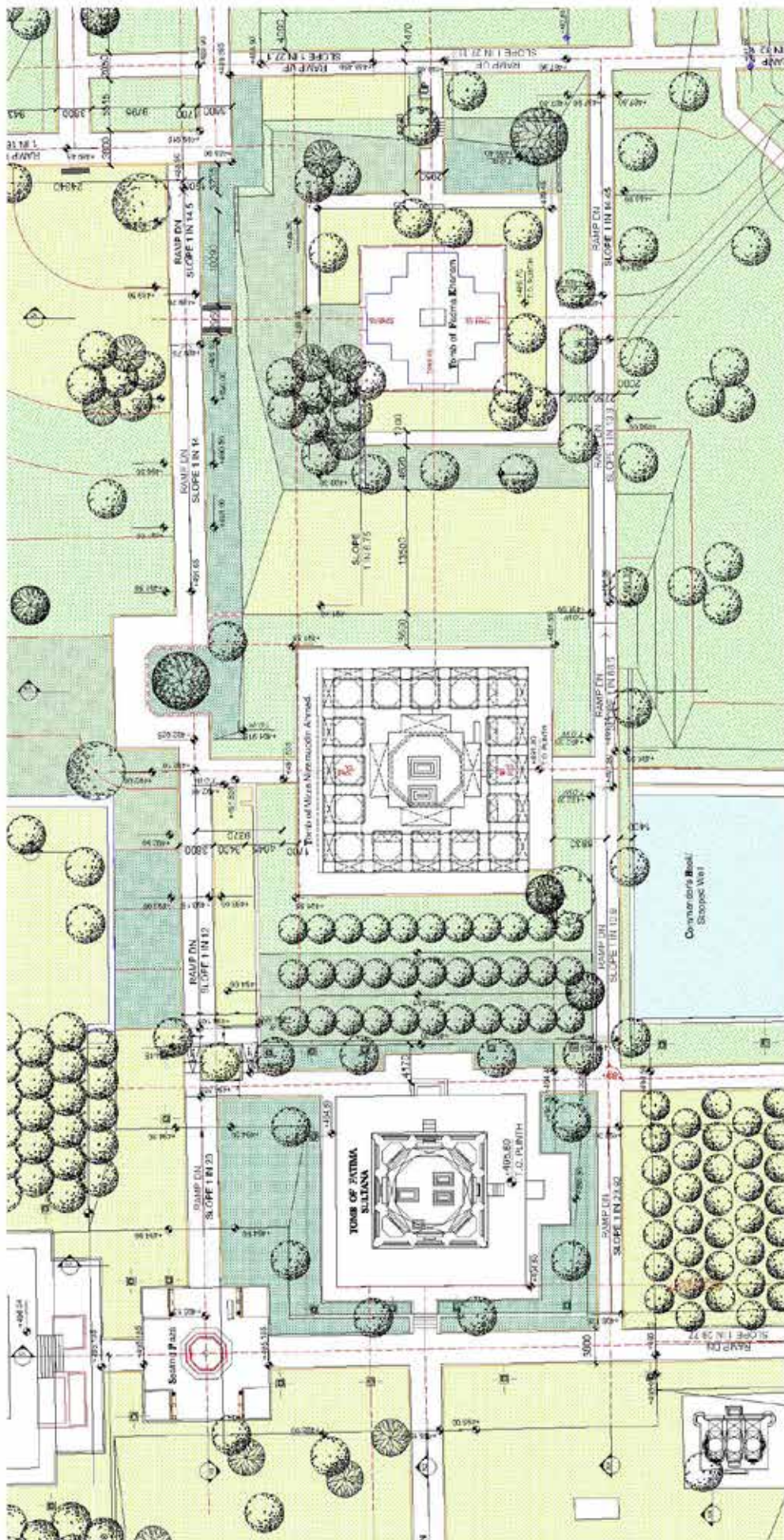


AREA AROUND MAUSOLEUMS OF MIRZA NIZAMUDDIN AHMED & FADMA KHANUM

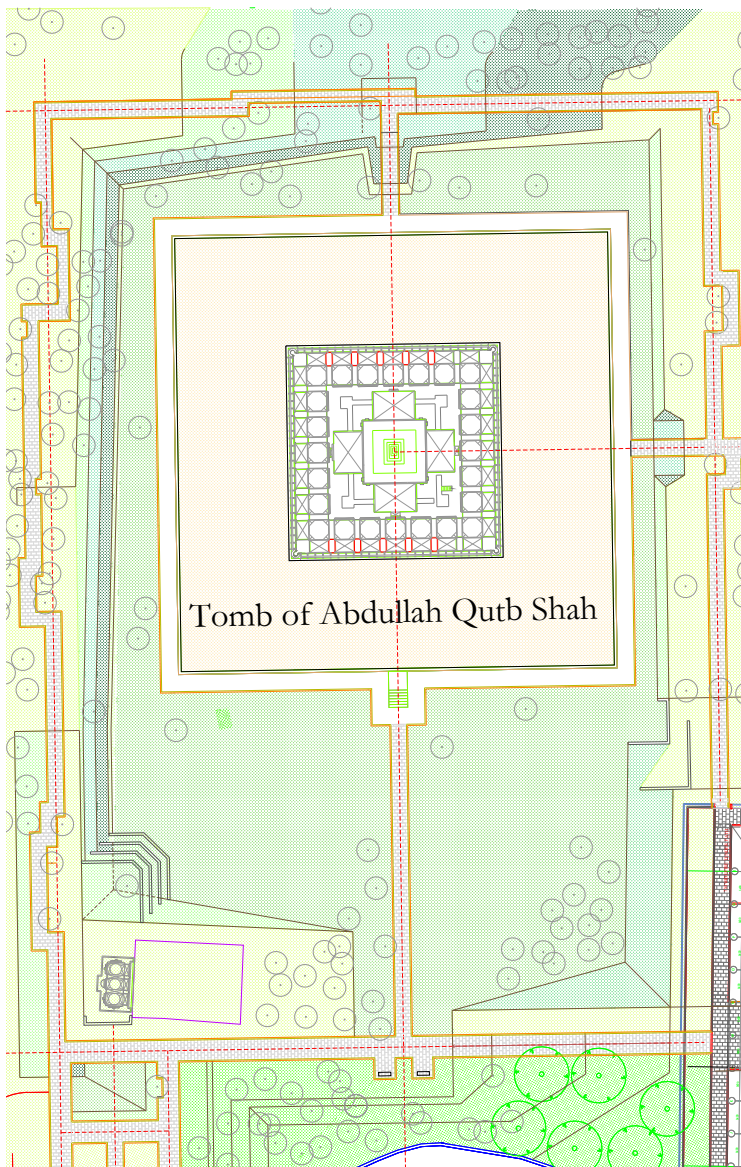
ACTION TAKEN:

- The north, east and south bounding pathways, 3.0 metres wide, have been developed as a part of the larger network of pathways to access these monuments.
- These pathways have been finished with 50mm thick Tandur stones laid over a base of 100 mm thick cement concrete.
- 1.7 metres wide pathway along the east south and west side have been developed, finished with 50 mm thick Tandur stones over 100 mm layer of cement concrete, along the plinth protection wall of Fadma Khanum and connected to the south and east bounding pathway.
- Steps and ramps have been provided at various portions to incorporate the difference in levels.
- The surrounding earth have been carefully regraded to accommodate the level difference of over 3.0 metres between the two monuments.





AREA AROUND ABDULLAH QUTB SHAH'S MAUSOLEUM



ACTION TAKEN:

- The base work of the pathways has been completed with PCC on the east, north and west side of the monument.
- These pathways have been finished with 50 mm thick Tandur stones in appropriate slopes and pattern as per the landscape scheme.
- The existing earth levels on the north and east side of the monument have been adequately finished – excess earth has been removed from the north side and filled on east side ensuring rain water from the north west surroundings of the monument is adequately drained away for the monument to the east side of the monument.

PLAZA AT HAYAT BAKSHI BEGUM'S MAUSOLEUM

ACTION TAKEN:

- Base work for the pathway along the south side of the raised plinth of mausoleum of Hayat Bakshi Begum and the funerary mosque located near to the mausoleum has been completed.
- 50 mm thick Tandur stones have also been installed on the pathway.
- A plaza has been developed at the junction of the south axial pathway from the mausoleum of Hayat Bakshi Begum and the pathway north of the incomplete mausoleum of Mirza Nizamuddin Ahmed as per the landscape masterplan.
- Base work for the plaza and pathways have been completed and finished with 50 mm thick Tandur stones.
- Upon inspecting the existing fountain at the southern part beyond the raised plinth of mausoleum of Hayat Bakshi Begum, it was found that to be a recently added feature with brick and stone masonry in cement mortar base beneath the dressed stones. Thus the brick and stone masonry were removed and the dressed stone feature was installed at the finished floor level of the plaza.
- The earth on the southwest and southeast corner beyond the raised plinth of the mausoleum has been appropriately levelled, dressed and prepared for plantation as per the landscape scheme.



A plaza was developed south of Hayat Bakshi Begum. Brick and stone masonry were removed from the existing fountain, and the dressed stone feature was installed at the finished floor level of the plaza.

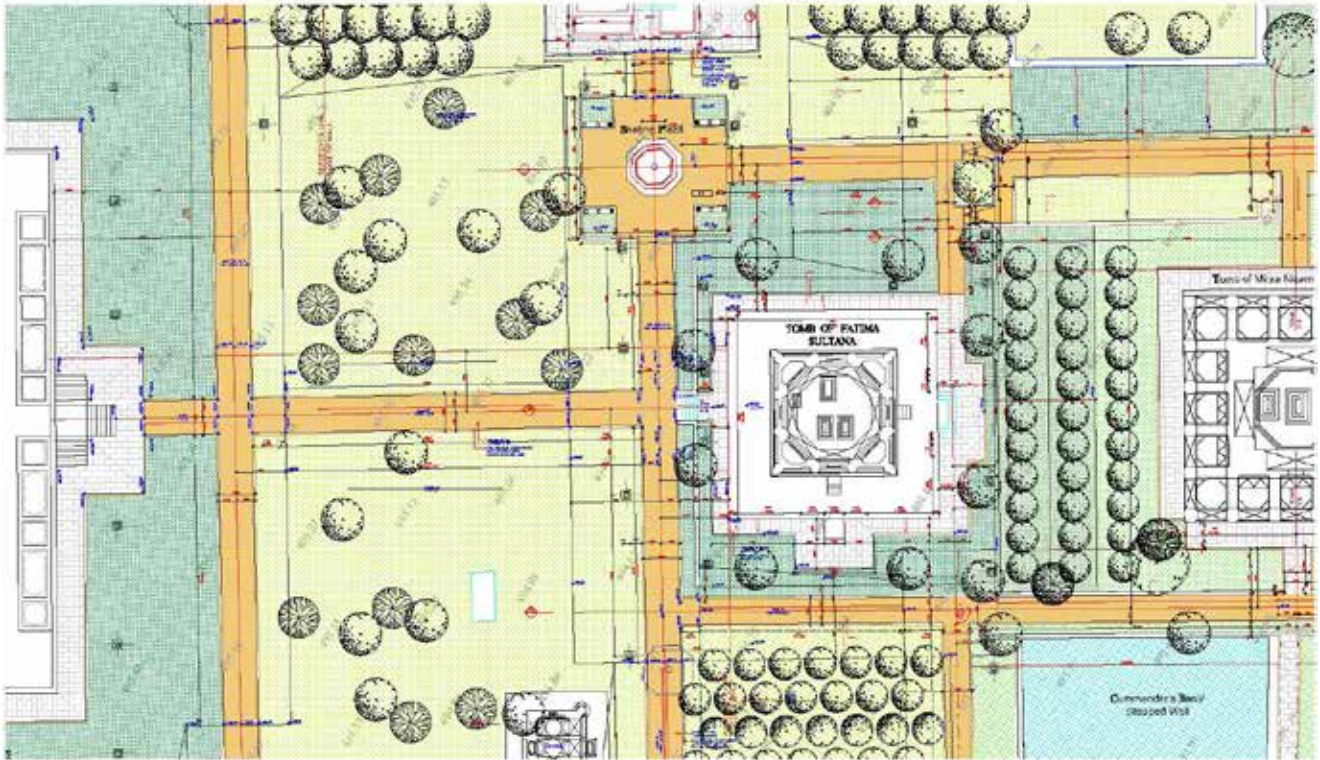
CONNECTION FROM HAMAM TO BADI BAOLI

ACTION TAKEN:

- The existing black metal road connecting the Hamam and Badi Baoli was removed.
- A network of 350 mm diameter rainwater pipes with manholes was laid connecting the manhole at the end of the historic aqueduct, running along the south of Hamam to the Badi Baoli manhole. This has allowed to collect substantial of rainwater from the 16th century enclosure wall of Sultan Quli Qutb Shah in the Badi Baoli.
- Base work for the pathway connecting the Hamam to Badi Baoli and the mausoleum of Mohammed Qutb Shah on south side has been completed and the adjoining earth has been levelled.
- The levels of the pathways have been finalised after careful consideration of the existing water channels which collect the rain water and direct it to the Badi Baoli.
- The area to the south of the proposed pathway from Hamam to Badi Baoli was proposed to be developed as a 'sapota' fruit orchard. The existing undulations of the earth was levelled with adequate filling and dressing of earth.



Basework for pathway connecting hamam and badi baoli



Circulation pattern around monuments of the Qutb Shahi Heritage Park with a mix of shaded trees and pathways.



Area west of Muhammad Qutb Shah's mausoleum: 2016



Area west of Muhammad Qutb Shah's mausoleum: 2021

NEXT STEPS;

- Complete the installation of stones in remaining portions of the pathways and plinth protection around the structures.
- Final finishing of the earth levels to be carried out in the southern portion of the area adjoining the Hamam after completion of conservation and development works in the archaeological zone north of Hamam.
- Area on the north of the mausoleum of Hayat Bakshi Begum would need to be adequately levelled and dressed after reinstatement of the battlements on the enclosure wall of Muhammed Qutb Shah.
- Complete the finishing of the pathways with 50 mm thick Tandur stones and 200 mm thick granite stone edging, followed by completion of the earth grading along the pathways.



Qutb Shahi Heritage Park spread over 108 acres is comprised of a diverse range of habitats that support a remarkable number of species of plant life and birds.

As part of the landscape restoration of the necropolis, the northern and southern sections of the site are being developed as ecological zones with dense native vegetation. Since 2014, a mapping of all trees has been carried out, and new plantations are being done across the site in a planned manner.

Native species are being planted to revive the original character of the site. Emphasis is being given to trees with greater ecological value, viz, butterfly and bee friendly trees.

Creating Biodiversity Zones



3200

Tree Mapped

7500

Saplings Planted

72

Species Mapped

All the trees within the Qutb Shahi Heritage Park have been mapped and marked on the map. Basic information on every tree comprising of size of canopy, width of girth, height, species and nativity has been tabulated.



LANDSCAPE RESTORATION

22. Rose Garden

The area to the south of Commander's mausoleum forms a significant junction between the landscape development being done on one end to connect to the major access path from the main entrance plaza, cutting across the lake from Deccan Park area into the tombs complex. A detailed garden layout has been developed by taking inspiration from the Qutb Shahi era poetry. More than thousand perennial roses have been planted in an organized fashion along with Frangipani(Plumeria) trees.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Following the completion of the base works in most of the pathways and plaza of the rose garden, 50 mm thick Tandur stones were installed to appropriate slope and pattern.
- Good earth was filled in and pockets were prepared for plantation of local rose species.
- Excess earth added in the late 20th century have been removed and adequate earth dressing has been carried out around the mosque on the west of the special garden to ensure proper water drainage. Preparation has been undertaken for plantation in this area.
- Random rubble masonry wall has been constructed in the western part of the stepped garden adjoining to the south of the mausoleum of Commander as per the landscape proposal
- Base work has been undertaken for connection of the special garden to the primary pedestrian pathway from Deccan Park.

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NEXT STEPS:

- Complete the construction of the cement concrete road and the adjoining pathway on the south of the special garden leading to the mausoleum of Mohammed Quli Qutb Shah.
- Finish the connection of the primary pathway approaching from the Deccan Park following the profiling of the mound as per the landscape master plan.
- Finish the grading of earth on the area south of mausoleums of Hakims as per the landscape masterplan.



LANDSCAPE RESTORATION

23. Protecting existing trees

The site is naturally rich with native species of trees. Over 30 % of the core heritage zone and Deccan park area is covered with trees of rich foliage and canopy. These trees have been carefully incorporated into the landscape development plan creating spaces protecting this vital green cover.

ACTION TAKEN:

- At many places, necessary changes to the profile of the pathways were made to ensure adequate area for uninterrupted tree growth. Similarly, masonry walls have been built along the pathways or around the trees ensuring that the existing earth levels are retained.
- Smaller native trees growing in sensitive areas such as on the monuments, plinths or other areas causing damage to the monument have been successfully transplanted to a open areas.
- Invasive species such as Subabool are removed from the ecological zone to allow unhindered growth of existing trees with rich medicinal and ecological value.

(Above) While restoring the historic contours south of Hamam, it was realised that the roots of the Peepal tree abutting the structure would remain exposed. Hence, a planter in random rubble masonry was built around the tree to an adequate height.



Before Landscape Restoration



*(Left) Aerial roots of the banyan abutting Fadma Khanum's mausoleum
(Centre) Planters around the trees were built to safeguard them
(Right) Champa tree was transplanted from the Deccan park area*

IMPACT:

Many of the native species which were covered with invasive creepers and plants have now been cleared inviting bees, butterflies and birds. Flowering of these trees have created additional value to the site. This has also created appropriate seating space for the visitors.



LANDSCAPE RESTORATION

24. Plantation

(Above) Citrus plantation west of Muhammad Qutb Shah's mausoleum

The plantation scheme for the Qutb Shahi heritage park was prepared after several rounds of discussions held among historians, landscape consultants, ecologists, architects, and naturalists.

The Heritage site holds the character both tangible and intangible heritage that can be seen in its built form and the ecology. Further moving towards conserving this ecosystem and centuries' character of space, three major zones were identified that need to be planted discretely to provide a character to the space and maintain an ecological balance.

These three zones are: Core Heritage Zone, Ecological Zone and Peripheral Walkways & Avenues.

CORE HERITAGE ZONE

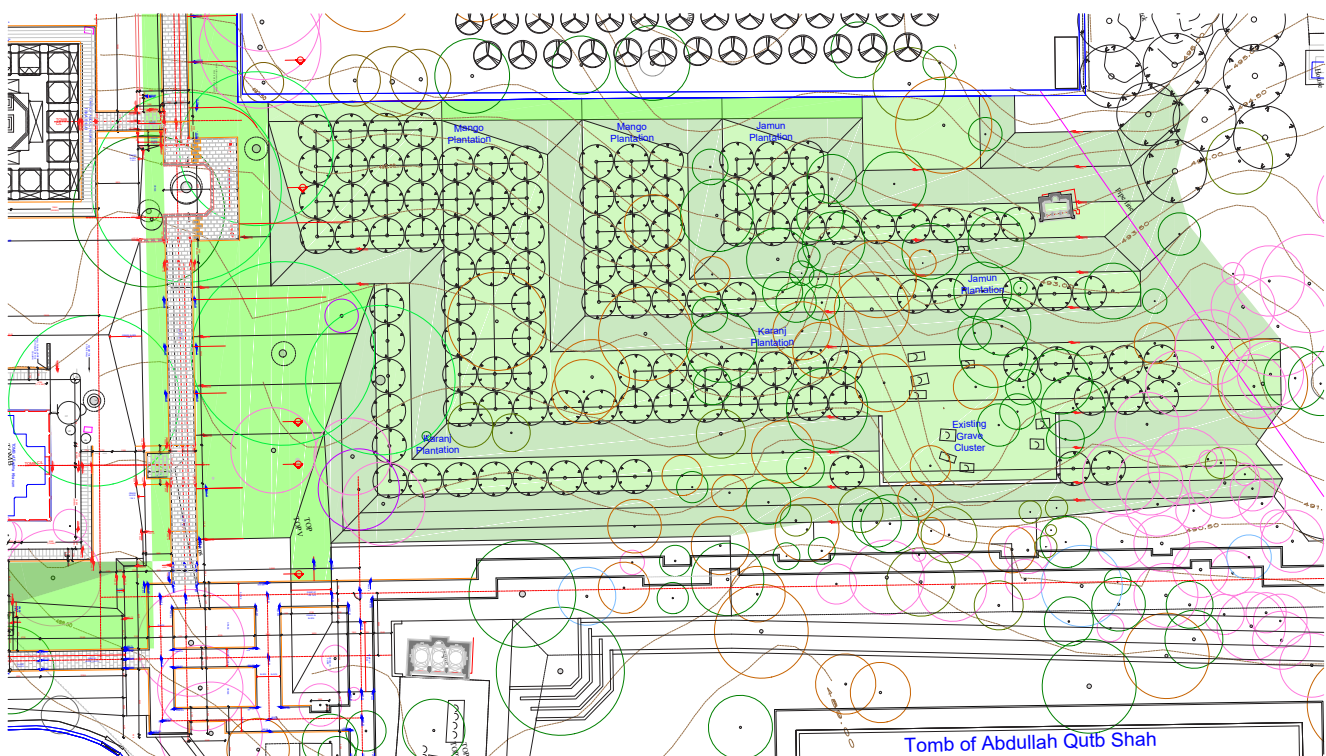
- This includes the immediate spaces around the major monuments and other structure that possess a great build heritage character. Native species to be planted in these areas to revive the original ecological character. This includes planation of fruit orchards, ground covers and cluster of trees. A vineyard, at east of hamam forecourt is constructed in which the native variety of grape (Anab-e-Shahi) local variety would be cultivated.

ECOLOGICAL ZONE

- This includes the area at the north, south-west, and south side of the site. The trees and plants in this area shall possess a greater ecological value, should be bee and butterfly loving in nature. There should be an intermix of slow and fast-growing dense trees for this area. Species like Akash neem, Banyan (Ficus Benghalensis), Jamun, Tamarind, Karanj to be planted along the periphery and trees like Ticoma (Yellow Flowers), Amla, Starfruit, Bheelawa to be used for infill plantation.
- South-West zone is ideal for peacock and other ground nesting birds. Therefore, intermittent planting is followed in this area. A mix of slow growing fruit trees and tall dense fast-growing trees are planted here.
- Construction of landscape bunds in the ecological zone to hold the access rainwater and irrigate the area with same during hot summers is being planned.

PERIPHERAL WALKWAY & AVENUES

- Tall trees shall be planted along the site boundary to hide the modern buildings and fruit trees like jamun, Reetha, Cyprus, Palash, African Tulip, and Mulberry shall be planted in the middle of the area. Plantation along the peripheral walkway should be of low maintenance. Combination of Fast and growing dense and slow growing trees shall be planted which have greater ecological value and nature.
- Ornamental trees shall be planted in the major avenues like lake pathway leading to heritage zone, along road for EV, interpretation centre, vehicular parking and deccan park area.



Plantation scheme for the terraced garden west of Abdullah Qutb Shah's mausoleum

List of trees identified to be planted in various zones

Archaeological Zone	Peripheral Walkway & Avenues	Ecological Zone	Ground Cover and Shrubs
Ber	Palash	Reetha	Wedelia trilobata
Mango	Bahunia Purpurea	Bael	Hamelia patens
Maulsari	Kachnar	Amla	Jasmine
Starfruit	Copperpod	Jamun	Henna (Lawsonia inermis)
Chikoo	Badam	Imli	Perennial Roses
Guava	Akash neem	Sitaphal	Jasmine
Rain tree	Champa (Temple Tree)	Palash	Verbena
Fig	Plumeria	Banyan	Golden Dura
Jackfruit	Chompaca magnolia (yellow flowers)	Karanj	
Citrus (lemon, sweet lime, orange)	Sita Ashok	Akash Neem	
Pomegranate	Coconut	Fruit Badam	
Bahunia purpurea	African tulip		

DEVELOPMENT OF IRRIGATION SYSTEM.

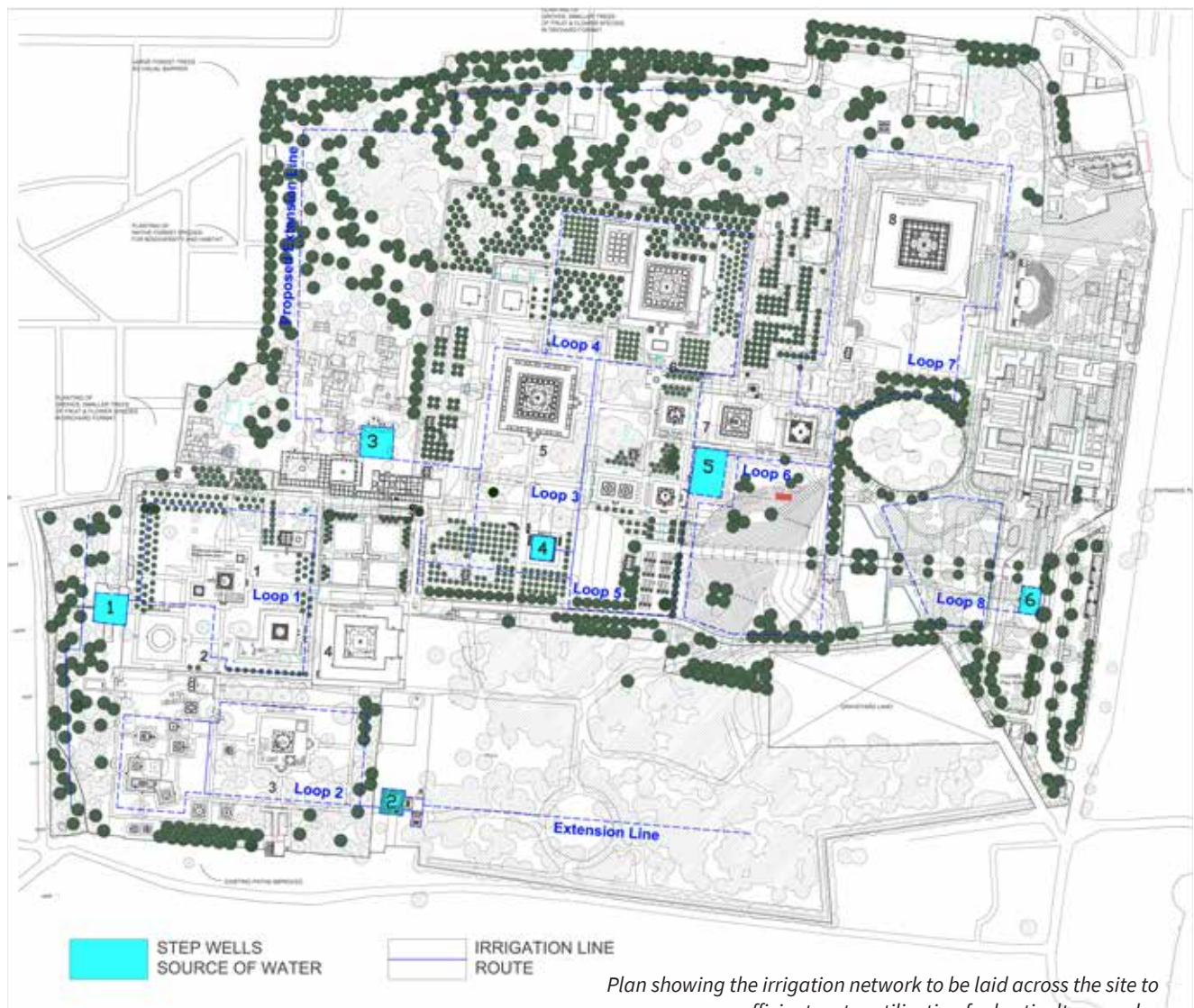
As per the framed guidelines, an Irrigation network of around 3300 mts was laid across the site for Horticulture work and water connections has been provided through the nearby baolis.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Four water pumps (3- 5 Hp) has been installed in four major baolis (Badi baoli, Idgah baoli, Jamshed Baoli and Hamam Baoli) to draw water from the stepped wells.
- UPVC water line of 3300 mts (approx.) has been laid in phase-I and phase-II of the complex catering the major manicured green spaces and orchard greens.
- Outlets are provided at various points to ensure easy accessibility of water to the farthest area of the site where regular watering is required.
- This has not only increased the efficiency of the horticulture staff but also improved the water utilization and management capacity.



Excavation for laying the irrigation network



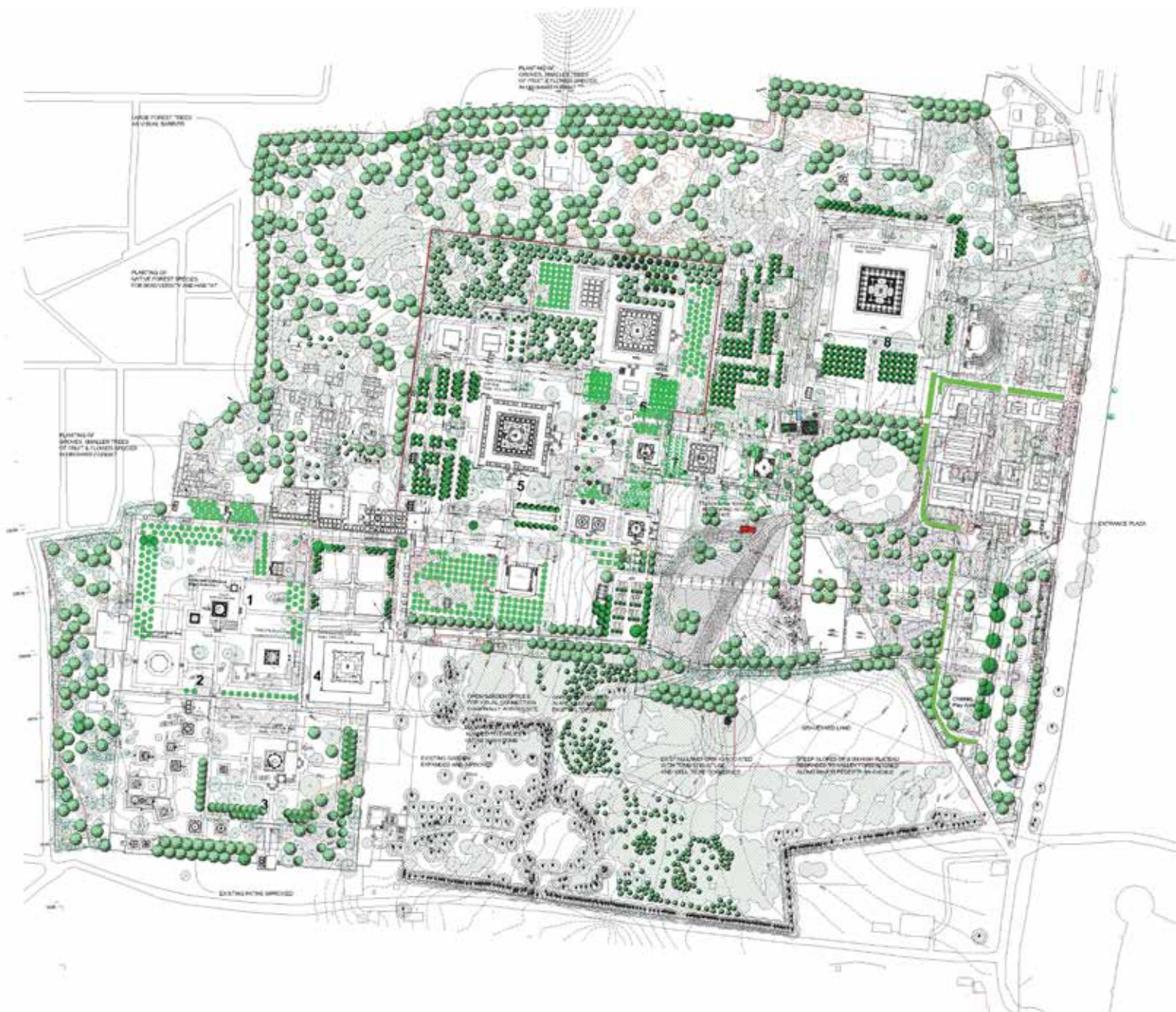
Plan showing the irrigation network to be laid across the site to ensure efficient water utilization for horticulture works.

CREATION OF URBAN FOREST

Dense plantation/Urban afforestation have been proposed to be undertaken in identified pockets in the ecological zones. Intermittent plantation of slow and fast-growing species to be carried out.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Dense and intermittent plantation has been carried out in Idgah area. Around 520 trees were planted in the region after clearing the invasive subabul trees.
- Plantation of over 300 mix variety of trees has been taken up at the north of Taramati and Premamati's tomb after completing the cleaning and levelling of space.
- 35 trees of fast-growing varieties were planted at west of Jamshed baoli in the ecological zone.
- 3 banyan trees and 4 others of different varieties from the Deccan park were transplanted in the Idgah area.
- 12 Champaka trees were planted in the parking area (Deccan park) as per landscape plan.
- Similarly, open pockets in the north archaeological zone have been identified for plantation in the coming year.



ORCHARD PLANTATION IN CORE HERITAGE ZONE

Native species were planted to revive the original character of the historical site. Orchards with local fruit bearing trees such as Chikoo, Mango, Citrus, Jamun, Reetha, Pomegranate etc. were proposed in pockets to aid ecological development as well.

ACTION TAKEN:

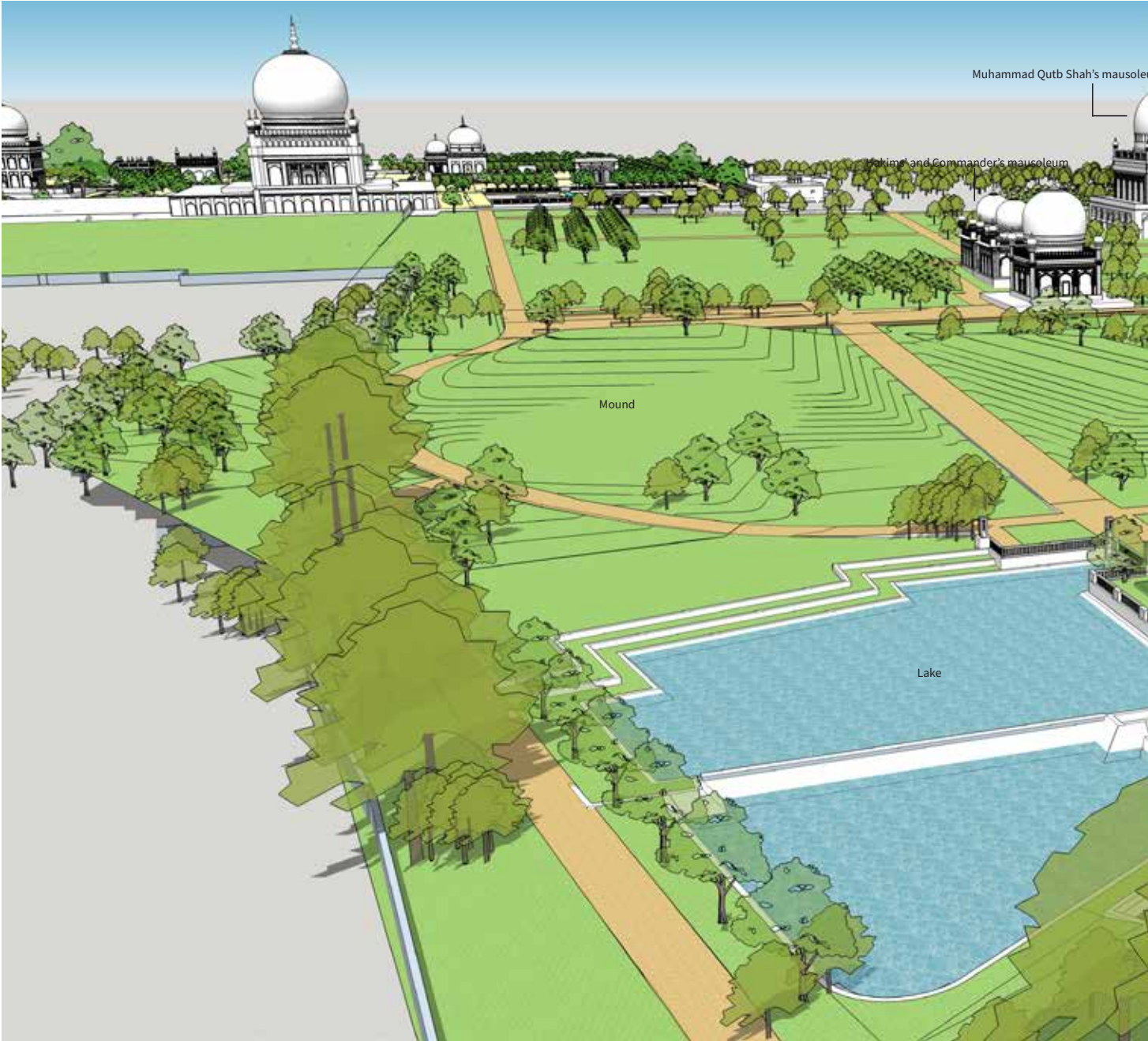
- Approximately 3000 trees and plants of different species were planted at multiple locations on site. This included 700 roses and 28 Plumeria in the Special Garden and an orchard of 50 Pomegranate trees Commander's tomb. A chikoo orchard comprising 160 trees was planted in the area south of Tomb of Muhammad Qutb Shah's tomb.
- Mango orchard consisting of 60 trees was planned in area west of Muhammad Qutb Shah tomb, next to enclosure wall.
- Over 60 citrus plants were in area south of Hayat Bakshi Begum's tomb.
- 8 Plumeria (Champa) plants were planted around Tomb of Fatima Sultana and 10 were planted at north of Tomb of Taramati and Premamati.
- 7 Champaka near Hakim's tomb, and 8 maulsari trees were planted near three monuments.
- Ground cover such as wadelia, Verbena and Hemelia was planted at various locations such as north of Taramati Tomb, south of Hamam and south of Hayat Bakshi Begum.
- Regular maintenance and plantation of ground cover and shrubs at various places is being carried out.



(Left) Chikoo plantation south of Muhammad Qutb Shah's mausoleum
(Right) Pomegranate trees planted north of Commander's mausoleum

NEXT STEPS:

- Identify and prepare areas in the core heritage zone, buffer zones and entrance zone for further plantation and complete the plantation in the complex during the planting season of 2022.
- Maintenance and upkeep of the recently planted saplings and manicured lawns along with other areas as per the proposed landscape masterplan.
- Installation of irrigation system in Deccan park sourcing water from the two baolis in Deccan Park.
- Monitor the recently installed irrigation system in summers to identify any pertaining issues of water shortage and address the issue through inter-connection of the network loops.



Muhammad Qutb Shah's mausoleum

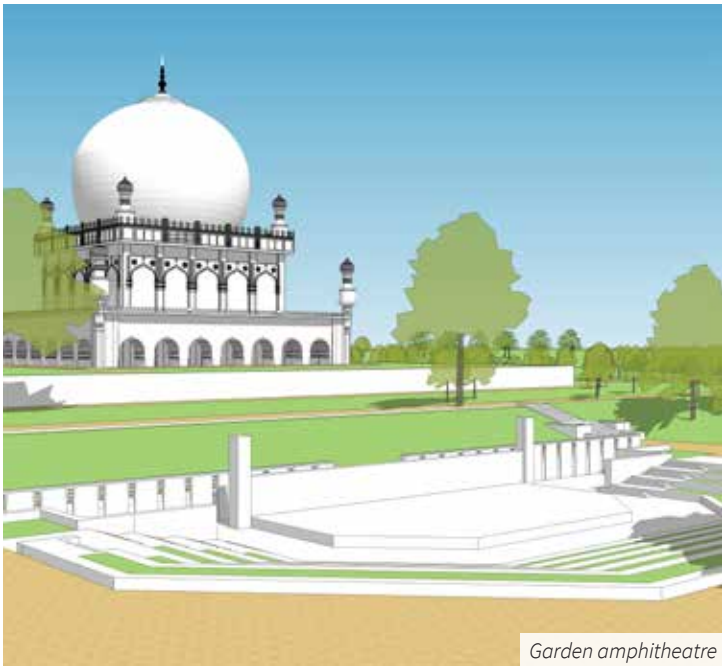
Qutb Shahi and Commander's mausoleum

Mound

Lake



Lake Approach



Garden amphitheatre





LANDSCAPE RESTORATION

25. Lake Development

Water is one of the most beautiful and meaningful features of the landscape development. The baolis at the site inspire us to have a similar kind of feature in the Deccan park area.

The present water-body is in the deteriorated condition. The idea is to retain the outline profile of the water-body and create a shallow lake in the region which not only make the serene experience for visitors when they walk towards the archaeological zone but also control the micro-climate of the area. The lake also acts as a transition element from activity zone to the archaeological zone. The depth of the lake – over 10 feet was reduced to 2 feet by filling excess earth removed from various parts of the complex.

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The mound - built in early 2000s on the west of the lake obstructs the view of the monuments. Portions of the mound will have to be altered to allow the primary pathway and also visual connection to the monuments. Works have now been undertaken for the development of the lake and mound as per the proposed design.



ACTION TAKEN:

- Retaining walls of the proposed edge is being re-constructed in stone masonry from the existing base up to the proposed base of the lake.
- Tapered profile wall above the retaining wall is being finished with neat local stone masonry as per the proposal. Profile wall of the lower portion of the lake has been constructed.
- Necessary provisions for excess water overflow and recycling of water from the lower portion to the upper portions of the lake has been provided.
- Layout of the plaza at the centre of the upper portion of the lake has been completed and retaining walls for the plaza has been constructed in stone masonry walls.
- Brick masonry above the retaining walls of the plaza is being built for cladding of 150 mm thick granite stone slabs as per the proposed design.
- The mound on the eastern side of the lake has been cut across to allow the connection of the primary pathway from the entrance plaza to the special garden on the south of the mausoleum of Commander.
- The water body on the eastern side of the lake area has been filled up with earth removed from the mound. This area will be originating point of the 6.4 metres wide pathway reaching up to the core heritage zone.

NEXT STEPS:

- Retaining walls with the tapered profile wall in local stone masonry, brick wall above it will be completed along with the erection of solid stone wall cladding above it.
- The proposed plaza in the centre of the upper lake to be finished along with parapet walls, stone railings and installation of benches as per the proposal.
- Raised wall on the western portion of the lake will be constructed along with granite stone cladding, parapet walls, stone railings and pathways as per the landscape scheme.
- The proposed light post in granite stones - 25 no's, along the profile of the lake will be installed after preparation as per the proposed details.



26. Garden Amphitheatre

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Garden Amphitheatre at Deccan park has been developed under Swadesh Darshan Scheme, providing a space for cultural events and exhibitions. The Garden Amphitheatre was developed in lieu of a defunct 'swimming pool'.

It has a capacity of 800 persons and would serve as a spill over space for the proposed museum building.

ACTION TAKEN:

- All the civil work for the garden amphitheatre has been completed including laying of pathways around the Amphitheatre with 50 mm thick Tandur in appropriate slopes and pattern as per design.
- Construction of rear wall has been completed with provisions for light fixtures in niches as per the proposed design.
- Provision for storm water disposal has been made in the south west corner of the amphitheatre.
- Plantation along with laying of local grass has been completed in the immediate surroundings of the amphitheatre.

Site of Garden Amphitheatre: 2015



*(Above) The 'defunct' swimming pool replacing which the Garden Amphitheatre was developed
(Below) A Jazz Concert was held in December, 2021 at the newly developed Garden Amphitheatre*

IMPACT:

The space provides an opportunity for cultural and mass events for students, surrounding communities and tourists. The supporting infrastructure like car parking areas and public toilets are also available nearby.



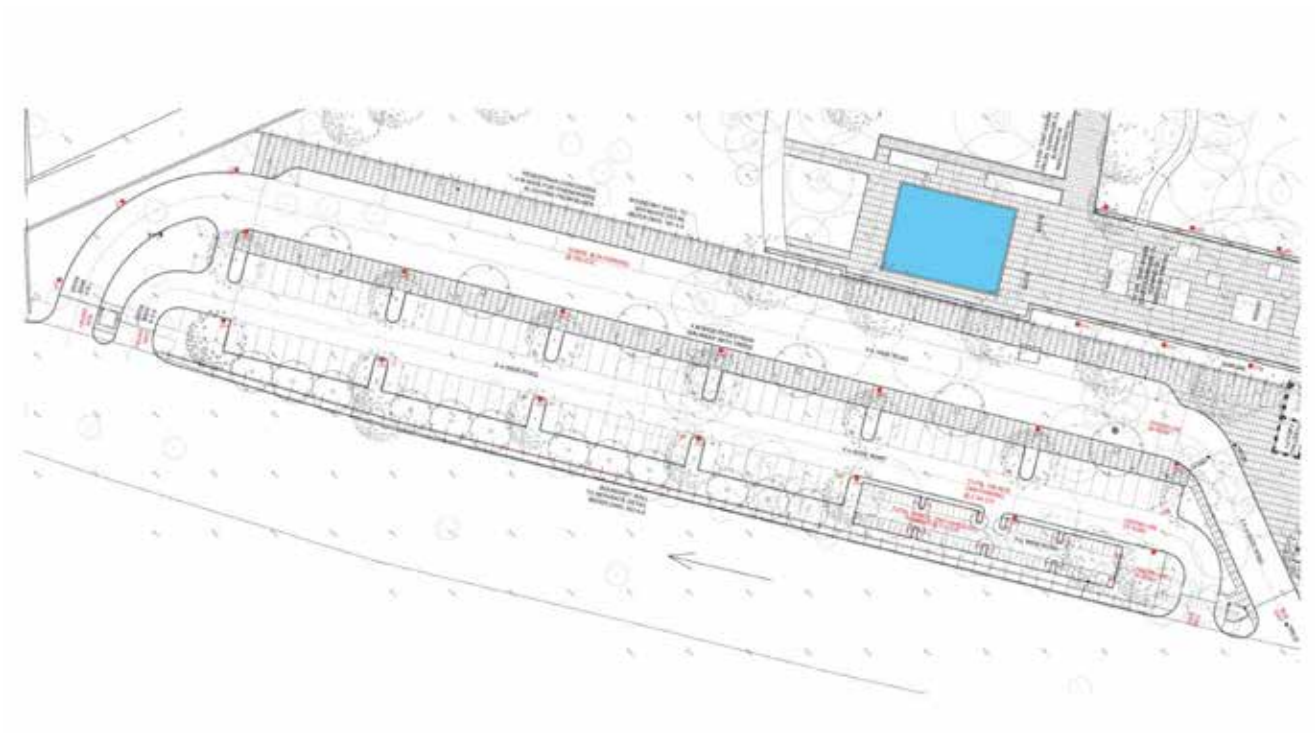
27. Parking

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Parking at Qutb Shahi Heritage Park has been planned sensitively keeping in mind the increase in footfall, post the completion of works. The parking for cars, two wheelers and buses has been delineated properly providing a wide frontage along the main Fort Road in Deccan Park area.

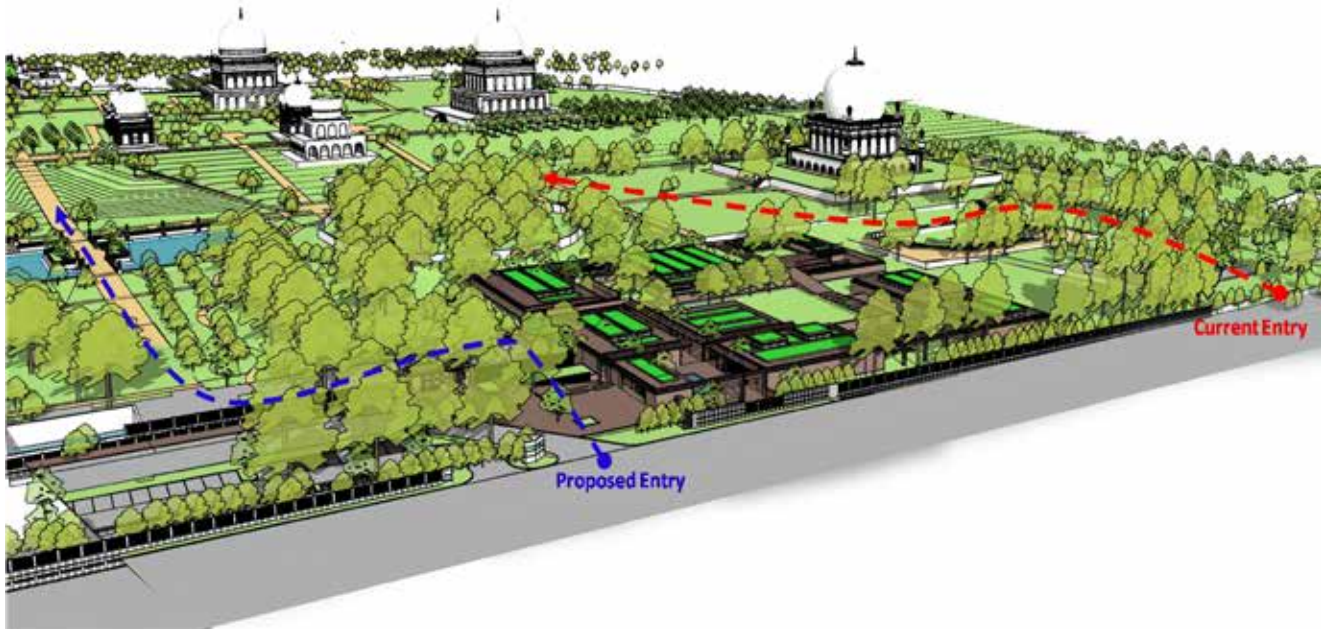


ACTION TAKEN:

- The civil works like laying of Cement concrete road, parking space markers, kerb stones, etc been completed as per drawings under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme.
- Installation of street furniture like benches, Light poles and tree pits is under progress.

NEXT STEPS:

- The entry and exit points of Parking will be finished with local stone cobbles as per design.
- Proposed guard room at the exit of the complex will be constructed as per the proposed design, and stone cladding work on the two guard rooms will be completed.



28. Eastern Wall

To provide an adequate frontage to the 106 acres necropolis housing over 100 structures, it was proposed that the existing over 400 metre long frontage of the Deccan Park boundary wall will be redeveloped in manner to highlight the entrance to the complex.

(Top) Schematic render showing the current and proposed visitor entry to the Qutb Shahi Heritage Park through Deccan Park

300 mm thick granite stone blocks installed in pattern with columns and metal grills above was proposed to replace the existing front boundary wall. The same wall is also being built on the inner edge of the parking separating it from the Park for better visitor control. Construction of the wall commenced in 2020 and have continued since then.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Stone blocks of required size and pattern has been installed on 120 metres of the wall separating the Parking from the rest of the Park.
- Similar stone blocks have been placed on the boundary wall along the main road leading from Shaikpet to Golconda fort as per the pattern size and existing levels, following the removal of the existing metal grills demarcating the boundary of Deccan Park on the east side. 100 metres of the 250 metres have been completed.
- 2.4 metres high 300 mm thick stone columns have been placed every 2.7 metres as per the proposed design of the front boundary wall.
- Sample of metal grill design has been fixed and final colour of the grills have been finalised.
- Metal grills are being installed on the both the walls as per the proposal.



(Above) Installation of stone blocks for the boundary wall
(Below) Proposed view of the boundary wall

NEXT STEPS:

- Installation of the solid stone blocks as wall will be completed on the entire length of the boundary wall except for the 100 metre stretch of the proposed Interpretation Centre.
- Metal grills will be installed in all the portions of the front boundary wall as per design.
- 150 mm thick stone cladding on the entry and exit guard rooms will be installed as per the proposed design.
- Signage walls at the entrance and exit portion of the Parking will be installed as per proposal.

Qutb Shahi Interpretation Centre

UNESCO guidance for the 'Role of Interpretation centres in UNESCO designated sites' clearly states that 'besides being the main interface of a heritage site with visitors, Interpretation Centres in some cases act as an entry to the sites. They are the gateway through which visitors access the site offering a strategic opportunity to guide and influence the entire visitor experience. In these cases, interpretation centres are fundamental to filtering access through opening hours'. The Qutb Shahi Interpretation Centre is being built along the entrance zone in the tentative World Heritage Site. Visitors will walk through this new age museum to learn about the significance of the site and the Qutb Shahi dynasty and result in a meaningful visit.



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Orientation Court : Proposed view



Extended Garden on the roof

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29. Qutb Shahi Interpretation Centre

The Interpretation Centre was approved for construction in the Deccan Park region of the Qutb Shahi Heritage Park complex to serve as a part of the entrance zone. Following the finalization of design, call for tenders and finalization of contractor by TSTDC, works commenced in 2020.

Hon'ble Minister for Municipal Administration and Urban Development laid the Foundation Stone for the partially sunken structure in the presence of Hon'ble Minister for Tourism, Government of Telangana and Member of Parliament, Hyderabad. In 2021, following the stay on construction of the proposed Interpretation Centre by the Hon'ble Wakf Tribunal and Hon'ble High Court of Telangana, works have come to a standstill. Emergency works could only be undertaken to prevent loss of trees.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Raft footings have been laid over PCC as per architectural and structural design along with the casting of RCC retaining walls for the gallery block to protect adjoining trees from falling due to landslide.
- Necessary changes to the design of under ground water sump has been undertaken to ensure effective storm water disposal from the structure.

NEXT STEPS:

- Resume the works in the main structure – starting with the gallery block once the court stay order is vacated.
- Plan for the works in a manner that the construction works are completed at the earliest in the coming year and development works of the surroundings are undertaken.



Open-to-sky court between the exhibition galleries will display 1:1 replicas of various architectural elements from the Tombs complex

Museography for QSIC

While the construction of the Interpretation Centre is halted due to the court ruling, it is important to decide what will be the nomenclature of materials to be installed in the Interpretation Centre. The Interpretation Centre will use multiple methods of display and installations for greater understanding of the visitors about the Qutb Shahi rulers, their history, significance of the site and the city, and a greater understanding of the Deccan Sultanate as a whole.

To ensure this, it was decided to undertake detailed research for the things that are available in various sources – museums, archival sources, literary mentions etc. Research works have commenced in this regard to identify and source objects and items which can be used in the Interpretation Centre.

ACTION TAKEN:

- This year museum team began working on finalising the inventory for the upcoming gallery space. The gallery space for the Qutb Shahi Interpretation Centre has been divided into four different themes, galleries are further divided into different clusters to classify the research themes and the objects accordingly.
- The documentation work for the Qutb Shahi Interpretation Centre is in progress. The objects from the State Museum, Hyderabad are reviewed for documentation and cataloging. This year Museum team began shortlisting the objects from the Arms and Armoury gallery of the State Museum, Hyderabad. Some of the rare swords with gold inlay work were documented. The museum team came across the samples of Caucasian swords, fine Wootz steelwork and a few Iranian swords showcasing excellent sword making and engraving skills.
- The State Museum has a rich miniature painting collection. The team is right now reviewing the miniature paintings for documentation.
- Also, the archaeology collection from the 1970's excavations from the Qutb Shahi Tombs site conducted by the Archaeology Survey of India is under review for shortlisting the objects.
- Some of the exquisite works were found during the excavations which are now under review for cataloguing.



Miniature paintings from the State Museum, Hyderabad related to the Qutb Shahi dynasty are being identified and cataloged
(Left) Deccan style miniature painting of Sultan Ibrahim Qutb Shah riding an elephant - Deccan style painting 17-18th century
(Right) Deccan style miniature painting of three Shi'ite Imams (Hussain, Ali and Hassan)

NEXT STEPS:

- Shortlist and finalize the objects to be installed in the museum – artefact replicas, object replicas, copies of the miniature paintings etc along with detailed description.
- Initiate work towards the identification of other value additions needed for the museums – object lighting, display systems, audio visual enhancements, film screenings etc.

Swords from the reserve collection of the State Museum, Hyderabad are being identified and cataloged
Abbasi swords from 17th - 18th century were identified. The sword on the left has a jade handle





LANDSCAPE RESTORATION

30. Visitor Amenities

Several public amenities have been proposed to be developed in the landscape masterplan. Most of these works have been undertaken under the Swadesh Darshan scheme of Government of India. These amenities include development of visitor facilities such as toilets, installation of benches, development of signage, development of security system such as installation of CCTV network for better surveillance of the site. Works on all these amenities have already commenced since last year and have continued this year.

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TOILETS

Through 2019 – 20, works have commenced on the development of toilets in two identified locations of the complex – one in Deccan Park and other replacing the existing toilet blocks in the tombs complex.

ACTION TAKEN:

- The toilet block near the Parking area in Deccan Park has been completed and made functional with provision of water supply and sewage system. It is being currently used by visitors accessing Deccan Park.
- Works on the toilet block replacing the existing toilet block near the mausoleum of the Mohammed Qutb Shah are nearing completion.
- With the masonry work and the roofing system installed last year, internal finishing of the toilet was carried out, followed with installation of sanitary fittings, plumbing fittings and electrical fittings.
- A septic tank was built at the designated location along with soak pit as part of the sewage disposal system for the toilets.
- Dry run of the toilets was undertaken for the identification of any issues with the toilet for early rectification.
- Staging for location of overhead water tanks is being constructed near the toilet block.

NEXT STEPS:

- Complete all the minor pending works and commission the toilets for public use.
- Install adequate directional signage for the visitors.

(Left) Basework of pathway north of toilet block

(Right) Construction of toilet block nearing completion



INSTALLATION OF CCTV CAMERAS

In 2019-20, the proposal of installation of CCTV cameras at identified locations of the site was discussed and finalized with the police department of Hyderabad. 80 CCTV cameras were proposed to be installed on 40 posts in various parts of the complex. TSTDC called for tenders based on the finalized proposal and ground work has been undertaken by the agency identified by TSTDC.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Over 30 posts have been installed at the identified locations in the tombs complex for installation of CCTV cameras.
- Around 2500 metres of power and CAT6 cables have been laid under the ground through double wall corrugated conduits connecting the installed posts and proposed posts in all locations of the site.
- Panel boxes have been installed in the posts installed and cabling for the same has been completed.

NEXT STEPS:

- Install network cameras on all the posts as per the requirement.
- Complete the installations in the control room.
- Install posts in Deccan Park and complete the fixing of cameras along with connections to the control room.



INSTALLATION OF BENCHES

Over 80 locations were identified for installation of two different design of benches. While some benches in Phase 1, Phase 2 and north peripheral walkway were installed last year, few benches in Phase 2 and Phase 3 have been fixed in the current year.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Over 30 solid stone benches have been installed in Phase 2 and Phase 3.
- Around 10 benches in stone piers and 125 mm thick granite stone slabs have been installed in the Parking area for the visitors.
- Several other new areas have been identified for installation of benches in Phase 3 of the complex.

NEXT STEPS:

- Install benches as per design in all the identified locations of the tombs complex.
- Identify locations and design of benches for installation of benches in Deccan Park area.





LANDSCAPE RESTORATION

31. Monument Illumination

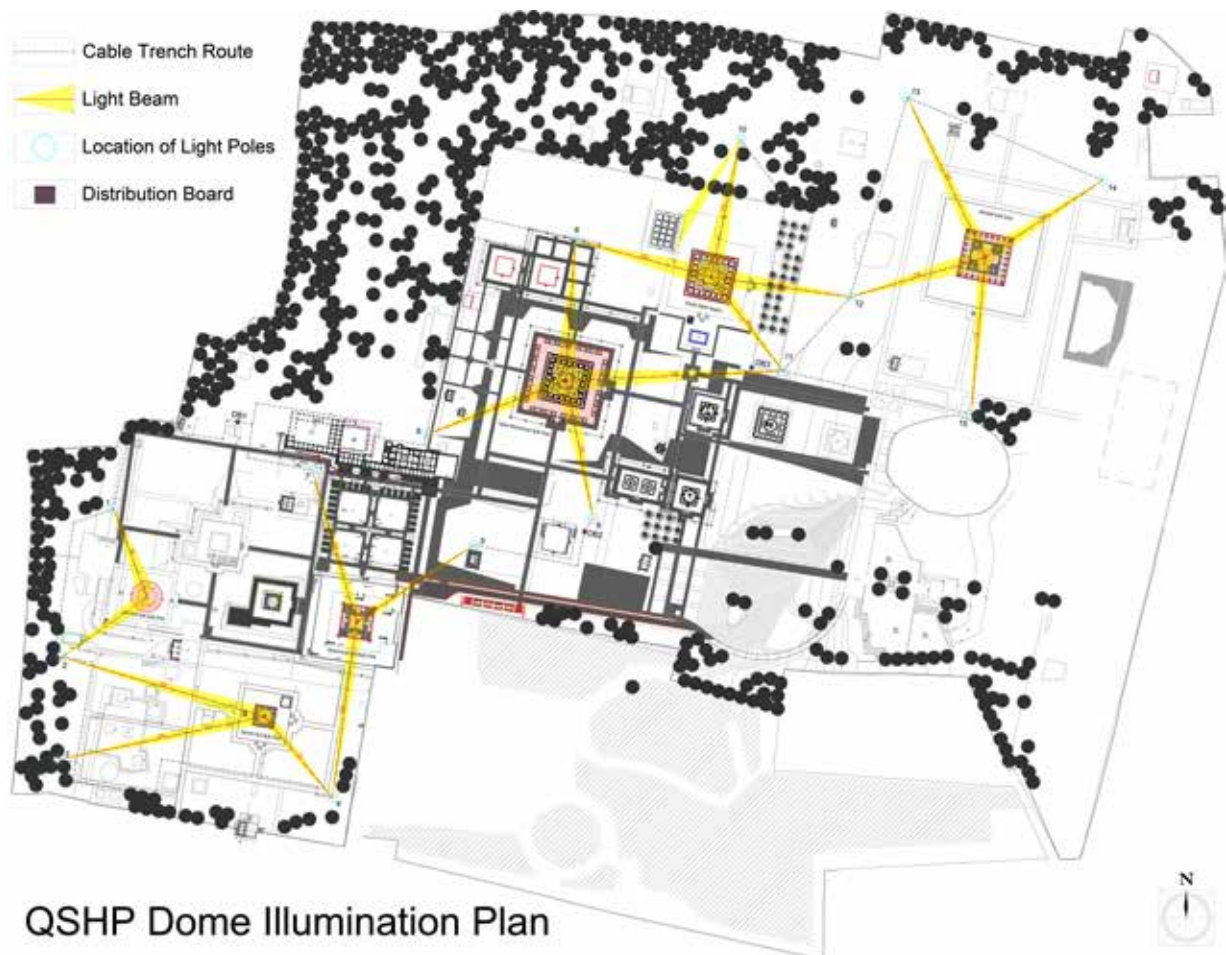
The Qutb Shahi Heritage Park is open to visitors from sunrise to sunset. While most people visit these landmarks during the day, the structures also can be viewed at night by tourists and residents alike as they see them illuminated from afar. Illumination will increase their visibility, sparking people's interest. The lighting scheme—subdued and controlled — is aimed to echo the historical site's sentiment and heritage value. Under the ongoing project, it is proposed for outdoor illumination to light up the major monuments to enhance the aesthetic character of the site and provide for security during the night-time. The sensitively designed lighting solution of this historic landscape will mimic moonlight and will showcase the craftsmanship of the conservation works and therefore, help in the awareness about the site and making it central and integral to city's urban fabric. Lights can bring a bit of magic to the tomb-garden's settings and will be used to highlight architectural features and make glorious vistas.

There is a "special joy" at seeing spectacular places lit up at night when normally they would be closed, and the experience will encourage the visitors to look at these places in a different way. Illumination of the monuments will be a visitor attraction and transform the Qutb Shahi Heritage Park Site as a beacon for the city of Hyderabad.

Supported by:



SWADESH DARSHAN



ACTION TAKEN:

- A meticulous study of the monuments visible from various portions of the city, its presence in the skyline was undertaken.
- Illumination proposal has been prepared in which the domes of the six major tombs are being lit at night.
- Long distant focus light fixtures have been shortlisted for illumination of these domes. Based on this study, the location of poles and wiring network has been proposed for laying and installation.
- Various lighting experts were called to submit an appropriate lighting / dome illumination proposal and identify the safe intensity of light required for the purpose.
- The proposal was then presented and approved by the Project Technical Committee headed by the Secretary Tourism, Govt. of Telangana.
- Approved light fixture manufacturing agencies were then invited to review the proposal and submit the financial proposal for the installation of light fixtures.
- Orders for manufacturing of light fixtures and cables for monument illumination has been placed.

NEXT STEPS:

- Identify agency for installation of high masts and light fixtures along with the laying of cables.
- Complete the installation, testing and commissioning of illumination proposal.



OUTREACH

32. Sharing Learnings

Every year, the project engages with academic institutions, cultural organizations, civil society, opinion makers, conservation professionals, students, policy makers who are keen to learn from the experiences or replicate the project model or its elements in their work areas.

Due to the COVID pandemic, the number of visits to the project site were limited.

(Top) Group of Journalists were given a site walk to understand the various aspects of the conservation and landscape restoration of the Qutb Shahi Heritage Park



(Clockwise from Left) Mr. Walter J. Lindner, German Ambassador to India visited the site in September, 2021. The visit focused on the conservation works supported by the Consulate of the Federal Republic of Germany; Mr. Mukesh Puri (IAS), Additional Chief Secretary, Urban Development & Urban Housing Department visited the site in August 2021; Mr. Nambi Rajan, Joint Director General at Archaeological Survey of India visited the site in November 2021; Chargé d'Affaires Patricia Lacina and Consul General Joel Reifman (US Embassy and Consulates in India) were given a site walkthrough in October 2021.

Institutions	Description of Activity	Output
Trainees from various cadre of All India Civil Services Office visited the site in January and February, 2021	The group visited the Qutb Shahi Heritage park as part of their exposure visit to understand the nuances of Conservation and Landscaping works being done for the development of urban city park through the public private partnership model.	Along with understanding the historical and cultural significance of the site, the visit was also focused on understanding the linkage between heritage conservation and improving the quality of life of the citizens and thereby fulfilling the sustainable development goals.
Groups of 100 architects from the Indian Institute of Architects visited the site in March, 2021	The group visited the Qutb Shahi Heritage Park as part of their field visits. The visit was focused on understanding the historical and architectural significance of the site, learning about the traditional construction techniques and materials.	Students gained a first-hand experience of the ongoing conservations works at the Qutb Shahi Heritage Park, as well as a better understanding of the project interventions being carried out under Public Private Partnership model between AKTC and multiple government agencies
Foreign Officials from the College of Defence Management visited the site along with officials from the Tourism Department in November 2021	The visit was focused on understanding the historical, cultural, architectural and social significance of the Qutb Shahi necropolis. The visit also highlighted the ongoing conservation and landscape works to enhance the visitor experience of the park.	The outcome of this visit was to have a more nuanced understanding of the history and evolution of architecture of the Qutb Shahi monuments, as well as the ongoing conservations works undertaken by AKTC at the site.
An online lecture organized by the Department of the History of Art and Archaeology, SOAS, London in October 2021	A presentation was made by the CEO, AKTC on the conservation and landscape restoration of the significant Qutb Shahi Heritage Park	The work over the past decade has led to several discoveries and a better understanding of the site. The presentation showcased the progress of the largest single conservation effort in India
Group of journalists from different English and Urdu media outlets visited the site in October and December 2021 respectively.	The visit focused on the various project interventions being carried out at the Qutb Shahi Heritage Park.	The delegates were invited to visit the Qutb shahi Heritage Park to understand the conservation and landscape restoration activities that are being undertaken for the holistic development of the site. Their queries regarding the various aspects of the ongoing works were also acknowledged and answered during the visit.

During 2021 several articles have been published on the project. Some of these were:

S.No.	Date	News Article (Newspaper/Website)	Article Title
1	18-Jan-21	The Hindu	Waqf ruling stalls key heritage project
2.	19-Jan-21	The Siasat Daily	An unusual ode to Qutb Shahi tombs from a British poetess who never visited Golconda
3.	10-Feb-21	Newsmeter Network	Centre releases over Rs 70 crore to develop heritage sites, promote tourism in Telangana
4.	24-Feb-21	The Siasat Daily	Celebrating Death: Mausoleums keep public memory alive
5.	12-Mar-21	The Hindu	Glory of Sultan Muhammad Qutb Shah tomb uncovered
6.	15-Mar-21	The Siasat Daily	The glory of Qutub Shahi tombs being restored
7.	26-Mar-21	Civil Society	Coming Soon: A Heritage Park in Hyderabad
8.	30-Mar-21	AKDN	Ensuring long-term preservation: Qutb Shahi Heritage Park, Hyderabad, India
9.	14-Apr-21	Telangana Today	Qutb Shahi Tombs gets makeover
10.	16-Apr-21	Times of India	Form body to preserve historic structures: HC to Telangana.
11.	16-Apr-21	The Siasat Daily	Qutub Shahi Tombs: 60 pc renovation work completed, a unique heritage park on card
12.	06-Jun-21	The Hindu	Historical Pathway between Golconda Fort and Qutub Shahi Tombs to be restored
13.	11-Jun-21	Times of India	Hc Calls plans to Re-Develop 27 sites
14.	30-Jun-21	The New India Express	Artefacts, figurines unearthed at Telangana's Qutb Shahi Heritage Park
15.	13-Jul-21	The Siasat Daily	Experts, govt officials to survey 20 historical sites tomorrow
16	6-Aug-21	Eenadu	Committee for Preservation of Historic Monuments
17.	13-Aug-21	The Hindu	Interpretation centre at Quli Qutb Shahi tombs
18.	17-Aug-21	The Siasat Daily	Why wasn't the Qutb Shahi Tombs nominated for UNESCO world heritage site status?

S.No.	Date	News Article (Newspaper/Website)	Article Title
19.	21-Aug-21	The Siasat Daily	Is Telangana HC being misled on Qutb Shahi tombs interpretation Centre ?
20.	3-Sep-21	The New Indian Express	Goud seeks UNESCO tag for more Telangana monuments
20.	3-Sep-21	Telangana Today	Telangana bats for UNESCO tag for Charminar
21.	17-Sep-21	Telangana Today	Centre approved four tourism projects in Telangana : Kishan Reddy
22.	06-Oct-21	The Siasat Daily	Will try to get World Heritage Site status for Qutb Shahi tombs: KTR
23.	06-Oct-21	The Siasat Daily	Akbaruddin Owaisi lauds Agha Khan Foundation on Qutb Shahi tombs restoration
24.	18-Oct-21	The Hindu	Bid to get UNESCO tag for Golconda Fort
25.	21-Oct-21	Telangana Today	Kishan Reddy assures help for Telangana in promoting tourism sector
26.	25-Oct-21	The Hindu	Walled enclosure found at Qutb Shahi Tombs
27.	26-Oct-21	Telangana Today	Qutb Shahi tombs to sport eco spaces
28.	26-Oct-21	Telangana Today	Qutb Shahi Tombs eye UNESCO tag
29.	28-Oct-21	The Siasat Daily	Hyderabad's Qutb Shahi tombs perfect for UNESCO World Heritage tag
30.	28-Oct-21	The Siasat Daily	AKTC to work on restoration of Paigah Tombs Complex
31.	31-Oct-21	Daily Hindi Milaap	Revival work of Qutubshahi domes to continue
32.	14-Nov-21	The Hindu	Stepwell in Qutb Shahi tombs complex restored

Paigah Tombs

The Paigah Tomb complex represents a significant historical palimpsest, with several important monuments lying in a derelict condition today. The principal objective of the project is to enhance the visitor experience by conserving all structures within the complex

The necropolis consists of 11 tomb structures, grave enclosures, sama khana, an arched gateway, mosque and multiple ancillary structures built during the 200-year reign of Paigah dynasty.







CONSERVATION

34. Paigah Tombs

Built in the 18th century, the Paigah Tombs complex is a unique ensemble of intricately carved mausoleums with no comparative site elsewhere in the world. The Paigah Tombs are the resting place of the Paigah family – the second most influential family after Nizams during the period.

Conservation works at Paigah Tombs were commenced in 2019 along with landscape development of the complex. However, they were deterred by the pandemic in 2020 and works could only be resumed in late 2021.

ACTION TAKEN:

- Conservation works have recommenced on Samakhana located in the south west corner of the complex.
- Excess vegetation around the structure was removed along with plant growth on the terrace of the monument.
- The existing terrace concrete on Samakhana was found to be dilapidated and hence was dismantled.
- Traditional lime concrete was laid on the roof of Samakhana and adequate compaction has been undertaken along with organic additives.
- Damaged metal water spouts on the terrace were replaced with zinc metal water spouts.
- The parapet wall was replastered after removal of cement plaster/ pulverised lime plastered.
- Structural cracks along the roof were adequately repaired and grouted with traditional lime mortar with organic additives.
- Layers of paint from the surfaces of the internal facade was removed manually to reveal the lime punning below.
- Pulverized plaster from the surface of the internal plaster was dismantled and fresh coat of traditional lime plaster was applied on these surfaces.
- The existing cement concrete flooring was found to have disintegrated and thus was removed.
- Minor structural cracks on the internal facade and eastern arch facade are being retrofitted and repaired with wedge shaped stones and traditional lime mortar. Nozzles for grouting has been fixed at points for grouting at a later stage once the lime mortar has set.
- The existing documentation of the Samakhana is being updated as per the measurements and conditions at site.



(Left) Spreading and Levelling waterproofing layer on the terrace of Samakhana using traditional aggregates



(Right) Repairs of the cracks on the roof of Ghansimiyan's tomb

NEXT STEPS:

- Conservation works at Samakhana will be completed and works will commence on Ghansimiyan's Tomb. Investigation would be undertaken around the monuments on the upper plinth to determine the original levels of flooring.
- Documentation of all the monuments in the complex will be undertaken.
- Landscape development of the complex will commence and will be completed next year.



35. Documentation of Badshahi Ashurkhana

Badshahi Ashurkhana is one of the finest buildings of the Qutb Shahi era. Its construction was started by Mohammed Quli Qutb Shah in 1592-93 AD and completed in 1596-97 AD, and was further embellished by Abdullah Qutb Shah. The original part of the building is the central hall consisting of five blind arches built by Mohammed Qutb Shah whereas the extension of the halls and embellishment of the blind arches with tiles in geometric pattern was carried out during Abdullah's reign. The tile-work consists of highly refined geometric, floral and arabesque designs in a varied colour palette consisting of blue, white, yellow, green and terracotta.

The complex also consists of three other heritage structures – Niqar khana, Naqar khana and the arched gateway. All the structures in the complex are in poor state of conservation – especially the main building and the Naqar khana. The main building had issues of water seepage from the western walls and portions of roof which were arrested by emergency repairs to the roof and replaster of the external walls on the west side with traditional lime mortar.

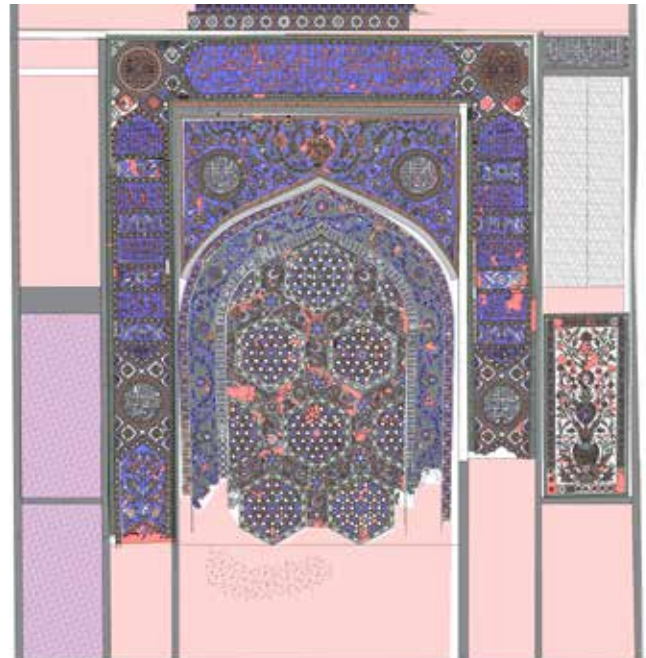
A detailed documentation of the tilework and condition assessment of the monument has been undertaken by AKTC apart from emergency repairs to the main building.



Temporary steel supports installed to support the sagging wooden beam and prevent further displacement on the damaged wooden bracket

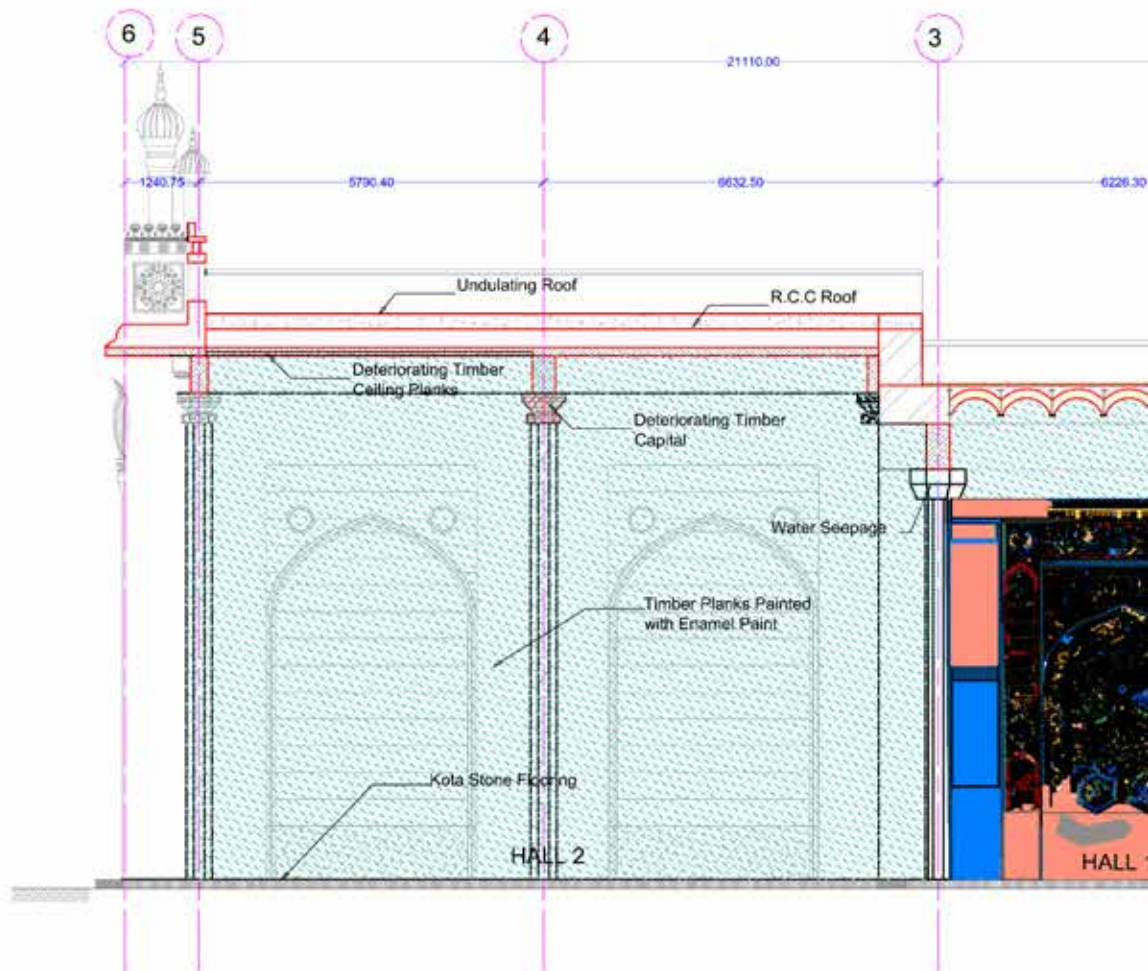
ACTION TAKEN:

- Documentation of tiles in the main building has been completed along with condition assessment.
- It was observed that one of the wooden column capital in the foyer of the main building had developed cracks due to water seepage while being displaced from its original location due to deviation in one of the wooden beams. After thorough investigation, with the Department of Heritage Telangana, temporary steel supports were installed as shoring for additional strength till appropriate measures are taken to secure the structure.
- Temporary grouting work was undertaken and sizes of water spouts on the terrace were increased for effective drainage of storm water.



NEXT STEPS:

- Submission of documentation and conservation plan to the Government of Telangana.



SECTION - BB'

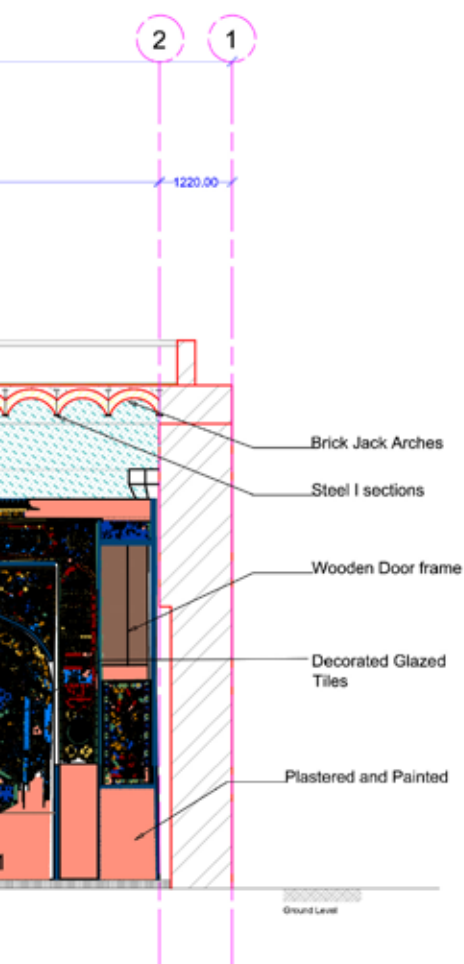


Deteriorating Timber Capital



Enamel Painted Timber Planks



**NOTE**

1. The architectural documentation was done manually using a distometer and measuring tapes.
2. The study was carried out based on non-destructive methods. Condition mapping of the surface was done on basis of visual inspection at site.
3. All details and patterns documented in this study are graphical representation of the actual and prepared on the basis of geometry.
4. The colors used in this documentation are indicative of the actual, due to limitations of computer graphics. (for glazed tiles and decorative patterns)
5. All drawings are in millimeters. Please refer to the scale for actual dimensions.

LEGEND

	GRANITE STONE		DETERIORATING TIMBER
	KOTA STONE FLOORING		FLAKING OF PAINT
	CEMENT FLOORING		METAL FASTENERS
	TIMBER		ENAMEL PAINT ON STONE
	STONE WALL		WOODEN DOOR PANEL
	BLUE GLAZED TILE		WHITE GLAZED TILE
	YELLOW GLAZED TILE		LIGHT BLUE GLAZED TILE
	ORANGE GLAZED TILE		PLASTERED AND PAINTED
	GREEN GLAZED TILE		ENAMEL PAINT ON WOOD
	ISTERING		

S.no	Details	Area sq.m
1	HALL 1	85 Sq.m
2	HALL 2	270 Sq.m
3	ROOM	21 Sq.m
4	STAIRWAY	12 Sq.m
	TOTAL	388 Sq.m

PROJECT TITLE: **BADSHAHI ASHOORKHANA DOCUMENTATION**

DRAWING TITLE

Condition assessment Section BB'

Architectural Documentation

DRAWN

Poornima Balakrishnan

SCALE

1: 200

DATE

28-05-2021

SHEET NO:-

A1-01



Glazed Mosaic Tile Panel - 5



33. Redevelopment Plan for 27 monuments

A Conservation Plan for 27 State protected monuments in Hyderabad and Secunderabad was prepared on the directives of the Hon'ble High Court. On the Government of Telangana's request, AKTC prepared a Redevelopment Plan for these monuments. An 83 page document was provided to the Department of Heritage Telangana, Government of Telangana in July 2021.

This Plan was created, after detailed inspection of each monument and discussions with the Department of Heritage Telangana and other stakeholders. The existing site condition and the amount of work necessary for conservation were used to classify these monuments. This also included their current state of affair as well as suggestions for proper maintenance including signage, user facilities, and adequate landscaping.

(Top) Discussions and site inspection held at the Qutb Shahi Heritage Park with Sri K.S. Raju, IAS, Secretary to the Government of Telangana, Department of Tourism along with Sri K. Lokesh, IAS, Commissioner, GHMC, Sri B Santosh, IAS, Administrator, QQSUDA and other officials from Department of Heritage Telangana, GHMC and QQSUDA, along with AKTC team.

(Right) A few of the 27 monuments that are a part of the Redevelopment Plan



Qutb Shahi Heritage Park



Paigah Tombs



Badshahi Ashoorkhana



Sheikhpeta Serai and Mosque



Khazana Building



Shamsher Kota



Toli Masjid



Khairati Begum's tomb



Khairat Khan's tomb



Old Idgah



Saidanima Ma Saheba's tomb



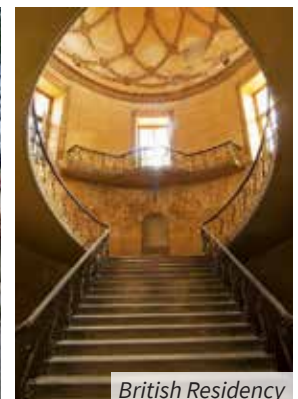
Dargah Hazrat Syed Shah Raju



Monsieur Raymond's obelisk



Sir Ronald Ross Building



British Residency

Suggested categorisation of Monuments as per present condition

Archaeological Value INTACT	Archaeological Value COMPROMISED	Archaeological Value LOST
OUTB SHAHI TOMBS	HAKIM'S TOMB	SRI CHANNAKESAVA SWAMY TEMPLE
SHAMS-UL-UMRA TOMB PAIGAH TOMBS	KULSUM BEGUM'S	MUSHEERABAD MOSQUE
BADSHAHI ASHOORKHANA	OLD GATE OF DABEERPURA	
KHAZANA BUILDING	PURANAPUL ANCIENT GATE	
SHAMSHEER KOTA	KHAIRATI BEGUMS'S MOSQUE*	
SHAIKPET MOSQUE AND SARAI	MIYA MISK MOSQUE	
KHAIRAT KHAN'S TOMB		
KHAIRATI BEGUMS TOMB*		
OLD IDGAH		
DARGAH HAZRATH SAIDANI-MA-SAHAB TOMB		
GUN FOUNDRY		
TARAMATI BARADARI		
PREMAMATI MOSQUE		
BRITISH RESIDENCY		
MON'S RAYMOND'S TOMB		
DARGAH HAZRAT SYED SHAH RAZIUDDIN		
ARMENIAN CEMTERY	*Both Khairati Begums Tomb and Khairati Begum's Mosque are listed as a single monuments with DHT. For this exercise they are being considered as two separate monuments.	
TOLI MASJID		
MAKKAH MASJID		

S. No.	Monuments	Conservation	Landscape Works and Urban Forest	Amenities	Access	Adaptive Re-use	Removal of Encroachment/D earmarcation of Land	Removal of 21st Century Addition	Development of Building Regulations	Managed by Mosque/ Temple Committee	Remarks
1	Qutb Shahi Tombs	*	*				*	*	*		Conservation and landscape works are being undertaken by AKTC.
2	Shams-ul-Umra Tombs (Paigah Tombs)	*	*	*	*		*		*		Conservation and landscape works are being undertaken by AKTC.
3	Badshahi Ashoor Khana	*	*	*					*		Detailed conservation plan is being developed by AKTC.
4	Shaikpet Mosque and Sarai										
5	Khazana Building	*	*	*		*	*	*			Proximity of these two sites to Golconda fort and Qutb Shahi Tombs , provides an opportunity to develop these site as apart of a heritage circuit and a major tourist destination.
6	Shamsheer Kota	*	*			*	*				
7	Toli Masjid	*	*				*		*	*	Historic baoli in the vicinity to be conserved. Wakf Board to provide details on appointment of managing committee for the mosque and if permitted by Department of Heritage.
8	Khairati Begum's Tomb	*									Emergency Conservation works required.
9	Khairat Khan's Tomb	*									GHMC to provide a waste collection bin for the neighbourhood.

S. No.	Monuments	Conservation	Landscape Works and Urban Forest	Amenities	Access	Adaptive Re-use	Removal of Encroachment/Demarcation of Land	Removal of 21st Century Addition	Development of Building Regulations	Managed by Mosque/Temple Committee	Remarks
10	Old Idgah	*							*		Re-designing the steps on Southern gateway to accommodate road widening.
11	Dargah Hazrath Saidani- Ma-Saheba Tomb	*	*				*				Conservation of the baoli in adjacent land and planting of urban forest, if the land falls under the ownership of DHT.
12	Darga Hazarat Syed Shah Raziuddin		*	*							Provision of ladder to the terrace for maintenance activities, also providing a railing at projected plinth for visitor safety.
13	Monsieur Raymond's Obelisk						*				No Action Required., except effective site management.
14	Sir Ronald Ross Building	*	*		*		*				
15	British Residency	*									Conservation works are being undertaken. By DHT in partnership with WMF.
16	Taramati Baradari										No Action Required except periodic maintenance.
17	Premamati Mosque	*	*				*				Construction of boundary wall to restrict encroachment. Conservation of the arcade below the Masjid.
18	Gunfoundry								*		Waste disposal system to be put in place.

S. No.	Monuments	Conservation	Landscape Works and Urban Forest	Amenities	Access	Adaptive Re-use	Removal of Encroachment/Demarcation of Land	Removal of 21st Century Addition	Development of Building Regulations	Managed by Mosque/Temple Committee	Remarks
19	Armenian Cemetery										Documentation of the gravestones.
20	Mecca Masjid	*									
21	Khairati Begum's Mosque						*	*		*	WAKF should be questioned regarding the formation of mosque committee and permission granted for 20th century additions made to the historic structure.
22	Old Gate Of Dabirpura	*					*	*			
23	Puranapool Ancient Gate										No Action Required.
24	Kulsum Begum Mosque	*	*				*	*		*	WAKF should be questioned regarding the formation of mosque committee and permission granted for 20th century additions made to the historic structure.
25	Hakim's Tomb	*	*	*			*				Development of parking and cricket camp as a public park.
26	Miya Misk Mosque						*	*	*	*	WAKF should be questioned regarding the formation of mosque committee and permission granted for 20th century additions made to the historic structure.
27	Musheerabad Mosque	Archaeological values of this monuments has been completely lost due to 20th century inappropriate additions and alterations made to the structure.									
28	Sri Chennakesava Swamy Temple	*			*	*		*	*	*	

Archaeological Value
INTACTArchaeological Value
COMPROMISED

Archaeological Value LOST

PRIORITY OF WORKS

Qutb Shahi Tombs

Encroachment along Eastern Facade of Qutb Shahi Tombs

The eastern boundary wall (Front façade-600m long) abutting 100 ft wide road has a footpath built by municipal authorities. Since 2016 rows of temporary shops have cropped along the entire length of the boundary wall. **Due to this TSTDC is unable to construct the dressed granite stone boundary wall proposed under Swadesh Darshan grant. Urgently required to remove all temporary structures on the footpath.**

Qutb Shahi Tomb complex consist of 23 mosques but these mosques are **funerary mosques and not congregational mosques**. Still **4 mosques have been encroached** and are being used for congregation. Also **the architectural character has been majorly altered due to 20th century addition**. **In order to secure World Heritage nomination it is essential that the encroachment from the mosques to be removed immediately.**

Establishing historic linkage between Qutb Shahi Tombs and Golconda

Historically there was an access to Quth Shai Tombs from Golconda, which has been blocked due to encroachment. **To reconnect these two site it is required that the encroachment near south (not more than 10 units) to be relocated and pathway is to be established with facilities of golf cart, bazzars, cafes, parking etc.** Also a proposal of 54 luxury villas are proposed in the regulated area around Golcond which should be immediately stalled.

Control of new buildings to north and west of Qutb Shahi Heritage Park

Residential neighbourhoods have been established Qutb Shahi Complex, new buildings being constructed are visible from core archaeological zone. This is disfiguring the historic character of the site. **A height restriction of G+1 within 50m and G+2 within 50-100m should be established. GHMC should make byelaws concerning building development in the area.**

Integration of Deccan Park and Qutb Shahi Tombs for seamless visitor movement. This is being undertaken by QQSUDA and DHT

Establishing a park management system for the combined complex of Qutb Shahi Tombs and Decan park.

Since 2007, litigation has been ongoing at the Wakf Tribunal. At present, construction works on the building of the Interpretation Centre have been held up as a result of an order of the Wakf Tribunal. While the interpretation center is being built on the site where structures were built in the 1990's, the petitioner have claimed that graves are being destroyed. **Urgent coordination is required amongst all government agencies concerned to seek closure of these litigations with exemplary penalties on the vested interests.**

Storm Water Management

The site has been graded to drain the water in the 16-17 century baolis/stepwells. During the **heavy rains of 2020** each of the baoli filled and **storm water flooded**. **As the interpretation center is underground it is extremely important to channelise the stormwater away -Possibly into the moat of Golconda fort.**

Atleast at two portions the **boundary wall of Qutb Shahi Tombs have been breached to access encroached funerary mosques**. **These portion of boundary walls should be immediately reconstructed to prevent further encroachment.**

Archaeological Value **INTACT**

PRIORITY OF WORKS

Shams-ul-Umra Tombs (Paigah Tombs)

Improved Accessibility

Currently the monument is accessed through a narrow lane. Thus, a proper access road needs to be provided for visitors.

Visitor parking needs to be provided by GHMC in proximity to the site.

Badshahi Ashoorkhana

Conservation and landscape works required to be carried out.

GHMC to provide guidelines for urban development around the site.

The Department of Heritage in support of the District Collector and Police Commissionerate should evict all the encroachments that have taken place recently.

Providing visitor amenities such as parking and toilets

Shaikpet Mosque and Sarai

Road abutting the site needs to be repaired to provide proper access to the visitors.

Relocating construction material suppliers encroaching the footpath.

Khazana Building

Adaptive re-use

The structure should be redesigned into a state of art museum for displaying artefacts. Its proximity to Golconda fort and Qutb Shahi Tombs provides great potential for development of this site.

Providing amenities such as parking, toilets etc.

Removal of encroachment from the western edge of the site.

Planting of an urban forest on the Southern edge of the site.

Shamsheer Kota

Reconstruction of the boundary wall on western edge to prevent encroachment.

Major conservation and landscape works are required to prevent the site from further deterioration.

Relocating construction material suppliers encroaching the footpath.

Archaeological Value **INTACT**

PRIORITY OF WORKS

Toli Masjid

Determining the extent of the land owned by DHT and providing a boundary wall around the site along with removing buildings in the protected area.

The stepwell located on the North East corner of the mosque is in a ruinous condition and is being used for dumping garbage by the neighbourhood. Conservation of the baoli/stepwell in the vicinity of the mosque

Landscape of vacant areas of the plot along the main road

Khairati Begum's Tomb

Conservation works required to prolong the life of the monument.

Khairat Khan's Tomb

Emergency conservation works required immediately - reconstruction and stabilisation of the partially collapsed plinth, as this poses a major threat to the monument

Waste disposal bin should be provided by GHMC to discourage littering in the neighbourhood area.

Old Idgah

Minor conservation works to be carried out on the structure. Along with repairing the collapsed roof of the Sarai.

No alteration to the structure and no addition to the complex should be carried out in accordance with high archaeological value.

Re-designing the steps leading to the south side gateway due to road widening.

Dargah Hazrath Saidani-Ma-Saheba Tomb

Main structure requires minor conservation works coupled with preventive repairs and maintenance.

Obtaining ownership and extent of the land. If the adjacent land is under DHT ownership then safeguarding the land, conservation of the baoli and other historic structures.

Dargah Hazarat Syed Shah Raziuddin

Providing a parapet on upper plinth for safety and a metal staircase for accessing the dome platform for periodic maintenance.

Relocating and redesigning the modern structures (wuzu, toilets) provided adjacent to the main mausoleum.

Plantation of two to three rows of tall trees along the periphery, especially along the rear half of the garden will also help screen views of modern buildings built along the edges.

PRIORITY OF WORKS

Monsieur Raymond's Obelisk

Effective site management is required as major landscape works has been completed on site under Swadesh Darshan grant.

Sir Ronald Ross Building

Delineation of the land protected by DHT

Providing access to the through the front façade currently the building is accessed from the rear side

Conservation of the main building and residence of Sir Ronald Ross.

Plantation of Urban forest along with landscape development.

British Residency

Conservation works is being undertaken by DHT in association with WMF (World Monument Fund)

Premamati's Mosque

Determining the extent of the land and construction of boundary wall to restrict further encroachment .

Gunfoundry

Periodic maintenance and minor repairs to the structure.

Waste disposal system to be put in place.

Armenian Cemetery

Detail documentation of the tombstones.

Periodic maintenance of the site and removal of rank vegetation coupled with planting trees as per site condition.

Archaeological Value **INTACT**

PRIORITY OF WORKS

Hakim's Tomb

Acquiring the land currently used for parking and the cricket camp.

Development of the land parcel into a public park for the city along with planting of an urban forest.

Khairati Begum's Mosque

Conservation works on structure are being carried out including roof and minaret repairs. **Removal of concrete halls built abutting the mosque**; removal of modern paint and cement layers from the 16th century structures.

WAKF should be questioned regarding the permission granted to mosque committee for 20th century inappropriate additions made to the historic structure.

Old Gate of Dabeerpura

Removal of encroachment around the site - shops, water tank etc.

Removal of the shrine constructed adjoining to the monument.

Conservation works on the structure- Removal of 20th century paint and laying of lime concrete on the terrace.

Puranapool Ancient Gate

No Action Required

Kulsum Begum Mosque

Demolition of 20th century R.C.C structure abutting the historic mosque. Followed by conservation of the mosque, Sarai and the arched boundary wall.

Removal of temporary structures and squatters from the mosque complex.

Plantation of urban forest in the open area.

Miya Misk Mosque

WAKF should be questioned regarding the formation of mosque committee and permission granted for 20th century additions made to the historic structure.

Demolition of 20th century extension constructed in R.C.C abutting the principal façade of the mosque.

Removal of encroachment. Development of building regulation to restrict encroachment in future.

Archaeological Value **COMPROMISED**

PRIORITY OF WORKS

Musheerabad Mosque

This monument should be delisted as the archaeological value of these monuments is completely lost.

Sri Chennakesava Swamy Temple

Lack of easy access to be addressed by repair and cleanliness of the pathway coupled with the use of electric vehicles.

Removal of electrical poles and other 20th century addition.

Demolition of the structure in mud mortar on the hillock.

Designing development guidelines for new buildings coming up in the vicinity of the temple complex

Archaeological Value **LOST**

1. QUTB SHAHI HERITAGE PARK

BACKGROUND

Nestled at the foot of the majestic Golconda Fort, the Qutb Shahi Heritage Park is spread over 106 acres. This necropolis of the Qutb Shahi dynasty, that ruled the region for 169 years in the 16th–17th centuries, includes 40 mausoleums, 23 funerary mosques, 6 baolis (stepwells), a hamam (mortuary bath), pavilions and garden structures set within a heritage zone of international significance. Surviving as a ‘Heritage Park’, and presently listed on the tentative World Heritage list, the tombs together comprise an ensemble.

HISTORY

Qutb Shahi dynasty spanned seven generation long reign starting with Sultan Quli Qutb Shah in 1518 A.D. and ended with Abul Hasan Qutb Shah in circa 1687 A.D. Qutb Shahi Heritage Park and is one of the most significant medieval necropolises, with exclusivity of an entire dynasty being buried inside its precincts.

CONSERVATION WORKS

Following a 2013 MoU between the Aga Khan Foundation and the Government of Telangana, the primary objective of the project aims at the conservation of the 100+ monuments coupled with landscape restoration of the entire 106-acre complex in a contextually appropriate manner. Over 5,00,000 man-days of work involving skilled and unskilled labour were utilized for conservation works and landscape development between December 2013 and September 2021. Conservation works have been completed on over 65 monuments.

QUTB SHAHI INTERPRETATION CENTRE

To enhance visitor experience for those visiting the Qutb Shahi Heritage Park and the adjoining Golconda Fort, an interpretation centre is proposed to be built at the entrance of the Qutb Shahi Heritage Park, in a zone presently known as the Deccan Park. The Interpretation Centre would explain development of key features of the Golconda fort and royal necropolis built by the Qutb Shahi dynasty during the 16th – 17th centuries and used for displaying objects of antiquity coupled with tourist facilities such as restaurants and toilets. The ownership of the Interpretation Centre and its exhibition rests solely with the Department of Heritage, Government of Telangana.



IMMEDIATE ACTION POINTS

• **Encroachments along Eastern Facade of Qutb Shahi Heritage Park**

The eastern boundary -front façade wall of the Qutb Shahi Heritage Park – Tombs and Deccan Park, is over 600 metres long. The 100 feet wide road, along this façade includes a pedestrian walkway built by the Municipal Authorities. Since 2019-20, 'temporary' shops have been created atop the entire length of the pedestrian pathway thus making pedestrian access impossible as well as disfiguring the historic character of the site. Construction of the granite boundary wall, being built by TSTDC with Swadesh Darshan works cannot be completed on account of the occupation with numerous temporary shops and needs to be completed. Urgently required to remove

Responsible Agencies

- Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation
- Hyderabad Police Commissionerate

• **Encroachments within the Qutb Shahi Heritage Park**

The Qutb Shahi necropolis comprises of several funerary structures – both mausoleums and funerary mosques. Orthodox Islamic belief considered building of mausoleum inappropriate and as such at least 23 funerary mosques were built in the complex along-with graves of Qutb Shahi nobility. Four funerary mosques have been taken over for regular use as a mosque in the past decade and these have been significantly altered – destroying the heritage character. Additional structures have also been built attached or associated to use as a mosque. The four funerary mosques - . at current entrance, funerary Mosque of Abdullah Qutb Shah, near Site Exhibit and in northern part of the complex – known as Noor Mosque need to be recovered by the Department of Heritage Telangana to secure World Heritage nomination. At two places, boundary wall has been breached to access these funerary mosques from outside and these need to be sealed to prevent unrestricted access.

Responsible Agencies

- Department of Heritage Telangana
- Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation

• **Linking Golconda and Qutb Shahi Heritage Park for Visitors**

Qutb Shahi Heritage Park was, until two decades ago, was connected to the Golconda Fort. Access from the Fort's Patancheru Darwaza led to the core archaeological zone of the Qutb Shahi Heritage Park, barely 500 m to the north. At present visitors are unable to walk from one site to the other and this can easily be rectified. Reconnecting the two sites will also strengthen the case for World Heritage nomination of Golconda and Qutb Shahi Heritage Park.

Responsible Agencies

- Department of Heritage Telangana
- Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation
- Archaeological Survey of India.
- Department of Municipal Administration & Urban Development, Govt. Of Telangana

- **Control of new buildings to north and west of Qutb Shahi Heritage Park**

Immediately abutting the Qutb Shahi, residential neighbourhoods have been created within the past two decades. As new buildings are erected here, they are visible from the core archaeological zone and severely disfigure the historic character of the site. There is a need to ensure that height restrictions are placed for any new building immediately abutting the Qutb Shahi heritage Park for a distance of 100 m from the tombs complex. Building height for new buildings to be restricted to Ground +1 within 50 m and G + 2 50-100 m from the site. GHMC Planning department can develop building byelaws to ensure that historic character of the Qutb Shahi Heritage Park is not compromised.

Responsible Agencies

- Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation

- **Storm Water Management:**

The Qutb Shahi Heritage Park has seven baolis, each of which collect rainwater. However, during heavy rains, such as in 2020, each of the baoli filled and storm water flooded. As the interpretation centre is underground it is extremely important to channelize the stormwater away - possibly into the moat of Golconda fort. GHMC is to build required storm water drainage.

Responsible Agencies

- Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation

- **Integration of Deccan Park and Qutb Shahi Heritage Park**

In the 1980's Deccan Park was created and is managed by Quli Qutb Shah Urban Development Authority. As per the revised landscaped masterplan the two abutting sites are now to be integrated for seamless visitor movement.

Responsible Agencies

- Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation
- Quli Qutb Shah Urban Development Agency

- **Establishing a model Site Management system**

To effectively manage the Qutb Shahi tombs – Deccan Park area a park management system is being proposed. Adjoining sites of Shamsheer Kota, Shaikpet Serai, Khazana Building monuments could also be managed jointly under the established management trust.

Responsible Agencies

- Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation
- Quli Qutb Shah Urban Development Agency
- Department of Heritage Telangana
- Telangana State Tourism Development Corporation



Four encroached funerary mosques within the Qutb Shahi Heritage Park



Modern constructions on the west and north sides of the site disturb the long view of the monuments.



Illegal shops encroachment outside eastern periphery

2. SHAMS-UL-UMARA TOMBS (PAIGAH TOMBS)

BACKGROUND

Located in Phisal Banda, near Santosh Nagar on the southeast part of Hyderabad, the Paigah Tombs are the necropolis of the Paigah family who were considered the second most powerful family in Hyderabad, after the Nizams. The tombs, currently cloistered by a residential area present a beautiful blend of Asaf Jahi and Rajputana style of architecture. Paigah Tombs complex is of the city. This less than 2-acre site has several tomb enclosures, a mosque, a water body and a small entrance gateway apart from two Samakhana on the eastern and western part of the current complex. The entrance to the tombs is through a gateway which is now hardly visible due to the extensive construction around the site.

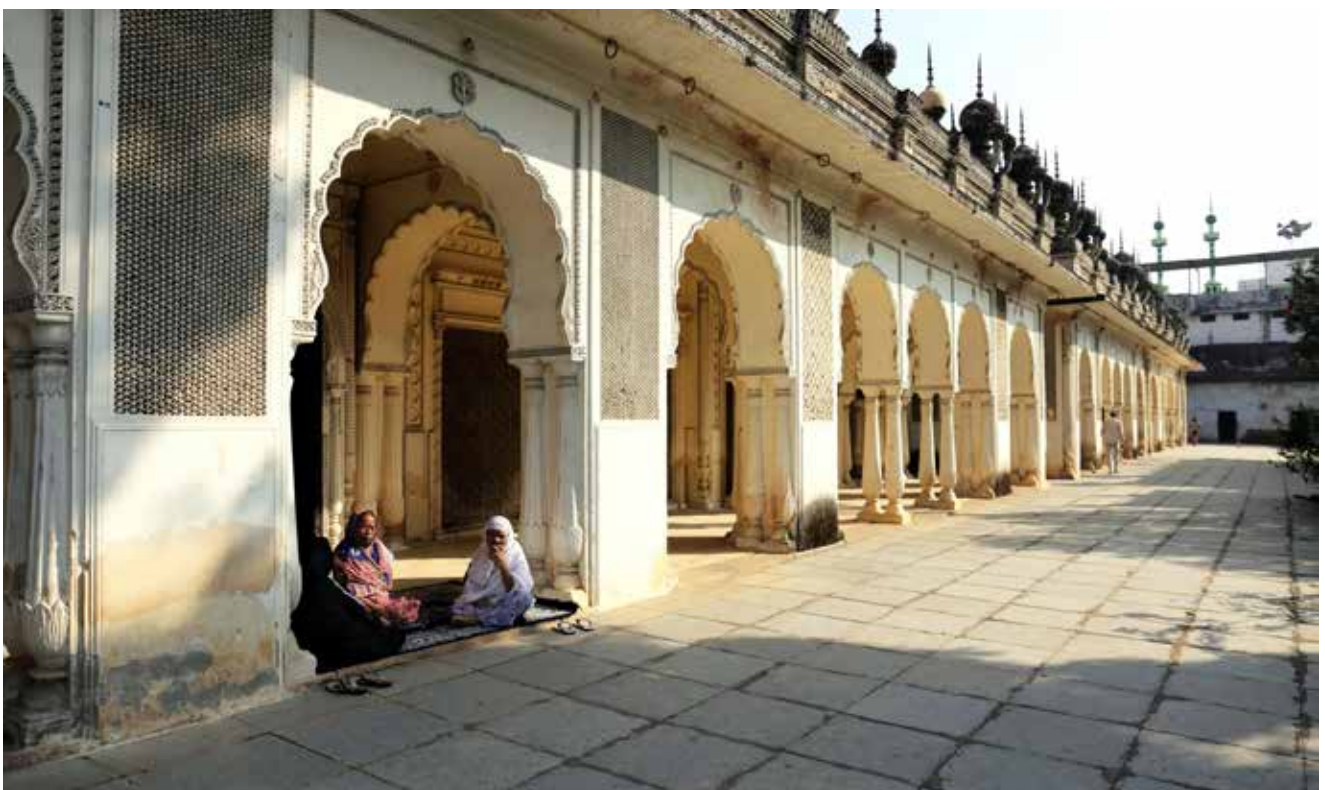
HISTORY

The Paigah tombs are the resting place of the Paigah family of Hyderabad. Known for their undoubted loyalty to the Nizams, the Paigahs were one of the most influential and powerful nobles of the time. Their affluence is reflected in the intricately carved marble tombstones. These 200 years old tombs are known for their architectural excellence as shown in their craftsmanship of highly intricate ornamentation. These tombs are made from lime mortar with beautiful, incised plasterwork and lattice screens.

CONSERVATION WORKS

Following an MoU signed between the Aga Khan Foundation and the Department of Heritage Telangana (erstwhile Department of Archaeology and Museums) and other government agencies in December 2017, conservation works on the tombs were commenced under the day-to-day supervision of the Director, Heritage Telangana and the Technical Committee chaired by the Secretary to Government of Telangana. Most of the monuments inside the tomb complex in an aggravated state of decay due to lack of preventive maintenance coupled with 20th century repairs carried out using inappropriate materials like cement.

Conservation works commenced with emergency structural repairs, plaster repairs, installation of stone flooring and relaying of traditional lime concrete on two monuments – Ghansimiyan's Tomb and Samakhana. Detailed building documentation of the individual mausoleums situated inside Paigah Tombs complex has been carried out. Landscape works have been undertaken based on the landscape proposal. On the southwest corner of the complex, plinth protection has already been provided around the Tomb of Ghansimiyan and the Samakhana after reinstating the original plinth levels. Connecting pathways have been provided to these monuments to ensure proper access. The access from the entrance gateway to the raised plinth and the Tomb of Ghansimiyan has been laid coupled with plantation of native tree species.



IMMEDIATE ACTION POINTS

• Access to Location

The current access to the Paigah can be hardly identified. Residential structures with narrow lanes dot the vicinity of the complex. A recently added shed right in-front of the gateway makes it tough for the visitors to identify the site. The façade of the buildings along the passage could also be redesigned in a manner to highlight the access. Shed and other structures in front of the gateway should be removed to re-establish visual linkage of the gateway. A proper paving- different from black top road will have to be laid from the main road, till entrance gateway of the Paigah Tombs.

Responsible Agencies

- Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation
- Department of Tourism, Govt. of Telangana
- Department of Municipal Administration & Urban Development, Govt. of Telangana

• Parking

There is no Parking for the complex. Visitors either park their vehicles within the site or along the access road which is quite narrow. The vicinity is highly congested to accommodate a proper parking space. GHMC would need to identify an adequate parking space to accommodate at least 20 cars and 3 buses. This should be within 1kilometre reach of the site along the main road – the old Bangalore Highway.

Responsible Agencies

- Department of Heritage Telangana
- Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation
- Department of Municipal Administration & Urban Development, Govt. of Telangana

• Setting and New Construction in vicinity

The monuments are hemmed in with modern buildings. Buildings have been built over the boundary wall on the north and south side of the complex. GHMC to strictly regulate construction in the immediate vicinity of the tombs - limiting construction to only ground floor. A detailed urban development guideline should be prepared by the Department of Heritage Telangana in consultation with the Telangana Heritage Committee, GHMC and HMDA. These guidelines should be strictly implemented by GHMC.

Responsible Agencies

- Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation
- Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority
- Department of Heritage Telangana

• Signage:

Currently there is barely any visible signage or board to mark the existence of such a site along the road. Adequate signage for these strikingly beautiful monuments would boost the visitor's inflow. adequate signage mapping plan for highlighting the site. Directional signage should be placed at regular intervals along the principal road – the old Bangalore highway. Specific heritage site signages should be installed at strategic locations/junctions in the larger urban limits marking the directions to these monuments. An adequate entrance signage should be installed at the beginning of the access.

Responsible Agencies

- Department of Heritage Telangana

• Families occupying the site

There are several families residing within the quarters of the structures on the eastern part of the complex and damaging the structure by cooking inside and defacing the internal façade as per their use. These families will have to be rehabilitated by the Department of Tourism, with the help of the MA&UD Department. The Department of Heritage should utilize these spaces for exhibitions to display the objects related to the Paigahs.

Responsible Agencies

- Department of Municipal Administration & Urban





Paigah Tomb complex hemmed in by modern construction on periphery



Inappropriate parking inside the tombs complex

3. BADSHAHI ASHURKHANA

BACKGROUND

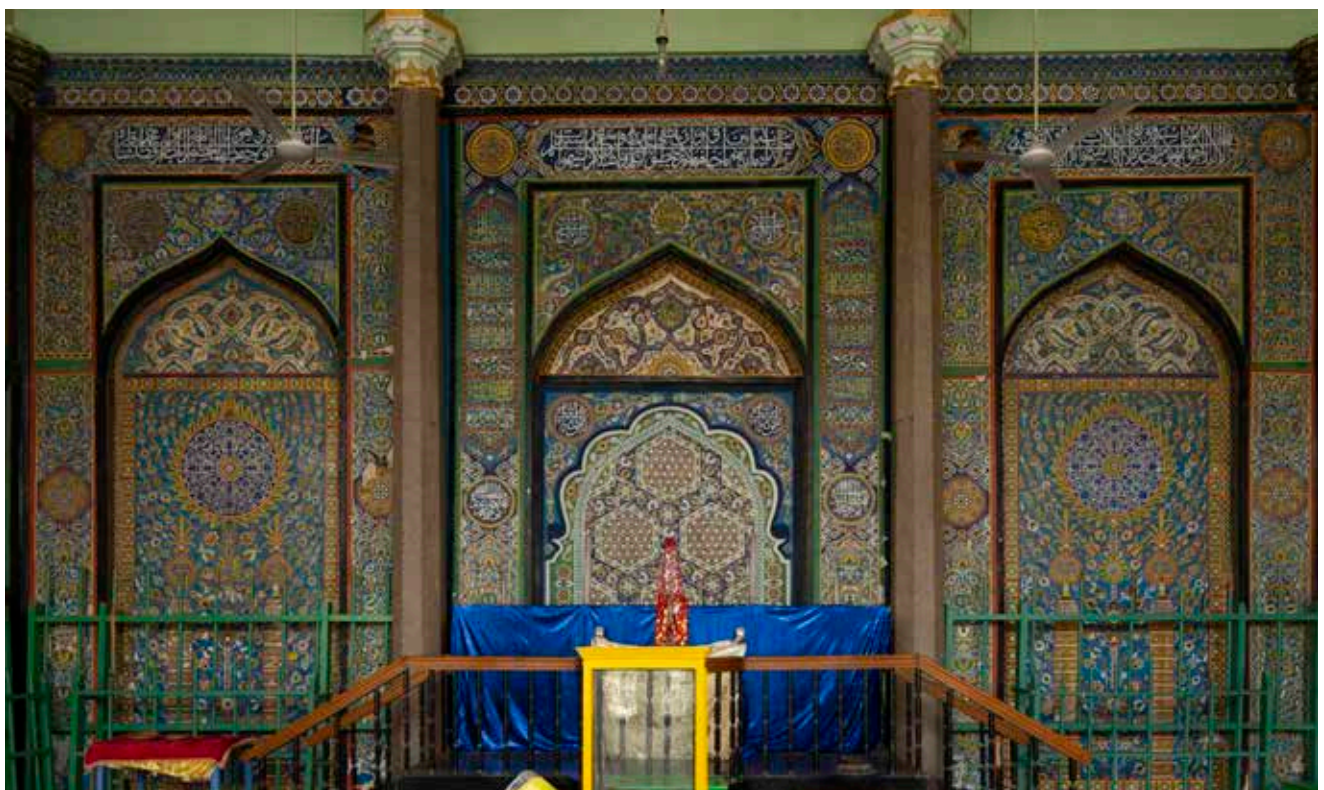
Ashurkhana, also known as Imam Bada or Bargah in northern India is a building which contains the conventional replicas of battle standards called “alam” carried by Imam Hussain in the battle of Karbala, 680 AD and are meant for Shia devotees to mourn the tragedy of Karbala. The significance of the Ashurkhana lies in the exquisite early 17th century tile work that remains. Following an exhaustive tile by tile survey, it is estimated that less than 30% of the original tile work survives. All effort needs to be made to preserve these tiles. Substantial damage to the tiles occurred during the floods in 1908, after which the portions of missing tiles were painted with synthetic colours due to lack of funds and technical know-how.

HISTORY

Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah planned the construction of the structure after the construction of Charminar in 1592 AD and the construction of Badshahi Ashoorkhana commenced in 1594 AD. Construction was completed in two years at a cost of sixty-thousand rupees. Construction in the complex has been carried out in phases, the main hall embellished with glazed tiles was constructed by Muhammad Qutb Shah in 1594 AD and the other additions were carried out during the reign of Abdullah Qutb Shah coupled with the embellishment of exquisite ornamental inlay glazed tiles in 1604 AD by Persian craftsmen. Naqqarkhana was constructed in 1611 AD. On the north and south periphery of the courtyard, two diwan khans are situated which till date are used to display alams during Muharram rituals.

CONSERVATION WORKS

Emergency repairs to the roof - to arrest water seepage were carried out by the Aga Khan Trust for Culture upon request of the Department of Heritage Telangana. The roof and external walls were repaired in 2018 mitigating future deterioration. A metal truss column was erected to provide temporary structural support to the sagging wooden beam resting on the majorly damaged wooden capital by AKTC in August 2021. The other three structures in the complex are in various state of decay. A major comprehensive conservation project is to be undertaken. Based on the thorough documentation, architectural mapping, condition assessment and archival research, AKTC is preparing a Conservation Plan for the Ashoorkhana complex. This plan, including detailed conservation proposals based on the significance of the site will be provided by December 2021. A detailed adaptive re-use proposal with sensitive adaptive reuse intervention is being prepared for Naqqarkhana as part of the comprehensive conservation plan for Badshahi Ashoorkhana complex.



IMMEDIATE ACTION POINTS

• **Identification of Badshahi Ashurkhana as a Tourist Destination**

Badshahi Ashurkhana is located in a major tourist area, situated 200 meters away from the High Court and 500 meters from Charminar but still there is no significant tourist footfall at the site. There is no information or directional signage in the last mile connectivity. De-cluttering the area in-front of the site to increase the visibility. Providing adequate signage at the entrance and at the last mile connectivity. Creating opportunities for publicity of the site among locals and tourists.

Responsible Agencies

- Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation
- Department of Tourism, Govt. of Telangana
- Department of Municipal Administration & Urban Development, Govt. of Telangana

• **Encroachment:**

The site is subject to rampant encroachments from all the sides. The site - originally spanning over much larger is reduced to less than 2 acres now. Buildings up to G+4 have been built over the boundary wall on all sides of the complex. Structures are being built illegally near the entrance without any consideration for the building byelaws, obfuscating the façade of the entrance gateway. All the encroachments need to stop. The Department of Heritage in support of the District Collector and Police Commissionerate should evict all the encroachments that have taken place recently.

Responsible Agencies

- Department of Heritage Telangana
- Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation

• **Infrastructure development**

The site does not have any public facilities in terms of toilet, drinking water and parking. This makes it an uninviting site for the visitors. A detailed plan for tourist infrastructure development should be proposed by the Department of Heritage Telangana. Plan should propose a set of toilets for male and female along with universal accessibility along with the provision of drinking water.

Responsible Agencies

- Department of Heritage Telangana
- Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation
- Aga Khan Trust for Culture

• Urban development plan of the area

Incongruous constructions around the structures – with many being used as dwelling places have made the complex largely obfuscated. Vehicles are parked abutting the western wall leading to scraping of historic wall surface. An urban forest is proposed to be planted in vacant area abutting the entrance archway.

Responsible Agencies

- Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation
- Department of Heritage Telangana
- Aga Khan Trust for Culture

• Signage

Signage, both in terms of direction and interpretation are lacking on site. Visitors are unable to receive required information about the site and are unable to understand its significance. The Department of Tourism should prepare an adequate signage mapping plan for highlighting the site.

Responsible Agencies

- Department of Tourism, Govt of Telangana





Encroachments along the periphery



An urban forest is proposed to be planted in vacant area abutting the entrance archway

4. SHEIKHPET SERAI & MOSQUE

BACKGROUND

Sheikhpet Sarai is located about one kilometre north of the Qutb Shahi tombs, currently under the legal purview of the Department of Heritage Telangana.

HISTORY

The Shiekhpet Serai is a caravanserai built during the reign of the fourth Qutb Shahi Ruler-Sultan Ibrahim Qutb Shah (1550-80). It served as the traveller's inn for the merchants traversing through the region of Golconda. In particular, the caravanserai acted as the mobility channel and facilitated the merchants accessing the Deccan ports and hinterlands. Sheikhpet serai operated as a vital channel of communication

between Ahmednagar and Machilipattnam (Masulipatnam). Built-in the early Qutb Shahi style of architecture, the Sheikhpet Serai served as a night-halt for traders awaiting the seal of approval for entry into Golconda Fort and thus acted as the official check post and a rest house for the merchants intending to conduct business in the Golconda territories during the Qutb Shahi reign.

Like the Islamic architecture in the other Persianate polities, this complex consists of a Serai, a tomb, a mosque, smaller tombs on the western periphery and other utilitarian structures. The mosque here has an inscription of 1633-34 during the reign of the seventh Qutb Shai ruler Sultan Abdullah (1626-72). However, the tomb encompassing the serai structure no longer has an inscription. Thus, it makes the task very difficult to identify its builder. However, the plaque above the door still holds the traces of the inscription.

Qutb Shahi craftsmanship can still be noted.



CONSERVATION WORKS

All the monuments situated inside the complex are in a stable state and do not require any major conservation works. A major conservation effort was carried out by the Department of Heritage a decade ago. Periodic preventive maintenance is being carried out by the department.

IMMEDIATE ACTION POINTS

- Prohibiting the dumping of construction material by vendors along the western boundary wall of the complex has led to collapse multiple times.
- Construction of a footpath abutting the western boundary wall along the road to discourage the encroachment along the principal entrance to the Sheikhpet Serai.
- Sensitive plantation of a dense urban forest without obfuscating the viewshed of the principal western façade of the Serai complex to be carried out in the forecourt situated abutting the serai.

Responsible Agencies

- Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation
- Adequate signage for the Sheikhpet Serai would augment the visitor inflow. Currently there is no major visible signage or board to mark the existence of such a site along the road western boundary wall.
- Monument precincts needs periodic preventive maintenance coupled with removal of vegetation on the serai, mosque, utilitarian structures, and smaller tombs.

Responsible Agencies

- Department of Heritage Telangana

5. KHAZANA BUILDING

BACKGROUND

The site is located abutting the main road in proximity to Shamsheerkota, Golconda fort and a mile away from the Qutb Shahi Heritage Park which promises its potential to be developed as a visitor attraction as a part of a tourist circuit. The complex consists of a series of arched vaults built around the central courtyard accessed by an arched gateway from the east. A large tract of open land is situated on the southern periphery.



HISTORY

The structure served as a treasury and is believed to be constructed during the reign of Ibrahim Quli Qutb Shah.

CURRENT CONDITION

Entrance gateway and the series of vaulted chambers display evident signs of water seepage inside the structure and decay aggravated by use of modern materials like cement used for the 20th century repairs. Minor vegetation growth on the terrace is aggravating the water seepage on the later added cement concrete above the structure. At present, the arched openings have been filled in to create a temporary museum – in the process compromising the architectural character of the monument. Encroachment on the periphery is endangering the arched gateway abutting the Khazana building. The landscaped courtyard with multiple fruit bearing trees is maintained by the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation.

CONSERVATION WORKS

There are evident signs of massive water seepage from the terrace which has aggravated due to use of inappropriate modern materials like cement for 20th century leading to pulverisation of old plaster. Relaying of traditional lime concrete on terrace in appropriate slope and restoration of damaged plasterwork, needs to be carried out. Later added infill blocking the arches to be removed and a contextually appropriate screen allowing visual connectivity with the landscaped courtyard needs to be designed.

Located near the Qutb Shahi Tombs and Golconda fortifications, the structure is appropriate for a reuse for an appropriate function like a site exhibit for artifacts and antiquities from the Qutb Shahi era. The Aga Khan Trust for Culture would be interested in carrying out the major conservation works coupled transforming the site into a contemporary site exhibit for the visitors.

IMMEDIATE ACTION POINTS

- Emergency conservation effort needs to be carried out on the monument.
- Adaptive reuse of the site for an appropriate contemporary use.

Responsible Agencies

- Aga Khan Trust for Culture
- Repair of partially arched gateway situated to further west of the Khazana building.

Responsible Agencies

- Department of Heritage Telangana
- Adequate signage for the Khazana Building would augment the visitor inflow. Currently there is no visible signage or board to mark the existence of such a site along the road abutting the tomb complex.

Responsible Agencies

- Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation
- Removal of encroachment from the western periphery of the site abutting the boundary wall.

Responsible Agencies

- Department of Heritage Telangana
- Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation
- Due to proximity with the Qutb Shahi Heritage Park and Golconda, the Khazana Building can be included in the Qutb Shahi Heritage Park management plan being developed in partnership with Aga Khan Trust for Culture and the Department of Heritage Telangana

Responsible Agencies

- Aga Khan Trust for Culture
- Department of Heritage Telangana



6. SHAMSHEER KOTA

BACKGROUND

The site is located abutting the main road in proximity to Khazana Building, Golconda fort and a mile away from the Qutb Shahi Tombs which promises its potential to be developed as a tourist attraction as a part of a tourist circuit. An old canon is situated at the entrance of the monument. Portions of the gateway structure are encroached. The oblong site is having two central courtyards, with first courtyard accessed through a chamber with massive arch gateways on both ends and a dome ceiling embellished with stucco. First courtyard is situated a flight of steps lead below the entrance chamber. A series of arched vaults enclose the second courtyard.



An old mosque with remnants with intricate stucco embellishment and remnants of tile ornamentation on the principal façade is situated inside the second courtyard. Due to extensive vegetation, a major portion of the courtyard is not accessible. Both the gateway and Sarai are in a state of decay. A portion of the boundary wall on the east has collapsed and led to encroachment inside the site near the gateway.

HISTORY

The structure served as an armoury and is believed to be constructed during the reign of Ibrahim Quli Qutb Shah.

CONSERVATION WORKS

There are evident signs of massive water seepage from the terrace which has aggravated due to use of inappropriate modern materials like cement for 20th century repairs and has led to pulverization of the original plaster. Deeply embedded plant roots need to be carefully removed and the voids in masonry to be filled with rubble stone and rich lime mortar to prevent further ingress of rainwater. Relaying of traditional lime concrete on terrace in appropriate slope and adequate curing to water tighten the terrace of both the gateway and the series of arched vaults and mosque will be followed with installation of projected stone waterspouts to effectively channel the rainwater away. Restoration of damaged plasterwork on the external facades, internal walls and ceiling will be carried out last. Stone flooring needs to be installed inside the gateway, arched vaults, and the mosque.

Located near Qutb Shahi Tombs and Golconda fortifications, the structure is appropriate for a reuse for an appropriate function like a site exhibit for artifacts and antiquities from the Qutb Shahi era. The Aga Khan Trust for Culture would be interested in carrying out the major conservation works coupled transforming the site into a contemporary site exhibit for the visitors.

IMMEDIATE ACTION POINTS

- Emergency conservation effort needs to be carried out on the monument including removal of deeply embedded tree roots on terrace followed by lime concreting on terrace to prevent ingress of rainwater into the structure and restoration of plasterwork. It needs to be followed by periodic preventive maintenance for prolonging life of the monument.
- Repair of damaged and missing of boundary wall around the complex to prevent encroachment.
- Adequate signage for the Shamsheerkota would augment the visitor inflow. Currently there is no visible signage or board to mark the existence of such a site along the road.

Responsible Agencies

- Department of Heritage Telangana

- Due to proximity with the Qutb Shahi Heritage Park and Golconda, Shamsheer Kota can be included in the Qutb Shahi Heritage Park management plan being developed in partnership with Aga Khan Trust for Culture and the Department of Heritage Telangana. Adaptive reuse of the site for an appropriate contemporary use.

Responsible Agencies

- Aga Khan Trust for Culture
- Department of Heritage Telangana
- Planting of row of trees in the courtyard to mitigate future encroachment and discourage littering of garbage by residents. Removal of encroachment from the western periphery of the site abutting the boundary wall.

(Clockwise from left) Damaged ornate ceiling of the gateway; Entrance gateway; Dargah adjacent to the entrance; Interior of the mosque located on the site



7. TOLI MASJID

BACKGROUND

Toli Masjid is located in one of Hyderabad's oldest localities known as Karwan. The mosque is one of the finest structures built in the Qutb Shahi era on account of the profuse ornamentation – that remain largely intact. Situated on a raised projected plinth, the mosque with a flat roof is accessed on three sides by a flight of formal steps. The lower facade is divided into five arched bays, with central wider arch and flanked on both sides by huge minarets and an impressive parapet embellished with intricate stucco ornamentation. The mosque architecture represents a confluence of various architectural styles, with evident signs of elements from both Qutb Shahi mosque architecture and south Indian temple architecture being used for giving a unique architectural character to the structure.



The corner minarets rise from granite stone shaped as earthen pots, the facade is ornamented with the member of such pots cut in black basalt and the projected chajja stones supported on granite elephant tusk shaped brackets. Interior wall surfaces have been painted over the historic dressed stone walls. Originally, the courtyard abutting the mosque had a large garden but is generally misused for parking of commercial heavy vehicles on outer periphery and many new single-storey residential buildings have sprung up on the eastern, northern and southern sides. A historic lotus pond clad with dressed granite and an old 18th century trabeated granite gateway are situated to further south of the mosque. Extent of land that is part of the ownership of the Department of Heritage Telangana is not known.

HISTORY

Toli Masjid was commissioned by Musa Khan, who held the office of Mahalldar and a military commander in times of war. The mosque was constructed in the late Qutub Shahi period, 1671-72 AD during the reign of Abdullah Qutub Shah.

CONSERVATION WORKS

Minor conservation works need to be carried out on the pulverized plaster and damaged stucco elements on the parapet and minarets. Inappropriate modern spouts need to be replaced with stone spouts of appropriate size for efficient channelling of rainwater away from the structure. Periodic preventive maintenance is required for prolonging the life of the monument. The baoli located to further southeast of the mosque is partially collapsed and filled with debris and garbage and requires immediate attention.

IMMEDIATE ACTION POINTS

- De-silting of baoli followed by conservation of masonry walls needs to be done in order to reinstate its historic appearance.
- Monument precincts needs minor conservation works for reinstating the damaged stucco and finials on ornamental parapet and the massive corner minarets. Periodic preventive maintenance coupled with removal of vegetation and algae removal on the external facades to be carried out.
- Adequate signage for the Toli mosque would augment the visitor inflow. Currently there is no visible signage or board to mark the existence of such a site along the road abutting the mosque.

Responsible Agencies

- Department of Heritage Telangana
- Planting of a dense urban forest in the north-west periphery as rest of the open plot is used for prayers on Friday.
- Open space is presently being misused to park commercial vehicles. This needs to be secured, landscaped with lawns and pathways.
- Removal of encroachment should be initiated immediately.

Responsible Agencies

- Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation
- Extent of land delineated for the tomb complex under the purview of Department of Heritage Telangana to be carried out.

Responsible Agencies

- Revenue Department



8. KHAIRAT KHAN'S TOMB

BACKGROUND

The tomb complex is in the Sultan Shahi area of Gaulipura, Hyderabad. Two adjacent tombs are placed on a prominent projected plinths and embellished with ornamental stucco lattice screens, decorative stone brackets and an ornamental parapet with profound decorative corner minarets. The monument stands abutting a narrow lane with no demarcation or boundary wall and is surrounded by two-storey residential buildings.

The mausoleum of Khairat Khan and his son is rectangular in plan covered with flat roof and ornamental parapet, sitting atop a projected plinth. The principal east facade of the structure is decorated with various arch openings and niches of different sizes, the central arch with the basalt doorway leading to the grave chamber and a small stucco lattice screen situated above.

The structure is in an advanced state of decay and needs immediate conservation works. The grave of his son is situated in the centre with of Khairat Khan's grave on its side. The adjoining tomb is said to be of his wife, but there is no inscription on the grave. The mausoleum of his wife, smaller in size, is situated on the south-west corner of Khairat Khan's tomb.



HISTORY

Khairat Khan was appointed as the principal envoy representing the Qutb Shahi kingdom to Persia by Abdullah Qutb Shah. He died in 1655. According to Haddiqatus Slatin, Khairat Khan Sar Naubat, was deputed by Abdullah Qutb Shah, as an ambassador to the court of Shah Abbas Safavi, and was sent from Hyderabad with valuable presents in company of Muhammad Quli Beg, son of Qasim Beg, the Persian Ambassador in the court of the Qutb Shahis.

CONSERVATION WORKS

Major conservation works need to be carried starting with emergency stabilization and repair of the collapsed projected plinth lined with dressed granite stones as it poses a structural risk to the monument. There are evident signs of massive water seepage from the terrace which has led to tall peepal trees growing on the terrace surface with their deeply embedded roots in the masonry of the structure. Use of inappropriate modern materials like cement for 20th century repairs has further aggravated the water seepage problem and has led to pulverization of the original plaster. These roots need to be carefully removed and the voids in masonry to be filled with rubble stone and rich lime mortar to prevent further ingress of rainwater. Relaying of traditional lime concrete on terrace in appropriate slope and adequate curing to water tighten the terrace will be followed with installation of projected stone waterspouts to effectively channel the rainwater away from the structure. Restoration of damaged ornamental stucco and plasterwork on the external facades, internal walls and ceiling will be carried out last. Battlements and finials on the parapet are partially damaged and will need restoration using rich lime mortar and finishing with a thin layer of lime putty mixed with organic additives. Stone flooring needs to be installed on the projected plinth to channel rainwater away from the structure. Bulging and displaced granite stones on the collapsed plinth need to be realigned in their original position.

IMMEDIATE ACTION POINTS

- Major conservation effort needs to be carried out on the monument including emergency stabilization of the collapsed plinth, removal of deeply embedded tree roots on terrace followed by lime concreting on terrace to prevent ingress of rainwater into the structure and restoration of ornamental plasterwork. It needs to be followed by periodic preventive maintenance for prolonging life of the monument.
- Construction of boundary wall around the tomb complex to demarcate the land under the legal purview of Department of Heritage Telangana.
- Adequate signage for the Khairat Khan's tomb would augment the visitor inflow. Currently there is no visible signage or board to mark the existence of such a site along the road abutting the tomb complex.

Responsible Agencies

- Department of Heritage Telangana
- Planting of a dense urban forest to mitigate future encroachment and discourage littering of garbage by residents.
- A waste disposal system to be put in place for preventing littering around the monument.
- Removal of encroachment should be initiated immediately.

Responsible Agencies

- Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation
- Extent of land delineated for the tomb complex under the purview of Department of Heritage Telangana to be carried out.

Responsible Agencies

- Revenue Department

(Clockwise from left) Deeply embedded tree roots on the facade; Dilapidated projected plinth; Bulging of vertical dressed stone



9. OLD IDGAH

BACKGROUND

The principal structure, five-bay wide and one bay deep, is flanked by two lofty minarets in the corner and has a flat roof with a profusely ornamental parapet. The principal east façade is embellished with stucco ornamentation on the spandrel, columns, flanked by two tall minarets. Other facades are comparatively sombre and consist of a series of small circular openings for birds. The structure is situated on the western edge of the large complex and accessed through a narrow road.

The Idgah stands within an enclosure. Historically the main entrance was from the southern gateway, but the original steps on southern side are on the verge of demolition due to road widening. It is a living monument. Owing to new developments, its principal entrance is now to the south with a service entrance from the north west corner of the enclosure. Along the southern side, a series of historic pavilions/ arcades can be seen – some partially collapsed –referred to as a serai. A residential building has been built north of the Idgah structure within the compound.



HISTORY

Idgah is the open space for congregational prayers offered twice a year on: Eid-ul-Fitr and Eid-ul-Adha. Located in Eid Bazar area, the Idgah was constructed during the reign of Muhammad Qutb Shah in early 17th century, as part of the Qila-yi-Kona. Since, Mir Alam built a new Idgah near his tank in 1804 AD, the Qutb Shahi Idgah has been called as the Purani Idgah ever since.

CONSERVATION WORKS

The mosque requires constant monitoring on account of its significance. Minor repairs on the parapet and the lofty minarets need to be carried out and finial on one of the minars is severely tilted and needs urgent attention. Water tightening works need to be carried out on the terrace. No alteration of the structure should be permitted on account of the high archaeological value. Additions to the later added structures and construction of new buildings should not be permitted within the enclosure. Redesigning of southern steps in the available space after road widening needs to be carried out.

IMMEDIATE ACTION POINTS

- Need to ascertain of any permission given to build additional structures within the complex.
- Plantation of a row of trees on the periphery as major part of the forecourt is used for prayers twice a year.

Responsible Agencies

- Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation
- Minor repairs, water tightening on terrace and rebuilding of collapsed portions of serai.

Responsible Agencies

- Department of Heritage Telangana

- Sensitive redesigning of the southern steps in the available space after road widening in consultation with
- the Department of Heritage.

Responsible Agencies

- Aga Khan Trust for Culture
- Certify the extent of land in ownership of the Department of Heritage.

Responsible Agencies

- Revenue Department
- Wakf Board to provide details on appointment of managing committee for the mosque and if permitted by Department of Heritage.

Responsible Agencies

- Wakf Board



(Clockwise from left) Current principal entrance through a narrow lane; Steps at the original entrance might be demolished due to road widening; Partially collapsed roof of the sarai; Evident signs of water seepage inside the Idgah

10. DARGAH HAZRAT SAIDANI-MA-SAHEBA TOMB

BACKGROUND

The tomb complex is situated on the north side of the Hussain Sagar's reservoir bund road, heading towards Secunderabad. Its location is somewhat isolated from major and often goes unnoticed. The three tier tomb is located inside a small complex, with an adjoining tract of land with a graveyard and an old baoli currently found in a dilapidated condition. The original extent of the land of the tomb complex under the legal purview of the Department of Heritage Telangana.

The mausoleum has a square plan and sits on a raised platform, mounted with a bulbous dome. It is a two tier structure; the lower level has identical facades with five arch openings with highly embellished stucco lattice screens and intricate geometric patterns in lime stucco. The upper level of the façade consists of three arches with ornate moulding and lime stucco. Parapet at both the levels are highly decorative and are flanked with minarets. Grave of Saidanima Ma Saheba is situated in the central chamber of the mausoleum.

The architecture depicts the confluence of Qutb Shahi style and the Nizam period.



HISTORY

The tomb of Saidanima Ma Saheb was built by Sardar Abdul Haq, who also bore the title Diler Jang (1853–1896). Jang commissioned the construction of a tomb in the memory of his mother, Hazrat Saidani Ma Saheba in 1883, during the reign of Asaf Jah VI. He was originally from the Bombay Province (run by the British crown) and rose to prominence in the erstwhile state of Hyderabad, during the late 19th century. Jang was appointed as the home secretary and later became the director of the Nizam's State Railways in 1885.

CONSERVATION WORKS

Minor conservation works need to be carried out on the pulverized plaster and damaged stucco elements on the triple-tier facades and parapet. Removal of algae on the lower facades needs to be carried out to reinstate the formal historic appearance of the tomb. Inappropriate modern spouts need to be replaced with stone spouts of appropriate size for efficient channelling of rainwater away from the structure. The adjacent parcel of land is highly encroached, and many unauthorised workshops have been set-up here.

The baoli located on the adjacent land is in a ruinous condition and is full of debris and garbage. Steps in the available space after road widening needs to be carried out.

IMMEDIATE ACTION POINTS

- Monument precincts needs minor conservation works for reinstating the damaged stucco and plasterwork on external and internal facades of the tomb. Periodic preventive maintenance coupled with removal of vegetation and algae removal on the external facades to be carried out.
- If the property is under the ownership of DHT then conservation works at the baoli including urgent desilting and major conservation works to reveal its historic character.
- In case the property of adjacent land is found under the ownership of the Department of Heritage, removal of encroachment should be initiated immediately.
- Adequate signage for the Tomb of Saidanima Ma Saheb would augment the visitor inflow. Currently there is no visible signage or board to mark the existence of such a site along the road abutting the tomb complex.

Responsible Agencies

- Department of Heritage Telangana
- Planting of a dense urban forest in the adjacent plot to boost local ecology.
- Extent of land delineated for the tomb complex under the purview of Department of Heritage Telangana to be carried out.

Responsible Agencies

- Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation



Land adjacent to the tomb with historic baoli in dilapidated condition

11. DARGAH HAZRAT SYED SHAH RAZIUDDIN

BACKGROUND

The mausoleum of Shah Raju II is one of the magnificent tomb structures of its time, situated on the northern end of a large complex. The tomb complex is accessed by a narrow lane connected to a wide road. Multiple modern structures – for wuzu, toilets have been built near the structure and need to be relocated at a greater distance from the lofty domed mausoleum. The main mausoleum is a double storey structure mounted with a massive dome and the grave chamber is surrounded by a double height colonnade of monolithic dressed stone columns. Vertically, the grave chamber is divided into four parts, upper three levels consist of blind arches which aids in transcending a square plan to a 16-sided polygon for construction of the dome.



The grave is in the centre enclosed by an arched wooden pavilion. The colonnade forms the projected plinth of the structure which consists of a series of 5 blind arches with intricate mouldings and arch crown. The lofty domed Dargah was left unfinished during Qutb Shahi Tombs and was only recently 'completed' when the internal surfaces and the dome were plastered by the Department of Heritage Telangana.

HISTORY

Syed Raziuddin alias Shah Raju II, a nephew of Husain Shah Wali, son-in-law of Ibrahim Qutb Shah, came here from Bijapur during the reign of Abdullah Qutb Shah. Abul Hassan Tana Shah became his devoted disciple and under the spiritual guidance of Shah Raju II, he became son in law of the Abdullah Qutb Shah and ascended the throne of Qutb Shahi kingdom.

Other members of the family of Shah Raju II have also been buried here on either side of the central grave. The western wing of the building was under construction when the Qutb Shahi dynasty was overthrown and consequently this portion and inner plastering was incomplete till 1922. The golden spire above the dome was fixed by Tahniatunnisa Begum (Mother of Asaf Jah III) During the reign of Asaf Jah II. The canopy and wooden litters were completed by Asaf Jah IV.

CONSERVATION WORKS

Preventive periodic maintenance needs to be carried out at the tomb complex. The stone chaukhandi shows evident signs of water seepage and water tightening works need to be carried out after removal of algae. Boundary wall of the complex is missing in certain portions and needs repair. Extensive growth of rank vegetation around the grave and need to be cleared. The baoli located on the adjacent land is in a ruinous condition and is full of debris and garbage. Steps in the available space after road widening needs to be carried out.

IMMEDIATE ACTION POINTS

- De-silting of baoli followed by conservation of masonry walls needs to be done in order to reinstate its historic appearance.
- Contextually appropriate redesign and relocation of the public utilities-wuzu and toilet needs to be carried out.
- Minor conservation works on the chaukhandi, removal of rank vegetation around the graves and repair of boundary wall in portions to be carried out.
- Relocation and rebuilding of utilities inside the complex.
- Adequate signage for the Dargah Hazrat Syed Shah Raziuddin would augment the visitor inflow. Currently there is no visible signage or board to mark the existence of such a site main arterial road near the tomb complex.

Responsible Agencies

- Department of Heritage Telangana
- Contextually appropriate design for metal ladder connecting the upper plinth and terrace and sharing the specifications of the metal chain to be tied at top of dome for facilitating erection of scaffolding for preventive maintenance.

Responsible Agencies

- Aga Khan Trust for Culture
- Department of Heritage Telangana

Planting of a dense urban forest in open areas to mitigate future encroachment and boost local ecology. Plantation of two rows of trees along the periphery to screen the monument from recently constructed multi-storey buildings.

Responsible Agencies

- Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation



(Top) Staircase required to reach from terrace below to base of dome - for maintenance

(Bottom) Two rows of tall trees to be planted along the periphery - will help screen the views of modern building

12. MONSIEUR RAYMOND'S OBELISK

BACKGROUND

It is the resting place of Michel Joachim Marie Raymond commonly referred as Musa Ram by local population. The tomb is located near Asman Garh palace situated on top of a hillock at Tirumala Hills, Malakpet in east Hyderabad. On top of the hillock, stands the conical granite obelisk, measuring 7 meters in height with four basalt plaques without any inscriptions on all four sides. The obelisk is in a structurally stable state with visible signs of vegetation on upper levels of the granite obelisk.

The original extent of the land of the tomb complex under the legal purview of the Department of Heritage Telangana is to be ascertained. Major landscape development to make the historic site into a tourist destination has been carried out by the Telangana State Tourism State Development Corporation through funding from the Swadesh Darshan grant from the Union Government. There are visible minor encroachments and littering of garbage on the periphery of the tomb complex.



HISTORY

It is the tomb of French general Michel Joachim Marie, appointed the Controller of Ordnance by the Nizam's and set up many cannon ball factories including the Gunfoundry producing serviceable muskets. Nizam Ali Khan appointed Raymond as one of his trusted military advisors.

CONSERVATION WORKS

Removal of vegetation on the upper level of the granite obelisk needs to be carried out to reinstate the formal historic appearance of the tomb.

IMMEDIATE ACTION POINTS

- Periodic preventive maintenance coupled with removal of vegetation and algae removal on the conical obelisk to be carried out.
- Effective site management to be put in place for preventing future encroachment and spillage of garbage from neighbouring shanties.
- Adequate signage for Monsieur Raymond's tomb placed at the nearby arterial road would augment the visitor inflow. Currently there is no visible signage or board to mark the existence of such a site along the main road.

Responsible Agencies

- Department of Heritage Telangana
- Extent of land delineated for the tomb complex under the purview of Department of Heritage Telangana to be carried out.

Responsible Agencies

- Revenue Department

13. SIR RONALD ROSS BUILDING

BACKGROUND

The building situated in Begumpet, Secunderabad is a typical military structure with a linear layout, large multipurpose halls, and verandas on either side. It was a utilitarian building constructed with brick and mud mortar and finished with lime mortar. Roofing consists of timber framed tiled roof. INTACH Hyderabad chapter's office is situated in a part of the building. The conservation project was carried out by INTACH Hyderabad Chapter partnership with The Conservation Cell and Associated Cement Company in 1997. Most of the building was unused and was in a prolonged state of neglect.

A comprehensive architectural documentation was followed by assessment of the defects before commencement of works. Completed works included removal of inappropriate later additions, restoration of wall plaster, repair of wooden framework and tiled roof to arrest water seepage. Central hall was converted in a museum depicting Sir Ronald's Ross bronze bust and displays of his work. Side halls were converted into display rooms for INTACH.

Currently, major water seepage is evident on the walls of all the rooms due to the damaged tiles on the roof coupled with absence of metal gutters at the building corners. Weathering of the timber roof structure is visible, and plaster has started to pulverize in portions. There are evident signs of capillary rise causing dampness in lower portions of the building. Use of cement in the 21st century repairs have further aggravated the decay and accentuated the water seepage. Original access to the complex from the northern side has been closed by the Airport Authority of India. Residence of Sir Ronald Ross situated in the south-west corner of the open land abutting the building is in an advanced state of decay. The open tract of land could be planted with native species. Extent of land under the purview of the Department of Heritage Telangana is unknown and creates ambiguity with the Airport Authority of India which owns the nearby land.



HISTORY

The building was constructed before 1895 and is a historically significant site. Sir (Colonel) Ronald Ross discovered the medical link between mosquito and malaria, while working as a military doctor during 1893 AD – 1897 AD. The building has undergone multiple transitions, first as a military hospital, later as an officer's mess and eventually as The Institute of Material Studies, Osmania University. Osmania University was interested in dedicating the institute to honour the memory of invaluable contribution of Sir Ronald Ross by conserving the structure and establishment of a museum highlighting his achievements. ball factories including the Gunfoundry producing serviceable muskets. Nizam Ali Khan appointed Raymond as one of his trusted military advisors.

CONSERVATION WORKS

Minor conservation repairs to be carried out on the building to arrest water seepage and prolong the life of the monument. Major conservation effort to be done at the historically important residence of Sir Ronald Ross, currently in a derelict condition.

IMMEDIATE ACTION POINTS

- Conservation works at the building and residence of Sir Ronald Ross coupled with pathway linking the two structures.
- Adequate signage for the institute building and residence would augment the visitor inflow. Currently there is no visible signage or board to mark the existence of such a site along the road.

Responsible Agencies

- Department of Heritage Telangana
- Planting of a dense urban forest without obstructing the viewshed of the principal façade of the building with native plant species in open tract of land.

Responsible Agencies

- Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation



14. BRITISH RESIDENCY

BACKGROUND

The building is a three-storey structure. The entrance to the building is from the north which has a series of steps (flanked by sculptures of two lion sculptures on pedestals) leading to a grand entrance portico. The portico leads to a double height Durbar Hall which further leads to a circular staircase to the South. The conservation project carried out by the Deccan Heritage Trust in partnership with the Department of Heritage Telangana was divided into various phases depending on the conservation needs, budget availability.

So far, two phases of conservation work, starting from 2014 which included the structural consolidation in the Northern facade, Durbar Hall (The Ballroom), lower ground floor level, the Western facade and repair works on terrace have been completed. Completed works include restoration of stucco and wall plaster, metal false ceiling in entrance porch, paper mache ceiling, repairs of wooden louvres and doors coupled with structural repairs, dome plaster and relaying of terrace concrete over repaired wooden structural elements. Ongoing works include the restoration of eastern facade, and pot balusters in the parapet at terrace level. The further proposal for the restoration includes both structural and finishing works in the central staircase, complete Southern facade, interior refurbishment, and services layout based on the adaptive reuse plan for the entire building.



HISTORY

The site and heritage buildings of the now Osmania University College for Women (OUCW), Koti, Hyderabad (formerly known as the British Residency) were the home and office of then British envoy to Nizam - from 1803 - 1857, under the East India Company, and from 1857-1949, representing British Government. Originally conceived and built by the fifth British Resident to Nizam's Government, James Achilles Kirkpatrick, between 1803-1806, the Residency complex was expanded and developed over the years by the succeeding Residents. Archaeological value of the monument is INTACT.

CONSERVATION WORKS

A major conservation effort is being carried out on the British Residency supported by the World Monument Fund in partnership with Department of Heritage Telangana and works are still ongoing.

IMMEDIATE ACTION POINTS

- Not required

15. TARAMATI BARADARI

BACKGROUND

Located southwest of the Golconda Fort, the Taramati Baradari is an arched pavilion that sits atop a hill. The structure has been painted over during modern repairs and is majorly intact. The monument comes under the legal purview of Department of Heritage Telangana and situated inside a tourist infrastructure facility under the jurisdiction of Telangana State Tourism Development Corporation. The site of Taramati Baradari is a marvellous creation of royal gardens overlooking the surroundings around Hyderabad. The Baradari has been made using the same techniques known to the Qutb Shahi craftsmanship. At the first sight, the Baradari structure appears as a massive structure after climbing several steps to reach the hilltop. This is a prominent single storey structure built on a square plan with five arch bays on all four sides and the central arch being larger. There is a large square chamber capped by a shallow internal dome and a low height crenellated parapet on top. The architectural style of the baradari follows a typical late Qutb Shahi style.



HISTORY

As per folklore, it is said that Premamati and Taramati were prominent singer and dancer in the court of Abdullah Qutb Shah. Credible historical sources cite them as being Hindu converts to Shiite Islam and regularly married to Sultan Abdullah Qutb Shah. The Taramati Baradari is a Persian style garden constructed for Taramati, a prominent dancer and singer in the court of the seventh Qutb Shahi king, Abdullah Qutb Shah. Similar to the Mosque of Premamati, the Taramati Baradari is an excellent structure to understand seventeenth century Qutb Shahi architecture.

CONSERVATION WORKS

The baradari requires constant monitoring coupled with preventive maintenance on account of its intact archaeological value and the monument complex being used intermittently for events and gatherings. A major conservation effort was carried by the Department of Heritage few years ago.

IMMEDIATE ACTION POINTS

- Plantation of a dense urban forest on the slopes of the hillock to boost the local ecology.

Responsible Agencies

- Department of Heritage Telangana

16. PREMAMATI MOSQUE

BACKGROUND

Located on the hilltop with a picturesque setting, the Mosque of Premamati is located a short distance away from the Taramati Baradari and one kilometre from the Golconda fort. The mosque structure is situated on a base of elaborate series of arched vaults constructed using granite and lime mortar. There is visible encroachment at the lower levels of the hillock due to lack of boundary wall around the mosque complex.

HISTORY

As per folklore, it is said that Premamati and Taramati were prominent singer and dancer in the court of Abdullah Qutb Shah. Credible historical sources cite them as being Hindu converts to Shiite Islam and regularly married to Sultan Abdullah Qutb Shah. The architectural style of the mosque follows a typical late Qutb Shahi style. Especially, the façade structurally clad with hand dressed granite stone and embellished with ornamental stone brackets and monumental corner columns mounted with huge capital stone depicts the seventeenth century developments in the mosque architecture. Architectonics of the mosque showcases the intricate decorative brackets followed by a row of simple arches. Interestingly, the corner towers of the mosque were never completed. If completed, these towers would have enhanced the glory of the mosque. Thus, this becomes a rare sight and an important site that never received its final touch.



CONSERVATION WORKS

The mosque requires constant monitoring coupled with preventive maintenance on account of its significance and intact archaeological value. Internal walls of the mosque have been covered with multiple layers of 20th century enamel paint. Meticulous removal of paint needs to be carried out for reinstating the historic formal appearance of the mosque. No alteration of the structure, not even paint, should be permitted on account of the high archaeological value.

IMMEDIATE ACTION POINTS

- Construction of boundary wall of the highest priority to mitigate future encroachment and secure the heritage site.
- Removal of paint layers from internal walls and cement from flooring to reinstate the historic formal appearance.
- Conservation works on the base arcade to prolong the life of the monument.
- Removal of encroachments on the hillock and limiting of building activity in the vicinity of the mosque.

Responsible Agencies

- Department of Heritage Telangana
- Removal of Electricity poles from close vicinity of the monument.

Responsible Agencies

- Electricity Department

17. GUNFOUNDRY

BACKGROUND

The Gunfoundry was built in the year 1795 during the Asaf Jahi period. At present, massive brick walls and cubicles supported by brick masonry arches at ground level and subterranean brick kilns are visible. There are series of arched openings which are interconnected to each other. The site situated in Abids area of Hyderabad can be accessed through a narrow lane and is surrounded by three-storey residences.



HISTORY

At a time when the French Revolution was at its peak, in France (1789-1790), impacting the entire civilized world with its ideals of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, there was in Hyderabad an intrepid French General in the service of the second Asif Jah, Nizam Ali Khan, who with his indomitable courage and skills of diplomacy, established a contingent of native army personnel trained on French model that became a strong instrument of warfare to serve the Hyderabad State. The guns and cannons he made, after establishing an arsenal and a foundry, became famous for their unparalleled quality.

Such was the impact, that the entire district was named as Gunfoundry. The indomitable French general behind that contingent was Michel Joachim Marie Raymond, popularly known as Francois Raymond or Monsieur Raymond. Casting of several canons, canon balls and serviceable muskets was carried out under the supervision of Monsieur Raymond at the Gunfoundry.

CONSERVATION WORKS

Minor conservation works need to be carried out on the brick masonry coupled with the removal of plant roots causing seepage of rainwater into the brick masonry. Some of the original bricks are found missing in minor portions of the structure and need to be reinstated. Removal of vegetation on upper facades of the structure to be carried out and voids to be blocked with lime mortar. Pointing with lime mortar to be carried out on external brick masonry to prevent ingress of rainwater. Adequate provisions to be made to prevent surface runoff water draining into the arched openings situated at ground level in case of heavy downpour. Solid iron bars interlocked on the upper portions of external brick masonry façade needs to be consolidated at the junction where the metal bars penetrate the brick masonry to prevent ingress of rainwater.

IMMEDIATE ACTION POINTS

- Monument precincts is littered with garbage dumped from the neighbouring houses on three sides. It is essential to set up a waste disposal system to counter this problem.

Responsible Agencies

- Department of Heritage Telangana
- Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation
- Access to the monument is through a narrow lane. There is no Parking for the complex. Visitors park their vehicles along the main road. The vicinity is highly congested to accommodate a proper parking space. and provision for a small parking lot situated nearby needs to be provided for the visitors.

Responsible Agencies

- Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation

- Buildings have been built over the boundary wall on three sides side of the complex. Measures should be taken to restrict further encroachment or construction in the periphery of the site. Urban guidelines need to be devised to mitigate future encroachment.

Responsible Agencies

- Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation
- Adequate signage for Gunfoundry would augment the visitor inflow. Currently there is no visible signage or board to mark the existence of such a site along the nearby road.

Responsible Agencies

- Department of Tourism, Govt. of Telangana

Major encroachment along the periphery of monument complex



18. ARMENIAN CEMETERY

BACKGROUND

A small courtyard situated inside a residential area abutting a 4-meter-wide and accessed by a small gateway situated on the east, houses the burial complex housing 19 graves with granite tombstones inscribed in Armenian language and two stone pavilions. Entire cemetery is enclosed on all sides by an 8- feet-high boundary wall. The cemetery is situated near the Uppuguda railway station. There is no visible encroachment on the peripheral walls of the burial complex.



HISTORY

Multiple historical accounts have chronicled the presence of Armenian traders and noblemen in the courts of Qutb Shahi kings at the Golconda fort and later during the reign of the Nizam's in 17th-18th century. The Armenians came to India as traders by the overland route, through Persia and Afghanistan. They established their commercial centres before the advent of European traders into India and served under the Nizams of Hyderabad. A couple of tombstones have their epitaphs covered with pavilions made of trabeated granite columns and beams.

A couple of the tombstones date from the 1640 AD to 1724 AD. The Armenians were the earliest Europeans to arrive in the kingdom of Golconda. They were devotional Christians belonging to the Orthodox church who settled in places where they could freely exercise and follow their religion, without any interference from outside and settled in the Golconda Kingdom during the rule of the Qutab Shahi dynasty. Previously carried out translation of the inscriptions on two tombstones indicate burial of two Armenian priests - Rev Johanness, the son of Rev. Jacob who died in 1680, and Rev. Simon, the son of Rev. Margar deceased in 1724.

CONSERVATION WORKS

Minor conservation works need to be carried out on stone pavilions for water tightening at the terrace level. Removal of plant roots causing seepage of rainwater into the graves needs to be carried out. All the graves and the stone pavilions are in a stable state and do not require major repairs.

IMMEDIATE ACTION POINTS

- Monument precincts needs periodic preventive maintenance coupled with removal of vegetation on the tomb stones and the stone pavilions.
- Adequate signage for the Armenian cemetery would augment the visitor inflow. Currently there is no visible signage or board to mark the existence of such a site along the road abutting the cemetery.

Responsible Agencies

- Department of Heritage Telangana
- Department of Tourism, Govt. of Telangana
- Inscriptions on the 19 tombstones in Armenian language will be photographed and translated to trace the historical antecedents of the Armenian merchants, noblemen and their families who lived in Hyderabad during the reign of both the Qutb Shahi kings and the Nizam's.

Responsible Agencies

- Aga Khan Trust for Culture

19. MECCA MASJID

BACKGROUND

The mosque is the finest mosque built during the Qutb Shahi era on account of the unparalleled grandeur and profuse ornamentation – that remain largely intact. The building is 225ft long and 180 ft wide. At a corner of the platform there is a cistern for ablution. The mosque is composed of triple vestibules with 15 arches in each row, and five dressed stone masonry arches on the front facade. Archaeological value of the monument is INTACT. Extent of land that is part of the ownership of the Department of Heritage Telangana is not known.



HISTORY

The construction of the mosque was commenced in 1614 AD, the work was continued right through the reign of the last two Qutb Shahi kings and completed long after the annexation of Hyderabad by Aurangzeb from 1692-98 AD, the date which is inscribed on the front gate of the quadrangle.

CONSERVATION WORKS

Conservation works are being undertaken by Department of Heritage, Telangana with the support of Minorities Welfare Department. Estimated budget for the project is Rs. 886 Lakhs. Conservation works have been completed on Maqbara, Madarsa, Eastern Gateway and Structure behind Maqbara and is underway on Mecca Masjid. Relaying of lime concrete on terrace to arrest water seepage coupled with restoration of stucco and plasterwork on the internal facades for reinstating the historic formal appearance of the mosque have been carried out. Re-pointing of dressed stone façade to prevent further ingress of rain water. Works at the site is estimated to be completed by September 2021.

IMMEDIATE ACTION POINTS

- Not required

20. KHAIRATI BEGUM'S MOSQUE AND TOMB

BACKGROUND

Situated in the Lakdikapul locality of Hyderabad, Khairati Begum's tomb and mosque are situated in proximity. Historically, the Khairati Begum's Mosque and tomb were part of the same complex but with modern buildings now built in between, the tomb is segregated. The mosque is situated inside a large open tract of land mostly paved with stone significantly reducing the ground water recharge. The mosque with the tripartite arch principal façade is embellished with highly ornamental multi-tier parapet supported by decorative stone brackets and boasts of tall corner minarets.



Modern concrete structure built abutting the principal façade and corner beams resting on the corner minarets of the mosque has obfuscated the original appearance and compromised the archaeological value. Later added concrete steps built over the historic stone steps in an abrupt manner. Two inappropriate modern concrete structures adjoining the historic steps have been constructed for provision of Wuzu. Internal wall and ceiling surfaces of the mosque have been covered with multiple layers of 20th century paint obfuscating the formal historic appearance of the mosque interiors. The tomb stands on a raised plinth and has a square plan.

The tripartite façade arches of Tomb are decorated with ornamental stucco bands and floral medallions. Partial remnant of an exquisitely carved lattice screen on one of the openings is visible. The structure has a huge dome surrounded by a parapet with battlements and four smaller minarets. On three sides, multi-storey residential buildings are hemmed in till the edge of the projected plinth. Major water seepage leading to deeply embedded plant roots have caused damage to the masonry structure. The archaeological value of Khairati Begum's tomb is intact.

HISTORY

The early 17th century Qutb Shahi mosque was built by Kairat-un-Nisa, daughter of Mohammed Qutb Shah for her teacher Mulla Abdul Malik. Immediately adjoining the northern compound wall of the mosque is an empty tomb built by Mulla Abdul Malik for himself who died during his pilgrimage to Mecca and was destined to be buried inside the tomb.

CONSERVATION WORKS

A major conservation effort on the mosque structure is being carried out by Department of Heritage Telangana. Periodic preventive maintenance is required for the mosque structure. There are tall plants with deeply embedded roots growing on the dome of the tomb and seepage of water has led to pulverization of ornamental stucco plaster on the external facades and internal walls. Uprooting or plant roots and masonry repairs will be followed with installation of waterspouts for drainage of rainwater. Restoration of parapet battlements, corner minarets and stucco ornamentation on the lower facades to be carried out. Seepage of water has led to the displacement of dressed granite stones lining the plinth walls and need to be reinstated. Projected plinth needs to be paved with stone in appropriate slope to channel rainwater away from the structure.

IMMEDIATE ACTION POINTS

- Removal of modern RCC buildings built abutting the mosque structure as they are compromising the historic character of the Qutb Shahi tomb.
- Major conservation works on the dome and facades of the tomb coupled with the reinstatement of displaced plinth stones on the projected plinth.
- Periodic preventive maintenance on the mosque and tomb structure to prolong the life of the monument.
- Adequate signage for the Khairati Begum's Tomb and mosque would augment the visitor inflow. Currently there is no visible signage or board to mark the existence of such a site main road near the complex. Interpretive signage for visitor information to be installed at both the structures.

Responsible Agencies

- Department of Heritage Telangana
- Planting of a dense urban forest in area to west of mosque for increasing rainwater recharge and boost local ecology.

Responsible Agencies

- Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation
- Provide details of allocating mosque to Managing committee and the process followed for permission of inappropriate concrete structures to be provided for Khairati Begum's Mosque without consulting and informing Department of Heritage Telangana.

Responsible Agencies

- Wakf board

Images showing the dilapidated tomb



21. DABEERPURA DARWAZA

BACKGROUND

The pointed arch gate, built in the early 18th century, is flanked on either side by octagonal tower bastions. The arched gateway stands prominently at a thorough fare. Its original extent now limited on account of new structures and portions of the gateway are used as a shrine. The structure is covered with multiple layers of 20th century enamel paint. Historic wall adjoining the bastions has been demolished compromising the archaeological value of the structure. Shops encroaching the side walls and obfuscating the façade of the monument have defaced the monument. The original extent of the land is unknown.



HISTORY

It was one of the 13 entry gateways into the old city, of which only two are surviving today. A circular wall circuiting six miles existed around the city, though only a small portion survives now. Remnants of stone steps leading to the terrace are still visible on the internal walls. It is one of the two surviving gateways among the 13 built as part of the walled city between 1724 and 1740 AD by Mubariz Khan, the Mughal Subedar during the reign of the Mughal king Farrukh Siyar, in the aftermath of conquest of Golconda. The gateway and the original city walls were constructed between Chadarghat gate and Dabirpura gate using rubble granite and lime mortar. Battlements on the bastions were added during the reign of Asaf Jahi I. The bastion was mounted with an old Mughal cannon.

CONSERVATION WORKS

Minor conservation works need to be carried out on the terrace for removal of deeply embedded plant roots aggravating the water seepage inside the structure. Relaying of traditional lime concrete to arrest further seepage of rainwater needs to be done. Meticulous removal of multiple layers of 20th century enamel paint needs to be carried out to reveal the formal historic appearance of the monument. Repairs on the partially decayed wooden doors need to be carried out.

IMMEDIATE ACTION POINTS

- Removal of paint layers and water tightening works to prolong life of the monument.
- Adequate signage for the Gate would augment the visitor inflow.
- Ascertaining the extent of the land for the gateway.

Responsible Agencies

- Department of Heritage Telangana
- Removal of new structures added by local vendors to prevent further encroachment needs to be carried out.

Responsible Agencies

- Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation

- Removal of two electricity poles situated abutting the bastions.

Responsible Agencies

- Electricity Department
- Relocation of the shrine to be carried out after consultation with the community between the GHMC, Waqf and DHT.
-

Responsible Agencies

- Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation.
- Wakf Board.
- Department of Heritage Telangana.

(Left) Thoroughfare through the historic gateway
(Right) Shrine established abutting the gateway



22. PURANAPOL OLD GATEWAY

BACKGROUND

Puranapool gateway and bastion are situated on a busy roundabout and stands within a traffic island. It is located south of Musi River, and was constructed in 17th century A.D. This massive gateway is spanned by stone beams supported on tall monolithic columns made of granite. The gate has double tier oblong niches, projected stone eaves on its principal facade. Terrace is flanked by two minarets and the gateway is devoid of any stucco ornamentation or ornamental stone elements. Ancillary structures abutting the gateway are utilitarian structures. Gateway and its surroundings are enclosed by a masonry boundary wall with metal grill.



HISTORY

Multiple historical accounts have chronicled the gateway to be constructed in the 1724 AD. It is one of the two surviving gateways among the 13 built as part of the walled city in 1724 by Mubarez Khan, the Mughal Subedar, in the aftermath of conquest of Golconda. The walls and the bastions survived frequent flooding of Musi river, but the big flood of 1908 brought down the wall in many parts of the city.

CONSERVATION WORKS

Minor conservation works need to be carried out on the terrace for water tightening. Removal of plant roots needs to be carried out as part of the periodic preventive maintenance. The structure is stable and requires no major conservation works. A major conservation effort was carried by the Department of Heritage Telangana in 2017.

IMMEDIATE ACTION POINTS

- Clogging of rainwater on at the entrance of the gateway due to raised levels of the road abutting the roundabout needs to be addressed. Drainage measures need to be placed to prevent channelling of rainwater inside the gateway during heavy downpour.

Responsible Agencies

- Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation

23. KULSUM BEGUM MOSQUE

BACKGROUND

Situated in Kulsumpura, Qutb Shahi Mosque stands within an arcaded enclosure and is accessed by a narrow road. The mosque and enclosure wall remain intact with minor damage visible in certain portions. A concrete structure has been built abutting the mosque on its east, north and south facades compromising the archaeological value of the complex. Recently, some temporary buildings have been built within the compound on the eastern periphery and these need to be urgently removed. A historic baoli situated at the south-west corner of the mosque complex lies in a dilapidated condition and filled with debris. The open space on the northwest corner has become a de-facto parking for commercial good vehicles. The serai on the periphery shows evident signs of damage. Vegetation growing on the upper levels of the corner minarets needs attention. It is a large mosque situated on a raised plinth, located in the middle of a large compound. The prayer chamber has three arched openings flanked by two tall minarets embellished with stucco decorations and double tier arch galleries. Above the projected chajja, the parapet wall boasts of a series of minarets with an ornamental stucco and intersecting arches. There are signs of decay on the mosque's parapet and corner minarets. There is an inscription in name of Allah, the prophet and Hazrat Ali at the entrance of the compound.



HISTORY

The mosque was constructed by Kulsum begum during the reign of Abdullah Qutb Shah. Noted historians differ on the parentage of Kulsum Begum; Yazdani believes that Kulsum begum was daughter of Muhammad Qutb Shah whereas Biligrami states that Kulsum begum was granddaughter of Muhammad Qutb Shah. Kulthumpura currently known as Kulsumpura was once the centre of commerce and one still finds a Qutb shahi caravanserai, hamam and houses once occupied by leading tradesmen from far and near.

CONSERVATION WORKS

Minor repairs using lime mortar on the arcaded masonry wall and serai needs to be conserved to reinstate their historic formal appearance. Urgent desilting needs to be carried out on the baoli followed by conservation of masonry walls. Restoration on the pulverized stucco visible in portions on corner minarets to be carried out as part of the periodic preventive maintenance. The structure is stable and requires no major conservation works. A major conservation effort was carried by the Department of Heritage Telangana in 2017.

IMMEDIATE ACTION POINTS

- Removal of modern RCC buildings built abutting the mosque structure as they are compromising the historic character.

Responsible Agencies

- Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation
- Periodic maintenance including removal of vegetation on the mosque, serai and enclosure wall.
- Minor conservation works on the minars, serai and enclosure wall to prolong the life of the structures. Urgent desilting of baoli followed by conservation works.
- Adequate signage for the Kulsum Begum's Mosque would augment the visitor inflow. Currently there is no visible signage or board to mark the existence of such a site main road near the tomb complex.

Responsible Agencies

- Department of Heritage Telangana

24. HAKIM'S TOMB

BACKGROUND

The Hakim's Tomb is situated in the Tolichowki area. The site is commonly known as Dargah Hakim Nizamuddin Geelani Quadri. The large area of the monument, approximately 40 acres, is located on a hilltop – with incredible panoramic views of Golconda fort and Qutb Shahi tombs. Extent of land under purview of Department of Heritage is not available. Open land is presently misused as a commercial car park, a cricket academy, toilet facility and few commercial shops. The tomb is of modest scale consisting of a square plan spanned by a dome and the adjoining serai is of a unique and prominent architectural design. The tomb is covered with multiple layers of modern paint and inappropriate modern shed structure is constructed abutting the monument.



HISTORY

This tomb is ascribed to a royal physician of Abdullah Qutb Shah's reign and was constructed in the 17th century. This Tomb is constructed in late Qutb Shahi style of architecture.

CONSERVATION WORKS

Minor conservation works need to be carried starting with the removal of 20th century paint layers on the external facades and internal walls and ceiling. Inappropriate modern structures near the structure need to be removed. Periodic preventive maintenance is required for prolonging the life of the monument.

IMMEDIATE ACTION POINTS

- Careful removal of paint layers from the structure and periodic preventive maintenance to be carried out for prolonging life of the monument.

Responsible Agencies

- Department of Heritage Telangana
- Removal of later added structures near the tomb and commercial shops, a cricket academy and toilet facility situated in the open areas should be initiated immediately.
- Planting of a dense urban forest after consultation with the Wakf Board and other stakeholders.
- Open space is presently being misused as a de-facto parking. This needs to be secured with sensitive landscaping to shape the open land as a city park with panoramic views of Golconda fort and the Qutb Shahi tombs. Periscopes and observation decks can be provided in the space of the cricket academy.

Responsible Agencies

- Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation
- Extent of land delineated for the tomb complex under the purview of Department of Heritage Telangana to be carried out.

Responsible Agencies

- Revenue Department

25. MIAN MISHK MOSQUE

BACKGROUND

Situated near the Puranapul bridge, Mian Mishk Mosque stands within an arcaded enclosure and its principal entrance is accessed by a narrow road. The mosque, domed mausoleum, ancillary structure abutting the mosque and enclosure wall remain intact with minor damage visible in certain portions on the serai. A massive concrete structure with an elaborate staircase has been built abutting the mosque overwhelmingly compromising the archaeological value of the complex. The mosque and arcade have been covered with multiple layers of 20th century enamel paint obfuscating the historic formal appearance of the Qutb Shahi era structure.



Damaged and missing battlements and finials are visible at the parapet level of the ancillary structure attached with the mosque. It is currently being used as a gymnasium. There are evident signs of water seepage coupled with capillary rise leading to pulverization of the internal plaster in the arcaded enclosure. Access to the mosque complex from the northerner and southern entrances is hindered due to water logging during rains as the level of the adjacent roads has been raised above the adjoining mosque floor.

HISTORY

The mosque was constructed by Mian Mishk, a high ranking noble and commander of the Carnatic troops in 1768 AD, during the reign of Abdullah Qutb Shah.

CONSERVATION WORKS

Minor repairs using lime mortar on the damaged portions of the parapet of the pavilion attached to mosque and arcaded enclosure needs to be carried out. Water tightening works need to be carried out to prevent pulverization of internal plaster. Conservation works on the mosque should be planned after the careful demolition of modern RCC structure abutting the monument.

IMMEDIATE ACTION POINTS

- Removal of modern RCC buildings built abutting the mosque structure as they are overwhelmingly compromising the historic character of the structure. Conservation works on the mosque should be planned after the careful demolition of modern RCC structure abutting the monument.
- Periodic maintenance including removal of vegetation on the mosque, tomb, pavilion, and arcaded enclosure.
- Adequate signage for the Mian Mishk Mosque for informing the visitors. Currently there is no visible signage or board to mark the existence of such a site main road near the tomb complex.

Responsible Agencies

- Department of Heritage Telangana
- Water clogging at the southern entrance due to the raised level of the road needs to be drained.
-

Responsible Agencies

- Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation
- Provide details of allocating mosque to Managing committee and the process followed for permission to be provided for Mian Mishk Mosque. Usage of Serai as a gymnasium by the mosque committee is grossly inappropriate.

Responsible Agencies

- Wakf Board

26. MUSHEERABAD MOSQUE

BACKGROUND

The mosque is in Musheerabad, one of Hyderabad's oldest localities. The mosque is an impressive structure built in the Qutb Shahi era with profuse ornamentation – that remain largely intact. The principal façade of the mosque with a flat roof is divided into five arched bays, with central wider arch and flanked on both sides by lofty minarets and an impressive parapet embellished with intersecting arches coupled with intricate stucco ornamentation. The mosque is enclosed by an elaborate arcade. The interior wall surfaces have been painted over with modern paint.

The open space within the enclosure has been completely built upon with four-storey double height colonnaded structure used for Friday prayers that has obliterated the historic character blocking the viewshed of the mosque. This inappropriate modern structure with a tall metal canopy has overwhelmingly compromised the architectural authenticity of the historic complex. Historically, a large courtyard with a large wuzu tank lined with hand dressed granite stone existed which has been built over with the colonnaded structure. There are visible signs of dampness. Water seepage, vegetation, and pulverization of the stucco on corner minarets.



HISTORY

Musheerabad mosque was commissioned during the late Qutb Shahi period. A major portion of the mosque was constructed in 1601 AD.

CONSERVATION WORKS

It will be futile to spend conservation funds till the setting of the mosque is restored.

IMMEDIATE ACTION POINTS

- In view of the limited access to the site and the inappropriate building activity occupying a major portion of the historic site, the mosque could be delisted as an archaeological monument.

Responsible Agencies

- Department of Heritage Telangana
- Ascertaining whether permissions were granted to build additional structures within the complex.

Responsible Agencies

- Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation
- Extent of land delineated for the Mosque complex under the purview of Department of Heritage Telangana to be carried out.

Responsible Agencies

- Revenue Department
- Details on appointment of managing committee for the mosque and permissions granted by the Department of Heritage Telangana

Responsible Agencies

- Waqf Board

27. SRI CHENNAKESHA TEMPLE

BACKGROUND

The Swayambhu Chennakesava Swamy temple dedicated to Lord Shiva is situated approximately 9 kms from Mahatma Gandhi Bus Station on the road leading to Srisailem in Chandrayangutta (V), Hyderabad. The temple is perched on a 60-feet high hillock accessed by a flight of over 100 steps from one side and a steep ramp from other. The hillock is also referred as Kesavagirigutta by the local population. The temple is defined by a masonry Shikhara embellished with beautifully carved figurines built over natural stone boulders that define the shrine. Chennakesava Swamy figurine is carved on a boulder with ornaments. The temple consists of garbhagriha and antarala connected with 28 pillared mandapa having access from both the south and north sides.



Of the several structures in the complex, only two stone pillared halls are historic, having been built between late 19th and early 20th century. Several ancillary structures constructed in mud mortar, situated besides the temple have partially collapsed. The shikhara above the garbhagriha is found to be of major archaeological value, whereas the mandapas are a later addition. Coupled with collapsed ancillary structures, difficulty in access, the overall archaeological value of the temple complex is severely compromised.

HISTORY

Folklore and historical accounts have chronicled the gateway to be constructed in the 18th century AD.

CURRENT CONDITION

Decision needs to be taken about the rebuilding or removal of the collapsed and partially standing ancillary mud structures on the hillock. The temple complex is intact and requires periodic preventive maintenance.

CONSERVATION WORKS

Decision needs to be taken about the rebuilding or removal of the collapsed and partially standing ancillary mud structures on the hillock. The temple complex is intact and requires periodic preventive maintenance.

IMMEDIATE ACTION POINTS

- Lack of easy access to be addressed by repair and cleanliness of the pathway coupled with the use of electric vehicles ferrying devotees till the entrance steps.
- Limiting of building activity around the temple complex and construction of missing boundary wall around the temple land to be constructed for preventing further encroachment.
- Designing development guidelines for new buildings coming up in the vicinity of the temple complex

Responsible Agencies

- Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation
- Removal of electricity poles at the temple entrance.

Responsible Agencies

- Electricity Department
- Rebuilding or removal of the majorly collapsed ancillary mud structures on hillock.

Responsible Agencies

- Temple Trust



Public Agencies – 2021

Government of Telangana

- Mr. Somesh Kumar, IAS, Chief Secretary to Government of Telangana
- Mr. K. S. Srinivas Raju, IAS, Secretary to Government of Telangana, Youth Advancement, Tourism
- Mr. Arvind Kumar, IAS, Special Chief Secretary to the Government of Telangana, MA & UD Department
- Mr. Lokesh Kumar D.S., IAS, GHMC Commissioner, Govt of Telangana
- Mr. B. Santhosh, IAS, Additional Commissioner, GHMC, Govt of Telangana

Department of Heritage Telangana:

- Mr. K. S. Srinivas Raju, IAS, Director, Department of Heritage Telangana
- Mr. B. Narayana, Deputy Director, Engineering
- Dr. D. Ramulu Nayak - Deputy Director, Technical
- Dr. P. Nagaraju - Deputy Director, Museums
- Mr. N. Narsingh, Assistant Director, Engineering
- B. Malu Nayak -Assistant Director, Coins Sections & Warangal Museum
- N. Sagar - Assistant Director, Manuscripts and Karimnagar Museum
- D. Bujji - Assistant Director, Porcelain, Textiles, Archeology, Bronze Artifacts and Mahbubnagar Museum
- D. Ganga Devi - Assistant Director, Arms, Paintings, and State Museum
- V. Naga Lakshmi - Assistant Director, Museum at Department of Heritage Telangana
- Mr. A. Raju, Office Superintendent
- Mr. K. Charan Babu, Site Supervisor, Engineering
- Mr. Ch. Subhash, Senior Caretaker, Qutb Shahi Tombs
- Mr. T.Ch. Nancharaiah, Consultant, Qutb Shahi Tombs
- Mr. Junaid, Site Supervisor, Qutb Shahi Tombs

Quli Qutb Shahi Urban Development Authority (QQSUDA)

- Mr. B. Santhosh, I.A.S, Administrator, QQSUDA.
- Mr. Guruveera, In charge Secretary
- Mrs. M. Lalitha, Assistant Director of Horticulture
- Mr. Srikanth Karanam, Tahsildar
- Mr. S. Venkateshwara Rao, General Supervisor

Telangana State Tourism Development Corporation (TSTDC)

- Mr. Boinapally Manohar, Managing Director
- Mr. Shankar Reddy, Executive Director Projects
- Mr. Venkata Ramana, Chief Engineer
- Mrs. Saritha Galla, Superintending Engineer
- Mr. Ashok Kumar, Superintending, Engineer
- Mr. Samiuddin, Superintending Engineer
- Mr. Ch. Parshavedi, Deputy Executive Engineer
- Mr. Damodar Reddy, Deputy Executive Engineer
- Mr. Ajay, Executive Junior Engineer

Aga Khan Development Network

- Mr. Ratish Nanda, CEO
- Mr. Rajpal Singh, Chief Engineer
- Ms. Archana S Akhtar, Senior Programme Officer
- Mr. Somak Ghosh, Finance Manager
- Mr. KP Singh, Chief Horticulturist
- Mr. Yashwant Purohit, Project Manager
- Mr. K. Ganesh Reddy, Manager Operations
- Mr. Prashant Banerjee, Project Manager - Conservation*
- Mr. Faneendra Nath, Project Engineer
- Ms. Poojan Kumar, Project Architect, Landscape
- Mr. Saif Siddiqui, Project Architect, Conservation
- Ms. Aditi Keshav Deshpande, Conservation Architect
- Mr. Syed Tajuddin Conservation Architect
- Ms. Natasha Khaitan, Architect*
- Mr. Sandeep Raj, Conservation Engineer
- Mr. Arshad Jamil, Site Engineer
- Mr. Raghavender Goud, Finance Officer
- Ms. V. Sridevi, Finance Officer*
- Mr. Umang Kochhar, Research Assistant
- Ms. Lipi Bharadwaj, Project Photographer
- Mr. Venkatesh Dandigi, Admin Asst
- Mr. Vinod Kumar, Field Supervisor
- Mr. Ramesh Singh, Field Supervisor
- Mr. Mamunuri Sandeep, Horticulturist
- Mr. M. Rajesh, Office Chauffeur

Principal Consultants

- Shaheer Associates, Landscape Consultants
- Mr. Sajjad Shahid, Advisor
- Studio Lotus, Architects, Qutb Shahi Interpretation Center
- Mr. Shafeeq Rehman Mohajir, Legal Consultant, Brainstorm Legal Advocates
- Mr. Sree Rama, Lantek Engineering Consultants
- Ms. Poornima Balakrishnan, Consultant – Conservation Architect

* Have left the project







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All photographs in the report have been taken by the AKTC project team.