

SITE PLAN, AHICHCHATRAGARH, THE FORT OF NAGAU 2004 - 2007, RAJASTHAN, INDIA.

THE NAGAU FORT COMPLEX CONSERVATION PHASE I & II

a) a short curriculum of the designer (maximum 1500 characters of text, including spaces, in Italian and English, with the translation excluded from the character count) and a photo of the entrant or the design team:

MS. MINAKSHI JAIN, Architect, Date of Birth: 23rd march, 1943
B.Arch'1964.M.Arch'1966 , U.Penna. USA.
Address: 10A,Tolalnagar,Paldi, Ahmedabad, India, 380007,
Phone 079- 26651301 email:mina.jain@gmail.com



Minakshi Jain apprenticed at the National Institute of Design Ahmedabad between 1964-65, where she worked under architect Louis Kahn, designers Charles and Ray Eames and Armin Hoffman. She is presently a practicing Architect and a visiting faculty at the CEPT's postgraduate courses of Design and Theory and Settlement Conservation programs. She has taught in architecture and urban Design faculties at CEPT, Ahmedabad since 1970. She conducted summer camps for young children for sensitizing them for the built heritage. She has held a private pilot license.

As a partner in Jain associates with Kulbhushan Jain, she worked on private residences, interiors, institutions, conservation and planning projects. A number of conservation projects are to her credit, namely the Lok-khetra, Jodhpur city, Balsamand resort, Mandore gardens, Bambora palace resort, Ranthambhor fort, Nagaur fort, Amber fort, Jantar Mantar and Hawa Mahal in Jaipur, and the Gagraun fort, to name a few. Her conservation project of Nagaur Fort received the Award of Excellence by UNESCO's Asia Pacific heritage in 2002, the first for the Indian project. She has read papers at many seminars, written books, guided many students in theses and filmed a few vernacular locations.

b) a short curriculum of the restoration company (maximum 2000 characters of text, including spaces, in Italian and English, with the translation excluded from the character count):

The Mehrangarh Museum Trust was settled in March, 1972 by His Highness The Maharaja Gaj Singh II with the principal objective of setting up a world class museum in Jodhpur.

The Trust was duly registered with the Government of Rajasthan in 1974 with the Maharaja as its Managing Trustee. At the same time the Maharaja placed his ancestral fortress, the Mehrangarh, at the disposal of this new Trust, to establish the museum. The conservation and restoration of the magnificent fort itself was a prime consideration. The Maharaja's vision and the Trust's efforts is recognition by 140,000 foreign and 500,000 Indian visitors last year.

New dimensions such as, patronage of the arts and music, promotion of the handicrafts, study and research of archival material, have been constantly added to the Trust's activities. The Mehrangarh Fort, today finds very much at the center of things in Marwar.

Architectural Conservation and Restoration has emerged as a major pre-occupation, of which, The Mehrangarh Fort itself remains top priority.

The Mehrangarh Museum Trust also manages the historic twelfth century, fabulous Rajput-Mughal fortress, Ahichhatragarh, The fort of Nagaur. The Trust, with assistance from the Getty Grant U.S., had been involved with the restoration. The Conservation project of the main Palaces(now museum) was completed in 2002 and in the same year it won the UNESCO ASIA-PACIFIC Award of Excellence. In the year 2004, the third phase of conservation and restoration, the project of adaptive reuse of Ranvas, the queen's quarters, was taken up with the help of Helen Hamlyn Trust, UK. The work was completed in the year 2009.

THE MEHRANGARH MUSEUM TRUST;
Umaid Bhawan Palace, Jodhpur 342006, Rajasthan.Tel: 91-291-2510101,
Museum:MehrangarhFort,P.B#165, Jodhpur342006, RajasthanTel: 91-291-2548790,

c) a data sheet identifying the completed project (building name - if any - place, customer, ownership of the work, partners involved, timeline of the work):

FACT FILE; CITY OF NAGAU
LOCATION: AHICHCHATRADH, THE FORT COMPLEX, NAGAU: 135 km, NE of Jodhpur
LONGITUDE: 270 12', North, 730 44', East, **ALTITUDE:** 296 m above sea level
CITY POPULATION: Nagaur, 120,000 (approximately)
CLIMATE: High of 48 OC in summers RAIN FALL: 300 mm average
FORT AREA: (36.54 acres) /1554sq.m **EXTERNAL FORT WALL LENGTH:** 147,882 m

CONSERVATION PHASES: BACK GROUND
PHASE I, EMERGENCY WORKS, DOCUMENTATION: 1993 - 1998
PHASE II ALL PALACES, GARDENS AND WATER SYSTEM: 1998 - 2002
PHASE III RANVAS PRECINCT 2004 - 2009
RANVAS'S ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION PERIOD A.D: approx. 1626 to 1749
ARCHITECTURAL STYLES Rajput- Moghul
CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL/ SURFACES Stone - pink, off pink/ Plastered
PROJECT TYPE: Conservation and Adaptive reuse
PROJECT AREA: TOTAL BUILT UP AREA 10015 SQM / 6707 SQM
NO. OF BUILDINGS IN: 20 + swimming pool, **COST:** Approx. 8-10crs with interiors
Ownership: Hanuwant Singh public Charitable trust, JODHPUR, RAJASTHAN, INDIA
TIME LINE: 4 years 2004 - 2009
DETAIL DOCUMENTATION AND ASSESSMENT: 2004
ADAPTIVE REUSE PROPOSALS ACCEPTED: 2005
STRUCTURAL STABILIZATION AND CLEANING BEGAN: 2006
INFRASTRUCTURE, Elec. W /S, Solar plant, FINISHES 2007-2009
FURNITURE, GARDENS AND SWIMMING POOL 2008

People involved From MMT, Jodhpur: H.H. Gajsinghji, Managing trustee
Karni Singh, present CEO, Mahendra Singh, former CEO
Shallesh Mathur, exec. Eng. and Harsh surinder on site
Briggitsingh and Gito Patani (Textiles, Team of workers and contractors.
Person involved from HH Trust UK Lady Helen Hamlyn. (Furniture)
Persons involved from Architects side Minakshi Jain, architect, Vijay Arya, architect
Arvind Mewada w/s sanitation, Maulik Zaveri, elec.
Ownership of work rests with MMT, Jodhpur.

d) a short report (maximum 2000 characters of text, including spaces, in Italian and English, with the translation excluded from the character count):
Ranvas precinct (1626 - 1749) at the Fort of Nagaur, (1119 -1750) also known as Ahichhatragarh, is the historic queens quarters. Ranvas comprises of 10 Havelis (houses) and 10 supporting structures around the rectangular main court yard, sharing the common walls, with baradari as the central gathering space. Havelis themselves have their own open, semi open, enclosed and services spaces. These two storied independent havelis are built entirely in stone and lime masonry and was finished with fine lustrous kodyplaster in the interior. The material, the construction methods and spanning being the same, the plans have variation of bays in both of the direction, resulting in small and large ones.

In 2004, havelis were in a poor condition with many spaces blocked and elements like chhajas, jalis, zharookhas broken, missing. Lying neglected for years, it was completely overgrown, with some structures in a dilapidated state. Restoration included opening up of spaces by removing infill walls, redoing the lime plaster and stabilizing. Historic foot prints were honored and retained.

- Conservation aspects:
1. All the structures were made structurally stabilized.
 2. All foot prints of open and built remains as is.
 3. Modification were done with minimum interventions.
 4. Old stone walls were sealed with water proof lime plaster.
 5. Now each of the spaces are well lit and ventilated.
 6. All stone elements are cleaned and exposed, for reminiscence.
 7. Doors and windows are of old design, but in glass to light interiors.
 8. To reduce the heat in the arid climate, trees are planted.

The Ranvas is now a prized location. The conservation has enabled an extended life to the precinct, a joy for future generations.



STONE AND PLASTER ARCHITECTURAL LANGUAGE

LANDSCAPE REVIDED AS PER HISTORIC CHAR BAGH



THE SENSITIVE INTEGRATION OF THE PAVILION WITH WATER BODIES CREATES THE AMBIENCE OF A RECREATION PALACE



FOUNTAINS AND WATER CHANNELS OF THE BARADARI COURT LIT TO EMPHASIZE THE AXIS

BACKGROUND

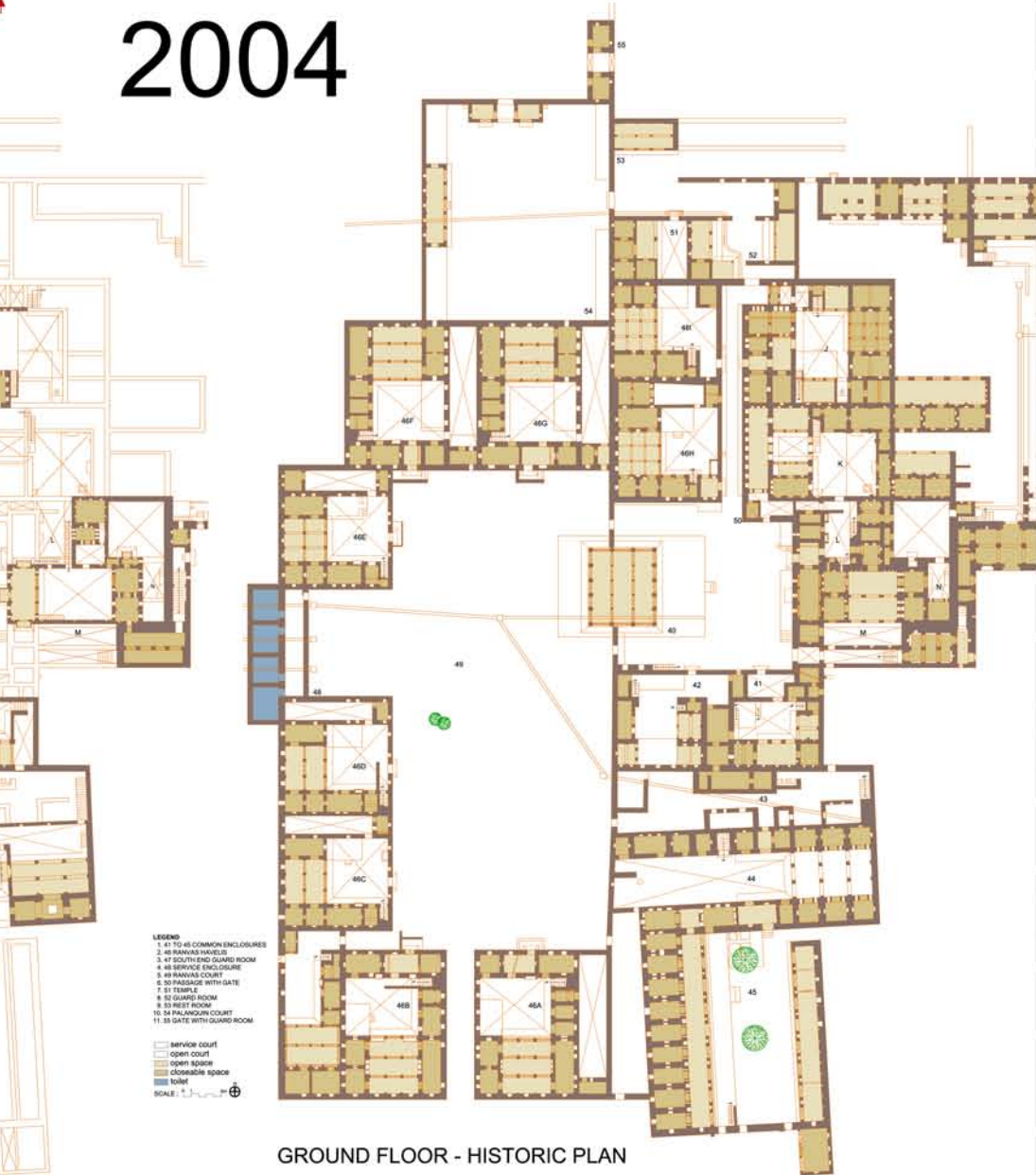


PROJECT AREA RANVAS HAVELIS HISTORIC - 2004, PHOTO BY NICHOLAS CHORIER (AERIAL KITE VIEW)

2004



FIRST FLOOR - HISTORIC PLAN



GROUND FLOOR - HISTORIC PLAN



SECTION A-A HAVELI - A



SECTION B-B HAVELI - A



DAMAGED STATE - THE RANVAS IS AN INTRIGUING AGGLOMERATION OF THE ROOMS, COURTS, STAIRS, TERRACES AND HAVELIS, ALL JUXTAPOSED AGAINST EACH OTHER IN A SCALE REMINISCENT OF THE VERNACULAR.



DAMAGED STATE - A COMPLEX NETWORK OF SERVICE SPACES OF THE EAST SIDE OF RANVAS



HAVELI - J, THE BASIC SENSE OF THE SPACES EXISTED THROUGH IT WAS IN A DILAPIDATED CONDITION, UNSAFE EVEN TO ACCESS.



HAVELI - UNDER CONSERVATION



ZHAROKHA WITH JALI



ZHAROKHA WITH MISSING JALI



THE WINDOW WITH BROKEN JALI



THE WINDOW WITH BROKEN JALI



METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION, HIGHLY WITH WORKERS INTENSIVE LABOUR, STONE AND MORTAR CARRIED BY WORKERS



METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION, HIGHLY WITH WORKERS INTENSIVE LABOUR, STONE AND MORTAR CARRIED BY WORKERS



METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION, HIGHLY WITH WORKERS INTENSIVE LABOUR, STONE AND MORTAR CARRIED BY WORKERS



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RANVAS MAIN COURT YARD 2004 - BEFORE

OVER GROUND WILD VEGETATION, RUINED HAVELIS AND AN ENCLOSED BARADARI SUCH THAT ONE COULD NOT ENVISAGE THE TRUE CHARACTER RANVAS COURT IN 1993 - BEFORE

HIGHLY DAMAGED EAST SIDE BUILDING - BEFORE

HAVELI - J, NOTE THE ABSENCE OF RAILING & WALL CRACKS - BEFORE

HISTORIC TOILET - BEFORE



RANVAS MAIN COURT YARD BEFORE LANDSCAPE 2007 - AFTER



THE RANVAS BARADARI AND SURROUNDING HAVELIS BEFORE AND AFTER RESTORATION SHOWING THE REMARKABLE CHANGED EXPERIENCE IN THE SPACES - AFTER



PREPARED FOR REUSE - AFTER



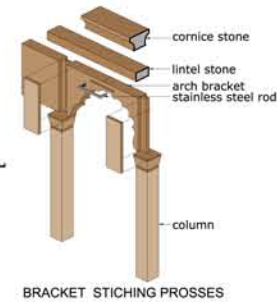
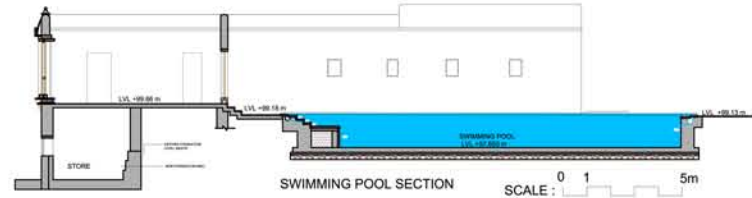
HAVELI - J, WITH NEWLY CONSTRUCTED STONE RAILING - AFTER



SWIMMING POOL - AFTER



THE EXPERIENCE OF THE EXTERNAL OPEN SPACE WAS ALSO RESTORED WITH THE RESTORATION OF THE SURROUNDING HAVELIS.

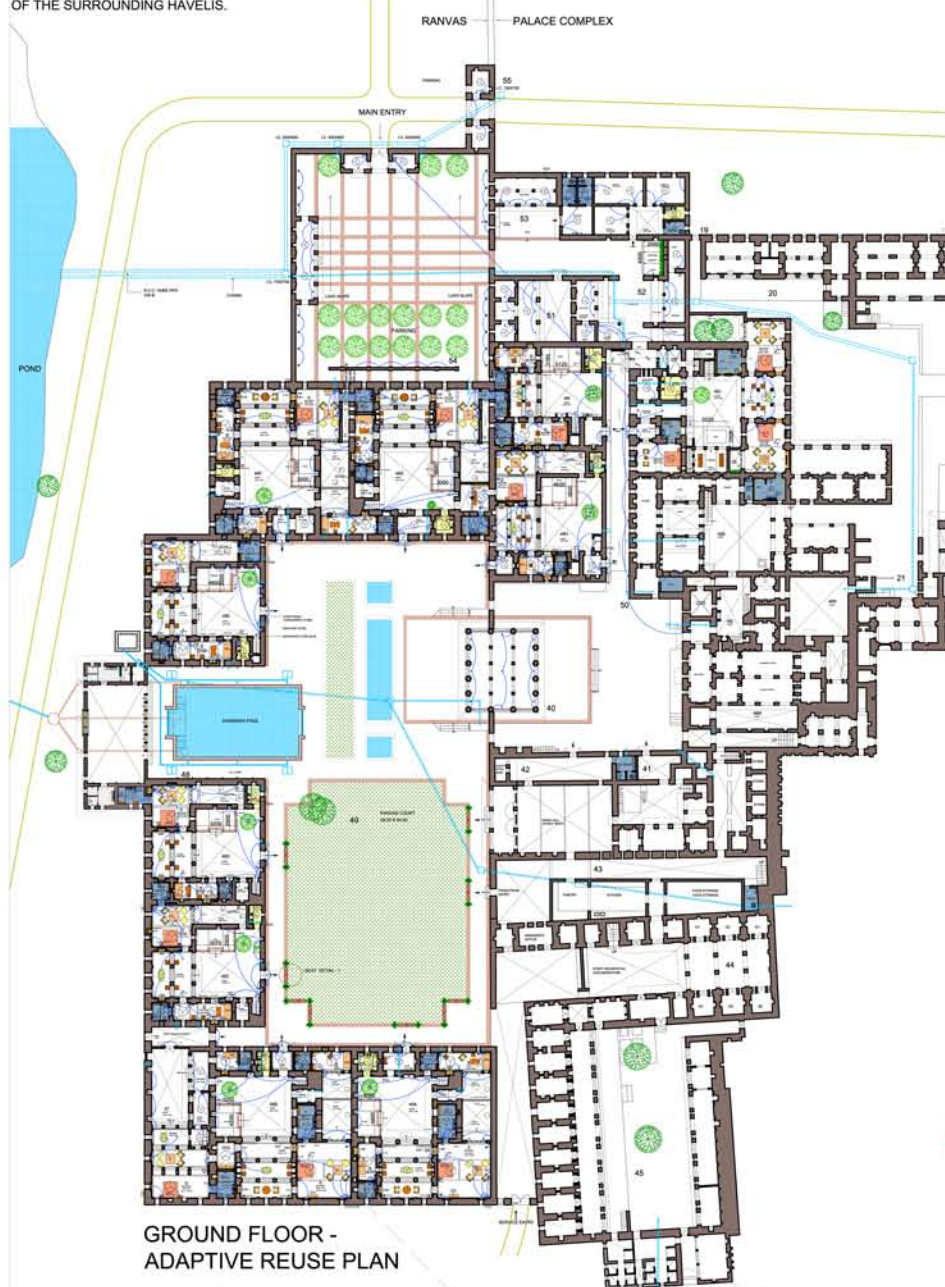


BRACKET STITCHING PROCESSES



REPLACING IRON CLAMP BY STAINLESS STEEL ROD STITCHING

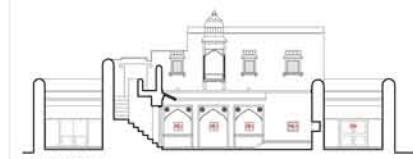
2009



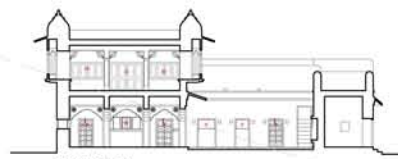
GROUND FLOOR - ADAPTIVE REUSE PLAN



FIRST FLOOR - ADAPTIVE REUSE PLAN



SECTION A-A HAVELI - A



SECTION B-B HAVELI - A



HAVELI COURT - BEFORE



HAVELI COURT - AFTER



THE HAVELIS WERE IN A POOR CONDITION WITH MANY SPACES BLOCKED AND ELEMENTS LIKE CHHAJAS, JALIS, ZHAROKHAS BROKEN, MISSING OR BLOCKED - BEFORE



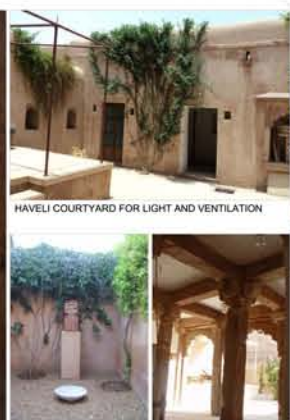
THE RESTORATION INCLUDE OPENING UP OF SPACES BY REMOVING INFILL WALLS, REDOING THE LIME PLASTER AND STABILIZING - AFTER



NAGOUR PAINTING SHOWING USE OF SAMIYANA HISTORICALLY - BEFORE



NARROW PASSAGE AS SAFETY DEVICE, REVERTED TO HISTORIC



HAVELI COURTYARD FOR LIGHT AND VENTILATION



PRIVET COURT, BED ROOM SEMIOPEN BARADARI OF HAVELIS



GL PANEL / OLD WD FRAME DOOR



SWING - AGE OLD METHOD OF SEATING



46-A RANVAS HAVELI PROPOSAL PLAN

GROUND FLOOR PLAN

DATE: 12.01.08

SCALE: 1:100



SWIMMING POOL MAIN COURT & BARADARI : SAMIYANA BEING USED TO SHADE IN CONSERVED RANVAS BARADARI - AFTER