RAJGARH PALACE

DATIA, Madhya Pradesh



Client:

Madhya Pradesh Tourism Department Corporation



Consultants:

Centre for Cultural Knowledge System School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal



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Summary of Sheets

Sheet-1: Plan at Level -8.790 m

This sheet shows the measured drawing of plan at level -8.790 m. This is the basement level of the Rajgarh palace. Only a part of the area is accessible whereas the rest is completely filled with debris.

Sheet-2: Plan at Level +0.200 m

This sheet shows the measured drawing of plan at level +0.200 m. This level shows the museum plan and the entrance area of the palace. Museum is in a lower level in in the palace which is accessed from the road.

Sheet-3: Plan at Level +4.310 m

This sheet shows the measured drawing of plan at level +4.310 m. This level shows the ground floor area of the palace showing the palace. Few areas were inaccessible due to debris /vegetation.

Sheet-4: Plan at Level +8.410 m

This sheet shows the measured drawing of plan at level +8.410 m. This level shows the first floor of the palace where the banquet hall is cut at this level. Few areas were inaccessible due to debris and vegetation.

Sheet-5: Plan at Level +11.310 m

This sheet shows the measured drawing of plan at level +11.310 m. This level shows the second floor of the palace. The building is two storied in the second courtyard. Second floor is collapsed in many places and not accessible in these areas.

Sheet-6: Roof Plan

This sheet shows the roof plan of the palace. Terraces at different levels along with the courtyard are shown.

Sheet-7: Elevations

This sheet shows the four elevations of the palace namely: north, south, east and west elevations of the palace.

Sheet-8: Sections

This sheet shows the two sections of the palace to understand the levels of the site and how the structure is designed. Section-YY' is the vertical section of the palace and section-XX' is the horizontal section of the palace.

Sheet-9: Plan of Significance Value at Level -8.790 m

This sheet shows the significance value of plan at level -8.790 m where the valuation is based on the original scheme of the palace, the architectural elements, ornamentation, workmanship, authenticity and integrity of the structure.

- Yellow colour shows high significance value which comprises the areas or spaces in the palace that probably are the part of authentic design scheme of the palace. These are also the areas of rich ornamentation, painted surfaces, craftsmanship etc.
- Purple colour shows medium significance value which comprises the areas or spaces designed which are probably the part of authentic design scheme of the palace but the architecture represents average craftsmanship and construction work. These may also include areas of earlier intervention.
- Red colour shows low significance value which comprises additions and alterations carried out at different time periods in different areas which do not seem to be part of initial design scheme of the palace.

Sheet-10: Plan of Significance Value at Level +0.200 m

This sheet shows the significance value of plan at level +0.200m where the valuation is based on the original scheme of the palace, the architectural elements, ornamentation, workmanship, authenticity and integrity of the structure.

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Sheet-11: Plan of Significance Value at Level +4.310 m

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Sheet-12: Plan of Significance Value at Level +8.410m

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 scheme of the palace.

Sheet-14: Plan of Significance Value at Roof Level

This sheet shows the significance value of plan at roof level where the valuation is based on the original scheme of the palace, the architectural elements, ornamentation, workmanship, authenticity and integrity of the structure.

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Sheet-15: Plan for Levels of Intervention at Level -8.790m

This sheet shows levels of intervention plan at level -8.790 m where the actions proposed are based on the significance and the condition of the structure. All actions proposed shall follow the strategies of minimum intervention.

- Yellow colour shows the areas of high significance proposed to be retained in its original condition without compromising the authenticity of the structure, material and craftsmanship.
- Purple colour shows the areas of high or medium significance where additions and alterations are permissible after ensuring its structural stability. These may be adapted as per proposed use.
- Red colour shows the areas of low significance which are in poor condition in debris.

Sheet-16: Plan for Levels of Intervention at Level +0.200 m

This sheet shows levels of intervention plan at level +0.200 m where the actions proposed are based on the significance and the condition of the structure. All actions proposed shall follow the strategies of minimum intervention.

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Sheet-17: Plan for Levels of Intervention at Level +4.310 m

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Sheet-18: Plan for Levels of Intervention at Level +8.410 m

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Sheet-19: Plan for Levels of Intervention at Level +11.310 m

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- Red colour shows the areas of low significance which are in poor condition in debris.

Sheet-20: Plan of Condition Assessment at Level -8.790 m

This sheet shows the condition assessment of plan at level -8.790m where the drawing evaluates the existing physical condition of the structure which would suggest probable areas of intervention in the building.

- Yellow colour shows good condition. An element, feature, or space is evaluated in good condition when it needs minor repair and minor or routine maintenance.
- Purple colour shows fair condition. An element, feature, or space is evaluated in fair condition when one or more of the following are evident:
 - o There are early signs of wear, failure, or deterioration and performing its intended purpose.
 - o There is failure of a sub-component of the feature or element.
 - o Replacement of up to 25% of the feature or element is required.
 - o Replacement of a defective sub-component of the feature or element is required.
- Red colour shows poor condition. An element, feature, or space is evaluated in poor condition when the following is evident:
 - o It is no longer performing its intended purpose.
 - o It is missing.
 - o It shows signs of imminent failure or breakdown.
 - Deterioration/damage affects more than 25% of the feature/element and cannot be adjusted or repaired.
 - o It requires major repair or replacement.

Sheet-21: Plan of Condition Assessment at Level +0.200 m

This sheet shows the condition assessment of plan at level +0.200 m where the drawing evaluates the existing physical condition of the structure which would suggest probable areas of intervention in the building.

- Yellow colour shows good condition. An element, feature, or space is evaluated in good condition when it needs minor repair and minor or routine maintenance.
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Sheet-22: Plan of Condition Assessment at Level +4.310 m

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Sheet-23: Plan of Condition Assessment at Level +8.410 m

This sheet shows the condition assessment of plan at level +8.310 m where the drawing evaluates the existing physical condition of the structure which would suggest probable areas of intervention in the building.

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Sheet-24: Plan of Condition Assessment at Level +11.310 m

This sheet shows the condition assessment of plan at level +11.310 m where the drawing evaluates the existing physical condition of the structure which would suggest probable areas of intervention in the building.

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- o It requires major repair or replacement.

Sheet-25: Construction Details

This sheet shows construction details of various parts of the Rajgarh palace. The sheet has the details of bracket, timber ceiling and construction detail of arches.

RAJ GARH PALACE DATIA

INTRODUCTION

Datia is in the north central part of Madhya Pradesh. It is an ancient town mentioned in the epic Mahabharatha as as Daityavakra. The town is 69kms from Gwalior. It was formerly the seat of the eponymous princely state in the British rule. Datia is situated near border with Uttar Pradesh.

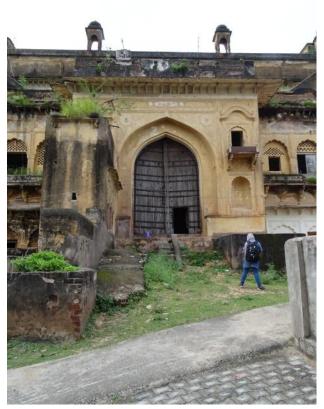
The old town is surrounded by fort wall, encompassing beautiful palaces and gardens. The 17th century palace of Vir Singh Deo is a notable example of the Hindu Architecture in north India. Also, the town is a thriving pilgrimage spot for Religious devotees.

Rajgarh palace is located in the main town of datia and is elevated from the ground level showing power and superiority.

ARCHITECTURE

Rajgarh palace is entered through the grand northern gateway with gigantic Mughal arches. The doorway leads a series of steps leading to the courtyard. The palace has three courtyards serving its purposes. The grand entrance leads to courtyard 1.

The palace is located in a slope terrain whereas the façade of the building is symmetric and balanced. The beautiful datia town can be seen from the elevated Rajgarh palace.



Entrance in North side

The palace has three courtyards serving different purposes of the palace.

Courtyard 1: Courtyard 1 surrounded by arcades with multi-foliated arches and niches. Courtyard 1 is symmetrical and identical.





Courtyard 1

The palace was used as a district Judiciary court complex. Additions and alternations were done for the building usage. Later, it was used as a weaving co-operative where the traces of weaving machines seen in the palace. Temporary structures were built in courtyard 1.

Rajgarh palace is very interesting as it has a mixed architecture style built in each period. The left side of the courtyard is completely in European architecture with gigantic ionic columns in the ground floor and decorative motifs in the walls and arches. The span of the arches is long and the spaces are designed wide serving the purpose of the Englishmen.





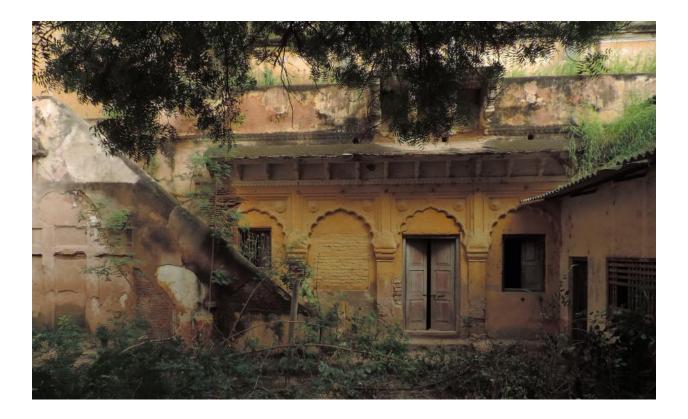
British Architecture in courtyard 1



Ceiling in ground floor courtyard 1

The false ceiling of the hall can be seen in the photograph above. The timber is in good quality and ceiling could have broken.

The ground floor leads to the basement through a wide helical staircase and from ground floor it continues till second floor. The eastern side of courtyard 1 is completely designed by European Architecture. First floor of courtyard 1 is accessed through the staircase from inside the building and also from the courtyard.



The palace is ornamented by multi-foliage arches and niches and brackets. On the whole the palace is minimal in ornamentation and few areas are highly ornamented in the first floor and few others spaces.

The first floor of courtyard 1 is the highlight of the palace as the space is highly designed by European architecture. On seeing the design on the space it can be assumed as a banquet hall or ball room with rose windows and high ceiling. Chimneys are provided in a regular interval in the hall. The space is highly ornamented lime mortar. False flooring using timber can be seen through the broken areas in the hall. The hall can entered through the west side facing the courtyard.



Banquet hall in first floor

Conduits used during the British period can be seen in the ball room for electricity. The motifs in the walls are painted in white and golden which can be witnessed from the above photograph. The rose windows can be seen clearly in eastern elevation of the palace. The extreme eastern side has terrace for sightseeing where benches are provided on the terrace. The helical staircase continues till second floor.

The courtyard 1 has two different phases one is the Indian Architecture and European Architecture. Witnessing two different styles of architecture in one building is the interesting part of the Rajgarh palace.

The ceiling of the palace is vaulted and the detail can be seen in few parts of the building.



Ceiling detail

Courtyard 2: Courtyard 2 is accessed through a vaulted passage from courtyard 1. Compared to the first courtyard second courtyard is compact. The building in the second courtyard is double storied. The ground floor has series of multi-foliated arches and rooms in each corner of the courtyard.





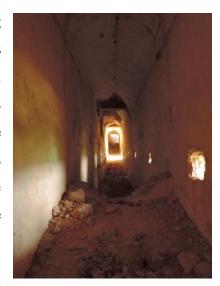
Courtyard 2

Like courtyard one, this courtyard is also symmetrical and balanced. Either side of the building is identical. Weaving machines and shelves for storage can be seen in the rooms of second courtyard. Arches and openings are closed using modern bricks and concrete in the recent times.



Passage

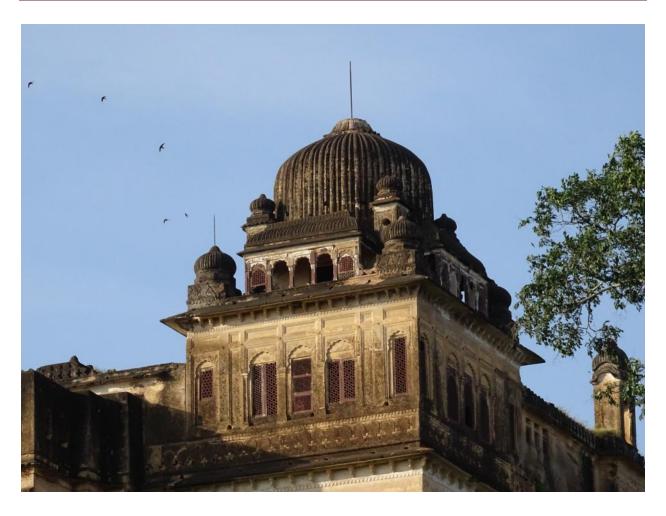
Very interesting part of the palace is the 1m wide passage running on the periphery of the palace. It is clearly seen in the buildings of second courtyard. The passage starts in the ground floor which has level differences inside. It was difficult to trace in few places during site investigation as there was a major damage in those areas. The passage continues in all the floors which is said as service passage by the local people. The passage runs along the periphery and does not interrupt the main activity area. The passage has niches in a regular intervals for ventilation.



First floor is accessed from the courtyard. The first floor follows

the typical floor layer of the ground floor. Courtyard 1 and 2 are connected in the terrace level. There are four chajjas projecting from the first floor is a balcony space for witnessing the events happening in the courtyard.

Second floor is partially collapsed and is linear where the level differences of the passage can be seen in this floor. Second courtyard has the four corner rooms which is followed from ground floor. The four rooms are covered by huge cylindrical domes. Only 2 domes are remaining others have collapsed.



Dome along the South - East side

The dome part is ornamented with onion domes and small vaulted structure.

Terrace level gives a beautiful view of the historic town Datia where the massive Datia palace standing firmly in the developing town of datia. The terrace level has small pavilions with onion domes and Rajput style dome.



The picture shows the image of datia town and the great datia palace. The sun rise and sun set can be viewed from the terrace of Rajgarh palace.

Museum

Museum space is located along the west side of the palace. A partial area of the palace had been converted into a museum space where the old sculptures of deities are kept for display. Many additions and alterations has been done for converting the area for museum.

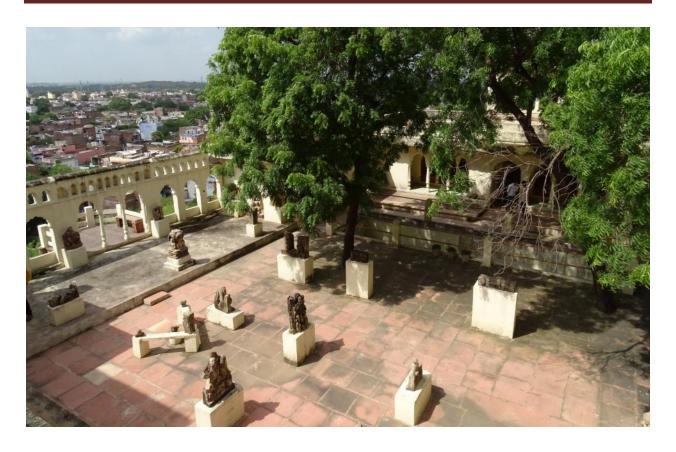




Museum Entrance

The historic icons are displayed in the courtyard space. Along the west side of the courtyard has a series of multi-foliated arches looking over datia. The museum space is well maintained and provided with a curator office inside the complex.

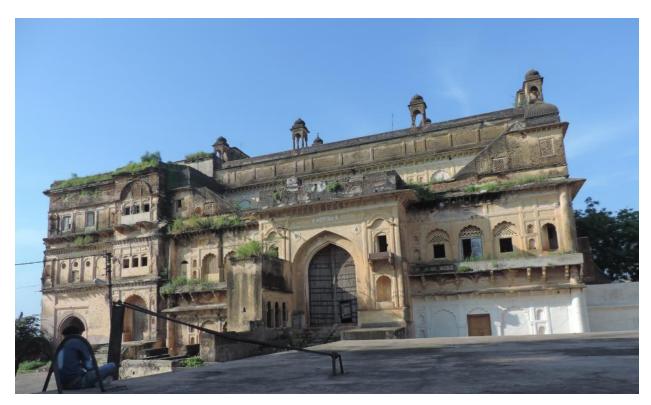
The bastions along the west side of the palace can be from the museum space. The fort wall is also witnessed from the museum area.



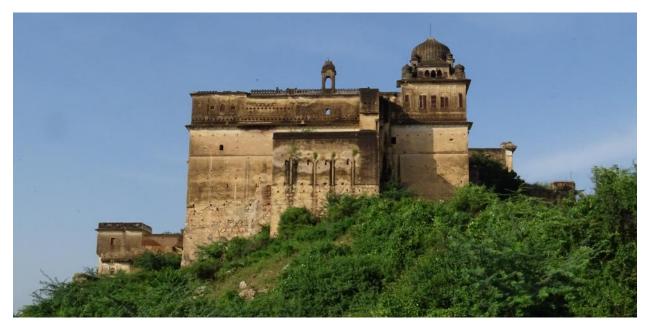
Courtyard in Museum



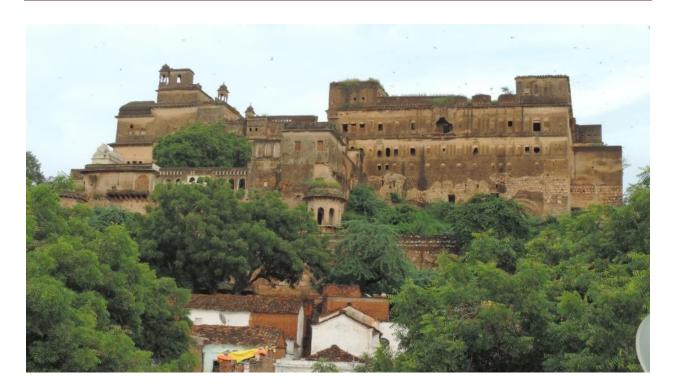
Elevation in each side of the palace is varied as along the eastern side the European architecture can be seen and western side gives a massive look of the palace.



North Elevation

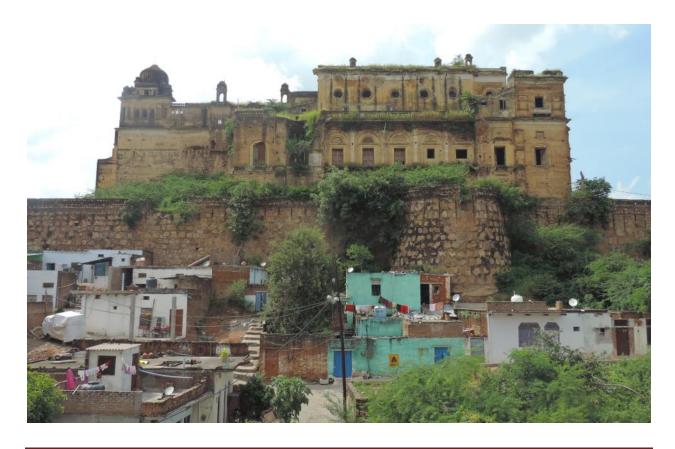


South Elevation



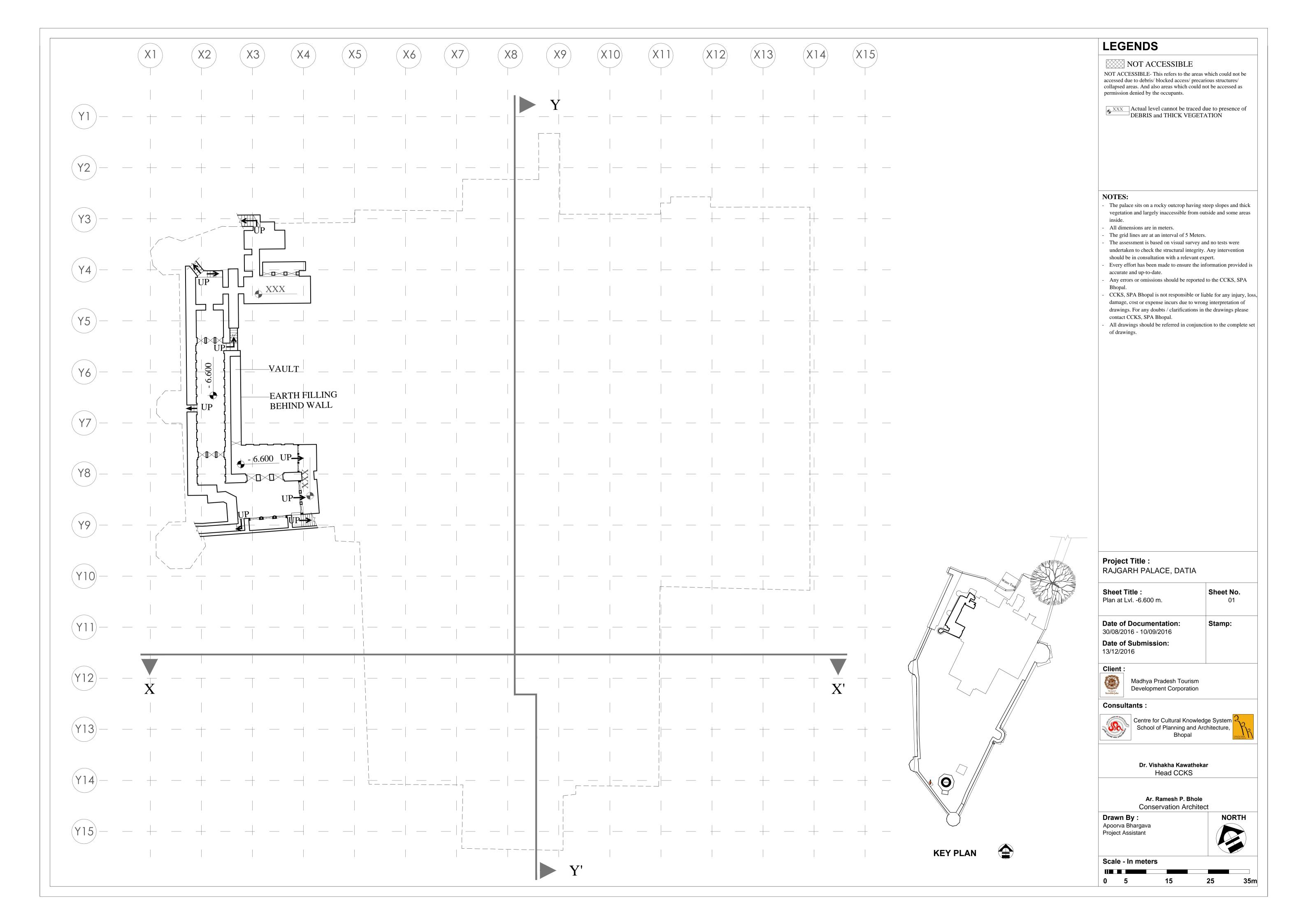
East Elevation

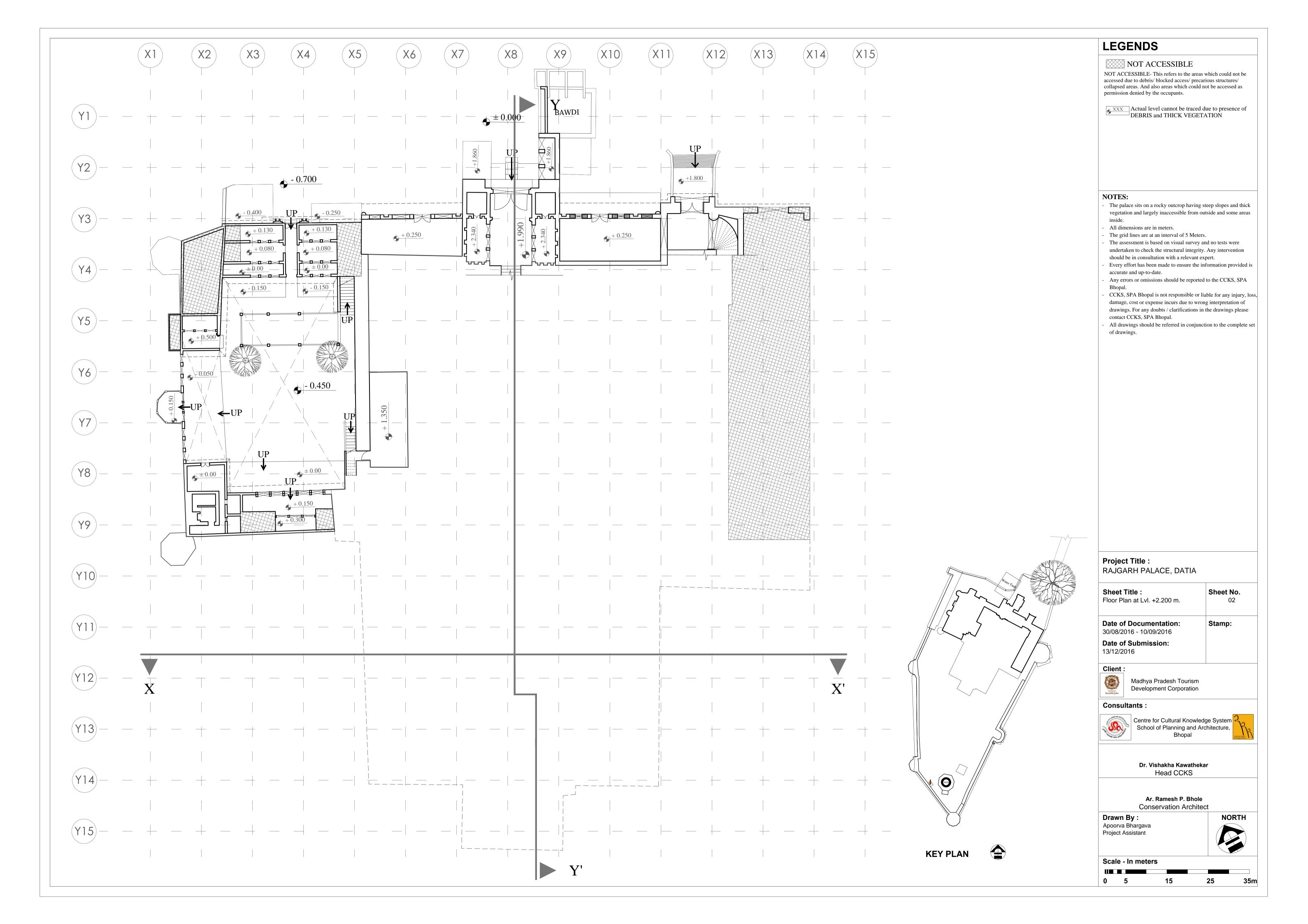
West Elevation

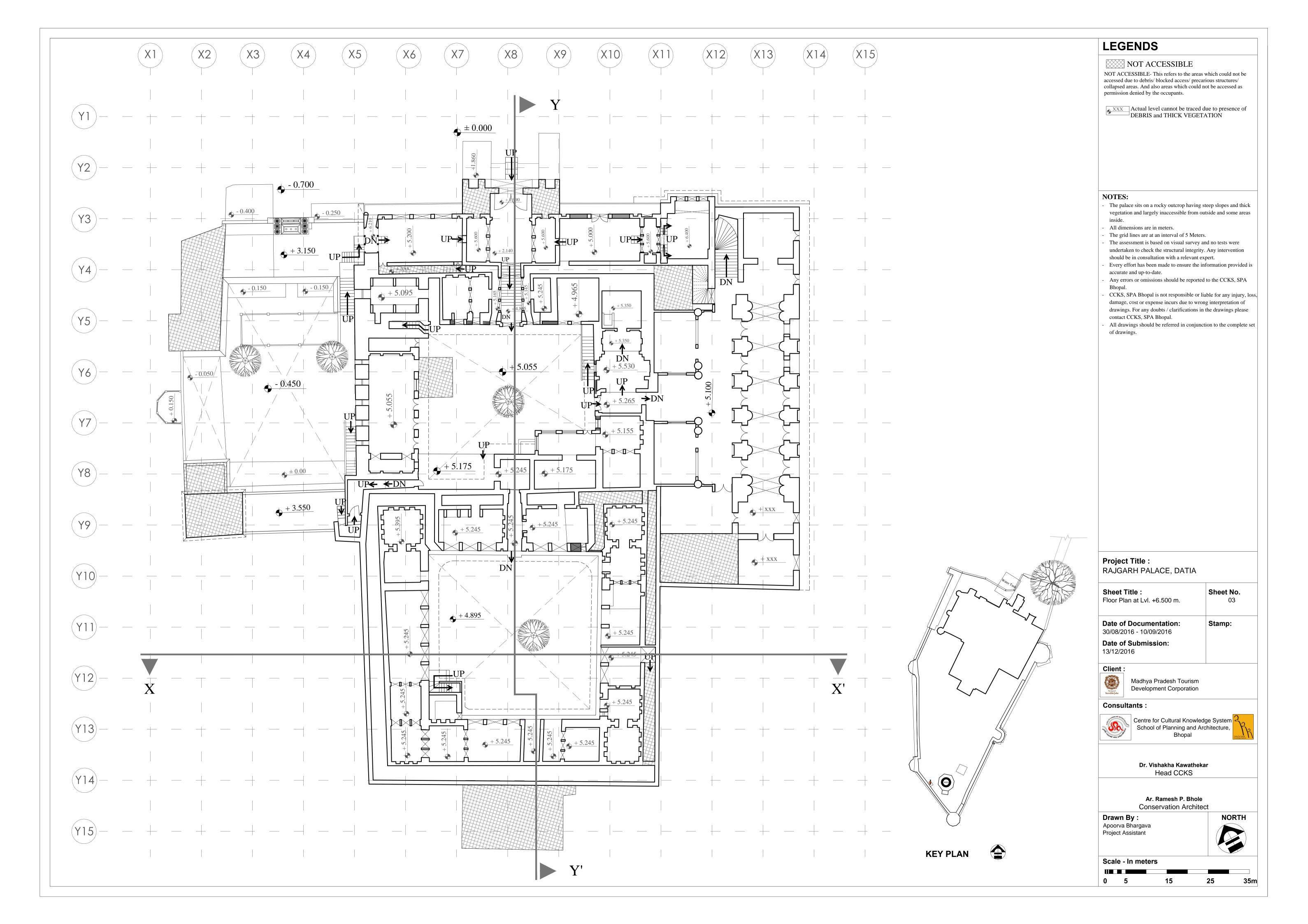


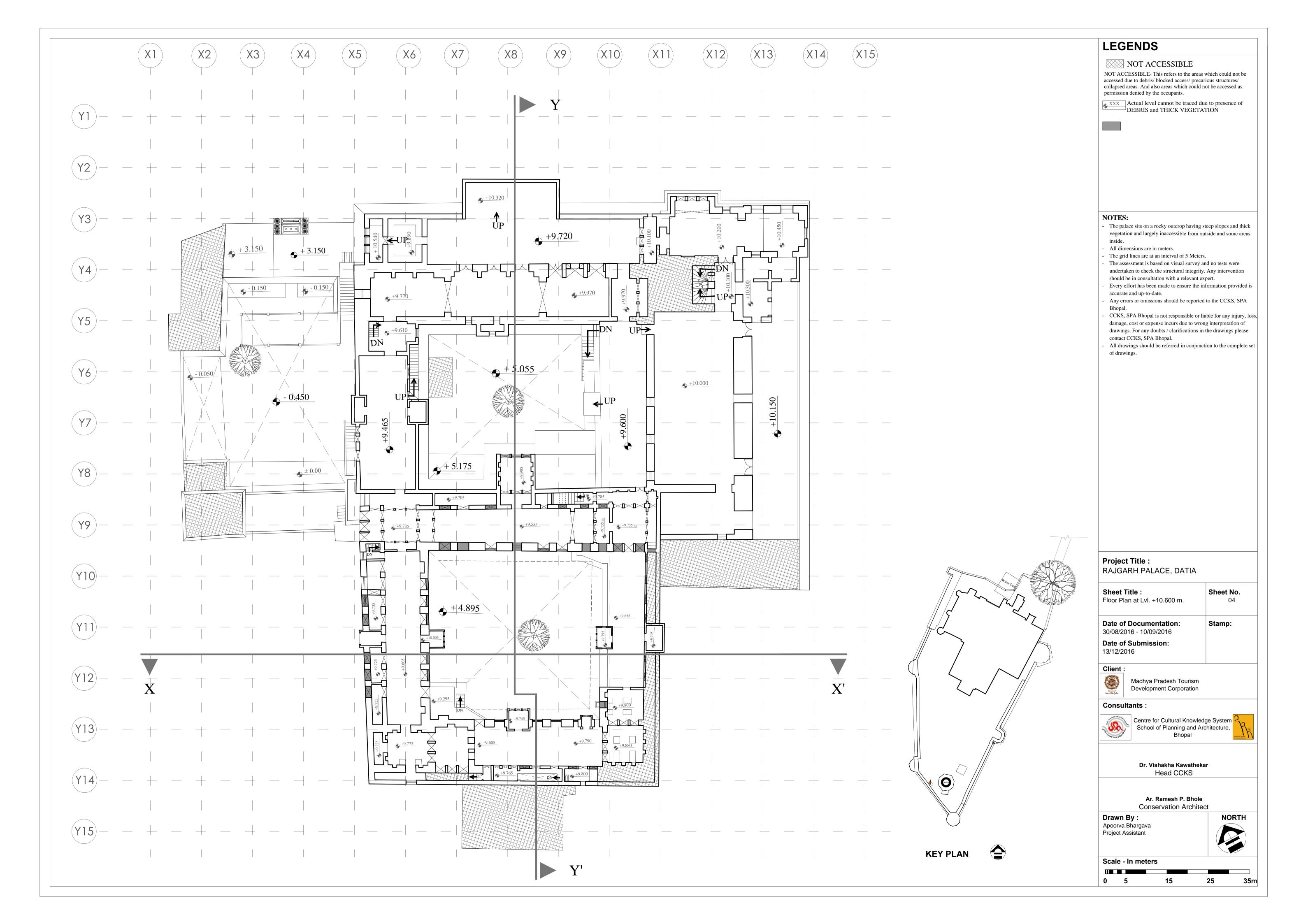
Bibliography

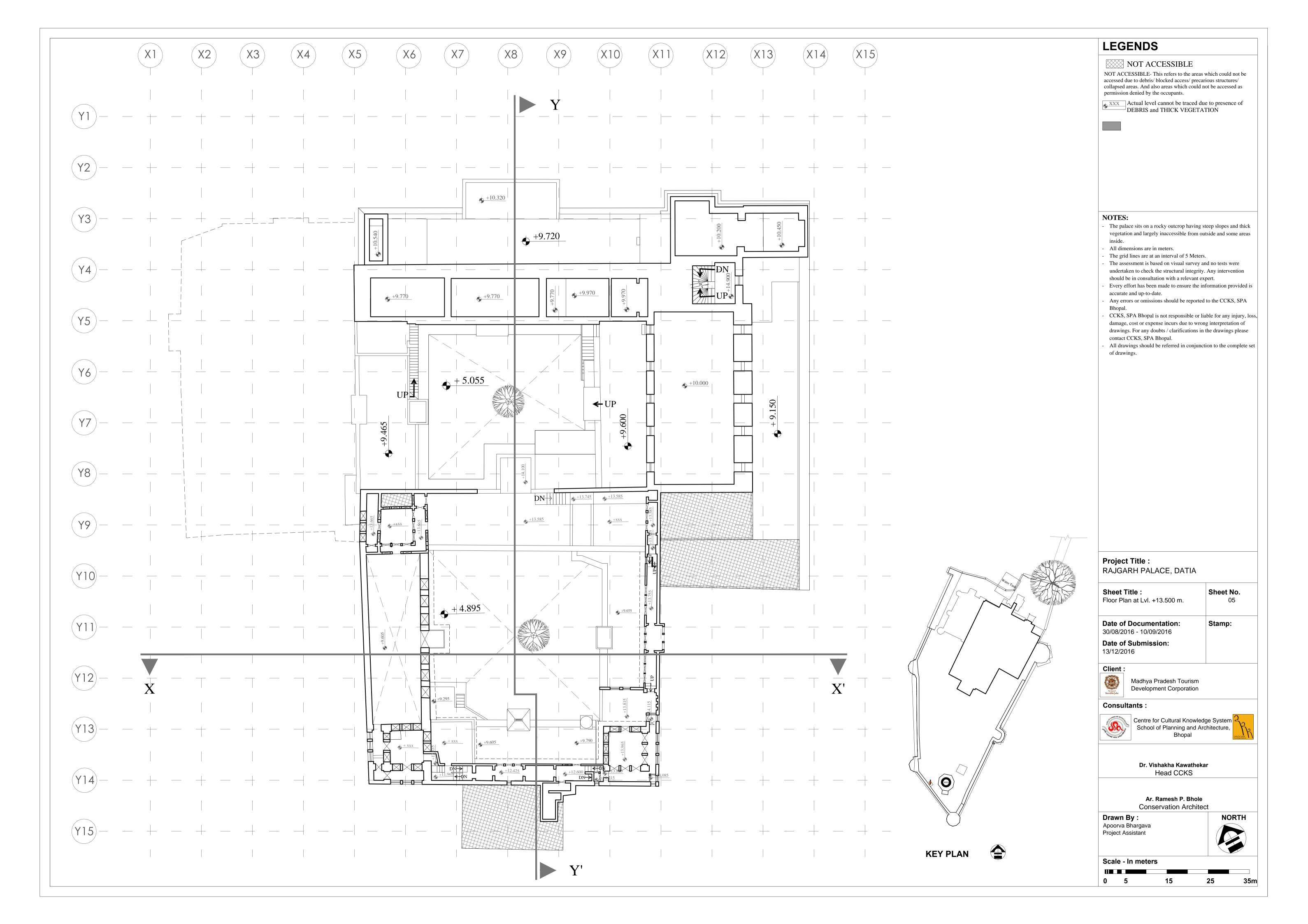
Wikipedia

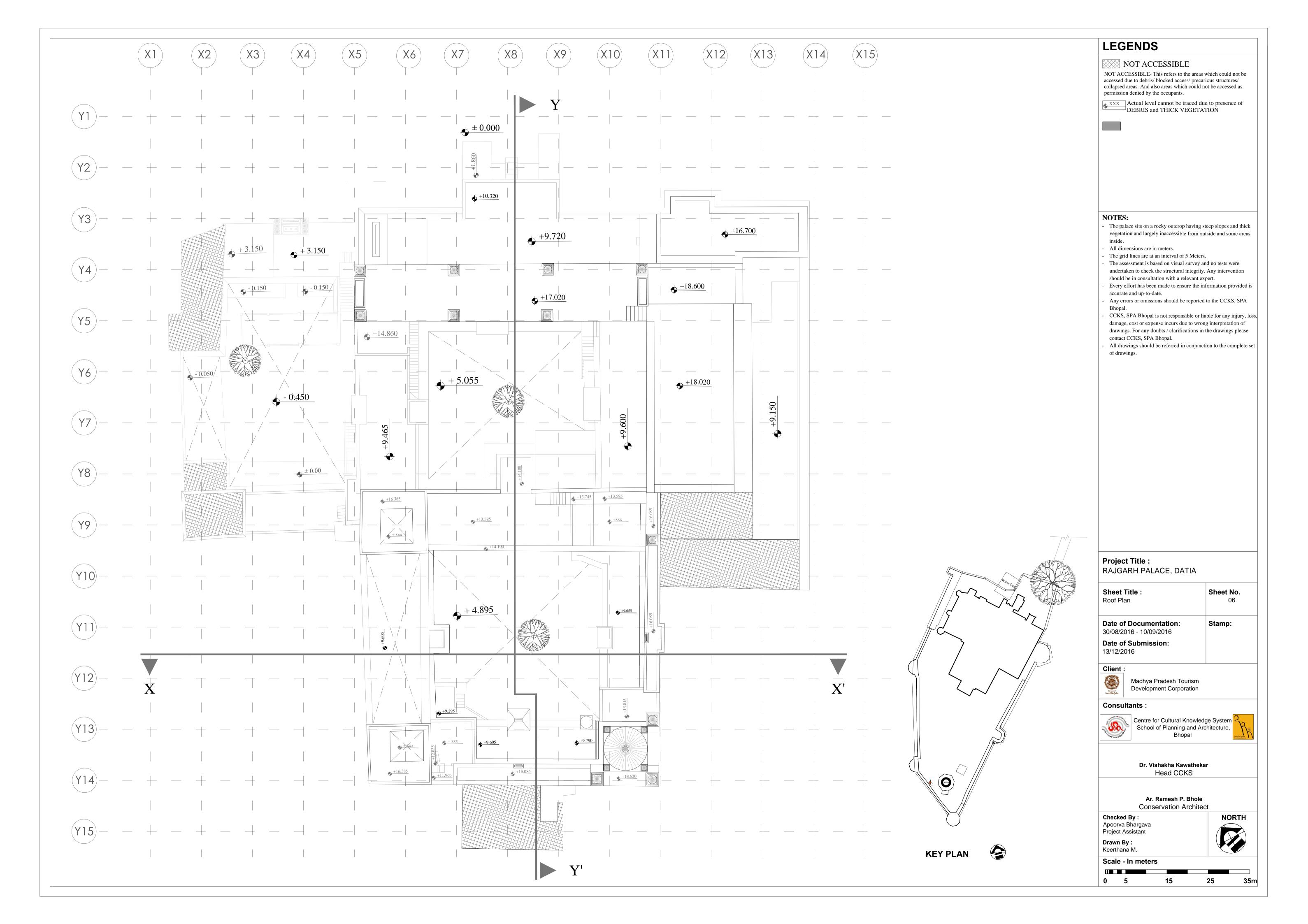


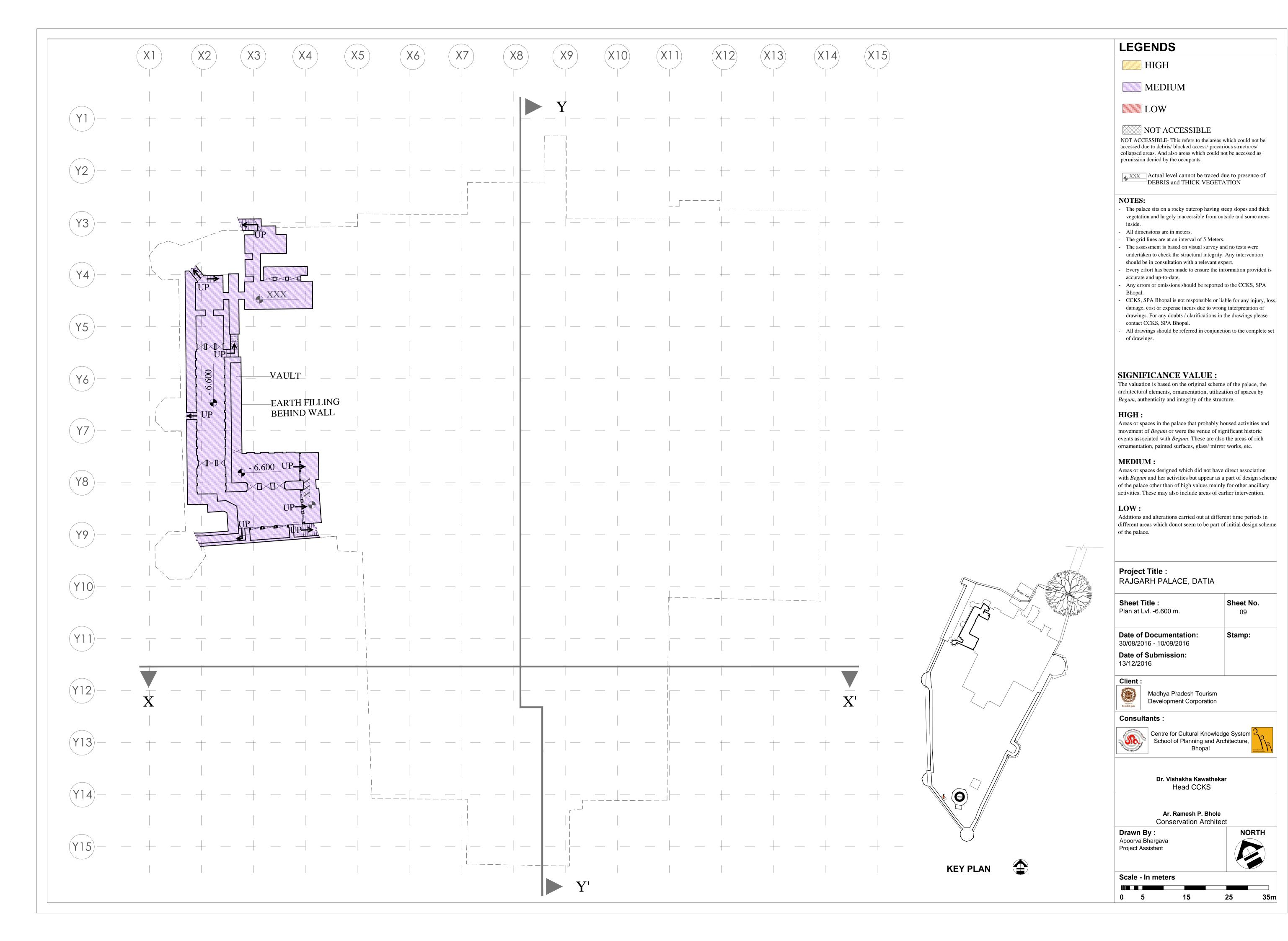


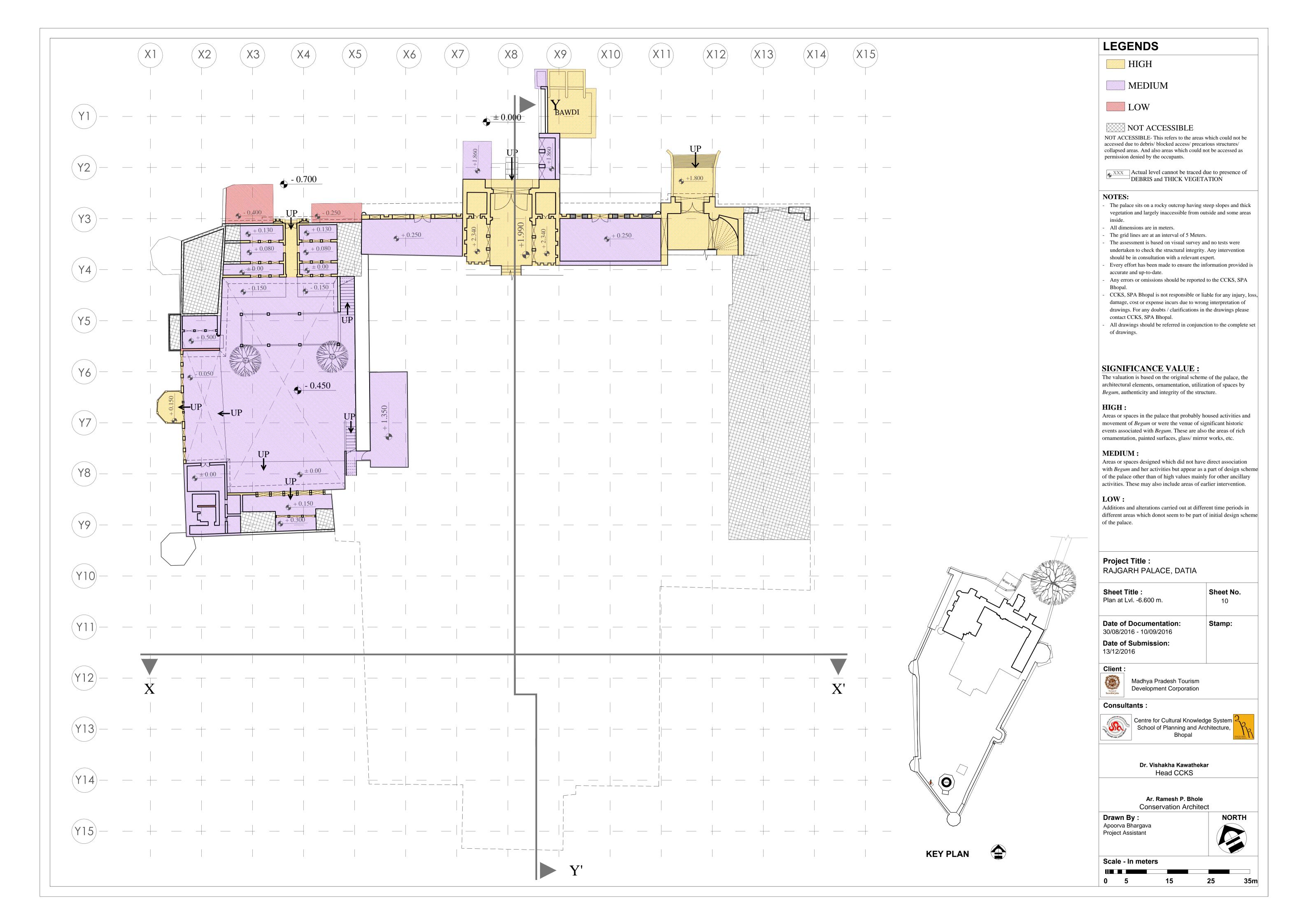


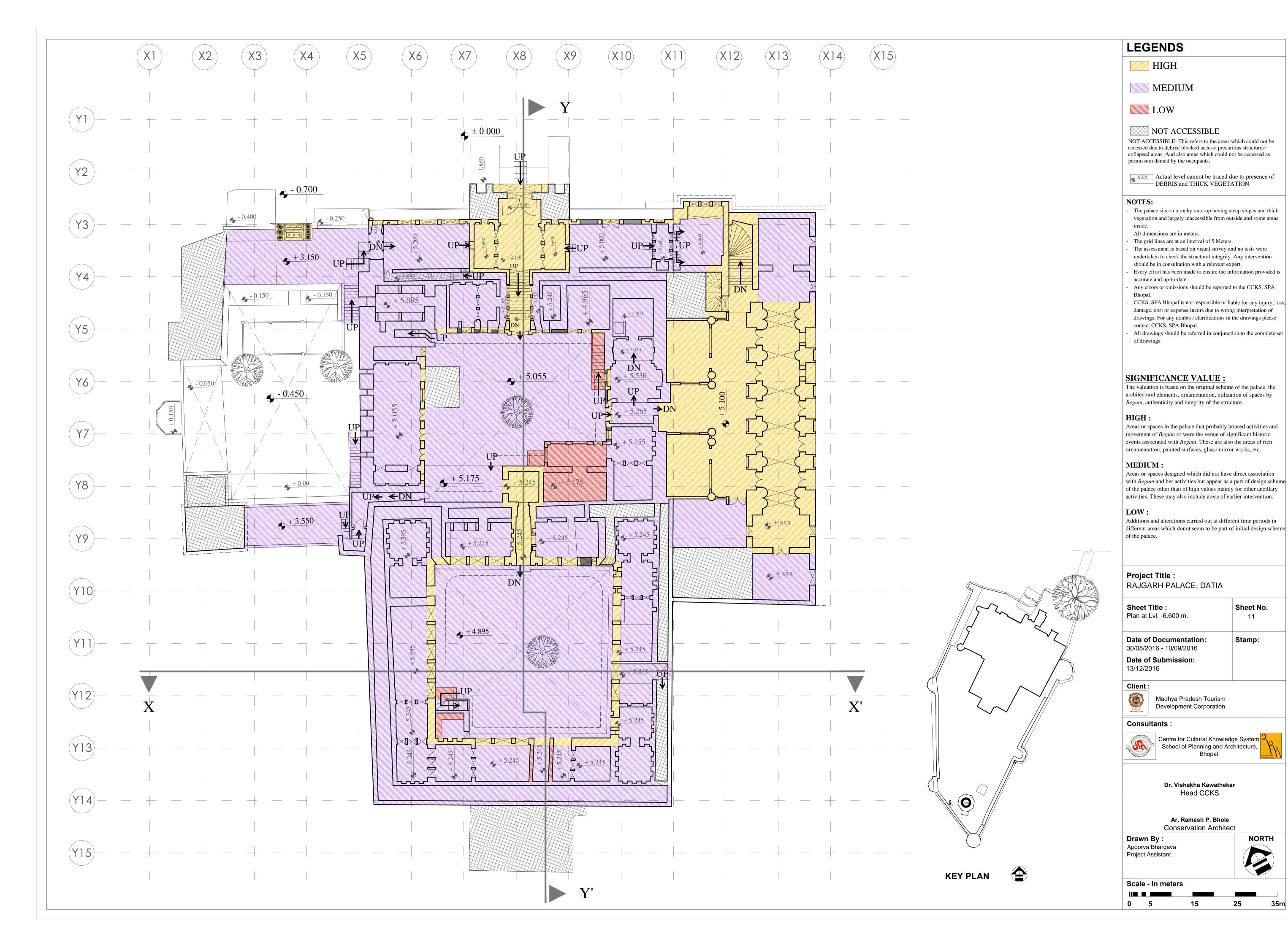


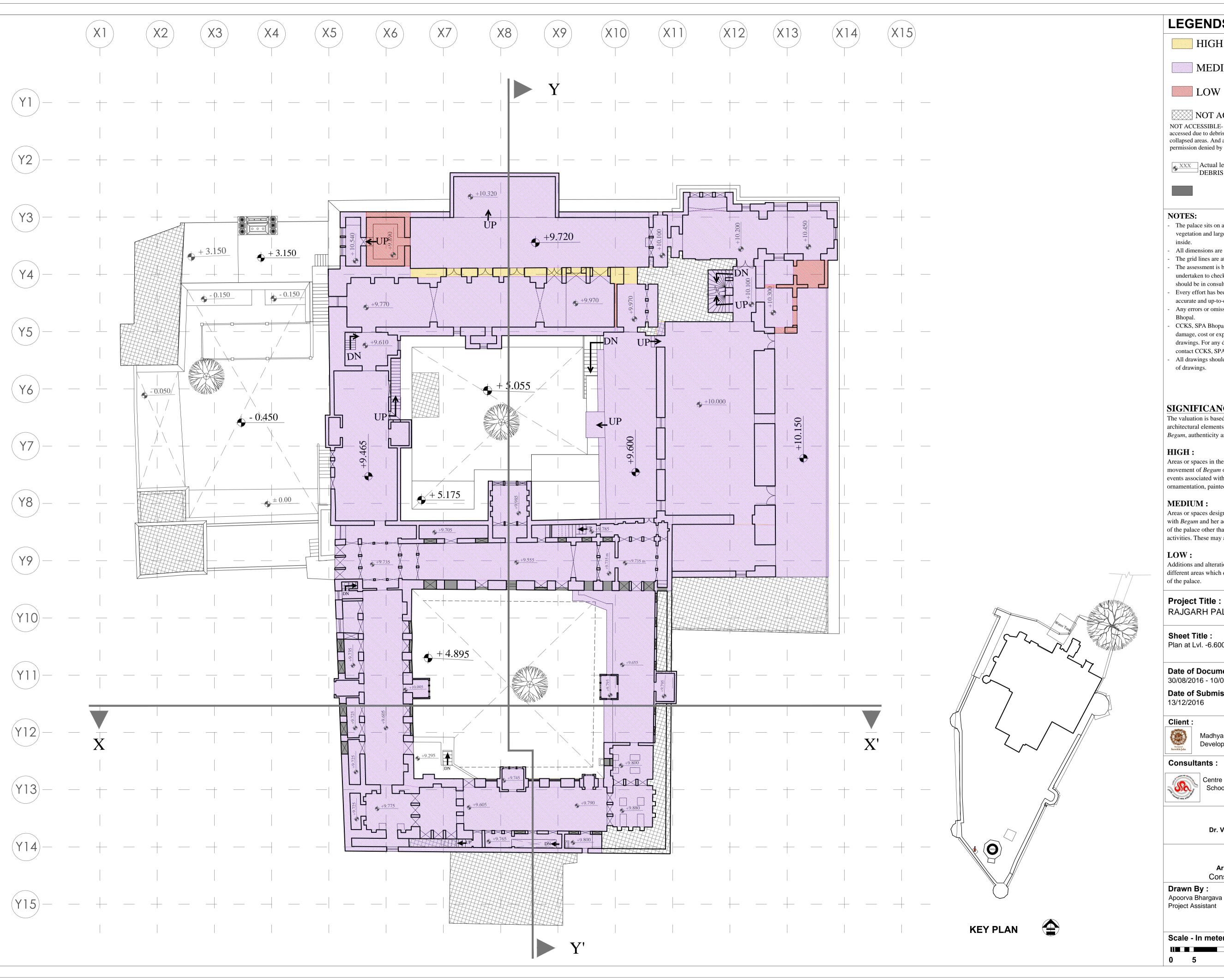












LEGENDS

HIGH





NOT ACCESSIBLE

NOT ACCESSIBLE- This refers to the areas which could not be accessed due to debris/ blocked access/ precarious structures/ collapsed areas. And also areas which could not be accessed as permission denied by the occupants.

Actual level cannot be traced due to presence of DERRIS and THICK VEGETATION DEBRIS and THICK VEGETATION



NOTES:

- The palace sits on a rocky outcrop having steep slopes and thick vegetation and largely inaccessible from outside and some areas
- All dimensions are in meters.
- The grid lines are at an interval of 5 Meters.
- The assessment is based on visual survey and no tests were undertaken to check the structural integrity. Any intervention should be in consultation with a relevant expert.
- Every effort has been made to ensure the information provided is accurate and up-to-date.
- Any errors or omissions should be reported to the CCKS, SPA
- CCKS, SPA Bhopal is not responsible or liable for any injury, loss, damage, cost or expense incurs due to wrong interpretation of drawings. For any doubts / clarifications in the drawings please contact CCKS, SPA Bhopal.
- All drawings should be referred in conjunction to the complete set of drawings.

SIGNIFICANCE VALUE:

The valuation is based on the original scheme of the palace, the architectural elements, ornamentation, utilization of spaces by *Begum*, authenticity and integrity of the structure.

Areas or spaces in the palace that probably housed activities and movement of Begum or were the venue of significant historic events associated with Begum. These are also the areas of rich ornamentation, painted surfaces, glass/ mirror works, etc.

MEDIUM:

Areas or spaces designed which did not have direct association with Begum and her activities but appear as a part of design scheme of the palace other than of high values mainly for other ancillary activities. These may also include areas of earlier intervention.

LOW:

Additions and alterations carried out at different time periods in different areas which donot seem to be part of initial design scheme

Project Title:

RAJGARH PALACE, DATIA

Sheet Title: Plan at Lvl6.600 m.	Sheet No.
Date of Documentation: 30/08/2016 - 10/09/2016	Stamp:
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Client:



Madhya Pradesh Tourism **Development Corporation**

Consultants:



Centre for Cultural Knowledge System School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal



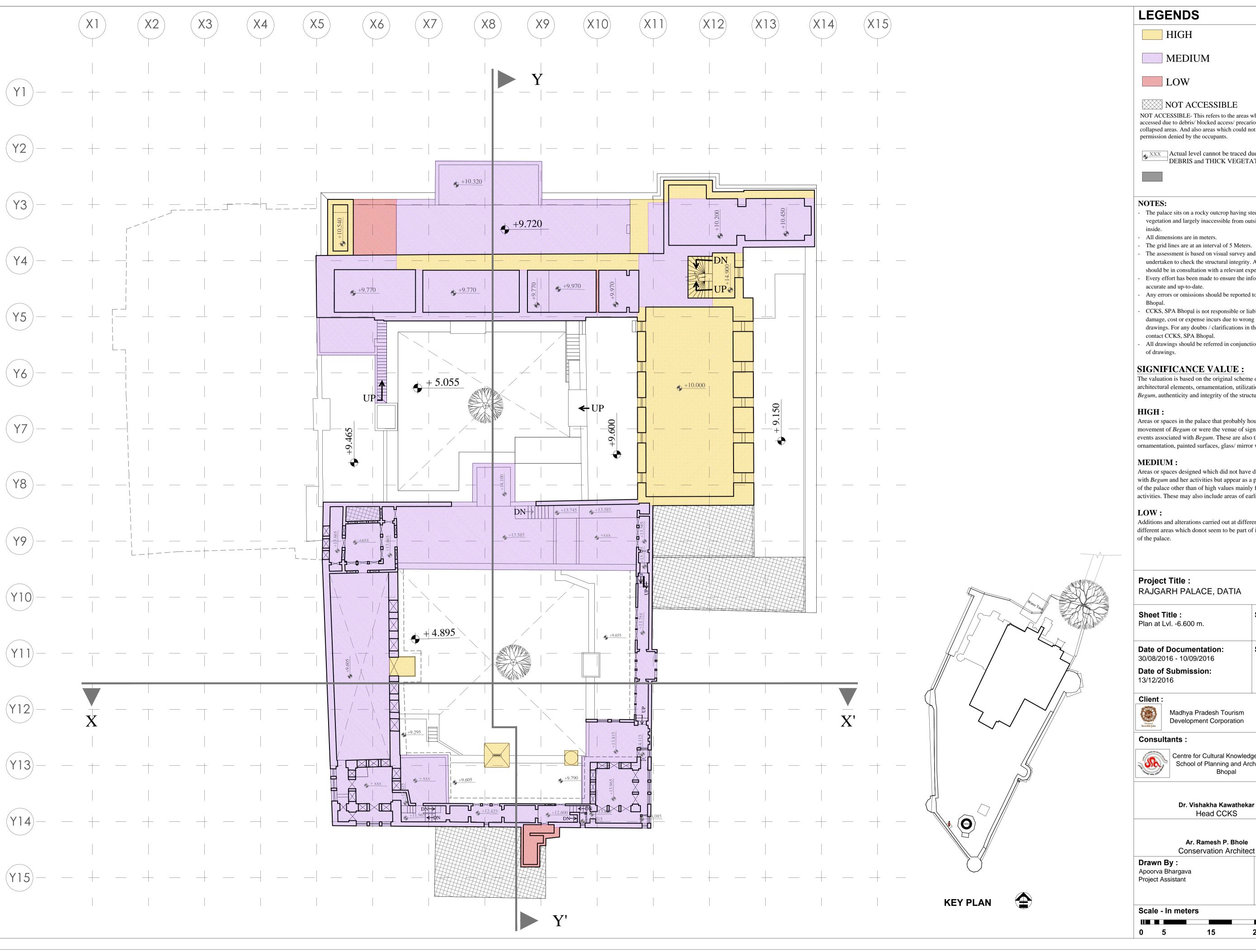
Dr. Vishakha Kawathekar Head CCKS

Ar. Ramesh P. Bhole **Conservation Architect**

Drawn By: Apoorva Bhargava Project Assistant

Scale - In meters

25 35m



NOT ACCESSIBLE- This refers to the areas which could not be accessed due to debris/ blocked access/ precarious structures/ collapsed areas. And also areas which could not be accessed as

Actual level cannot be traced due to presence of DERRIS and THICK VEGETATION \Box DEBRIS and THICK VEGETATION

- The palace sits on a rocky outcrop having steep slopes and thick vegetation and largely inaccessible from outside and some areas
- The grid lines are at an interval of 5 Meters.
- The assessment is based on visual survey and no tests were undertaken to check the structural integrity. Any intervention should be in consultation with a relevant expert.
- Every effort has been made to ensure the information provided is
- Any errors or omissions should be reported to the CCKS, SPA
- CCKS, SPA Bhopal is not responsible or liable for any injury, loss, damage, cost or expense incurs due to wrong interpretation of drawings. For any doubts / clarifications in the drawings please
- All drawings should be referred in conjunction to the complete set

The valuation is based on the original scheme of the palace, the architectural elements, ornamentation, utilization of spaces by Begum, authenticity and integrity of the structure.

Areas or spaces in the palace that probably housed activities and movement of Begum or were the venue of significant historic events associated with Begum. These are also the areas of rich ornamentation, painted surfaces, glass/ mirror works, etc.

Areas or spaces designed which did not have direct association with Begum and her activities but appear as a part of design scheme of the palace other than of high values mainly for other ancillary activities. These may also include areas of earlier intervention.

Additions and alterations carried out at different time periods in different areas which donot seem to be part of initial design scheme

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Dr. Vishakha Kawathekar Head CCKS

Ar. Ramesh P. Bhole

25

35m

