

## **Selected Projects**

### **1. Gulab Haveli, Mandawa, Rajasthan**

Gulab Haveli is a restored 19th-century heritage mansion located in Mandawa, Rajasthan, in the heart of the Shekhawati region. Renowned for its historic architecture and fresco art, the haveli has been carefully revived to preserve its original character, including traditional arched passages, intimate spatial proportions, and intricately painted interiors.

Today, the property functions as a boutique hospitality destination with 17 individually designed rooms and suites, complemented by Resham, an in-house restaurant inspired by Silk Route flavours, and Amal Bar, a space designed for relaxed evenings and conversation.

Our scope included architectural conservation and end-to-end project management. Working with specialist art conservationists, we facilitated the restoration of the haveli's historic frescoes while ensuring their long-term preservation. We also managed extensive structural conservation works to address significant deterioration and stabilize the building.

The project successfully transformed a dilapidated heritage property into a refined hospitality experience, demonstrating how sensitive restoration can safeguard cultural heritage while adapting historic buildings for contemporary use.

### **2. Shah House, Sheetla**

Shah House is a nearly 150-year-old residence set within a large orchard in Sheetla. The property later came into the possession of the Shah family, who are believed to have patronised Maharana Pratap Singh. The building was subsequently used by Chirag NGO for a period of time, but its primary structure remained intact.

The project involved a careful restoration of the existing stone structure, with all additions and alterations carried out sympathetically to the original architecture while accommodating contemporary requirements. The building was upgraded with modern conveniences such as kitchens and washrooms, while the flooring and roofing were redone in keeping with the original character of the house. During the process, several traditional construction methods were uncovered and retained wherever possible, including wooden flooring systems with pine needle infill used historically for insulation.

All new interventions were executed using materials aligned with the original palette of the house, including pine and deodar wood, and external stonework selected to match the existing façade. The outhouse was also restored in a manner consistent with the form and language of the main residence. The project was very well received by both the client and end users, and the property is now being used as a guest house.

### **3. Connaught Place High Street**

Located within the iconic Inner Circle of Connaught Place, this commercial redevelopment project involved reimagining a long-vacant property owned by the client, along with the adjoining rear portion that had once formed part of British Motors. The space between the two buildings had over time become a neglected dump yard.

The intervention focused on retaining the original architectural form while introducing new floors and replacing existing ones where required. A key planning move was to persuade the client to vacate a few shops along the Inner Circle edge in order to create access into the rear open space, which had far greater commercial and spatial potential. This enabled the creation of a new passageway connecting the front and rear portions, transforming the site into a cohesive commercial complex.

The reconfigured development was subsequently leased to H&M, becoming a landmark retail destination. The introduction of new accessways and the opening up of the rear space significantly enhanced both the retail value and the overall aesthetic appeal of the property.

#### **4. Mangalayatan Jain Temple, Aligarh**

Mangalayatan Jain temple is a cultural and religious complex located in Aligarh, spread across a 16-acre site. The campus comprises a 40-foot-high artificial hill, several Jain temples, a modern research institute and library, office buildings, dining and rest facilities, a community residential complex with modern amenities, and the supporting infrastructure required for a self-sustained institutional and spiritual environment.

A prominent cultural and religious centre for the Jain community, Mangalayatan temple attracts followers from across India as well as from countries such as the USA, the UK, and Kenya. Owing to its thoughtfully designed and architecturally expressive built environment, the complex has also emerged as an important tourist destination for non-Jain visitors.

The project sought to create an ambience that is not only conducive to Jain religious practices but also welcoming and engaging for people from all communities and faiths. The planning and design of the complex and its various structures were guided by the principles of Vastushastra. At the same time, the entire campus was conceived to be accessible and user-friendly for the elderly and persons with disabilities. Traditional temple elements such as the shikhara and chhatris were reinterpreted in a contemporary architectural language, giving the complex a modern expression while retaining the essential character and identity of Jain temple architecture.

#### **5. Viceregal Lodge, Shimla**

The Viceregal Lodge, now home to the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, is one of India's most significant colonial-era landmarks. Located in Shimla and designed by Henry Irwin, the building was completed in 1888 as the summer residence of the British Viceroys. As a witness to several pivotal moments in India's modern history, the Lodge remains an important architectural and cultural institution.

Our role focused on the structural restoration of the entire roofing system. The intervention involved assessing the condition of the historic roof structure, addressing areas of deterioration, and implementing restoration measures to ensure its long-term stability and performance. The work was carried out with a conservation-led approach, preserving the integrity of the original construction while strengthening a critical component of this nationally significant heritage building.

#### **6. Triveni Kala Sangam, New Delhi**

Triveni Kala Sangam is one of New Delhi's most significant cultural institutions, established as a centre for the promotion of the visual and performing arts. Designed by architect Joseph Allen Stein, the building is an important example of modern institutional architecture in India, known for its restrained material palette, intimate courtyards, exposed concrete surfaces, and carefully articulated architectural details that respond sensitively to climate, scale, and use. Over the years, the campus has remained a vibrant venue for art, music, dance, and cultural exchange, while also standing as a notable work within Stein's architectural legacy in Delhi.

Our intervention at Triveni Kala Sangam focused on the restoration of the existing buildings, with a careful and measured approach that respected the architectural authenticity of the campus. The project involved the repair and restoration of the concrete jaalis, replacement of deteriorated building glazing, and refurbishment of planters and associated built elements, all of which had fallen into a poor state of repair over time. Given the significance of the building and the need to preserve its original character, the project progressed at a deliberate pace, with attention to material integrity, construction detailing, and the retention of the building's historic and architectural essence.

## **7. 2, K.G. Marg, New Delhi**

This project involved the remodelling and interior redesign of one half of an existing family residence at 2, K.G. Marg, Delhi, set within a 2.5-acre plot. The original building, constructed in the late 1920s, belonged to a prominent Delhi family and was designed by Robert Tor Russell, one of the key architects associated with Lutyens' Delhi. Following the partition of the property within the family, PVA was commissioned to redesign one half of the estate.

The existing structure embodied the colonial architectural language of the Lutyens' zone, with deep verandahs, high ceilings, and other characteristic elements of the period. The brief required the house to be remodelled and extended to suit contemporary needs and patterns of living, while preserving its essential architectural character. An annex was also added as part of the intervention, designed to read as a seamless extension of the original building.

While the original interiors were simple and restrained—with rough stone in the verandahs, kota flooring, plastered walls, and basic paint finishes—the redesign sought to reinterpret the residence through a more refined interior language. The approach balanced the dignity and scale of the original colonial structure with a renewed sense of detail, materiality, and contemporary living standards.

## **8. Jaipur City Palace Complex**

The City Palace, Jaipur, is a 40-acre historic palace complex and one of the city's most significant cultural landmarks. Comprising grand courtyards, ceremonial halls, gardens, museums, galleries, retail spaces, cafés, and royal residences, the Palace welcomes nearly 1.5 million visitors annually. While much of the complex remains active and well-maintained, a substantial portion, including the historic Zanana Deodi precinct and its associated structures, remains underutilized despite its architectural, cultural, and spatial significance.

The project focused on developing a strategic framework to better integrate these underutilized areas into the larger City Palace ecosystem. The vision was to enhance visitor experience, improve operational efficiency, and unlock the potential of historically significant spaces while preserving the Palace's unique identity and character.

Our role was to uncover and reimagine the potential of the Palace's overlooked heritage precincts. Through detailed mapping of circulation patterns, access points, spatial relationships, and existing uses, we developed a deep understanding of how the complex functions and where opportunities for growth existed. The resulting zoning strategy created a framework for transforming underutilized spaces into vibrant destinations while preserving the historic character and identity of the City Palace.

## **9. Sileh Khana & Mubarak Mahal Galleries, City Palace Jaipur**

Located within the historic City Palace complex, the Sileh Khana and Mubarak Mahal galleries are among Jaipur's most significant cultural institutions. Sileh Khana houses an exceptional collection of arms and weaponry that narrates the martial legacy of the Kachhwaha Rajputs of Jaipur and Amber, while Mubarak Mahal, designed by Sir Samuel Swinton Jacob, showcases the rich textile traditions of the royal family and the region. Together, these museums represent important facets of Jaipur's cultural and architectural heritage.

The project focused on upgrading the galleries' visitor experience through carefully planned improvements to the structure, lighting, display systems, interior finishes, and environmental controls. All interventions were developed with a conservation-led approach, ensuring the protection of historic structures and collections while enhancing interpretation and accessibility for visitors.

Our role encompassed comprehensive visual assessment of the structure and finishes of both the heritage buildings and eventually, the project management for the two projects. This included the preparation and management of tender documentation, coordination of the tendering process, and recommendations for contractor appointments. We worked closely with conservation specialists, consultants, and execution agencies to ensure seamless collaboration throughout the project. In addition, our scope included the development of MEP drawings and technical details, budget monitoring, timeline management, and overall project coordination. Through a structured and conservation-sensitive approach, the project aimed to enhance the functionality and visitor experience of both museums while safeguarding their historic and cultural significance.