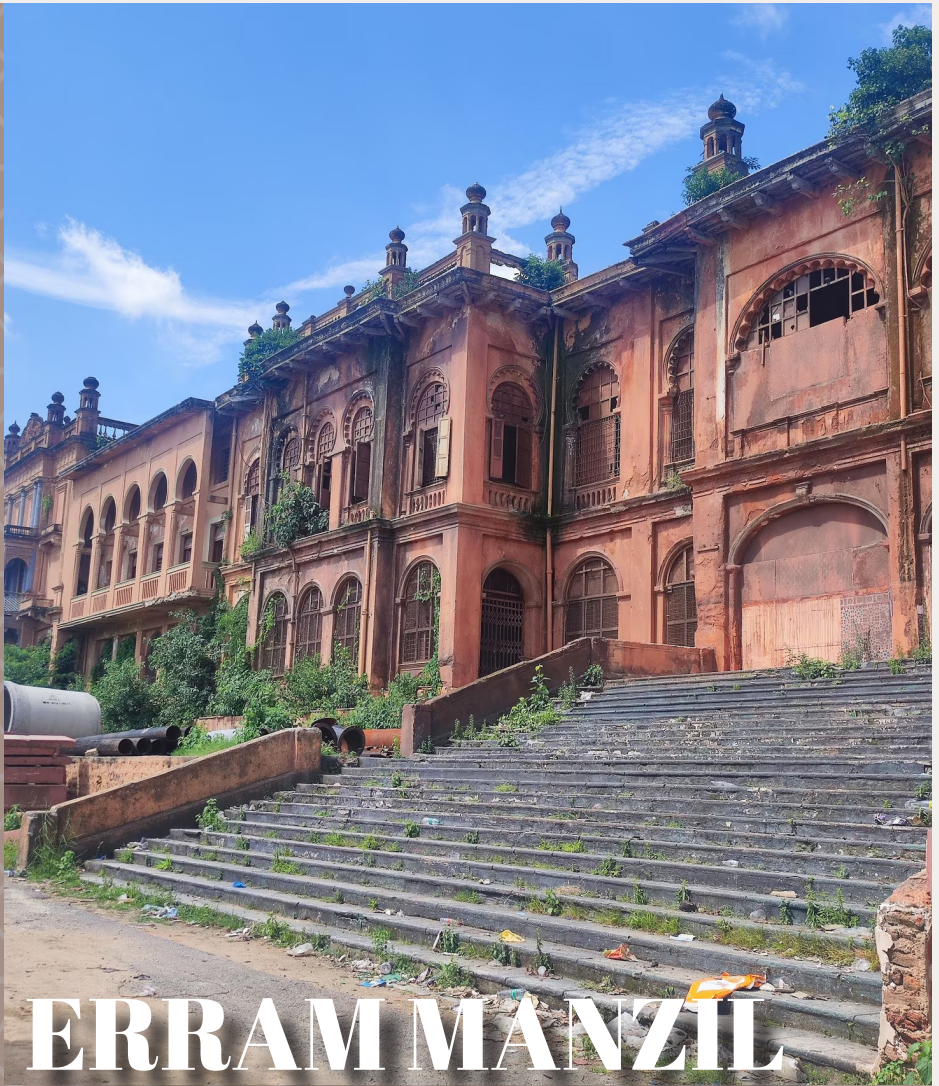




ERRAM MANZIL

PALACE

PUNJAGUTTA

HERITAGE PARTNER SCHEME

Erram Manzil, meaning “Paradise Mansion,” was built by Nawab Fakhr al-Mulk (1860–1934), a member of the extended Salar Jung family and a high-ranking official in the Nizam’s administration.

Situated on a hilltop in Punjagutta, it is said that the palace spanned 400 acres and featured formal gardens, bridle paths, a pond, and around 600 rooms and recreation spaces.





About Erram Manzil

After Independence, it was used by the State Archives and Public Works Department but is now largely unused.

The interior layout was organized around a U-shaped plan with large enclosed courtyards, allowing natural light and air into adjoining rooms and circulation spaces.

The palace rises as a two-storey, atop a hillock (Erragadda or "red hill"), giving it a commanding presence and originally offering views toward Hussain Sagar Lake. The façade is articulated with arched windows and verandahs, framed by ornamental balustrades that create a rhythmic composition across its long exterior walls.

The layout that many describe as almost a complex spatial puzzle

The ERRAM MANZIL



Its exterior combines European ornamental vocabulary including Doric and Corinthian pilasters, decorative pediments, and stucco ornamentation with Indo-Persian and Saracenic elements manifested in horseshoe arches and curved domes, resulting in a distinctive hybrid style that stands out among 19th-century palaces in the region.

The separation between mardana (men's quarters) and zenana (women's quarters) was articulated through distinct wings, while large halls served as central gathering areas for festivities and receptions.

Multiple entrances, each with its own architectural treatment, lead into the enclosed courtyard spaces, adding variety and grandeur to the building's façades.



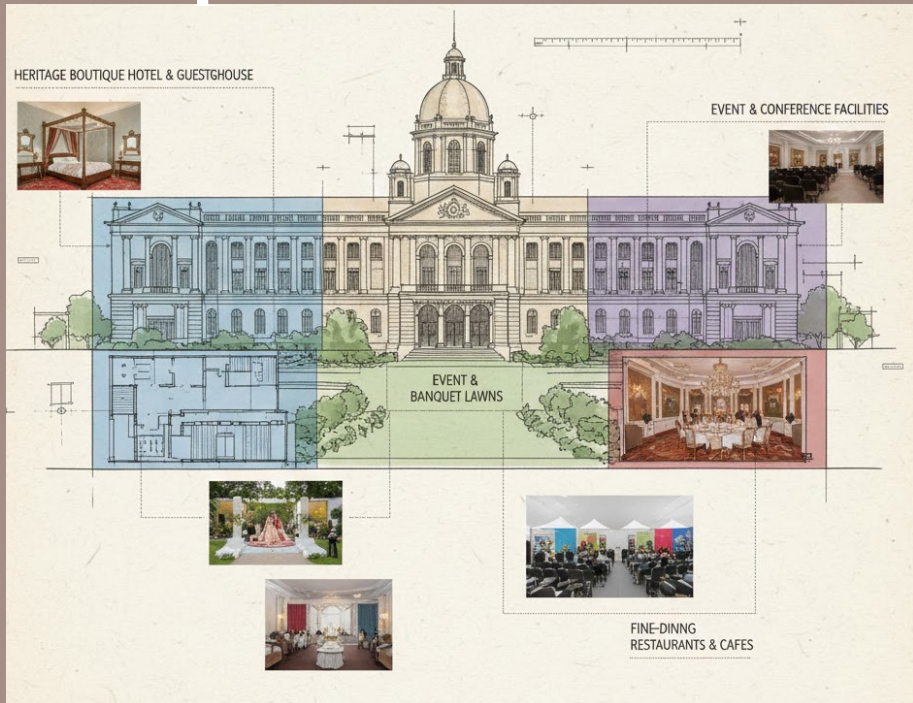
Circulation was organized through a network of wooden staircases, balconies, and corridors, with each entrance and doorway uniquely detailed, creating a complex yet cohesive sequence of spaces.



These passageways helped organize movement between the main reception areas and private quarters, creating a rhythm of public and private transitions. Many corridors opened toward internal courtyards and water features



Reimagining a Historic Site: Future possibilities



The vision is to transform Erram Manzil into a lively event space. By converting the rooms into elegantly restored suites, and repurposing grand halls, terraces, and courtyards into fine-dining restaurants, lounges, and event spaces, the project preserves the palace's architectural grandeur while providing modern comforts.

Hyderabad Habitat Centre



Guest Rooms: Convert parts of the mardana and zenana sections into accommodations, offering historical experiences.



Fine-Dining Restaurants and Cafés: Adapt banquet halls and drawing rooms into high-end restaurants or cafés that celebrate the palace's elegance

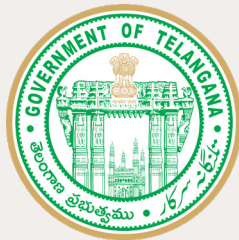
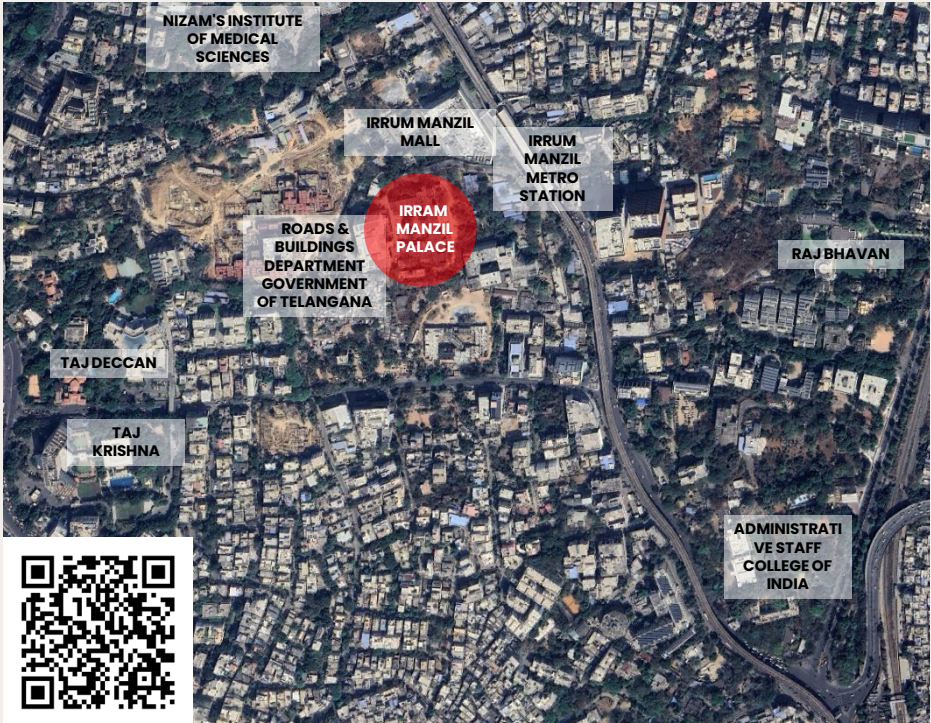


Event & Conference Facilities: Utilize banquet halls, terraces, and lawns for corporate events, weddings, cultural summits, and workshops. Provide flexible event spaces that respect the palace's architecture.



Customizable Experiences: Spaces can be adapted to host hybrid events, including virtual conferences, live-streamed cultural programs, or interactive workshops, catering to contemporary event requirements.

** Ideas and AI-generated images are for conceptual reference only, Partners are encouraged to share alternate proposals and their vision for the site.*



Scan for
details

The **Heritage Partner Scheme** seeks to form long-term partnerships to transform historic structures into active cultural spaces, and inspire a statewide culture of preservation, ensuring that our heritage sites are safeguarded for the next generations.