CONSERVATION PROPOSAL FOR
ST. JAMES' CHURCH

Prepared by
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Conservation Proposal for St. James' Church

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This project report* has been prepared by:

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ORGANISATIONS/ INSTITUTIONS

National Archives, INTACH Library, National Museum Library, IGNCA

*This report is an abridged version of the Detailed Project Report prepared by INTACH, Delhi Chapter as commissioned by the authorities of St. James' Church

Concept and design: Sarmistha Chatterjee

CONSERVATION PROPOSAL FOR

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, KASHMERE GATE, DELHI

Great care has been taken in the compilation, updation and validation of the information, and every effort has been made to ensure that all information is up-to-date during the submission of this Conservation Statement. Sources for information and photographs have been mentioned wherever necessary until and unless the drawings have been prepared and photographs clicked by the Team of INTACH Delhi Chapter.

CONTENTS

PREFACE

St. James' Church, Kashmere Gate was the first church to be built in Delhi in the year 1836 AD. This church is built in a Greek cross plan with a fine colonial classical architecture and a Florentine dome.

The monument is part of the history of Delhi and utmost care and precaution needs to be taken to protect it. St. James' Church has also been notified by the Government of Delhi as **GRADE I Heritage Structure,** (serial number 22), as per the Gazette notification number 7(367)/227/2002/UD/841 issued by Urban Development department, Government of NCT of Delhi on 25th February 2010.

Presently, the church faces severe structural issues which need to be immediately attended through scientific process within the parameters of conservation principles. This church also contains several objects having high antiquarian value that need to be restored.

This Conservation Project was initiated by the Pastorate Committee (Management) of St. James' Church to document and conserve the historic Church. INTACH Delhi Chapter had been approached to prepare a conservation proposal to restore and conserve the original glory of the structure. Keeping this perspective in view, the INTACH Delhi Chapter assembled an experienced team of conservation architect, structural architects, conservators and historians to undertake the holistic renewal and representation of the iconic building and site. INTACH Delhi Chapter submitted a **Detailed Project Report (DPR)** giving the conditional assessment, recommendations and the project cost estimates.

This report is a Conservation Statement, presenting an abridged version of the DPR, highlighting the various issues affecting the church building and its surroundings along with the proposal for structural and chemical conservation. (Copy of the DPR can be made available by the Church office for those who wish more detailed information). The church is also facing extensive pressure from the surrounding infrastructural development. The Kashmere Gate Metro station runs very near to the structure resulting in continuous vibrations which is detrimental to the structure. Last year two underground Metro tracks have been laid within the church compound 5 m away from the building and the trains that will run on them will pose a serious threat to the foundation of the building due to the vibrations that will be caused. Precautions to stabilise the ground and the foundations are thus very necessary. The church also possesses some extremely valuable artwork and antiquities that need to be conserved chemically.

Chapter 01

Pic 01: 'Exterior view of St James's Church, Delhi', 1836 (c). Watercolour on European paper, by a Company artist, Delhi. (Source: www.nam.ac.uk)

Pic 02: Damage caused during Mutiny, 1857. Source: John Murray Collection

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

St. James Church, also popularly known as 'Skinner's Church', was built in the year 1836, and is the oldest Protestant church of Delhi. Situated at the junction of Lothian Road and Church Road. When Shahjahanabad was laid out, this area was occupied by the mansions of the highest nobility of the empire. This church has played an important part in the life of the city, many important people have visited, prayed and been married here. Queen Elizabeth visited the church in 1961 and the Archbishop of Canterbury visited in 1995. The Viceroy of India attended the Services held in this Church up till the completion of the Cathedral Church of the Redemption, north of Rashtrapati Bhawan.

Map 01: Delhi 1914, map of wagner & Debes
Source: www.lib.utexas.edu

Though a new church was built, since 1836 till today, this church has continued to be an important landmark of the city. The Church depicts excellent Renaissance style seen in the shape of a 'Cruciform' or 'Greek Cross' which reveals an octagonal dome shaped central roof that imitates the Florence Cathedral in Florence in Italy. The Church has a Copper Ball and a Cross on top which is an imitation of the Church in Venice but unfortunately got damaged during the 1857. Though the church is a fine example of the Colonial classical architecture and to be precise Revival Renaissance Architecture style of the early part of the 19th century. However, if examined closely local influence of Mughal architecture can also be observed. Elements like inverted floral motifs on plinth, soffit floral pattern on inner dome etc indicate the influence of Mughal architecture on the building.

St. James' Church is a fine example of Revival Renaissance Architecture and comparing the church to other neoclassical buildings shows that it is a well-designed church in which classical ideas and concepts have been consistently and competently executed. The dome of this church rests on an octagonal drum with inner dome, open at the top to admit light but enclosed in an outer shell, partly supported by the inner dome. All these qualities make the church very significant in the local sense of Delhi because they embody the culture of the time in which it was built. However designed primarily in the classical vocabulary, this building is typical of the first half of the 19th century when classicism was a fashionable expression for newly colonized Delhi and acted as an architectural trend setter.

Chapter 02

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE SITE

Situated along the Lothian road the St. James' Church and its complex covers an area of 10 acres. The present compound of the church has a rectilinear form and the building is situated in the centre. The cemetery lies in the northern part and contains graves of the skinner's family and many important personalities of Delhi. With the widening of the Lothian road in 1914 the church compound lost 3500 sq ft area. Over a period of time the level of site has also been changed which has led to severe water stagnation in the site. The compound walls have four gateways which lead upto the church through driveways. In 1917 all the gates except the ones which exists today as the front entry remain. The site also comprises of other structures like a series of rooms in the rear of the building. Earlier used as servant's quarters, these rooms are being used as storage space presently. The toilet block also lies in this row of rooms. The old people's home and the Parish Hall were added within the complex during the time of Reverend Robinson in 1940. These two structures were designed by Architect Walter George who's been instrumental in helping Edwin Lutyens and Herbert Baker in designing the capital city.

Pic 03: View of Church complex from terrace showing parish hall, old age home and I.S.P.C.K offices.

Pic 04: Skinner's family graveyard

Pic 05: Present Boundary Wall of the Church Complex from Lothian Road

The southern side of the complex was built upon by two storeyed buildings having four different units built in 1957. This continues to be used as the priest's residence along with offices of I.S.P.C.K. The boundary wall of the church complex is made in brick masonry and has been drastically changed with time. Presently, the boundary wall is of 2.40m high with barbed wires on the Northern side. Considering the attempts of theft and other security reasons the height of the new boundary wall was also been increased. The plaster from the walls have deteriorated including masonry being missing in several sections. In fact outside the boundary wall on the western side a structure has been constructed which should be dismantled.

Another important issue is the two Metro lines that have been built underground – nearest 5m and the other 15 m - away from the church building in the front compound. Considering various factors like vibrations generated due to movement of Metro rail every 2 minutes each direction, precautions to stabilise the ground and the foundations are extremely important. The foundation of the church building is constructed with Delhi Quartzite stone in random rubble masonry by using lime mortar as per the original plan of the building and the later extensions have brick masonry foundation. Geographical the church was built very close to the banks of Yamuna and therefore the water table is very high and therefore excessive water rise due to capillary action can be seen in the structure. This is also a cause of deterioration and continuous water rise inside the structure. In 2001, a technical report was submitted by INTACH Delhi Chapter which also highlights this issue. Plinth protection was provided all around the structure. Presently, the issue continues and needs further intervention to be done through scientific methods.

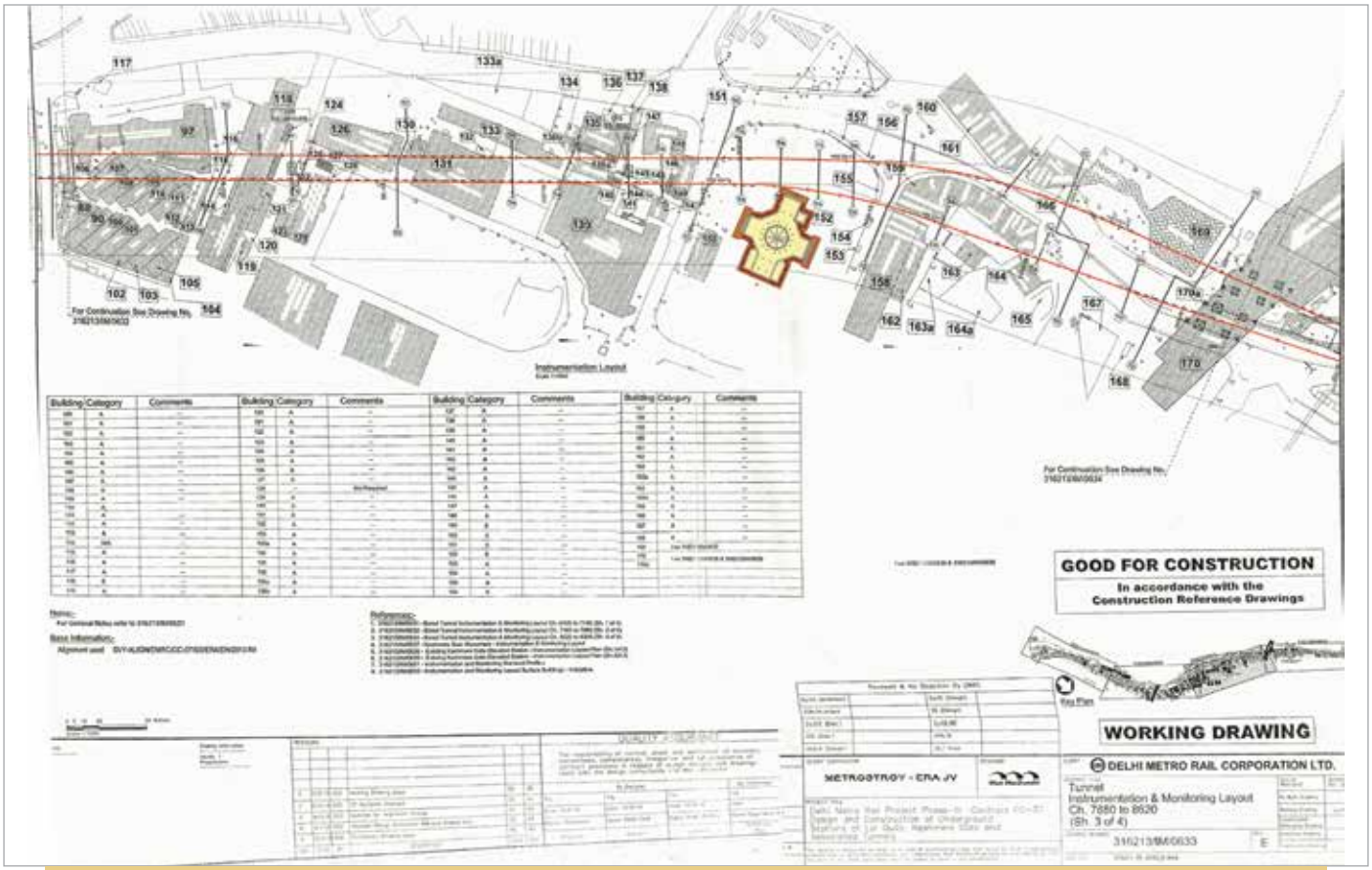


Fig. 01: Proposed Metro line passing by the structure

Chapter 03

BUILDING SURVEY & ANALYSIS

This section describes the character of the building and highlights the various issues associated with the materials and structural components

Survey and Analysis of the internal spaces of the building

The main prayer hall is approached by a flight of mosaic stairs and a portico from the western side of the complex. The flooring of the porticos which is now in terrazzo with bands of red sandstone, has been damaged with time. Along with broken edges, several cracks can be seen on the portico flooring. Moreover, the terrazzo flooring does not match with the historical fabric of the building and need to be considered while conservation.

The entry to the church has three doorways made of timber. Over-layering of paint and dust accumulation can be seen on these doors. The issues like shrinkage of wood, flaking of paint layer and fading of colour are visible on all the doors and windows of the church building. Broken glass panels, paint stains over glass and missing louvers are the other issues that need to be addressed. The flooring of the church was original in red sandstone which was later changed during renovation. All the three entrance of the church are lead by a white marble pattern flooring which leads to the main octagonal nave and the red sandstone on the other sides. Water rise and percolation within the structure through its masonry has led to dampness. This has led to weakening of the

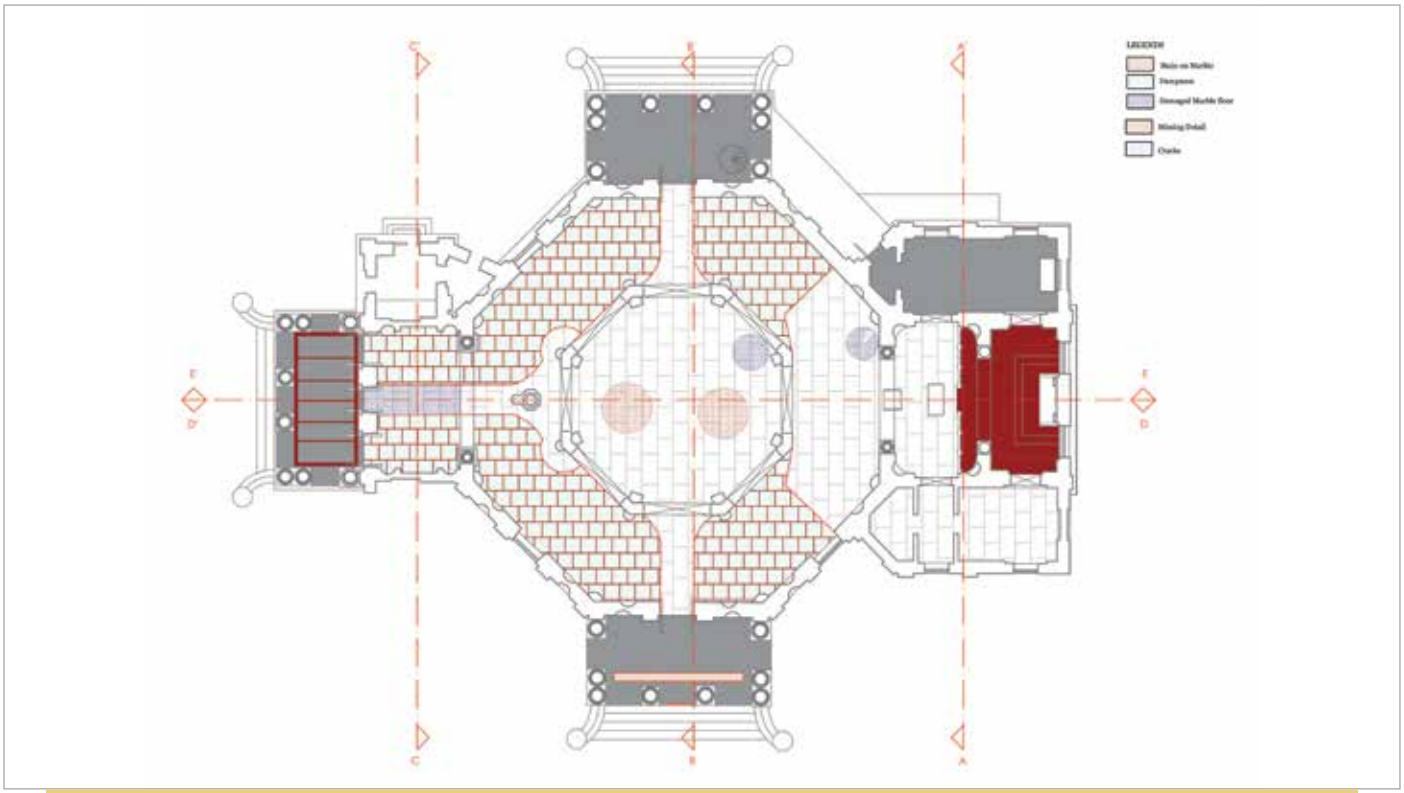


Fig. 02: Condition assessment of the Interior

Pic 06: Weathered Red Sandstone

Pic 07: Staining of marble flooring near Lactern

Pic 08: Black spotting on parapet and disfigured mouldings

Pic 09: Damaged balusters

masonry causing serious damage and needs immediate conservation measures. Red sandstone has weathered with time and the floor looks dull and stained due to residue and the seepage. Even on the marble flooring several issues of staining, dirt accumulation, crumbling, cracking and chipping can be identified.

Originally, the structure was constructed in clay bricks using lime mortar over which lime plaster has been applied. Although while renovation, cement plaster was used. Dust accumulation can be seen on the horizontal surface. Lower surfaces of the walls have issues of damaged plaster and lime wash flaking due to dampness. Salt formation can also be observed. Standing on the pedestal, columns inside the church have flaked layers of lime wash. Pedestal surfaces are damaged, plaster has been disintegrated and cracks can be seen. Due to the over-layering of lime wash and paint, mouldings of capital are obscured.

Electrical conduits and fixtures are also damaging the mouldings and cornices. Edges of the symmetrically placed niches are broken and dust accumulation can be seen.

Ceiling of the vestibules and altar rest on I-sections and uneven surfaces of these I-sections are the evidence that rusting and dust accumulation was neglected at the time of painting. Along with

corrosion, layers of lime wash flaking can also be seen on the ceiling. Octagonal nave is covered with ribbed dome and needs to be inspected after erecting the scaffolding. Ceiling of bell-tower is made in wooden battens which rests on I-sections which are completely rusted wooden battens are also covered with dust and cracks can be observed. With a period of time, wooden battens have lost their grip and gaps are visible. Layers of paint is also flaking out at many places.

Drum on the upper level, can be accessed by a temporary ladder. Flooring of the drum is the curved ceiling of inner dome. Patches of plaster disintegration and lime wash flaking can be seen on the surface. Iron ladder placed in the center to access the terrace is also corroded. Along with the hairline cracks, flaking of paint layer is visible all over the dome & ribs. Due to the direct contact with rain water, golden painted spiral top has corroded and extensive rusting can be seen on iron flats. Crowning the top of the spire, metal ball and wooden cross are placed. Golden painted ball has been rusted with time and wooden cross has been damaged due to termites.

Terrace of the church is in three levels. The original mud phuska terrace which was later replaced with crazy flooring has serious issues of slope levelling. Bitumen layer is also melting at places and rain water drains are clogged. Original design of ventilators has been changed and most of them are covered with conical caps, which needs to be restored back to their original design. Parapet of terrace made in brick masonry has been damaged with time. Pitting effect and black spotting can be seen on the surface. Some balusters are missing while most of them are damaged and cracked. Terrace of later added chapel and vestry has is on a lower level. Rain water spouts from upper level opens in lower level to drain out the terrace water. Along with damaged flooring, cracks and slope levelling issues can be observed in this area as well. Bell-tower is a later added two storey structure. Its terrace, which was probably not designed to be accessed since there isn't any opening, can be accessed from a temporary iron ladder. Electrical conduiting and fixtures are damaging the parapet and mouldings of bell-tower.

Pic 10: Damaged surface of parapet wall

Pic 11: Blocked rain water pipes

WEST ELEVATION

The structure has a striking front façade. The front (west) portico is the main entrance to the church which is approached through a flight of 4 steps that lead to the entry. The entire building stands on a plinth of 80 cm height. Site level has been altered in past few years hence the numbers of steps are decreased. Indicating the influence of Mughal architecture on the building the original inverted floral motif along the plinth are cracked and disfigured. Plaster has been damaged on the plinth area due to dampness. Black spotting and exposed masonry are other issues visible on the plinth level of the building. Inspired from the Greek architecture, Porticos are tetra-style with Tuscan columns. Dust accumulation and flaking of the whitewash layers can easily be seen on these columns and due to air pocket developments plaster is bulging out at some places. Cracks on the column surface also need attention. Dampness and water seepage are causing real damage to the columns and mouldings. Mouldings are broken and disfigured due to aging, over-layering of the white wash and installation of electrical fixtures/conduitings and affecting the aesthetic of the heritage structure. Walls on the western façade have serious issues of dampness, lime-wash flaking and damaged plaster.

Black deposit and stains created due to rain water seepage are other problems that need attention. Balusters at the parapet level were originally made in terracotta which was later replaced with cement baluster. Some of the balusters are damaged and some are missing. Edges of parapet wall are damaged and pitting effects can be seen on the surface. The original surface has been covered with stains and black spots. Decorative elements are obscured with layers of white wash. There are four rain water spouts on this façade of the building and all of them are corroded. Two of these spouts are blocked which results in water logging.

Pic 12: Exposed masonry on columns

Pic 13: Damaged lime-wash on walls

Pic14: Damaged steps of western portico

Pic 15: Black spotting and dampness on wall and moulding surface

EAST ELEVATION

The eastern side of the church has a plain façade. It has plastered surface painted yellow. Plinth of height 150mm made which is constructed in red sandstone is not a part of original structure, due to the problem of seepage and dampness it was added later while renovation. It has issues of broken edges. The original plinth is not in a good condition and exposed masonry at this level has been covered with cement plaster. Plaster disintegration & salt formation in the superstructure is a result of extreme dampness which needs attention. Black deposit and stains created due to rain water seepage can also be noticed on the walls. Eastern facade follows the same vocabulary as on the other facades of the building. Fenestrations on the eastern façade are of high importance. It has three elaborate glass stained windows of size 1.6 x 3.1m and one false window of 1.6 x 3.1m on the right side of the facade. These three arch windows are provided with fixed glazing with steel framed panels as a protective measure. Dust accumulation can be seen on the windows and mouldings around them are damaged. Louvered windows are damaged and some louvre. Dust has also been accumulated on the capital of pilasters and dentil mouldings. Due to the installation of electrical fixtures and conduitings these mouldings are damaged and disfigured. Mouldings and decorative elements on the façade are obscured with layers of white wash. Pitting effect can be seen on pilasters and parapet. The original surface of parapet has been covered with stains and black spots.

Pic 16: Damaged mouldings due to exposed electrical conduiting and fixtures

Pic 17: Bulging of plaster

Pic 18: Damaged plaster and on walls

Pic 19: View of Eastern facade

NORTH ELEVATION

The building stands on a plinth of 80cm can be approached through a flight of marble steps. Flooring of the portico is damaged at places. Due to the growth of tree roots, red sandstone slab of the plinth has been cracked. There is a flight of iron spiral staircase in portico which leads to the terrace. Flaked layers of paint, bird droppings and dust accumulation can be seen on the staircase along with rusting on clamps. Walls and pilasters have serious issues of dampness, black spotting and stains created from rain water seepage. The surface also has cracks and flaked layer of lime wash along with disintegrated plaster at places. Painted white, columns and mouldings are covered with dust. Base of the columns are damaged due to dampness while capital and other mouldings of the façade are damaged due to exposed electrical fixtures and conduitings. Mouldings on the right side of the portico are different from that on the left. Dentil mouldings are abruptly terminated on the left side of the facade; multiple layers of paint are obscuring the design of mouldings and other decorative elements of the façade. Cornice of the northern portico has been damaged and exposed masonry can be seen. Ceiling of the portico rests on series of I-sections that are painted white. These layers of paint are flaking out. Rain water spouts on the terrace are corroded and blocked. Parapet wall has cracks and black spotting. Balusters are also damaged and cracked.

Pic 20: Cracked plaster of walls

Pic 21: Flaked plaster on columns

Pic 22: Broken red sandstone slabs of plinth

Pic 23: Damaged cornice mouldings

Pic 24: Black spotting and flaking on mouldings

SOUTH ELEVATION

Sitting on a plinth of 80cm, tetra-style entrance portico can be approached through a flight of sandstone steps. These steps are damaged. The plinth of the building is not in a good condition and requires urgent attention. Masonry on the plinth level is exposed and plaster is consistently disintegrated. Black spots and stains can also be observed on the plinth and wall surfaces. Flaking of plaster and cracks are some other issues that need to be addressed. Neglecting the original specifications, the re-plastering has been done in cement plaster which needs to be corrected to maintain the originality. Base of columns and pilasters are affected by high level of dampness due to which cracks, exposed masonry and disfigured edges can be seen. Mouldings on capital, cornice and dentil mouldings are covered with dust. Mouldings are also damaged due to exposed electrical conduitings and fixtures, ageing and over-layering of the white wash. Decorative elements on the façade are obscured with layers of lime wash. Balusters at the parapet level were originally made in terracotta which was later replaced with cement baluster. Some of the balusters are damaged and some are missing. Edges of parapet wall are damaged and pitting effects can be seen on the surface. The original surface has been covered with stains and black spots.

Pic 25: Damaged entrance steps

Pic 26: Exposed masonry on columns

Pic 27: Exposed masonry at plinth level

Pic 28: Black spotting and damaged plaster on pilasters and plinth surface

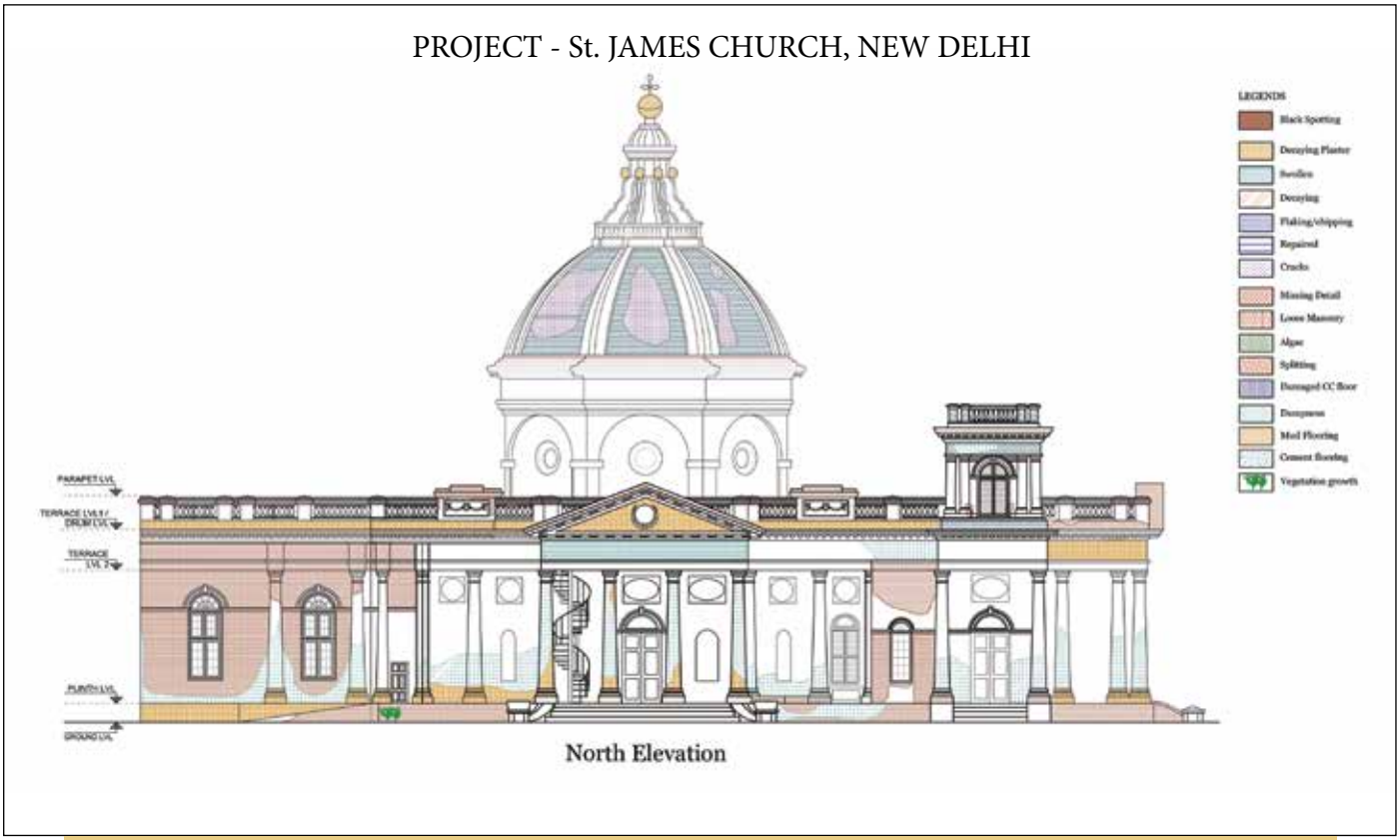


Fig. 03: Condition assessment of North Elevation

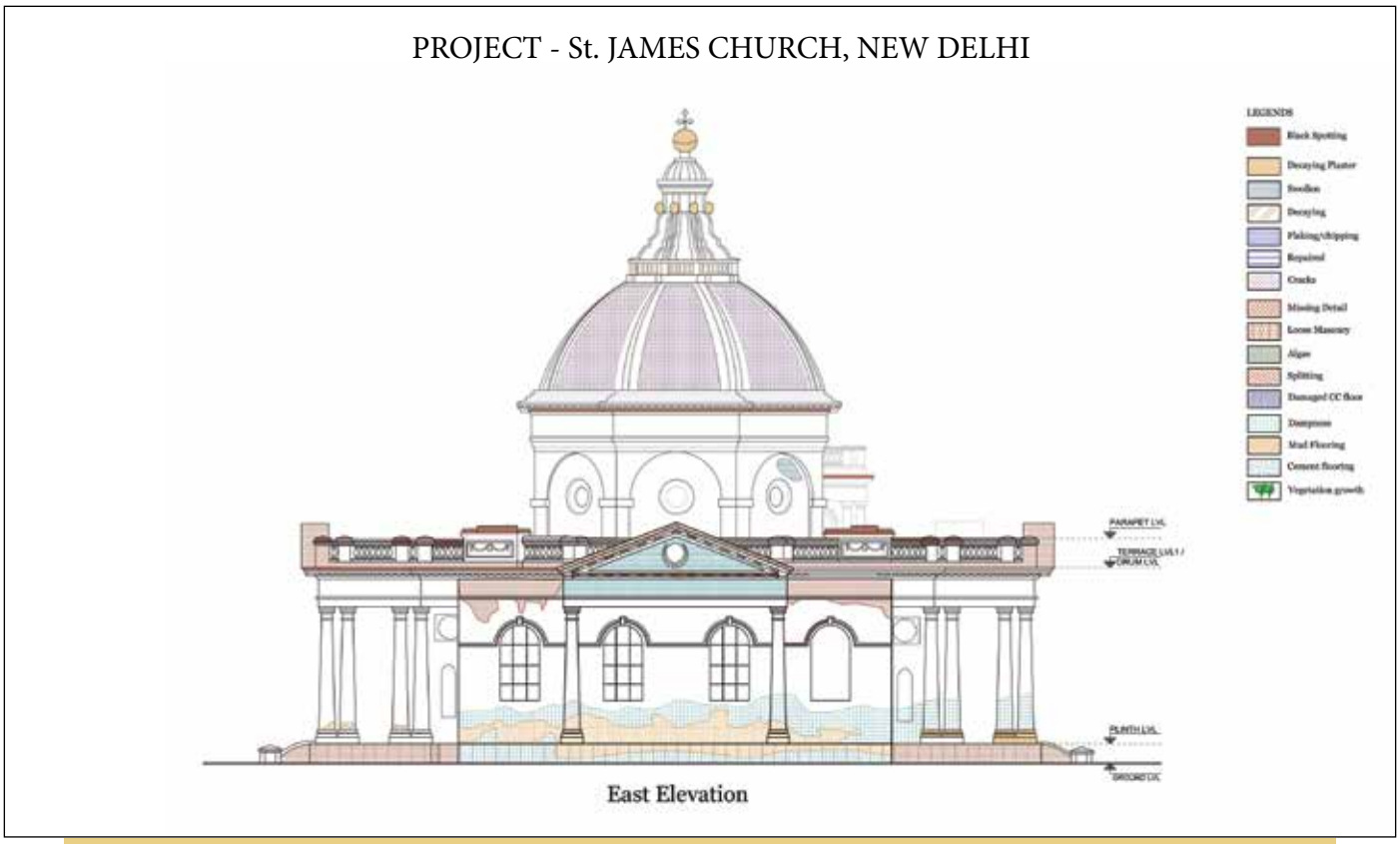


Fig. 04: Condition assessment of East Elevation

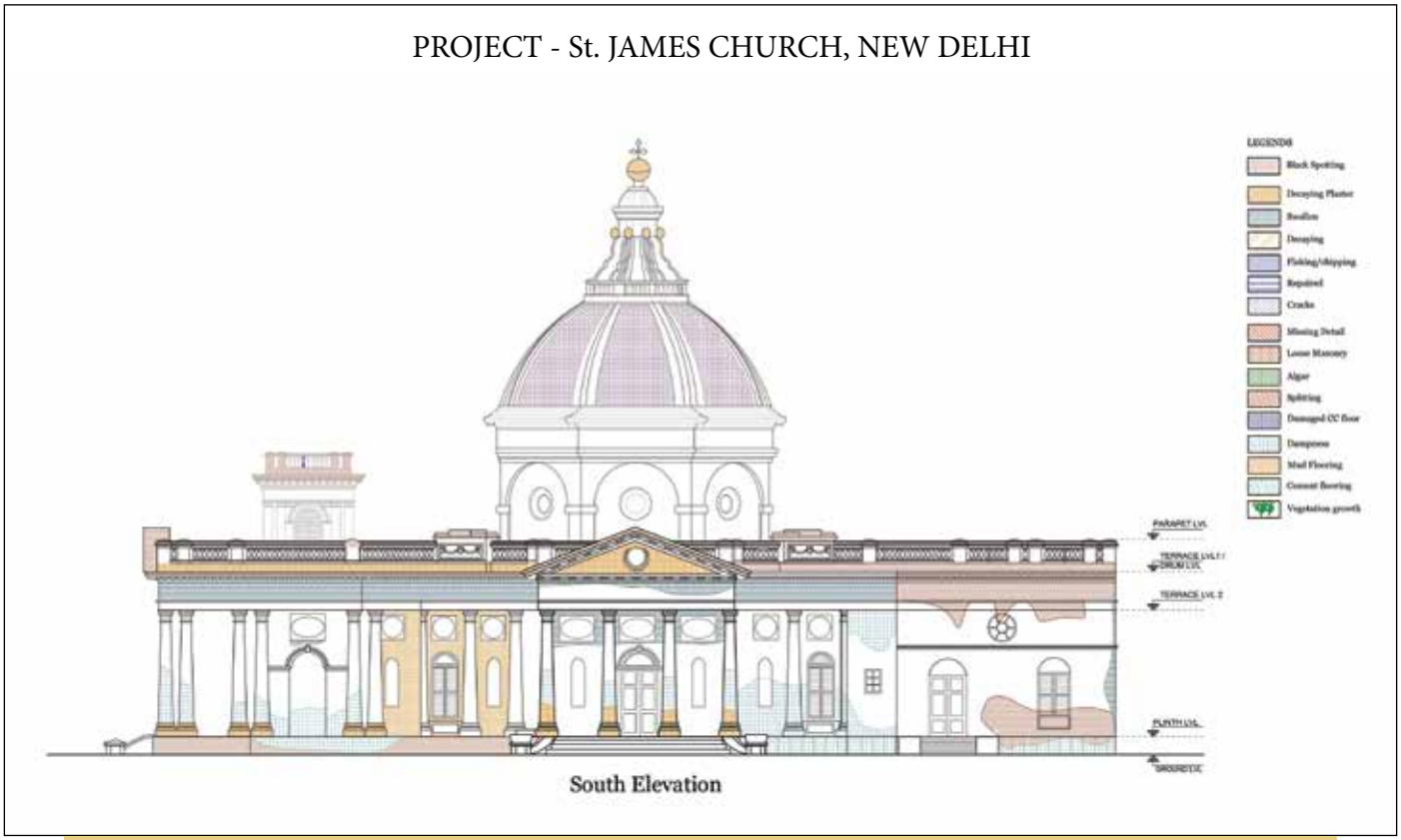


Fig. 05: Condition assessment of South Elevation

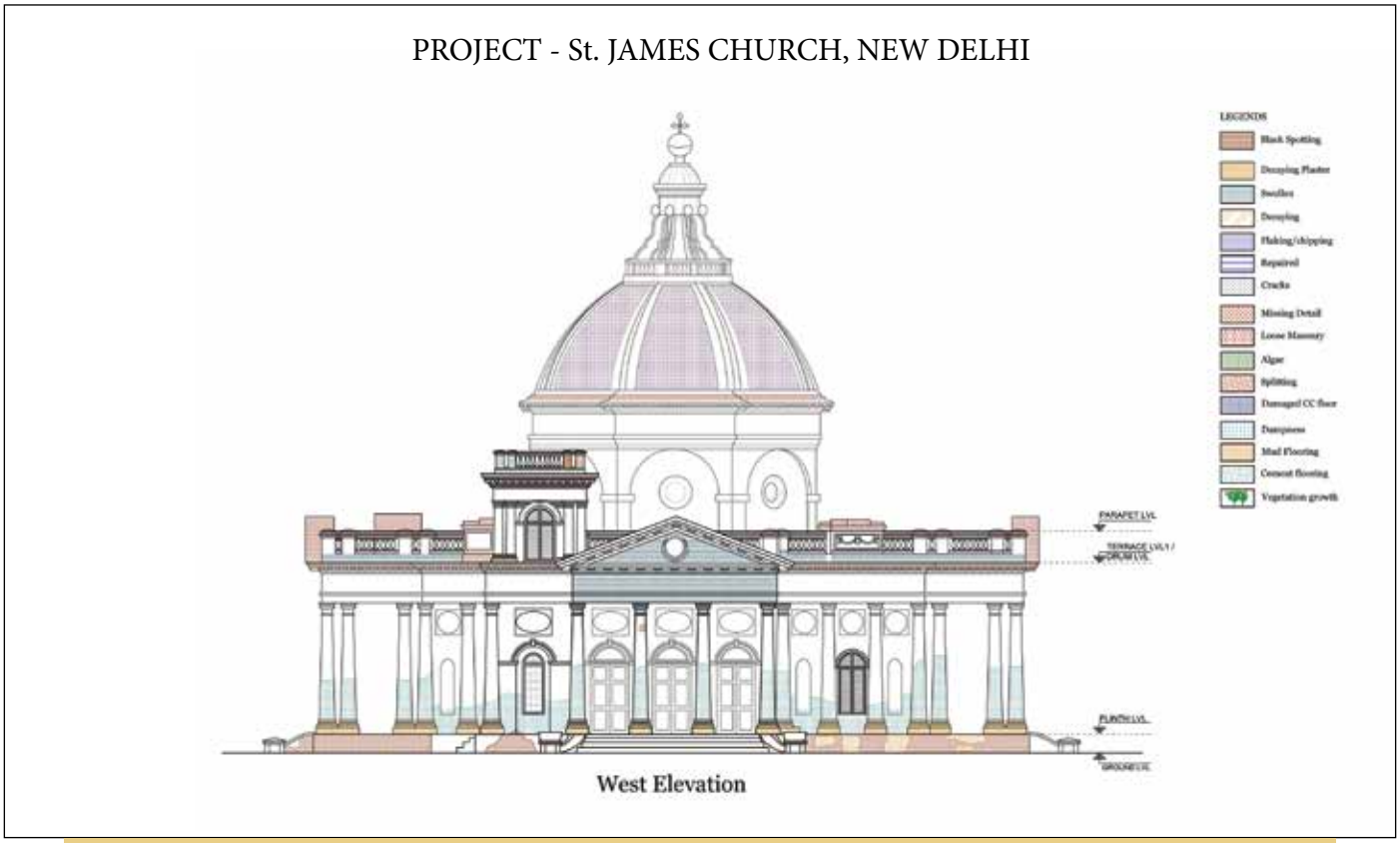


Fig 06: Condition assessment of West Elevation

ART AND ANTIQUITIES:

There are more than 20 wall tablets, on the interior walls, three on the exterior walls, and one in the Parish Hall. Many are devoted to those who lost their lives during the Revolt of 1857, while others memorialize various important persons of Delhi who were connected with the church. Some are carved in marble, while some are engraved in metal. The most striking one is of Sir James Wilcox, placed on the eastern-southern side of the church. The only stone slab of William Fraser's tomb that survived the damage of 1857 is also placed here. The slab was broken into two and one can see the joining line crossing from the center of it. Since it's placed in the center and allows visitors to walk over it. These tablets are in a deteriorating state and need to be taken care of not only to slow down their deteriorating pace but also in order for visitors to be able to read them.

There are three stained-glass windows placed on the eastern wall of the church. These windows are said to date from the 1870's, when they were shipped to India from Europe. Dust has been accumulated on the windows which need to be cleaned.

The only surviving artefact inside the church is a Processional Cross, which was gifted to the church by Lord Irwin, which showed his close link with this church. Detoriating due to dust accumulation, this beautiful artefact needs to be conserved at earliest.

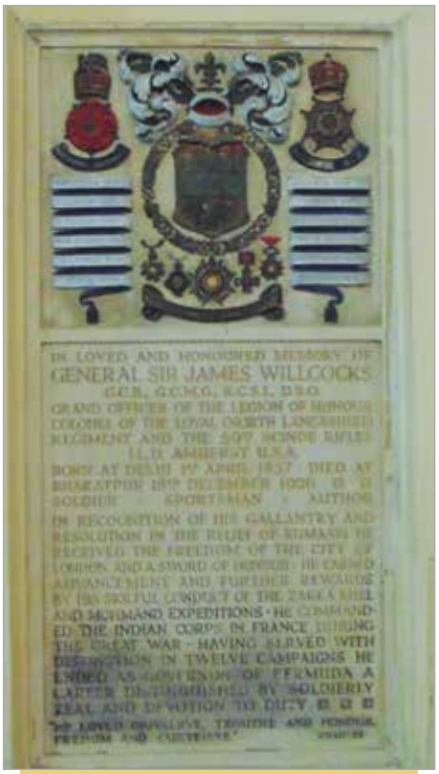
Pipe organ is another special musical instrument which is rarely found in Indian Churches. It was gifted to St. James Church in 1899 by Mr. T. Ralph Douse and holds a great importance since it is one of the very few pipes organs in whole Northern India. This pipe organ had 700 pipes, but with the passage of time, some of them broke and rests of them are not functional maybe because of the dust accumulation. It needs to be restored on an urgent basis.

The font is believed to have been designed by Col. Samuel Swinton Jacob who was the chief architect for Jaipur, since 1867. Carved out with a great precision and it needs to be cleaned to enhance the beautiful carving on it.

Oil Painting of the Prodigal Son, hanging on the S-W wall is another valuable possession of church. Gifted by Ms. Hotz in the centenary year, could be one of the original paintings of the Italian painter Pompeo Batoni. The painting and its frame are approximately 280 years old and therefore a valuable antiquity. The loss of fabric on the painting is visible and need to be restored immediately.

Pic 29: The Organ Pipe placed in the northern corner, next to the octagonal nave contains 700 pipes and currnetly not in use

Pic 30: The surviving relic of William Fraser's tomb stone with unreadable text.



Pic 31: A memorial tablet, placed on a southern wall of the church

Pic 32: The processional cross displayed in the Church, gifted by Lord Irwin

Pic 33: The depiction of the 'Ascension of the Christ'on Left stained glass window

Pic 34: The Marble Font

Pic 35: The Oil painting depicting 'The Prodigal Son'

Chapter 04

RECOMMENDATIONS

After the analysis of the data from the primary sources which includes archival research, online publications and books references etc, the church building was documented in detail to understand the various issues. St. James' Church being one of the oldest church of Delhi and Grade I notified building needs to be conserved as early as possible.

Issues have been identified and relevant condition assessment drawings of each facade have been prepared after documenting the church building which now needs to be implemented.

1. Structural strength of the church is of utmost importance hence the process of stabilizing the foundation should be taken up initially through a scientific process where trenches shall be made and filled with brick bats and sand which is further rammed properly.

   Plinth protection shall also be done.

2. Considering that metro tracks have been built at a distance of 5m from the church building and considering various factors like vibrations generated due to movement of metro rail every 2 minutes, restoration of foundation is extremely important. Therefore, a parallel trench running the entire length of the metro track will be dug and filled with sand and earth rammed accordingly and finally a layer of sand and brick bats to be added and rammed properly to avoid any further vibrations to the foundation of the heritage building.

3. Dampness is another important concern as it has already caused serious harm to the building and needs to be addressed earliest. The process of water rise is still an ongoing process within the structure which requires it to be addressed to the earliest. Although plinth protection was added later in 2000 A.D. by INTACH DELHI CHAPTER but it has been damaged with time which now needs to replaced with a new layer of plinth protection.

4. Both exterior and interior of the building have issues of where plaster has disintegrated and masonry is exposed. Therefore, masonry must be restored with a new layer of lime plaster maintaining the original specifications.

5. Flaking of lime wash layers and cracks that can be seen all over historic building also need to be restored.

6. Black spots and stains due to rain water seepage must be addressed by using proper scientific techniques.

7. Damaged and disfigured mouldings have to be restored back to their original design and the exposed electrical conduiting must be concealed to avoid any further damage to the historic building.

8. Flooring of the church has been extremely damaged with time and this has to be restored back considering all the associated factors.

9. Terrace needs to be re-laid since it has also been damaged with time. Slopes and khurras have to be provided along with the waterproofing.

10. The parapets show cracks all along and requires conservations techniques to be restored.

11. Very few original balustrades remain which needs to be restored. The missing balustrades should be re-created as per the original style and specifications.

12. Restoration of all timber-work and providing anti-termite treatment is also important in order protect them from further decay.

13. Since the Church has some extremely valuable possessions like Oil Painting of the Prodigal Son, Tomb slab of William Fraser and memorial slabs, chemical cleaning needs to be done in order to restore them.

14. Sign boards should also be installed in church complex.

Chapter 05

SUMMARY OF THE COST ESTIMATES

Project Phases	Category of work	Estimated costs (₹)
PHASE 1	• Stabilization of the foundation • Providing safety measures from vibration of metro rail • Restoration of foundation and providing plinth protection	64,32,658
PHASE II	**A. STRUCTURAL CONSERVATION** • Dismantling of decayed plaster • Removal of damaged flooring • Removal of decayed cement • Repair of cracks • Restoration of damaged masonry • Restoration of damaged flooring • Lime plaster of restored areas • Relaying of terrace along with waterproofing and providing khurras **B. CHEMICAL CONSERVATION** • Restoration of damaged fabric of oil painting • Restoration of damaged tomb slab of William Fraser • Cleaning of memorial slabs	1,86,79,157
	C. OTHERS • Electrical wiring and fittings • Restoration of all timber work • Providing anti-termite treatment	76,70,158
	TOTAL (including 5% contingency)	**3,44,21,073**

Note: Item wise costing and bill of quantities are available in the Detailed Project Report

Message from St. James' Church

St. James' Church is a beautiful historical monument. It is also a live monument as worship takes place here every Sunday with a congregation of about 200 odd keeping this church going. It is a heritage structure closely wedded with the history of the city of Delhi for the past two centuries.

Today St. James' Church faces several conservation issues which pose a serious threat to its structural durability. The church belongs not only to the past but also to the future as well, and the present generation has the responsibility of ensuring this. With this in mind the management and the members of St. James' Church embarked on a holistic conservation of the church and appointed INTACH Delhi Chapter as the consultant for the project.

The findings and proposals of the consultant were submitted in a Detailed Project Report (DPR) in April this year. As this is a voluminous work we requested them to submit an abridged version of the same which they have done so in the form of this report – **Conservation Proposal for St. James' Church.** The report contains all the major details of this project. Should anyone wish to receive more information please contact us at the details given below or the Church office and we would be happy to provide a copy of the DPR. The Church management committee and the INTACH Delhi Chapter management would also be happy to make a presentation on this project to any interested party.

St. James' Church not only belongs to its members and the Christian community at large but also to all the people of this city. It has been notified as Grade 1 Heritage monument by the Government of Delhi in 2010. It is part of Delhi's history and we pray that it will also be a part of Delhi's tomorrow.

To make this possible we request and appeal to all well-wishers to contribute generously towards this conservation project of St. James' Church.

With Best Regards and Wishes

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Office bearers of the Management Committee:
Chairman: Rev Mohit H. Hitter
Secretary: Mr. Anil Daniels
Treasurer: Mr. Shunil Joseph

CONSERVATION PROPOSAL FOR
ST. JAMES' CHURCH

Submitted by
INTACH Delhi Chapter
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