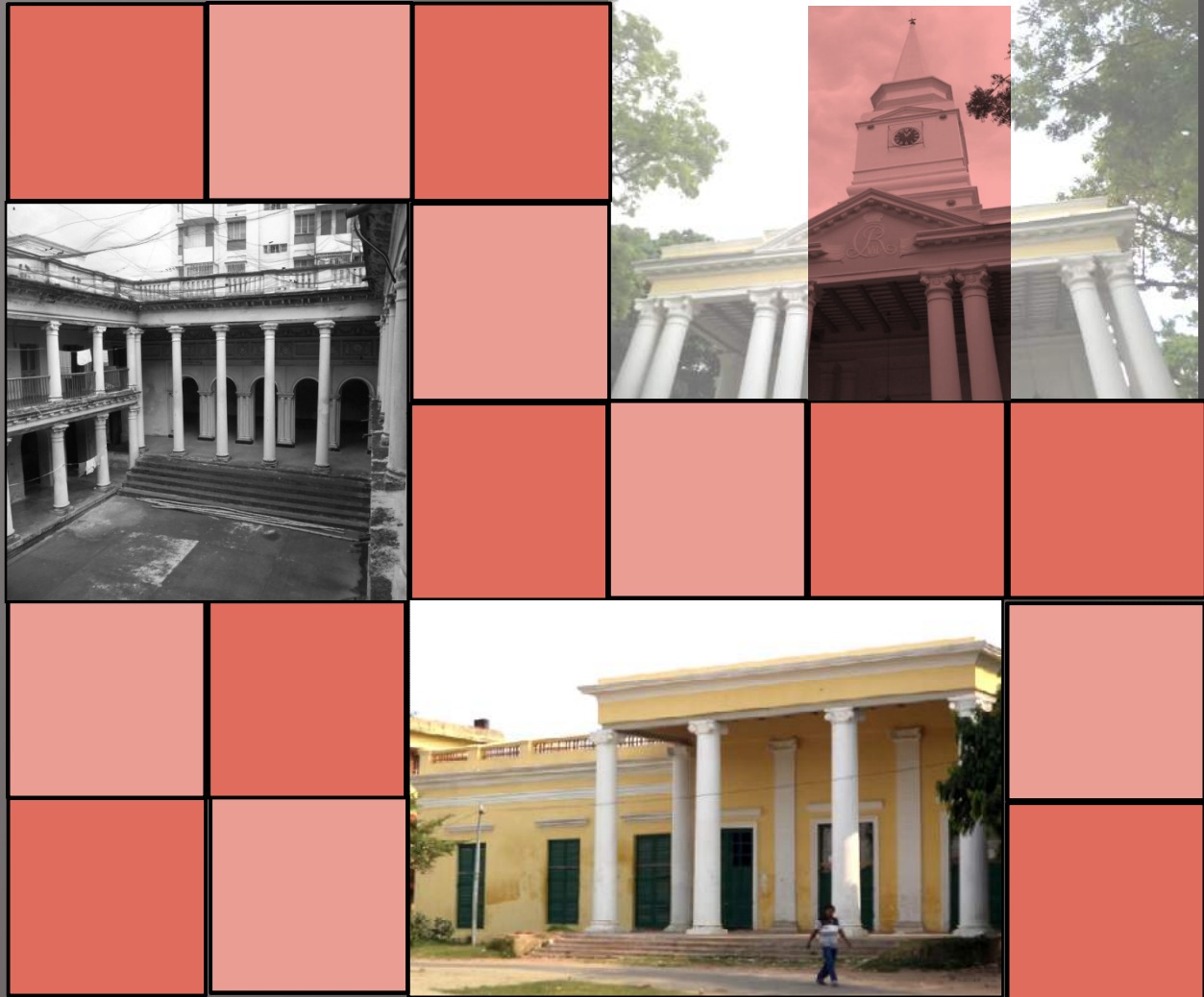


# Listing and Assessment of Heritage Buildings in Serampore's Historic Core

Final Report



Research Consultant  
School of Ecology, Infrastructure and Human Settlement Management  
Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology, Shibpur, West Bengal, India

Supported By  
The National Museum of Denmark

August 2016

## **About the Project**

The research project titled **“Listing and Assessment of Heritage Buildings in Serampore’s Historic Core”** has been carried out by the School of Ecology, Infrastructure and Human Settlement Management of Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology, Shibpur, India. The study has been conducted with the funding support extended by The Serampore Initiative of the National Museum of Denmark as part of their comprehensive effort to secure and restore the most important heritage structures from the Danish in Serampore and upgrading the immediate surroundings, as well as to study and document all important heritage buildings in Serampore’s historic centre.

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## **Acknowledgement**

Research Team acknowledges the continuous support extended by Dr. Bente Wolff and Dr. Flemming Aalund of National Museum of Denmark. The team also acknowledges the support extended by Mr. Amiya Mukherjee - Chairman Serampore Municipality, Mr. Souvik Panda, Urban Planner, Serampore Municipality and Mr. Mohit Ranadip for successful completion of the study.

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## 1.0 Introduction

### 1.1 Defining Context- Built Heritage of Serampore's Historic Core

Municipal town of Serampore, located on the western side of river Hooghly is one of the erstwhile European settlements of British-Calcutta, French- Chandernagore, Dutch-Chinsurah, Portuguese-Hooghly and Danish- Serampore. Colonization of India began with European East India Companies establishing these ports and trading towns concentrating along the Bhagirath- Hooghly Creek of West Bengal. Serampore is presently an integral part of the urban agglomeration of metropolitan Kolkata termed as Kolkata Metropolitan Area (KMA).

The historic core of Serampore represents shared cultural heritage between India (Bengal) and Europe (Denmark and England) during the period of almost 250 years from 1755. The historic landscape has been shaped by generations and is a testimony to the mankind's endeavours and aspirations through space and time. Rapid and unregulated development has been transforming the historic core and its setting causing fragmentation and deterioration of urban heritage deeply impacting the community values. To protect and sustain the urban heritage according to the principles of Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) approach by UNESCO, there is a need to mainstream conservation of historic core, its planning and management strategies into local development process, urban planning and infrastructure development.

To integrate urban heritage values and their state of vulnerability into a wider framework of city development, there is a need to delineate a heritage precinct that calls for careful attention of planning, design and implementation of development projects. The IEST Team supported by The National Museum of Denmark has delineated the heritage precinct and development control regulations and guidelines for the historic core to guide conservation and development activities in the area in an orderly and complementary manner in its previous report titled "Heritage Survey and Integrated Conservation and Development Plan for Serampore's Historic Core".

The rich heritage of the historic centre is threatened from lack of maintenance and forces of urban development. Some of the precious heritage buildings are being demolished and replaced by multistoried reinforced concrete constructions to accommodate the growing population in the town. In the process there is an imminent risk that significant heritage buildings are being lost before they are being identified, appreciated and possibilities for their restoration being explored.

A comprehensive reconnaissance survey is required to obtain detailed information about the historic buildings worthy of preservation and adaptive reuse in the historic core and throughout the town. The survey should aim at identifying also the heritage relating to later historic periods during the British colonial and subsequent Indian independence including the industrial heritage and municipal infrastructure.

## **1.2 Objective and Scope of the Project**

Integrated Conservation and Development Plan formulated for Serampore's Historic Core in the earlier report needs to be supplemented with a detailed inventory of the heritage structures with respect to ownership, address, typology, associated history, previous and existing use, architectural and special features, condition assessment and their conservation significance. Based on the study of individual structures grading is suggested to indicate the permissible intervention in different heritage premises.

## **2.0 Outline of Relevant Acts and Procedure for Heritage Listing**

The following legislations have provisions and procedures for heritage listing in an urban area and grading to indicate the permissible future interventions.

### **2.1 West Bengal Town and Country (Planning and Development) Act, 1979**

Section 31(4a) (ii) - **Landuse and Development Control Plan (LUDCP)** may indicate areas or buildings requiring preservation and conservation for historical, architectural, environmental and ecological and religious purposes.

### **2.2 The West Bengal Heritage Commission Act ( ACT IX of 2001)**

Purpose:

An Act to provide for the establishment of a Heritage Commission in the State of Bengal for the purpose of identifying heritage buildings, monuments, precincts and sites and for measures for their restoration and preservation.

..... Among the broad mandates of various functions relating to advising the government and local authorities on various aspects of heritage conservation and management. It is also stated that (XIV) to advise the State Government on the steps to involve public opinion in mobilisation of efforts for

creating awareness, preserving or maintaining heritage, and the consciousness of its visible architectural and natural evidences, so as to foster the creation of a popular mandate for heritage preservation.

### **2.3 KMC Act 1980**

The following definitions and grading is provided by the Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC) under the provisions of Section 2 (42A) of the KMC Act 1980:

i)What is Heritage Building?

“Heritage building means any building of one or more premises, or any part thereof, which requires preservation and conservation for historical, architectural, environmental or ecological purpose and includes such portion of the land adjoining such building or any part thereof as may be required for fencing or covering or otherwise preserving such building and also includes the areas and buildings requiring preservation and conservation for the purpose as aforesaid under sub-clause (ii) of clause of subsection (4) of the Section 31 of the West Bengal Town and Country (Planning and Development) Act,1979.”

ii) What is a Heritage precinct?

“Heritage precinct may be defined as the neighbourhood or environs of a place or a group of buildings that share wholly or partly certain common physical, social, cultural significance worth preservation and conservation. Ambience can be defined as the quantitative, qualitative aspects attached to heritage building necessary for its appreciation of the space and viewing corridors”.

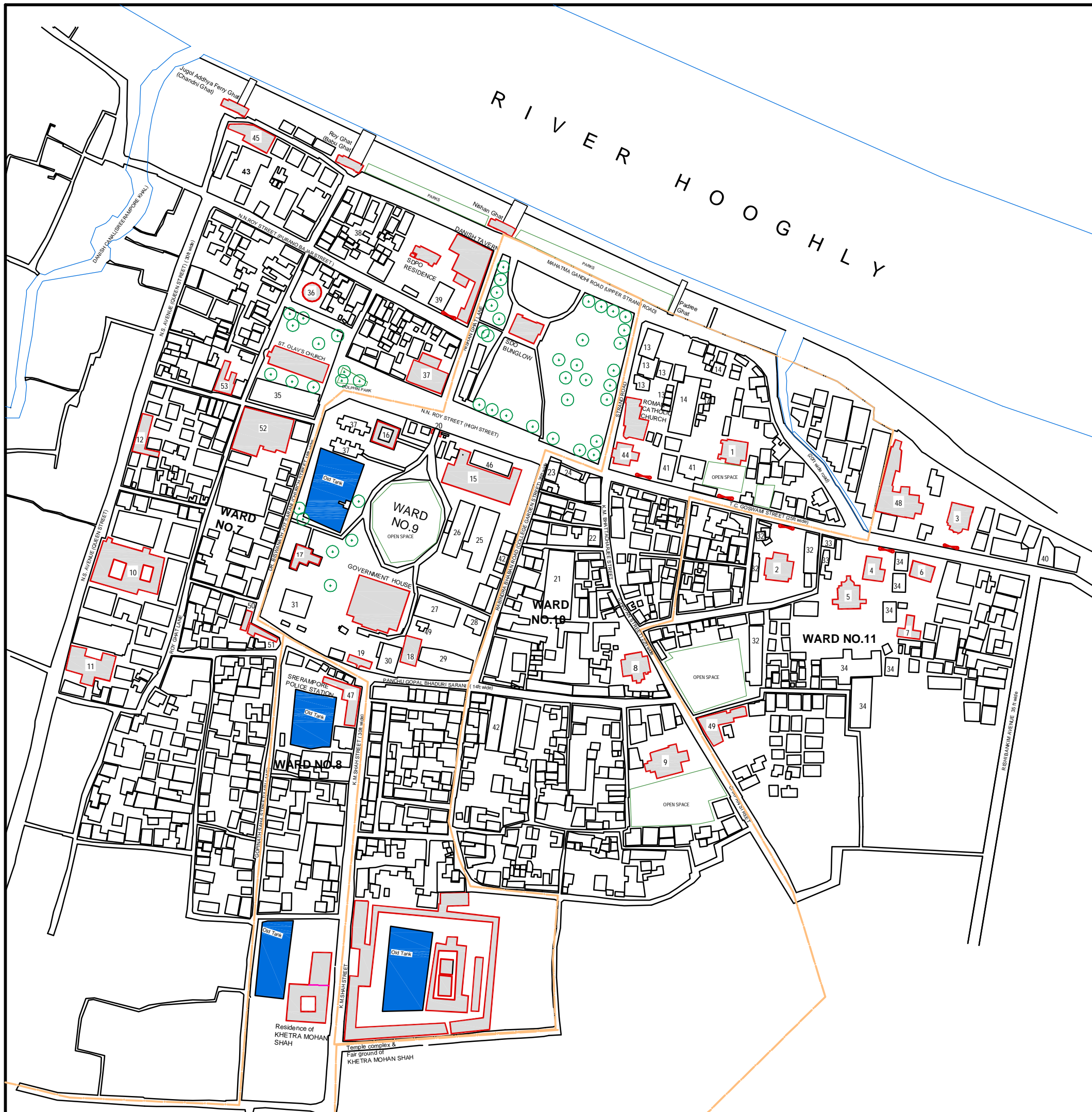
iii) Gradation of Heritage Buildings

“The grading of a heritage building according to historical, architectural, environmental or ecological purpose shall be such as may be prescribed”.

Grade	Sub-Grade	Permissible intervention of the heritage premises
I		No external change will be permissible. Use of the building should also be compatible with the category of the heritage building.
II	A	Same as Grade-I for the heritage building. But new construction may be allowed in the open land within the premises in compatible manner with the heritage building. In no case should construction obstruct the view of the heritage building.
	B	Horizontal or vertical addition and alteration of the building may be allowed in compatibility with the heritage building.
III		A plaque depicting the history of the building should be provided. Where the structure is having no architectural importance, demolition of the structure may be allowed.
<p>Note: Development criteria of each heritage building will be governed as per the resolution of the Heritage Conservation Committee meeting dated 14/09/2006 subsequently approved in the Mayor-In-Council meeting dated 03/11/2006.</p> <p>The West Bengal Heritage Commission (WBHC) would be the final arbiter of the case-to-case examination of the compatibility issue.</p>		

### 3.0 Inventory and Grading of Heritage Buildings

A survey has been conducted to prepare an inventory of the heritage buildings in Serampore's historic core. **Annexure-1** provides summary information and **Annexure-2** provides detailed information about location, ownership, address, typology, associated history, previous and existing use, architectural and special features, condition assessment, conservation significance and suggested grading to indicate the permissible future interventions.



**KEY :**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Serampore Mission Girls School Old Building (Hannah House) | 2. Serampore Girls' College Old Building           |
| 3. Serampore Textile College Old Building                     | 4. Private Residence (Bose Family-1)               |
| 5. Serampore TB Hospital Old Building                         | 6. Serampore Walsh Hospital Old Building 1         |
| 7. Serampore Walsh Hospital Old Building 2                    | 8. Hope House                                      |
| 9. Serampore Union High School (old Building)                 | 10. Golok Dham                                     |
| 11. Private Residence (Sarkar Family)                         | 13. New Cheshire Home                              |
| 12. Sarada Bhavan (Satsang Samity)                            | 15. Judicial Magistrate Court                      |
| 14. UB Spirits Company  | 17. Addl. SPDT Of Police                           |
| 16. Bar Association   | 19. South Gate                                     |
| 18. Old BL&LRO and SDL&LRO Office                             | 21. Rabindra Bhavan                                |
| 20. Main (North) Gate   | 23. Tathya Mitra (Govt. Office)                    |
| 22. Govt. Store   | 25. Addl. Chief Judicial Magistrate Court          |
| 24. High Madrasa  | 27. Serampore Collector Office                     |
| 26. Serampore Sub Divisional Court                            | 29. Treasury Building                              |
| 28. Bar Library   | 31. Jt. Commissioner Commercial Tax Office         |
| 30. New BL&LRO and SDL&LRO Office                             | 33. Serampore TB Hospital                          |
| 32. Serampore Womens College                                  | 35. Serampore Post Office                          |
| 34. Serampore Walsh Hospital                                  | 37. Private Residence ( Pal Family)                |
| 36. Water Tower   | 39. Serampore New Police Line                      |
| 38. Roy Ghat Slum   | 42. Tin Bazar                                      |
| 40. Holy Home School  | 44. Private Residence (Bose Family -2)             |
| 41. Serampore Mission Girls School New Building               | 46. Alternative Dispute Resolution Centre, Hooghly |
| 43. SBI Office  | 49. Haranath Bhawan                                |
| 45. SBI Old Buidling  | 51. Private Residence (Dey Family)                 |
| 47. Old Police Residence                                      | 53. Private Residence ( Sadhu Family)              |
| 48. Private Residence (Nag Family)                            |  |
| 50. Private Residence (Das Family)                            |  |
| 52. Private Residence (Chatterjee Family)                     |  |

**LEGEND :**

- Heritage Buildings
- Other Buildings
- Tank

**PROJECT :**

**LISTING AND ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE BUILDINGS IN SERAMPORE'S HISTORIC CORE**

**MAP TITLE :**

**HERITAGE BUILDINGS AND OTHER LANDMARK STRUCTURES-2016**



**RESEARCH CONSULTANT :**

**SCHOOL OF ECOLOGY, INFRASTRUCTURE & HUMAN SETTLEMENT MANAGMENT  
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING SCIENCE**

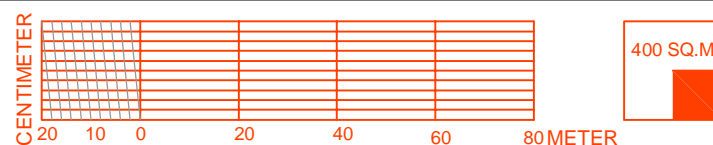


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**SCALE :**



AUGUST , 2016

DRG. NO. 1



## Annexure- I

### List of Heritage Structures and Grading

SL.NO	NAME	GRADE	CRITERIA	LOCATION	OWNERSHIP
1.	DANISH GOVERNMENT (GOVERNOR'S) HOUSE	I	LANDMARK	SERAMPORE COURT COMPOUND	DM
2.	COURT COMPLEX-MAIN GATE (NORTH GATE)	I	LANDMARK	SERAMPORE COURT COMPOUND	DM
3.	COURT COMPLEX-SOUTH GATE	I	LANDMARK	SERAMPORE COURT COMPOUND	DM
4.	BAR ASSOCIATION BUILDING AT COURT COMPLEX	IIA	HERITAGE STRUCTURE	SERAMPORE COURT COMPOUND	BAR ASSOCIATION
5.	JUDICIAL MAGISTRATE COURT	IIA	HERITAGE STRUCTURE	SERAMPORE COURT COMPOUND	DJ
6.	OLD BL&LRO & SDL&LRO OFFICE	IIA	HERITAGE STRUCTURE	SERAMPORE COURT COMPOUND	DM
7.	ADDITIONAL SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE	IIA	HERITAGE STRUCTURE	SERAMPORE COURT COMPOUND	SP
8.	ST.OLAV'S CHURCH	I	LANDMARK RELIGIOUS/ CHRISTIAN CHURCH	CHURCH SQUARE	CHURCH OF NORTH INDIA
9.	SDO BUNGALOW	I	HERITAGE STRUCTURE	BETWEEN CHURCH SQUARE AND MAHATMA GANDHI ROAD ( UPPER STRAND ROAD)	DM
10.	DENMARK TAVERN	IIA	HERITAGE STRUCTURE	AT THE CORNER OF NISHAN GHAT LANE AND MAHATMA GANDHI ROAD ( UPPER STRAND ROAD)	SP
11.	NISHAN GHAT	III	RIVERFRONT STRUCTURE	MAHATMA GANDHI ROAD (UPPER STRAND ROAD)	SERAMPORE MUNICIPALIT Y
12.	BABOO GHAT	IIA	RIVERFRONT STRUCTURE	MAHATMA GANDHI ROAD (UPPER STRAND ROAD)	SERAMPORE MUNICIPALIT Y
13.	CHANDNI GHAT	IIA	RIVERFRONT STRUCTURE	AT THE JUNCTION OF QUEEN STREET AND MAHATMA GANDHI ROAD	SERAMPORE MUNICIPALIT

SL.NO	NAME	GRADE	CRITERIA	LOCATION	OWNERSHIP
				(UPPER STRAND ROAD)	Y
14.	SERAMPORE TEXTILE COLLEGE OLD BUILDING	IIA	COLLEGE	29, T. C. GOSWAMI STREET	PRIVATE
15.	PRIVATE RESIDENCE (Nag family)	IIB	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	30, T. C. GOSWAMI STREET	PRIVATE
16.	PRIVATE RESIDENCE (Bose family-1)	IIB	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	35, T. C. GOSWAMI STREET	PRIVATE
17.	PRIVATE RESIDENCE (Bose family-2)	IIB	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	51, T. C. GOSWAMI STREET	PRIVATE
18.	SERAMPORE WALSH HOSPITAL OLD BUILDING 1	IIA	HOSPITAL & MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT	22A, T. C. GOSWAMI STREET	WBHD
19.	SERAMPORE WALSH HOSPITAL OLD BUILDING 2	IIA	HOSPITAL & MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT	22A, T. C. GOSWAMI STREET	WBHD
20.	SERAMPORE TB HOSPITAL OLD BUILDING	IIA	HOSPITAL & MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT	11, T. C. GOSWAMI STREET	WBHD
21.	SERAMPORE GIRL'S COLLEGE OLD BUILDING	IIA	COLLEGE	13, T. C. GOSWAMI STREET	WBED
22.	SERAMPORE MISSION GIRL'S SCHOOL OLD BUILDING ( Hannah House)	IIB	SCHOOL	38, T. C. GOSWAMI STREET	WBED
23.	ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH	IIA	RELIGIOUS/ CHRISTIAN CHURCH	13, MAHATMA GANDHI ROAD (UPPER STRAND ROAD)	ARCH BISHOP DIOCESE OF KOLKATA
24.	SDPO RESIDENCE	I	HERITAGE STRUCTURE	MAHATMA GANDHI ROAD (UPPER STRAND ROAD)	SP
25.	PRIVATE RESIDENCE ( Sadhu family)	IIA	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	7, SHIV CHANDRA PALIT LANE	PRIVATE
26.	SARADA BHAWAN (SATSANG SOCIETY)	IIA	PUBLIC BUILDING	57, N.S. AVENUE (QUEEN STREET)	TRUSTEE
27.	GOLOK DHAM	IIA	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	53,N.S. AVENUE (QUEEN STREET)	PRIVATE
28.	PRIVATE RESIDENCE (Sarkar family)	IIB	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	50,N.S. AVENUE (QUEEN STREET)	PRIVATE

SL.NO	NAME	GRADE	CRITERIA	LOCATION	OWNERSHIP
29.	K M SHAH RESIDENCE	IIA	BUILDING ASSOCIATED WITH EMINENT PERSONALITY	19, K. M. SHAH STREET	PRIVATE
30.	TEMPLE COMPLEX AND FAIR GROUND OF K M SHAH	IIA	BUILDING ASSOCIATED WITH EMINENT PERSONALITY	70-75, T.P. BHATTACHARYA STREET	PRIVATE
31.	PRIVATE RESIDENCE (Dey family)	IIB	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	1,GOPINATH SAHA STREET	PRIVATE
32.	PRIVATE RESIDENCE ((Das family)	IIB	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	5, DR. BISWANATH JOT SARANI (CHURCH STREET)	PRIVATE
33.	PRIVATE RESIDENCE (Chatterjee family)	IIB	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	34, SHIV CHANDRA PALIT LANE	PRIVATE
34.	SERAMPORE UNION HIGH SCHOOL(OLD BUILDING)	IIA	SCHOOL	7, K. M. BHATTACHARYYA STREET (CHAPAN STREET)	WBED
35.	HARANATH BHAVAN	IIA	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	54, K. M. BHATTACHARYYA STREET (CHAPAN STREET)	PRIVATE
36.	STATE BANK OF INDIA	IIB	PUBLIC BUILDING	58,N.N. ROY STREET	SBI
37.	WATER TOWER	IIA	MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE	N. N. ROY STREET	DM
38.	HOPE HOUSE	IIA	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	51-52, PANCHUGOPAL BHADURI SARANI	PRIVATE
39.	PRIVATE RESIDENCE (Pal family)	IIA	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	50,N.N. ROY STREET	PRIVATE
40.	OLD POLICE RESIDENCE	IIA	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	K. M. SHAH STREET	STATE

**NOTE: ABBREVIATIONS**

DM – DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, HOOGHLY

SP – SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, HOOGHLY

DJ – DISTRICT JUDGE, HOOGHLY

WBHD- WEST BENGAL GOVERNMENT HEALTH DEPARTMENT

WBED- WEST BENGAL GOVERNMENT EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

## **Annexure-2**

### **Assessment and Grading of Heritage Buildings**

# The Danish Government House

- Address** : Serampore Court Compound (erstwhile the Danish Government Compound)
- Ownership** : District Magistrate (Administration), Hooghly
- Contact address** : Office of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Serampore Sub-Division, Hooghly / Office of the District Magistrate (Administration), Chinsurah, Hooghly
- Description of typology** : European bungalow typology
- Year of construction / age** : About 245 years. The construction of the structure began in 1771 and subsequently annexed in several phases till the mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century, most probably sometime after 1860 (Aalund and Rasten, 2010).
- Associated history** : The Danish government house was set up in 1755 as the centre of administration and the residence of the Head of Serampore. Initially, it was a simple mud and wattle construction with a thatched roof consisting of a hall four large rooms, two small rooms, two verandahs and one godown. It was reconstructed as a brick-built house by Johan Leonard Fix, the Danish Head of Serampore (1770-1773), when a major part of the old mud structure collapsed during a dinner party on 2<sup>nd</sup> December, 1770.

The successor of J. L. Fix. , Andrews Hierno, added two rooms with verandas in 1773. Ole Bie (the new Head of Serampore, took charge in 1776) added the monumental front portico and two rooms on either side of the building in 1781 that rendered the Government house a stately building with lofty proportions.

The building further underwent several addition and alterations during the British reign. Probably as part of the overall repair work of the dilapidated property after the British occupation of Serampore (1808-1816), the house was extended with more rooms and large verandah to the south. In 1832 the two more rooms were fitted in by adding partition walls inside the verandah. In 1842 and 1843 an upper storey was added with a roof pavilion rising above the facade below, thereby creating the proportion of an Italian Palazzo.

The Government House maintained its position as the centre of administration, when the British took over Serampore and acquired all public buildings in 1845. Put in use as law courts and offices, the building was further extended to the south with a large gallery / hall in the whole width of the building sometimes in the mid nineteenth century.

The building was in use as the court of law till 1999, when a part of the roof collapsed and subsequently it had to be abandoned. It was left without further maintenance and upkeep until a project for restoration was launched in 2008 in a cooperation between Serampore Sub-divisional Offices (S.D.O), Serampore Municipality and the West Bengal Heritage Commission.

**Previous and existing utilization** : Private residence of the Head of Serampore under the Danish administration; a court of law during the British regime and, the definite plan for the future needs to finalised.

**Architectural and special features** : A stately building with lofty proportion. Monumental front portico with Ionic columns. Roof pavilion rises above the façade in ground floor creating the proportion of an Italian palazzo.

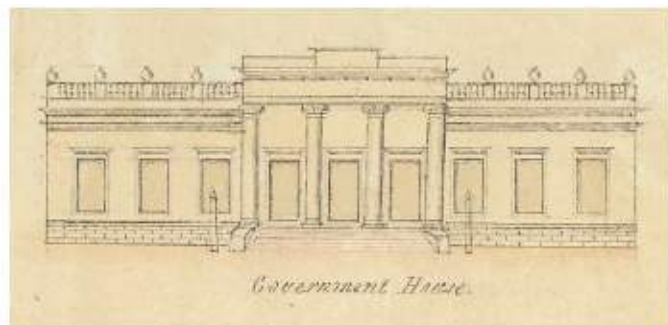
**Condition assessment** : Restored in 2013. Presently well maintained and in good condition.

**Statement of conservation significance** : It is one of the testimonies of the Danish prosperity in Serampore. It also maintained its position as the centre of administration as a law courts and offices, when the British took over Serampore and acquired all public buildings in 1845. The building had undergone functional and morphological transformation for about 200 years and each building-phase reflects the varying style and fashion of the respective time. The many alterations and extension gives the building a special character and immense importance as one of the oldest buildings of the town, reflecting the history of Serampore through the Danish, British and Indian periods of government.

**Grade** : I

Plan showing the structural development of the government house

- 1771-1773
- 1781
- 1816-1832
- British period



Danish Government House (Thomson 1827 (top), Hohlenberg 1830 (bottom) in Aalund and Rasten 2010 – North Facade



*Danish Government House under restoration (2013)*



*The South facade after restoration*

*The Danish Government House, Serampore Court Compound*

## The Main (North) Gate

<b>Address</b>	: Serampore Court Compound (erstwhile the Danish Government Compound)
<b>Ownership</b>	: District Magistrate (Administration), Hooghly
<b>Contact address</b>	: Office of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Serampore Sub-Division, Hooghly / Office of the District Magistrate (Administration), Chinsurah, Hooghly
<b>Description of typology</b>	: It was built with the style of European classical architecture, but the gate in its present form no longer displays the authentic architectural features.
<b>Year of construction / age</b>	: The gate is first mentioned in the records in 1772 (DNA, 1510, List of Danish government buildings in Frederiksnagore 1772-73 in Aalund and Rasten, 2010). Thus the age may be assumed as around 245 years.
<b>Associated history</b>	: The gate was constructed by the Danish Government as the Northern (riverside) entry/exit point to the then Government compound. After the British Occupation during 1808-15, the gate was rebuilt with paired pilasters headed by Ionic capitals with a triangular pediment of classical order.
<b>Previous and existing utilization</b>	: Northern (riverside) entry/exit point to the then Government compound (Serampore Court compound at present).
<b>Architectural and special features</b>	: It was a well proportioned gateway building placed symmetrically on the middle axis of the northern side (riverside) of the then Government compound. The richly ornamented northern façade had paired pilasters with Ionic capitals and triangular pediments of the classical order. The impressive and richly ornamented gate had the monogram of the Danish King Frederick VI, who ruled Denmark during 1808-38.
<b>Condition assessment</b>	: The gate no longer displays its authentic architectural style and order and, is in dilapidated condition. Of late (2015) it has been included for restoration under the schemes of Serampore Initiative of National Museum of Denmark.
<b>Statement of conservation significance</b>	: Restoration of the North gate would contribute significantly to the historicity and ambience of the Government Compound and its immediate surroundings.
<b>Grade</b>	: I





*The North Gate 1949 ( Photograph by N. Anderson MMD)*



*The North Gate (Undated colour photograph, British Museum in Aalund and Rasten 2010)*



*The North Gate 2016: View from High Street (top)*

*View from Court Compound (bottom)*



*The North Gate, Serampore Court Compound*

## The southern gateway building (South Gate)

- Address** : Serampore Court Compound (erstwhile the Danish Government Compound)
- Ownership** : District Magistrate (Administration), Hooghly
- Contact address** : Office of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Serampore Sub-Division, Hooghly / Office of the District Magistrate (Administration), Chinsurah, Hooghly
- Description of typology** : European classical typology
- Year of construction / age** : It was probably constructed during the British occupation 1808-15, as it exists in the Map of Thompson (1827).
- Associated history** : During the Danish and the subsequent British Period, the building functioned as a detention and safekeeping for stolen artefacts seized by the police. When the orientation of the town shifted away from the river towards the new railway station in 1854, the southern gateway became the preferred entrance to the compound and the government house, which was turned into a law court (Aalund and Rasten, 2010). It is not known when the building fell out of use, but it had been lying in obscurity for many years. Of late (2015) it has been restored under the schemes of Serampore Initiative of National Museum of Denmark.
- Previous and existing utilization** : During the Danish and the subsequent British Period, the building functioned as a detention and safekeeping for stolen artefacts seized by the police. The restored structure will be put to use shortly.
- Architectural and special features** : It is a small and very well proportioned building with building with a perfectly symmetrical layout around the middle axis of the compound. The richly ornamented northern façade have paired pilasters with Ionic capitals and triangular pediments of the classical order above the window openings. To the south, the gateway is emphasised by rusticated masonry.
- Condition assessment** : Recently renovated and thus in a good condition. However, the building and its surroundings would require regular maintenance for the protection of its sanctity and the ambience.
- Statement of conservation significance** : Restoration of the southern gateway building has contributed significantly to the historicity and ambience of the Government Compound and its immediate surroundings.
- Grade** : I



*South gate before restoration*



*North façade after restoration in 2015*



*South façade after restoration in 2015*

***The South Gate, Serampore Court Compound***

## The Bar Association

<b><i>Address</i></b>	: Serampore Court Compound (erstwhile the Danish Government Compound)
<b><i>Ownership</i></b>	: District Magistrate (Judicial), Hooghly
<b><i>Contact address</i></b>	: Office of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Serampore Sub-Division, Hooghly / Office of the District Magistrate (Judicial), Chinsurah, Hooghly
<b><i>Description of typology</i></b>	: European influenced traditional bungalow typology
<b><i>Year of construction / age</i></b>	: More than 150 years. The exact age of the building could not be determined during the primary survey. It is non-existent in the Map of Thompson (1827) and is traceable in both the Gastrell Map (1860) the existing Cadastral Survey Map (1936).
<b><i>Associated history</i></b>	: The history of the building is not much known, but it was constructed as a part of staff quarters and / or guard house in close proximity of the Main Gate
<b><i>Previous and existing utilization</i></b>	: The exact initial utilization of the building is subject to investigation. At present the building houses the office of the Serampore Bar Association and a rest room for the lawyers
<b><i>Architectural and special features</i></b>	: A low single storied brick building painted in pale yellow colour with a red base surrounded by a red open verandah with tile covered lean-to roof. Traces of later alterations are observed in the gratings along the outer periphery of the verandah
<b><i>Condition assessment</i></b>	: Fairly good condition. Need for regular maintenance of the building with its surroundings
<b><i>Statement of conservation significance</i></b>	: European influenced traditional bungalow typology contributing to the historicity and pleasing visual order of the Government Compound.
<b><i>Grade</i></b>	: IIA



*View from west*



*The Bar association and its surroundings*

***The Bar Association, Serampore***

## The Judicial Magistrate Court

<b>Address</b>	: Serampore Court Compound (erstwhile the Danish Government Compound)
<b>Ownership</b>	: District Magistrate (Judicial), Hooghly
<b>Contact address</b>	: Office of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Serampore Sub-Division, Hooghly / Office of the District Magistrate (Judicial), Chinsurah, Hooghly
<b>Description of typology</b>	: European influenced traditional bungalow typology
<b>Year of construction / age</b>	: More than 80 years. The exact age of the building could not be determined during the primary survey. The building is non-existent in the Maps of Thompson (1827) and Gastrell (1860) and could only be traced in the existing Cadastral Survey Map (1936). Probably the building was constructed during the British period.
<b>Associated history</b>	: The history of the building is not much known, but it was constructed to house one of the ancillary activities related to the law courts by the British Government.
<b>Previous and existing utilization</b>	: The initial utilization of the building is subject to investigation. At present the building houses the Court of Judicial Magistrate, Hooghly.
<b>Architectural and special features</b>	: Long single storied brick building painted in red colour with open verandah around and tile covered lean-to roof. Segmental arches are observed on the eastern façade. Traces of later alterations are observed in the gratings fitted along the outer periphery of the verandah and its further extension.
<b>Condition assessment</b>	: Fairly good condition. Need for regular maintenance of the building with its surroundings
<b>Statement of conservation significance</b>	: European influenced traditional bungalow typology contributing to the historicity and pleasing visual order of the Government Compound.
<b>Grade</b>	: IIA



*View of the entrance (west façade)*



*Traces of later addition*



*View of the east (rear) façade*

***The Court of Judicial Magistrate, Serampore, Hooghly***

## The Old BL&LRO and SDL&LRO Office

<b>Address</b>	: Serampore Court Compound (erstwhile the Danish Government Compound)
<b>Ownership</b>	: District Magistrate (Administration), Hooghly
<b>Contact address</b>	: Office of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Serampore Sub-Division, Hooghly / Office of the District Magistrate (Administration), Chinsurah, Hooghly
<b>Description of typology</b>	: European influenced traditional bungalow typology
<b>Year of construction / age</b>	: More than 80 years. The exact age of the building could not be determined during the primary survey. The fact that the building is non-existent in the Maps of Thompson (1827) and Gastrell (1860) and could only be traced in the existing Cadastral Survey Map (1936). Probably the building was constructed during the British period.
<b>Associated history</b>	: -
<b>Previous and existing utilization</b>	: The initial utilization of the building is subject to investigation. It housed the Land & Land Records Offices for the Block as well as the Serampore Sub-Division, until it was abandoned after construction of the new Land and Land Records Office in the flanking building
<b>Architectural and special features</b>	: Single storied brick building painted in red colour with open verandah in front and tile covered shed roof.
<b>Condition assessment</b>	: It was in a dilapidated condition with severe cracks in roofs and wall during the survey in 2013. At present it is under restoration.
<b>Statement of conservation significance</b>	: European influenced traditional bungalow typology contributing to the historicity and pleasing visual order of the Government Compound.
<b>Grade</b>	: IIA





*View of the dilapidated building with the flanking new SDL&LRO Office (2013)*



*On-going restoration works in 2016*

*Old BL&LRO and SDL&LRO Office, Serampore, Hooghly*

## The Office of the Additional Superintendent of Police

<b><i>Address</i></b>	: Serampore Court Compound (erstwhile the Danish Government Compound)
<b><i>Ownership</i></b>	: District Magistrate (Administration), Hooghly
<b><i>Contact address</i></b>	: Office of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Serampore Sub-Division, Hooghly / Office of the District Magistrate (Administration), Chinsurah, Hooghly
<b><i>Description of typology</i></b>	: European influenced traditional bungalow typology
<b><i>Year of construction / age</i></b>	: More than 80 years. The exact age of the building could not be determined during the primary survey. The fact that the building is non-existent in the Maps of Thompson (1827) and Gastrell (1860) and could only be traced in the existing Cadastral Survey Map (1936). Probably the building was constructed during the British period.
<b><i>Associated history</i></b>	: -
<b><i>Previous and existing utilization</i></b>	: The initial utilization of the building is subject to investigation. At present the building houses the office of the Additional Superintendent of Police, Industrial, Hooghly
<b><i>Architectural and special features</i></b>	: Two storied brick building with an open porch in front with masonry pier and semi-circular arches. Exterior rendered with red stucco. Impost moulding, key stone and belt courses emphasized by yellow colour
<b><i>Condition assessment</i></b>	: Fairly good condition. Need for regular maintenance of the building with its surroundings
<b><i>Statement of conservation significance</i></b>	: European influenced traditional bungalow typology contributing to the historicity and pleasing visual order of the Government Compound
<b><i>Grade</i></b>	: IIA



*View of the entrance*



*View from south-west*

***The Office of the Additional Superintendent of Police, Industrial, Hooghly***

## St. Olav's Church

- Address** : Church Street (T-junction between Church Street and High Street)
- Ownership** : Church of North India. Day-to-day use and maintenance is under the care of Serampore College.
- Contact address** : Serampore College
- Description of typology** : European classical typology
- Year of construction / age** : More than 200 years.
- Associated history** : Funded partly by private subscription in Denmark and Serampore and partly by public grants, the construction of St. Olav's Church was initiated in 1800 by the Danish Governor Ole Bie. The nave was completed in 1806, a year after the decease of Ole Bie, whereas the portico and the bell tower were completed in 1821. The church became a major landmark of Serampore, appearing at all the early depictions of the town.
- The completion of St. Olav's Church had a significant impact on the perception of Serampore as a Danish settlement. However, due to small number of resident Danes, the services were performed by the English Baptist missionaries and never by any Danish priest.
- Previous and existing utilization** : Church building
- Architectural and special features** : Planned as a three aisle building with a flat roof and an open portico. The design was later modified by adding a pediment with a broken cornice featuring the royal monogram of the Danish King Christian VII.
- Many of the churches in British India were inspired by St. Martin-in-the-Fields of central London that became well known from a reproduction in the *Book of Architecture*, published in 1728 by the architect James Gibbs (Nilsson 1968 in Aalund and Rasten, 201). The design of St. Olav's Church thus shares many similarities with the churches of St. John and St. Andrew in Kolkata, but also with that of Vor Frue Kirke (Church of our Lady) in Copenhagen (Aalund and Rasten, 2010).
- The interior is sparsely decorated with stucco work high on the walls in the choir.
- Condition assessment** : Recently renovated and thus in a good condition. However, the building and its surroundings would require regular maintenance for the protection of its sanctity and

the ambience.

**Statement of conservation significance** : The Church was – and still is a major landmark in the town. It has a significant impact on the perception of Serampore as a Danish settlement. The renovated church contributes significantly to the historicity, cultural identity and ambience of the Danish historic core of Serampore.

**Grade** : I



*Photograph of St. Olav's Church (in 1930s) with an open court in front forming Vista*

*(Source: The Indian Danish Heritage of Serampore: Project Proposal, September 2011)*



*The Church and its spire : Visually obstructed by the large trees and fence wall of the 'Dolphin Park'*

*(Photograph 2013)*



*St. Olav's Church in an early depiction of Serampore by James Thomson 1827(part)*

***St. Olav's Church, Serampore***



*St. Olav's Church, Serampore (after restoration 2016)*

## SDO Bungalow

<b><i>Address of the House</i></b>	:	Mahatma Gandhi Road ( Upper Strand Road), Serampore
<b><i>Name of the Owner(s)</i></b>	:	District Magistrate, Hooghly
<b><i>Contact Address</i></b>	:	Mahatma Gandhi Road, Serampore
<b><i>Description of typology</i></b>	:	European influenced traditional bungalow typology
<b><i>Year of construction / age</i></b>	:	About 150 years
<b><i>Associated history</i></b>	:	-
<b><i>Previous and existing utilization</i></b>	:	Residence of SDO
<b><i>Architectural and special features</i></b>	:	Two storey building with ground floor portico and front verandah facing the river Hooghly. Located in the middle of a large garden surrounded by a boundary wall.
<b><i>Condition assessment</i></b>	:	Fairly good condition. Dampness in brickwork of ground floor and part of the roof. Minor cracks in walls. Poor upkeep of the garden and open space adjacent to it. Some additions and alterations not in conformity with the original style of architecture. Need for regular maintenance of the buildings and its surroundings.
<b><i>Statement of conservation significance</i></b>	:	A classic example of European influenced traditional bungalow typology contributing to the historicity and pleasing visual order of the river front.
<b><i>Grade</i></b>	:	I



*View from  
North East*



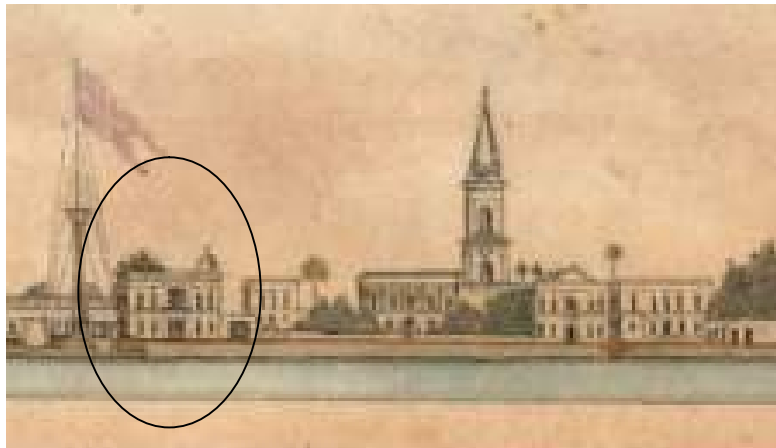
*View from  
North West*

***SDO Bungalow***



## Denmark Tavern

- Address of the House** : Mahatma Gandhi Road (Upper Strand Road)
- Name of the Owner(s)** : Department of Tourism, Govt. of West Bengal
- Contact Address** : Mahatma Gandhi Road ( Upper Strand Road)
- Description of typology** : European villa typology
- Year of construction / age** : About 250 years
- Associated history** : -
- Previous and existing utilization** : Previously used as a tavern and hotel by European visitors. Later part of the structure was occupied by Serampore Emergency Force Line of West Bengal Police Department.
- Architectural and special features** : Two storey building with ground floor portico and front verandah in first floor facing the river Hooghly. Brick cupola over the staircase lends special character to the front facade of the building.
- Condition assessment** : The building is in ruined condition.
- Statement of conservation significance** : The building is one of the finest examples of 18th century European riverfront building. As it appears from the drawing of Peter Anker 1790, its northern part was built in two stories with an open portico facing the river. The villa contributes to the historicity and pleasing visual order of the river front.
- It is presently in the process of restoration undertaken by National Museum of Denmark.
- Grade** : IIA



*The Denmark Tavern in an early depiction of Serampore by James Thomson 1827(part)*



*View from the river side*



*View from the river side before commencement of restoration work*

**Denmark Tavern**

## Nishan Ghat

<b>Address of the Heritage</b>	: Mahatma Gandhi Road( Upper Strand Road)
<b>Name of the Owner(s)</b>	: Serampore Municipality
<b>Contact Address</b>	: Mahatma Gandhi Road ( Upper Strand Road)
<b>Description of typology</b>	: Riverfront pavilion
<b>Year of construction / age</b>	: More than 150 years
<b>Associated history</b>	: The ghat functioned as main landing place for merchandise and provided the direct connection between the river and the former Danish Government compound.
<b>Previous and existing utilization</b>	: The ghat was emphasized by a battery of saluting cannons, a flagstaff and a guard's house. The battery was used exclusively for ceremonial purposes on special occasions. The original installations disappeared in favour of a new pavilion and a modern arrangement with concrete seats.
<b>Architectural and special features</b>	: Later additions to the structure architecturally and aesthetically incongruent.
<b>Condition assessment</b>	: Fairly good condition.
<b>Statement of conservation significance</b>	: The place and its use have historical significance. However, the present structure does not have architectural significance.
<b>Grade</b>	: III



*Nishan Ghat (View from West)*

## Babu Ghat

<b>Address of the Heritage</b>	:	Mahatma Gandhi Road( Upper Strand Road)
<b>Name of the Owner(s)</b>	:	Serampore Municipality
<b>Contact Address</b>	:	Mahatma Gandhi Road ( Upper Strand Road), Serampore
<b>Description of typology</b>	:	Traditional Indian river ghat typology
<b>Year of construction / age</b>	:	More than 150 years
<b>Associated history</b>	:	Ghat used during Danish and British period primarily by the Indian landlord families.
<b>Previous and existing utilization</b>	:	Presently used as bathing ghat and religious activities by local communities.
<b>Architectural and special features</b>	:	Reconstruction not sympathetic to the original temple structure in terms of architecture, material and colour.
<b>Condition assessment</b>	:	The gate of the ghat and the temple are in good condition.
<b>Statement of conservation significance</b>	:	The place and its use have historical significance. It is a bathing, social interaction and religious space.
<b>Grade</b>	:	IIA



*Babu Ghat (View from West)*

## Chandni Ghat

<b>Address of the Heritage</b>	:	Mahatma Gandhi Road( Upper Strand Road)
<b>Name of the Owner(s)</b>	:	Serampore Municipality
<b>Contact Address</b>	:	Mahatma Gandhi Road ( Upper Strand Road)
<b>Description of typology</b>	:	Traditional Indian river ghat typology
<b>Year of construction / age</b>	:	About 150 years
<b>Associated history</b>	:	Ghat used during Danish and British period primarily by the Indian landlord families.
<b>Previous and existing utilization</b>	:	Previously used for bathing purpose and social interaction. Presently used as ferry ghat.
<b>Architectural and special features</b>	:	Only few elements of traditional architecture remain after drastic modification of the facade.
<b>Condition assessment</b>	:	Poor condition and maintenance
<b>Statement of conservation significance</b>	:	Bathing and social interaction place.
<b>Grade</b>	:	IIA



*Babu Ghat (View from West)*

## Textile College Old Building

<b>Address of the House</b>	: 29 T. C. Goswamy Street
<b>Name and address of the Owner(s)</b>	: Goswami family
<b>Contact Address</b>	: 29 T. C. Goswamy Street
<b>Description of typology</b>	: Neo-classical architectural style
<b>Year of construction / age</b>	: Nearly 150 years
<b>Associated history</b>	: -
<b>Previous and existing utilization</b>	: Occupied previously by the Serampore Textile College, abandoned at present.
<b>Architectural and special features</b>	: Neo-classical architectural typology. Single storey building, symmetrical in plan, represents one of the best examples of colonial architecture in Serampore. The layout with a central hall, two side rooms and a verandah is quite similar to the Danish Government House. Contributed significantly to the historicity and pleasing visual order to the T.C. Goswamy Street (previously High Street).
<b>Condition assessment</b>	: Ruined condition. Roof and some walls collapsed Growth of plants in different parts.
<b>Statement of conservation significance</b>	: Historic and architectural value
<b>Grade</b>	: IIA

*View from entrance*



*Serampore Textile College Old Building*

## Residence of Nag Family

<b><i>Address of the House</i></b>	: 30, T.C. Goswamy Street
<b><i>Name of the Owner(s)</i></b>	: Mr. Ranjit Nag and five others
<b><i>Contact Address</i></b>	: 30, T.C. Goswamy Street
<b><i>Description of typology</i></b>	: European villa typology
<b><i>Year of construction / age</i></b>	: 1755
<b><i>Associated history</i></b>	: During 1755, Basak families of Kolkata purchased the entire complex (33 Kottah) and afterwards they sold it to number of families.
<b><i>Previous and existing utilization</i></b>	: Presently half of the building is acquired for real estate development. The other half of the older building retained in poor condition. Ground floor of the old structure is used as a diagnostic centre.
<b><i>Architectural and special features</i></b>	: The rear side of the structure is characterised by a porch with riverfront ghat facing the River Hooghly. The old part is characterized by two storey structure and floor height being 20 ft. Windows with semi-circular and elliptical arches along with motifs on plaster on top of the windows.
<b><i>Condition assessment</i></b>	: Dilapidated condition of the porch. Building is not maintained. Additions and alterations obscuring the historic identity and architectural character.
<b><i>Statement of conservation significance</i></b>	: A classic example of European influenced bungalow typology contributing to the historicity and pleasing visual order from the street and riverside.
<b><i>Grade</i></b>	: IIB

*View from  
entrance*



*Southern side  
view*



*Residence of Nag family*



## Residence of Bose Family 1

<b><i>Address of the House</i></b>	: 35 T.C.Goswami Street
<b><i>Name of the Owner(s)</i></b>	: Bose family
<b><i>Contact Address</i></b>	: 35 T.C. Goswami Street
<b><i>Description of typology</i></b>	: European villa typology
<b><i>Year of construction / age</i></b>	: More than 150 years
<b><i>Associated history</i></b>	: D.L. Bose was the first owner of this two storey villa (plot area 37 kottah). Later his son Samuel Bose was baptized and engaged himself in social reform works in Serampore. He was the patron of Missionary School of Serampore. Kadambari Bose, his daughter, was the first lady to visit England. Subsequent generation settled in Kolkata and others shifted abroad.
<b><i>Previous and existing utilization</i></b>	: Residential use
<b><i>Architectural and special features</i></b>	: Alike typical European bungalows, the building has high floor heights and also characterized by mosaic floor, large portico. Wooden beams and brackets are observed. The entrance gateway is three-offset square brick column with inversely tapered capital above with lotus bud motif at the top.
<b><i>Condition assessment</i></b>	: The building is in completely dilapidated condition.
<b><i>Statement of conservation significance</i></b>	: A finest example of stately building with lofty proportion. The classic example of European villa typology contributing to the historicity, and pleasing visual order of the street.
<b><i>Grade</i></b>	: IIB



*View from  
entrance*



*Rear side view*

***Residence of Bose Family 1***

## Residence of Bose Family -2

<b><i>Address of the House</i></b>	: 51, T.C. Goswami Street
<b><i>Name of the Owner(s)</i></b>	: B.L. Bose and others
<b><i>Contact Address</i></b>	: 51, T.C. Goswami Street
<b><i>Description of typology</i></b>	: European villa typology
<b><i>Year of construction / age</i></b>	: More than 150 years
<b><i>Associated history</i></b>	: -
<b><i>Previous and existing utilization</i></b>	: Residence
<b><i>Architectural and special features</i></b>	: Two storey building with ground floor portico and openings treated with venetian louvers.
<b><i>Condition assessment</i></b>	: Poor maintenance. Dampness in walls.
<b><i>Statement of conservation significance</i></b>	: The classic example of European villa typology contributing to the historicity and pleasing visual order of T.C. Goswami street.
<b><i>Grade</i></b>	: IIB



*View from road*



*View from road*

*Residence of BoseFamily 2*

# Serampore Walsh Hospital Old Building 1

<b>Address of the House</b>	:	22A T. C. Goswamy Street
<b>Name of the Owner(s)</b>	:	Health Department Govt. of West Bengal
<b>Contact Address</b>	:	22A T. C. Goswamy Street
<b>Description of typology</b>	:	European modified bungalow typology
<b>Year of construction / age</b>	:	More than 100 years
<b>Associated history</b>	:	The building was built by Goswami family of Serampore who had significant cultural and social contribution in the town. Later the family donated the building to the Health Department.
<b>Previous and existing utilization</b>	:	Earlier used for residential purpose. Presently used as dispensary for Walsh Hospital.
<b>Architectural and special features</b>	:	A single storey blue colour building having front verandah converted to usable indoor space with lean-to roof.
<b>Condition assessment</b>	:	Fairly good condition with signs of dampness observed in walls. Front verandah partially blocked by subsequent additions. The boundary wall encroached by temporary shops.
<b>Statement of conservation significance</b>	:	The building is important primarily for its social significance as it was donated by Goswami family of Serampore.
<b>Grade</b>	:	IIA



View from  
entrance

*Serampore Walsh Hospital Old Building 1*

## Serampore Walsh Hospital Old Building 2

<b><i>Address of the House</i></b>	: 22A T. C. Goswamy Street
<b><i>Name of the Owner(s)</i></b>	: Health Department Government of West Bengal
<b><i>Contact Address</i></b>	: 22A T. C. Goswamy Street
<b><i>Description of typology</i></b>	: European modified bungalow typology. A two storey blue colour building having front verandah in first floor with lean-to roof.
<b><i>Year of construction / age</i></b>	: More than 100 years
<b><i>Associated history</i></b>	: The land was the property of Goswami family. They have donated the property to the health department and subsequently the hospital was built.
<b><i>Previous and existing utilization</i></b>	: Used as General Hospital
<b><i>Architectural and special features</i></b>	: It is a two storied structure with a half -octagonal entrance porch. Initially the porch was one storey high with an open terrace on first floor. Later on, first floor over the porch was built up to accommodate the need for additional space and thus the original architectural order is modified.
<b><i>Condition assessment</i></b>	: Good condition. Indiscriminate display of hoardings, on-site parking and colour scheme are insensitive to the historic identity of the structure.
<b><i>Statement of conservation significance</i></b>	: The structure is one of the oldest buildings of Serampore. As a modest healthcare facility it serves thousands of common people in the town and adjacent localities.
<b><i>Grade</i></b>	: IIA



*View from entrance*



*Northern side view*

***Serampore Walsh Hospital Old Building 2***

## Serampore T.B. Hospital Old Building

<b>Address of the House</b>	:	11 T. C. Goswami Street
<b>Name of the Owner(s)</b>	:	Health Department Government of West Bengal
<b>Contact Address</b>	:	11 T. C. Goswami Street
<b>Description of typology</b>	:	European modified bungalow typology.
<b>Year of construction / age</b>	:	More than 120 years
<b>Associated history</b>	:	-
<b>Previous and existing utilization</b>	:	Hospital
<b>Architectural and special features</b>	:	A two storey red colour brick building with semicircular arch, thick arch mouldings with large key stone in white colour, exposed masonry piers and cornice. Entrance veranda (presently used as waiting room for patients) is octagonal in plan.
<b>Condition assessment</b>	:	Good condition. Front facade obscured by construction of garage.
<b>Statement of conservation significance</b>	:	The well maintained structure possesses significant architectural and social relevance.
<b>Grade</b>	:	IIA

View  
from  
entrance



*Serampore TB Hospital*



## Serampore Girls' College Old Building

<b>Address of the House</b>	: 13, T.C. Goswami Street
<b>Name of the Owner(s)</b>	: Education Department, Govt. of West Bengal
<b>Contact Address</b>	: 13, T.C. Goswami Street
<b>Description of typology</b>	: European modified bungalow typology
<b>Year of construction / age</b>	: About 100 years
<b>Associated history</b>	: -
<b>Previous and existing utilization</b>	: Serampore women college
<b>Architectural and special features</b>	: A single storey yellow colour building with exposed twin Doric column and openings treated with venetian louvers.
<b>Condition assessment</b>	: Poor maintenance. Dampness in walls.
<b>Statement of conservation significance</b>	: One of the finest examples of European modified bungalow typology with climate sensitive venetian louvers appropriate to warm humid condition.
<b>Grade</b>	: IIA



*Serampore Girls' College old building*

## Hannah House (Serampore Mission Girl's School Old Building)

<i>Address of the House</i>	:	38, T.C. Goswami Street
<i>Name of the Owner(s)</i>	:	Education Department, Govt. of West Bengal
<i>Contact Address</i>	:	38, T.C. Goswami Street
<i>Description of typology</i>	:	European modified bungalow typology
<i>Year of construction / age</i>	:	About 150 years
<i>Associated history</i>	:	-
<i>Previous and existing utilization</i>	:	Used earlier as school. Abandoned at present due to poor condition.
<i>Architectural and special features</i>	:	A single storey building with a front portico.
<i>Condition assessment</i>	:	Poor condition of structure. Cracks in walls. Considered as unsafe for use.
<i>Statement of conservation significance</i>	:	Very significant landmark. Associated with the educational and social reform activities undertaken by Joshua and his wife Hannah Marshman who contributed immensely to the Serampore Mission activities. This was the first girls' school established by Hannah Marshman in Serampore. European modified bungalow typology contributing to the historicity and pleasing visual order of T.C. Goswami Street.
<i>Grade</i>	:	IIB



*Hannah House*

## Roman Catholic Church

<b><i>Address of the House</i></b>	: 13 Mahatma Gandhi Road (Upper Strand Road)
<b><i>Name of the Owner(s)</i></b>	: Arch Bishop Diocese of Kolkata
<b><i>Contact Address</i></b>	: 13 Mahatma Gandhi Road (Upper Strand Road)
<b><i>Description of typology</i></b>	: Modified European classical typology
<b><i>Year of construction / age</i></b>	: 1776
<b><i>Associated history</i></b>	: The original structure was built in 1776 and was the oldest church in Serampore. The old building replaced a chapel dating from 1764 which became too small to serve the growing catholic community. In the painting by Peter Anker in 1790 the church appears as a low building with a large semi-circular pediment spanning the whole width of the gable facing the river. In 1994, the church was renovated in present form by adding an additional floor inside the nave to serve as a meeting hall and adding a new wing for accommodation.
<b><i>Previous and existing utilization</i></b>	: Presently utilized as Church and residential healthcare facility for the destitute.
<b><i>Architectural and special features</i></b>	: Large segmental pediment supported by four half columns in Doric order is the dominant feature of the architecture.
<b><i>Condition assessment</i></b>	: Good condition and well maintained structure. Encroachment outside the boundary wall by on-street parking of cars and cycle-carts. On-street vats and poor condition of street drainage lead to unhealthy setting of the structure.
<b><i>Statement of conservation significance</i></b>	: The architectural order and social relevance of the church combined with residential healthcare facility for the destitute merit conservation attention for the structure.
<b><i>Grade</i></b>	: IIA

*View from  
entrance*



*Roman Catholic Church, Serampore*

## SDPO Residence

<b>Address of the House</b>	:	Mahatma Gandhi Road (Upper Strand Road)
<b>Name of the Owner(s)</b>	:	Superintendent of Police, Hooghly
<b>Contact Address</b>	:	Mahatma Gandhi Road (Upper Strand Road)
<b>Description of typology</b>	:	European modified bungalow typology
<b>Year of construction / age</b>	:	About 150 years
<b>Associated history</b>	:	-
<b>Previous and existing utilization</b>	:	Residence of SDPO
<b>Architectural and special features</b>	:	A two storey yellow colour building with front veranda facing the river Hooghly. Square columns with expanded capitals alongwith horizontal mouldings. Located in the middle of garden surrounded by a wall.
<b>Condition assessment</b>	:	Fairly good condition
<b>Statement of conservation significance</b>	:	A classic example of European influenced traditional bungalow typology contributing to the historicity and pleasing visual order at river front.
<b>Grade</b>	:	I

View  
from  
entrance



**SDPO Residence**

## Residence of Sadhu Family

<b>Address</b>	: 7 Shibchandra Palit Lane
<b>Ownership</b>	: Chandranath Sadhu and Haradhan Sadhu
<b>Contact address</b>	: 7 ,7A Shibchandra Palit lane
<b>Description of typology</b>	: European influenced traditional bungalow typology
<b>Year of construction / age</b>	: More than 140 years
<b>Associated history</b>	: Owner's father purchased it from a British person. Courtyard of the old building was built up during later period.
<b>Previous and existing utilization</b>	: Residence
<b>Architectural and special features</b>	: Two storied building with long street facing verandah and large wooden louvered windows. Wooden beams supported the tile roof with lime terracing.
<b>Condition assessment</b>	: Good condition and well maintained.
<b>Statement of conservation significance</b>	: European influenced traditional bungalow typology contributing to the historicity and pleasing visual order of Shibchandra Palit Lane (previously known as Queen Street).
<b>Grade</b>	: IIA



*View from entrance*



*Interior view of the present drawing room*

*Residence of Sadhu family*

## Sarada Bhavan

<b>Address</b>	: 57, Netaji Subhas Avenue (Previously known as Queen Street)
<b>Ownership</b>	: Yogoda Satsang Society of India
<b>Contact address</b>	: 57, Netaji Subhas Avenue
<b>Description of typology</b>	: European influenced traditional bungalow typology
<b>Year of construction / age</b>	: More than 150 years
<b>Associated history</b>	: House initially owned by Sarada Prasad Ghosh has been donated to Satsang Society of India.
<b>Previous and existing utilization</b>	: Previously used as residence. Presently used as office, religious centre, guest house and weekly charitable dispensary by Satsang Society of India.
<b>Architectural and special features</b>	: A courtyard house with European characteristics. Large wooden louvered windows and wooden beams supporting the tile roof with lime terracing.
<b>Condition assessment</b>	: Good condition and well maintained.
<b>Statement of conservation significance</b>	: A classic example of European influenced traditional bungalow typology contributing to the historicity and pleasing visual order of Netaji Subhas Avenue (previously known as Queen Street). Cultural and religious activities contributing to community life of Serampore.
<b>Grade</b>	: IIA



*View from  
entrance*



*View of  
interior  
courtyard*

*Sarada Bhavan*



## Golok Dham

<b>Address</b>	: 53 Netaji Subhas Avenue (Previously known as Queen Street)
<b>Ownership</b>	: Sunil Kr. Roy and three others
<b>Contact address</b>	: 53 Netaji Subhas Avenue
<b>Description of typology</b>	: European influenced traditional courtyard centric bungalow typology.
<b>Year of construction / age</b>	: 280-300 years old
<b>Associated history</b>	: Home of 14th generation of Roy family. The family is a descendent of Madhai who was a close aid of social reformer Sri Chaitanya Dev.
<b>Previous and existing utilization</b>	: Residence
<b>Architectural and special features</b>	: Columns of Ionic Style, brackets, motifs, louvers, cornice and frieze, large vertical wooden windows. Two courtyards represent the public and private spheres of residential function of the landed gentry of Serampore.
<b>Condition assessment</b>	: Good condition of structure with few signs of dampness on walls.
<b>Statement of conservation significance</b>	: Very strong conservation significance as the building and the family have close association with the cultural life of Serampore for their tradition in holding classical music conferences.
<b>Grade</b>	: IIA



*View from  
entrance*



*View of  
interior  
courtyard*

*Golok Dham*

## Residence of Sarkar family

<b>Address of the Heritage</b>	:	50, N.S. Avenue (Queen Street)
<b>Name of the Owner(s)</b>	:	Pritam Sarkar and others
<b>Contact Address</b>	:	50, N.S. Avenue (Queen Street)
<b>Description of typology</b>	:	European influenced traditional bungalow typology
<b>Year of construction / age</b>	:	About 200 years
<b>Associated history</b>	:	-
<b>Previous and existing utilization</b>	:	Pavilion overlooking the river
<b>Architectural and special features</b>	:	Corinthian column is the dominant feature of the facade.
<b>Condition assessment</b>	:	The building is in good condition. However a part of it is demolished for real estate development
<b>Statement of conservation significance</b>	:	Long facade of European influenced traditional bungalow typology contributing to the historicity and pleasing visual order of N.S. Avenue
<b>Grade</b>	:	IIB



*Residence of Sarkar Family*

## Residence of Khetra Mohan Sha

<b>Address</b>	: 19 Khetra Mohan Sha Street (previously Oxford Street)
<b>Ownership</b>	: Uttam Kr. Sha and 4 brothers
<b>Contact address</b>	: 19 Khetra Mohan Sha Street (previously Oxford Street)
<b>Description of typology</b>	: European influenced traditional bungalow typology
<b>Year of construction / age</b>	: More than 200 years
<b>Associated history</b>	: The building was initially a property of a Danish citizen. Khetra Mohan Sha acquired it and subsequently renovated / expanded.  He introduced several philanthropic and community development activities such agricultural fair, school for the under privileged, charitable dispensary etc.
<b>Previous and existing utilization</b>	: Residence
<b>Architectural and special features</b>	: A house with multiple courtyards with varying degrees of privacy attached to them. Arched entrance with seating platforms on both sides contributes to the visual order of the street.
<b>Condition assessment</b>	: Very poor maintenance and part of the building in dilapidated condition.
<b>Statement of conservation significance</b>	: Very strong conservation significance as the building and the family contributed significantly to the socio-political and cultural life of Serampore. Multi-courtyard building typology represents the climate responsive residential architecture and public-private sphere of the culture of joint family living in Bengal.
<b>Grade</b>	: IIA



*View from entrance*



*View of one  
of the  
courtyards*

*Residence of Khetra Mohan Sha*

## Temple Complex and Fairground of Khetra Mohan Sha

<b>Address</b>	: 70-75 Dr. Tarapasanna Bhattacharya Street
<b>Ownership</b>	: Uttam Kr. Sha and 4 brothers
<b>Contact address</b>	: 70-75 Dr. Tarapasanna Bhattacharya Street
<b>Description of typology</b>	: European influenced traditional bungalow typology on a large plot of land.
<b>Year of construction / age</b>	: More than 200 years
<b>Associated history</b>	: The building was initially a property of a Danish citizen. Khetra Mohan Sha acquired it and subsequently renovated and expanded.  He introduced several philanthropic and community development activities such agricultural fair, school for the under privileged, charitable dispensary etc.
<b>Previous and existing utilization</b>	: Earlier the building complex used for philanthropic and community development activities: temple complex, guest house, library, hostel for needy students and also as a school building. Presently about 400 families have encroached the land and buildings that led to a slum like condition.
<b>Architectural and special features</b>	: A very large integrated building complex unified by a water body and courtyards.
<b>Condition assessment</b>	: Very poor maintenance and part of the building is in dilapidated condition. Only the temple complex is maintained.
<b>Statement of conservation significance</b>	: Very strong conservation significance as the building and the family contributed significantly to the socio-political and cultural life of Serampore. Large water body merits attention from environmental consideration.
<b>Grade</b>	: IIA



*View of  
Temple*



*View of  
fairground*

***Temple Complex and fairground of Khetra Mohan Sha***

## Residence of Dey Family

<b><i>Address of the Heritage</i></b>	: 1, Gopinath Saha Street
<b><i>Name of the Owner(s)</i></b>	: Sudip Dey and others
<b><i>Contact Address</i></b>	: 1, Gopinath Saha Street
<b><i>Description of typology</i></b>	: European influenced traditional bungalow typology
<b><i>Year of construction / age</i></b>	: About 150 years
<b><i>Associated history</i></b>	: -
<b><i>Previous and existing utilization</i></b>	: Residence
<b><i>Architectural and special features</i></b>	: Due to modification historic identity is in a state of decline. Cantilever verandah with lean to roof in first floor lends a visual order to the street.
<b><i>Condition assessment</i></b>	: Part of the building well maintained. Rest poorly maintained.
<b><i>Statement of conservation significance</i></b>	: Significant from streetscape perspective.
<b><i>Grade</i></b>	: IIB



*Residence of Dey Family*



## Residence of Das Family

<b>Address</b>	: 5, Dr. B. N. Jot Sarani (Previously Church Street)
<b>Ownership</b>	: Baidyanath Das
<b>Contact address</b>	: 5, Dr. B. N. Jot Sarani (Previously Church Street)
<b>Description of typology</b>	: European influenced traditional bungalow typology
<b>Year of construction / age</b>	: More than 150 years
<b>Associated history</b>	: -
<b>Previous and existing utilization</b>	: Residence
<b>Architectural and special features</b>	: Due to modification historic identity is in a state of decline. Arched entrance door with seating platform and cantilever verandah lend a visual order to the street.
<b>Condition assessment</b>	: Part of the building well maintained. Rest poorly maintained.
<b>Statement of conservation significance</b>	: Significant from streetscape perspective.
<b>Grade</b>	: IIB



View from entrance

## Residence of Chatterjee Family

<b><i>Address</i></b>	: 34 Shibchandra Palit Lane
<b><i>Ownership</i></b>	: Tapan Chatterjee and Pradip Chatterjee
<b><i>Contact address</i></b>	: 34 Shibchandra Palit Lane
<b><i>Description of typology</i></b>	: European influenced traditional bungalow typology
<b><i>Year of construction / age</i></b>	: More than 200 years
<b><i>Associated history</i></b>	: -
<b><i>Previous and existing utilization</i></b>	: Residence
<b><i>Architectural and special features</i></b>	: A two storied courtyard house and wooden beams supported tile roof with lime terracing. Brick cupola over the staircase.
<b><i>Condition assessment</i></b>	: Poor maintenance and dilapidated condition.
<b><i>Statement of conservation significance</i></b>	: Significant from streetscape perspective.
<b><i>Grade</i></b>	: IIB



*View from entrance*



*Interior view of  
the drawing  
room*

*Residence of Chatterjee family*

## Serampore Union High School Old Building

<b>Address of the Heritage</b>	: 7, K.M. Bhattacharya Street
<b>Name of the Owner(s)</b>	: Education Department, Govt. of West Bengal
<b>Contact Address</b>	: 7, K.M. Bhattacharya Street
<b>Description of typology</b>	: European villa typology
<b>Year of construction / age</b>	: About 150 years
<b>Associated history</b>	: -
<b>Previous and existing utilization</b>	: High School
<b>Architectural and special features</b>	: Two storey building with ground floor portico with semicircular arch and Doric columns and opening treated with venetian louvers.
<b>Condition assessment</b>	: Good condition and well maintained
<b>Statement of conservation significance</b>	: One of the finest examples of European villa typology with climate sensitive venetian louvers appropriate to warm humid condition.
<b>Grade</b>	: IIA



*Serampore Union High School old building*

## Haranath Bhavan

<b><i>Address</i></b>	: 54, K.M. Bhattacharya Street
<b><i>Ownership</i></b>	: Kanandeb Bhattacharya and two others
<b><i>Contact address</i></b>	: 54, K.M. Bhattacharya Street
<b><i>Description of typology</i></b>	: European influenced traditional bungalow typology
<b><i>Year of construction / age</i></b>	: 1884
<b><i>Associated history</i></b>	: Built by Haranath Bhattacharya in 1884.
<b><i>Previous and existing utilization</i></b>	: The building is being used primarily for residential purpose. Few years ago a portion of the house was utilized for silk screen printing.
<b><i>Architectural and special features</i></b>	: Flat roof (tiles with lime terracing as water proofing) supported on wooden beams. Few rooms have Italian marble flooring and verandah (balcony) fitted with wooden louvered screens. Hanging glass lanterns (shamadan) observed in some of the rooms.
<b><i>Condition assessment</i></b>	: Poor maintenance with dampness observed in walls and roofs.
<b><i>Statement of conservation significance</i></b>	: Significant architectural typology and historic interior decor with climate responsive wooden louvers screening the verandah (balcony) from the open courtyard.
<b><i>Grade</i></b>	: IIA



*View from  
entrance*



*View of  
interior  
courtyard*

***Haranath Bhavan***

## State Bank of India Old Building

<b>Address of the Heritage</b>	: 58, N.N. Roy Street
<b>Name of the Owner(s)</b>	: State Bank of India
<b>Contact Address</b>	: 58, N.N. Roy Street
<b>Description of typology</b>	: European villa typology
<b>Year of construction / age</b>	: About 200 years
<b>Associated history</b>	: -
<b>Previous and existing utilization</b>	: Occupied by State Bank of India. Abandoned at present.
<b>Architectural and special features</b>	: Parts of the structure built with lakhori bricks indicating its construction period during 18 <sup>th</sup> century.
<b>Condition assessment</b>	: The building is in ruined condition. Declared as unsafe.
<b>Statement of conservation significance</b>	: The villa contributes to the historicity and pleasing visual order of the riverfront.
<b>Grade</b>	: IIB



*State Bank of India Old Building*

## Water Tower

<b><i>Address of the Heritage</i></b>	: N.N. Roy Street
<b><i>Name of the Owner(s)</i></b>	: Serampore Municipality
<b><i>Contact Address</i></b>	: N.N. Roy Street
<b><i>Description of typology</i></b>	: Municipal infrastructure
<b><i>Year of construction / age</i></b>	: 1903
<b><i>Associated history</i></b>	: -
<b><i>Previous and existing utilization</i></b>	: Municipal water works
<b><i>Architectural and special features</i></b>	: Exposed brick structure with semicircular arches.
<b><i>Condition assessment</i></b>	: The structure is in good condition.
<b><i>Statement of conservation significance</i></b>	: Very significant landmark. It represents a visible testimony to the early stage of development of municipal infrastructure for the improvement of living conditions of citizens in Serampore.
<b><i>Grade</i></b>	: IIA



***Water Tower***



## Hope House

<b>Address</b>	: 51/52 Panchugopal Bhaduri Sarani, (Previously known as Gantzer Street)
<b>Ownership</b>	: Sitangshu Chakraborty and his nephew
<b>Contact address</b>	: 51/52 Panchugopal Bhaduri Sarani, (Previously known as Gantzer Street)
<b>Description of typology</b>	: European bungalow typology
<b>Year of construction / age</b>	: More than 150 years
<b>Associated history</b>	: Reverend Lee Philipant (Sub-Judge of Serampore) sold the building to Charubala Devi, mother of Sitangshu Chakraborty.
<b>Previous and existing utilization</b>	: Residential
<b>Architectural and special features</b>	: Classical European bungalow with a lofty front portico and central hall flanked by rooms on two sides. Height of rooms is about 20 feet. Wooden beams supporting the tile roof with lime terracing.
<b>Condition assessment</b>	: Poor maintenance with dampness observed in walls and roofs.
<b>Statement of conservation significance</b>	: High conservation significance for historic and architectural importance.
<b>Grade</b>	: IIA



*View from  
entrance*



*Interior  
view of a  
room*

*Hope House*

## Residence of Pal family

<b><i>Address</i></b>	: 50, N. N. Roy Street
<b><i>Ownership</i></b>	: Debabrata Pal and six others
<b><i>Contact address</i></b>	: 50, N. N. Roy Street
<b><i>Description of typology</i></b>	: Classical European villa typology
<b><i>Year of construction / age</i></b>	: More than 150 years
<b><i>Associated history</i></b>	: The house was built during Danish period. Some old furniture like mirror, table, and wardrobe are found.
<b><i>Previous and existing utilization</i></b>	: Previously, the first floor was utilized for residential purpose and ground floor was rented out for commercial purpose (State Bank of India, marriage registration office). Currently, the SBI branch has been shifted. Marriage registration office has been temporarily placed in the rear side of the house premises. At present owners stay in first floor while the ground floor is lying vacant.
<b><i>Architectural and special features</i></b>	: Height of rooms is about 20 feet. Clearstory windows observed. Wooden beams, 20” thick brick wall with ghensh mortar. Large wooden stair replaced by concrete stair. New rooms and toilets have been added afterwards. Old furniture (mirror, table, and wardrobe) of classical design observed in the house.
<b><i>Condition assessment</i></b>	: Fairly good structural condition but poor maintenance. Additions and alterations led to loss of architectural and historic identity. Encroachment by stalls and bus parking blocking clear view from the North Gate of court compound and church square.
<b><i>Statement of conservation significance</i></b>	: High conservation significance in terms of historical, architectural, and locational importance due to its position abutting church square and proximity of court compound.
<b><i>Grade</i></b>	: IIA



*View from  
North West*



*View of the  
ceiling of a  
present bed  
room*

*Residence of Pal Family*

## Old Police Residence

<b><i>Address of the House</i></b>	:	K.M. Sha Street
<b><i>Name of the Owner(s)</i></b>	:	Police Department, Govt. of West Bengal
<b><i>Contact Address</i></b>	:	K.M. Sha Street
<b><i>Description of typology</i></b>	:	European modified bungalow typology
<b><i>Year of construction / age</i></b>	:	About 100 years
<b><i>Associated history</i></b>	:	-
<b><i>Previous and existing utilization</i></b>	:	Police barrack
<b><i>Architectural and special features</i></b>	:	European bungalow typology
<b><i>Condition assessment</i></b>	:	Fairly good condition of structure but inadequate maintenance
<b><i>Statement of conservation significance</i></b>	:	European bungalow typology with a large pond in the middle lends pleasing visual order to the K.M. Sha Street
<b><i>Grade</i></b>	:	IIB



*Old Police Residence (View from K. M. Sha Street)*

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