

# The Garden Building Lincoln College Oxford



**Historic Building Investigation  
and Recording**



April 2013

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# The Garden Building, Lincoln College, Oxford

*Historic Building Investigation and Recording*

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## **The Garden Building, Lincoln College, Oxford**

### *Historic Building Investigation and Recording*

#### *Summary*

*The Garden Building at Lincoln College is a fine Edwardian structure, designed by the Architects Read & MacDonald, which forms the east side of the Fellows' Garden and the south side of the smaller Rector's Garden.*

*It was designed in the style of the later 17<sup>th</sup> century and the exterior is adorned with various garlands, carved motifs and classical details. The warm, honey-coloured stone has mellowed and the building complements its collegiate setting and the immaculate lawn to its front. The interior is also carefully designed with joinery details such as panelling, architraves, dados and skirtings as well as stone details and domed rooflights.*

*The building is currently being enlarged and refurbished in a development which will also see the replacement of a single storey range which originally formed a lecture room in the Edwardian Garden Building.*

*A programme of building recording has been undertaken prior to the start of the development and during the initial soft-strip works. This has produced an archive record of the building and it has also enhanced understanding of the primary structures, particularly of the previously hidden features such as the roof trusses and primary ventilation ducts.*



## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Stepnell Limited, acting on behalf of Lincoln College, Oxford to undertake a programme of historic building investigation and recording focusing on the Garden Building at the college. The Garden Building is a Grade II listed building and the recording has been requested by the planning authorities prior to a development at the site. The building is also in the central Oxford Conservation Area and close to the Grade I listed Lincoln College Chapel. The building was listed in 1954 although the description is remarkably brief, merely consisting of 'built 1906'.
- 1.1.2 The recording covers two distinct planning conditions/requests: firstly a brief was issued by Oxford City Council on 28 March 2012 relating to conditions 10 and 11 of the the planning application (ref: 11/03306/FUL). This brief principally covered the below-ground archaeological works required but it also requested building recording in the form of a Level 2 photographic survey and a Level 3 'contextual summary'.
- 1.1.3 A further methods statement was also issued in June 2012 by the city council relating to condition 17 of the listed building consent (11/03307/LBC) which detailed further recording of the building prior to its partial demolition. As there is considerable overlap between these two conditions a single report is being produced.
- 1.1.4 OA has also undertaken a major below-ground excavation at the site as part of the same development but this report just covers the building recording.
- 1.1.5 This development will involve the partial demolition of the Lecture Room and the erection of a two storey extension to, and renovation of, the adjacent existing Garden Building.
- 1.1.6 Detailed documentary research has previously been undertaken on the history of the Garden Building by Rodney Melville & Partners. A report on this research was submitted as part of the planning application and the information from this has been fed into the current report.

### 1.2 Aims and objectives

- 1.2.1 The main aims of the project were:
- To investigate and analyse those parts of the Garden Building which will be affected in the development in order to help understand as far as possible their historic form and function;
  - To record for posterity that evidence and the buildings generally prior to their alteration and partial demolition.
  - To make that record publicly accessible through a report (a public document) and a project archive deposited with a public institution.

### 1.3 Methodology

- 1.3.1 The building recording has comprised a number of elements:
- A level 2 photographic survey of the Garden Building, principally those elements being demolished or directly impacted





- A level 3 'contextual survey' to incorporate the previous documentary research undertaken on the building by Rodney Melville & Partners and to produce a rounded understanding of the structure.
  - More specific recording of particular features in the building
- 1.3.2 The photographic recording consisted of general views and specific details (internal and external) and was undertaken using black and white print film (35 mm) and with a digital camera. The drawn survey comprised annotating the existing metric survey drawings while the descriptive survey complemented the other surveys and added further information to explain the building.
- 1.3.3 The building recording was entirely undertaken in July 2012 and included initial recording prior to the start of works and further recording during the soft strip.
- 1.3.4 As referred to above the history of the building has previously been investigated by Rodney Melville & Partners and therefore no further archival research has been undertaken as part of the current work.

## 2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The historical background below is summarised from *A History of the Garden Building*, a report produced by Rodney Melville & Partners in April 2010 to support the planning application.
- 2.1.2 The current report focuses purely on the surviving building and as this is a 20th-century structure the rich earlier history of the site is not detailed here. A separate report will be produced in due course by OA covering the earlier history and the archaeological remains uncovered in the development.

### 2.2 The Garden Building

- 2.2.1 The Garden building is located at the east end of the Fellows' Garden at Lincoln College and it was constructed in 1905-6 to form the college's New Library. It was designed by the architects Read & MacDonald who also undertook a number of other projects at Lincoln in this period.
- 2.2.2 The Fellows' Garden was established in c.1808 by the demolition of a number of buildings on the east side of Turl Street known as Rotten Row and it is clearly shown on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of 1876.
- 2.2.3 In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century Lincoln began exploring options for increasing student accommodation in the college and one of the options considered was to construct a new library and lecture room to allow the previous library to be converted to rooms. Following negotiations with the neighbouring Brasenose College and undertaking several revisions to the scheme a design was formally approved by the College authorities in June 1905. The New Library and Lecture Room was to be constructed in the garden to the designs of Read & MacDonald and the cost was not to exceed £5000. In August 1905 Messrs J Parnell & Son of Rugby was selected as the contractor and construction appears to have commenced soon after.



- 2.2.4 The new building comprised two distinct blocks separated by a flight of stairs up to the first floor and connected by a corridor at the rear. To the south was the two storey main block which housed the Modern or Junior Library on the ground floor together with the Senior Library above while to the north was the single storey Lecture Room.
- 2.2.5 The new Modern Library included books from a previous library in what is now the Junior Common Room at Lincoln as well as the books from the former Wesley Lecture Room. At the southern end of the Modern Library was the Muniment Room which was fitted out in 1909 and which was secured by an iron door. Adjacent to the Muniment Room, at the south-west corner of the ground floor, was the fellows' WC.
- 2.2.6 The Senior Library was fitted with a set of oak shelves and panelling bought in 1739 for the old library (now the Upper Senior Common Room)<sup>1</sup>. At the north end of the Senior Library was a small gallery in the north gable, accessed by a set of stairs open to the room. Documentary evidence suggests that the timber used to fit out this area was modern in contrast to many elements of reused shelving, panelling and fittings from the Old Library (see RMP report, para 4.15).
- 2.2.7 The main access to the new library from the college to the north was via a pre-existing stepped passageway which may have been constructed in c.1884-5 when the Rector's Lodgings were extended, but the passage was refaced in ashlar as part of the early 20th-century works to build the new library.
- 2.2.8 A trellis was added in c.1906 to screen the roof of the lecture room from the Rector's garden to the north. Heating was initially provided in the form of coal fireplaces in the centre of the east wall of the main rooms as well as one in the south-east corner of the Lecture Room but in 1909 the college empowered the architects to improve the heating system 'as they think fit'. It is not known for certain what improvements to the heating were made at this point but evidence of an apparent heating system has been noted in the lecture room in the current recording. Electric lighting was installed in 1916.
- 2.2.9 In c.1955 works were undertaken to the building by the architects Pinckney & Gott of Grays Inn Square, London. These works principally focused on the Junior Library and included the removal of the Muniment Room and WC to provide additional extra space as well as the replacement of the original stone-mullion windows with timber sashes in order to increase the light entering the building.
- 2.2.10 In the 1960s Walter Oakeshott's collection of 16<sup>th</sup> and early 17th-century Flemish or German stained glass was installed in the first floor windows of the library and then in the 1970s more substantial alterations were undertaken related to the conversion of the nearby All Saints Church to the new Lincoln College Library. The former Senior Library on the first floor of the 1906 building was relocated to All Saints, together with its historic (1739) fittings and this area (the Oakeshott Room) was converted to a lecture room. The formerly open-plan Junior Library on the ground floor was replaced in these works by a series of seminar, teaching and tutors' rooms.

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1 These shelves are now in the Lincoln Library in All Saints Church.

### 3 GARDEN BUILDING DESCRIPTION

#### 3.1 Introduction and general description

3.1.1 Lincoln College is located on the eastern side of Turl Street in the centre of Oxford. The Garden Building forms the eastern side of the Fellows' Garden at Lincoln with the Grade I listed chapel to the north, All Saints Church (Now Lincoln's new library) to the south and the Rector's Lodging to the west. The northern face of the Garden Building faces onto the adjacent Rector's Garden while the land immediately to the east of it is within Brasenose College.

3.1.2 The building divides into two distinct elements: the main two storey range to the south and a single storey range to the north which was originally a lecture room.

#### 3.2 External description

3.2.1 **Main range general:** The main building has a rectangular (N-S) plan, five bays long and with a slate-covered hipped roof. At the northern end is a projecting bay with vaulted roof and segmental-arch gable. The building is constructed from fine ashlar and there is a deep eaves cornice around the entire block.

3.2.2 **Main range front:** The main building's front (west) elevation has a rusticated ground floor beneath a first floor articulated by Ionic columns set between square-plan columns (or antae) at the edge of the elevation. The central bay of the elevation is a large bow with flat roof and at the centre of this is a carved-stone Lincoln College crest which is draped over the entablature. The elevation is also adorned with various other garlands and motifs (described by Pevsner as 'very sparingly used') including beneath lugs to the architraves of the upper windows and above inverted lugs to the lower windows. A mitre is incorporated into the garland on the side of the northern *anta* (a Greek corner pilaster), just below the capital while on the west face is a garland incorporating the Lincoln Imp. There is a pelican in the corresponding anta at the southern end of the elevation.<sup>2</sup>

3.2.3 There are five main windows to each floor, together with two further flanking windows at each level of the bow. The upper windows have stone mullions and transoms as well as plain lugged architraves and stone sills supported on plain brackets. The ground floor windows are beneath pediments and these are secondary windows replaced in the 1950s to allow more light into the lower library. The replacement windows are 6-over-6 sashes to the main lights and 3-over-3 sashes to the side lights in the bow. Early views of the building confirm that the original lower windows had stone mullions similar to those on the upper floor but they were lower and did not have transoms.

3.2.4 At the northern end of the main building is a short two storey projection and at ground floor level this part of the elevation continues through to the single-storied former lecture room. The west face of this short projection has a small primary window at first floor beneath segmental-arch pediment and garland above inverted lugs to the architrave. Beneath this, at ground floor is the main doorway into the building from the Fellows' Garden and this has a plain architrave and arched lintel.

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2 The imp and the mitre are symbols of Lincoln College whereas the pelican is a symbol of Corpus Christi College. This was presumably used due to the building being partly paid for by a benefaction by a former fellow, Thomas Fowler (1832-1904), who was also later President of Corpus Christi.



- 3.2.5 The upper part of the north face of the main building is visible above the single storey block and this largely plain ashlar wall includes a large bulls-eye window in the segmental arch gable with an elongated keystone, moulded surround and garlands to each side. It is interesting to note that the lower section (c.1.2 m) of this wall is constructed from coursed, roughly dressed stonework in contrast to the much finer ashlar above. This distinction is clearly simply due to this area being entirely hidden from view, behind the gable and roof of the single storey range, rather than it being indicative of an earlier structure forming the base of this wall.
- 3.2.6 The single storey *former lecture room* is architecturally very much subsidiary to the main building in its height, detailing and the fact that its principal west elevation is recessed slightly behind the line of the main building. This structure has a rectangular plan (E-W) and tile covered gabled roof with roof lights to each slope and a substantial decorative louvre projecting above the centre of the ridge.
- 3.2.7 This louvre is octagonal in plan and with a domed, lead covered roof with a projecting pinnacle at its centre. The louvre has timber doric columns around its edge which encircle a square plan metal duct that carries air from inside the building. Observations were made during the demolition of the roof and this confirmed that the louvre was set on an octagonal, lead-lined timber box on top of the primary rafters and that the dome was constructed with very short timber rafters. It appears that warm air from inside the building would have gathered at the top of the louvre and then dissipated from narrow gaps in the structure just beneath the dome.
- 3.2.8 The west elevation of the former lecture room is again of fine ashlar and there is a low rusticated plinth beneath sill level. There are two stone mullion-and-transom windows and the first floor string at the base of the *piano nobile* in the main building is carried through this elevation at the head of the windows. Directly above this are pediments above the windows and a plain segmental arched gable. The two windows again have inverted lugs to the architraves and garlands above these.
- 3.2.9 The *north elevation of the former lecture room* faces onto the small Rector's Garden and when the recording was undertaken it was largely obscured by ivy, adjacent trees and other vegetation. The wall incorporates a shoulder at a height of c.2 m and while above this is a small band of ashlar up to the eaves, the deeper wall below is formed from roughly coursed and squared stone blocks. The research undertaken by Rodney Melville & Partners suggests a likely date of c.1808 for this stonework which would have formed a boundary wall when the Rector's Garden was laid out. This stone is a very light grey colour contrasting sharply with the more golden colour of the later stonework along the eastern side of the Fellow's Garden.
- 3.2.10 This stone wall steps up slightly at the eastern end immediately beyond the line of the single storey Lecture Room.
- 3.2.11 The architectural treatment on this side of the building is much simpler than that facing the Fellows' Garden to the west and the simple eaves are fully visible together with the slate covered roof and long line of roof lights.

### **3.3 Internal description**

#### **3.3.1 *Ground floor Main Range***



- 3.3.2 The interiors of the two buildings are divided from each other by a long east-to-west single flight of stairs, accessed from the east, and also by the main entrance to the building from the Fellows' Garden. The entrance leads to a small lobby with doors to the main buildings (to N and S) and to a small cupboard (formerly a coal store) beneath the flight of stairs.
- 3.3.3 The door to the south leads to what would originally have been the open plan Junior (or modern) library but which now leads into the first of three smaller rooms created in the 1970s alterations when the main library was transferred to All Saints Church. These rooms have most recently been used for seminars, teaching and tutorial rooms. There is a corridor along the eastern side of the building, again added in the 1970s, and a small WC at the south-eastern corner. The rooms have modern ceilings with simple cornice, plastered walls, shelving, doors. There appear to be no historic features visible in these rooms.
- 3.3.4 The removal of the modern ceiling in the soft-strip of the current development revealed an older dull-yellow colour ceiling just above. The corridor along the eastern side of the building has modern shelving in simple cupboards with doors with repeated fleur-de-lys perforations.
- 3.3.5 *Ground floor former lecture room***
- 3.3.6 The former lecture room within the northern single storey part of the building remains open plan and relatively close to its primary form. The room has a sloped ceiling with a flat high central section and primary rooflights to each side. The roof lights have a moulded architrave and a black-out screens integrated within the frame. The floor is clad in wooden parquet blocks laid in a pattern with alternating large blocks (30.5 cm x 7.3 cm) and small blocks (7.3 x 5.25 cm)
- 3.3.7 The walls have dark wood panelling up to c.1.37 m with plastered walls painted white above. The main north and south walls incorporate three recesses divided by four full height piers (including those at the corners) which support the roof trusses above.
- 3.3.8 In the south wall are the two stone mullion-and-transom windows with leaded lights and decorative cast-iron handles. The two doors into the room, at the south-west and north-east corners, are each of dark wood with six panels and this matches the panelling to the jambs within the frame of the door. These also have moulded architraves and the doors have brass handles.
- 3.3.9 At each of the four corners of the room there is an upstanding duct, lined in dark wood and extending up from the floor to above the top of the panelling. The mouldings (skirting, dado) continue around the vertical ducts and they appear to be primary features. Towards the top of each of these ducts is a small decorative metal lever formed from a fist holding a staff and this operates a simple pivot inside the duct and sheet of metal which opens and closes the air flow. Each of these ducts has a fixed perforated metal top (gauze) and at the bottom is a small hatch in the side which may have been to encourage air flow. Presumably these features connect to an underfloor system of ducts which provided warm air into the building and were also part of a system together with the louvre on the roof (mentioned above) and a set of extract ducts in the ceiling.
- 3.3.10 The central section of the ceiling above the roof lights is flat and incorporates three ventilation duct openings along the central line. Fixings and other evidence confirms that

these ducts had a covering to the ceiling (presumably a metal grille) but these had been removed prior to the current work. The central duct extends vertically and tapers in section up to the louvre on the ridge of the roof whereas the two flanking ducts connect to a horizontal duct along the spine of the building which links to the main vertical duct. All these ducts are clad in tongue and groove boarding.

- 3.3.11 The arched outline of two curved trusses are visible in the ceiling, clad in boarding, beneath the main sloped ceiling which is painted a light pink colour. Recording was undertaken during the dismantling of the roof and this revealed valuable evidence relating to the construction of the trusses. The two trusses are formed from steel with softwood purlins (x 2), rafters and cladding around the arches. The principal rafters are formed from two coupled lengths of L-section steelwork although only one of these extends up above the uppermost purlin to the apex. The two purlins each rest on a small steel bracket on the top of the principal rafters and there is a similar steel bracket at the apex securing the ridge piece. The underside of each truss is formed from an arched steel band (16 cm wide x 1 cm tall) which is encased in softwood cladding and with a steel flange between the band and the rafter. There are two small raking steel struts in the uppermost section of the truss formed from L-section steel.

### **3.3.12 *First floor main range***

- 3.3.13 The Oakshott Room is the former Senior Library which has been converted to an open-plan lecture room. This area is being refurbished rather than demolished in the current development.

- 3.3.14 The walls of the Oakshott Room is clad in acoustic panelling which was presumably installed when the room was converted to a lecture room in the 1970s (or potentially part of later alterations). These panels have a timber frame with hessian cover and insulation inside. Some of the panels have been removed and this revealed a rough render to the walls beneath. The removal of some of these acoustic panels also revealed the remains of the fireplace towards the centre of the east wall (mentioned above in the historical background). The fire surround had been entirely removed just leaving bare brickwork to each side of the smoke blackened opening. There is a moulded cornice around the room and above this there is a vaulted ceiling with decorative ribs of moulded plaster and bosses at the intersections.

- 3.3.15 At the north end of the former Senior Library (Oakshott Room) is a small gallery within the projecting bay and overlooking the main open library room. The gallery had had a set of shelves along the north wall but these had been removed prior to the current recording leaving vertical tongue and groove boarding. This gallery incorporates the large bulls-eye window with leaded lights and decorative cast iron handle.

### **3.3.16 *Corridors to east***

- 3.3.17 On the east side of the buildings are a series of corridors and lobbies that connect the library areas to each other as well as to the main college further north. There are two main lobbies or ante-rooms, to the north-east of both the former lecture room and the main library, and each of these is illuminated by a domed upstanding skylight within the flat roof. The skylights are c.1.8 m in diameter and are decorated by mouldings around the edge of the opening and dentil detailing. There is a shallow glazed dome which is clipped over the opening.



- 3.3.18 The lobbies incorporate integral shelving, bookcases and display cabinets (in the southern one) and there is a simple cornice around the rooms. The door to the long north-to-south corridor has 8 glazed panels and a decorative brass handle while the short corridor between the lobbies has semi-circular arched openings at each end, without doors.
- 3.3.19 The staircase is a single flight of stone steps between the two ranges and there is a single handrail on the south side. The stairs are illuminated by a bullseye window in the east wall and by a leaded light casement window at the head of stairs. The foot of the stairs is decorated by a square stone column with decorative capital.
- 3.3.20 The long corridor which extends along the east side of the Rector's Garden has book cases along the east wall and a shallow-vault ceiling with domed skylights. These skylights are similar to those in the lobbies but smaller (1.2 m in diameter) and without the same moulding details around the internal opening. There is however dentil detailing immediately below the glazed dome. At the south end of this corridor there is a fine exposed stone arch over the 8-glazed pane door and along the corridor there are stone pilasters .

## 4 CONCLUSION

- 4.1.1 The Garden Building at Lincoln College in Oxford is an elegant and finely detailed Edwardian structure which was one of a number of commissions undertaken for the College by the architects Read & MacDonald. The building is listed Grade II and it is a good example of the architects' carefully crafted designs. Both Herbert Read and Robert MacDonald trained in the renowned office of George & Peto, known as the 'Eton of offices', undertaking work for wealthy clients and where other pupils included Edwin Lutyens.
- 4.1.2 The structure is designed in the style of the 17<sup>th</sup> century and it is described as 'a delightful little building' by Sherwood & Pevsner, with various William and Mary style decorative motifs, 'very sparingly used'.
- 4.1.3 The building comprises two main elements: a two storey main range which originally housed libraries on both floors and a single storey lecture room to the north. The building lost its original function in the 1970s when the main libraries were moved to the converted All Saints Church but much of the original fabric remains in-situ.
- 4.1.4 Among the principal features of the building is the quality of the internal and external detailing which includes stone motifs adorning the exterior and internal features such as moulded plasterwork, stone columns and panelling.
- 4.1.5 The current work has produced a good record of the building prior to the development which will see the replacement of the northern block with a new two-storey range. It has also allowed a fuller understanding of the construction of the building, particularly through observations made of the trusses and ducts, during the strip-out of the single storey range.

Oxford Archaeology

April 2013



## APPENDIX A. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Rodney Melville & Partners A History of the Garden Building (April 2010, revised March 2011)

1876 Town Plan of Oxford (1:500)





## APPENDIX B. LISTED BUILDING DESCRIPTION

LINCOLN COLLEGE 1. 1485 New Library at East end of the garden  
SP 5106 SW 8/318G 12.1.54. SP 5106 SE 9/318G II 2.

Built 1906.

Grade: II      Date first listed: 12-Jan-1954

National Grid Reference: SP 51497 06267

List entry Number: 1046702





Scale 1:12,500

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Figure 1: Site location

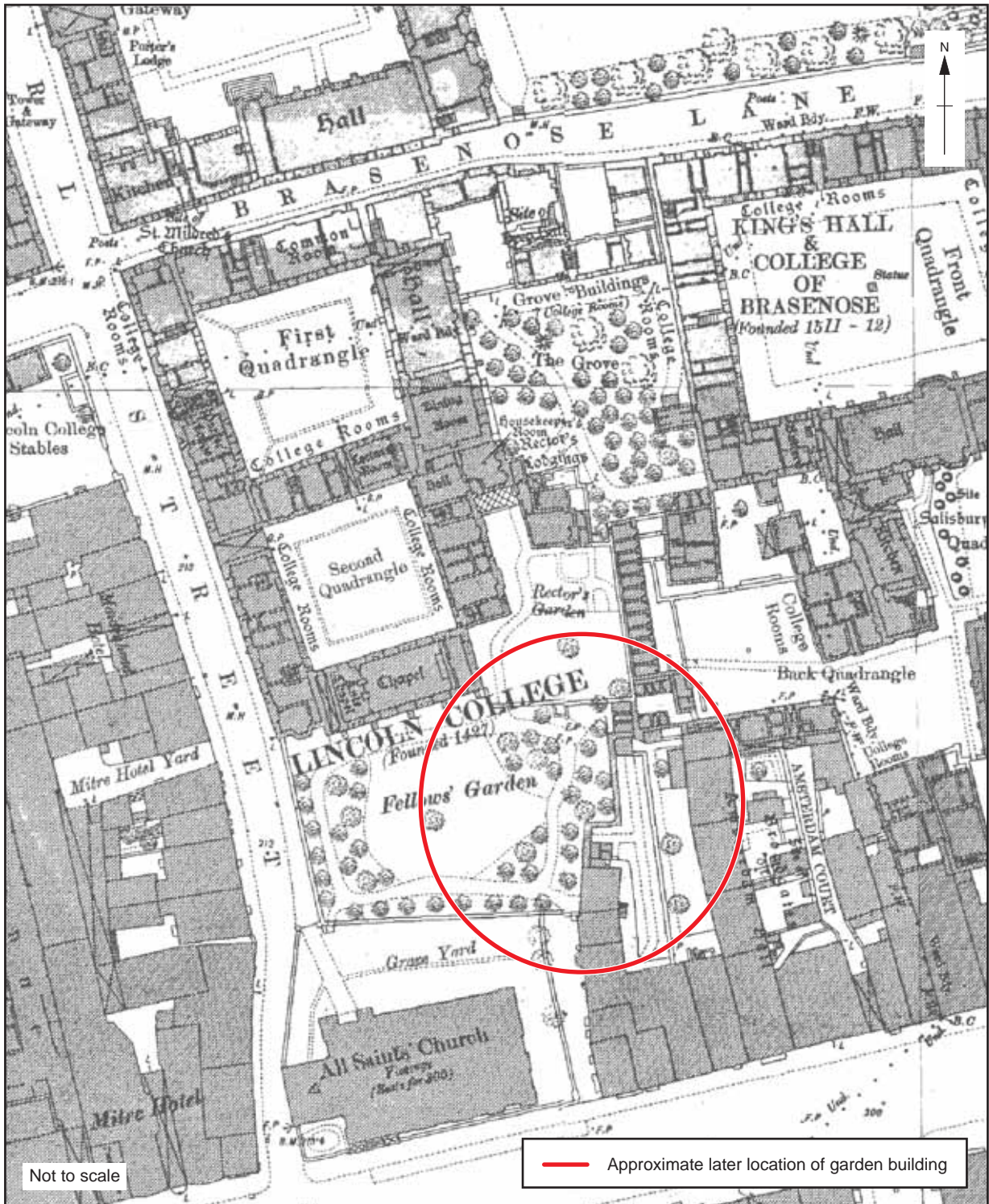
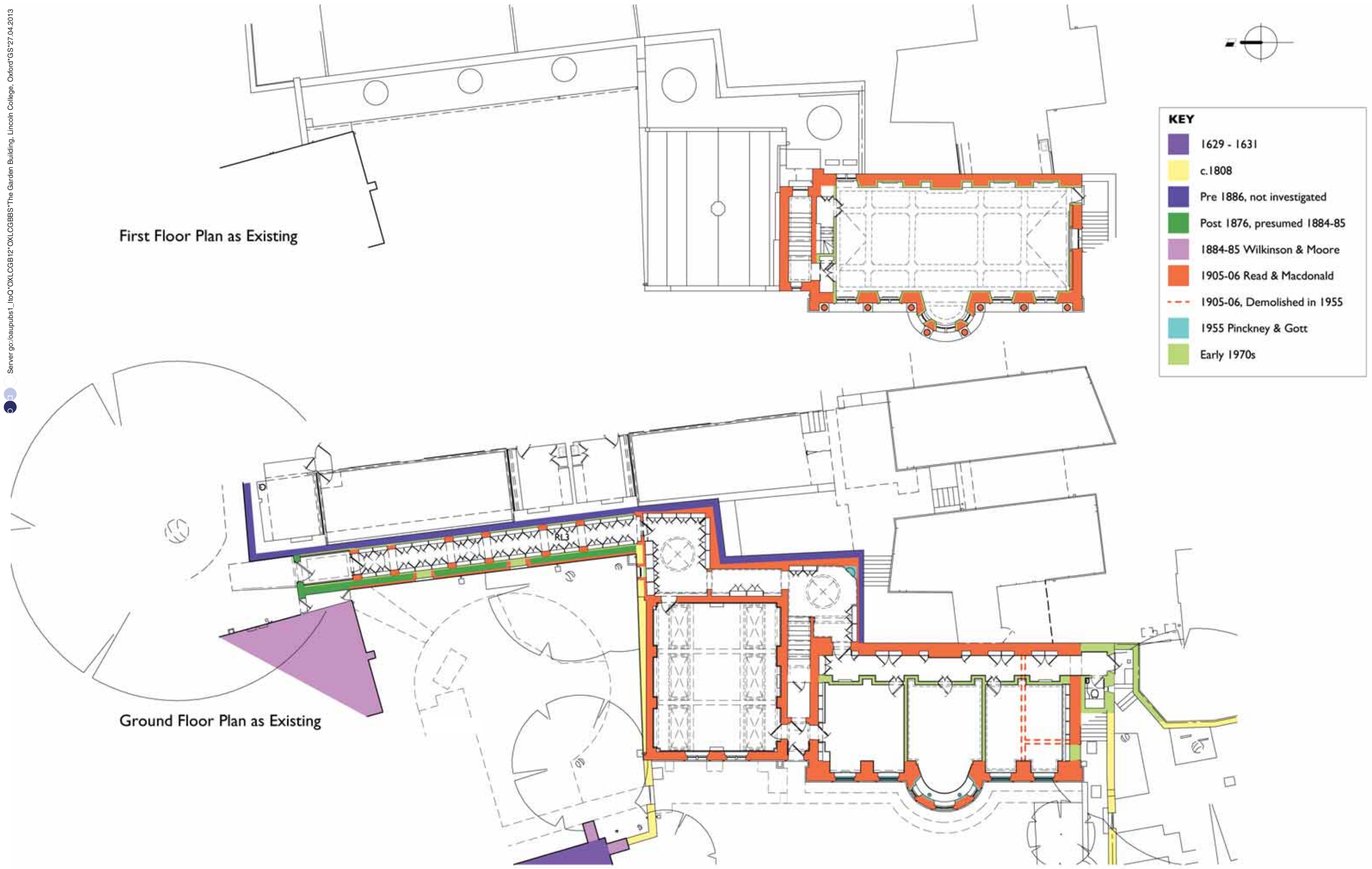


Figure 2: 1876 town plan, showing approximate later location of garden building



**NOTE**

1. This drawing is copyright.
2. All dimensions must be checked on site before proceeding.
3. Dimensions of new work are to be adjusted to suit the existing building where necessary. Do not assume that the existing structure or details are plumb, square or level.
4. The contractor must report any discrepancies to the architect before proceeding.

Revisions  
A 08.02.11 Minor revisions

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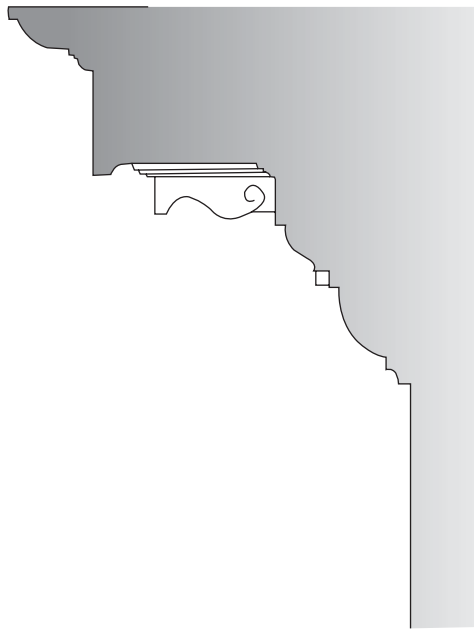
Project: LINCOLN COLLEGE, OXFORD  
The Garden Building

Drawing: Historical Phasing  
Ground Floor and First Floor Plan

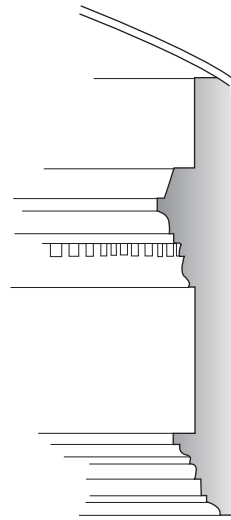
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Date: Dec 2010	Drwg No	H.03
Drawn JPC	Rev	A

Figure 3: Phased floor plans taken from 'A History of the Garden Building Lincoln College, Oxford' by Rodney Melville & Partners

Section through cornice



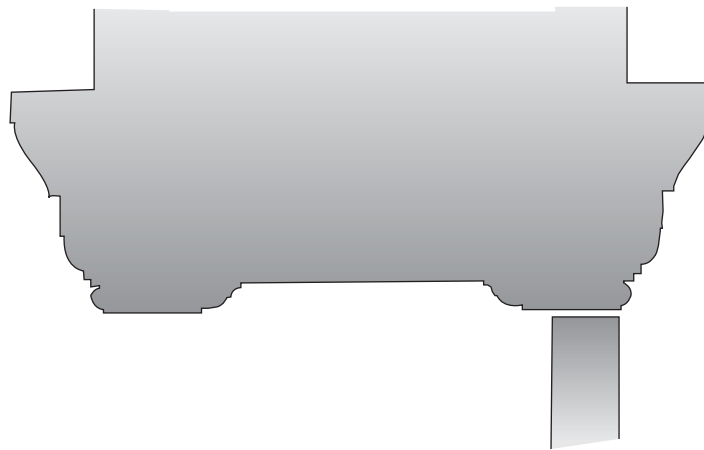
Section through circular roof light opening in lobby



0 500 mm

1:10

Section through door jamb/architrave



0 250 mm

1:5

Figure 4: Moulding details

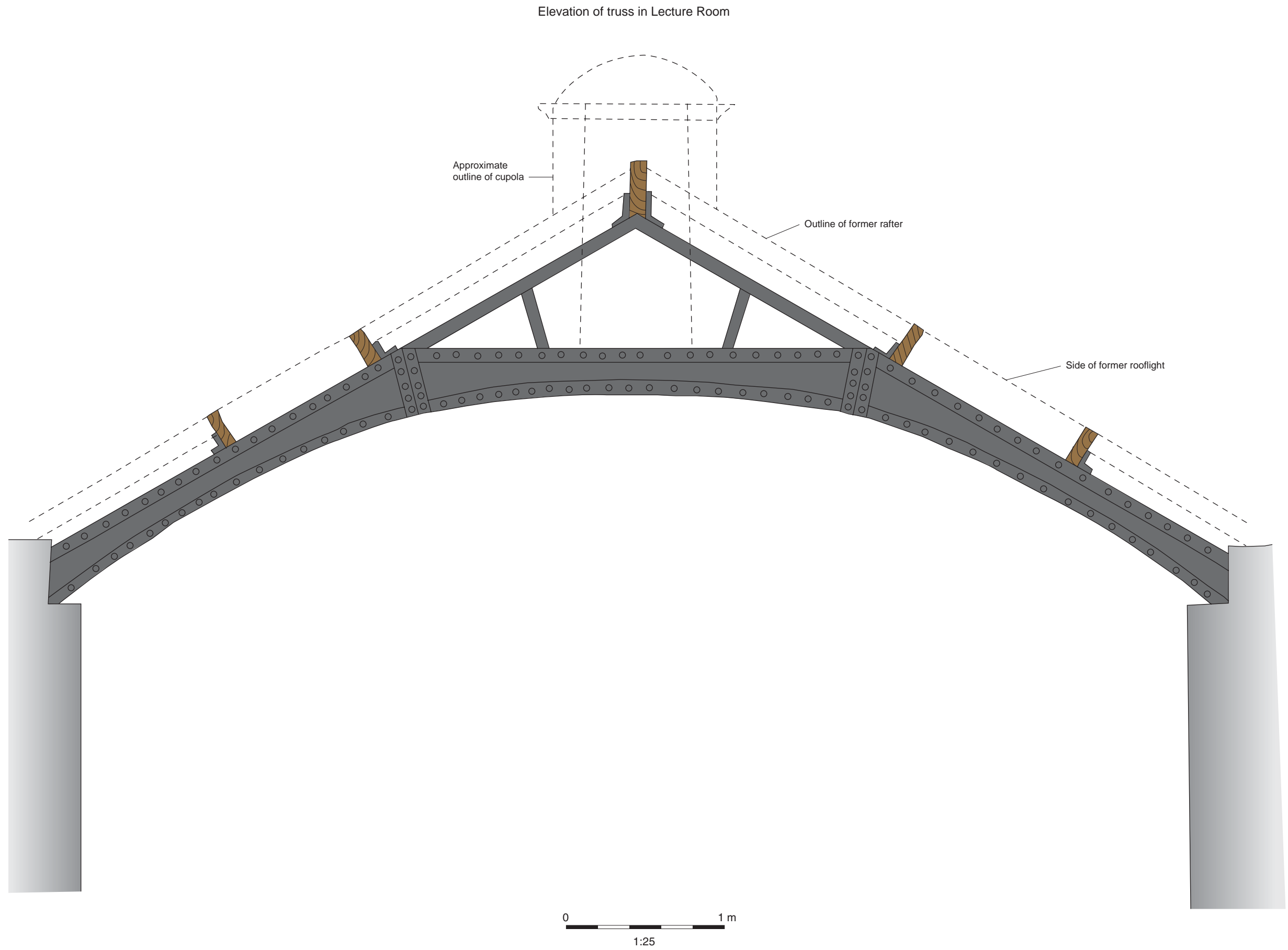


Figure 5: Section through roof of Lecture Room



Plate 1: West side of Main Garden Building from Rector's Garden



Plate 2: Eaves detail at north-west corner of main building



Plate 3: North face of main Garden Building



Plate 4: Bulls-eye window and garlands in north side of main Garden Building





Plate 5: Main door in west wall



Plate 6: First floor window in west wall



Plate 7: Replaced ground floor window in west wall



Plate 8: Garland detail at NW corner of building



Plate 9: Detail in north face of main building



Plate 10: Former lecture room in Garden Building



Plate 11: Windows in west wall of former lecture room



Plate 12: Garlands between windows in west wall



Plate 13: Cupola on roof of former lecture room



Plate 14: North side of former lecture room from Fellows' Garden



Plate 15: Former lecture room from Fellows' Garden



Plate 16: Cupola on former lecture room



Plate 17: Ex-situ cupola structure during demolition



Plate 18: Part of ex-situ cupola during demolition



Plate 19: South slope of former lecture room



Plate 20: South slope of former lecture room



Plate 21: Junction of walls in Fellows' Garden



Plate 22: Wall of corridor along east side of Fellows' Garden



Plate 23: Corridor along east side of Fellows' Garden



Plate 24: Domed roof light from above



Plate 25: Typical 6-panel door in entrance lobby



Plate 26: Ground floor room in main building



Plate 27: Ground floor room in main building



Plate 28: Ground floor corridor along east side of main building



Plate 29: First floor of main building (Oakeshott Room)



Plate 30: First floor of main building (Oakeshott Room)



Plate 31: First floor of main building (Oakeshott Room)



Plate 32: Former lecture room: general view



Plate 33: South wall of former lecture room



Plate 34: West wall of former lecture room



Plate 35: Window detail in former lecture room



Plate 36: Window detail in former lecture room





Plate 37: Window jamb detail in former lecture room



Plate 38: Panelling detail in former lecture room



Plate 39: Door at NE corner of former lecture room



Plate 40: Door handle in former lecture room



Plate 41: Skirting detail in former lecture room



Plate 42: Vent detail in former lecture room



Plate 43: Floor in former lecture room



Plate 44: Roof lights in former lecture room



Plate 45: Underside of duct in ceiling of lecture room



Plate 46: Duct in ceiling



Plate 47: Vertical duct rising to cupola



Plate 48: Roof of former lecture room during dismantling



Plate 49: Roof of former lecture room during dismantling



Plate 50: Eaves detail of roof in former lecture room



Plate 51: Truss in former lecture room



Plate 52: Truss in former lecture room



Plate 53: Shelves in lobby to east of former lecture room



Plate 54: Lobby to east of former lecture room



Plate 55: Lobby at foot of stairs



Plate 56: Roof light in corridor to east of Fellows' Garden



Plate 57: Detail of roof light by foot of stairs



Plate 58: Roof light above lobby by foot of stairs



Plate 59: Column capital by stairs



Plate 60: Column base by stairs



Plate 61: Stairs between main building and former lecture room



Plate 62: View down stairs



Plate 63: Bulls-eye window above stairs



Plate 64: Detail in corridor to east of Fellows' Garden



Plate 65: Pilaster detail in corridor to east of Fellows' Garden



Plate 66: Arched corridor between lobbies to east of building



Plate 67: South end of corridor to east of Fellows' Garden



Plate 68: General view along corridor to east of Fellows' Garden







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