



UNIVERSITY OF
OXFORD

**The Clarendon Building
Conservation Plan**

Building No. 144
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Estates Services
University of Oxford
April 2013

THE CLARENDON BUILDING, OXFORD

CONSERVATION PLAN



CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	7
1.1	Purpose of the Conservation Plan	7
1.2	Scope of the Conservation Plan	8
1.3	Existing Information	9
1.4	Methodology	9
1.5	Constraints	9
2	UNDERSTANDING THE SITE	13
2.1	History of the Site and University	13
2.1.1	History of the Bodleian Library complex	14
2.2	History of the Clarendon Building	16
3	SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CLARENDON BUILDING	33
3.1	Significance as part of the City Centre, Broad Street, Cattle Street, and the Central (City and University) Conservation Area	33
3.2	Significance as a constituent element of the Bodleian Library complex	35
3.3	Architectural Significance	36
3.3.1	Exterior Elevations	36
3.3.2	Internal Spaces	39
3.3.2.1	The Delegates' Room	39
3.3.2.2	Reception	40
3.3.2.3	Admissions Office	41

3.3.2.4	The Vice-Chancellor's Office	41
3.3.2.5	Personnel Offices	43
3.3.2.6	Staircases	44
3.3.2.7	First-Floor Spaces	45
3.3.2.8	Second-Floor Spaces	47
3.3.2.9	Basement Spaces	48
3.4	Archaeological Significance	48
3.5	Historical and Cultural Significance	49
3.6	Significance of a functioning library administration building	49
4	VULNERABILITIES	53
4.1	Accessibility	53
4.2	Maintenance	54
4.2.1	Exterior Elevations and Setting	54
4.2.2	Interior Spaces	55
5	CONSERVATION POLICY	59
6	BIBLIOGRAPHY	67
7	APPENDICES	73
	Appendix 1: Listed Building Description	73
	Appendix 2: Conservation Area Description	79
	Appendix 3: Chronology of the Clarendon Building	83
	Appendix 4: Checklist of Significant Features	95
	Appendix 5: Floor plans	99



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INTRODUCTION

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1 INTRODUCTION

The Clarendon Building was constructed as the Printing House of Oxford University Press in 1712-15 by John Townsend to a design by Nicholas Hawksmoor. It is one of Oxford's most striking and significant architectural features and was designated a grade-I-listed building in 1954. It served as offices for the University's central administration from 1831 to 1975 and has since formed part of the Bodleian Library, though the Delegates of the University Press retain their original meeting room in the building.

1.1 Purpose of the Conservation Plan

The University has an unrivalled portfolio of historic buildings, of which it is rightly proud. It has traditionally taken a thorough, holistic approach to building conservation, seeking to understand all the varied factors that make historic buildings significant to their diverse stakeholders, and using this to inform necessary change. It has become clear that this approach is vital to the conservation culture of an institution where so many of its historic buildings that are valued for their function also have extensive historical or architectural significance. This Conservation Plan represents the continuation of this tradition of seeking to understand what makes the University's buildings cherished assets, and of seeking ways to conserve these most important features for the enjoyment of future generations.

The success of this approach is such that it has now become codified in government policy: First in March 2010's *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historical Environment* then in its replacement, March 2012's *National Planning Policy Framework* (hereafter: NPPF). NPPF provides useful guidance on approaching the conservation of heritage assets, and postdates the University's existing literature. NPPF defines a heritage asset as:

'A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).'

This designation clearly applies to the Clarendon Building Road.

The purpose of this Conservation Plan is to update the Clarendon Building Road's conservation policy to take into account the new guidance provided by NPPF. It will be of use both for informing responsible regular maintenance and in the preparation of future planning applications, as specified in NPPF paragraph 128.

The Conservation Plan should form the basis for the Clarendon Building Road's Conservation Policy and exists as part of an ongoing process. It will be renewed and updated at least every five years or following any major alterations or legislative changes.

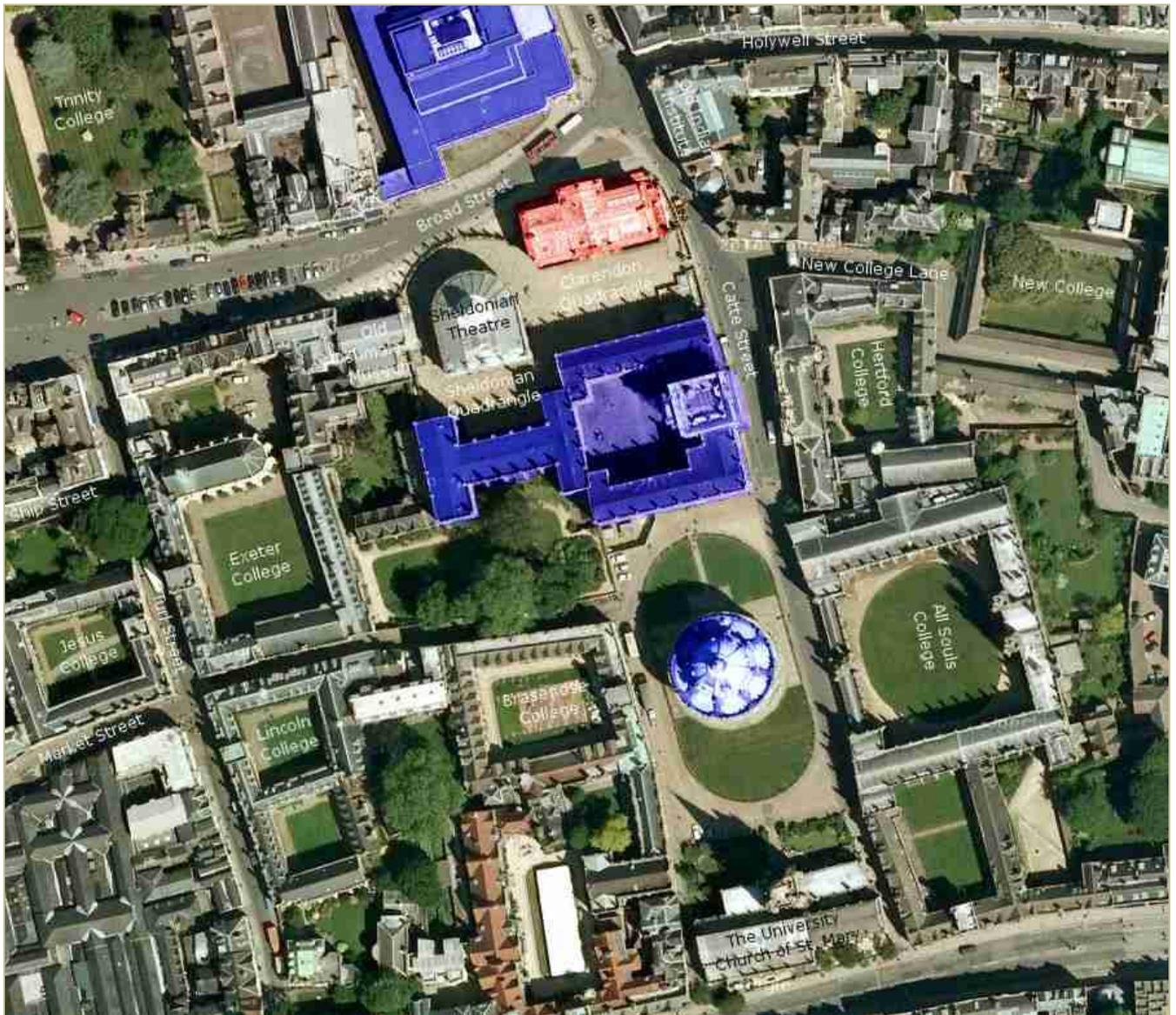


Figure 1. Satellite image showing the Clarendon Building (highlighted in red) and the surrounding area, orientated with north at the top of the image. The other buildings of the Bodleian complex are highlighted in blue

1.2 Scope of the Conservation Plan

This plan will cover the interior and exterior of the Clarendon Building, a grade-I-listed building on the corner of Broad Street and Cate Street in central Oxford.

The plan is not a catalogue and to facilitate its practical use will concentrate only on the most vulnerable aspects of the building's significance, suggesting how they should be approached and conserved in the future. A brief list of the most significant architectural features can be found in **Appendix 4** and should be referred to when planning any repair or alteration work.

1.3 Existing Information

There are various forms of useful information available regarding the Clarendon Building:

The original 1954 listed building description (**Appendix 1**) is the logical starting point for this plan. Its brevity is typical of a listing of its age but it does outline the main features of the building, giving some indication of the features that were thought to make up the particular character for which the building was listed.

Various planning applications have been made throughout the building's history, providing a good indication of the changes that have occurred over time.

Oxford University Archives contains historic correspondence and various useful historic plans regarding this building. Other useful information is available from Estates Services' own archives.

Nicholas Hawksmoor is one of Britain's most lauded architects and numerous books and articles have been published regarding his work and his unfulfilled plans for Oxford. These provide a valuable resource for studying the Clarendon Building. Equally, the building's important rôle in the development of the University Press means that it features briefly in published histories of that vaunted institution.

The plan draws on statutory guidance from NPPF prepared by HM's Department for Communities and Local Government in March 2012.

1.4 Methodology

The Conservation Plan is a document that assesses the current and predicted conservation needs of the Clarendon Building Road and attempts to address them with a view towards maintaining or increasing the significance of the heritage asset. Its formulation to supersede any existing literature is a response to the requirements of NPPF, and it is prepared in accordance with the policies contained therein.

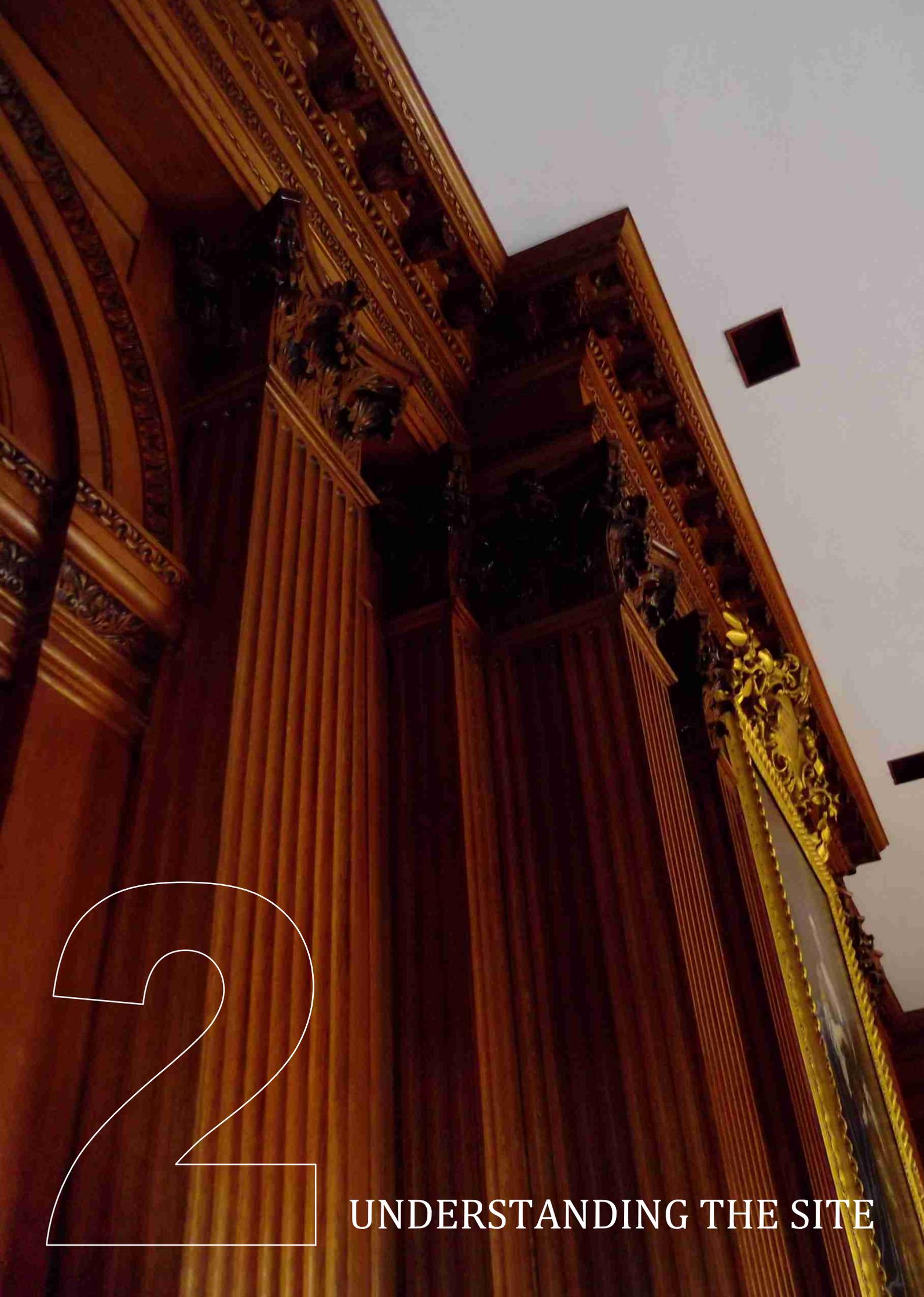
1.5 Constraints

The Clarendon Building Road and its environs are subject to various constraints imposed by Oxford City Council:

- CP.3 – Limiting the Need to Travel: New development will be limited to accessible locations on previously developed sites.
- HE.2 – Archaeology Area: Where archaeological deposits that are potentially significant to the historic environment of Oxford are known or suspected to exist anywhere in Oxford but in particular the City Centre Archaeological Area, planning applications should

incorporate sufficient information to define the character and extent of such deposits as far as reasonably practicable.

- HE.9 – High building Areas: Planning permission will not be granted for any development within a 1,200-metre radius of Carfax which exceeds 18.2m in height, except for minor elements of no bulk.
- TR.3, TR.11, TR.12 – Car Parking Standards: The City Council will not allow any significant increase in the overall number of car-parking spaces in the Transport Central Area or development that provides an inappropriate level of car-parking spaces. It will attempt to reduce the level of non-residential car parking.
- The City of Oxford Smoke Control Order No.1: It is an offence to emit smoke from the chimney of a building, from a furnace, or from any fixed boiler if located in a designated smoke control area.
- HE.7 – Conservation Areas: The Central (City and University) Conservation Area: Planning permission will only be granted for development that preserves or enhances the special character and appearance of the conservation areas or their setting.



2

UNDERSTANDING THE SITE

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2 UNDERSTANDING THE SITE

2.1 History of the Site and University¹

The site of Oxford has had sporadic settlement since the Neolithic period. Bronze Age barrows have been found in the University Parks (linear barrow cemetery) and in the Science Area (double-ditched barrow). Oxford has had a continuous history of occupation since at least the 8th Century AD. The University of Oxford itself has a long-standing tradition of exceptional education: Able to trace its roots to the 11th Century, it is the oldest university in the English-speaking world.

The site upon which the Clarendon Building now stands is situated on the northern boundary of the mediaeval city of Oxford. The northern stretch of the mediaeval city walls ran just to the south of the building, with a wall bastion being situated in the Clarendon Quadrangle. The city ditch ran through the site of the building itself. The University had set up tenements in



Figure 2. Excerpt from Loggan’s 1675 plan of Oxford. North is at the bottom of the image

the eastern part of this area, along Catte Street, as early as 1615 and the city ditch seems to have been at least partially filled by this point.²

Parts of the site were obtained on a 1000-year lease from Magdalen Parish in 1668-69.³ A wooden printing house was erected on the site in 1669, presumably to support the activities of the University Press in the adjacent Sheldonian Theatre, which they had occupied parts of in the same year.⁴ This early printing house can be seen as a low, narrow building running along the eastern boundary wall of the Sheldonian Theatre in Loggan’s 1675 plan of the city (**Figure 2**). It is also referenced in Cole’s 1713 plan of the plots occupying the site of the Clarendon Building (**Figure 3**).

The tenements and other buildings on the site were purchased in 1710-11 and demolished for the construction of the Clarendon Building. Hawksmoor envisaged this monumental building as part of a wider redevelopment of the University’s presence in the city centre, forming something of a monumental entrance to his intended *Forum Universitatis*.⁵ This would have been a formal university campus around the Bodleian, with additional library buildings and a grand, colonnaded university church. Whilst this development never occurred, a similar effect

¹ A short chronology the Clarendon Building can be found in **Appendix 3**.

² Daniell, J., ‘The City Wall and Ditch in the Clarendon Quadrangle: with a note by E.T. Leeds’ in *Oxoniensia* 4 (1939) 160.

³ Oxford University Archives, ref. UD 11/1/1-3.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Hart, V., *Nicholas Hawksmoor: Rebuilding Ancient Wonders* (London, 2002) 196.

has been achieved almost by default, with the urban space of eastern Broad Street, Catte Street, and Radcliffe Square being defined by University buildings, and being a focus for ceremonies, protests, and tourism.

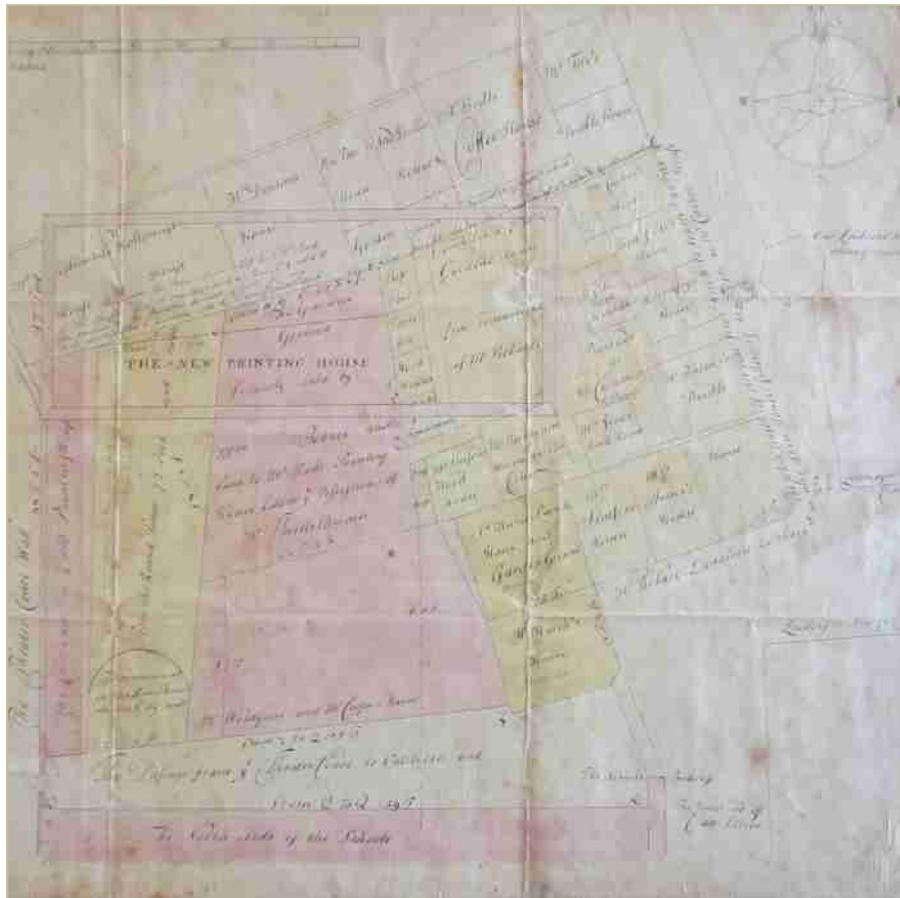


Figure 3. Extract from Cole's 1713 plan of the plots on the site of the Clarendon Building

2.1.1 History of the Bodleian Library Complex

The Clarendon Building is a constituent element of the Bodleian Library complex, which consists of a group of buildings around Radcliffe Square, Catte Street, and the eastern end of Broad Street: the New Bodleian; the Old Bodleian; the Radcliffe Camera; and the Clarendon Building itself. There are also many other libraries across Oxford which are part of the Bodleian, such as the Radcliffe Science Library and the Bodleian Law Library. Even though the Clarendon Building was not constructed as part of the Bodleian Library, it was certainly built with this complex in mind, as attested by Hawksmoor's plans for the area.

The history of the Bodleian Library complex begins in the 15th century. Following humble beginnings in the Church of St. Mary, the Old Bodleian Library was first established with donations made by Duke Humphrey of Lancaster, 1st Duke of Gloucester, and in 1488, a room was opened above the Divinity School (see below, **Section 2.2**). This had gone into decline by the middle of the 16th Century. In 1598 Sir Thomas Bodley funded the

reinstatement of the library, which was opened in 1602 in the old library building and was called Bodley's Library. This was located on the south side of Broad Street.

Since the establishment of 'legal deposit' through an agreement with the Stationers' Company in 1610, whereby a copy of every book published in England could be installed in the new library, the Bodleian has continued to suffer from a lack of space. Extensions to the building were made in the 17th Century in an attempt to provide more space, including the Arts End and the Selden End of Duke Humfrey's Library.



Figure 4. An aerial view of the Bodleian Complex looking southeast

The Clarendon Building was constructed from 1712 to 1713 for the use of the University Press. This formed an integral portion of the Bodleian Complex, delineating its northern boundary until the construction of the New Bodleian in the 20th century. It came under the Bodleian's direct control in 1975.

Between 1737 and 1748 the Radcliffe Library was constructed to the south of the Bodleian with funds from a bequest by Dr John Radcliffe, an eminent physician of his day. It was designed by James Gibbs. This was initially a separate entity from the Bodleian but by 1860-62 the two were integrated and the Radcliffe Library became known as the Radcliffe Camera.

Lack of space remained a problem and by 1834 there were estimated to be around 220,000 books and 21,000 manuscripts in the Bodleian. Space was gained during the 19th Century by removing some of the collection to the University Galleries (now the Ashmolean Museum) and through the integration of the Radcliffe Library, whilst the construction of the Examination Schools in 1876-82 gave the Bodleian access to the ground floor of the Old Schools Quadrangle which had previously served as the University's examination space. In 1909-12, an underground book store was installed beneath Radcliffe Square. After its construction, the library was the largest in the world and the one of the first to feature modern compact shelving in the form of Gladstone Shelving, developed from a model installed in the British Museum shortly before.

This, however, only solved the problem temporarily and in 1925 the idea of a new library was put forward by Bodley's Librarian, A.E. Cowley. The New Bodleian Library was constructed in 1936-40 to a design by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, with a large stack capable of holding 5 million books and with a subterranean connection to the rest of the Bodleian site.

By the early 21st century it became clear that the New Bodleian Library was not equipped to meet modern archive storage facilities and in 2010 its stack was relocated to an off-site storage facility at Swindon. The New Bodleian has been closed since autumn 2010 for

extensive alteration work, which will further integrate it into the urban area of eastern Broad Street and will reopen as the Weston Library by 2015. The Old Bodleian Library and the Radcliffe Camera continue to operate as reading rooms whilst the Clarendon Building provides office accommodation for the library.

2.2 History of the Clarendon Building

Oxford's university press was based in the Sheldonian Theatre from its construction in 1669. Shortly after this point a wooden printing house was constructed to the east, on the site of the Clarendon Building. These accommodation arrangements were not an ideal state of affairs but the University lacked the funds to improve the situation until the early 18th century. Two events improved this financial position and made the construction of a purpose-built and permanent press building possible. The publication in 1702-4 of Edward Hyde, 1st Earl of Clarendon's great 3-volume *History of the Rebellion* was a popular success which garnered substantial profits for the university press. As Carter highlights, whilst sizable, the importance of these profits for the construction of the Clarendon Building have been consistently exaggerated:

'The profit to the University by the sale of the third volume of the first edition came to £174.17s, and the other two volumes are unlikely to have brought in more than twice as much. The first of three volumes of the octavo edition of 1705-6 made a profit of £29.5s.4d.'⁶

More important to the financing of the building was the lease in September 1711 of the University's bible press to John Baskett. The Authorised Version of the Bible was controlled by royal monopoly, but the University had the right to print books covered by such monopolies. Baskett already held several bible patents in Scotland and wished to expand his operations into England. A condition of his 1711 lease was that he was required to contribute 'Two thousand pounds...for and towards the building of a new Printing house within the said University' and that 'the manufacture of printing...[should be] carried on at the new printing house which is designed to be erected.'⁷

In 1710-11 the tenements on the site and the wooden printing house were demolished in preparation for construction.⁸ The site was surveyed by William Townesend, the builder, and an architect named Haukes in 1712.⁹ The foundation stone was laid on 22nd February that year and by March the foundations had been excavated and the cellar walls were under construction. At this point Hawksmoor, who designed the building and served as its architect, was still drawing up the contracts with the builders. Work continued apace and the majority of the structural work was complete by May 1713.¹⁰ The University Press assigned purposes to each room in June and the building must have been habitable by October when they moved

⁶ Carter, H., *A History of the Oxford University Press: Volume 1 – To the year 1780* (Oxford, 1975) 199.

⁷ Ibid, 108, 167.

⁸ Downes, K., *Hawksmoor* (London, 1959) 109.

⁹ Doble, C.E. (ed.), *Remarks and Collections of Thomas Hearne: Vol. 3: 25th May 1710- 14th December 1712* (Oxford, 1710-12) 347.

¹⁰ Supra., n.8.

in.¹¹ Though clearly inhabitable, the interior of the building was certainly not yet complete and in March 1715 John Baskett was given an £80 rebate on his rent for the bible press on these grounds.¹² Internal woodwork was still being undertaken in October 1715, when it was reported that £6,185 had been spent on the building.¹³

It should be noted at this point that there was for some time a lack of clarity regarding who had served as the architect on this building. 19th-century scholarship treated Hawksmoor rather unkindly and as late as 1924, Goodhart-Rendel was able to bemoan the fact that many of his buildings had yet to be ascribed to him: ‘If a building of Hawksmoor’s please, Fame credits to Wren: if it fail to please, then Hawksmoor can have it.’¹⁴ With the Clarendon Building there was some discussion whether the design should be ascribed to Hawksmoor or to its builder, Townesend. There are extant designs for the building by Townesend and also by John James, but they are not as executed.¹⁵ It is now accepted that Hawksmoor was the architect, with a series of letters between him and his assistant, Henry Joynes, making it clear that he was controlling work on the building.¹⁶ The fact that he was rarely present on site was not unusual for an 18th-century architect. Hawksmoor was paid £100 for the design and supervision of the building in October 1715.¹⁷

The interior of the building was still not complete as late as July 1717, when Hawksmoor complained to Henry Joynes that several of the internal walls had been lime plastered, when he had intended them to remain as fair-faced ashlar without plaster or wainscoting.¹⁸ The carving in the Delegates’ Room was completed in 1717-18.¹⁹ It would seem fair to suggest that the interior of the building was probably complete by 1718.

In November 1717, Sir James Thornhill’s lead statues of the nine muses were fitted above the cornice of the building.²⁰ Three lead vases were set up at the same level in 1718-19, but these have since been lost. In 1721, Francis Bird’s bust of the 1st Earl of Clarendon (now located in the first-floor niche of the western elevation) was set up in the first-floor niche on the southern elevation.

By this point, the building was in full use as the University Press. Hawksmoor had designed it with two staircases and with both sides of the building separated by and independently accessible from the central passageway. This delineated the two separate functions of the building: the bible press on the east and the learned press on the west. In February 1732, the Delegates of the University Press agreed that a furnace should be set up in the building for

¹¹ Carter, H., *op. cit.*, 167; Gibson, S., and Johnson, J., (eds.), *The First Minute Book of the Delegates of the Oxford University Press 1668-1756* (Oxford, 1943) entry for 15th June 1713.

¹² Gibson, S., and Johnson, J., (eds.), *op. cit.*, entry for 8th March 1715.

¹³ Carter, H., *op. cit.*, 199; Downes, K., *op. cit.*, 109.

¹⁴ Goodhart-Rendel, H.S., *Nicholas Hawksmoor* (London, 1924) 7.

¹⁵ Colvin, H., *Unbuilt Oxford* (London, 1983) 60-64.

¹⁶ Downes, K., *op. cit.*, reprints many of the Joynes letters.

¹⁷ Gibson, S., and Johnson, J., (eds.), *op. cit.*, entry for October 1715.

¹⁸ Joynes folio 99 reprinted in Downes, K., *op. cit.*, 240.

¹⁹ Downes, K., *op. cit.*, 109.

²⁰ Hart, V., *op. cit.*, 218-19.

casting letters.²¹ In July 1732, Baskett, Ashurst, and Gosling's lease of the bible press was renewed, allowing them to retain use of half of the Clarendon Building.²²

The lead muses on the roof were not secured in any way, relying upon their own weight to hold them in place. This proved insufficient and in the late 18th/early 19th century one of them was blown down. Another was subsequently blown down in 1810.²³ The two lost muses, Euterpe and Melpomene, were too crushed from their falls to be reconstructed and were not replaced until the 20th century.

Extensive repairs were constructed to the Headington freestone on the external elevations in 1812.²⁴ An extensive structural survey of the building was conducted in April of the following year. This reported that the stone of the portico and the pediments were in a bad state and in need of immediate repair and new lead gutters. The chimneys were found to be cracked but the leadwork of the roof was found to be in a generally good state of repair. The survey mentions that several of the lead statues were weak and had been repaired with solder. Much of the exterior paving was found to be in a poor state and in need of resetting and in some cases replacing. Most of the windows were found to be in need of repairing and rehanging and several floors needed repaving. Several new steps were required on the internal staircases.²⁵

The success of Oxford University Press in the 18th and early 19th centuries was such that in 1826 work was begun on its current headquarters on Walton Street in Jericho. This was a then-suburban site that could benefit from the adjacent canal links. The new buildings were completed in 1830 and the press vacated the Clarendon Building in the following year, retaining only the ground-floor Delegates' Room.²⁶ Sir Robert Smirke was employed to adapt the interior of the building for use by the University's Registrar and as accommodation for the University Police (in the western portion of the basement). The first floor was converted into lecture rooms for: Geology and Mineralogy; and Natural and Experimental Philosophy.²⁷ The room to the north of the Delegates' Room (then referred to as the North Delegates' Room, now the Admissions Office) on the ground floor was fitted with a deal floor (it had previously been partly paved), a marble chimney piece, a new lathe and plaster ceiling, and a door cut through its western arch to the Delegates' Room. A partition was set up in the basement to provide a room for the police matron. This also included replacing a paved floor with deal.²⁸ It was following the vacation of the building by Oxford University Press and its

²¹ Gibson, S., and Johnson, J., (eds.), *op. cit.*, entry for 4th February 1732.

²² *Ibid.*, entry for 31st July 1732.

²³ Cox, G.V., *Recollections of Oxford* (Oxford, 1868) 65; Oxford University Archives, ref. UC/FF/313/6. Cox is clear that there were nine statues and that two had fallen, at odds with later suggestions that there may only have been eight statues to begin with, based on the lack of a ninth plinth in the 1930s; Oxford University Archives, ref. UC/FF/313/5, UD 11/1/1.

²⁴ Salter, H.E., and Lobel, M.D., (eds.), *A History of the County of Oxford: Volume 3: The University of Oxford* (Oxford, 1954) 54-55.

²⁵ Oxford University Archives, UD 11/1/1.

²⁶ Tyack, G., *Oxford: An Architectural Guide* (Oxford, 1998) 199.

²⁷ Oxford University Archives, ref. UD 11/1/2-3.

²⁸ Oxford University Archives, ref. SEP/19/25.

occupation by the registry and other departments that it became known as the Clarendon Building rather than the Printing House.

The Local Examinations Delegacy occupied some rooms in the Clarendon Building from its foundation in 1857 and had its own letter box fitted in 1884. The Delegacy of Non-Collegiate Students occupied the south-eastern room on the first floor from its foundation in 1868. Both institutions moved to 74 High Street (now the Ruskin School of Drawing and Fine Art) when it was completed in 1888.²⁹

In 1878, restoration work was carried out on the caps of the northern columns and to the pediment of the portico. The joints of the coping stones on the portico were resealed at this time. In the following year, several of the chimney stacks were rebuilt and several of the shared flues separated.³⁰ The ventilation to the Delegates' Room was improved in 1882. This room had previously relied on some Sheringham Ventilators (hopper-shaped valves) fitted high up in the wainscoting and four holes cut in the ceiling around the fireplace through to the room above. More numerous and efficient ventilators were fitted in the wainscoting (there are currently four) and a new pipe was fitted that ran from outside to an opening beneath the fireplace to help this draw more effectively.³¹

In 1883, some partitioning was moved in the basement in order to create an additional cell for the Proctors. This is presumably the partition between the two cells (now storage rooms) in the northern part of the basement. In December 1884, complaints were made about the building being too warm and it was suggested that either the amount of piping in the building should be reduced or more stop cocks should be introduced.³² In the same year, gas lighting was fitted in the Delegacy of Non-Collegiate Students' room in the south-eastern quarter of the first floor. Telephones were fitted in the building in 1889.

In 1889-90, the main gates of the building were repaired by F.A. Skidmore. Skidmore was the foremost metal worker of his day and had constructed the astonishing roof of Oxford's University Museum some 30 years previously. There was some suspicion as to the identity of the man claiming to be Skidmore, with the Secretary of the University Chest expecting such an esteemed craftsman to appear more well-to-do; however, John Oldrid Scott was able to confirm his identity, noting that he was an outstanding metalworker 'and should have made his fortune years ago but he is not a man of business and is I fear by no means well off now.'³³

The first electric lighting was fitted in the building in 1892. The original wire casings were in American white wood. The initial installation did not cover the entire building, with lighting

²⁹ Estates Services, University of Oxford, *74 High Street: Conservation Plan* (Report; September, 2012), available online: http://www.admin.ox.ac.uk/media/global/wwwadminoxacuk/localsites/estatesdirector/conservation/Ruskin_School_1.2.0.1.pdf, accessed 29th April 2013.

³⁰ Oxford University Archives, ref. UC/FF/313/1/1.

³¹ This is based on a list of recommendations giving by the heating engineer, Edward J. Griffiths, found in Oxford University Archives, ref. UC/FF/313/1/1.

³² Oxford University Archives, ref. UC/FF/313/1/1.

³³ Ibid.

being gradually extended to other rooms, generally at the request of the inhabitant, for instance it was extended into the Delegates' Room at their request in 1895.³⁴ The Association for the Education of Women was granted a room on the western side of the attic in 1893. The ceiling and fireplace in this part of the attic were repaired and a matchboard partition fitted to create an inner room. It is unclear which of the two western rooms they took over at this point, but in 1900 they took over the other western room and fitted another matchboard partition (and a wash basin) in there.³⁵

In 1894, the western chimney stack was reconstructed and two new chimney pots were added. Soot doors were fitted to the flues. In the same year, Symm and Co. provided an estimate for railing off the corner between the Clarendon Building and the Sheldonian, though it is unclear whether this went ahead: any railing in this area is not extant. The paving

at the front of the building was repaired in 1895 and in 1897 the base of the wall was painted in a "stone" colour.³⁶

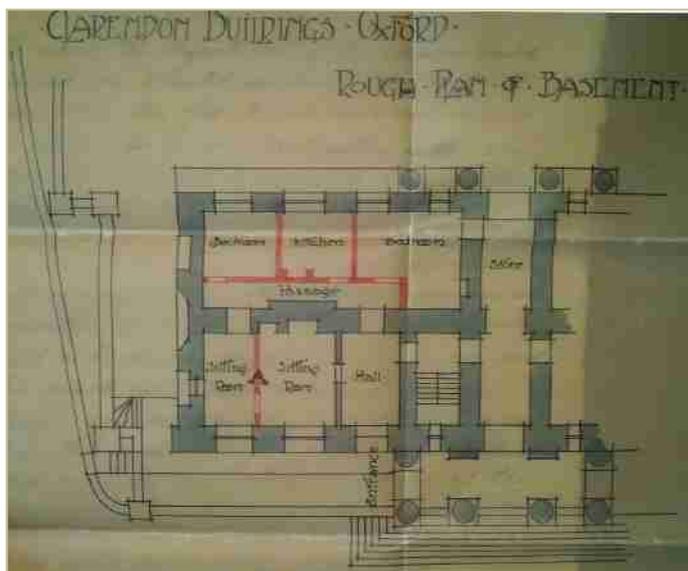


Figure 5. A.J. Rowley's 1902 plan of the basement with north at the bottom of the image. The brick partitions affected by downwards settling are drawn in red, with the wall marked 'A' of particular concern

In 1897, a doorway was cut from the Board Room (northwest quarter of the first floor) to the room immediately to its south. The archway that was cut through (it is unclear which arch was cut at this time, but the second archway was cut through in 1907 and both remain unblocked) was believed to have been open originally, as the wall was very thin there.³⁷ If so, it must have been filled up by or during 1831, as all the first-floor archways were blocked in Sir Robert Smirke's plans of that year.³⁸ Also in 1897, fitted

wooden cupboards were installed in the Registrar's outer room (western room of the north-eastern portion of the ground floor) to replace the cloth and metal cupboard previously in place.

The porter's flat, which at this point occupied the entire eastern half of the basement, was heavily altered in 1897. Changes were designed to bring the dwelling in line with clause 96

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Oxford University Archives, ref. UC/FF/313/1/2.

³⁶ Oxford University Archives, ref. UC/FF/313/1/1.

³⁷ Oxford University Archives, ref. UC/FF/313/1/3.

³⁸ Ibid; UD 11/1/2; ET 2/2/11. Smirke's plans are of the proposed layout, so they could have been blocked as part of his conversion; however, they could have been blocked earlier as the plans do not clearly distinguish between existing and proposed work.

(Underground Rooms) of the 1891 Public Health (London) Act. The act did not cover Oxford, but was presumably thought by the University to represent best practice. The floors on this side of the basement were lifted and excavated down, to give the rooms a minimum height of 7 feet. The soil beneath was covered with concrete and fitted with a woodblock floor. Fireplaces and associated flues and ventilation were fitted to all the rooms of the flat and a new window was fitted at the eastern edge of the flat's passage (in the lowest southern niche of the eastern elevation).³⁹ The lowering of the floor levels in the eastern side of the basement subsequently caused issues, as in 1902 the internal brick partitions were found to have settled downward, leaving gaps between the walls and the ceiling (**Figure 5**). The gaps were filled but the walls continued to shift and in 1903 were demolished and replaced with cement partitions with reinforced concrete foundations.⁴⁰

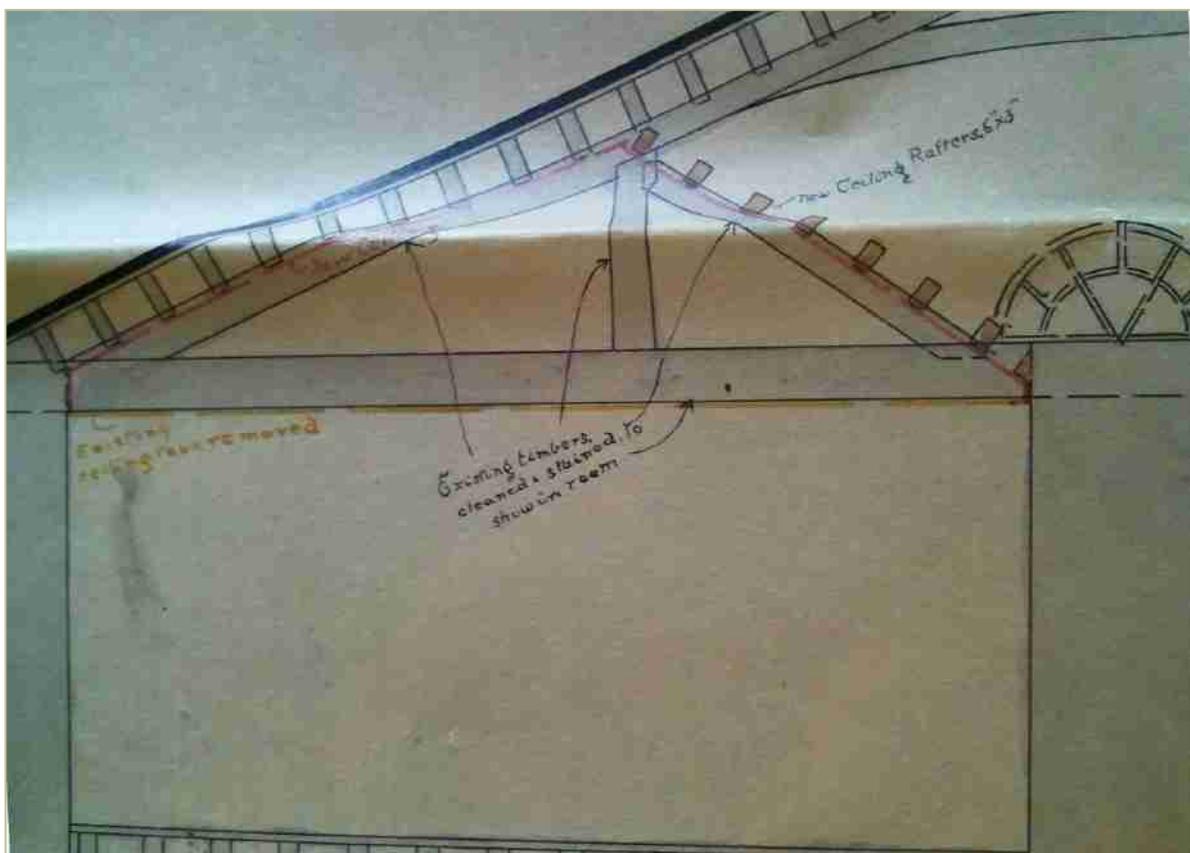


Figure 6. Section of 1902 attic ceiling alterations for the Association of the Education of Women

Electrical lighting was extended into the Registrar's office in 1900. In the same year, 37 panes of glass were replaced across various rooflights and a new rooflight was fitted. During repair work to the rooflights it was found that two needed replacing. In 1901, the basement was rewired. Damp had destroyed many of the original wooden wire casements and many of these were replaced with iron pipes.

³⁹ Oxford University Archives, ref. UC/FF/313/1/1.

⁴⁰ Oxford University Archives, ref. UC/FF/313/1/2.

The Association for the Education of Women, which occupied the western side of the attic, expanded into the eastern side of the attic in 1901-2 and consequently occupied the entire top floor. Several alterations were necessary to facilitate their occupation of the eastern half of the attic including: the removal of the previous flat ceiling and the installation of new ceilings and ceiling joists above the newly-stained and polished rafters, which were left exposed (**Figure 6**); and the installation of new fireplaces in the rooms which did not already have them.⁴¹ The ceiling and floor of the space over the portico (which at this point had limited access and was being used for storage) was also repaired in 1902.

By 1902, all of the partitioning in the first-floor transept that is visible in Smirke's 1831 plan had been removed, creating a single long room running the N-S length of the building (**Figure 7**). In 1902, a private room was created in the northern portion of the space for the Appointment's Committee (who already occupied the north-western quarter of the floor), with a partition being fitted in the same position followed by the extant 2005 partitions which replaced them (**Figure 7.3**). In the following year the Delegacy for the Training of Secondary Teachers took over the southern portion of the transept, fitting another partition in the position of the extant one, creating a narrow passage connecting the two staircases. They also enlarged the curved window in the central southern niche at this time, making it two feet wider and six inches higher than it had previously been.⁴²

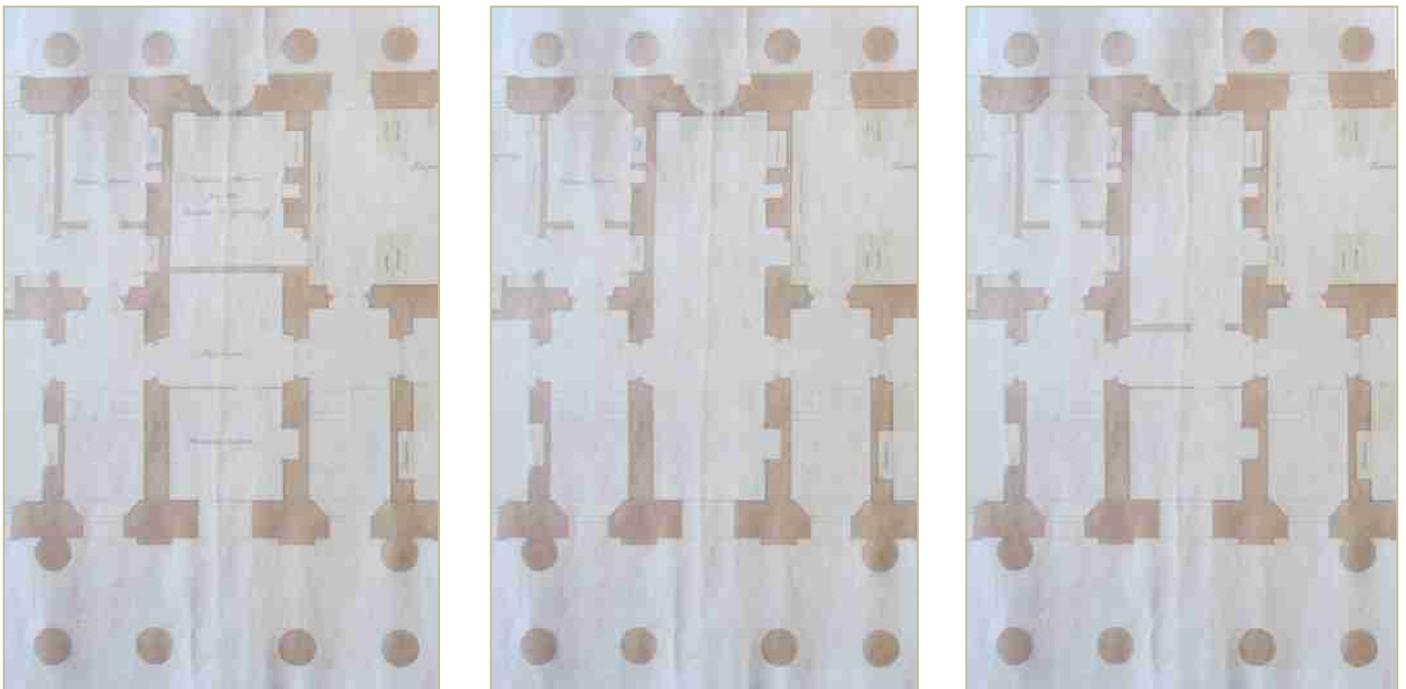


Figure 7 Changes to the first-floor transept. 7.1, left, extract from Smirke's 1831 plan. 7.2, centre, projected state of the space by 1901. 7.3, right, probable state of the space following 1901-2 alterations. All plans orientated with north at the bottom

⁴¹ Oxford University Archives, ref. UC/FF/313/1/2.

⁴² Ibid.

The external stonework was restored by J.R. Wilkins in 1908-9.⁴³ In 1909, Wilkins commented that the porch was still in need of restoration as it was the area most in danger of dropping masonry on passersby. He also noted that the columns had already been refaced in cement at some point prior to this. The piers of the external railings were found to be decayed in the same year and were replaced.

Lavatory arrangements in the building were an ongoing concern and the lavatories at the base of the western staircase were refitted in 1909. These were the only WCs in the building and it was recommended at this time that another WC should be installed at the base of the eastern staircase. This was not done until November 1920, at which time a basement-level window was also fitted to the eastern staircase.⁴⁴

The fireplace and the associated flue in the Marshal's room in the basement were removed in 1910. In 1916, snow boards were fitted to the gutters. The steps at the front of the building were renewed in 1919. This involved fitting about 17 feet of new steps, as well as relaying several of the old steps. In June 1920, Symm and Co. provided a quotation for a partition in the north-western room on the ground floor, sometimes called the North Delegates' Room, now the Admissions Office.⁴⁵ The new office created by this partitioning, in the western portion of the room, was subsequently occupied by the Proctors. In 1920, Symm also cut a doorway from '...the Chest office to the North Room, Ground Floor.' This suggests that the Chest office was located on the southern side of the ground floor at this point, though it is unclear where, as the main portions of the southern side of the ground floor were dominated then, as they are now, by the Delegates' Room and the Vice-Chancellor's office.

Further alterations were made to the building in 1920. Extra electric lights were added to the staircases and some changes were made to the ventilation grates of the eastern elevations in order to accommodate a bicycle shelter against it. Clipsham patching was also applied to much of the exterior in this year, creating a patchwork effect much lamented in the following decades.⁴⁶

In 1921, the paving in the basement lobby was raised, with an iron frame, cement, and a mat fitted beneath before it was relaid. In 1923, gas fittings were installed in the fireplace in the north-western ground-floor room (now the Admission Office). This involved running gas pipes from the basement through the flue and connecting to a tap in the fireplace, which in turn fed a gas radiator located beside one of the windows.⁴⁷

Work was conducted on the southern entrance in 1924, when the three steps from the Clarendon Quadrangle were renewed with steps of rubbed Portland stone fitted over a concrete core. In the same year, a new exit was cut into the roof and fitted with a lead-covered trapdoor. In 1925, the Catte Street gate of the Clarendon Quadrangle was heavily

⁴³ Oxford University Archives, ref. UC/FF/313/3/3.

⁴⁴ Ibid; UC/FF/313/1.

⁴⁵ Oxford University Archives, ref. UC/FF/313/1 and ET 2/2/11.

⁴⁶ Arkell, W.J., *Oxford Stone* (London, 1947) 162.

⁴⁷ Oxford University Archives, ref. UC/FF/313/3/2.

restored. This involved replacing most of the leaves and fitting finials to a new design, the originals being too decayed to discern their original shapes.

In 1927, a low-pressure gravity hot water heating system was installed in the building. This involved cutting into various walls, partitions, and fitted pieces of furniture in order to pass pipes through the building. In the Delegates' Room, parts of the oak wall panelling were taken up with pipes being fitted behind them before they were replaced. At this point, the heating provision for all of the University's buildings in the area (the Clarendon Building itself, the Bodleian, the Sheldonian, the Old Ashmolean, the Old Indian Institute, the Radcliffe Camera, and the University Church of St. Mary) was centralised, being based around the Old Bodleian's boiler room adjacent to Exeter College.⁴⁸

Some panelling was fitted in the Board Room on the first floor in May 1928, though in June the General Board of the Faculties requested that the recently-erected panelling be removed.⁴⁹ In 1929, the basement WCs were refurbished. This work included lowering the top lights of the southern windows and fitting lower lights and ventilation grilles. The wooden floor in this area was removed and replaced with a floated concrete floor.⁵⁰

Deal screens and glazed partitions were fitted in the Delegates' Room in 1929. This work presumably relates to the porter's room on the eastern side of this area. In January 1933, swing doors were installed between the staircases and the upper rooms to act as fire doors on the orders of Colonel Symonds, a fire prevention expert. The building was rewired in the same year, also in response to Colonel Symonds' report. Many of the original 1892 wooden wire casements were found to still be in place at this point. Work was also carried out on the women's WCs in 1933. These occupied part of the south-eastern portion of the basement, in what had been previously the second bedroom of the porter's flat (**Figure 5**). Partitions were reconfigured and some unspecified work was carried out on the external walls.⁵¹

It was also in 1933 that the southern portion of the first-floor transept (partitioned in 1901-2, **Figure 7**) was converted into a Committee Room for the General Board of the Faculties. This work involved widening the window in the central southern niche of the first floor. Parts of the curved wall of the niche were cut away and a concrete lintel and a stone cill and jamb were fitted. A new curved window was fitted in the space. A three-inch breeze-block partition was constructed in the new Committee Room, presumably replacing the 1901-2 partition.⁵² This work was complete by 1934, when the General Board of the Faculties requested that the Clarendon Statue could be moved from the niche in front of the window as it was blocking the light into the room. They actually suggested that it could be moved to its current position, facing down Broad Street from the western elevation, but it was not thought appropriate to move it at this point.

⁴⁸ Oxford University Archives, ref. UC/FF/312/4; UC/FF/313/2; UC/FF/313/3/2.

⁴⁹ Oxford University Archives, ref. UC/FF/312/4.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² Ibid.

In April 1935 the statue of the muse Thalia, from the northwest corner of the building, was blown down. It was inspected and restored by A.B. Burton of Thames Ditton in Surrey. Burton also restored the statue of Clio on the south-eastern angle of the portico.⁵³ The statue of a child, which accompanied one of the muses, had fallen down some 20 years before and this was also removed from storage and restored.

In 1936, the lead gutters on the northern and southern sides of the building were taken up and replaced with concrete and asphalt. Sir Hubert Worthington conducted some alterations to the Chest and Registry offices in 1937. Alongside this work, Worthington also oversaw the installation of the building's passenger lift in the westernmost part of the south-eastern quarter of the building. The eastern half of the attic was converted from two rooms into four through the insertion of partitions in 1937-8. The fireplaces in this portion of the attic were removed at this time. Two basement rooms, previously used by the auditors, were converted into a single room in 1938 with the removal of the intervening partition. This room was designed to serve as a waiting room.⁵⁴

In November 1939, Clarendon's statue was removed from the niche on the southern elevation and put into storage to protect it from damage during the War. Following the War, research was conducted by the University Chest to see if the statue was original to the building. Discovering that the statue was not an original design feature and had not been set up until 1720, it was deemed reasonable to fit it in a different position, where it would not block a window. The niche on the western elevation, suggested by the General Board of the Faculties in 1934, was chosen. The statue was too large for this niche, so, in 1947, the niche's plinth was removed and put into storage. A new, smaller plinth was carved and fitted. This was inscribed and the lettering painted black to make it more legible from Broad Street. The Clarendon statue was repaired for a small crack and then reset in this new location.⁵⁵

In August 1946, a further partition was fitted in the north-western portion of the ground floor (previously the North Delegates' Room). Partitions had already been set up in this area in 1920 (see above) to create a room for the Proctors. This further partitioning created a waiting room at the eastern end of the space. In the same year, the southern part of the second-floor transept was partitioned off to create its current dimensions.

In 1947, plans were submitted for converting the space over the portico into offices. These plans included cutting the doorway onto the eastern staircase. This work does not seem to have gone ahead immediately, as permission was again sought for converting this space (which up to this point had served only as storage, with limited access through an arched opening from the northern part of the transept, now a store room) in 1949. The conversion had certainly occurred by the 1960s, when the doorway was evident in plans.⁵⁶

⁵³ Oxford University Archives, ref. UC/FF/313/5.

⁵⁴ Oxford University Archives, ref. UC/FF/313/6.

⁵⁵ Oxford University Archives, ref. UC/FF/313/7.

⁵⁶ *Ibid*; UC/FF/313/8; ET 2/2/11.

In 1949, two of the small, recessed panels immediately below the cornice on the western side of the southern elevation were cut out to form windows. Matching windows had already been fitted on the eastern side of the southern elevation at some earlier point.⁵⁷

In anticipation of the 1951 Festival of Britain, the University Chest decided in 1949 to improve the external appearance of the Clarendon Building. Parts of the Catte Street wall were replaced, with special consideration being given to the piers either side of the gate. The area running along Catte Street, between the wall and the pavement, had held flower beds and shrubberies to this point, but these were replaced with a gravel surface. Concerns were voiced at this time about the external masonry of the building, with pieces apparently dropping off with alarming frequency, but this was not addressed until 1951-3.⁵⁸

Basement alterations, including fitting further lavatories and moving some partitions, were proposed in 1950. In this year, the inner gate in the central passage was removed. This gate prevented access from the Clarendon Quadrangle and was deemed unnecessary at the time, as the Clarendon Quadrangle itself could be locked. Equally, the swinging of the gates was causing damage to the stonework in the passage. The removed gates were refitted at the rear of the Examination Schools.⁵⁹

In regards to the restoration of the external elevations, after some discussion the University Chest decided that it would be more economical to completely reface parts in Clipsham stone than to conduct individual repairs to decayed areas of stone. In January 1951, work began on the refacing of the pillars around the portico. The cement rendering on the pillars was removed and they were refaced with Clipsham stone. This was followed in 1952-3 with the refacing in Clipsham of the eastern side of the northern elevation. The western side of the northern elevation was refaced in 1954. Further work was carried on the tenia and guttae of the portico when they were found to be decayed in 1955.

In 1954, the Clarendon Building was designated a grade-I listed building.

A partition was erected in the typists' room on the first floor (this was the partition immediately to the east of the fireplace in the south-western quarter of the first floor) in 1954 and this is extant.⁶⁰ In 1955, the basement lavatories were stripped out, the rooms redecorated, and new lavatory apparatus installed.⁶¹ In the same year, partitions (removed in 2005) were set up in the western end of the north-western quarter of the second floor. This created two small typists rooms at the western end and rooflights were set up over these newly-partitioned areas to provide natural lighting. In 1956, death watch beetles were found in the floor joists of the machine room in the north-eastern portion of the second floor.⁶²

In 1956, alterations were made to the landscape setting when the area in front of the western side of the northern elevation was excavated further and a concrete retaining wall inserted in

⁵⁷ Oxford University Archives, ref. UC/FF/313/8; planning application 49/00701/A_H.

⁵⁸ Oxford University Archives, ref. UC/FF/313/8.

⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁰ Oxford University Archives, ref. UC/FF/313/9.

⁶¹ Ibid; PR 1/4/1.

⁶² Oxford University Archives, ref. UC/FF/313/9.

order to house bicycle racks. The number of staff now using the building meant that the cycle store in the south transept of the basement was no longer sufficient to meet their needs.

New rooflights were fitted over the eastern half of the attic when the clerks' offices here were refurbished in 1957. Three new lights were fitted over the north-eastern quarter and one over the south-eastern quarter. A new rooflight was also fitted over the eastern part of the south-western quarter at this point. A partition, which is still extant, was also constructed in the same position as the pre-existing partition, in the eastern portion of the north-eastern quarter.⁶³

In 1959-60, alterations were made in the Delegates' Room to improve its acoustics. Most notably this involved fitting an absorbent material to the ceiling.⁶⁴ In the Long Vacation of 1961, several of the wood-block floors in the basement were replaced with floated cement floors.⁶⁵

In August 1964, the stairs on the eastern side of the building were polished. Those on the west were not immediately polished, prompting complaints from the University Marshal that the Registrar and the Vice-Chancellor were receiving preferential treatment not afforded to himself or the Proctors. It turned out that the eastern stairs were being polished first as a trial to review the results prior to proceeding to work on the western stairs.⁶⁶

Repairs to the leadwork on the roof were carried out in 1966. In the same year, a planning application was made for unspecified internal alterations.⁶⁷ Requests were made in 1967 for fitting double glazing in the Proctors' rooms (the western portion of what is now the Admissions Office in the north-western portion of the ground floor). A similar request had been made for the Delegates' Room in 1959, but it had not been deemed politic to fit such to one area and not another. It is unclear whether the Proctors' requests were any more successful.⁶⁸

In August 1967, several of the rooms were treated for woodworm and new electric lighting was fitted throughout the building. A partition was removed in the basement in 1969 in order to fit new pigeon holes for the University's messengers, who had recently increased in number from four to five. In the same year, several of the building's windows were boarded up as a security measure due to some civil unrest in the city centre. In 1972, the boards on the basement windows were painted dark colours in order to make them less conspicuous. The boards on the ground-floor windows immediately to either side of the central passage were replaced with iron bars on the inner sides of the windows (to provide security with the minimal of visual intrusion) at this point.

⁶³ Ibid; UC/FF/313/10; and planning application 57/06252/A_H.

⁶⁴ Oxford University Archives, ref. UC/FF/313/10.

⁶⁵ Oxford University Archives, ref. PR 1/4/1.

⁶⁶ Ibid.

⁶⁷ Ibid; and planning application 66/17851/A_H.

⁶⁸ Oxford University Archives, ref. PR 1/4/1.

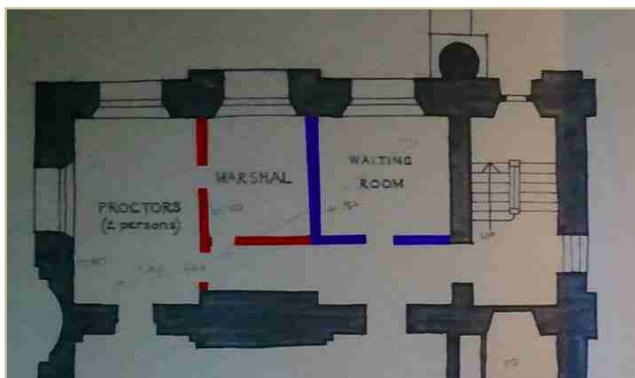


Figure 8. The north-western part of the ground floor in 1962. The partitions highlighted in red were removed in 1975. Those highlighted in blue were removed in 1992

In 1974, the two muse statues that had been blown down in 1810 and shortly before, Euterpe and Melpomene, were replaced. Richard Kindersley based the fibreglass replacements on Clarke's original sketches of Thornhill's statues, held by Worcester College library, so they are probably relatively fair reproductions of the lost figures.⁶⁹

New offices for the Registry were constructed at Wellington Square from 1970-5. In 1975, the University's central administration vacated the Clarendon Building after 145 years of occupation and moved to the Wellington Square offices, which they still inhabit. Oxford

University Press retained the Delegates' Room, which they had occupied since 1713. Equally, the Vice-Chancellor retained his office in the south-eastern corner of the ground floor. The rest of the building was assigned to the Bodleian Library.

The building was altered in order to house its new occupants. The 1920 partitions which had created the Proctors' and Marshal's office, in the western part of what is now the Admissions Office in the north-western portion of the ground floor, were removed. The 1946 partitions in the eastern part of this area, which formed a waiting room, were not removed until 1992 (**Figure 8**). The intention in 1975 was to fit printing presses related to the Bodleian's activities in the space cleared by the removal of these partitions, though it is unclear if this went ahead.

In 1976, a small basement room was allocated to the Assistant Curator of the Museum of the History of Science. This does not seem to be the room they occupy now, which was still in use as WCs at this point. In the following year, listed building consent was granted for the formation of a common room, additional lavatory accommodation, and some fire protection works. It was at this time that the doorway was cut between the Porter's room on the ground floor (the reception adjacent to the Delegates' Room) and the western staircase.⁷⁰

In 1983, the partitioning in the south-eastern part of the basement was substantially altered to improve the lavatory accommodation in this area (no longer extant). There was subsidence in this corner of the basement in this year (caused by the presence of the infilled city ditch beneath), which may well relate to the decision to alter this area at this point. In 1992, the 1946 partition, which created a waiting room in the old North Delegates' Room was removed (**Figure 8**) and the entire space was converted into the Bodleian Admissions Office. At the

⁶⁹ <http://www.oxfordhistory.org.uk/broad/buildings/south/clarendon.html>, accessed 2nd May 2013.

⁷⁰ Listed building consent application 76/00962/L_H.

same time, a partition and security door was fitted on western staircase at the second landing between the ground and first floors.⁷¹

By 2004, the interior fittings of the building had become somewhat worn. The extensive partitioning fitted throughout the building in a piecemeal fashion during the 20th century had disrupted the grand proportions of Hawksmoor's rooms. The interior spaces had in most cases not been well cared for and did not reflect the significance of this grade-I-listed building. As a result, in 2004-5, much of the 20th-century partitioning was removed. In several cases rooms were returned to their original proportions, for instance the south-eastern quarter of the first floor, which had previously been extensively partitioned into four spaces. Some of the partitions were retained and refurbished, for instance that running down the centre of the south-western quarter of the first floor. As well as improving the proportions of the rooms, the interior was generally refurbished to bring it more in line with expectations of a building of this significance. This work included replacing missing areas of cornice and skirting, as well as replacing 20th-century skirting with 18th-century replicas to better match the character of the building. The building was rewired, with the skirting incorporating concealed services. At the half landings, suspending ceilings were fitted to further incorporate concealed services. The windows were overhauled throughout, including the replacement of any cracked glass and the retention of original ironwork where feasible. The 1927 heating installation was replaced at this point.

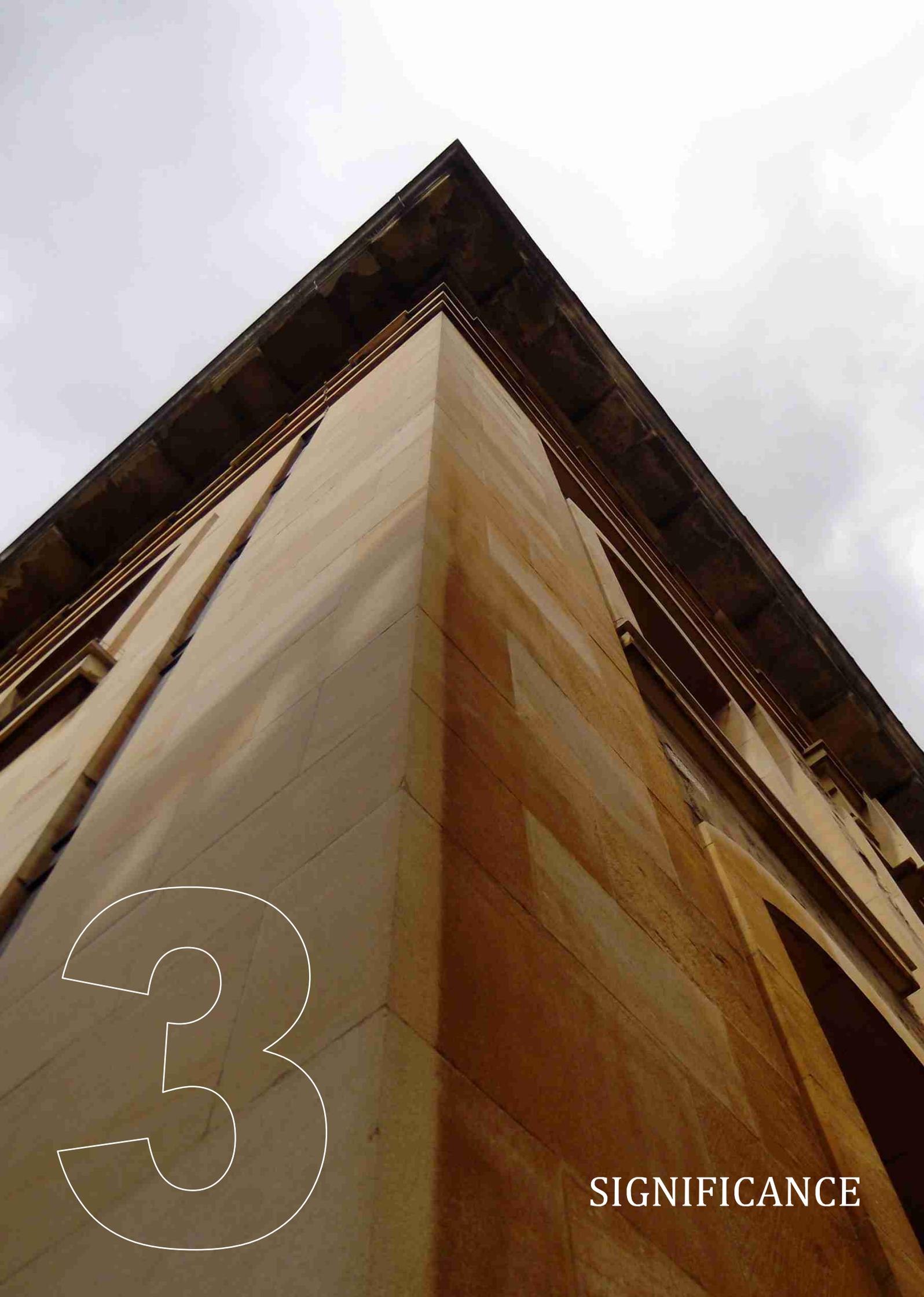
Alongside the internal work, the stonework of the external elevations was repaired and replaced in some cases. External cement rendering was removed and replaced with lime mortar. Various repairs were also undertaken to the lead roof.⁷² This widespread refurbishment and repair project was granted a 2006 Oxford Preservation Trust Award.

Following the 2004-5 alterations, the building regained much of the internal character that had been lost throughout the 20th century. It is still occupied by the offices of the Bodleian Library, with the Delegates of Oxford University Press and the Vice-Chancellor both retaining their ground-floor rooms.

⁷¹ Listed building consent application 92/00731/L.

⁷² Listed building consent application 04/02147/LBC.

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SIGNIFICANCE

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3 SIGNIFICANCE

NPPF paragraph 128 specifies that in assessing planning applications:

‘Local planning authorities should require an applicant to provide a description of the significance of any heritage assets affected including any contribution made by their setting.’

The significance of the Clarendon Building has been publically recognised by its designation as a Grade I listed building in 1954 (see **Appendix 1**); and it formed part of the central focus for Oxford City Council’s designation of its Central (City and University) Conservation Area in 1971, and in its subsequent revisions in 1974, 1981, 1985, and 1998 (see **Appendix 2**):

‘The growth of the University’s central institutions is well shown by the magnificent group of buildings situated between Broad Street and St Mary’s Church. This group began in the 15th century with the building of the Divinity School and the Duke Humfrey’s Library, a nucleus which expanded in the 17th century with the addition of the Schools’ Quadrangle, Convocation House and Sheldonian Theatre. The group was further extended in the 18th century by the addition of the Old Clarendon Building and Radcliffe Camera to form a sequence of buildings and spaces of the highest architectural and historic interest, that today form the visual heart of the conservation area.’⁷³

3.1 Significance as part of the City Centre, Broad Street, Catte Street, and the Central (City and University) Conservation Area

The Clarendon Building is of great aesthetic significance and is a defining feature in the monumental centrepiece of Oxford: the configuration of University buildings running from Broad Street East in the north to Radcliffe Square in the south. It is this arrangement of Broad Street East, Catte Street, and Radcliffe Square, tied together by the buildings of the Bodleian Library complex, which forms the ceremonial and monumental core of both city and University of Oxford.

The western and northern façades of the Clarendon Building are definitive features in the character of Broad Street. Looking eastwards up the length of Broad Street from its western end, the terminus of one’s view is dominated by the western elevation of the Clarendon Building, with its bold pediment, and by the projecting portico of its northern elevation (**Figure 9**).



Figure 9. The view eastwards up Broad Street

⁷³ **Appendix 2**; Oxford City Council, Central (City and University) Conservation Area Description, available online: <http://www.oxford.gov.uk/Direct/24109Central.pdf>, accessed 23rd March 2012.

As one approaches the eastern end of Broad Street from any angle, the monumental nature of the northern elevation and its grand Doric portico quickly becomes obvious. This façade is the dominant feature of Broad Street East. The colossal portico, surmounted by its pediment and statues, projects out onto the street, with the widening of the pavement immediately before this elevation emphasising the approach to its imposing steps (**Figure 10**).

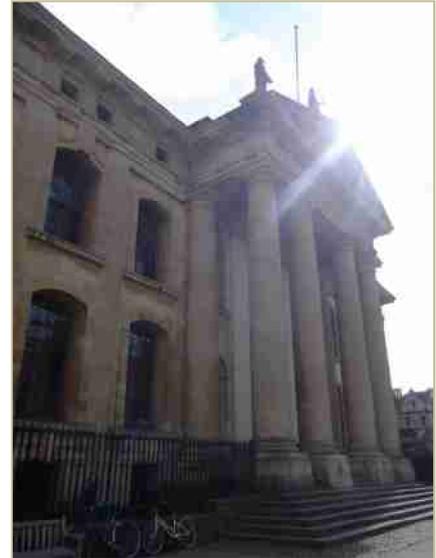


Figure 10. The northern elevation from the northeast

The southern and eastern elevations of the building are amongst the defining features of Cattle Street. The openness of Clarendon Quadrangle means that as one moves north up the street, these elevations become increasingly visible. The southern elevation reads much as the north but with the portico relegated to an engaged frontispiece and lacking the monumental stairs. It is a unique experience to stand in the Clarendon Quadrangle with the Clarendon Building rising as a triumphal arch to the north, with the curve of the Sheldonian to the west, the Bridge of Sighs flying over New College Lane to the east, and the tall expanse of the northern range of the Old Schools Quadrangle rising to the south (**Figure 11**).



Figure 11. The Clarendon Quadrangle looking westwards

The landscape setting of the Clarendon Building has changed since its construction, notably with the introduction of motorised traffic into Broad Street, the construction of the Old Indian Institute to the east in 1883-4, and the construction of the New Bodleian Library to the north in 1936-7. That being said, the building still faces out onto the open expanse of Broad Street, with the open Clarendon Quadrangle and the Old Schools Quadrangle to its south and the Sheldonian to its west, just as when first constructed. Its architectural relationship with the surrounding area remains little changed since the 18th-century, except perhaps for the enhancement of its rôle within the Bodleian Library complex by the construction of the New Bodleian Library (see below).

The building remains the only completed feature of Hawksmoor's 'Regio Prima' plan for the centre of Oxford. This scheme was to involve the creation of a University precinct, essentially a campus to replace the historic reliance on collegiate organisation, with the triumphal arch of the Clarendon Building as its northern entrance. The columns of the portico at the front were designed to display the public face of the University, with the pilasters at the

rear of the building marking the transition, through the arch, into the private space of the University, following the Vitruvian model of the Roman house.⁷⁴

During daytime, the Clarendon Building (as part of a series with the Clarendon Quadrangle and the Old Schools Quadrangle) is as important as Catte Street in the movement of people through the monumental core of the city. The entrance arches of the Clarendon Building and the Old Schools Quadrangle form an axial vista (see below, **Section 3.2**), creating an uninterrupted view and means of public passage from Broad Street through to Radcliffe Square. The glimpses of the Old Schools Quadrangle (explicitly anticipated by Hawksmoor in his design) and the rusticated base of the Radcliffe Camera through the archway of the Clarendon Building tempts the viewer through the space, encouraging them to disdain Catte Street in their southwards journey and to instead remain within the monumental precinct of the University. This is not dissimilar to the effect intended for the building in Hawksmoor's 'Regio Prima' scheme.

3.2 Significance as a constituent element of the Bodleian Library complex

The relationship between the Clarendon Building and the other buildings of the Bodleian complex is of primary significance. The constituent elements of the Old Bodleian Library are the oldest buildings in the complex and the other buildings (even the Radcliffe Camera, which was built as an independent institution) were all designed with its presence in mind. The buildings of the Bodleian complex are aligned on an axial vista, with the arches of the Old Schools Quadrangle and the Clarendon Building being aligned in such a way as to allow one to look from the Radcliffe Square to the George VI entrance of the New Bodleian Library (**Figure 12**). Hawksmoor's sketches of the northern elevation of the Clarendon Building show the entrance to the Old Schools Quadrangle in the background, visible through the archway, and the Clarendon Building's rôle in this relationship was clearly intentional.⁷⁵ The New Bodleian is the newest part of this group and its entrance was clearly designed with this alignment in mind. The Radcliffe Camera, originally constructed as an independent institution, is slightly out of alignment with the rest of the group, and its original entrance from the south would instead have been aligned with the University Church of St. Mary.⁷⁶ The construction of its northern stairs and entrance in 1863, following the loan of the Camera to the Bodleian, can be read partly as an attempt to bring it more into alignment with this group. Whilst the Radcliffe Camera was designed by James Gibbs, it closely followed Hawksmoor's own design for the building (unrealised because of his death) and can also be read in the wider context of his 'Regio Prima' scheme.

⁷⁴ Hart, V., *op. cit.*, 84.

⁷⁵ *Ibid*, 196; the original drawing is held by Worcester College.

⁷⁶ Estates Services, University of Oxford, *Radcliffe Camera: Conservation Plan* (Report, March 2012), available online:

http://www.admin.ox.ac.uk/media/global/wwwadminoxacuk/localsites/estatesdirectorat/documents/conservation/Radcliffe_Camera.pdf, accessed 6th February 2013.

As mentioned above, the effect of this grouping is that one can move from Broad Street and the New Bodleian through to Radcliffe Square and the Radcliffe Camera without leaving the University's monumental core. The significance of the Clarendon Building in this way is that it is a central component of the interacting monumental centrepiece of both the city and University (as in monumental function the two are indistinguishable) that is the conjunction of Broad Street East, Catte Street, Radcliffe Square, and their associated buildings. The Clarendon Building originally marked the northern boundary of this configuration, but this was extended by the construction of the New Bodleian in 1936-7. The presence of the road between these two disrupts the relationship somewhat; however, this will be enhanced by the reopening of the New Bodleian as the Weston Library in 2015, which will further integrate this building with Broad Street.

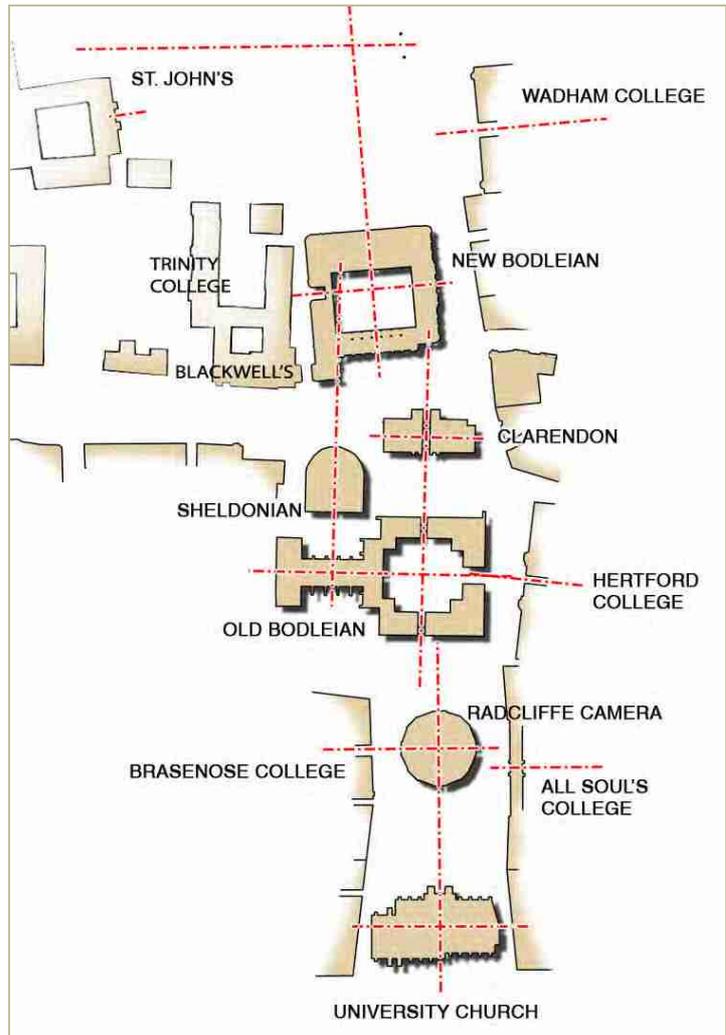


Figure 12. The geometry of the Broad Street East-Catte Street-Radcliffe Square configuration

3.3 Architectural and Aesthetic Significance

3.3.1 Exterior Elevations

The exterior elevations of the Clarendon Building have been heavily repaired and refaced throughout their history, but the visual effect remains little altered from that originally intended by Hawksmoor. The northern façade remains the most striking and aesthetically-significant aspect of the building, the projecting entrance portico with its free-standing Roman Doric columns emphasising Hawksmoor's classical aspirations. Hart has noted that Hawksmoor's use of an entrance portico, followed by pilasters on the southern side, and then the Clarendon Quadrangle, diminishing to the Old Schools Quadrangle, was designed to mirror the portico, vestibule, large court, small court hierarchy of the Roman house;

Hawksmoor's use of the plainer Doric order on this portico, as opposed to the elaborate Corinthian dictated by Palladio, was to emphasise its utilitarian function as a print house.⁷⁷

From the north, the portico is an imposing feature. Its columns draw the eye upwards to the Doric entablature (the frieze of which is carried around the entire building and contains several windows) and the pediment topped by its muse statues. The portico is the first Doric portico in Oxford and Tyack has characterised its significance as having, along with All Saints Church, '...inaugurated an era of monumental Roman-inspired classicism which changed the face of Oxford.'⁷⁸

Windows across all the elevations are recessed. The northern elevation is split in two by the portico, and the central first-floor window of each half is emphasised with a key stone. The window settings beneath the portico are more elaborate, with the first-floor windows having pilasters and round arches (opposed to the segmental arches elsewhere), with elaborate keystones on the eastern and western examples. On the ground floor there are niches either side of the central tunnel.

The central tunnel is an attractive space in its own right. It is barrel vaulted, springing from several Doric pilasters, and is decorated with benefactors plaques.

The eaves on the eastern and western elevations are rendered as pediments, the western of which is central to the building's visual impact from Broad Street (**Figure 10**). The central bays on the eastern and western elevations are recessed niches, the first-floor bay on the western elevation having held Clarendon's statue since 1947.

The southern elevation reads as a simplified reproduction of the north, with the Doric portico referenced with a frontispiece of engaged columns. All the elevations are of substantial aesthetic significance and this elevation is a definitive factor in the character of the Clarendon Quadrangle. The muse statues are an important feature at the parapet level of every elevation and possess substantial aesthetic value. Seven of these are original and two are fibreglass reproductions. Copper ties and lightning conductors were fitted at some point after 1935. The three lead vases, which originally accompanied the muses, have since been lost.

The iron gates are original and of great aesthetic value. They were heavily repaired by Francis Skidmore in 1889-90 and were restored in 2005.

The piers and railings along Broad Street and Cattle Street are significant elements which enhance the aesthetic value of the Clarendon Building. The Cattle Street screen is separately listed in its own right.

⁷⁷ Hart, V., *op. cit.*, 218-9. Hart classes the columns of the portico as Tuscan, which is fair, but Roman Doric is preferred due to the triglyphs of the frieze and the shallow projection of the pediment.

⁷⁸ Tyack, G., *op. cit.*, 152.

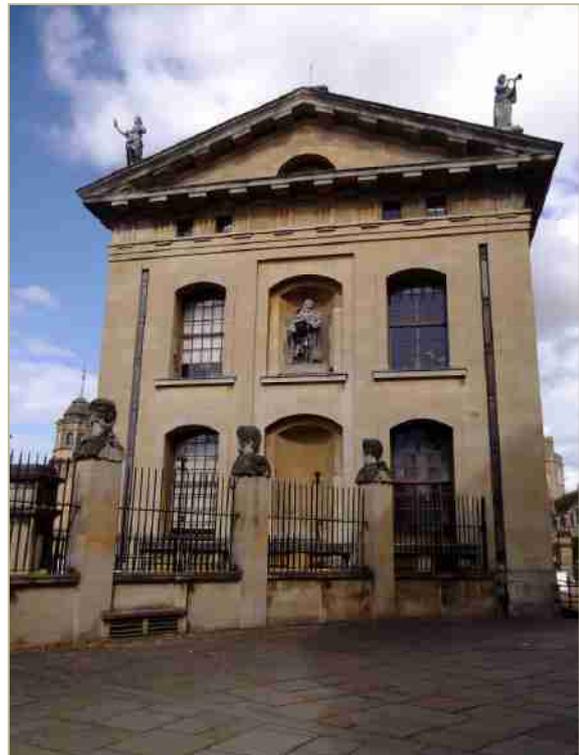
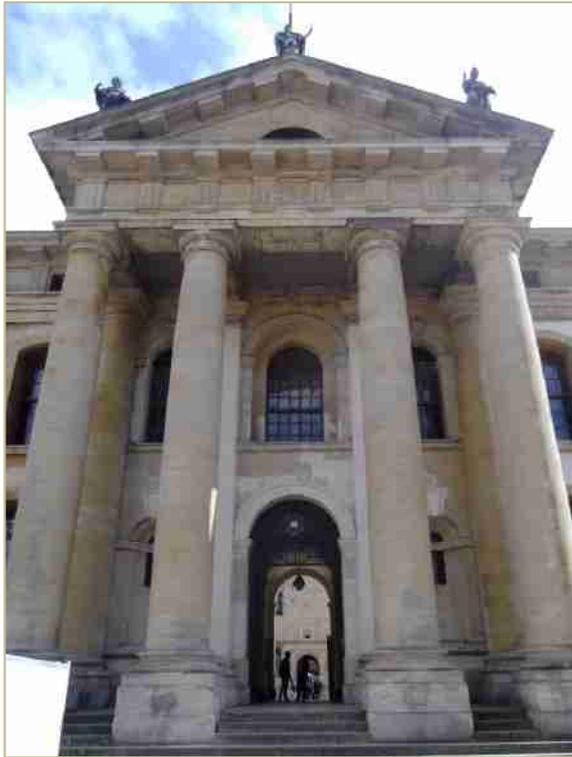


Figure 13. 13.1, top left, the portico looking southwards from Broad Street. 13.2, top right, the eastern side of the northern elevation, looking south-eastwards from Broad Street. 13.3, bottom left, the eastern and southern elevations looking north-westwards from Cattle Street. 13.4, bottom right, the western elevation looking eastwards from outside the Sheldonian Theatre

3.3.2 Internal Spaces

3.3.2.1 The Delegates' Room

The Delegates' Room is the most significant internal space in the building. It is of high aesthetic, illustrative, and associative value. The room is characterised by the original joinery of 1717-8. This consists of full-height panelling, with Corinthian pilasters separated by arches. The pilasters feel squeezed at each corner. There is an original marble mantelpiece and the picture above has an elaborate, garlanded overmantel. The ventilation ducts high up in the panelling and the four holes in the ceiling above the fireplace, described by Griffiths in 1882, are extant.⁷⁹ The doorways on the northern side of the room have been blocked and unblocked on several occasions, though the joinery has never been affected, with the doors either opening onto shallow cupboards or onto the northern room depending on the situation. The door on the eastern side originally opened onto a large closet, in the current location of the porter's lodge, but now opens onto a small passage created through later partitioning. Electrical lighting was fitted in the Delegates' Room in 1895, though the light fittings are substantially more modern.



Figure 14. 14.1, left, the Delegates' Room looking eastwards. 14.2, right, the Delegates' Room looking westwards

The acoustics in the room are rather poor, a problem that has been historically attested. Widespread alterations planned in 1959-60 to improve the acoustics were abandoned, due to their aesthetic implications, in favour of fitting a more-absorbent ceiling material and clearing

⁷⁹ Oxford University Archives, ref. UC/FF/313/1/1.

the table of books. The result is that the room has been little changed since its completion in 1717-8. It has remained the meeting room of the Delegates of Oxford University Press since its completion and its long-standing and continued relationship with the press (which retains the *Clarendon Press* imprint for its more prestigious titles) is of substantial associative value. Historically the room was colloquially known as ‘Golgotha’, as it was so often full of heads (of houses).⁸⁰

3.3.2.2 Reception

The reception was originally a closet attached to the Delegates’ Room. It was created by cutting through the archway to the western staircase, where the stable door now stands, in 1976. The glass and wood partitions on the southern side, as well as the eastern partition, which now blocks access between the reception and the Delegates’ Room, were fitted in 1929 to create a porter’s lodge facing southwards onto the antechamber of the Delegates’ Room. A narrow portion of the original closet now forms a small passage, accessible from the Delegates’ Room and its antechamber. The cornice moulding is retained in the reception (presumably restored in 2005) and this runs into the narrow passage space.

Apart from the attractive fireplace, fittings within the reception are modern and its significance is illustrative regarding the changes in this part of the building during the 20th century.

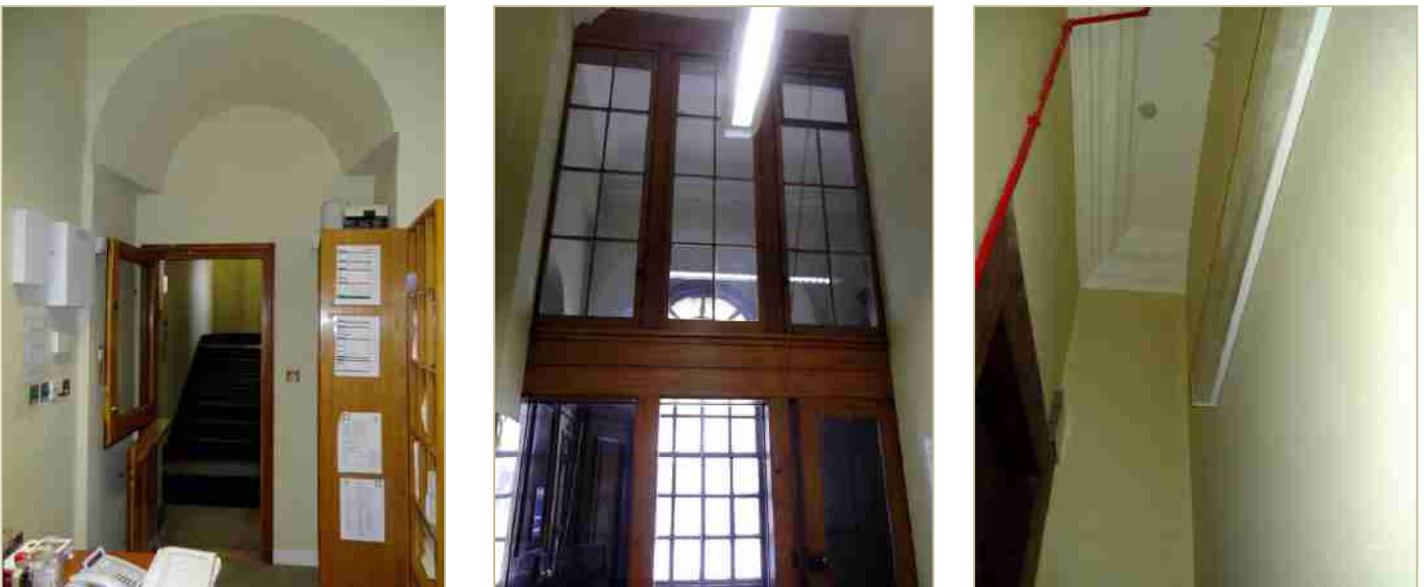


Figure 15. 15.1, left, the reception looking northwards towards the 1976 doorway. 15.2, centre, looking southwards towards the 1929 partition and the antechamber of the Delegates’ Room. 15.3, right, the cornice moulding extending into the narrow passage space beside the Delegates’ Room

⁸⁰ Carter, *op. cit.*, 200.

3.3.2.3 Admissions Office

The Admissions Office occupies the north-western quarter of the ground floor. This space was presumably originally used for some function related to the press but by 1831, when it was converted (with its fireplace and wooden floor fitted), served as an additional meeting room for the Delegates. It has served several functions since and was one of the most partitioned rooms during the 20th century. Partitions were set up in 1920 and 1946, and by this point the space consisted of three rooms and a corridor. These partitions were removed in two stages in 1975 and 1992 and it has since been returned to its original proportions as a single large, open space. Both of the doorways on the southern side open onto the Delegates' Room.

Like much of the building, the room was refurbished in 2005, but it retains several features of note. The doors and doorcases are attractive pieces, as is the 1831 fireplace. Cornice moulding and simple pilasters around the fireplace are extant. Most notably, the room, one of the few publically-accessible portions of the building, has been returned to its original proportions, which are illustrative of the original layout of most of the original spaces: the original design essentially consisting on each floor of four large rooms, one in each corner.

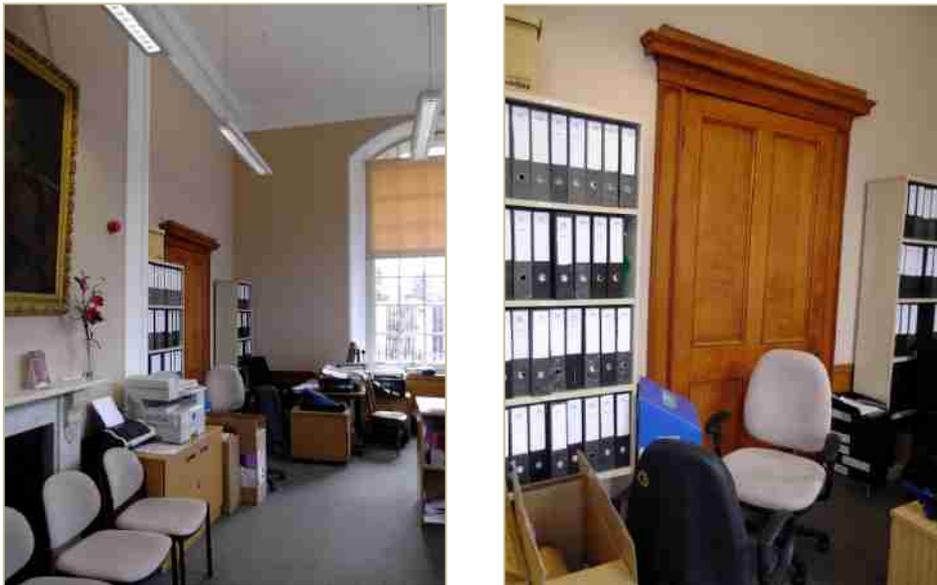


Figure 16. 16.1, left, the Admissions Office looking westwards. 16.2, right, looking northwards towards the easternmost door to the Delegates' Room

3.3.2.4 The Vice-Chancellor's Office ("Napoleon Room")

The Vice-Chancellor's office in the south-eastern quarter of the ground floor has served this purpose since the press vacated the building in 1831. This space was subject to some partitioning in the 20th century, with a partition in line with the western end of the fireplace (on a line with the extant partition in the room immediately to the north) creating a secretary's room at the western end of space by 1962. This has since been removed and the room has been returned to what are probably its original proportions (the partition at the

western end dates to at least 1831). The room is a pleasant space with some character. In line with its function, it is finished to a very high standard. The fireplace (possibly fitted during the 1831 repurposing of the building) and historic joinery, including fitted cupboards, wainscoting, and door cases, are of substantial aesthetic and illustrative value. The two northern doors opened onto cupboards in 1831. The easternmost doorway was opened up by 1962 and both now open onto the northern area. The light fittings, which evoke gas chandeliers, date to the 2005 renovations and suit the character of the space well, having replaced intrusive, globular fittings.

The room possesses extensive association value, having been the ceremonial office of the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford for 180 years. The room provides the Vice-Chancellor with an appropriately-appointed room within the ceremonial heart of the University. Much of the furniture in the room originally belonged to Napoleon Bonaparte, having been collected by Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Chancellor of the University in 1907-25. Furthermore, there are 28 paintings and prints related to Napoleon in the room, also collected by Curzon.

The area to the west of the Vice-Chancellors office serves as an antechamber and lift lobby. As early as 1831 this was a single space, serving as a waiting room. The first lift was fitted here in 1937 (the current lift dates to c.2005), with the southern part of this space (now partitioned as a lavatory and an antechamber) serving as the Council Clerk's office in the 1960s.



Figure 17. 17.1, left, the Vice-Chancellor's office looking eastwards. 17.2, centre, the fireplace in the Vice-Chancellor's office. 17.3, right, the Vice-Chancellor's office looking north-westwards

3.3.2.5 Personnel Offices

The Personnel Offices in the north-eastern portion of the ground floor served as the Registrar's office and waiting room from 1831 until the Registry's move to Wellington Square in 1975. The partition which divides the space was in place at least as early as 1831. As with the Admissions Office to the west, this is a pleasant space which has benefitted greatly from the recent refurbishment, including the restoration of cornices and picture rails, which are of aesthetic value. Unlike the Admissions Office, it had not been heavily partitioned in the 20th century and has retained the same proportions for at least 180 years. The historic fireplace (also possibly 1831) is extant and of aesthetic value, though it is obscured by furniture.

The fitted cupboards at the eastern end of the room are of some aesthetic value. Some of these may date from 1897 when fitted cupboards were certainly installed in the outer room (not extant) and may have been fitted in the inner space as well.

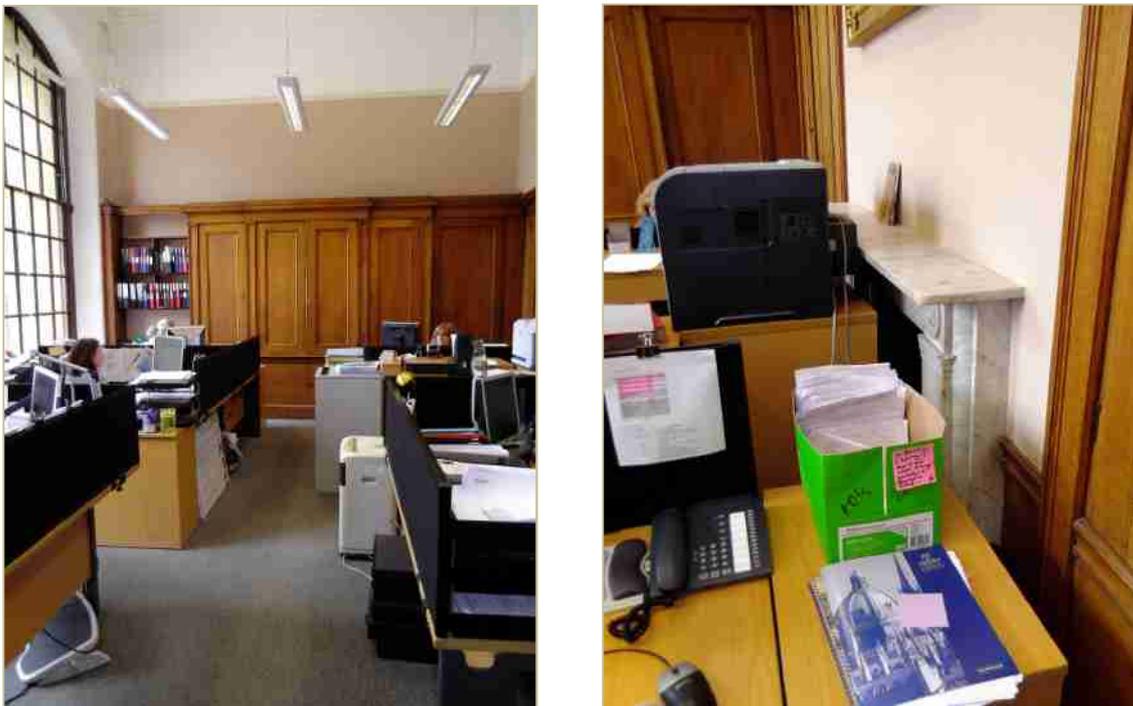


Figure 18. 18.1, left, the north-eastern ground-floor office looking eastwards. 18.2, right, the fireplace in the north-eastern ground-floor office

3.3.2.6 Staircases

The original staircases are extant and are of high aesthetic and illustrative value. The main changes that have occurred in these spaces are: the installation of small windows at the basement landing level, at least one of which was fitted in 1920; the installation of a doorway into the area over the portico from the top of the eastern staircase in c.1950; the fitting of a security partition on the second landing of the western staircase in 1992; and the introduction of suspended ceilings over the first-floor landings in 2005, which also removed any exposed services, greatly enhancing the aesthetic value of the space. Several missing balusters were also replaced in 2005. Several steps were replaced in 1812 and certainly since.

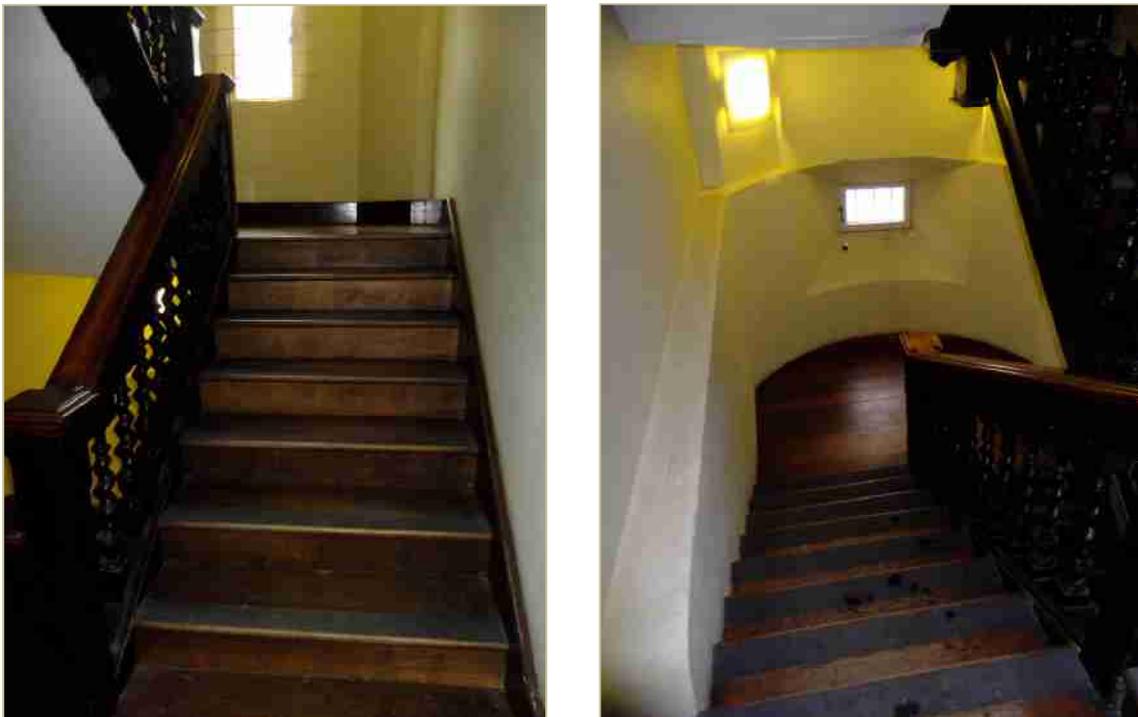


Figure 19.19.1, left, looking up the eastern staircase. 19.2, right, looking down the eastern staircase towards the basement landing

3.3.2.7 First-Floor Spaces

Much like the ground floor, the first floor originally consisted of four large rooms, one in each corner, plus a central transept, equivalent to the tunnel on the ground floor. All but the north-eastern corner room were heavily partitioned throughout the 20th century.

The 2005 refurbishment removed the partitions from the south-eastern room, returning it to its original proportions. This is an attractive space, which benefits from its historic fireplace, generous proportions, and pleasant joinery. The panelling at the eastern end is not original, post-dating 1831, when the blind window at this end was open (**Figure 20.1**). The north-eastern quarter of the first floor, which was never partitioned, is of a similar quality.

The north-eastern portion of the first floor was repartitioned in 2005, largely following the lines of the 20th-century partitions to create three offices and a corridor. The new partitions are partially glazed but, whilst certainly not unattractive, do not give any better indication of the original proportions of the space (**Figure 20.2**). The south-western space lost most of its 20th-century partitioning in 2005, keeping only the central partition and converting the space from four to two rooms.

The southern portion of the first-floor transept, once the private room of the Reader in Geology, retains its fireplace and its curved window (enlarged in 1902 and 1933) onto the niche once occupied by Clarendon's statue (**Figure 20.3**).

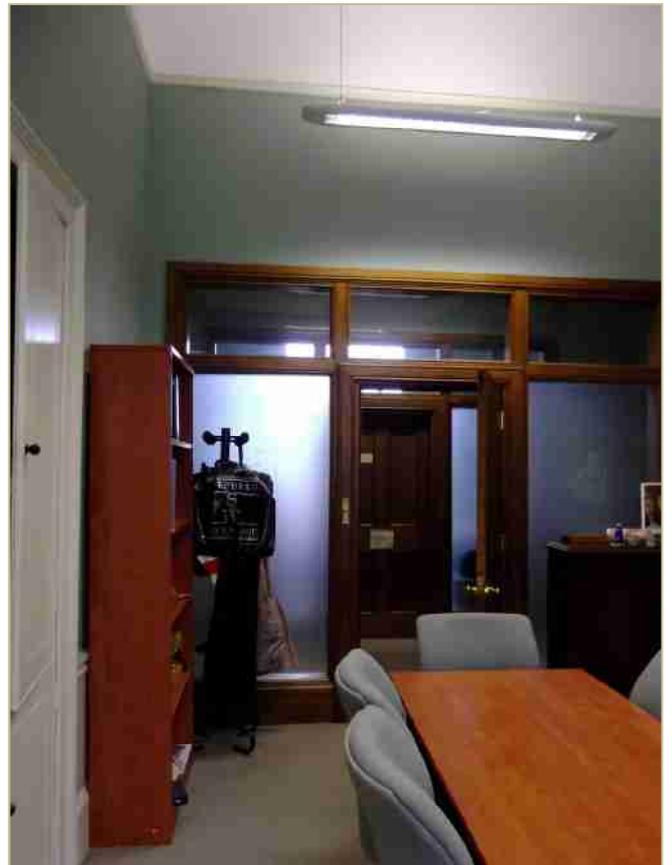


Figure 20. 20.1, top left, south-eastern first-floor room looking eastwards. 20.2, top right, the partitioning in the north-eastern first-floor room looking eastwards. 20.3, bottom left, the curved window in the southern portion of the first-floor transept. 20.4, the first-floor transept looking northwards

3.3.2.8 Second-Floor Spaces

The second floor, originally used primarily for storage, was converted for general use by the Association for the Education of Women in several phases from 1893 to 1902. The current configuration of sloped ceilings and exposed beams dates to 1902 (**Figure 21.1**), when this replaced the previous scheme of flat ceilings below the level of the rafters. Dendrochronology conducted in 2006 shows that timbers from the original construction of the building are extant.⁸¹ All the major spaces on this floor benefit from abundant natural light from the rooflights, though the south transept relies on limited light from sun pipes and a small, frieze-level window (**Figure 21.2**), whilst the northern transept (a store cupboard) has no natural lighting.

As with the first floor, much of the 20th-century partitioning on this floor was removed in 2005, which especially benefited the south-eastern and south-western spaces. These are pleasant, well-lit attic rooms of generous proportions. They are of lower aesthetic and illustrative value than the equivalent spaces on the lower floors. The raised, partitioned space in the north-eastern area (now the conservation studio) was in place by 1962, when it served as a machine room.

The area over the portico now serves as an office space, lit by the semi-circular window on the tympanum (**Figure 21.3**). The arched opening into the transept was a glazed fire escape until 2005 but is now blocked, with the room being accessed from a doorway at the top of the eastern staircase since c.1950.

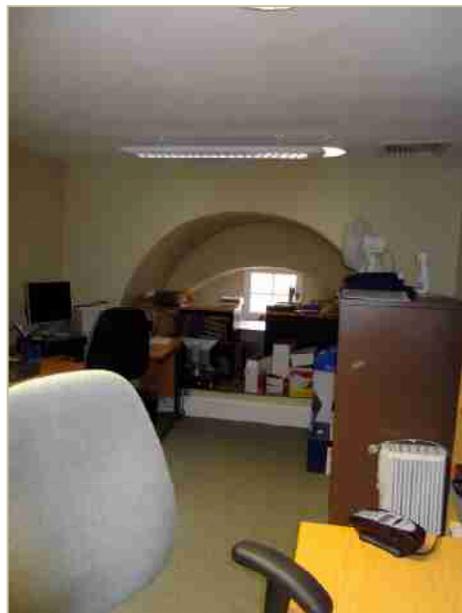


Figure 21. 21.1, left, south-eastern second-floor office looking west. 21.2, centre, frieze-level window in south second-floor transept looking south. 21.3, right, second-floor office over the portico looking north-westwards

⁸¹ Worthington, M.J., and Miles, D.W.H., *Old Clarendon Building, Oxford, Oxfordshire: Three Ring Dating: English Heritage Research Department Report Series 67* (Report, 2006).

3.3.2.9 Basement Spaces

The basement spaces are of less aesthetic significance than the other areas of the building, though they retain many attractive features, for instance the paving in the stair lobbies, which was relaid in 1921, or the vaulting throughout. Generally the basement spaces provide comfortable, surprisingly well-lit office spaces, with some historic features and attractive views onto either Broad Street or the Clarendon Quadrangle.

The basement areas were heavily partitioned throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. The current configuration is similar to that reached by 1962, the only major difference being in the south-eastern area (now occupied by the Museum of the History of Science), parts of which were occupied by WCs until 2005. The basement has some associative value, having housed some unique University of Oxford institutions, most notably the University Police. Their cells (now storerooms) in the northern part of the basement are damp and rather bleak spaces, striking for their historic function.

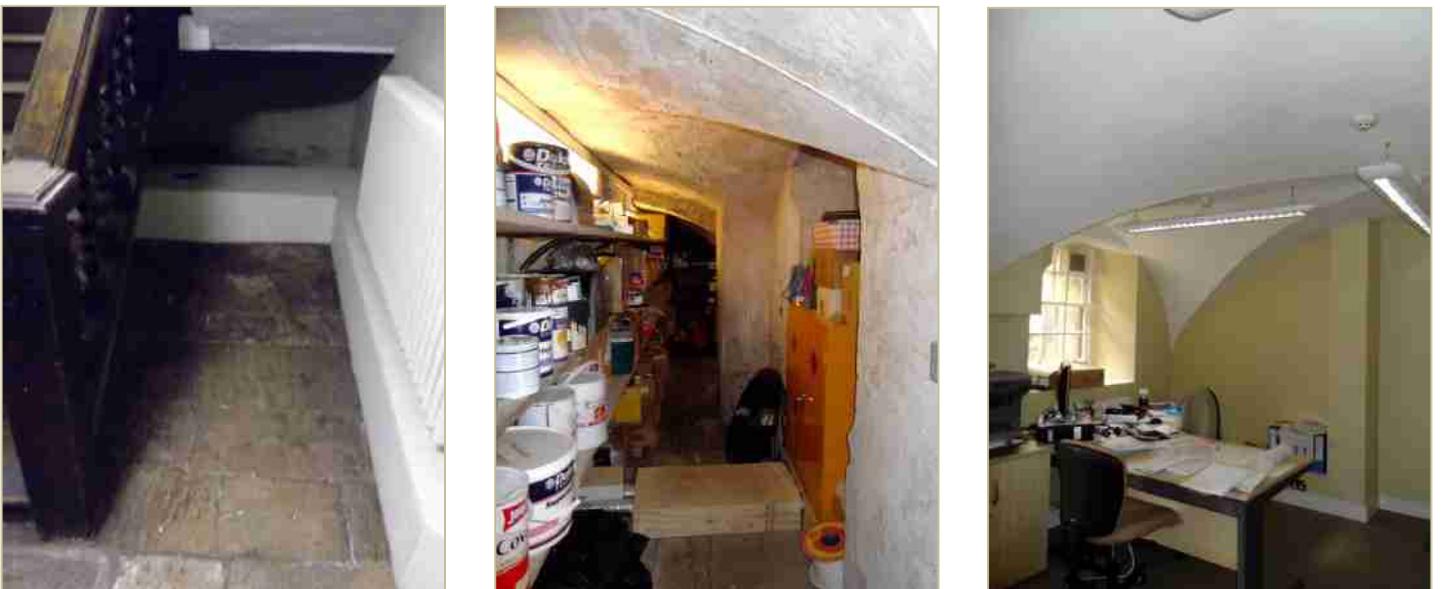


Figure 22. 22.1, left, paving in the basement lobby. 22.2, centre, storeroom and historic cell in the northern part of the basement. 22.3, office in the south-eastern portion of the basement

3.4 Archaeological Significance

Oxford has a long and rich history of human occupation and the Clarendon Building is situated within Oxford City Council's Archaeology Area. The Clarendon Building was situated to the north of the Saxon and mediaeval city, with the northern stretch of these walls running through the Clarendon Quadrangle, where a bastion was situated. The Clarendon Building is situated on the line of the city ditch, which ran roughly along the southern end of Broad Street (known as 'Canditch') and onto Holywell Street. The ditch was infilled in the 17th century and caused subsidence in the south-eastern corner of the Clarendon Building in 1983. Several 17th-century finds related to the infilling of the ditch were found in the south-eastern corner of the basement at this point. As Loggan's 1675 map and Cole's 1713 plan

(**Figures 2 and 3**) shows, the site of the Clarendon Building was the location of several post-mediaeval tenements and the short-lived late-17th-century wooden printing house.

The construction of the Clarendon Building and its cellar would have been somewhat destructive to the earlier archaeological material in the vicinity; however, as the 1983 finds from the city ditch show, there is certainly archaeological material extant beneath the building. Equally, the surrounding area, notably the Clarendon Quadrangle and Catte Street, both contain extensive archaeological material.

3.5 Historical and Cultural Significance

The Clarendon Building is an iconic building tied closely to the popular image of academic Oxford. Visually it has always formed a key component of the Bodleian Library complex and this has been matched by its operational functions since 1975. Its iconic pediment and muses form the logo for the Clarendon Fund, which administers postgraduate scholarships funded by Oxford University Press. Oxford University Press itself retains the *Clarendon Press* imprint for its most prestigious titles, retaining the link to its historic home. The Clarendon Building was the first permanent, purpose-built building to house Oxford University Press and retains an important place in the history and identity of this institution. The Delegates of the University Press still meet regularly in the Delegates' Room of the Clarendon Building, emphasising the continued link between the press and the academic heart of the University.

As mentioned above, the building has associative value from its links to the architect, Nicholas Hawksmoor. Hawksmoor was underappreciated in the 19th century, but since the middle of the 20th century has been recognised as one of England's most important architects in his own right, and more than simply as a pupil of Wren. The Clarendon Building also possesses evidential value as the only completed part of Hawksmoor's 'Regio Prima' scheme for the academic centre of Oxford.

3.6 Significance as a functioning library administration building

The Clarendon Building continues to fulfil several practical functions. It retains two high-status meeting rooms, the Delegates' Room and the Vice-Chancellor's office. These are both spaces with significant and historic functions which are facilitated by their visual and architectural characters: their ability to fulfil these functions is linked to the rooms providing appropriately grand settings.

Otherwise, the building's function is related to the administration of the Bodleian Library. This administration relates to the University-wide Bodleian Libraries group. The reputation of this group is global and it is widely regarded as one of the finest libraries in the world. It is one of five copyright libraries in the country and its collections are of international importance. The Clarendon Building has only operationally formed part of this group since 1975, but it has been a visually-integral portion of the Bodleian Library complex since its construction. The building forms a major component of the ceremonial heart of the University and it is logical that its function should also be linked to the integral institutions of the University in this way. Hawksmoor designed the building more with its visual impact

than its functionality in mind and it is the Clarendon Building's location, rather than the functional elements of its spaces, which recommend it most to its current rôle, for instance, the Bodleian Library's admissions office could not appropriately be removed from the central Bodleian site.



VULNERABILITIES

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4 VULNERABILITIES

The ability of the Clarendon Building to fulfil a contemporary function linked to the administration of the University of Oxford

The Delegates' Room continues to fulfil its original function as a regular meeting space for the Delegates of Oxford University Press. Since 1831, the Vice-Chancellor has occupied the south-eastern ground-floor office and the Proctors have had some presence in the building. Spaces have been used for lectures and teaching as well as the central administration of the University. Since 1975 the majority of the building has been given over to the administration of the Bodleian Library. Central to the character of the building is its association with Oxford University. As emphasised above, it forms a key architectural component of the ceremonial centre of the University, but it has also always had some functional link with the institution. The current use of the building is not central to its character, though it is logical considering the location; however, the retention of a use related to the functional requirements of the University of Oxford is an important aspect of the Clarendon Building's significance.

The 2005 refurbishment ensured that the building could continue to fulfil such a rôle whilst respecting the architectural character of the building. This means that the current function of the building does not threaten its significance, with the understanding that future subdivision should be discouraged. The current usage does not threaten the significant features of the building and the heritage asset's Grade-I listing ensures that any future alterations operate within the constraints of an accepted understanding of its significance as a heritage asset. Whilst some limited change into the future may be inevitable in order to maintain the active use of the heritage asset, the unique character of the building should be respected in any future plans.

4.1 Accessibility

The ability of the Clarendon Building to be accessed and enjoyed by anyone who has a legitimate right to use the building is central its significance. The significance of the building is lessened if anyone who wishes to legitimately use and enjoy the building is hampered in doing so by inadequate access provision. The accessibility of the Clarendon Building is hampered by the original design of the building. Access to the main tunnel of the building is either from the monumental staircase on Broad Street (nine steps) or from the Clarendon Quadrangle (three steps). Access through any of the four doorways from the tunnel requires three steps up. Once within the building movement between floors was achieved via the two staircases at the northern end of the building. Access was improved somewhat in 1937 with the introduction of a passenger lift in the south-eastern portion of the building; however, this is of a narrow design and largely inappropriate for disabled use.

Accessibility remains a concern in the building. A disabled lavatory was fitted in the basement in 2005 in anticipation of an external platform lift that was never fitted, and there remains no level access to any part of the building, including the disabled lavatory. As mentioned above, there is a passenger lift in the building but there is no level access to this and it is inappropriate for disabled use.

Ideally all users should be able to enter the building through the same point and move freely around the building without disadvantage. It is especially regrettable that there is no disabled access to the Bodleian Library's admissions office. It is unfortunate that the original design of the building makes accessibility standards difficult to achieve, especially as the monumental steps at the front of the building are central to both its visual character and the entrance experience. It seems unlikely that reasonable adjustment could be made to provide fully-level internal access without adversely affecting the historical fabric of the heritage asset.

4.2 Maintenance

4.2.1 Exterior Elevations and Setting

The exterior elevations of the Clarendon Building are of exceptional significance, possessing both historical and aesthetic value and contributing greatly to the highly-significant character of the surrounding area as well as being significant in their own right. The exterior of the building has been heavily restored and refaced on several occasions, notably 1812, 1909, 1920 (Clipsham patching) and 1951-5, when (like much of central Oxford) the exterior was refaced in Clipsham, replacing the decayed original Headington freestone. The current appearance of the building is relatively uniform, with some more-obviously weathered (e.g. first floor of the southern elevation) and recently refaced (e.g. west side of the northern elevation or the stone repairs either side of the tunnel on the northern elevation, **Chapter 4 Cover**) areas. This uniform appearance is in line with its intended monolithic and monumental character. The sash windows were overhauled in 2005 but retain their original character, and, in most cases, their historic glass. They are important contributing factors to the significance of both the exterior and the interior spaces.

Whilst much of the original material on the exterior has been replaced over several phases throughout the building's history, the original scheme can still be traced and the heritage asset retains its architectural impact. The exterior has retained this significant character due to timely repairs and heavy refacing; however, it remains open to weathering and erosion, potential vandalism, and pollution; damage which could detract from the significance of the heritage asset. Further cleaning, repair, and eventual refacing should be anticipated in the future in order to conserve the significant character of the Clarendon Building.

The Muse statues, seven of which are original, are integral to the external character of the building and contribute to its iconic status. As the historic loss of two of the statues, and the need for significant repairs and restoration on several of the others, shows, they are vulnerable to damage from falling, as well as from weathering. This should be partially mitigated by the presence of ties, securing them to their bases, something they historically lacked.

The landscape setting of the building, one of the newer buildings in an immediate group dominated by the Old Bodleian Library and Sheldonian Theatre, has not changed substantially since the construction of the building. The opening of Broad Street to motorised traffic has had some impact on the immediate setting and the areas running alongside the eastern and western boundaries of the building, historically holding shrubberies, have been

paved since the early 1950s. Several changes have been entirely positive. The construction of the Old Indian Institute and Hertford College to the east in the 19th century and the New Bodleian to the north in the 20th century has added to the significance of the eastern end of Broad Street. The 2010-15 work on the New Bodleian Library will further integrate the eastern end of Broad Street and the Clarendon Building into the Bodleian Library complex, enhancing the significance of this already unique setting.

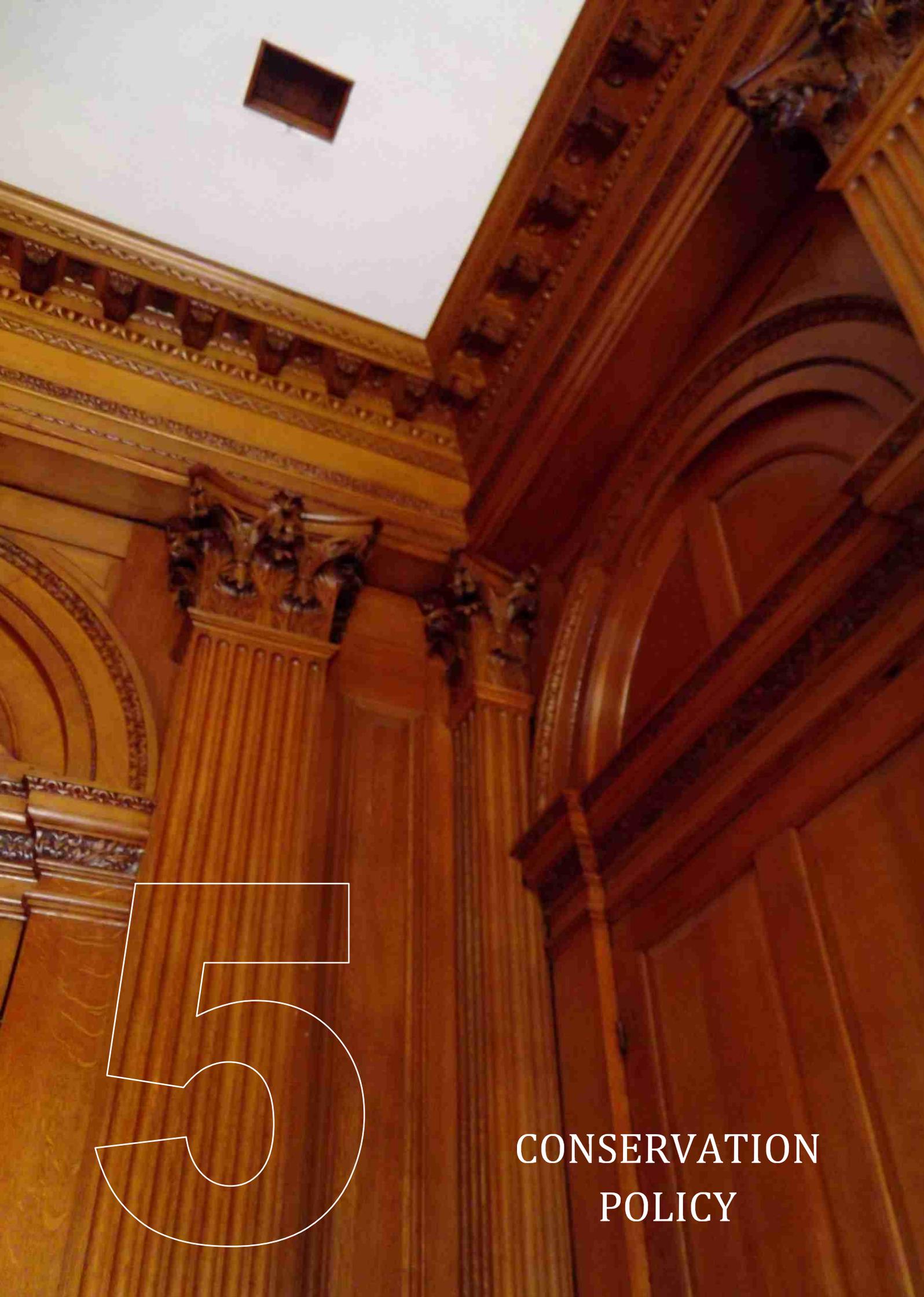
4.2.2 Interior Spaces

The interior spaces of much of the building have been heavily altered throughout their existence, and the building now bears little resemblance to a working print house. That being said, the Delegates' Room retains most of its original fabric and significant historic fabric is extant throughout the building, for instance much of the joinery including doors, the staircases, and the exposed beams on the second floor. In many areas, for instance the ground-floor Admission Office, sympathetic modern fittings interact with extant historic material to create a pleasant and authentic character. The character of the building greatly benefits from the lack of exposed services, with most of these being integrated into unobtrusive skirting boxes.

The interior spaces, notably the Delegates' Room, are of comparable significance with the exterior of the building. Their maintenance and conservation are important to the significance of the heritage asset. As the interior features are in regular use and for the most part experience greater human interaction than the exterior fabric of the building, they are vulnerable to vandalism, accidents, and general wear and tear. Some of these issues should be mitigated assuming that adequate security and maintenance regimes are in place, but in the long-term these significant elements will have limited lifespans. These lives can be lengthened as much as possible through regular, adequate monitoring and maintenance.

As a Grade-I-listed building any alteration, or repairs made with non-original materials, will require listed building consent.

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CONSERVATION
POLICY

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5 CONSERVATION POLICY

Having established the significance of the Clarendon Building as a heritage asset, and having identified ways in which the significance of the Clarendon Building is vulnerable to harm, it is necessary to recommend policies to reduce the probability of such harm occurring and thereby conserve the significance of the site.

The Conservation Plan is intended to be an active tool for the regular maintenance and long-term management of the Clarendon Building. It needs to be reviewed regularly, and revised as appropriate to take into account additional knowledge and changing priorities.

5.1 **The Clarendon Building's continued use in a contemporary function and affiliated to the University of Oxford is central to its continued significance. Permit, in line with NPPF paragraphs 131, 132, 133, and 134, alterations intended to facilitate its continued use in this way**

The continued use of the Clarendon Building in a contemporary function affiliated to the University of Oxford is vital to its continued significance. Except for the Delegates' Room, the building no longer fulfils its original function, something that was not central to its original design. The large, architecturally-neutral spaces within the building (in many cases returned to this state by the 2005 refurbishment) suit office uses well, especially considering the modern trend towards more open-plan working spaces. Limited alterations will inevitably be required in the future to allow the building to retain a contemporary usage and significance in line with modern usage standards and requirements. If alteration is required in the future it should be permitted with the following provisos:

- Any alterations must be sympathetic to the Clarendon Building's significance as a heritage asset and, in line with NPPF paragraph 134, any proposals that involve 'less than substantial harm to the significance' should deliver 'substantial public benefits.' In line with NPPF paragraph 132, any proposals that involve 'substantial harm or loss' should be 'wholly exceptional.'
- Any changes should: '...preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset' (NPPF paragraph 137).

5.1.1 **In order to ensure that the Clarendon Building can operate to modern standards, and that its significance can be maintained by making access as wide as possible, special concern should be applied to ensuring that disabled access is adequate**

Ensuring that the heritage asset can be enjoyed as widely as possible will have a major positive impact on its significance. As noted in **Section 4.1**, access to the building is hampered by its original design. There is currently no disabled access to the building and the layout and the significance of the heritage asset means that it is unlikely that full accessibility could be achieved through reasonable adjustments; however, access will remain a major concern in any future plans developed for the site and a vigorous effort should be made to

improve access to the site in any future plans, with the University seeking to exceed its statutory obligations and always viewing this as part of an ongoing process.

5.2 Note that the Clarendon Building is a Grade-I-listed building and ensure that appropriate consents are obtained for works to the interior and exterior of the building

In order to ensure the heritage asset's significance, alterations may be required in the future, and due to the listed status of the building, even minor routine repairs may need consent. Caution should be applied in order to ensure that any statutory duties are fulfilled. In cases of doubt **Estates Services should be contacted in the first instance**, and if necessary they will refer queries on to Oxford City Council.

5.3 Ensure proper consultation in advance of any work to the building with the Local Authority conservation officer (through Estates Services) and any other interested parties

It is important to guarantee that the best advice is obtained at an early stage of any proposal to alter any part of the building in order to ensure that the significance of the building is respected.

5.4 Refer to this Conservation Plan when considering repairs or alterations in any space

The Conservation Plan gives an overview of which aspects of the building are significant or vulnerable. Where original or significant material is extant, repairs should be carried out using the same materials and techniques and should not affect the significance of the asset without providing substantial public benefits in line with NPPF paragraph 134.

5.5 Any alteration or redevelopment must respect the character of Broad Street, Catte Street, the Sheldonian and Clarendon quadrangles, and the surrounding area. Notably it must respect the Clarendon Building's position as the centre of a globally-significant architectural group, which includes itself, the New Bodleian Library, the Old Indian Institute, the Sheldonian Theatre, the Old Bodleian Library, the Radcliffe Camera, and on a wider scale Brasenose College, Exeter College, the University Church of St. Mary, All Souls College, and Hertford College. Its status as part of the Bodleian complex is of utmost significance

The Clarendon Building's position amongst the listed buildings of Broad Street, Catte Street, and even Radcliffe Square, is central to its significance as a primary component of the monumental core of the City and University. All of the buildings within this area are of high significance, with the Clarendon Building acting as a monumental gateway into this precinct, much as originally intended by Hawksmoor. The Clarendon Building and the Old Bodleian Library act to link the buildings of Broad Street, Catte Street, and Radcliffe Square into an effective interconnecting configuration. Any plans for alterations should take into account the relationship between the listed buildings in this internationally-significant group.

The Catte Street screen of the Clarendon Quadrangle is separately listed (**Appendix 1**) and, along with the piers and screen to Broad Street, contributes to the aesthetic significance of the

Clarendon Building. Any planned work should also respect the significance of these adjacent structures.

5.6 Conservation of specific factors contributing to overall significance

The Clarendon Building possesses various internal and external features of some significance. (**Sections 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3**). An effort should be made to identify and conserve original and historic architectural features and keep these in use where possible in line with **Section 5.1**; however, it is accepted that all materials have a natural lifespan and some degree of change must be permitted to keep the building, safe, usable, and generally fit for function. Some materials will have a very long life expectancy if given routine maintenance; others are impermanent and may need periodic replacement. Within a framework of understanding and valuing what is present in the building a degree of ongoing change is inevitable.

5.6.1 Any alterations to be made to the external elevations, including the Muse statues and roofs, will respect their significance and the contribution they make to their setting

The external elevations of the Clarendon Building are of international significance and its pediments and statues are an important feature of Oxford's famed "dreaming spires" skyline. The significance of the building as an early example of 18th-century Palladianism in Oxford and as one of Hawksmoor's more important creations, is matched by its significance to the character of the surrounding streetscape: The visual impact of the external fabric of the building is heavily felt on Broad Street, Catte Street, and the Clarendon Quadrangle. It is a key element of the Bodleian Library complex, which forms the ceremonial centre of City and University of Oxford.

Any alterations that are planned that may affect the external fabric of the building and its setting should only be undertaken with a full understanding of and respect for their characters in line with **Section 5.1** and **5.1.1**.

5.6.2 Any alterations to be made to the Delegates' Room will respect the significance of both the individual elements and the space as a whole

The Delegates' Room is the most significant internal space in the building. It has retained its original function for 300 years and contains much of its original joinery. Substantial alterations should not be anticipated.

Any alterations that area planned within this space will only be undertaken with a full understanding of and respect for the character of the space in line with **Section 5.1** and **5.1.1**.

5.6.3 Any alterations to be made to the Vice-Chancellor's office will respect the significance of both the individual elements and the space as a whole

This is an internal space of some character and significance. It retains various original features, such as the fireplace and joinery, and its significance is also related to its historic function as the robing room of the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

Any alterations that area planned within this space will only be undertaken with a full understanding of and respect for the character of the space in line with **Section 5.1** and **5.1.1**.

5.6.4 Any alterations to be made to the Admissions Office, Reception, and Personnel Offices will respect the significance of both the individual elements and the spaces in general

These are significant spaces with attractive characters which have benefited greatly from recent refurbishment. The Admissions Office and Reception are the only parts of the building open to the public.

Any alterations that area planned within this space will only be undertaken with a full understanding of and respect for the character of the space in line with **Section 5.1** and **5.1.1**.

5.6.5 Any alterations to be undertaken in the staircases will respect the significance of both the individual elements and the spaces in general

The stairwells are significant spaces, the most important features being the original joinery of the staircases themselves.

Any alterations that area planned within this space will only be undertaken with a full understanding of and respect for the character of the space in line with **Section 5.1** and **5.1.1**.

5.6.6 Any alterations to be made in the first-floor office or circulation spaces will respect the significance of both the individual elements and the spaces in general

The first-floor office spaces, including the transept, are significant spaces with attractive characters. They have benefited greatly from the recent refurbishment and retain various interesting features, e.g. the curved window in the southern transept, fireplaces in general, or the joinery in the south-eastern room.

Any alterations that area planned within this space will only be undertaken with a full understanding of and respect for the character of the space in line with **Section 5.1** and **5.1.1**.

5.6.7 Any alterations to be made in the second-floor office or circulation spaces will respect the significance of both the individual elements and the spaces in general

As with the first floor, the second-floor spaces are significant. Their characters date to the early 20th century, when the spaces were converted for the occupation of the Association for the Education of Women. It was at this point that the rafters were exposed and several fireplaces were fitted.

Any alterations that area planned within this space will only be undertaken with a full understanding of and respect for the character of the space in line with **Section 5.1** and **5.1.1**.

5.6.8 Any alterations to be made in the basement will respect the significance of both the individual elements and the spaces in general

The basement spaces are of some significance and have been heavily altered throughout the history of the building. In general these are the areas least sensitive to change; however, they retain attractive features, for instance the vaulting throughout or the historic wall safe (post-1962) in the office of the Museum of the History of Science.

Any alterations that area planned within this space will only be undertaken with a full understanding of and respect for the character of the space in line with **Section 5.1** and **5.1.1**.

5.7 In conformity with NPPF paragraph 110, efforts should be made to ensure that the Clarendon Building's contribution to climate change is as minimal as is feasible for a building of its age, size, materials, and use. Any proposals for alterations should assess the feasibility of incorporating low and zero carbon technologies

Ensuring that the building is sustainable will be crucial to its long-term survival and significance. As stated in NPPF paragraph 110, development should seek to 'minimise pollution and other adverse effects on the local and natural environment.'

5.8 If during any subsequent renovations or alterations any excavation work is carried out beneath the Clarendon Building, an archaeological assessment will be made of the potential for significant finds, and if appropriate an archaeologist will be given a watching brief as excavation takes place

It is highly probable that there is significant archaeological material beneath the Clarendon Building (see **Section 3.4**). Should any excavation work be carried out in this area, an assessment of the archaeological potential should be made. This should include at least a desk-based assessment, but possibly geophysics and trial trenching. A watching brief will almost certainly be required for any excavation.

5.9 A good practice of routine recording, investigation, and maintenance will be enacted and sustained. Such an approach will minimise the need for larger repairs or other interventions and will usually represent the most economical way of maintaining an asset

5.9.1 Estates Services (or its agents) will ensure that a senior member of staff has responsibility for the administration and recording of a routine maintenance programme for the building

All buildings need to be maintained routinely if they are to stay in good condition. This requires a detailed maintenance programme and, critically, someone who is responsible for ensuring that routine operations are carried out. A proper record of the repair and

maintenance work in a maintenance log is a useful management tool. Such information will be recorded in the estates management software package *Planon*.

5.9.2 The Conservation Plan will be circulated to all senior staff who work in the Clarendon Building and to all other members of the University who have responsibility for the building

The value of the heritage asset needs to be appreciated by all senior staff managing or working in the building. Only in this way will the heritage asset be properly treated, repaired, and maintained.

5.9.3 The Conservation Plan will be made available to Oxford City Council, English Heritage, and any other party with a legitimate interest in the building

The Conservation Plan is intended to be a useful document to inform all parties with a legitimate interest in the building.

5.10 The Conservation Plan will be reviewed and updated from time to time as work is carried out on the building or as circumstances change. The recommendations should be reviewed at least at five-yearly intervals

Policy changes, building alterations, or other changes of circumstance, will affect the conservation duties and requirements of the building. The policy recommendations in the Conservation Plan will inform the future of the building and should be a useful tool for people carrying out maintenance work or where more significant alterations are being considered. The recommendations need to be kept up to date if they are to remain relevant.



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6.7 Image Credits

- Cover and chapter covers: photographs by author for Estates Services (except chapter 6: Estates Services file photograph).
- Figure 1: Adapted from Google Maps (see **Section 6.6**).
- Figure 2: Detail from Loggan's 1675 plan of Oxford.
- Figure 3: Detail from Cole's 1713 plan of the site of Clarendon Building, Oxford University Archives ref. SEP/19/26.
- Figure 4: From Wilkinson Eyre Architects, *New Bodleian Library: Design and Access Statement* (Report for the University of Oxford; March, 2010).
- Figures 5 and 6: Oxford University Archives ref. UC/FF/313/1/2.
- Figure 7: Adapted from Smirke's 1831 plan of the Clarendon Building, Oxford University Archives ref. UD/11/1/2.

- Figure 8: Adapted from Oxford University Archives ref. ET/2/2/1-205.
- Figures 9 to 11: Photographs by author for Estates Services.
- Figure 12: From Wilkinson Eyre Architects, *New Bodleian Library: Design and Access Statement* (Report for the University of Oxford; March, 2010).
- Figures 13 to 22: Photographs by author for Estates Services.



APPENDICES

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Appendix 1 Listed Building Descriptions

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: THE OLD CLARENDON BUILDING

List Entry Number: 1185456

Location

THE OLD CLARENDON BUILDING, BROAD STREET

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Oxfordshire

District: Oxford

District Type: District Authority

Parish:

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: I

Date first listed: 12-Jan-1954

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 245364

Asset Groupings

This List entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

BROAD STREET

1.

1485

(South Side)

The Old Clarendon

Building

SP 5106 SE 9/146 12.1.54.

I GV

2.

RCHM 3. Built 1711-13 in Headington free stone and patched and restored in Clipsham stone in 1909. Hawksmoor received £100 in 1715 to "gratify" him, presumably in his capacity as overseer. The cost of the building was borne by the University from the profits of Lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion". (For history, see Hiscock's A Christ Church Miscellany (1946), 44-47).

Exeter College, The Old Ashmolean Building, The Sheldonian Theatre and The Old Clarendon Building form a group with The Indian Institute, Catte Street.

Listing NGR: SP5155106473

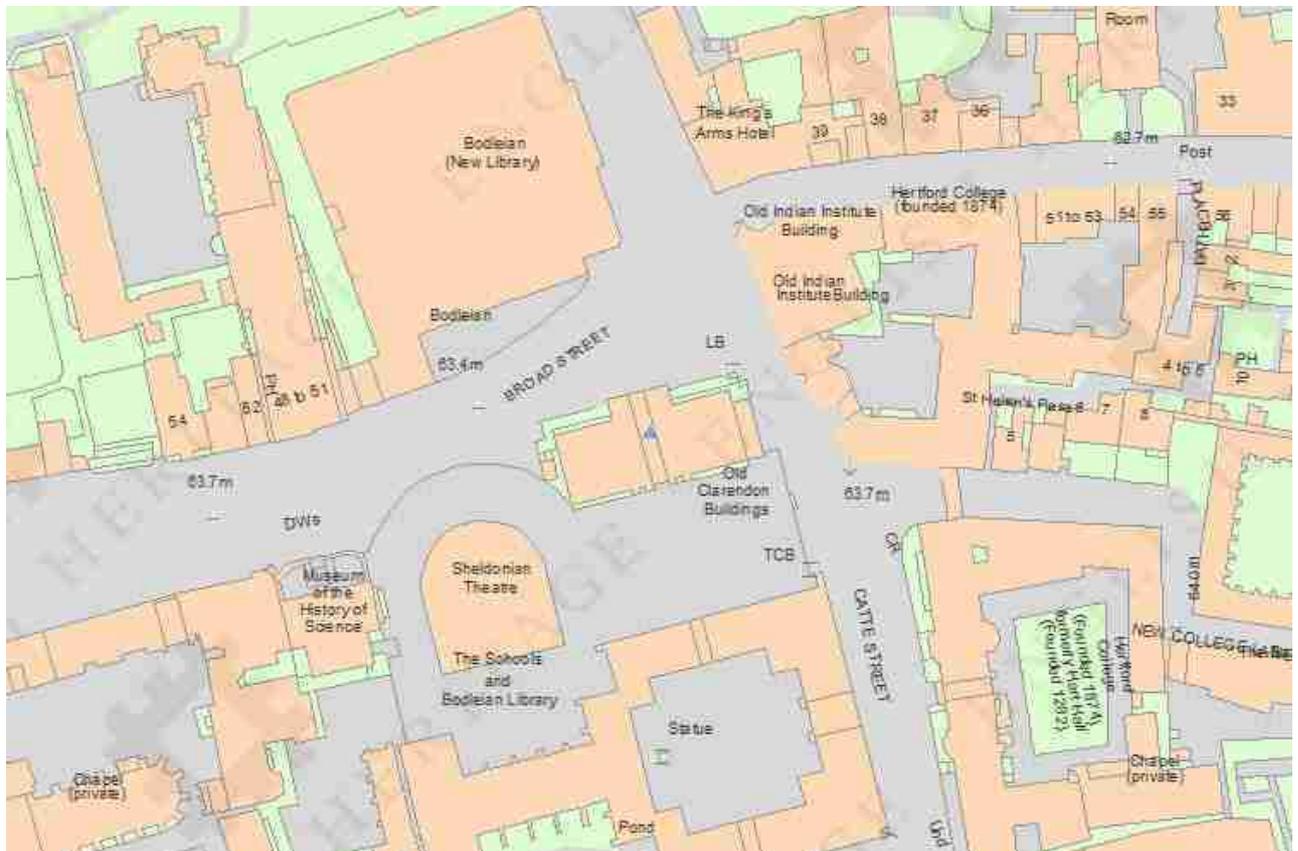
Selected Sources

1. **Book Reference** - *Author:* Hiscock - *Title:* A Christ Church Miscellany - *Date:* 1946 - *Page References:* 44 47
-

Map

National Grid Reference: SP 51551 06474

The below map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale. For a copy of the full scale map, please see the attached PDF - [1185456.pdf](#)



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This copy shows the entry on 17-May-2013 at 11:26:11.

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: THE SCREEN BETWEEN THE CLARENDON BUILDING AND THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY FRONTING CATTE STREET

List Entry Number: 1047148

Location

THE SCREEN BETWEEN THE CLARENDON BUILDING AND THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY FRONTING CATTE STREET, RADCLIFFE SQUARE

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Oxfordshire

District: Oxford

District Type: District Authority

Parish:

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: I

Date first listed: 28-Jun-1972

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 245752

Asset Groupings

This List entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

RADCLIFFE SQUARE

1.

1485

The Schools

The Screen between
the Clarendon

Building and the

Bodleian Library

fronting Catte Street

SP 5106 SE 9/809

I GV

2.

Early C18. 6 ashlar piers with cornices. Dwarf wall between with wrought-iron screen and wrought-iron gates with overthrow.

All the buildings in Radcliffe Square form a group of the highest importance being the centre of the University of Oxford.

Listing NGR: SP5157906458

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Map

National Grid Reference: SP 51578 06461

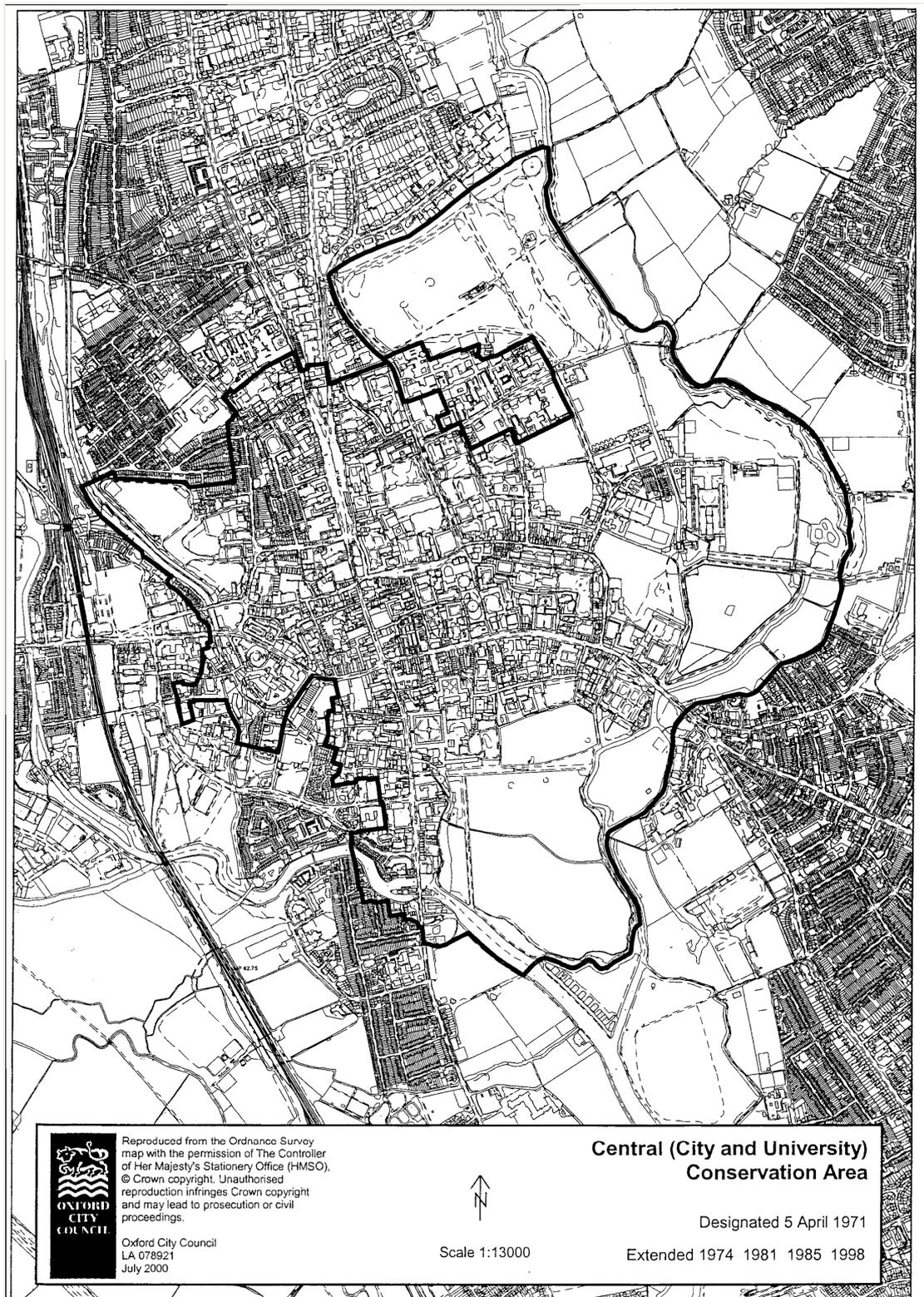
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Appendix 2 Conservation Area Description



Central Conservation Area, No. 5

The historic centre of Oxford forms one of the masterpieces of European architectural heritage. It is also a major regional commercial centre. Many of its historic buildings still function for the purpose for which they were built, and provide accommodation for the University of Oxford and its colleges.

From small beginnings as a settlement in the Saxon period, Oxford grew by the 11th century into one of the largest towns in England and a major trade centre. The Norman conquest brought the construction of the Castle and the establishment of major religious houses. The infant University arose in the 12th century and gradually grew into a major force in the city's life. The Saxons' rigid street layout and the fixed line of the 13th century defensive walls, together with the floodable river valleys, largely determined the plan of the historic centre as it is today. The gentle curve of the High Street, the great market place of St Giles and the older churches, together with the post-medieval timber-framed houses, belong to the town rather than the gown.

The University as it expanded, colonised the eastern half of the town with colleges and halls, building quadrangles of medieval and post-medieval gothic buildings, both within and without the walled town. The growth of the University's central institutions is well shown by the magnificent group of buildings situated between Broad Street and St Mary's Church. This group began in the 15th century with the building of the Divinity School and the Duke Humfrey's Library, a nucleus which expanded in the 17th century with the addition of the Schools' Quadrangle, Convocation House and Sheldonian Theatre. The group was further extended in the 18th century by the addition of the Old Clarendon Building and Radcliffe Camera to form a sequence of buildings and spaces of the highest architectural and historic interest, that today form the visual heart of the conservation area. Aspects of Oxford's 19th and 20th century change and growth may be illustrated by the considerable additions made to University and College buildings in Victorian and recent times, by the vigorous commercial and shopping centre, and by the welcome fact that the presence of the University ensures that many upper floors of buildings in the conservation area are in use for residential purposes, rather than unoccupied as in some historic towns.

Thomas Sharp, in his report to the City Council, published in 1948 as *Oxford Replanned*, set out and defined Oxford's special physical and architectural character and stressed its virtues and problems in a 20th century context. The Council, in its Review of the Development Plan, approved in 1967, approved much of the central area as an area of great historic value, and since 1962 the Council has protected the prospect of the city's unique skyline with its high buildings policy. The complementary views out of the city to its open country background have been similarly protected by the Green Belt and other policies.

The Council designated a large part of the central area as a conservation area in 1971. An extension taking in the Folly Bridge riverside was designated on 28th May 1974, a second extension covering part of Walton Street, Fisher Row and lower St

Aldate's was designated on 23rd February 1981, while a third covering Cornmarket and Queen Street was designated on 29th April 1985. On 9th December 1998, a fourth extension was made to the conservation area taking in part of the St Thomas' area, the University Observatory adjacent to University Parks and Magdalen College School playing field.

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Appendix 3 Chronology of the Old Bodleian Library

Date	Event	Reference
1663	The site of the Clarendon Building, on the previous location of the city ditch, is acquired from the corporation on a 1,000-year lease with an annual rent of £4 Another 1000-year lease, from Magdalen Parish for “Kiblewhite’s and Pardis’s houses near the Theatre” dates to 5 th January 1668-9.	Paintin (1924) 16
1669	The University Press occupies the Sheldonian Theatre	VCH
1702-4	Clarendon’s <i>History of the Rebellion</i> is published	
1710-11	The houses on the site were purchased and demolished	Downes (1959) 109
September 1711	Oxford University grants the lease to its Bible press to John Baskett. The contract contained the stipulation that the should contribute £2,000 towards the construction of the new printing house	Carter (1975) 167, <i>Min. Del.</i> 26 th July and 31 st December 1711
22 nd February 1712	The foundation-stone of the Clarendon Building is laid	Downes (1959) 109
March 1712	The deep foundations are complete, with work having begun on the cellar walls. Hawksmoor is still drawing up contracts with the primary builders and craftsmen	Downes (1959) 109
October 1712	The north side of the building collapses but this is quickly put right	Paintin (1924) 16
May 1713	Major construction work is complete by this point	Downes (1959) 109
October 1713	The University Press occupies the Clarendon Building, having assigned rooms in June	Carter (1975) 167, <i>Min. Del.</i> 15 th June 1713
1713	Hawksmoor produces his plans for the redevelopment of Oxford’s centre on Roman models, notably his ‘Regio Prima’	Hart (2002) 187-191
March 1715	The Delegates report that the building is still not complete, giving Baskett an £80 rebate on the year’s rent	<i>Min. Del.</i> 8 th March 1715
October 1715	Hawksmoor is paid £100 for his work on the Clarendon Building	VCH (quoting

		Gibson and Johnson (1943) 45)
October 1715	The University reports an account of £6,185 spent on the new printing house. Woodwork in the building is still ongoing	Carter (1975) 199, Downes (1959) 109, VCH
1715	The Delegates' Room is used for a dissection	Carter (1975) 200
20 th July 1717	Hawksmoor complains to his assistant, Henry Joynes, that several of the internal walls have been plastered when they were intended to remain as fair-faced ashlar	Joynes folio 99, reprinted in Downes (1959) 240.
November 1717	Sir James Thornhill's lead statues are fitted above the cornice. They cost the University £300	Hart (2002) 218-19, VCH (quoting Vice-Chancellor's Account for 1720-21)
1717-18	The carving in the Delegates' Room is completed, with a payment of £78 4s. 4d. being made	Downes (1959) 109
1720	The completed building appears in the Oxford Almanac, showing it as a backdrop to Apollo and the muses	Hart (2002) 218-19
1721	Francis Bird is paid £55 for the statue of Clarendon. It is set up in the niche on the southern elevation in September	Carter (1975) 279, UC/FF/3 13/7
February 1732	The Delegates agree that a furnace should be set up in the building for casting letters	<i>Min. Del.</i> 4 th February 1732
July 1732	Baskett, Ashurst, and Gosling's lease is renewed, with them paying a rent of	<i>Min.</i>

	£300 and allowing them use of half the Clarendon Building	<i>Del.</i> 31 st July 1732
1810	One of the Muse statues is blown down. Another had apparently been blown down some years before and both were in too poor a state to reconstruct. The two blown down were Euterpe and Melpomene	Cox, G.V., <i>Recollections of Oxford</i> (1868) 65; UC/FF/3 13/6
1812	Extensive repairs are conducted to the Headington freestone of the external elevations	VCH
April 1813	A structural survey of the building is made. It reports the stone of the portico and pediments being in a bad state and recommends its immediate repair and the fitting of lead gutters. It reports that the chimneys are cracked but that the leadwork of the roof is in good repair. It reports that the external steps and paving are in a poor state and need resetting and in some areas replacing. It references the weakness of the lead statues (some of which have been soldered to strengthen them) which would become a real problem in the next century. It reports new paving required in some basement rooms, as well as the Press Room and Compositors Room above. It reports requirement for new steps and landing boards in the staircases	UD 11/1/1
1826-30	The new press building on Walton Street is constructed	Tyack (1998) 199
1829	Anticipating the press's evacuation of the building, the University Police occupies the western part of the basement	Headington.org.uk
1831	The University Press leaves the Clarendon Building in favour of its new building on Walton Street. It is at this point that the building, previously known as the Printing House, begins to be referred to as the Clarendon Building	OUA (pers. comm.)
1831	Sir Robert Smirke is employed to adapt the interior for use as a registry and as accommodation for the University police, with lecture rooms on the first floor	VCH
1831	The room adjacent to the Delegates' Room (presumably the northern room, later the Board Room, not the room adjacent to the central passage) is fitted out with a deal floor (had previously been partly paved), a door to the Delegates' Room, a marble chimney piece, and a new lathe and plaster ceiling	SEP/19/ 25
1831	A partition is set up, probably in the central south-eastern part of the basement, to provide a bedroom for the Matron of the Police Office. This work included taken up the paved floor and replacing it with a yellow deal floor on brick piers	SEP/19/ 25
1857-88	The Local Examinations Delegacy occupies some rooms in the Clarendon Building. They have their own letter box fitted in 1884	OUA (pers. comm.), UC/FF/3

		13/1/1
1868-88	The Delegacy of Non-Collegiate Students is assigned a single room in the Clarendon Building, which they occupy until moving to 74 High Street in 1888	
1878	Restoration work is carried out to the caps of the northern columns and to the pediment of the portico. The joints of the coping stones to the portico are releaded	UC/FF/3 13/1/1
1879	Some of the window stacks are rebuilt and several of the shared flues separated	UC/FF/3 13/1/1
1881	Symm and Co. provide an estimate for fitting a WC in place of a cupboard on the first floor. It is not clear if this was actually fitted. It was certainly not extant by the 1960s	UC/FF/3 13/1/1
1882	Ventilation to the Delegates' Room is improved. This involves replacing the existing Sheringham Ventilators and fitting a duct beneath the floor from the outside to the beneath the fireplace. Further ventilation pipes are fitted into the wainscoting and in the ceiling above the fireplace	UC/FF/3 13/1/1
1883	Some partitioning is moved in the basement in order to create an additional cell for the proctors	UC/FF/3 13/1/1
December 1884	Complaints are made about the building being too hot and it is suggested that either amount of piping the building be reduced or that more stop cocks be introduced so that it can be more easily controlled	UC/FF/3 13/1/1
1884	Gas lights are fitted in the south-western first-floor room, at this point used as a lecture room for the Delegacy of Non-Collegiate Students	UC/FF/3 13/1/1
1888	The exterior sashes and railings are repainted	UC/FF/3 13/1/1
1889	Telephones are fitted in the building	UC/FF/3 13/1/1
1889-90	The main gates are repaired by F.A. Skidmore (after some concerns about confirming his identity)	UC/FF/3 13/1/1
1892	The first electric lighting installation is fitted in the building. It does not cover the entire building, being extended periodically to other rooms. The original wire casings are in American white wood	UC/FF/3 13/1/1
1893	The Association for the Education of Women is granted a room in the western part of the attic. The ceiling and fireplace is fixed and a matchboard partition set up to create an inner and outer room	UC/FF/3 13/1/1
1894	The western chimney stack is reconstructed. Two chimney pots are added and soot doors are fitted to the flues	UC/FF/3 13/1/1
1894	Symm and Co. provide an estimate for railing off the corner between the Clarendon Building and Sheldonian	UC/FF/3 13/1/1
1895	Electric lighting is extended into the Delegates' Room	UC/FF/3 13/1/1
1896	The paving at the south front of the building is repaired	UC/FF/3 13/1/1
1897	The wall base is painted in a "stone" colour	UC/FF/3 13/1/1
1897	A doorway is cut from the Board Room (northwest of first floor) to the room immediately to its south. The doorway is cut through an arch and the wall is very thin there, so the builders believed they were recreating an original opening. If so, it must have been blocked quite early as all the first-floor	UC/FF/3 13/1/1

	archways are blocked in the 1831 plans	
1897	Fitted wooden cupboards are installed in the Registrar's outer room (outer room of the north-eastern portion of the ground floor). Previously there had been a cupboard constructed of cloth and metal	UC/FF/3 13/1/1
1897	Alterations are made to the basement porter's flat (the entire eastern half of the basement) to bring it in line with the 1891 Public Health (London) Act. This involves lifting the floors, excavating them to meet minimum room dimensions, covering the soil beneath with concrete, and fitting a new woodblock floor. Fire places with proper flues and ventilation are fitted in all the rooms of the flat and a window is formed at the eastern end of the passage (in the lowest southern niche of the eastern elevation)	UC/FF/3 13/1/1
1900	Electric lights are fitted in the Registrar's office on the ground floor	UC/FF/3 13/1/2
1900	37 glass panes are replaced in rooflights and one new rooflight is fitted	UC/FF/3 13/1/2
1900	The Association for the Education of Women, which occupies the western portion of the attic, takes over an adjoining room and fits a matchboard partition with a hand-basin in the newly-cordoned area	UC/FF/3 13/1/2
1901	Rewiring work in the basement includes replacing several of the wooden wire casements, damaged by damp, with iron pipes	UC/FF/3 13/1/2
1901-2	The Association for the Education of Women takes over the eastern half of the attic and consequently occupies the entire top floor. Several alterations occur in the facilitate this, including new ceilings and ceiling joists, new fireplaces constructed in rooms which previously had lacked any, fitting new partitions and doors, and fitting new rooflights	UC/FF/3 13/1/2
1902	The areas around the Clarendon and Sheldonian Quadrangles are regravelled	UC/FF/3 13/1/2
1902	The ceiling and floor over the portico is repaired	UC/FF/3 13/1/2
1902	Gas or electric lighting is fitted in the eastern half of the attic	UC/FF/3 13/1/2
1902-3	Following the lowering of the floors in 1897, the partitioning on the eastern half of the basement (the caretaker's flat) is, in April 1902, found to be settling downwards (leaving gaps between the partitions and the ceilings) and cracking. The walls continue to move following infilling and plastering. In 1903 the brick partitions are demolished and rebuilt in cement, with new reinforced concrete foundations	UC/FF/3 13/1/2
1902-3	By this point all of the original partitioning in the central section of the first-floor (as can be seen in Smirke's 1831 plans) had been removed, creating a single long room running the N-S length of the building. In 1902 the Appointment's Committee takes over this room and partitions off the northern portion to recreate a private room, fitting a partition in the extant position. The following year the Delegacy for the Training of Secondary Teachers takes over the southern portion of the room, fitting a partition in the extant position and enlarging the curved window in the southern niche. These two partitions created a narrow passage between the two staircases	UC/FF/3 13/1/2
1903	Estimates are provided for a new external stack pipe to the NW corner	UC/FF/3 13/1/2
1904	Symm and Co. estimate for repairs at the SW corner	UC/FF/3

		13/1/3
1905	Symm and Co. estimate for a new fireplace in the Constable's room in the basement	UC/FF/3 13/1/3
1906	Symm and Co. estimate for general repairs to the lead roof and reconstructing the skylight on the west side	UC/FF/3 13/1/3
1907	A doorway is (re)cut from the Board Room (NW of first floor) to the Board of Faculties office (SW of first floor)	UC/FF/3 13/1/3
1908	A new ceiling is fitted in the Registry Board Room (NW of first floor)	UC/FF/3 13/1/3
1908	The piers on the building's railings are found to be decayed and are replaced	UC/FF/3 13/1/3
1908-9	J.R. Wilkins restores the external stonework on all elevations	UC/FF/3 13/3/3
1909	The lavatories at the base of the western staircase are refitted and it is recommended that further lavatories be fitted in the south-eastern portion of the basement (as occurs in 1920)	UC/FF/3 13/3/3
1910	The fireplace and associated flue in the Marshal's Room (at this point the basement) is moved	UC/FF/3 13/3/3
1916	Snow boards are fitted to the gutters	UC/FF/3 13/3/3
1919	The steps from Broad Street are renewed, with a 17' run of new steps fixed	UC/FF/3 13/3/3
September 1920	Plans are produced for the south-eastern basement lavatories (no longer extant) and to enlarge the window at the basement level on the north-eastern staircase, with the work occurring from November	UC/FF/3 13/1
June 1920	Symm and Co. provide an estimate for a partition in the ground-floor Board Room. This presumably refers to the north-western room on the ground-floor, later occupied by the Proctors, but sometimes referred to as the North Board Room or North Delegate's Room	UC/FF/3 13/1
August 1920	R. Thomas provides an estimate for redecorating 'rooms vacated by the Appointments Committee', suggesting that they had recently left the building	UC/FF/3 13/1
November 1920	Symm and Co. estimate quote for fitting new cupboards in the University Chest office and for '...making doorway from the Chest office to the North Room, Ground Floor.' This suggests that the Chest office was on the southern side, the most likely candidate being one of the partitioned areas adjacent to the tunnel, beside either the Delegates' Room or the Vice-Chancellor's Office	UC/FF/3 13/1
November 1920	Further electric lights are fitted to the staircases	UC/FF/3 13/1
1920	Some changes are made to the ventilation grates at the eastern end of the building in order to accommodate a cycle shed	UC/FF/3 13/1
1920	The Lodging House Delegacy occupies rooms in the basement	UC/FF/3 13/1
1920	Much of the exterior is patched with Clipsham stone (Arkell later reports this as being a visually-lamentable job)	VCH, Arkell (1947) 162
1921	The paving in the basement lobby is raised, with an iron frame, cement, and	UC/FF/3

	mat fitted below	13/1
1923	Gas fittings installed to fireplace of NW ground-floor room, with pipes coming up from flue below to a tap in the fireplace and then connecting to a gas radiator by the nearest window	UC/FF/3 13/3/2
1924	The 3 steps to the southern entrance are renewed with rubbed Portland stone over a concrete core	UC/FF/3 13/3/2
1924	A new exit is cut into the roof and fitted with a lead-covered trapdoor. A new panelled ceiling is fitted in the University Chest's lobby	UC/FF/3 13/3/2
1925	The gate of the screen to Catte Street is repaired, with most of the leaves being replaced and new finials being designs (the form of the originals being unknown)	UC/FF/3 13/3/2
1927	Work is undertaken to fit a low-pressure gravity hot water heating installation in the building (this heating system remained in place until 2004). This included passing pipes through walls, partitions, and furnishings. Oak panelling on one side of the Delegates' Room is taken up, with piping fitted behind before being refitted. The central heating provision for all of the University's buildings in this part of the city is centralised, becoming dependent on the Old Bodleian's boiler house adjacent to Exeter College	UC/FF/3 12/4, UC/FF/3 13/2, UC/FF/3 13/3/2
October 1927	There is discussion of fitting a vertical ventilation shaft from the Board Room through the rooms above and then out through a copper ventilator in the roof	UC/FF/3 12/4
May 1928	Some panelling is retained and two new panels fitted, probably in the first-floor Board Room of the General Board of Faculties (The Curators of the University Chest were in 1927 authorised to spend £2,000 on the redecoration of the "Board Room", which presumably refers to this work). In June the General Board of the Faculties requests that the recently-erected panelling be removed	UC/FF/3 12/4
September 1928	One of the staircases ("Staircase 2") is redecorated	UC/FF/3 12/4
May 1929	A quotation is received for replacing the WCs in the basement (at rear of building), including removing the top lights of the windows and fitting lower lights and ventilation grilles. The planned work also includes taking up the wooden floor and replacing this with a floated concrete floor	UC/FF/3 12/4
July 1929	A quotation is received for decorating the Proctors' office in the NW corner of the ground floor	UC/FF/3 12/4
July 1929	Around this time the Lodging House Delegacy moves into offices in the Clarendon Building	UC/FF/3 12/4
July 1929	A quotation is received for fixing new deal screens and glazed partitions in the Delegates' Room	UC/FF/3 12/4
January 1933	Swing doors are set up on the upstairs lecture rooms to act as fire doors	UC/FF/3 12/4
April/May 1933	The Clarendon Building is rewired	UC/FF/3 12/4
July 1933	A quotation is received for work in the ladies' WC in the basement including removing and reconfiguring partitions and changes to the external walls	UC/FF/3 12/4
July-September 1933	The first-floor niche on the southern elevation is cut open and a curved window inserted as part of the conversion of the central, southern first-floor room into a Committee Room. A new partition is built to separate this room from the first-floor hall. The statue of Clarendon remains in the niche over	UC/FF/3 12/4, UC/FF/3 13/7

	the southern entrance (as there are later complaints about it blocking the light from the new window) but is removed at the start of the War and is replaced on the western elevation in 1946-7	
February 1934	The General Board of the Faculties ask if the Clarendon statue can be moved from its niche on the southern elevation, as it blocks the window to their committee room. It is not moved	UC/FF/3 13/7
May 1934	The conversion and fitting out of the new Committee Room in the first-floor transept is completed by this point	UC/FF/3 13/2
April-December 1935	The muse statue on the NW corner (Thalia) of the building falls. The statue is repaired and re-erected in August by A.B. Burton of Thames Ditton, who also inspects the other statues. The statue on the SE angle of the pediment is taken down and restored and the statue of a child, which had fallen some 20 years previously, is also restored. These are re-erected in December. It is reported at this point that there are only 8 plinths (for 9 muses) and 1 of these is empty (see entry for 1810, when two Muses had fallen down)	UC/FF/3 13/5
February 1936	Estimates are received for taking up the northern and southern lead gutters and replacing them with concrete and asphalt	UC/FF/3 13/5
1937	Sir Hubert Worthington overseas alterations to the Chest and Registry offices. The passenger lift is fitted in the building over the summer	UC/FF/3 13/6
1937-38	The eastern side of the attic is converted from 2 rooms into 4 through the insertion of partitions. The fireplaces in these rooms are removed	UC/FF/3 13/6
1938	Two rooms in the northern part of the basement, previously used by the Auditors, are converted into a single room to act as a waiting room for those awaiting meetings in the building	UC/FF/3 13/6
November 1939	The Clarendon statue is removed the niche on the southern elevation to protect it for the duration of the War	UC/FF/3 13/7
1945	There is some discussion about fitting a circular iron stair between a first-floor office and the former Music Library (being turned into an office for the Assistant Registrar) on the second floor. This does not seem to go ahead	UC/FF/3 13/7
August 1946	Partitions are fitted to the eastern side of the ground-floor occupied by the Proctors (i.e. the north-western quarter of the ground floor) to fit a waiting room (these partitions are removed in 1992)	UC/FF/3 13/7
August 1946	The southern portion of the transept on the second floor is partitioned off, creating its current dimensions	UC/FF/3 13/7
December 1946-June 1947	The plinth in the niche on the western elevation is removed and stored. A new, smaller plinth is fitted and the Clarendon statue, in storage since 1939, is installed in this new location (after being repaired for a crack). The new plinth is inscribed and the lettering painted black	UC/FF/3 13/7
1947	Plans are submitted for converting the space over the portico into offices, including cutting the doorway onto one of the staircases. To this point the room has been used as storage, with access via a small arched opening. This does not seem to happen at this point, as permission for converting this space to office use is again given in 1949	UC/FF/3 13/7
1949	Two of the recessed panels immediately beneath the cornice on the western side of the southern elevation are cut out to form windows, matching work that had already occurred on the eastern side of the same elevation	49/0070 1/A_H, UC/FF/3 13/8
1949	It is agreed to convert the room over the porch for office use	UC/FF/3 13/8

October 1949	It is decided to cobble over the area beside the eastern boundary of the building running along Catte Street. This involves removing flower beds that have become untidy and returning the space to something closer to its original appearance. This work, intended to tidy up the appearance of the building is conducted in anticipation of the 1951 Festival of Britain. Parts of the Catte Street wall are replaced, especially the piers either side of the gate. There is also some discussion about refacing the building (as 'large pieces of masonry fairly often drop off') but this does not go ahead until 1952	UC/FF/3 13/8
November 1949	It is decided to convert the two dummy windows (either side of the niche) on the first floor of the eastern elevation into working windows. This involves removing the panelling at the eastern end of the internal room and removing the plaster and studding behind in order to expose the windows, and the overhauling and reglazing the windows themselves. It is decided in June 1950 not to go ahead with this work, and even now only the southernmost of the eastern windows is unblocked	UC/FF/3 13/8
1950	Basement alterations are proposed, most notably in the provision of further lavatory accommodation. Alterations include converting the eastern basement entrance into a window and reconfiguring partitioning	UC/FF/3 13/8
1950	The inner gate within the passage of the Clarendon Building is removed, as they are not deemed to serve a useful purpose and cause damage to the attached walls, and fitted to the rear of the Examination Schools	UC/FF/3 13/8
January 1951	Work commences on refacing the pillars around the portico. The cement rendering is removed and they are refaced in Clipsham stone	UC/FF/3 13/8
August 1952	The basement is flooded by Summer storms	PR 1/4/1
1952-53	The eastern side of the northern elevation is refaced in Clipsham stone. It is decided that generally it will be more economical to completely reface in Clipsham than to repair individual decayed areas of stone	UC/FF/3 13/9
February 1953	An electric fan is fitted to the glass panel above the door to the Proctors' office (NW corner of ground floor; the affected partition is no longer extant) and in the door from the NE staircase to the external passage. These are replaced with a fan fitted to the external window pane of the Proctors' office in 1957	PR 1/4/1
1954	The Clarendon Building is designated as a Grade-I-listed building	
1954	The western side of the northern elevation is refaced	UC/FF/3 13/9
1954	A partition is erected in the typists room on the first floor (eastern section of SW of first floor, partition extant)	UC/FF/3 13/9
1955	The basement lavatories are removed, redecorated and refitted	PR 1/4/1, UC/FF/3 13/9
1955	The tenia and guttae on the portico are found to be decayed and are renewed	UC/FF/3 13/9
1955	Partitions are set up at the western end of the north-western quarter of the second floor in order to create two small typists rooms at this end. Rooflights are set up over these areas to provide further light at this end of the building	UC/FF/3 13/9
1956	Death watch beetles are discovered in the floor joists of the machine room (northeast of second floor)	UC/FF/3 13/9
1956	The area in front of the western side of the northern elevation of the building	UC/FF/3

	is excavated and a concrete retaining wall inserted in order to hold cycle racks	13/9
1957	The Clerks offices on the second floor are improved and redecorated. This includes fitting 3 new roof lights over the north-eastern quarter and one over the south-eastern quarter. Another rooflight was also fitted over the eastern part of the south-western quarter	UC/FF/3 13/9, UC/FF/3 13/10, 57/0625 2/A_H
April 1957	Complaints are made about the lavatory accommodation in the building. The University Chest is keen to move into the Old Indian Institute, giving the Registry their rooms in the Clarendon Building, but this does not seem to go ahead	UC/FF/3 13/10
August 1957	There is further flooding in the basement caused by summer storms	PR 1/4/1
1959	Venetian blinds are fitted in the Delegates' Room	UC/FF/3 13/10
1959-60	Alterations are made in the Delegates' Room to improve its acoustics	UC/FF/3 13/10
Summer 1961	The block floor in parts of the basement is replaced with a cement one over the Long Vacation	PR 1/4/1
Summer 1963	Redecoration of Proctors' office and Marshal's office (beside Proctors' office)	PR 1/4/1
August 1964	The stairs in the building are polished, those on the eastern side somewhat earlier than those on the west, much to the University Marshal's chagrin	PR 1/4/1
1966	Leadwork repairs are carried out on the roof	PR 1/4/1
1966	Planning permission is granted for unspecified internal alterations	66/1785 1/A_H
1967	Requests are made for double glazing to be fitted to the Proctors' office	PR 1/4/1
August 1967	Several rooms are treated for woodworm and new electric lighting is fitted in the building	PR 1/4/1
1969	A wooden and glass partition with door is removed from the basement in order to fit a new set of pigeon holes for the University Messenger service	PR 1/4/1
1969	Some undefined "troubles" result in several windows on the building being boarded up	PR 1/4/1
1972	The boards on the basement windows are painted dark colours to make them less conspicuous. Those on the ground floor immediately either side of the passage are replaced with iron bars on the inner sides of the windows	PR 1/4/1
1974	The two missing muse statues (Euterpe and Mepomene, which had blown down in 1810 and shortly before) are replaced with fibreglass figures by Richard Kindersley based on Clarke's sketches of the originals and given by Blackwell's	Heading ton.org. uk
1975	The Bodleian Library occupies the Clarendon Building with the Registry moving Wellington Square. The Vice-Chancellor's office and the Delegates' Room are retained by their respective occupants	OUA (pers. comm.)
1975	The 1920 partitions that form the Proctors' office, Marshal's room in the NW corner of the ground floor are removed, though the 1946 partitions that form the waiting room are left (to be removed in 1992) leaving the room still split in two. The intention seems to be to fit printing presses, presumably related to the Bodleian's activities, in this space	PR 1/4/1
1976	The Assistant Curator of the Museum of the History of Science is allocated a	PR 1/4/1

	small basement room	
1976	Listed building consent is granted for a common room, additional lavatory accommodation, and fire protection works. The doorway from the south-western porter's room (adjacent to the Delegates' Room) to the western staircase to its north is cut through at this point	76/0096 2/L_H
1983	The south-eastern quarter of the basement is portioned off in order to provide improved lavatory accommodation	Estates plans
1992	Listed building consent is granted for removing the 1946 partitions that form the waiting room in the eastern part of the north-western ground-floor room. Permission is also granted for fitting a second landing to the western staircase	92/0013 1/L
2004	Listed building consent is granted for widespread alterations. These include removing most of the 20 th -century internal partitioning and fitting new partitions where required. General redecoration and renovation. The 1927 heating installation is replaced. External stonework repaired and replaced in places. External cement rendering removed and replaced with lime mortar. Various repairs to lead roof. Windows overhauled and broken glass replaced. The installation of an external chair lift to the western elevation to provide basement access	04/0214 7/LBC

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Appendix 4 Checklist of Significant Features

This checklist is intended for the use of those working or planning work on the site or buildings. It highlights features of architectural significance within the Clarendon Building; these may be original features or new additions that nevertheless contribute positively to the character of the building. As this is a Grade I listed building any repair or alteration work to factors that contribute to the significance of the building will require listed building consent in order to avoid prosecution under the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990. **If planned work will likely affect any of the aspects featured in the list below advice should immediately be sought from the Building Conservation Team at Estates Services.**

The checklist lists both general significant features that affect the building as a whole and which should be held in mind if working in any space, and specific features of particular significance that should receive special regard if working in these particular spaces. The Further Information column refers to the relevant page reference in the Conservation Plan proper.

The Clarendon Building, Building # 144		
SIGNIFICANT FEATURE	✓	Further Information
General:		
External elevations, including decorative elements and roof		p.18-9, 23-4, 26, 29, 33-9, and 54-5
Statuary and carving throughout		p.17-18, 25, 28, 34, 37, 54, and 61
Windows throughout		p.18, 21-4, 26-7, 29, 37, 43-4, 46, 54, and 62
Ironwork throughout		p.29 and 37
Internal joinery throughout, including doors, stairs, and panelling		p.17, 20-1, 27, 39-40, 42-4, 55, and 61-2
Plasterwork, cornices, skirting throughout		p.17-18, 29, 40-1, and 43
Internal stonework including paving, fireplaces etc.		p.19-23, 25-6, 39-44, and 62
Specific Features:		
External Elevations		
-Columns (including bases and capitals) and pilasters throughout		p.18-9, 23-4, 26, 29, 33-9, and 54-5
-Entablature, including frieze running around entire building		p.18-9, 23-4, 26, 29, 33-9, and 54-5
-Pediments on porch and other elevations		p.18-9, 23-4, 26, 29, 33-9, and 54-5
-Ashlar walls		p.18-9, 23-4, 26, 29, 33-9, and 54-5

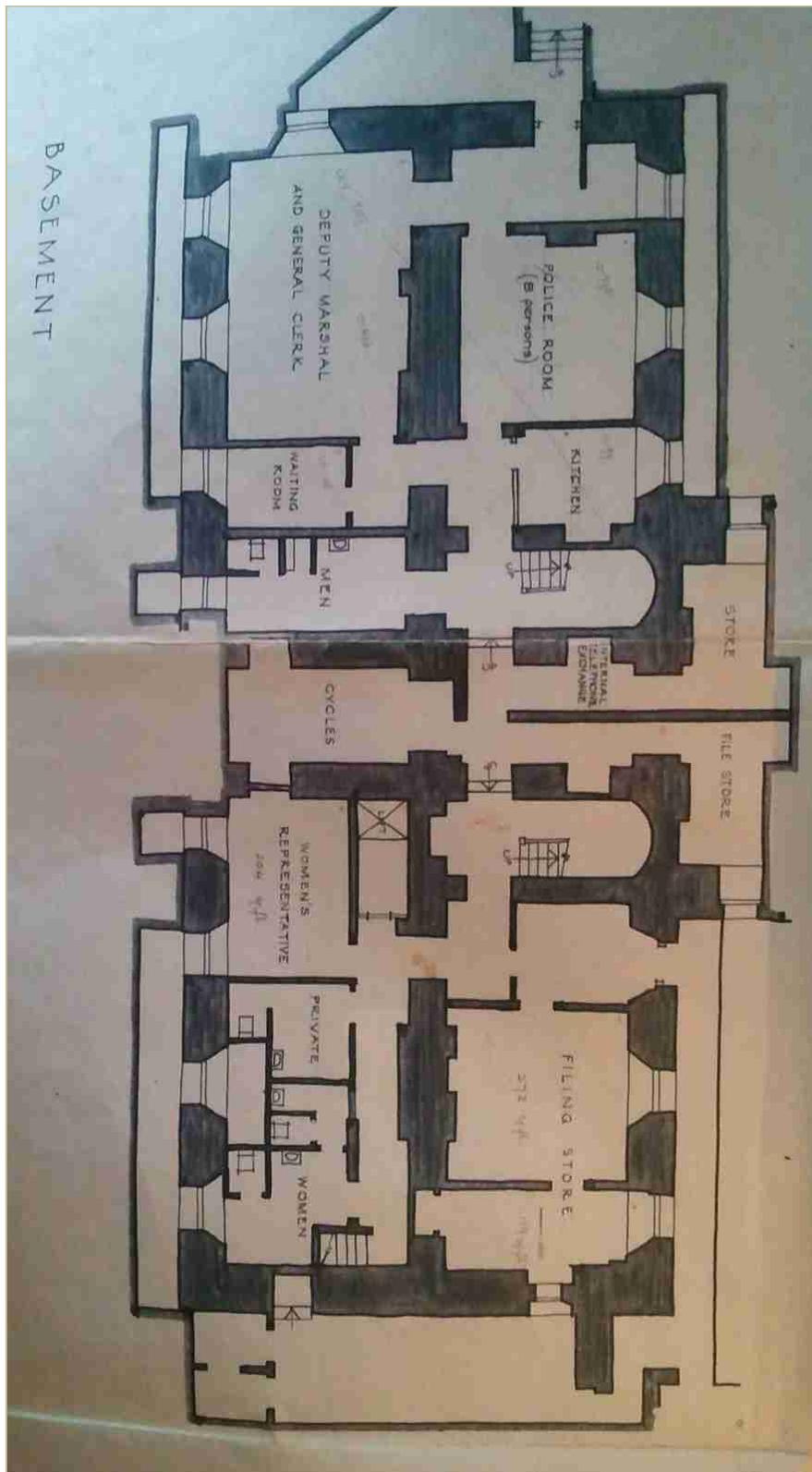
-Muse statues throughout	p.17-8, 25, 28, 34, 37, 54, and 61
-Roofs throughout	p.18-9, 23-4, 26, 29, 33-9, and 54-5
-Windows and window settings	p.18-9, 23-4, 26, 29, 33-9, and 54-5
-External stairs and paving	p.18-9, 23-4, 26, 29, 33-9, and 54-5
-Vaulting and walls in tunnel	p.18-9, 23-4, 26, 29, 33-9, and 54-5
-Benefactors plaque in tunnel	p.18-9, 23-4, 26, 29, 33-9, and 54-5
The Delegates' Room	
-Fireplace and associated metal and stonework	p.17, 19, 20, 24, 27, 39-40, 48, 55, 59, and 61
-Joinery throughout including panelling, doors and doorcases, pilasters, dentils, and floor	p.17, 19-20, 24, 27, 39-40, 48, 55, 59, and 61
-Picture and overmantel	p.17, 19-20, 24, 27, 39-40, 48, 55, 59, and 61
-Cornices and plasterwork	p.17, 19-20, 24, 27, 39-40, 48, 55, 59, and 61
-Windows throughout	p.17, 19-20, 24, 27, 39-40, 48, 55, 59, and 61
Vice-Chancellor's Office	
-Marble fireplace	p.23, 41-2, 48, 53, and 62
-Joinery throughout including panelling, doors and doorcases, and fitted cupboards	p.23, 41-2, 48, 53, and 62
-Cornices and plasterwork	p.23, 41-2, 48, 53, and 62
-Windows throughout	p.23, 41-2, 48, 53, and 62
Other ground-floor spaces	
-Joinery throughout including 1929 partition in reception, doors and doorcases, wainscoting, and floors	p.40-3, 55, and 62
-Cornices and plasterwork throughout	p.40-3, 55, and 62
-Windows throughout	p.40-3, 55, and 62
-Fireplaces throughout	p.40-3, 55, and 62
First-floor spaces	
-Joinery throughout including doors and doorcases, wainscoting and panelling, and floors	p.44, 55, and 62
-Windows throughout	p.44, 55, and 62
-Fireplaces throughout	p.44, 55, and 62
Second-floor spaces	
-Exposed timbers	p.46, 55, and 62

-Rooflights and windows		p.46, 55, and 62
-Joinery throughout		p.46, 55, and 62
-20 th -century fireplaces		p.46, 55, and 62
Basement spaces		
-Paving where present		p.47, 55, and 63
-Vaulting throughout		p.47, 55, and 63
-Fireplaces throughout		p.47, 55, and 63

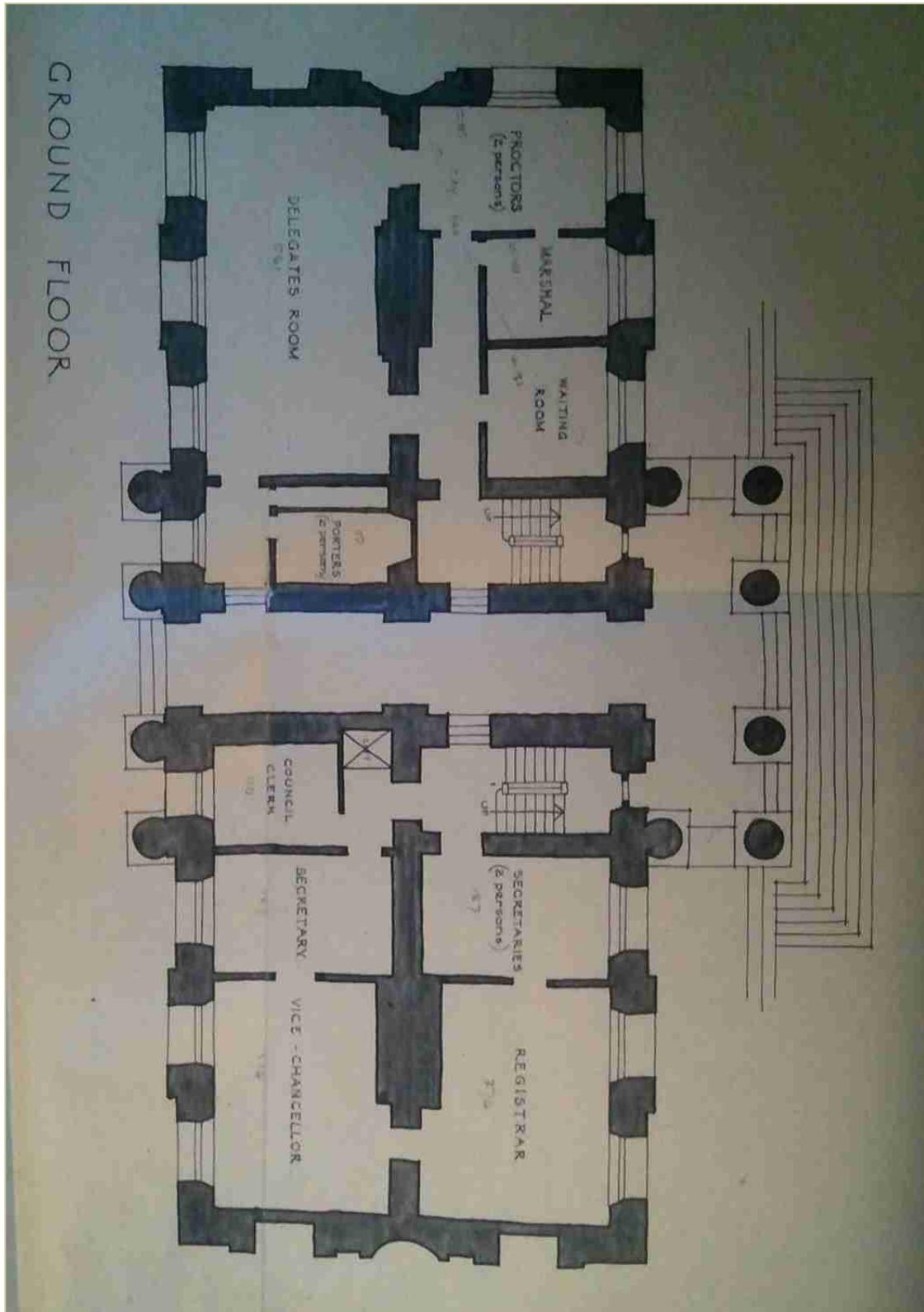
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5.2 1962 plans

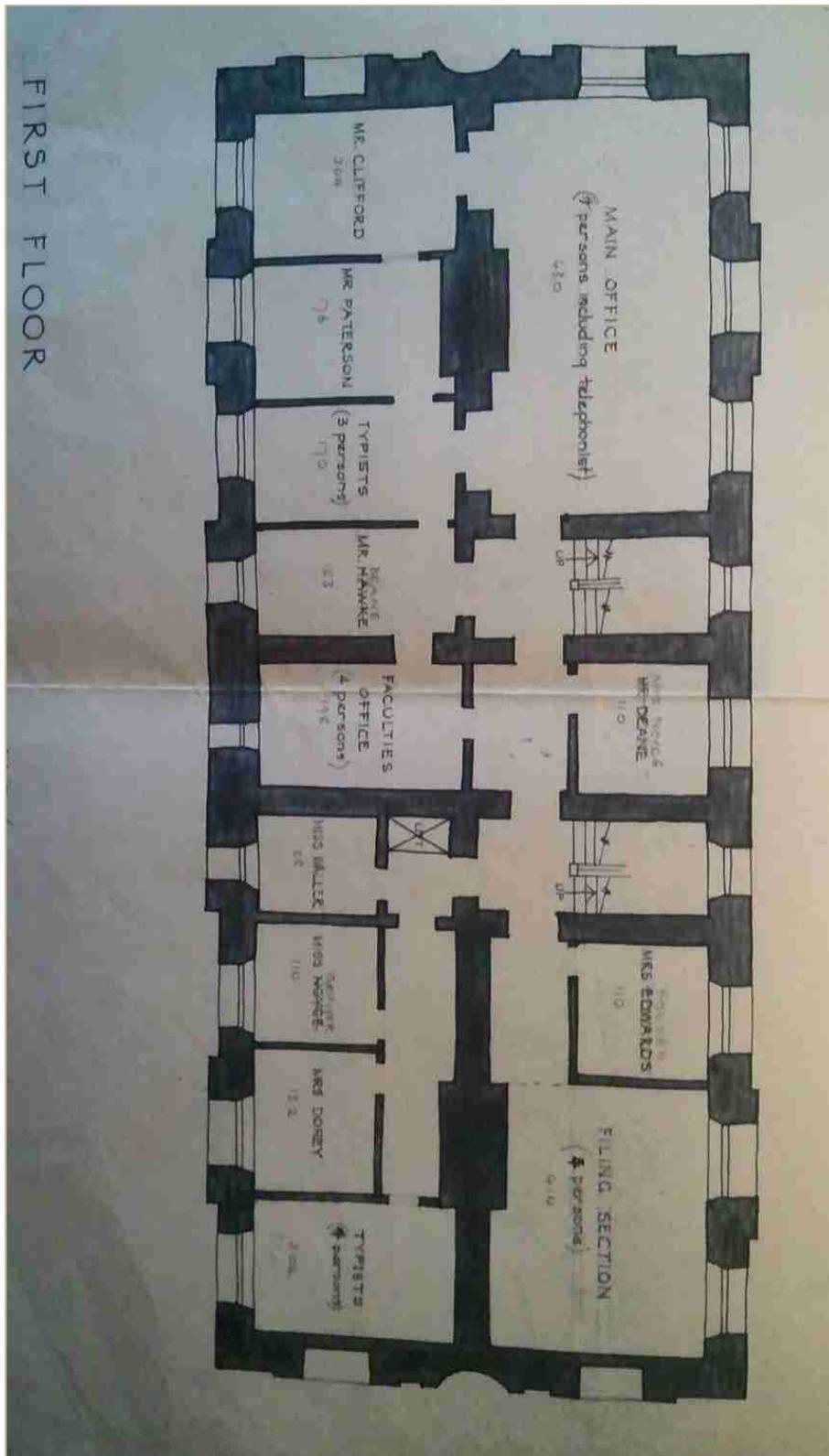
5.2.1 Basement plan (north at the right-hand side of the image)



5.2.2 Ground-floor plan (north at the right-hand side of the image)



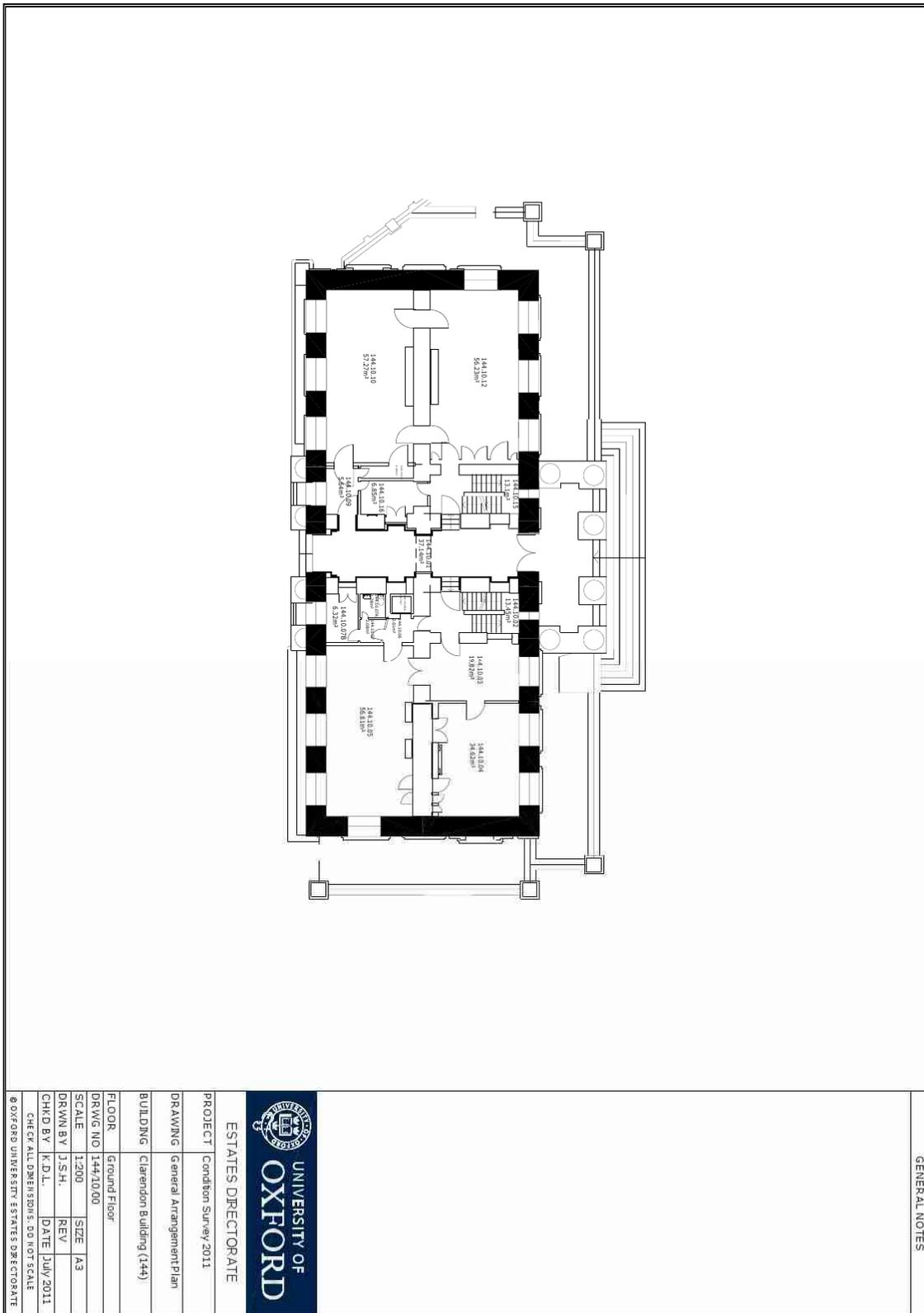
5.2.3 First-floor plan (north at the right-hand side of the image)



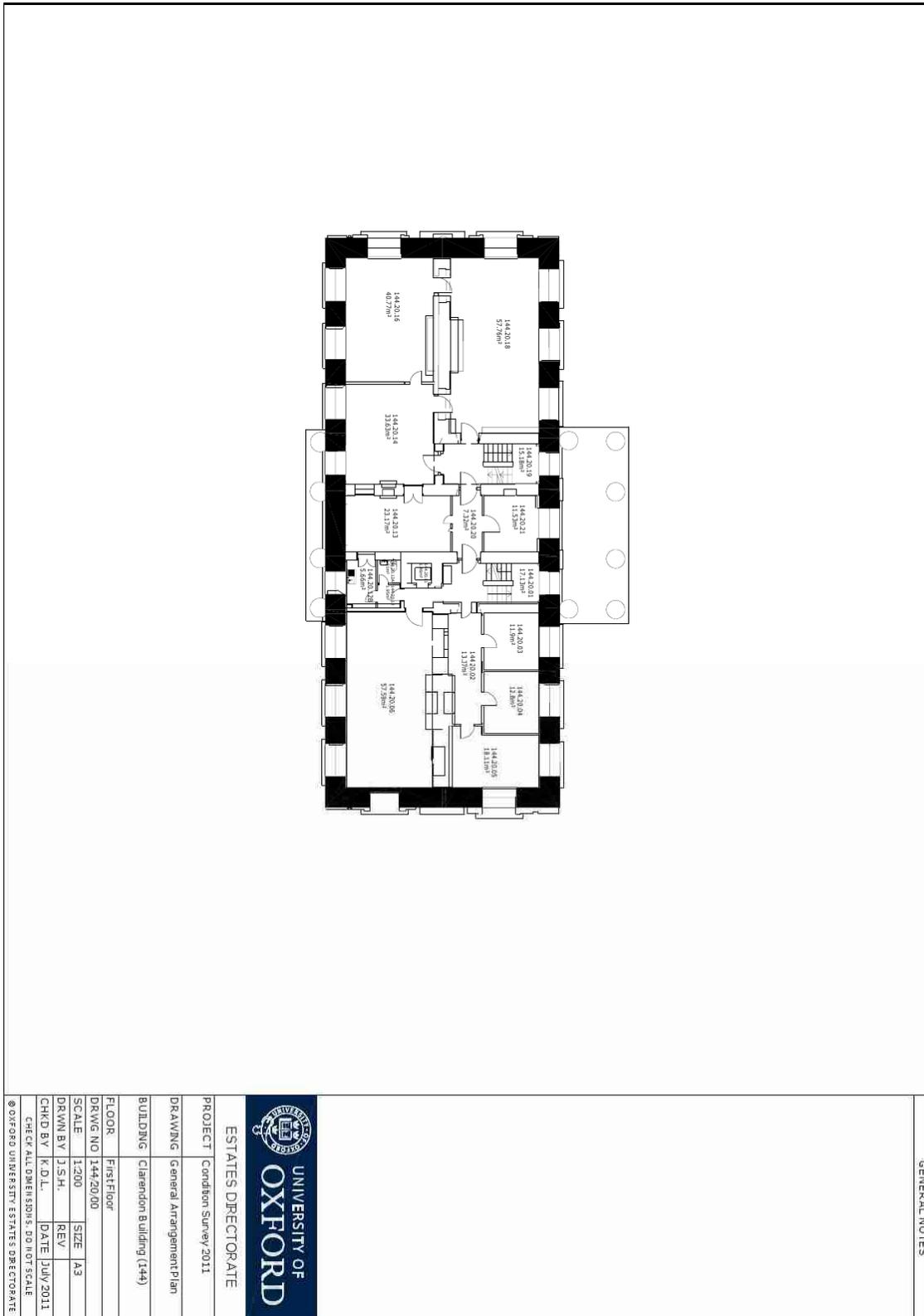
5.2.4 Second-floor plan (north at the right-hand side of the image)



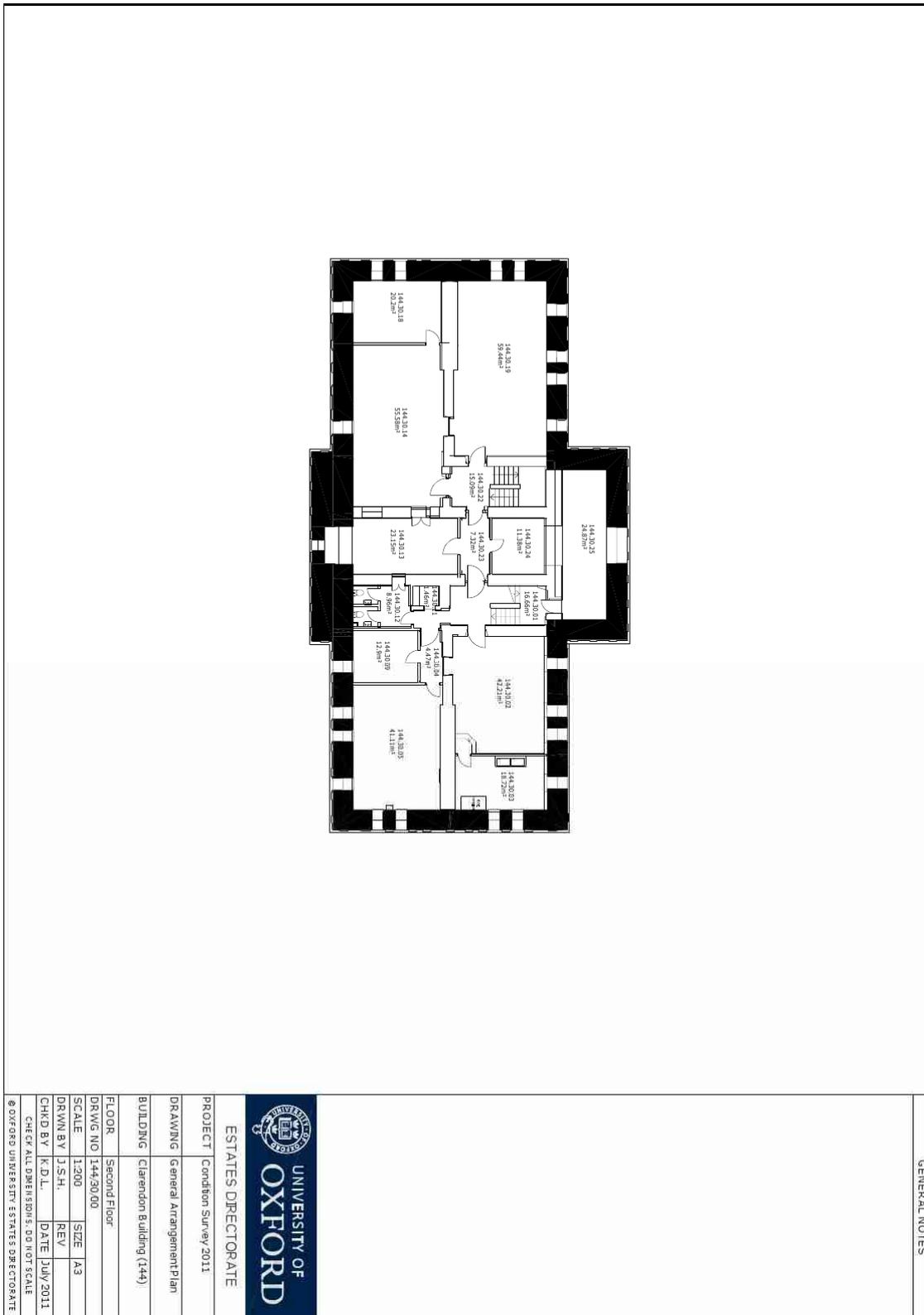
5.3.2 Ground-floor plan (north at the right-hand side of the image)



5.3.3 First-floor plan (north at the right-hand side of the image)



5.3.4 Second-floor plan (north at the right-hand side of the image)



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