Winter scene across the Paddock late twentieth century, with Lime Tree in front of Hostel (later removed)
INTRODUCTION

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This document is to be read alongside the Emmanuel College Conservation Statement, 2016. It has been written and compiled by Jeremy Musson, Oliver Caroe and Eleanor Rule and has been reviewed by the Project Steering Group. The report and this gazetteer have been brought before the College’s Governing Body and have been formally adopted. A period of review is recommended every five years in order to keep the information contained in this document relevant.

A gazetteer is a key tool of a Conservation Statement, providing an overview survey of the heritage assets under examination. This survey supports and underlines the historic, aesthetic, evidential and communal significances which have been outlined in the main Conservation Statement. It helps to make the Conservation Statement a useful strategic summary, whilst being a reference source.

The gazetteer is the part of the process which defines in descriptive terms what the asset is and is particularly instructive in the case of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, given the highly varied and layered constituent elements within the College demise. It should be read alongside the old site plans and older Ordnance Survey plans included in the Appendix of the Conservation Statement main text and with the timeline and description of the College’s architectural evolution contained there.

The gazetteer is broken down into sections: buildings, landscape and contents. An introductory location plan is given so that each element can be easily identified.

The intention is that anyone can take this section of the Conservation Statement to any component part of the site (building or area) and find an entry giving basic details about its elements, dating, materials, its history, uses and significance. Similarly this document can be used off-site to marshal and review useful summary information. Inevitably such a gazetteer cannot be entirely comprehensive, but is a summary and guide for anyone involved in the management of the site to use in discussions about future management and development. New information may be forthcoming and this will require entries to be added and updated.

Buildings are organised by the principal court, grouping or area of the College. We begin with the Front Court grouping and work through the site, largely from this west side towards the north, then to groupings east to south. The same order is applied to the gardens.

The individual entries in the gazetteer include: buildings, outbuildings, walls, gardens and grounds, key vistas and views. The Archives and contents are also detailed.

The individual elements are presented with the following information:

- A summary account of the area as it stands, with more detail given in the principal historic elements, where major rooms are detailed individually (e.g. Hall)
- After the summary description, which includes notes on materials and design, exterior and interior, there are a number of entries in brief, describing:
  - the current use and management of the element
  - the historic use and management of the element
  - the construction history of the particular element,
  - date of construction, name of architect or designer, if known, in brief with some information about later alteration and adaptation
  - features of note: picking out surviving historic elements of interest
  - significance: summarising its overall value.

Please note that copyright will need to be confirmed for images in this gazetteer prior to external publication of this document.
GAZETTEER - BUILDINGS

BUILDINGS

- The Chapel, Organ Loft, Vestry and Stair
- Gallery
- E Stair and Landing
- Waddleton Room and gyp, cloakroom and WC
- Welbourne Room
- Chaderton Room
- The Hall
- Parlour and Lobby to Parlour
- The Westmorland Building
- West Frontage Entrance Range
- Old Court
- The Old Library
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- Kitchen Range Ground Floor
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- Fellows’ Breakfast Room and Sulking Room
- New Court (North Range)
- Queen’s Building
- Master’s Lodge
- Tunnel to North Court
- North Court
- North Court Cloister
- New Cloisters
- South Court
- New South Court
- Number 55 St Andrew’s St
- Number 50 St Andrew’s St
- East Court
- The Hostel
- Emmanuel House
- The Library
- New Library Wing
- Squash Courts
- Park Terrace
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- Camden House
- Park Lodge
- Garden Structures and Bike Sheds
- Bathing Pool and Pool House
- Boundary and Exterior Walls
Staircase and Building Location Plan
GAZETTEER – INTRODUCTION

Architecture: Significance Plan

In order to understand significance and to make significance understandable CARLTD have reviewed the available expertise and consulted others. A survey of the overall site leads to the following assessment which is summarised in simplified form on the coloured plans.

In a complex site such as this we have to summarise. The overall significance value is drawn on an understanding of the historical, architectural, aesthetic and communal significances, as explored in the main Conservation Statement. Thus these diagrams must be read with the other sections on significance.

Significance for the purposes of these coloured diagrams is divided into:

- EXCEPTIONAL
- HIGH
- SOME
- NEUTRAL
- DETRACTING

In the case of the buildings, it is clear that the older parts of the College, especially those which make up the Front Court, adapted medieval building to the north, early work of Sir Christopher Wren to the west, a remodelled early eighteenth century range to the south and mid-eighteenth-century to the west, forms a group of EXCEPTIONAL significance in terms of architectural, historic and aesthetic significance.

The outlying 1630s range, Old Court, has been highlighted of HIGH significance, as an important survival of the seventeenth century, but it is independent of the core group. This value takes the heavy refacing of the west facade in the 1960s into consideration.

The buildings of Park Terrace have also been highlighted as of HIGH significance, as a rare, well-designed example of grander late Regency terraces, unusual in Cambridge, but linked to a fashion for well-designed and well detailed terrace developments which characterise the core of many market and spa towns.

The late nineteenth-century contributions of Fawcett and Pearson have been graded as HIGH significance. This is not merely because of the high quality of the architecture, especially in the case of Pearson’s Emmanuel House and his 1890s wings for the Hostel, which elevate Fawcett’s original design, but because of the key historical and social significance of the two building types. The Hostel was especially designed to accommodate less well-off undergraduates, and Emmanuel House to accommodate the new generation of married Fellows who might serve as Senior Tutors.

The architectural contribution of Leonard Stokes, (working with his assistant George Drysdale) is also regarded as of HIGH significance because of the architectural quality of the design, by a significant late-Victorian and Edwardian architect, well-grounded in both Gothic and Classical architecture, highly sensitive to the varied architectural character of the historic site. This contribution included the Library (originally Lecture Rooms) and the North Court which is an impressively composed collegiate building; seventeenth century in style with a baroque twist.

The other HIGH significance building is the Queen’s Building by Michael Hopkins of 1993–95, an impressive and original design, which follows his work at Glyndebourne. This is the only engineered stone building of the twentieth century in Cambridge. There are a number of buildings on the site which clearly have SOME significance in architectural, historical and evidential terms, namely the Kitchen range, an 1820s range which belongs to the initial early phase of major Gothic Revival building in Cambridge Colleges, see Wilkins at King’s College and Wyattville at Sidney Sussex. Upper Hall does not rate highly of itself, but as an example of a modern-traditionalist approach it does have SOME significance, and does have evidential significance in the remains of the earlier medieval building which is embedded in the range.

The Master’s Lodge is an austere building of 1965–66 and is of SOME significance as an example of the progressive ideals of 1960s architect, with an interior of some character. The Tom Hancock-designed South Court has SOME significance by the same argument in architectural and historical terms. The Kilburn Nightingale re-ordering of the 1970s Library extension is likewise of SOME value. More modern buildings which, being simple and deferential to their setting, have been described as of NEUTRAL significance. There are a small number of areas and buildings identified as DETRACTING, as they diminish from the value of the whole, especially in architectural and aesthetic terms.

For Significance of Landscape and Gardens, see pp. 166–169.
4. GAZETTEER – INTRODUCTION

Significance:
Exceptional (International)
High (National)
Serene (Regional)
Neutral
Detracting
The Chapel, Organ Loft, Vestry and Stair

**LOCATION**
To the east of the Front Court group

**SUMMARY**
The Chapel is undoubtedly one of the glories of the College. It was designed by Sir Christopher Wren in 1666 and completed by 1673. The Chapel is entered through Wren's arcade which has become known as the cloister, although there is no evidence of it being called that when constructed. The classical centrepiece is like a 'temple-front' with the pediment broken by the presence of an elegant clock under a small lantern surmounted with a lead cupola. The datestone reads 1673, internal fitting out continued until 1677 and in that year the Chapel was consecrated.

This main 'jewel-box-like' elevation announces the Chapel, but in fact is the façade to the Gallery running north-south above the arcade. The west elevation is ashlar with three arches, the central one widened during construction. Four Giant Order corinthian columns frame the elevation into three bays, the central is the wider and the walls are enriched with carved festoons above the first-floor windows. There are carved urns with torcheres (representations of flames) at either side. The overall form of the frontispiece is linked to Wren's earlier design for Pembroke College and this in turn is likely to have been a conscious nods to the work of Inigo Jones, emulating the Queen's Chapel in St James's, which had important royal associations. The roof is slate with lead-roll hips.

The north, south and west elevations are plain ashlar unadorned surfaces, although where they connect with the Gallery there are two staircase compartments from the 1670s building; one remains intact, the other, to the south, is now a vestry below and organ bellows room above. The Chapel is approached through a wainscoted antechapel or narthex which was intended to be a dark entry into the light-filled Chapel beyond a high-ceilinged rectangular space. In 1884 Blomfield added the two oval lights, one on each side of the door.

Walls above oak wainscot are plain plaster painted white, while the ceiling is richly decorated (a tri-partite division into three ovals within rectangles) enriched with the ornate floral wreaths typical of late seventeenth-century plaster decoration (and some possibly mid-eighteenth-century additions within the ovals). The forms of four books representing the four gospels stand out (this late seventeenth-century work is by John Grove). The arched windows were originally plain leaded glazing and were filled with stained glass portraits of Emmanuel divines in 1884, by Heaton Butler and Bayne. The scheme was drawn up by J.A. Hort, Fellow and New Testament scholar. The Chapel was reordered in 1884 under A.W. Blomfield (which included alterations to the high altar which were reversed to the original arrangements in 2004).

The west end is dominated by the entrance and the wainscots stalls either side, with the boldly detailed organ case above the entrance, which rises into the plasterwork decoration that has perhaps been especially recessed. The visual focus at the east end remains the 1677 classical reredos which still frames the painting of the return of the Prodigal Son by Amigoni, an Italian artist who was resident in England for some years. The painting was presented in 1734. It was an appropriately Protestant subject chosen for this most establishment of buildings, yet a painting which evokes the Italian grand manner altar-paintings so admired by Englishmen on their Grand Tour. The elegantly carved open scroll-work altar-rails were probably by Pearce. Blomfield in his 1884 re-ordering spoke of raising the present picture ('which I particularly dislike') to allow for another foot-pace and altered the railings to admit a larger altar table. This arrangement remained until the 2004 restoration of the earlier scheme.

The Chapel interior has very fine contemporary woodwork stalls on the north and south walls and on the west side, designed by Pioneer and Oliver and made by Cornelius Austin. The Gallery may have been intended as a private pew for the Master and family, and/or Founder's kin, who kept the rooms on the west end of the Founder's range (later known as the Westmorland range). The organ was added a little later and the organ case dates to circa 1730.

Of the 2004 restoration the present Dean wrote of how it brought the Chapel back into focus as the focus of the College: 'This is true architecturally as the recent restoration brings out, it is true historically and I would venture to suggest, it is true theologically.' Emmanuel College Magazine, vol. lxxxvii, 49–52

**CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE**
Chapel for regular religious services and other recitals and concerts and periods of quiet.

**HISTORIC USE**
College Chapel for divine worship according to the rite of the Anglican church; for many years Chapel attendance was a compulsory feature of College life; this ceased to be compulsory in the late nineteenth century.

**CONSTRUCTION HISTORY**
Designed by Sir Christopher Wren in 1666, and completed by 1673. Wren also produced a model in 1667, before building commenced in 1668–73. It is built of Ketton stone, the masons were Simon Wise of Deene and Nicholas Ashby of Ketton. There were some undefined alterations in the eighteenth century by James Burrough, and a re-ordering of the east end in 1884 by A.W. Blomfield in line with current ecclesiastical fashion, during the discussions for which he suggested building a new chapel at marginally more than it would cost to adapt the old one. This re-ordering was reversed following scholarly research to its mid-eighteenth-century character, closer to Wren's original, in 2004 by Inskip & Jenkins. Nineteenth-century wall decoration painted out in 1927.
FEATURES OF INTEREST
1670s plaster ceiling, carved reredos, wainscot and stalls all of the 1670s, the Amigoni altarpiece presented in 1734, the chandelier presented in 1732.

SIGNIFICANCE
EXCEPTIONAL
The 1670s reredos with the altarpainting added in 1734, the high altar arrangement added in the 1880s and restored to original in 2004

Detail of the Master’s stall

Detail of carved altar rail

In organ loft

Organ loft, behind organ

Inside the Chapel, looking west to the ceiling
GAZETTEER – BUILDINGS

- The organ pump room
- Damp in ceiling of organ pump room
- Detail of cupboard shown below
- Oval 1880s window in the west wall in the Ante-Chapel
- Landing of stair from the Gallery to the organ loft
- Cupboard under the stair up to the Gallery
### The Cloisters

**LOCATION**
To the east of the Front Court grouping.

**SUMMARY**
The ‘Cloisters’ are contained by the Ketton stone arcade designed by Sir Christopher Wren to support the first-floor Gallery and form part of the frontispiece to the Chapel. Completed in 1677, the cloister is open to Front Court, as well as to the Paddock and the Master’s Lodge on the east side. The west-facing element is therefore continuous for eleven bays, while the side arcades are open to the east, and west, either side of the Chapel. They are formed of four arches each (east and west) and three central arches under the triangular pediment, the central one of which is wider than the others. The ‘Cloister’ name may possibly be only nineteenth-century in origin, but it certainly functions in that spirit of an open-air room. There is a War Memorial plaque designed by Ernest Gillick consisting of carved names of the fallen in the First World War at the southern end, and a number of wall-mounted memorials. The floor is stone-flagged. The ceiling is flat plaster and painted, repaired or renewed in the mid-1930s when a concrete floor for the Gallery was inserted.

**CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE**
As access around the east side of Front Court, to the Chapel, Paddock, and Master’s Lodge and Queen’s building.

**HISTORIC USE**
Used from 1677 as part of the Chapel grouping to Front Court. It is not clear when first called Cloisters.

**CONSTRUCTION HISTORY**
They were purpose-designed by Wren, part inspired by the arrangement of Chapel and arcade at Peterhouse, the walkway beneath was significant but the Cloister was also critical as part of the structure which supported the first-floor Gallery. Repair work was carried out to the ceiling (and floor of the Gallery) in the 1930s, which including the insertion of concrete to strengthen the structure.

**FEATURES OF INTEREST**
This is a key character area of the College, where the formality of Front Court and informality of the Paddock meet.

**SIGNIFICANCE**
EXCEPTIONAL
The Cloister looking north

War Memorial in the Cloister

View of Chapel and Cloisters across Front Court

Wren's original design (All Soul's, Oxford); note the different width of the central arch
### Gallery

**LOCATION**
Above the Cloisters, connected at first-floor level to the Hall range (north) and Westmorland building (south) and to the Chapel by stairs.

**SUMMARY**
The Gallery, designed by Sir Christopher Wren in 1666, is one of the glories of the College and Cambridge. It is so striking simply because of its proportion. The panelling is consistent throughout with a bolection mould; all is very carefully detailed and composed, with the architrave frieze over the windows consistent all around, above which is a good but unadorned cornice. The ceiling is entirely flat without down-stands, and now has many inset modern light fittings. The windows give views on to Front Court, the Paddock and Master’s Lodge gardens.

The floor is beautifully polished wide board oak in good condition and well maintained. At the southern end there is a matching pair of glazed oak doors of the same date and provenance as that at the north which gives access, stepping up again, through a fire door into the Fellows’ rooms, originally the set of the Founder’s kin described above. Over this door is a further coat of arms.

The windows are mostly matching in proportion and fenestration, but note that there are some variants of window ironmongery. The spacing of the panelling between the windows varies in the central bay with pairs of two fields, in the central three-part bay.

There is a beautiful sprung latch which is common to most of the windows and some good blacksmithing handles interspersed, indicating slightly different date. Generally these are plain leaded lights with reamy glass in a thin iron fermenta.

The walls are painted a deep green ultramarine colour (1993–95). Photographs indicate that in preparing this room in the 1980s much of the previous finishes were stripped, in preparation for a new scheme based on historic research. However, there are signs, certainly within the central door to the Chapel gallery that these walls were originally oak grained with quarter-sawn medullary rays to distinguish it in its quality. This door also has a very beautiful Georgian latch case. There are two further doors either side, one of which gives access to the Chapel stair and the other to the organ bellows room (there are some salts or damp in the masonry walls).

The collection of portraiture gathered into this space is an extraordinary and important range of dignitaries from Queen Elizabeth, Fellows, Masters and patrons. There are other contents: busts, candelabra and figurines which are a vital part of the College collection. Some of chairs were provided in the 1740s, there is an oak table and three chairs from Apethorpe the Founder’s country house (acquired in the 1920s). The long polished dining table was a recent gift to the College in 1995. The convertable table is thought to have belonged to Sancroft and was presented to the College in 1957.

**CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE**
Long Gallery for the Master’s Lodge, for walking and talking, it then became a Picture Gallery used by the Fellowship and from the later twentieth century has been used for college feasts, for dessert after dinner and as a meeting room for the Governing Body.

**HISTORIC USE**
This Gallery was previously connected to the Master’s Lodge and provided an area for perambulation and display of pictures. It ceased to be part of the Lodge in 1935. It provided access to the side stairs for the Chapel and the organ gallery to the Chapel.

Although regarded as part of the Master’s Lodge, the Gallery was clearly used for large-scale entertainments. For instance in the 1784 celebrations of the bicentenary, a great banquet was held in the Hall on 29 September and featured the dessert in the Gallery (Cambridge Chronicle, Oct 2, Shuckburgh, p.161).

**CONSTRUCTION HISTORY**
The Gallery was designed and built in 1673 by Sir Christopher Wren as part of provision of the new Chapel. Fitting out was complete by 1677. The floor was repaired in 1935 and the interior redecorated in 1983 and 1993–5.

**FEATURES OF INTEREST**
Original wainscot, repaired windows but with much old glass and ironwork detail.

**SIGNIFICANCE**
EXCEPTIONAL
The Gallery, showing central long table, modern spot lighting and sprinkler fixtures.

Gallery looking south

Gallery looking south-west

Gallery looking south-east

Gallery interior, with old floor removed for repairs and old joists still in position, 1935.
Door to the organ gallery staircase

Monk’s convertible chair, thought to have belonged to W. Sancroft

The 1993–95 paint scheme, peeling in places

Central door between Gallery and organ loft

Carved lime wood armorial at the north end of the Gallery. Arms of three late seventeenth-century Masters: John Bretton, William Sancroft, Thomas Holbech

Looking along the west wall
Repair work to the leaded windows

1904 view of the Gallery

Redecoration Aug-Sept 1983; showing stripping and repainting of the paneling

Window catches in need of repair

Interior, when woodgrained, March 1983. Photo G. Bye

Redecoration Aug-Sept 1983; showing stripping and repainting of the paneling
GAZETTEER – BUILDINGS

E Staircase and Landing off E Staircase

**LOCATION**
At the north-eastern corner of Front Court, the stair is off the connecting link between Front Court and New Court.

**SUMMARY**
E Staircase gives access to the Ante-Room to the Gallery (also known as the Waddleton Picture Room), the Gallery itself, the Chaderton Room and Welbourne Room, as well as the Old Junior Common Room above the Old Library. There is a stone stair with five risers to a stone-paved landing through a single centred partial arch with a haunch shoulder and plain chamfer level. On the landing the walls are timber-panelled over a dado rail. From this point on the strong sky-blue decorative scheme pervades, with all the panels picked out in white (this same blue is used to paint the door opposite to the Fellows’ Parlour and with the adjacent Sick Bay entrance).

The staircase to the first-floor landing is in oak with a polished string and skirting left in natural wood. There is a strongly moulded string with white-painted turned, closely spaced banisters and natural hand rail with finials to the newels. The staircase is lit from above by a modern and polycarbonate roof light. There is an oddly configured arrangement of down-stand beams slightly contrasting with the Georgian (or quite possibly Georgian-style?) panelling and decorative scheme suggesting more alteration in the development of these spaces perhaps in the mid-twentieth century.

The first-floor landing is a generous space, with a herringbone oak wood-block floor. The landing is generously day-lit by a six-over-six sash window which affords a sideways view of the Chapel in Front Court. The panelling over a dado is of eighteenth-century character but may be at least in part the result of early-mid-twentieth-century re-ordering. There is a very finely dentilled cornice running around. The openings at the head of the stair are curiously disposed with a long spanning opening, which sets up a landing at the entrance to the Chaderton Room and the staircase leading up to the upper floors. These two sections of staircase are not panelled, with plain plastered walls. The ceiling of the main first-floor landing is white, flat and unadorned with no rose or chandelier.

To the east double doors gives access to the Waddleton Room; this leads in turn to the Gallery. On the walls are good quality two-branch brass wall sconces.

**CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE**
As an access stair to the rooms off the E Landing including the Waddleton Room, Chaderton Room, Welbourne Room and Old Junior Common Room.

**HISTORIC USE**
As access, originally to the Master’s Lodge, and later to the coffee rooms and the Ante-Room and Gallery. The upper section leading to the second-floor rooms was presumably added at the time of the creation of the new Master’s Lodge in 1874.

**CONSTRUCTION HISTORY**
This is a significant circulation space between the major rooms of entertainment of the College. Originally probably the Dominican Church building, forming part of the choir of the Priory Church, remodelled in the 1580s, and again in the eighteenth century, late nineteenth century and 1930s. The diagonal position of the fireplace might suggest an early eighteenth-century alteration (see the smaller rooms in the Westmorland Range). The upper section of staircase is visible from New Court, which suggest this turret-like addition might have been designed by Alfred Waterhouse, who had been asked to provide designs for the new Master’s Lodge. The steepness of the gable in New Court and fine grooved detailed of the masonry have echoes of his work at Caius.

**FEATURES OF INTEREST**
The main staircase is of good quality joinery; and while eighteenth-century in style may be nineteenth-century in date. There is a good chimneypiece on the diagonal on the south-east side, with a handsome architrave in marble which surrounds a tiled fire with a marble hearth.

**SIGNIFICANCE**
HIGH. It is also part of the Front and New Court grouping which at a more general level is considered EXCEPTIONAL.
Looking out from E staircase ground-floor landing

View from ground floor of the first flight of stone steps of E staircase

View from ground floor of the first flight of stone steps of E staircase

View from 1/2 first floor of the first flight of stone steps of E staircase
The balustrade, stained dark with banisters picked out in white

Door into Chaderton Room

Double door into Wadlington Picture Room, single door to cloakroom and gyp
Entrance to attic-level set

Entrance to attic-level rooms off E staircase

The polycarbonate roof light over stairhead

Window at landing 1/2 second storey level, looking across New Court

Fire glazing to modern wall separating gyp facility from landing
## Waddleton Picture Room (the Ante-Room to Gallery) and gyp, cloakroom and WC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>Front Court group, E Staircase.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SUMMARY</td>
<td>The Waddleton Picture Room is shallow in depth and approximately 8 metres in the length with two six-over-six windows with deep splay and shutters overlooking the gardens, and with window seats within the reveal. There is a dentilised cornice which matches the vestibule all round but no panelling, just a plain dado rail. The room is decorated in a strong burgundy colour, the door panelling picked out in white. The reveals of the window are white panelling (no shutters). The floor is a good quality fairly light oak boarding. The ceiling is a completely flat plaster ceiling with many modern recessed lights. There is a collection of twentieth-century paintings left to the College by an Emmanuel graduate Norman Waddleton (at the College 1934–37, elected Honorary Fellow 1984) who also left 28,000 illustrated books to the College (which were sold to the University Library to facilitate the purchase of Park Terrace). To the north there is a utilitarian gyp space for servicing these rooms and a sash window which matches the six-over-six sash over looking over the Master’s Lodge. There is a cloakroom adjacent painted in dark green. The access directly off the landing to the cloakroom is a vestibule, which doubles as a room for the vestments for the choir. The floor is an artificial green-and-white chequered vinyl. From the Waddleton Picture Room, one steps up through pairs of double doors into the Gallery through a pair of Chubb fireproof doors and then rather fine thin oak glazed doors with fine hinges on the inside, probably 1910 in character.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE</td>
<td>As an ante-room to the Gallery, which can be accessed through double doors. It is hung with a collection of modern art including some portraits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HISTORIC USE</td>
<td>Part of the Master’s Lodge accommodation as provided in the 1580s, attached to the Hall range of the College, and therefore adapted from the choir of the Dominican buildings. The sash windows were presumably part of eighteenth-century updating. An early twentieth-century photograph shows an angled fireplace to the west of the doors to the Gallery, which has been removed. It shows that the room was not panelled by the date but it may have been panelled previously.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSTRUCTION HISTORY</td>
<td>Part of the 1580s work of the College’s adaptation of the Dominican buildings; the rooms appear to have been altered in the eighteenth century and again in the 1990s, with inset ceiling lights. There is a gyp room and WCs to north with modern usages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEATURES OF INTEREST</td>
<td>Views across to the exterior of the Chapel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIGNIFICANCE</td>
<td>EXCEPTIONAL significance as part of the Gallery complex of rooms. The interior is of SOME significance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Looking north in the Picture Room

Looking south into the Gallery through double doors

The south-west corner of the room, as seen in the early twenty-first-century photograph (below)

Exterior of the Waddleton Picture Room (at first floor)

Threshold/stone steps between Waddleton Picture Room and the Gallery

Early twentieth-century photograph showing Harraden painting, prints and silhouettes over fireplace in corner.
Double doors into the Gallery

Looking out towards the north wall of the Chapel from the gyp

The Waddleton Room looking south

The cloakroom facilities off the Gallery Ante-Room gyp

The gyp, fitted with modern cabinets and lino floor accessed off the Waddleton Picture Room

Doors to Waddleton Room and the cloakroom from E Staircase landing
The cloakroom facilities off the Gallery ante-room gyp
## Welbourne Room

### LOCATION
Above the Parlour in the Hall range, to the north of Front Court.

### SUMMARY
The Welbourne Room, is a comfortable low-ceilinged room furnished with armchairs. There are two six-over-six sash windows looking south over Front Court. The panelling is clearly of late sixteenth- or seventeenth-century antiquity but much altered with modern joinery interspersed. The windows are secondarily glazed. The pale-oak graining dates to 1993–95, as part of the redecoration schemes of that period.

In the east wall there is a heavily restored clunch five-centred late sixteenth-century fireplace. Restoration has removed all finishes. Within the fireplace there is a modern brick reveal and a coal grate (adapted to gas and now unused). Adjacent there is a further antique stone fireplace expressed within the panelling at low level: this was probably a fireplace to an adjoining smaller room (the beam above shows an earlier room division, and the passage on the north side of this room which leads to the adjoining Chaderton Room may have been carved out of this earlier room. A set of prints, engravings and architectural drawings of the College is hung on the walls. A portrait of Edward Welbourne, a former Master, now hangs above the fireplace.

### CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE
This is used as a retiring room for Fellows, for coffee and tea and conversation.

### HISTORIC USE
This room was part of the 1580s Master’s Lodge accommodation, carved out of the choir of the Dominican church by Symons. From the 1870s it was used for lectures and teaching, before being transferred to its present purposes, probably in the 1950s, although the date is uncertain.

### CONSTRUCTION HISTORY
The bricked-up arched opening and chimneypiece may be sixteenth-century but it is difficult to tell if they are in their original positions. The room has a strong feel of 1960s ‘reinvention’. The east wall is thick and may contain a chimney.

### FEATURES OF INTEREST
Late sixteenth-century panelling is presumably traceable to the provision of the Master’s Lodge accommodation in the 1580s.

### SIGNIFICANCE
EXCEPTIONAL as part of the Front Court group. The interior is of SOME significance.

*Exterior from Front Court (the two central sash windows)*
Looking north-west to door into the Chaderton Room and fireplaces

The fireplace and surround

Welbourne room newly redecorated 1969. Photograph by Edward Leigh

Possibly a surround to fireplace originally in smaller room, now bricked in

Detail of the grained panelling finish

Detail of the grained panelling finish, flaking in some areas
## Chaderton Room

### SUMMARY

This is a handsome retiring room for Fellows at first-floor level above the Parlour, and approached either through the passage on the north side, facing New Court, or through the Wellbourne Room. It has two six-over-six sash windows overlooking Front Court, and two overlooking New Court, both with window seats.

The room is panelled in mid-eighteenth-century wainscot and has a deep cornice, the current treatment of the panelling is in a mid-1990s yellow colour scheme, picked out in white; there is a modern carpet. The classically detailed chimneypiece in wood and marble frames the fireplace in the east wall. The room is hung with portraits in gold frames, with a painting on copper over the chimneypiece. The two doors are mirrored by doors on shallow cupboards on the west wall.

A door to the north-eastern corner gives access to the passage from the E staircase landing. The passage has one six-over-six window facing New Court, and is panelled and decorated as in the Chaderton Room itself.

### CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE

This room is used as a retiring room for Fellows.

### HISTORIC USE

This room formed part of the provision of accommodation for the Master’s Lodge in the 1580s, and was thus carved from the surviving Dominican priory church. It remained part of the Master’s Lodge until the 1870s. The interior panelling is likely to date from the period of Essex’s mid-eighteenth-century improvements to the College. Made into Lecture Rooms after the creation of the new Lodge in the 1870s, it was presumably converted to its present use in the twentieth century.

### CONSTRUCTION HISTORY

This room formed part of the provision of accommodation for the Master’s Lodge in the 1580s, and was thus carved from the surviving Dominican priory church. It remained part of the Master’s Lodge until the 1870s. The interior panelling is likely to date from the period of Essex’s mid-eighteenth-century improvements to the College. Made into lecture rooms after the creation of the new Lodge in the 1870s, it was converted to its present use in the twentieth century (after 1910 and before 1960). In 1968 the panelling was removed and replaced during redecoration.

### FEATURES OF INTEREST

- Mid-eighteenth-century panelling and chimneypiece.

### SIGNIFICANCE

EXCEPTIONAL, as part of the Front Court group, interior SOME/HIGH.

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*The Chaderton Room at first-floor level above the Hall (the two first floor windows right of the oriel)*

*The corridor off the first-floor landing, secondary glazing to sash, working shutters and deep window seat with radiator below*

*Fireplace in Chaderton Room showing Elizabethan brick and stone work during restoration c. 1968*
Looking towards the Chaderton Room through the corridor from E Staircase landing

Chaderton Room looking north

Lobby from Welbourne Room

West wall of Chaderton Room

South wall of Chaderton Room

The chimney piece and hearth
## The Hall

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>To the north of Front Court.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SUMMARY</td>
<td>The Hall is the principal dining hall of the College, and was adapted from the Dominican priory church in the 1580s. Handsomely panelled possibly in the late seventeenth-century (when the tables and benches were provided by Sir William Temple and Richard Chandler) and mid-eighteenth-century, when the plasterwork was also added. This is a long rectangular room with a high flat ceiling, ornately decorated with rococo plasterwork. This ceiling was added in the 1760s by Essex, concealing an open timber roof structure. The screen at the west end follows exactly the line of the 1580 screens passage, and some of the 1580s timber screen is still concealed within the handsome classical panelling. The ironwork screen gates also date from the 1760s, and carry the arms of the donors Hobart and Maynard. The two oriel windows date to the 1580s re-ordering of the building, although the armorial stained glass was added in the late nineteenth century. The gallery above this has become a staff dining area. The floor was laid to stone in the mid-eighteenth century, but this was replaced in the late nineteenth century by an oak board floor with heating grilles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE</td>
<td>Used as a dining hall for students, with the tables arranged longitudinally, while the 'High Table' for the Master and Fellows at the east end of the Hall runs transversely between the oriel windows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HISTORIC USE</td>
<td>Originally the nave of the Dominican priory church, the structure dates to the thirteenth-century. It was converted to the Hall by Symons in the 1580s and his roof structure is concealed above the flat ceiling. A section of the 1580s oak timber hall screen is preserved and visible through a moveable panel. This has been the principal dining room for the College since the 1580s, and would have been used for other public gatherings. Since the late nineteenth-century it has been used in conjunction with other dining rooms in the College: in the Hostel, later in the Old Library and later still, in Upper Hall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSTRUCTION HISTORY</td>
<td>Originally the nave of the thirteenth-century Dominican priory church, this space was converted to the new Hall by Ralph Symons in the 1580s and his roof structure is concealed above the flat ceiling. The nine pedimented dormers facing Front Court were added by Essex in the 1760s, mostly lighting the roof space. A section of the 1580s oak timber Hall screen is preserved and visible through a moveable panel and an arch is also concealed behind panelling. Willis and Clark note that the Hall was 'wainscoted, painted and new glazed and adorn’d with new tables' in 1694, thanks to Sir William Temple and Richard Chandler. Willis and Clark thought this was then adapted and additionally adorned rather than replaced by Essex, which might explain the different character and proportion of the panelling on the side walls to that of the screen. The Hall was redecorated in the 1880s and lights installed. Shown as oak-grained in the 1815 view by Ackerman, a 1904 photograph shows dark graining on parts of the Hall panelling at the east end. The current grey-green and white screen is a re-painting of the 1993 to 1995 scheme introduced by Lord St John of Fawsley. The glass doors were added to the screen in 1959.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEATURES OF INTEREST</td>
<td>Section of 1580s panelling, 1690s and 1760s decoration, and seventeenth-century and later stained glass armorials in the oriel windows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIGNIFICANCE</td>
<td>EXCEPTIONAL as part of the Front Court group, interior also of EXCEPTIONAL/HIGH significance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Looking east along the south elevation of the Hall

Looking east towards the dais and High Table

Eighteenth-century iron screen entrance gate to Hall

Medieval buttress on the north elevation of the Hall

North wall

Looking down from the gallery over screens passage
GAZETTEER – BUILDINGS

Hall looking east, lit by oriel windows

Typical Hall window

The oriel facing south

The 1760s ceiling by James Essex

The oriel facing north

Late nineteenth-century heating grilles
Door to gallery on screens passage

1815 view looking west

Entrance to Parlour at the east end

Panel in screens to reveal 1580s oak screen

An early twentieth-century photograph showing the pannelling prior to the application of the blue colour scheme in the 1950s
## Parlour and Lobby to Parlour

### Location
Ground floor at south of Front Court, to the east of the Hall.

### Summary
The Parlour or Combination Room is at the east end of the Hall and was provided as the Combination Room for the Fellows. It is approached through a curious angled short passage on the north side of the east wall of the Hall on the one side, and a lobby known as the Treasury on the other. This room appears to have been ‘repaired’ by James Essex in the 1760s, which presumably includes inserting the panelling, windows and chimneypiece in this room and the creation of the four symmetrical door openings. Two six-over-six sash windows face Front Court, while a stone-mullioned oriel window facing New Court was added in 1876 to the designs of Arthur Blomfield, who had designed the new Master’s Lodge and also re-ordered the east end of the Chapel. This made the room larger and lighter. There is a boarded floor and a flat plastered ceiling. The room is furnished for the dessert course, with mahogany tables and armchairs. The bright brick-red colour scheme with bright white picking-out of the panelling was introduced in 1993 to 1995 by Lord St John of Fawsley, then Master, who called the colour scheme ‘Cardinal Red’. The armorial over the chimneypiece is that of Sir Walter Mildmay, presented by a former Master, Timmy Hele. There is a series of portraits including a seventeenth-century portrait of Master John Preston, and an eighteenth-century portrait of Master Richard Farmer. Other portraits in the series here are of former Fellows and other College members.

### Current Management and Use
The Parlour or Combination Room is at the east end of the Hall and was provided as the Combination Room for the Fellows, for the service of the dessert course and after-dinner discussions.

### Historic Use
The Parlour or Combination Room is at the east end of the Hall and was provided as the Combination Room for the Fellows, for the service of the dessert course, drinking and conviviality. It had a reputation as a place of gambling in the eighteenth century, evidenced by a famous wager book.

### Construction History
Part of the original Dominican priory church. Reference to the discovery of the high altar in the 1760s must refer to a nave altar, as the thick east wall at this point probably indicates the dividing point with the choir where the friars would have worshipped, thus any evidence of an altar would have been the nave altar. The room was adapted to what is essentially still its current use in the 1580s, but refitted in the eighteenth century and later. The stone-mullioned oriel window with armorial glass facing New Court was added in 1876 to the designs of Arthur Blomfield.

### Features of Interest
The survival of elements of the fabric of the medieval building; mid-eighteenth-century panelling.

### Significance
EXCEPTIONAL as part of the Front Court group. The interior is also of HIGH significance.
Late seventeenth-century painting of College from west, hangs in the Lobby
1880s aerial to Parlour facing New Court
West wall to the Parlour
Looking towards Front Court from the Lobby
East wall to the Parlour
The Lobby to the Parlour
Westmorland Building

**SUMMARY**

The Westmorland Building is the 1719–22 rebuilding of the ‘Founder’s range’. It forms the southern section of what is now known as Front Court. It seems clear that the brick-built 1580s Founder’s range provided some of the walls for this range, and that the range was deepened with the addition of the pair of small rooms to the south of each set. The sets on three storeys are approached from three staircases. The two ends east and west are connected with the Brick Building (Old Court) and the Gallery at the east and the entrance range at the west which it frames (as a kind of three-storey tower end alongside the two-storey entrance range).

The building is three full storeys, with a slate roof behind a parapet. It is ashlar-fronted to the court, and brick-fronted towards the north, where it overlooks Chapman’s Garden; the eastern end block contains the extensive first-floor rooms appropriated to the Founder’s kin, which had its own access to the Gallery. The range was badly damaged by fire in 1811, but a proposal to rebuild in a different layout by Charles Humfrey was rejected and it was rebuilt as before. Some modern bathroom additions have been made on the north side at ground-floor level, in what was a semi-basement level. The sets generally are made up of a large room, two small rooms and a slender section (cutting through the Front Court sash window) which provides gyp room and store, many of which have been modernised as small kitchenettes. Staircase A is actually part of the western entrance range and includes the Senior Tutor’s Office and Tutorial Office, which have some handsome early nineteenth-century details and fittings.

The Westmorland Building staircases approached from Front Court are B, C and D. Taking Staircase B as a typical example, the sets comprise a main teaching room, with six-over-six windows with deep reveals, simple cornicing and picture rail (of c.1811 date), chimneypieces of the same date and then the unusual gyp room arrangement, a long thin room barely three feet wide the full depth of the plan. To the south lie two smaller rooms with diagonal fireplaces, so the fireplaces come up through the building in a cluster. This is a typical layout for the range: the tri-partite room layout, with or without the division for the gyp room. The rooms would probably originally have been wainscotted or panelled, and this removed after the fire of 1811 and the walls replastered.

The coal grates of the chimneypieces show evidence of adaptation to gas and then are mostly filled in. The gyp rooms divide the intermediate window, which is most unusual and seems unlikely to have been first built like this, but it is clearly predated the 1811 plan. There must have been some form of shared accommodation between the sets and the staircases but note these gyp partitions are not shown on the Essex 1746 plan. The gyp spaces have no architrave around the windows and no cornicing. In some sets the gyp has been thrown into this room with the structural partition partially removed.

On the ground floor of Staircase B, there is mixed paving. There is a concrete set of steps, three risers down to a cupboard under the stair where the panelling runs round internally, probably only enclosed at a later date as a fire control measure. The panelling is original. The triangular panelling under the stair is probably not original and simply encloses this cupboard. There is an un-panelled brick screen on the party wall to the stair and then some lime-green tiling to the sink, which must be of a later date. A door leads into a cupboard but it is possible that it formerly led into what is the corridor to A Staircase which then makes us wonder whether there was an opening here in earlier stages of development. The external glazed doors to the staircases are painted and grained to look like timber.

The central staircase is C staircase, while the eastern one is D staircase, of which the ground floor is a guest apartment, while on D staircase first floor is the former Founder’s Kin set, now occupied by the Development Office (with connecting door to the Gallery). Including the end blocks, there were six sets on each floor, making 18 in all. In those which are now used by Fellows, the majority, the large room is a teaching room, and the small rooms are treated as a private office, sometimes bedroom.

**CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE**

Studies and teaching rooms for Fellows, with some office use.

**HISTORIC USE**

Rooms sets with accommodation for Fellows and Fellow-Commoners.
The Westmorland Building is the 1719–22 rebuilding of the ‘Founder’s Range’. It forms the southern section of what is now known as Front Court. It seems clear that the brick-built 1580s Founder’s Range provided some of the walls for this range, and that the range was deepened with the addition of the pair of small rooms to the south of each set. The sets on three storeys are approached from three staircases. The building is ashlar-fronted to the courtyard, and brick-fronted towards the north, where it overlooks Chapman’s Gardens; the eastern end block contained the extensive rooms appropriated to the Founder’s kin, which had its own access to the Gallery.

The range was badly damaged by fire in 1811 (which started in the Eastern set on the first floor of C staircase), but a proposal to rebuild in a different layout by Charles Humfrey was rejected and it was rebuilt as before. There have been some minor modifications to the main staircase areas at the ground-floor levels.

The principal elevation is a dignified classical composition, stark ashlar, but enlivened with an Ionic order three-bay baroque centre-piece with Giant Order pilasters rising to a parapet on which stand a pair of urns. The central door case is crowned with the arms of the Earl of Westmorland, who was a major donor to the 1720s rebuild.

EXCEPTIONAL and interiors HIGHSOME.
Engraving by John Le Keux (1783–1846) from an original study by the architectural painter and draughtsman Frederick Mackenzie for 'Memorials of Cambridge' showing Westmorland Range before the fire.

The south elevation of the Westmorland range

Guest bedroom: sitting area

Guest bedroom: beds

The bathroom adjacent to the guests’ suite
GAZETTEER - BUILDINGS

Typical Fellow’s study

Store cupboard by entrance

Store for housekeeping in basement

One stained glass panel to the east of the range

Sink for housekeeping

Steps down to basement store beside each staircase
GAZETTEER - BUILDINGS

Development Office off D Staircase

1811 chimney piece

Gyp room

1811 chimney piece

Gyp area

Chimney piece in a Fellow's set
From gyp looking towards the glazed partition

Looking through glazed partition towards the staircase

Example of Fellow's sitting room/teaching room

From staircase looking to first-floor landing of B staircase and glazed partition

B staircase and landing

Door to gyp room and door to study
1811 chimneypiece

1811 chimneypiece and gas fire

1811 chimneypiece

Ground-floor WC

Fellow's sitting room

Panelling in the gyp area

Panelling

Fitted shelves
C staircase looking up

Change in levels on the landing

Fellow’s sitting/teaching room with deep plain cornice

C staircase looking down

Gyp looking south

Fellow’s sitting/teaching room
GAZETTEER – BUILDINGS

West Frontage Entrance Range

**SUMMARY**

The western range of the College was rebuilt in the mid-eighteenth century by James Essex, possibly following a plan drawn up by James Burrough, which included the rebuilding of the Butteries. The whole was described as being in a ruinous condition, but this was perhaps in part a disguise for the desire to modernise. It seems that Essex may have followed Burrough’s plan and it is interesting to speculate as to whether he, Essex, the Fellows or the budget were responsible for keeping this down to two storeys, just possibly out of respect for the Chapel designed by Wren within. It certainly forms an important group with the Chapel, the Westmorland Building and the Hall range, which was also refaced in ashlar by James Essex.

The entrance elevation is made up of four bays, north and south of a three-bay centrepiece with engaged Ionic columns (a nod to the Ionic columns of the Westmorland range, the Chapel being Corinthian). At each end there are three storeys of three bays, marking the end of the north and south ranges of Front Court. The new 1770s building stands slightly forward of these end-pieces. It was this rebuilding by Essex, completed in 1775, which provided the new entrance aligned on the Chapel. The internal elevation of the west range, over an arcade cloister, is also a careful nod to the Wren arcade (now ‘cloister’ under the Gallery). The rooms above are deep and spacious. The north and south elements have rusticated quoins and key stones to the windows, picking out the key stones of the windows of the 1720s work to the Westmorland Building. The low-pitched roof is slate but concealed by the parapet. In 1962 it was levelled and turned into a mansard, having previously been formed of a double ridge. This notably reduced the number of chimney stacks visible from the street. The entrance to A4, the student post room and shop, are on the ground-floor level in the arcade of the western central range and feature very plain rectangular openings punched in the arcaded inner façade with a quite handsome carriage light. The external windows still have crowned glass. The portal into A5 staircase is especially fine with an interesting architrave. The next staircase an aperture along is the gents WC, with staircase A3 to the Bursary. The staircases are all identical within the range.

To either side of the central Ionic portico the ground-floor windows have arched heads. The metalwork of the gates is of very high standard; the inner gateway is clearly modern though emulating the properly wrought external gateway, which is of a very high standard with the fan lights over. There are replacement steps on staircase A2, possibly made of York stone; the same stone has been used to make good the staircase in A3 and the softness of the older limestone is very evident in contrast. The notice boards have above them the shadows of previous designs with nice pedimented overmantels to the notice boards of a slightly different proportion.

The Porters’ Lodge is up three steps, paved in limestone with limed oak joinery designed by Nicholas Hare in the mid-1980s. The sash windows are entirely consistent with lined openings formerly shuttered but then obstructed with radiators beneath, six-over-six sash windows with internal secondary glazing and somewhat unfortunate blinds. To the inner façade on this side and to the north there is a stable window with rather unusual cast glass to ventilate and give cross ventilation. The stone hearth in the Porters’ Lodge probably dates from the 1920s. A sliding screen provides security. It was built in the 1980s in quality materials in a design that is fitting with the whole. The ground-floor staircase A1 used to be the Development Office; this room has modern bookshelves which are filled with law reports. The mantel of the staircase appears to be fairly modern but the grate might be 1910/1920s and has possibly been re-sited here. The window reveals are quite characteristic. The adjoining seminar room has a carpeted floor and secondary glazing, but there are just a few discordant notes, such as the way pictures are hung and an odd piece of office furniture which suggest a lack of deliberation over how rooms like this are presented.

The gyp room probably dates to the 1920s and original joinery and fixtures survive, the door and daylight is of a piece, the floor covering is slightly discordant but the wall tiling is of that era and nicely rolled into the window reveal, and the window itself with an iron frame with Arts and Crafts latch may indicate a fitting out by Leonard Stokes between 1905 and 1914. The passageway continues the theme with ashlars walls and the gate out into Chapman’s Garden is c.1920 in construction but with some fine gilding. The ground level of the passageway has been changed to allow disabled access and remove a step. From the staircase just north of the entrance one can see change has taken place. The windows and their lining seem to survive, the fireplace is a good simple surround possibly in stone in-filled, maybe the grate survives.

This first-floor range is served by only two staircases, one to the south deep into the Westmorland Building and the staircase into A4 which drives through to the west and then back up to a corridor. The southernmost door (to the Ladies) was originally the entrance to the set occupied by Busick Harwood: his name can still be seen very faintly painted above the door. This seems unlikely to have been the original arrangement. The central spine to this building has possibly sunk as the door heads seem to lean inward to the central spine. More clues to the use of this building are the fireplaces which vary, so in the centre there is a very grand and nicely embellished mantel but adjacent to that a very plain fireplace without any overmantel. We haven’t been able to study the grates, which mostly are in-filled. Moving on southwards to the Bursar’s Office, the fireplace is twentieth-century in origin, but built in on either side of the fireplace are mahogany glazed bookcases.
**CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE**  
This is the entrance front and is mainly used for offices. It contains the Porters’ Lodge, which is a key element of College life today, providing a room and entrance point that feature heavily in the day-to-day running of the College and in the daily routine of staff and students alike.

**HISTORIC USE**  
The range along this section of the College was built as accommodation. Originally the main entrance was to the north from Emmanuel Street to the north of the main Hall range. The range was rebuilt by Essex in 1770 to 1775, with convenient sets for Fellows, and a new entrance with room for the Porters’ Lodge. The new entrance aligned on the entrance to the Chapel, thus takes its part in a re-focusing of the College’s layout.

**CONSTRUCTION HISTORY**  
A 1580s building, perhaps built on the site of a Dominican building, was largely rebuilt in the Classical style by James Essex between 1770 and 1775. Major works to the roof done in 1962, levelling the double ridge.

**FEATURES OF INTEREST**  
Good ironwork on the entrance, the worn flags of the arcade and some of the interior fittings are worthy of special note.

**SIGNIFICANCE**  
EXCEPTIONAL as part of this Front Court group of buildings, interiors of SOME significance.

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The Essex-designed 1770s West Range, looking north

The West Range: main College entrance, used from 1775

The Essex-designed 1770s West Range, looking south
Inside the west arcade, looking south

The arcade, Front Court

The design by Essex for the front range

The central entrance arch (1770–75)

Old steps in west arcade

Repaired steps in west arcade
GAZETTEER - BUILDINGS

The 1980s oak screen in the Porters' Lodge

Window from Porters' Lodge looking west

AJ seminar room

The chimneypiece in the Porters' Lodge

Window off gyp room, c.1910 (Catch like those by Stokes)

Gyp off corridor by the passage to Chapman's Garden
GAZETTEER - BUILDINGS

- Fixed cupboard
- Fitted bookcase in Bursar’s Office
- Senior Tutor’s office looking south
- Bookcase in Admissions Office
- c. 1811 chimney piece with mounted electric fire
- Senior Tutor’s office
**GAZETTEER – BUILDINGS**

**Old Court (Brick Building)**

**LOCATION**
To the west of the Paddock, adjoining Westmorland Building.

**SUMMARY**
Old Court is three storeys with an attic, ten bays, with two arched openings, and two chimney stacks each aligned with the stair openings (the stairs run up beside the stacks). Old Court is in red brick with stone dressings, and has a gabled end facing south. The roof structure, staircases and floors are in wood and the roof is clay-tile. This range is brick with stone dressings. It is known as Old Court, and faces the Paddock on one side and Chapman's Garden on the other. The exterior brickwork has been refaced in the 1960s, especially on the western side. The two stone classical doorcases, very characteristic of their date, are also very worn.

This building consists of a series of rooms around two staircases; the room-sets (still shared between two students, with the exception of the Harvard scholar's rooms) are formed by one large sitting/study room, two small bedrooms and a small gyp room/cupboard, and a small lobby to the staircases. These rooms share a sink on the landing, set into the centre of the window sill; and a new kitchen and bathroom facility, which was added to the garret level of both staircases in 2014 and which has transformed the comfort of the occupants. The outer doors (oaks) in the Old Court range on the first three floors are seventeenth-century, while those on the garret floor are later.

Certain rooms are panelled with seventeenth-century panelling with frieze decoration, others (presumably originally panelled) have plastered and painted walls. The rooms we inspected, with the exception of the Harvard scholar's rooms, had neo-Queen Anne-type chimneypieces with tiles inset close in character to those found in North Court, all boarded up, with vents.

The Harvard scholar's rooms in G3 – the southern side of the staircase on the first floor – are for a single occupant, and take up the southern end of the range on this floor. There is an oak-panelled room, with a central mullioned window facing east and another facing west (re-panelled in the 1930s). A panelled wall divides off two bedrooms, one bigger than the other (the smaller room has one window facing east, the larger room two, with one facing south and the other west); the division between the two is formed by panelled, with a single door opening. At the northern end there is carved overmantel with armorial detail, the lower section of which probably dates from the early twentieth-century. There is a window seat beneath each window; the seat lifts like a lid. To west of the chimneypiece is a small gyp-like space, dividing a window with its opposite number, the equal of the lobby area which lies to the east of the chimneypiece. This is a similar plan to other sets but the bedrooms are usually of more equal size.

There are four garret spaces above the six room sets, now divided into a modernised gyp with dormers west and east, and fitted kitchen units, and a bathroom, and WC; the opposite garret in both cases is a pair of rooms, one study and one bedroom, with one probably Edwardian chimneypiece, the connecting door placed centrally in the dividing wall. The timber staircases have lino to the treads, and are painted a muted stone-green colour, as are the doors, and oaks (outer doors).

**CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE**
Students' accommodation and one room allocated to the College Museum.

**HISTORIC USE**
Accommodation. In 1884 the northern-most rooms on the ground floor were used as a junior students' library (one bookcase survives in the former gyp room area) and around the same time the rooms at the southern end were remodelled (including removal of floor) to create a reading room and debating room (possibly by Blomfield, who was then at work in the Chapel).

**CONSTRUCTION HISTORY**
Built in 1633 to 1634 by bricklayer John Westley and carpenter, Henry Man (the Master, Sandcroft, gave them use of materials from the tennis court). In 1788 Bishop Bennet described it as in a 'tottering state, and only kept together by the strength of its chimneys' (Shuckburgh, pp. 9–10) Alterations after that included the removal and rebuilding of dormers. Some internal adaptations were carried out in the 1880s, especially to the ground-floor sets; several of the chimneypieces appear to have been updated in c.1910–14 in a similar style to those of North Court. The rooms have otherwise been little altered, and bathrooms and WCs were provided in the early 1900s behind the Lecture Rooms/library and then in South Court. These have been superseded by the creation of bathrooms and kitchens on the garret floor in 2014.

**FEATURES OF INTEREST**
A rare survival of an unaltered early seventeenth-century college building still in its original use.

Original panelling in several rooms and some wall painting in G2; timber framing visible in the inner walls of the staircase.

**SIGNIFICANCE**
As a whole this is of HIGH significance. The interiors are varied HIGH/SOME.
Old Court, gable end

Archway into G Staircase

Traditional ‘woods’ (outer door) into the accommodation sets and landing sink (First floor G Staircase)

Old Court at north end

Old Court: entrance to F staircase entrance

The Harvard scholar’s room set, G3
One of the bedrooms in Harvard scholar's room set: G3

First floor, (south end off north of staircase), G4

Attic converted to kitchen (2014); well lit by dormer windows: G7

Shelves in the gyp to the Harvard scholar's set: G3

Pannelled door to gyp room with elaborate door case, first floor, staircase G4

Attic storey sitting room/study: F7
Archway from former gyp room in F2

Fourth-floor window overlooking South Court

The Douglas Finlay College Museum, G Staircase, ground floor. G1

Small study bedroom on F2

Early twentieth-century chimney piece in F2

Window seat on the west wall of F2
# The Old Library

**LOCATION**
In New Court, accessed through arched doorway.

**SUMMARY**
A double-height single-storey interior with attic above, under a clay-tile roof, with prominent timber dormers, each with pitched roofs of clay tile. The Old Library is a building of layered construction history. It is a timber and stone structure, largely of the 1580s incorporating some of a mid-thirteenth-century building. The whole was rendered in the nineteenth century and subject to a major restoration in the 1930s. The building is similar to the building that appears in both Hamond’s 1592 plan and Loggan’s late-seventeenth-century view, with four tall mullion and transom windows facing west (although the three dormers then shown were changed to four dormers in the late nineteenth century). The 1580s building was the Chapel of the new foundation, and chambers were provided in the roofspace (marked as servants’ dormitory and store room in the late nineteenth-century plans, which may relate therefore to the accommodation of the Master’s Lodge). The ceiling rests on chestnut beams repaired in the 1931–32 renovation. The Chapel, orientated north-south and unconsecrated, was replaced by Wren’s 1670s Chapel, and this building converted to a much-needed library (this appears to have been suggested by Sancroft). The Library was handsomely fitted out with bookcases and desks, and some of the carved woodwork survives in the 1930s Library. The north window was replaced and the floor raised to avoid damp and book shelves were placed around the walls. Eight additional bookcases were added in-between to accommodate Sancroft’s bequest of books in the early 1700s. Blomfield carried out some work in the late nineteenth century, but the Library retained its late-seventeenth-century appearance until around 1930, when the books were transferred to the building designed (as a lecture theatre) by Leonard Stokes and extended by his assistant Drysdale. Drysdale was then responsible for converting the former Chapel and Library into a dining hall, which it remained until the 1950s and the creation of Upper Hall. The room, hung with full length portraits, remains an adaptable space for receptions, performances and events. Its character is still strongly early twentieth-century, with reglazed windows and panelling and floor from the 1931 to 1932 refit, which included new doors at the north end and the lowering of the floor to its original level.

The Old Library is approached through a stone two-centred arched opening which give access through two pairs of double doors to a screened passage or vestibule, with doors in and out on both east and west sides. There is one step up. The surround of this external opening is in render with a chamfer but otherwise no detail and is entirely of 1930s character. The external doors are in softwood but grained to look like oak. The inner glazed doors are oak and glazed. The vestibule is paved in stone, with a flat plaster soffit over. In the centre of the wall hangs an oak fragment of a large historic bay window: a late medieval apron or console from ‘God’s House’ on King’s Parade with an added crenellated moulding above. Clearly the aperture to the screen has been re-lined; the spiral iron bars are additions of a slightly fanciful reconstruction and the half-timbering above is suspect in appearance. The head moulding of the screen has been hacked off on the inside, possibly when this was encausticated in the past. The three window apertures which have been reconstructed above clearly respect the mouldings but are of uncertain provenance because there is no sign of weathering on these timbers: they are crisp, the head beam is modern. Hatches in the panelling gives access to evidence of the elder stonework which shows what may be graffiti or masons’ marks. Though these are perhaps of rather limited archaeological value, they were clearly considered to be of interest when the panelling was installed. The window reveals, with the plaster just curving in, are unusual. The tracery lights with leaded quarries are three-over-three mullions and transoms, most appear to be modern renewals. A raised dais at the north end with two steps up: the panelling is more embellished and, at the centre, a pair of false doors in the north wall and the Emmanuel crest over the spandrel. Over the dais is a very low curtain screen. The ceiling is plain plaster, with expressed bottom chord of the roof structure visible. Clearly at one time the exposed beams were concealed under a lath-and-plaster ceiling. It would appear that the floor above is reinforced with iron angles clamped either side of these beams. The floor is a long strip oak floor. The furniture in the room does little to improve the overall ambience of this space. There is clearly some archaeological interest in the remaining historic masonry of the external wall structures: these have been heavily re-worked and extensively re-faced in parts.

**CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE**
This space is used for events, concerts and conferences.

**HISTORIC USE**
This building appears to be a largely sixteenth-century structure, reworked in the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries, and again in the 1930s and 1960s. It was originally constructed on the site of (and perhaps adapting) a Dominican building to serve as the Chapel for the new college on its foundation in the 1580s. Orientated north-south and unconsecrated, it was considered inappropriate as a Chapel in the later seventeenth century, and the new Chapel built. This building became the Library in 1679 and was fitted with bookcases along the walls and at right angles to the walls, creating areas for study, as in Wren’s library at Trinity. In the early 1930s when the books were transferred to the extended Stokes building, Drysdale adapted this room as a new additional dining hall with a new servery, since demolished. It is from this date that the panelling and floor survive. The exposed screenwork is much re-worked. The carved piece in the passage is from King’s Parade.
This range formed part of the College’s entrance court in the 1580s, the walls are presumed largely sixteenth-century, incorporating some thirteenth century fabric. The panelling is early 1930s, as are the reconfigured windows with their distinctive side-leading. The Old Library was previously the Chapel from the 1580s and was converted in 1679. At this time the floor was raised, north window removed and book cases built in. It appears to have been rendered in the nineteenth century. On later conversion of the Library to a dining hall in 1932, major work included the removal of a nineteenth-century deal ceiling, treatment and strengthening work to beams, removal of lower four lights of north window, insertion of two new doors - one to an additional room beyond the north wall and one to the cloister; the reversal of the floor raising, strengthening of the walls. In 1932, the screen that now gives so much to the overall character of the room was revealed; it had previously been hidden behind panelling, plaster and wallpaper. This screen dates to the Founder’s building and would have formed a division between the chapel and ‘nathyr chapel’, with the upper half open and possibly connected to chambers associated with the Master’s Lodge. A major restoration in 1960 (recorded in photographs in the Archives ref. PVC.1.212) shows removal of stucco, the insertion of concrete columns to reinforce the north wall and reinforcement to the foundations.

Archaeological interest in joinery and masonry work, including those hidden behind the oak panelling.

Exceptional/high. This room is within a complex of buildings designated as Grade I. The interior is of some significance due to the alterations.

The west wall of the Old Library

Chapel converted into a Library in 1679, here shown in 1904 including the eight additional lower height bookcases installed c.1705 to accommodate the Sancraft books. Illustrates the late nineteenth-century ceiling treatment

The screen being revealed, 1932
Junction of Old Library and Master’s Lodge (dem) in 1960 during restoration works (note the removal of render)

Reinforcing with concrete post during 1960 restoration works

Radiator cover (later intervention, date unknown)

East end, 1930s panelling

Old Library looking north showing mullion and transom windows as repaired 1930s

Remains of an archway revealed during restoration works in 1960
Repairs to the oak screen

The oak screen showing repairs

The revealed screen

One of six openings in the panelling of the Old Library, showing stonework

Repairs to the oak screen

Major repairs to the oak screen

Carved feature from ‘God’s House’ on King’s Parade
## Old JCR above the Old Library

### LOCATION
This is a first-floor room in New Court, above the Old Library but reached as if it were on the second floor by two flights of stairs from E staircase.

### SUMMARY
The Old Junior Common Room above the Old Library, is a substantial room, which has a rather institutional social club feel. The room is carpeted in low quality carpet tiles with very chunky sofas around. It is clearly partly used for social gatherings, but the fittings are now rather out-moded.

The timber structure has been expressed again probably in the 1930s representation and all timber is painted black as was then the way. The timber structure has been much reinforced in steel: this is a butt or clasp purlin roof with a high collar and storey posts standing three feet in from the walls on both sides on the main truss lines, which are tied and strapped to the cord beam below.

The rafters are not visible and are all under sheathed in white painted plaster board. There are three sets of projecting gabled dormers to east and west with window seats within, stepping up over heating grilles which must be served by pipes running through the eaves. Externally, there is a lead-lined cornice which drains the plain-tiled Old Library roof. The dormers are framed in white painted timber with gables in a Queen Anne style. The cement render panels indicate they are probably again 1930s origins or reconstructions.

To the south there are two cupboards formed to either side in match boarding. The doorway is a four panel modern fire door, though it is interesting that there was an iron fire shutter inside this, now missing except for its hinge and frame.

### CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE
As a common room for societies and clubs for students and as a conference room out of term-time.

### HISTORIC USE
Chambers in the 1580s. By the end of the nineteenth century, it appears (on plans in the archives) to have been used as store and servants’ bedrooms associated with the Master’s Lodge; this was used as the JCR with a bar in the post-war period up to 1965.

### CONSTRUCTION HISTORY
This space is formed within the roof of the late sixteenth-century Chapel, later converted into the Library, and later a dining hall, now a reception room known as the Old Library. Dormers visible in Loggan confirm the existence of upper chambers; the three dormers are rebuilt as four dormers in the late nineteenth century.

### FEATURES OF INTEREST
The revealed roof timbers, possibly sixteenth-century.

### SIGNIFICANCE
EXCEPTIONAL as part of the Front Court and hall group, but these interiors of NEUTRAL significance.
Old JCR c.1935, with floor up for timber repairs

Dormers of the Old JCR

Dormer in the west wall

JCR looking north

JCR looking north-west

JCR looking north-east
## GAZETTEER – BUILDINGS

### Kitchen Range - Ground Floor

| SUMMARY | The Kitchen Range forms the northern extremity of the St Andrew's Street frontage of the College and is a 1950s rebuilding by Robert Hurd, replacing the early nineteenth-century Tudor Perpendicular style range. Both the early nineteenth- and mid-twentieth-century ranges have some relationship to the historic kitchens along this part of the College buildings. The Kitchen range is in brick and concrete, rendered with copper-clad roof (1950s) while the wall facing New Court is stone, part medieval, part sixteenth-century and part as rebuilt in the 1950s. Above the southern end of the kitchen is Upper Hall, and above the northern end are staff rooms: changing rooms, offices and stores. The exterior of the northern end is rendered and painted, while the section of the length of Upper Hall is in stone. The design chosen by Hurd was deliberately deferential to the main block and set back. Some of the medieval elements are visible in the southern part of this building and the wall facing New Court. Nonetheless, this is an essentially modern structure. On its eastern face there is an historic wall lined out with new kitchen finishes but the two-centred arches in three bays for each window are clearly historic, all covered in heavy paint internally with Crittal windows and fine leaded lights. There is some older structure retained with the whole, and a fragment of an historic archway which gives access into the Buttery is visible, but on the west side it appears an entirely modern building on a concrete structure. Between this and the boundary wall there is a single-storey modern structure. The west wall to the road may be of some historic value. There is a single-storey flat roof extension that runs along most of the St Andrew's Street frontage. The west wall of the wash-up area has a six-over-six pane sash window from the late eighteenth century, with remaining architrave and linings to all round and soffit with some modern well detailed internal window security bars. Looking above the suspended ceiling, there is no obvious sign of any earlier structure. To the south of the wash-up area, in the northern end of the 1770–75 west range are the Butler’s office and crockery store, two rooms of similar proportion and identical windows in better condition with the same glazing bars. |
| CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE | As a cafeteria, dining area and kitchen. Catering department offices are also located in this block. |
| HISTORIC USE | This was the site of an earlier kitchen block within a part-sixteenth-century rebuilding, which had been substantially remodelled in the 1830s. |
| CONSTRUCTION HISTORY | Rebuilt to designs by Richard Hurd. The earlier alterations in the western range along St Andrew’s Street were, gradual: the southern part being pulled down in 1719, then the middle of this wing, with the butteries, remodelled in 1769. A third part, the Bungay building, remained till 1829 (Emmanuel College Magazine, vol. ix., p. 90). |
| FEATURES OF INTEREST | Fragment of historic archway. |
| SIGNIFICANCE | SOME |

![View over the roofs looking north, showing single-storey ground-floor part behind wall](image1)

![Kitchen Range facing New Court](image2)

![The Kitchen Range from the flat roof section, also showing Upper Hall where it joins](image3)
Stair to first-floor kitchen offices

Main kitchen facility

Doors through to refrigerators. Tiled floor throughout

Kitchen service area, tiled walls and floors. A medieval element survives in the arch to the south wall

Kitchen service area, showing floor cutting across earlier window

Window in Butler’s pantry, looking west
Ground-floor door into New Court

Passage with kitchen office to the right and door to refuse area

Barred window with earlier shutter box

Kitchen facilities

Tiled walls in the Kitchen areas

Ground-floor door into New Court
The archway in the Buttery, a remnant of the Dominican Priory, uncovered when the Kitchens were rebuilt in the 1950s and the brick in-fill was removed.

Archway with part of medieval archway inset

Kitchen office

Views before rebuilding in 1957

The old Kitchen Range to the right and New Court (north range) to the left in the 1950s.
Ground-Floor Refuse Area (External)

| LOCATION | To the west of the main Kitchen Range. |
| SUMMARY | The Kitchen Range has an enclosed narrow yard at the northern end of the single-storey extension which serves the Kitchen. It is enclosed by a rendered and painted wall. This space provides an external refuse collection area on the north-western corner of the College with a gateway onto Emmanuel Street. This open area for bins is an essential servicing quarter, the asphalt flat roof above used to have plant on it. The full extent of the single-storey range in front of the Kitchen wing is visible with a good deal of plant on the roof, but concealed behind the very neutral and magnolia-painted boundary wall structure. |
| CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE | A storage space for bins and refuse. Practicality is afforded by the entrance onto the street, minimising the adverse impact of this facility on the interior of this building. The wall to St Andrew’s Street also serves this purpose as does planting in front of this wall. |
| HISTORIC USE | Previous buildings also had access on to the street at this corner behind a screen wall, now demolished. |
| CONSTRUCTION HISTORY | This area, with an external street entrance is associated with Richard Hurd’s design for the Kitchen Range. |
| FEATURES OF INTEREST | None. |
| SIGNIFICANCE | NONE/DETRACTING, although access to this area is limited to staff. |
Refuse area with flat roof over a section to the west of Kitchen Range, hidden from the street by low wall; the area beyond is roofed.

From refuse area looking up to the north section of the Kitchen Range.

Looking down from the flat roof onto St Andrew’s Street.
### Cellars to Kitchen Range

**LOCATION**  
Basement of main Kitchen Range, to the west of New Court.

**SUMMARY**  
The main wine cellar beneath the Kitchens extends almost the full length of the Kitchen Range. It is a largely modern structure with engineering brick walls to east and west and a concrete slab, an impressive cellar for the wine but in all other respects modern and of no significance.

The port cellar is a space about 1.7m tall, 8m in length with brick-built bins, much of which has been repaired and adapted over time. This space is probably late eighteenth-century (1770–75), with a brick floor, lath-and-plaster ceiling and there are two bays with a semi-circular arched vault. The Kitchen's boiler room is a below-ground space and entirely modern in its construction, concrete floors, rendered walls, and no sign of anything historic. The stair down is concrete with brick walls and there are two stores for plant, all modern.

**CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE**  
Currently used as a wine cellar, port cellar and boiler/plant room. These three spaces are divided

**HISTORIC USE**  
There is a long history of the kitchens being sited in this location.

**CONSTRUCTION HISTORY**  
All modern cellars, no historical features although there may have been an earlier cellar on this site.

**FEATURES OF INTEREST**  
No historical or architectural significance, possibly archaeological material below on this site.

**SIGNIFICANCE**  
SOME/NEUTRAL
Evidence of altered levels. Modern venting

The boiler room in the basement

Racking in the wine cellar

Steps down into the port cellar

Racking in the port cellar

The boiler room in the basement
First Floor Kitchen Range offices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>First-floor level to the north of the Kitchen Range block.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SUMMARY</td>
<td>The upper range of the Kitchen Range contains the changing rooms for staff, part of the essential servicing quarter for the College. This is part of the 1950s rebuilding of the range to designs by Robert Hurd. The first floor is accessed by a utilitarian and concrete stair, though a two-light window which illuminates the head of the stair with a dark oak frame is more congruent with the internal elevation of the College courtyard. The external façade of this staircase window is clearly rebuilt and contemporary with the structure behind but has been crafted in a rubble stonework with a nicely detailed stone portal with carriage lantern above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE</td>
<td>Servicing for the College, offices and changing facilities for catering department, kitchen and waiting staff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HISTORIC USE</td>
<td>These groups of offices were mainly configured during the 1950s work to the Kitchen Range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSTRUCTION HISTORY</td>
<td>Built in 1959.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEATURES OF INTEREST</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIGNIFICANCE</td>
<td>NEUTRAL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Offices located in the rooms shown to the left of this photo in the rendered section.
Emmanuel College Cambridge, Conservation Statement 2016 | 73

GAZETTEER – BUILDINGS

Staff mess room

Cupboard for staff uniforms

Glazed openings in wall to staircase from Kitchen Range

WCs in the first-floor Kitchen Range

Blanked-off door in WC

First-floor corridor and glazed partition to office
**GAZETTEER – BUILDINGS**

## Upper Hall and Staircase to Upper Hall

### LOCATION
Upper Hall occupies the first floor level of the Kitchen Range. It is accessed off A staircase from Front Court.

### SUMMARY
Upper Hall is part of the late-1950s additions to the western part of the College, designed by Robert Hurd, an Emmanuel graduate and champion of conservation in Edinburgh. His work demolishing much of the 1830s neo-Tudor kitchen range was surprisingly invasive but at that time nineteenth-century architecture was unfashionable. The ground-floor work provided up-to-date kitchens that could deal with the busy work of a Cambridge college.

Upper Hall was designed to supersede the provision in the Old Library, but serviced from the same principal kitchen. Upper Hall is a single rectangular room with windows west (onto St Andrew’s Street) and east (onto New Court). The west windows have been designed in a church hall oriel style, which some have compared to mid-twentieth-century Scottish church design; the canted pointed windows a nod to the Gothic story of the range. The five windows to the east are casement around a central mullion. The street front, ashlar under a copper roof, has some character, although has clearly been designed to defer to the main mid-eighteenth-century west range, from which it visually steps back.

Most of the canted ceiling is boarded. The walls are plastered and painted. The floor is of thin oak boards. There is a bar structure at the south end. The pleated fabric wall covering belongs to the 1993–95 programme of works. There are a sequence of late nineteenth and early twentieth-century portraits and other modern art work hanging in this room. There is a small kitchen attached from which a revealed arch from one of the original Chapel windows can be seen and a carved head.

The staircase up to Upper Hall has been carved out of a three storey stair, the winders taken out to a landing to multiple staircases. On the upper floor of ‘A’ staircase there are three student rooms with to a fairly standard level of finish and detail, the windows facing the road have six-over-six sliding sashes, to the north; the window bars are fairly fat, at least 1 ¼ inches.

### CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE
As a conference room and space for talks, events and dining.

### HISTORIC USE
This room is on the site of historic Kitchen Range and Bungay Building.

### CONSTRUCTION HISTORY
This is a range built 1957–59 to designs by Robert Hurd, replacing an 1820s block, retaining some medieval and Elizabethan work.

### FEATURES OF INTEREST
Oriel-like glazed window facing the street.

### SIGNIFICANCE
SOME

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*Back (east wall) of Kitchen Range facing New Court*
The stair to Upper Hall

Looking down on to the Kitchen Range west elevation

Lower Hall looking south, with central double doors onto stairs, single door to the left to kitchen facility and door to the right to the Gardner Room

"New Dining Hall Interior", furnished as a dining hall 1961. Photo by Edward Leigh
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>GAZETTEER – BUILDINGS</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Gardner Room**

**LOCATION**
To the north of the Essex range on the College’s western boundary.

**SUMMARY**
The Gardner Room is a first-floor lecture, meeting and reception room, formed post Second World War from the opening up of a former set in the corner building of the West Range, as designed and rebuilt in 1770 to 1775. It is part of the three-storey building which provides the west end of the Hall range and the northern termination of the front range.

The Gardner Room is a substantial meeting/dining room with three six-over-nine windows with nice low sills facing to the west and one to the north. It appears to have been formed out of at least three rooms given the down-stand beams. The back-to-front dimension of the rooms is fairly deep but the windows give good illumination; these have shutters but the decor and furnishing, carpet tiles and anaglypted ceiling are of only modest quality.

**CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE**
This room is used as a meeting and dining room, with a connecting corridor to Upper Hall

**HISTORIC USE**
Originally a set of rooms, possibly for Fellows and certainly occupied by students in the twentieth century, up to 1944 (information from Dr Bendall).

**CONSTRUCTION HISTORY**
Probably originally three separate rooms, it is now one large room, with large supporting beams providing evidence of this conversion.

**FEATURES OF INTEREST**
Original shutters.

**SIGNIFICANCE**
The court of which is is part is ranked as EXCEPTIONAL, interior SOME
The Gardner Room in the eighteenth-century building to the right, at first-floor level

Beam illustrating removal of walls

The Gardner Room: looking north

The Gardner Room: looking south-west
**Fellows’ Breakfast Room (Thomas Young Room) and Sulking Room**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>On second floor level, in the Essex range on the west side of the College.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SUMMARY</td>
<td>Fellows’ Breakfast Room (aka Thomas Young Room), in part of the Essex range, is a fairly dignified set of rooms and was presumably originally a single set of three rooms. The larger room has two six-over-six sash windows. Some of the fittings are in a Georgian style but could possibly be an early-twentieth century version of this. The decorative scheme dates to 1993 to 1995 and has wallpaper above dados, chandelier and candle wall sconce-style light fittings. The fireplace has a mantel in keeping with the door surrounds and over mounts. However, the marble slip is modern within a modern brick hearth. The smaller probably former bedroom is now known as the Sulking Room and was used for taking coffee and reading papers off the Breakfast Room from the 1950s. There is evidence of subdivision.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE</td>
<td>This is used as a retiring and small meeting room for Fellows of Emmanuel College, and is also used as small private dining room by the College, and for conference users. It also gives access to the Sulking Room and a Fellow’s room.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HISTORIC USE</td>
<td>This was a former bedroom set in the Essex Range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSTRUCTION HISTORY</td>
<td>Part of the 1770s rebuilding by James Essex, and has door frame and chimneypiece of an eighteenth-century character (possibly c.1900).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEATURES OF INTEREST</td>
<td>Door surrounds and mantle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIGNIFICANCE</td>
<td>EXCEPTIONAL as an element of the West Range. The interior is of SOME significance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chimneypiece and doorcase in the Fellows’ Breakfast Room

‘Sulking Room’

‘Sulking Room’
## New Court (North Range)

**SUMMARY**

New Court is the name given to the north range of the court which is enclosed by the Kitchen, the Old Library and the Hall. This was formerly the entrance court of the College as it was laid out in the 1580s, and New Court, designed by that enterprising figure of Cambridge architecture, Charles Humfrey was constructed to enclose that court. It is in the then ground-breaking Tudor Gothic revival style which in the 1820s was used for the rebuilding of New Court, Trinity College, the front court of Corpus Christi, and most of King’s College. It is a brick building and rendered to resemble stone on its north elevation. There is a shallow slate roof behind the parapet. The north-eastern end was altered to accommodate road-widening associated with the bus station.

The range is rectangular and meets the Kitchen Range to the west and is aligned with the inner face of the Old Library to the east. It is of three storeys with rooms off three staircases. The interior detailing is plain and neo-classical in character, and the rooms are entered from the entrance hall and landings. Each door has an outer door (wood or oak, fixed back). The first and second storeys have distinctive narrow staircases evidently provided for the gyp to access the gyp room without passing through the larger room of the set. Each large room has a smaller room, bedroom, and gyp room on the north side. The building provided 18 new sets. The rooms inspected (2015) have been little altered except in the areas of technology, kitchens and plumbing; some have original plain neo-classical chimneypieces and fitted cupboards.

**CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE**

An accommodation range for students.

**HISTORIC USE**

New Court was built as new College accommodation in 1824 and still provides the same function.

**CONSTRUCTION HISTORY**

A new building in 1824, creating a new court, as it runs parallel with the Hall range and closes the College off from Emmanuel Street. This was the entrance court from 1584 to 1770.

**FEATURES OF INTEREST**

The original ‘woods’ survive and the gyp stairs are also highly unusual.

**SIGNIFICANCE**

HIGH/SOME
South elevation of New Court (north range)

Entrance to P staircase

Staircase and gyp staircase at first-floor level (P staircase)

Large room of set as bedroom (with second bed inserted for conference use)

"Wood" and entrance

Larger room of set as a sitting room
Queen's Building

**LOCATION**
On the north of the College site, overlooking Emmanuel Street.

**SUMMARY**
The Queen's Building is one of the important twentieth-century additions to Emmanuel, described by Simon Bradley in *The Buildings of England: Cambridgeshire*, as the ‘best 20th-century work’ in the College. It was designed by Sir Michael Hopkins and partners in 1993 to 1995, and named the Queen's Building in honour of Queen Elizabeth II, who opened it. The project considerably improved the area to the south and west of the 1965 Master's Lodge by removing concrete garages, restoring the cloister, creating new openings and repairing the stonework of part of the north end of the Old Library.

The Queen's Building is a novel and impressive design (which in Hopkins's work fits between Glyndebourne and the Nottingham Inland Revenue Buildings, and is probably the commission which led to the much larger jobs for Harvard, Princeton and Rice University). The external façade is composed of Ketton limestone, as used by Sir Christopher Wren for the nearby Chapel. It is built on a frame structure of piers and flat arches infilled by large windows. These piers are post-tensioned by hidden steel rods, making them structurally equivalent to the buttresses and pinnacles of a medieval church. The roof structure in the auditorium is open to show composite stainless steel and timber trusses. The same stone and timber are used on the interior as on the exterior. The roof is leaded. The overall form is of a three-storey, free-standing oval shape (of 1200 square metres) and the rounded ends were inspired by Hopkins’s work on the Glyndebourne Opera Theatre, and enabled the designer to get a building of some size into an awkward site. The main lecture and performance space is a double-height auditorium of 15x11m with a curving end with steeply raked seating for 120 individuals. A narrow gallery with windows all around, which look outwards towards the historic College, overlooks the performance space from the upper level.

The ground floor is completely surrounded by a narrow colonnade which in turn mirrors the shape and pattern of the upper level of windows. There are two apsidal-ended reception rooms at the north end; the Timmy Hele Room/Seminar Room on the ground floor is 7 x 8m with four narrow windows and two larger windows. On the second floor at the north end is the Harrods Room, a semi-circular room overlooking Fellows’ Garden to the east and Emmanuel Road to the west, measuring 11 x 8m. The first-floor apsidal ended room serves as the MCR. A central passageway is aligned through the building leading to an entrance into the Fellows’ Garden. From the passageway is the entrance to the other floors. The basement level of the building has been added to an earlier basement-level boiler room, and is now accessed from the subterranean tunnel under Emmanuel Street, as well as from the Queen's Building itself.

This is a multi-purpose building with modern conference facility and reading room with common room areas and was opened by HM The Queen, and by Her Majesty's special permission known as ‘The Queen's Building’ – a unique honour for a collegiate building in Cambridge or Oxford.

**CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE**
Used for concerts, lectures, student events, with ancillary meeting, teaching and social spaces in the apsidal ends, with smaller offices and music practice rooms on the sides. Capacity - Theatre: 120 seated, Timmy Hele Room/Seminar Room: 20 seated, Harrods Room: 40 seated, 60 standing.

**HISTORIC USE**
Purpose-built in 1993 to 1995, as a concert and lecture theatre with ancillary rooms.

**CONSTRUCTION HISTORY**
Designed and built in 1993 to 1995. Built in Ketton Stone, it is the only structural stone building to have been built in Cambridge in the twentieth century; the stone is load-bearing but to avoid cracking the piers are post-tensioned by hidden stainless steel rods (the access to the rods is by the stainless steel eyelets). Burro Happold were the consulting engineers, and a College Committee, including engineering Fellow Chris Burgoyne reviewed both designs and works. The building won the Royal Fine Art Commission’s ‘Building of the Year Award’ in 1996.

**FEATURES OF INTEREST**
The load-bearing stone of the structure is of special interest, as is the revealed roof structure and the windows, which are treated as flush with the walls. A carved stone panel by the Cardozo Kindersley Workshop is located in the entrance and records the names of the entire fellowship in 1995.

**SIGNIFICANCE**
HIGH
Inscription on foundation stone

Side arcade passage (east)

The Queen’s Building from the south (c. Hopkins and Partners)

Dedication plate in entrance passage, carved by Cardozo Kindersley Workshop

External fire escape staircase

Side arcade passage (west)
**GAZETTEER – BUILDINGS**

**The MCR**

**Second floor meeting room**

**Exterior passage at ground-floor level**

**South end of Queen's building**

**Section of Queen's Building**

*Long Section of The Queen's Building, 1995*
Master’s Lodge

| LOCATION | Towards the north of the College boundary to Emmanuel Street, to the east of the Old Library. |
| SUMMARY | The Master’s Lodge occupies a prime but sheltered position beside the Old Library and facing a garden framed by the north wall of the Chapel. It was designed in 1964 by Tom Hancock and is a formal flat-roofed Modernist design in concrete and buttressed brown brick on a podium. This building replaced the Victorian mid-1870s Master’s Lodge, and the spoil was used to create a platform over which the split-level design of the new building was raised. It has the merit of being a lower building in close proximity to the Chapel designed by Wren. The garden it occupies was formed in the 1870s when the old Lodge was built, although the wall that encloses it from the Paddock dates to about 1930. It is approached from the north and from the arcade to the west. There are eight steps up to the entrance lobby, with a metal banister on both flights. The entrance hall is entered through a metal door that is glazed with glazed side lights. There are four sets of doors leading to a cupboard, the stairwell and the Peter Giles Room, a raised sitting room with a fine view of the Chapel. The doors are in cedar, which is used in the wall to the staircase. The entrance hall, WC and cloakroom off this room and the Peter Giles Room have a white terrazzo floor, partly carpeted. The terrazzo also forms the skirting. The Peter Giles room is a rectangular sitting room with south-facing glazed French windows. At the north end there is an area of concealed top lighting. There are pairs of spotlights around the edges of the ceiling. The lobby or landing of the stairs gives access both up and down to lower ground level. On this ground level there is another point of access to the building with a glazed entrance lobby. There are two doors off this main open plan hall area (one single and one double). The dining area is again open plan, with single column piers dividing it from the hall area. These face two columns. The kitchen is on the north side. The drawing room is accessed through the single and double doors of the cedar panelling. There is a fireplace with long, thin marble panels. The wall-mounted handrail/balustrade goes up two storeys. There are ten steps up to the landing where there is a fitted cupboard and a tall panelled radiator which appears on each landing level. On this first floor level are two bedrooms facing south, one facing east over the garden, with an en suite bathroom and a small balcony. On the second floor are two further south-facing bedrooms. The landing on this level has a glazed door to a flat roof. There is a kitchenette off this landing. Most windows are UPVC. |
| CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE | As a residence and office for the Master (and the Master’s family). |
| HISTORIC USE | Purpose built in 1964, as a Master’s Lodge. |
| CONSTRUCTION HISTORY | This was built to the design of architect Tom Hancock in 1964 to replace the Victorian Master’s Lodge, designed by A.W. Blomfield. The new uncomprising modern brick-and-concrete structure is flat-roofed, over three storeys and was built up over a mound created in part by the spoil of the 1870s Lodge. |
| FEATURES OF INTEREST | Use of top-lighting and interior detailing in cedar. |
| SIGNIFICANCE | SOME |
Ground-floor sitting room known as the Peter Giles Room

The Peter Giles Room, looking towards the garden

1960s plans for the Master's Lodge garden

The Master's Lodge, seen between the Queen's Building and Old Library

The hall landing and stairs with cedar banister
Cedar panelling on the ground-floor screen between hall/dining room and sitting room

Stairs up towards the Peter Giles Room

The dining area with sliding doors into the Master’s garden

The main sitting room

The kitchen through double doors
Master's Lodge garden looking west

Master's Lodge garden looking east
### Tunnel to North Court

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>LOCATION</strong></th>
<th>Between the Old Library and New Court and North Court, under Emmanuel Street.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUMMARY</strong></td>
<td>The Tunnel to North Court is an unexpected element in the College ensemble (there is a curious echo of the bridge at St John’s, with a dash of London Underground). It allows North Court to be connected to the main College without the need to pass through the public street. It is a stone and brick structure with clay-tiled roof; external walls are stone with some modern stone dressings to the renewed openings. The internal walls are rendered and painted with some revealed stone detailing. The underground element is glazed with ceramic tiles in green and white and the stone detailing is handsome and plain, with a touch of the Art Nouveau about it. The Tunnel was part of the original 1912–14 scheme (but was paid for by the Corporation of Cambridge). It was carried out and handsomely detailed and connected to a cloister-like structure at either end. The associated Porters’ Lodge building was for a time the principal lodge for undergraduate entry to the College. The Tunnel was extended in the 1960s by Ian Begg and the attic rooms and ground-floor rooms converted to accommodation, and the Porters’ Lodge had to be reconstructed by Ian Begg (partner of Robert Hurd) but attempts to preserve the character of the original. A memorial plaque records the completion of this work in memory of Flying Officer Montagu Thompson. There is a corridor with rooms on both floors within this cloister structure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE</strong></td>
<td>As a safe route between New Court and North Court, avoiding Emmanuel Street traffic. It is also an access point to the basement of the Queen’s Building, which extends out under the gravelled area to meet the cloister.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HISTORIC USE</strong></td>
<td>Used to access North Court from 1914 when it was installed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CONSTRUCTION HISTORY</strong></td>
<td>Built as part of the 1912 to 1914 works, extended overground in the 1960s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FEATURES OF INTEREST</strong></td>
<td>The underground element is glazed with ceramic tiles and the stone detailing is handsome and plain, with a touch of the Art Nouveau about it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SIGNIFICANCE</strong></td>
<td>SOME</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Looking north down into the Tunnel

Looking north along the cloister with the Tunnel at the far end

The Tunnel with green and white tiles

The north end of the Tunnel, as altered by Ian Begg, rising to North Court
# North Court

**LOCATION**
The northern-most building range of the College core, to the north of Emmanuel Street.

**SUMMARY**
North Court was designed by Leonard Stokes from 1909 and then built in 1912 to 1914 to provide a large number of additional undergraduate sets: each of these sets was formed by a generously planned suite of rooms, bedroom, sitting room/study and gyp room and lobby, approached from the five staircases which open to the court. These were divided between two occupants after 1945.

The striking architecture of the exterior of the court was designed in a subtle baroque, elegant free-style, which bears close comparison to Stokes’s best known country house, Minterne Manor. Mullions and transom windows are used to bold effect in gently projected bays over the staircase entrances which have an Art Nouveau feel. The elegant scrolled neck pediment dormers at attic level also contribute to the baroque flavour, from which rises the clay-tiled roof. The tall stone chimneys add a vertical emphasis to the roof line. The entrances to the staircases have Stokes’s distinctive semi-circular hoods with scroll detail.

In essence, North Court is formed by a large L-shaped range, the northern section of four storeys and the eastern range of three storeys, forming two sides of an open court. There are three staircases on each of Stokes’s ranges with room sets off each. A third arm of the courtyard was provided by an originally single-storey cloister which linked with the Tunnel that connected North Court to the College. This cloister was originally open (but converted to accommodation on two low floors in the 1960s, completed 1970 by Ian Begg). This followed the widening of Emmanuel Street which also required the remodelling of the Stokes’ Porters’ Lodge, which was then rebuilt but following the original Stokes outline. The court was originally screened from Emmanuel Street with railings but these were replaced by a stone wall.

The sets of the main court buildings are handsomely detailed with good joinery and metalwork which bear the stamp of the Arts and Crafts Movement, reflected in the quality of the exterior detailing and texture. The sets became shared after 1945 and are currently (2009–16) undergoing a rolling programme of modernisation, which includes a considerable upgrading of technological services and an effective re-grouping of the rooms into groups with shared kitchen and bathroom facilities.

**CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE**
North Court today provides 141 student rooms.

**HISTORIC USE**
North Court was purpose-built as student accommodation in 1912 to 1914.

**CONSTRUCTION HISTORY**
North Court is built using a concrete frame with stone facing and windows; clay-tile roof. There is currently a refurbishing programme which updates the services and security of the groups of rooms.

**FEATURES OF INTEREST**
Many finely detailed chimneypieces and original fitted cupboards and coal cupboard.

**SIGNIFICANCE**
HIGH
North Court looking north

North Court

Doorcase with scroll and staircase identification letter: Q staircase

North Court from the bus station

Refurbished stair on T staircase

Refurbished corridor on T staircase
GAZETTEER – BUILDINGS

Typical refurbished room

Bedroom on Q staircase during refurbishment with window looking south

Bedroom on the ground floor of Q staircase during refurbishment, showing an original bedroom chimneypiece.

Bedroom on the first floor of Q staircase during refurbishment, originally designed as a sitting room to a set of rooms. With fitted cupboard and chimneypiece (original but converted to gas and then blocked)

Window seat in room on the ground floor of Q staircase that is being refurbished

Bedroom on the first floor of R staircase during refurbishment. Mullion transom window and seat
Looking through to a former gyp room on the first floor of Q staircase with white and green tiles visible during refurbishment.

Part of the top third floor on Q staircase, showing part of the concrete structure and revealed brickwork (attic level).

Window in room on the second floor of Q staircase.

Room on the third floor of R staircase looking south during refurbishment, repair work to plaster and windows.

Typical North Court chimneypiece in room on the ground floor of Q staircase being refurbished.

Re-ordering of internal corridor, previously a wardrobe accessed from bedrooms (south and north). Taken from Q staircase looking through to R staircase.
North Court Cloister (or Old Cloister Block)

**SUMMARY**  
This is a low two-storey range containing student accommodation and utilities, which was originally an open Gothic cloister with some attic space in the roof, designed by Leonard Stokes as part of the 1912–14 North Court development which linked to both the Tunnel to the main College group under Emmanuel Street (this can all be seen clearly in the 1948 aerial photograph). At the southern end stands the former Porters’ Lodge to North Court. This was all adapted and very carefully rebuilt further back to allow for the road-widening for the bus station in the 1960s. This work including the extension of the Tunnel and the creation of a new staircase was by Ian Begg (Robert Hurd’s partner). The Cloisters (which had been part used as a bike store) were then tactfully converted into accommodation on the ground and first floors. The four rooms facing east over North Court are handsome high-ceilinged rooms with attractive leaded windows fitted within Gothic stone frames. There are showers and WC and gyp rooms and store on the west side (off a dark, central corridor) with three first-floor study-bedrooms at either end and a first-floor flat for a research student at the southern end. This work was completed by 1970. The rooms are plain plaster walls and ceiling and painted; the upper rooms have sinks within cupboards. The first-floor rooms, the first on the half-landing, then two up a second flight, have distinctive dormer windows. The upper bedrooms have three dormers, the middle landings just one. A memorial plaque of 1970, the year of the completion of the works, records that this work was done in memory of Flying Officer, Thompson in 1970.

**CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE**  
As accommodation, services and storage.

**HISTORIC USE**  
A circulation space, in part as a bicycle store, converted in the late 1960s into accommodation.

**CONSTRUCTION HISTORY**  
Built in 1912 to 1914 part of Leonard Stokes design for North Court, adapted and converted to residential use in the late 1960s.

**FEATURES OF INTEREST**  
Memorial plaque.

**SIGNIFICANCE**  
HIGH/SOME (as part of the Stokes group, but acknowledging the modifications).

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**North Court Porters’ Lodge exterior, south elevation as rebuilt by Ian Begg after road widening in 1960s**

**Stair towards entrance door**

**Cloister block bedroom ground floor**
# New Cloisters

**LOCATION**
To the north of the North Court group.

**SUMMARY**
The New Cloisters is a new block on the north-western corner of North Court, faced in pale brick with stone, built in 2010 over the Maintenance Workshop with two storeys of accommodation accessed from a top-lit staircase, providing 14 bedrooms with integral shower rooms. The student bedrooms are traditional in character with a modern interpretation of the mullion-and-transom windows and with integral shower rooms and cupboards.

The building creates a new brick tower adjacent to the North Court and linked to the Old Cloisters, and fills the gap between Q staircase, at the western end of the northern side of the main North Court range, and the rooms in the original North Court Cloisters. A small court and light well is formed between the new building, the Old Cloisters and North Court. The staircase is lit by narrow windows. The west windows of the accommodation look out over the office buildings on Emmanuel Street and the long yard on the east that runs down to the Drummer Street bus station.

**CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE**
Student accommodation and a workshop for the Maintenance Department, which is accessed from the yard.

**HISTORIC USE**
This area included a single-storey building for the Maintenance Department.

**CONSTRUCTION HISTORY**
Built 2010, to provide new en-suite accommodation, New Cloisters were designed and built by Bidwells architectural department.

**FEATURES OF INTEREST**
None

**SIGNIFICANCE**
NEUTRAL
South Court

**LOCATION**
To the south of the Westmorland Building and west of the Library.

**SUMMARY**
Designed in the mid-1960s by Tom Hancock, South Court is a concrete flat-roofed structure faced in brick and stone banding. Narrow copper shutters form part of the windows. Of three and four storeys, the cross-wing is single-storey but double-height including a basement level. (It includes Staircases L, M, U & V)

There are long brick corridors, glazed to the west between stone-clad concrete piers (facing yard, a car park in 2015), plaster wall to west with doorways to staircases, WCs and cupboards. The range is divided into accommodation grouped around three staircases. The doors to the corridor are timber and glazed, others are grooved (boarded) and painted. Doors are glazed to Staircase L, M, U and V. The central part of this wing of South Court is four storeys, the staircases at each end, three storeys. The end staircases have 12 rooms each including four Fellows’ rooms, the central staircases 17 rooms with no Fellows’ rooms. There is an additional supervision room. The staircases (L for example) are handsome, curved semi-circular spaces into which are inserted the cast concrete stair; which is not built into the walls. A nicely detailed oak handrail. On the ground floor of L staircase, there is one student room, a staircase rising, and a lobby with a cupboard. On the first floor, a single boarded door, marked 5(a) and 5(b) leads to a pair of Fellows’ rooms with a shared bathroom and gyp room/kitchen in-between, with a mosaic-style floor. These Fellows’ rooms look out over Chapman’s Garden. On the second floor a similar repeat arrangement, but with an oval lantern lighting the staircase, and a shower and toilet room, also with mosaic-style floor. First-floor rooms: example, room 3. L-shaped room: large glazed window facing west (opening on the JCR roof terrace) with shutters to one side. Parquet floor, walls painted and plastered. Some sections of the walling are exposed cast concrete subsequently painted. Fire exit door: Walls painted a pale green, with ceilings painted white. Carpeted. There are fitted cupboards and shelves, wall-mounted, with a sink and mirror on the south wall. A nice detail is the window seat contrived over the radiator pipes out of a long slab of polished reconstituted stone. A single bed and desk and chair are all moveable.

The second floor Fellows’ rooms, at north end, face Chapman's Gardens: Room 9 (a) and (b): a pair of Fellows' Sets, with a lobby in-between, from which are reached a kitchen/gyp room, and a bathroom; the doors to 9a and 9b both designed to be capable of being opened to a wide or narrow setting. The wall by the staircase door is panelled and there are also slat-fronted cupboard spaces.

9a has a big picture window towards Chapman’s Gardens to the north; on the east wall, is a long, polished, (reconstituted?) stone window seat which runs the length, above heating pipes, of what is in effect two rooms in one. The floor is carpeted and has not been inspected below carpet covering. L9a has an eccentric shape as it extends southwards around the curved staircase compartment. A structural concrete pier extends floor to ceiling on the juncture of the front north and south spaces. There is a narrow fire exit at the south-western corner of the room.

Staircase on east side. Rooms either side of staircase, gyp room to north, shower and toilet to south. Three rooms on west side, with cupboard and fire extinguisher in-between the southern room and the other two.

**CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE**
As an accommodation building for some Fellows and 98 undergraduate students with a JCR and bar area.

**HISTORIC USE**
Purpose-built accommodation building.

**CONSTRUCTION HISTORY**
Purpose-built with no major alterations.

**FEATURES OF INTEREST**
Detailing of shutters, hand rail to main accommodation stairs.

**SIGNIFICANCE**
SOME
Illustration by Ernest Runtz of the Theatre Royal that was on the site bounding South Court, closed 1951, before it was demolished in 1961.

The student bar looking to Chapman's Garden

The student JCR bar showing the lower level bar and dance area to the left
**GAZETTEER – BUILDINGS**

### New South Court

**LOCATION**
To the west of South Court.

**SUMMARY**
New South Court was built in 2012 to 2013, by Bidwell's design department, to provide three storeys of new student accommodation between the western arm of the existing 1960s South Court and the commercial property on St Andrew's Street. Designed by Bidwells architecture department, it is built out over part of the rear of the modern commercial premises (owned by the college as a source of commercial rent and recently reconditioned by Bidwells).

These three floors of accommodation, providing 32 new rooms, have been built over the flat roof of 50 St Andrew's Street (one of the investment properties owned by the College endowment which at ground-floor level provides premises let to Sainsbury's and Maplin). The new block follows the line of the shorter wing of South Court and extends on pillars over the final section of the Camden Court lane. This is a complex site with the underground car park from 50 St Andrew's Street beneath it and an electricity sub-station and associated cables, immediately adjacent. The existing single-storey section of 50 St Andrew's Street could not be used to support the new structure, so it is cantilevered off a central span of pillars and uses a structural steel frame and modern light-weight materials.

Externally the building follows the colour palette of the existing South Court is clad with terracotta tiles rather than bricks, and has areas of glazing around the staircases. The external walls of the top storey are also largely glazed. The face of the first and second storey, to the south, east and north, are clad in terracotta-coloured ceramic tiles, making a random pattern of shapes. The third storey is faced with an opaque glazing level. The staircases and the lift shafts are arranged at the north and south ends. There are large shared kitchens at the south end of each corridor; otherwise the rooms with en-suite showers are entered off a central spine corridor with automatically triggered lighting. The rooms have their own security systems, allowing them to give access to the door by phone. There is a sequence of framed large-scale photographic portraits of significant women in the modern history of the College.

**CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE**
As an accommodation range for undergraduates.

**HISTORIC USE**
New South Court was designed for College student accommodation and completed in 2012 to 2013.

**CONSTRUCTION HISTORY**
New South Court was designed (by Bidwell's design department) for College student accommodation and completed in 2012 to 2013.

**FEATURES OF INTEREST**
The portrait collection.

**SIGNIFICANCE**
NEUTRAL

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**From Staircase, looking towards No. 55 St Andrew's St**

**Staircase at north end**

**Central corridor**
Typical kitchen: New South Court Staircase, at south end of building Entrance to New South Court East face of New South Court New South Court and South Court beyond Typical room
Number 55 St Andrew’s Street

LOCATION
To the west of the College, fronting St Andrew’s Street.

SUMMARY
Number 55 is a characterful historic residence within the immediate College grouping, which was an independent residence with its own extensive gardens until the 1960s, when its gardens became part of the site of the South Court. It remains an interesting building of two storeys, the main front of which is a dignified elevation in Gault brick of six bays. The four bays to the north formed an early nineteenth-century building and the two to the south are a 1960s refronting of an older building of timber and brick to unify the whole. This work was designed by Pleasance and Read in 1963 and included the demolition of two sections of the older building, one that projected to St Andrew’s Street (probably a nineteenth-century range) and a single storey section to the rear. The older building, parts of which date to the early seventeenth century is aligned on an acute angle, part of which is still visible as the rear wing (west) of the house. The roof of the later section is a shallow slate roof behind parapet with clay tiles to the older section.

The variety of windows seen from this corner of Chapman’s garden is suggestive of this layered history. The east front has two sash windows; one at first floor six-over-six and one of single pane, and there is a sash window at ground floor with secondary glazing. South of first-floor windows is a round headed window over a ground-floor arched door approached by three steps. The older wing has a three-over-three horned sash and a first-floor casement window. There is a garden behind railings from the street; now gravelled. The six-panel front door (no longer in use) with window above leads in to a central front lobby with nineteenth-century glazed tiles to a glazed partition. From the hall with parquet floor, five doors lead to four rooms. The two rooms off the south of the entrance hall form the language teaching room. The west wall has a two-pane sash window and secondary glazing, the east wall has a rounded opening and a six-panel door runs through to a larger room. This next room is trapezoidal in character, with a modern RSJ. The chimneypiece on the north wall has been removed; there are two sash windows on the west wall. At the end of the hall is a wide stair with moulded handrail leading to demi-landing. The south-eastern corner and southern wall is curved with one six-panel door and skirting and one flat door. There is a wall-mounted fire alarm on the south wall. Through the curved door is a lobby, to the west wall is a door and painted-in over-light (not inspected). The passage to WC has a two-over-two sash window and an odd seven-sided room off the passage. To the east side is a former bathroom (now empty). The door off to the west leads to a gym room running north-south, with no window. A door off to the south leads to a WC with tiles and three-over-three sash window.

The Computer Room is on the north-western side of the later building, and is formed of two rooms (originally reception rooms) with a folding modern partition. In the west section there is early plaster moulding of early nineteenth-century date with leaf detail and lions heads in roundels and a picture rail. The west and east have two-pane sash windows with original shutters. There are modern timber and formica-topped computer desk facilities and fitted cupboards and printer facilities. There are four modern lights, alarms and CCTV (the fittings were funded in 1997 by Dr Robert Sansom). The stairs rise to a demi-landing with an arched window providing light to the main hallway. One step down from the first-floor landing is a round-headed alcove and a semi-circular window to light the first-floor room behind. A modern six-panel door with glazed light above leads to the landing and there are immediately two doors off the landing to the north side and one on the west. Off the second door on the north-western corner is room number six (presently occupied by Dr White, other rooms not inspected). There is a four-over-four horned sash window overlooking Chapman’s Garden on the north wall, there is also an in-filled chimney piece on this wall. On the west wall are two six-over-six sash windows with original shutters. South of first-floor windows is a round headed window over a ground-floor arched door. At the end of the hall is a wide stair with moulded handrail leading to demi-landing. The south-eastern corner and southern wall is curved with one six-panel door and skirting and one flat door. There is a wall-mounted fire alarm on the south wall. Through the curved door is a lobby, to the west wall is a door and painted-in over-light (not inspected). The passage to WC has a two-over-two sash window and an odd seven-sided room off the passage. To the east side is a former bathroom (now empty). The door off to the west leads to a gym room running north-south, with no window. A door off to the south leads to a WC with tiles and three-over-three sash window.

There are modern strip lights and smoke alarms. The landing bends the east/left, adjoining to the older part of the building through a series of arched openings. There are two rooms off this second landing (not inspected). Stairs lead up from first-floor-level to a landing for Counsellor’s Office in the attic storey. A modern skylight lights this stair and there is a two-over-two sash at the half-landing level.

CURRENT MANAGEMENT & USE
Counsellor’s Office, language teaching room, Computer Room and Fellows’ offices.

HISTORIC USE
Number 55 was built as a domestic residence and was converted to office and teaching rooms after 1965.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY
The rear wing is timber-framed, altered in places with later windows, with a brick facing to the south, rendered to the east and north. The roof structure has oak common rafters, pegged at the apexes without a ridge-piece, with a collar, thus categorised as a clasped purlin roof. The overall character represents a roof structure no later than 1650, and possibly very end of the sixteenth century. The 1820s frontage was altered in the 1960s with the demolition of a projection to St Andrew’s Street.
FEATURES OF INTEREST
Original details, cornicing and parquet flooring. A good early-nineteenth-century staircase.

SIGNIFICANCE
SOME

Exterior, west side of Number 55 St Andrew’s Street

Number 55, from the north, with the older section painted off-white

Roof structure to the rear of Number 55, showing detail of pegged apex

Aerial photograph, circa 1961 showing No. 55 from above before reordering of front elevation

Sketch Plan of No. 55 before south-west projecting wing demolished in 1963

North-east elevation showing scar from the single storey section that projected to the north east.
GAZETTEER – BUILDINGS

Ground-floor entrance hall looking east

Ground-floor entrance hall looking west

Ground-floor corridor to the south of the building, with a complicated arrangement of walls where the old house and early nineteenth-century house meet

Ground-floor Computer Room looking east

Computer Room in Number 55, language suite. Previous arched opening in the wall of the old house

Landing on first-floor level
Landing towards the sixteenth-century part of the house with Counsellor’s Office

Kitchen facility

Arched window over first-floor landing, early nineteenth-century banister

First-floor Fellow’s room

Stair in the sixteenth-century end of the house
**GAZETTEER – BUILDINGS**

**Number 50 St Andrew’s Street (Leased as shops and offices)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>On St Andrew’s Street.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SUMMARY</td>
<td>Number 50 St Andrew’s Street. It is a commercial office block with two retail units on the ground floor – there are office suites on the first to fourth floors. It is of five storeys, a raked five-bay elevation to St Andrew’s Street, with shops and a central entrance lobby at street level, with offices above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE</td>
<td>It is let commercially, was acquired recently and refurbished in 2011 to 2012 by Bidwell’s architectural department. It has never been in College use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HISTORIC USE</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSTRUCTION HISTORY</td>
<td>1960s commercial building, refurbished in 2011 to 2012.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEATURES OF INTEREST</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIGNIFICANCE</td>
<td>DETRACTING</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Wooden gates to the south of Janus House; a planning application has been submitted (2015) for the replacement of these gates with one that is in keeping with the railings to the south.

Exterior (west façade) of Number 50 St Andrew’s Street (Janus House)

Entrance to Number 50 St Andrew’s Street
### East Court

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>On the south east of the College site.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SUMMARY</td>
<td>East Court is the name of a group of buildings on the eastern extremity of the College estate which overlook Parker Street, between the Hostel and Park Lodge. East Court was formed by the knocking together of three early nineteenth-century terraced houses on Parker Street, now accessed from the College side, with an additional brick building of the mid-1980s which is a conversion in part of an existing stable, with additions made in 2012. The rooms are plainly finished with plaster and painted walls and ceilings and carpeted floors. In the 1980s addition to the south, there are rooms and shower rooms and kitchens on two floors, entered from a lofty vestibule area with walls of exposed brick. The external walls are finished in a deliberately variegated choice of brick colour and a feature made of a projecting timber window. The walls and ceilings of the rooms in the 1980s addition are plastered and painted. The rooms look out either onto Parker Street or onto the garden area of East Court to the west.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE</td>
<td>As accommodation, East Court provides 23 rooms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HISTORIC USE</td>
<td>East Court was adapted for College student accommodation in 1985 to 1987, and an additional first-floor flat created in 2012. Variegated brick has been used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSTRUCTION HISTORY</td>
<td>East Court was formed by the knocking together of three early nineteenth-century terraced houses on Parker Street, now accessed from the College side, with an additional brick building of the mid-1980s which is a conversion in part of an existing stable, with additions made in 2012.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEATURES OF INTEREST</td>
<td>The evidence of the layout of the early nineteenth-century terrace and the original staircases, including the staircases rising to the garret floor are of some character.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIGNIFICANCE</td>
<td>The early-nineteenth-century Terrace is of SOME significance, these are listed as grade II. The 1980s infill is NEUTRAL and aspects of the overall, with 2012 additions are DETRACTING to the significance of the whole.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The north elevation of Park Lodge and the west elevation of East Court buildings.

Looking south along the west elevation of East Court buildings.

Basement window to terrace.

The Parker Street elevation of the terrace.

East Court from Parker Street.
Room in the 1980s addition

Roof light above the staircase in 1980s addition

East Court bedroom with study area

Top-lit stair in 1980s addition

Window looking out over East Court
The three terraced houses on Parker Street that are part of East Court.

Door to basement of terrace

First-floor staircase in one of the terraced houses

East Court Room 12 in terraced house

East Court room

Landing in terraced house
**Kitchen in the 1980s addition**

**Hall in terraced house**
# The Hostel

## LOCATION

To the east of the Paddock.

## SUMMARY

The Hostel runs on the east (true north-east axis) of the immediate College estate, and was built in two phases: the central block was built in 1886 to 1888 by a competent local Cambridge architect, W.M. Fawcett, in a simple old English red-brick style (loosely neo-Queen Anne, it actually carefully echoes Old Court).

The central section is of five bays, and three storeys and attic over basement. Red brick with a stone arch on the raised ground floor for the entrance; the side elevations handsomely gabled to match the gable end of Old Court. The 1890s additions are three bays to the north, and five to the south, also red brick, but two storeys with attics over basement, the dormers are larger and more decorated, as is the brickwork detailing generally. The Parker Street elevation is similar, screened from the road by railings.

Original plans are in the archives, and the design was published in Building News. J.L. Pearson was invited in 1893 to extend the Hostel with three bays to the north and five bays to the south. Pearson changed the position of the chimneys as designed by Fawcett, which were originally grouped in the centre of the composition. Fawcett’s block was austere but self-consciously echoed the character of the Brick Building (Old Court), rising to an attic storey with dormers.

Pearson changed the position of the chimneys as designed by Fawcett, which were originally grouped in the centre of the composition. Fawcett’s block was austere but self-consciously echoed the character of the Brick Building (Old Court), rising to an attic storey with dormers.

The character of the stone 1880s entrance arch echoes the detailing of the two staircases of Old Court. Pearson added a degree of relief decoration in the brick which echoes the work of Basil Champneys elsewhere in Cambridge. Pearson was consciously softening the more austere design of Fawcett, and making a picturesque grouping with Emmanuel House which he designed as family accommodation for the Senior Tutor. The 1880s staircase is also seventeenth-century in style. To the north of the 1880s entrance was originally a dedicated dining hall (later subdivided). The accommodation there now joins with the ground floor of the wing added by J.L. Pearson. On this floor these spaces are shown on the original designs as sculleries and other servants’ rooms (now students’ rooms and a gyp room). The staircase leads down to the basement which houses an in-house laundry for the College, a rare Cambridge feature.

There are groups of four or five sets on each floor, each with their own woods or oaks, fixed in open position. These are formed by a room with a chimneypiece and a wall with folding doors dividing off the sitting room from the sleeping area. On each landing is either a shared WC and shower room or a kitchen/gyp room. The latter all face the Paddock. Pearson added the 1890s staircase to the south following a similar pattern.

## CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE

As an accommodation range for students, with a laundry and housekeeping rooms.

## HISTORIC USE

The Hostel was built in the late nineteenth century as undergraduate accommodation, specifically with the idea of attracting bright students from less well off backgrounds.

## CONSTRUCTION HISTORY

Designed and built in 1886 to 1888 by W.M. Fawcett in a simple old English red-brick style. J.L. Pearson extended it with three bays to the north and five to the south in 1893 to 1894.

## FEATURES OF INTEREST

Good brick and stone detailing to both 1880s and 1890s work; the ‘woods’ are a distinctive collegiate feature.

## SIGNIFICANCE

HIGH/SOME
The Hostel from across the Paddock

Gate to the north of the Hostel

Wooden gates to Parker Street

Entrance from Parker Street

Looking up towards the south elevation of the Hostel

Detail in the brick below ground-floor windows
Below ground-floor level, between the building and Parker Street

Internal staircase

Steps up to the central entrance door

Below ground-floor level, between the building and Parker Street

Railings on the east boundary

Laundry facilities in the basement
A study on first floor overlooking the Paddock

One of the three staircases

Bedroom with fitted shelves and cupboard and original chimneypiece blocked in

Ground-Floor room in Hostel facing Paddock

Corridor looking north

Bedroom with panelling and deep cornice
GAZETTEER – BUILDINGS

Double doors separate the study area from the bedroom

Bedroom on second floor with secondary glazing

Folding doors separating the study from the bedroom

Chimney, now blocked in with a vent

Fitted bookcase
One of the ground-floor bedrooms (possibly part of original dining room)

Ground-floor gyp room on Parker Street side

A traditional outer door or ‘wood’

Attic-storey bedroom and study

GAZETTEER – BUILDINGS
## Emmanuel House

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>To the east of the Paddock.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SUMMARY</td>
<td>Emmanuel House is three storeys in red brick with stone dressings. The elevation facing the Paddock has a gable and a three-storey bow; the side entrance is approached through a handsome arched loggia, of brick with some stone dressing. On the road side the porch is also marked by a first-floor oriel window. The main door to Parker Street is an oak door with a semi-circular fanlight. Through the arch on ground-floor level is a door of six panels. A small lobby with lifting shelf over an oak-carved cubby lies just within, perhaps originally a cloakroom. The hall leads to a staircase with oak newel and baluster with painted rails. On the north side is a further oak door without fanlight. There are two further exterior doors which are painted. On the north wall, lighting the main stair, is an eight-light mullion window with some decorative leading with clear glass to edges. The house was designed with generous servants’ areas and also a secondary entrance to the south, which may have been an entrance for undergraduates to access the Senior Tutor’s rooms, while leaving the northern entrance for Fellows and family. On the exterior of the north side is a triple-arched loggia with stone voussoirs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE</td>
<td>Rooms for Fellows and some offices and facilities (eg. Computer Room).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HISTORIC USE</td>
<td>Originally the Senior Tutor’s residence, i.e. a family house for a new generation of married Fellows. There is a description of the house while occupied by a Senior Tutor’s family in the mid twentieth century kept in the archives. It was adapted to Fellows’ rooms in the post-War period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSTRUCTION HISTORY</td>
<td>Designed and built in 1894 by J.L. Pearson and built in brick with fine stone dressings. Emmanuel House was converted to rooms in 1936/7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEATURES OF INTEREST</td>
<td>Bow window rising through three storeys facing the Paddock/pond. An Italianate style loggia facing the Fellows’ Garden. Many interior details survive including chimneypieces and semi-leaded windows with narrow leaded borders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIGNIFICANCE</td>
<td>HIGH/SOME</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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The east elevation of Emmanuel House

Looking towards Emmanuel House, from the Paddock
Loggia on the north elevation of Emmanuel House

In the gardeners’ area looking towards Emmanuel House

Emmanuel House, south elevation with side door

Emmanuel House, west elevation

Original hopper. Note stone detailing on the brick elevation

Through the gates towards Emmanuel House and the open loggia

GAZETTEER – BUILDINGS

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First-floor landing with mullion window

Stair with oak banister rail

Mullion and transom windows with decorative side lights

First-floor corridor

First-floor corridor

First-floor Fellow’s room with bow window
The stair from ground floor showing the deep recess in the doorcase

Mullion windows

Chimneypiece in Fellow’s room

Recently installed fire door with three glazed panels
The Library

LOCATION  To the south-west of the Paddock.

SUMMARY  The Library is situated in the south-western corner of the Paddock. It was designed by Leonard Stokes and completed in 1910 as Lecture Rooms. and is one of the best, well-crafted college buildings in Cambridge of this era. It is a two-storey rectangular building of stone and brick facings (over a part-concrete structure). The architectural free-style character, so typical of the best work of the early 1900s, derives from the strongly vertical bays, of alternating sections of brick and stone with the stone bays projecting to the north. There is a stone cornice and shaped parapet with a hipped clay-tiled roof with central neo-classical cupola. The materials were clearly carefully chosen to harmonise with both Old Court and the Chapel. In 1931 a third bay was added to the east, to the designs by G. Drysdale, greatly increasing the provision of space, necessary for the conversion of the Lecture Room to a Library. Some of the bookcases from the Old Library were incorporated in the bookcases for this newly extended building and the Old Library was given a new function as a second dining hall.

The first floor has large stone mullion and transom windows and the ground floor has windows with Stokes’ signature Arts and Crafts Perpendicular style, which hints at Art Nouveau. A large part of the first floor forms the main reading room (the Fane Room), well lit on both sides. There is a range of different study areas, the main room with parquet flooring and carpet to the central ‘aisle’ has tables between its high bookcases. In contrast the new Library extension has smaller reading desks, arranged around the outside of the rooms. At the western end is a small reading room called the David Williams Room.

The Library has been extended twice on its western end, first by Arthur Gibbon and Michael Driver of Cruickshank and Seward in 1974 and again in 2009 to 2010 by Kilburn Nightingale, described on the following page. The latter addition extended the footprint of the former and wraps around the south of the original building. There is a central staircase that connects this new extension to the original building (see p.132).

CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE  The College Library contains over 60,000 books and resources. It is open 24 hours a day for current College members, and provides a range of different study spaces. The Main Reading Room has four study desks each seating eight readers, five seating six and one seating four. The Library Reception desk is normally staffed between 9 a.m. and 5.00 p.m. on week days. The Library is also home to a number of Special Collections.

A team of Student Library Assistants work at Library Reception during term time 7:30 p.m.– 10 p.m. on week-day evenings and 2:30 p.m. – 5 p.m. at weekends.

HISTORIC USE  Prior to the conversion to a Library, the main range was built as Lecture Rooms. It was customary before World War One for colleges to hold lectures, open to other University students.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY  Built in 1909 as Lecture Rooms and then extended in 1931 with a third bay, to accommodate the Library. This required the central lantern to be moved. The Library was extended twice on its western end, first by Arthur Gibbon and Michael Driver of Cruickshank and Seward in 1974 and again in 2010 by Kilburn Nightingale, described on the following page. The latter addition extended the footprint of the former and wraps around the south of the original building.

FEATURES OF INTEREST  E.Gillick sculpture of Philosophy, in tribute to the memory of James Adam; and fine neo-Wren plasterwork ceilings.

SIGNIFICANCE  HIGH
The main reading room facing east with the sculpture by Gillick

Detail of book press with armorial carving moved from the Old Library

The main reading room with north-facing window (overlooking Paddock)

Seventeenth-century-style ceiling above the main stairs

Extension of the old lecture-room block, c. 1930, showing the building near completion, taken from the Paddock.

The landing outside the main Reading Room
GAZETTEER – BUILDINGS

Locker area below main stairs

Main landing area at ground-floor level with deep panelling and cornice detail

Early twentieth-century radiator

Door to South Room

View along ground-floor corridor with the original entrance to the right

Parquet flooring on the landing to the main stair
Panelling and carved detail by locker area

Stair and parquet floor where they meet the modern extension

Looking through glazed window to the corridor at ground-floor level

Carved detailing on the panelling at ceiling height

The bottom flight of the staircase as repositioned

Wooden parquet flooring in square pattern
### New Library Wing

#### LOCATION
On the west and south of the Library.

#### SUMMARY
This addition designed by Kilburn Nightingale, to extend and re-order the 1970s addition by Cruickshank and Seward, was completed in 2010. It is constructed around the earlier 1970s extension; thus this description covers the building as it is now.

The ground-floor entrance lobby (the Peter and Carol Richards Room) has the reception desk, reception area behind and two further offices, one screened off. To the east of the reception there is a door onto the approach to the stairs and main lift. On the east wall is a heavy double-height door to the Archives and Special Collections area. This main entrance lobby is well lit with full-height windows and glazed doorway. At the base of these ground-floor windows is a metal-grated heating or venting system. There are three steps up to a ‘landing’ in the original building, giving access to the main stair. There is a two-tone parquet floor and half-height panelling and there is a platform lift to this level. Two doors in the east wall provide access to the South Room. There are two further steps up to a landing with storage lockers and potential access under the stairs. The basement level, accessed from the south stair, is primarily given over to the Archive. At first-floor level of this new wing is provision of reading rooms, computer facilities, book shelves and small work stations.

The John and Dorothy Meggitt Room on the first floor is a rounded room with fitted desk space all the way around with six work/computer stations. There are three window hatches with brushed steel handles and curved glass window with views on-to the flat planted roof. There is one locked door off this space to a cupboard. On the landing outside this room is a WC and an access door to the first-floor reading room, the Derek and Una Finlay Room. The Derek and Una Finlay Room is a wood-panelled room and has book shelves down the centre with reading stations positioned in the curve of the exterior wall, within the recess of coloured glass windows. There is a glass screen in an interior wall, overlooking the ground-floor entrance area. This has the Emmanuel heraldic lion etched on to it.

At second-floor level there is a similar floor-plan, with the Wates Room providing a social space or meeting area (with the same plan as the John and Dorothy Meggitt Room). This has a fitted cupboard and full-height windows and opening ventilation hatches. There is a second reading room, the Philip and Nancy Cutts on this level which has windows that look down the length of the south wall of the original building and across to the gardens and outbuildings of Park Terrace. This floor connects with this range and the main stair.

At third-floor level is a meeting room (the Macdonald Room) and a reading room (the Judy and David Beech Room). There is an additional floor, providing a further reading room (the Peter Rickard Room), built over the old extension which provides fine views over the College.

#### CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE
As an extension to the Library, hugely increasing the provision of reader spaces from 60 to 138.

#### HISTORIC USE
This is the result of two extensions to the library facilities, in 1970s and in 2009 to 2010.

#### CONSTRUCTION HISTORY
The initial extension was done in the 1970s by Cruickshank and Seward and this was re-worked and added to in 2009 to 2010.

#### FEATURES OF INTEREST
The sweet chestnut-clad fins of the enlarged extension are formed by the readers' carrels. The fins wrap around the desks, where each reader is provided with an openable window, lighting and heat when required, which helps to create a quiet working environment.

The cladding is insulated with sheep’s wool, which greatly improves the building's thermal insulation.


#### SIGNIFICANCE
SOME/HIGH
Where the twenty-first-century cladding meets the original red brick

The exterior of the cladding

From the main Library looking towards the new wing

The Library reception in the new wing

Looking towards the lift and staircase from ground floor

Looking towards the entrance from the Stokes’s building
GAZETTEER - BUILDINGS

Door off the landing into a reading room

Main stair of new wing

The original building, visible through the new extension

Coloured windows between sections of cladding

Planted sedum roof and windows at first-floor level

Window seats in Reading room
Window in the landing area looking towards Park Terrace

Curved windows from the second-storey communal area looking towards Park Terrace

The staircase added in 2009–10, leading to new fourth-floor reading room

Internal glazed screen in the Library extension

Curved window looking south-east

Reading room with strip lighting
# Squash Courts

**LOCATION**
To the south-east of the Paddock, towards East Court.

**SUMMARY**
The Squash Courts were designed by Alan E. Munby, in the early 1930s. The entrance door opens to a tiled lobby area with access to the two courts and stair. The stair leads to a timber viewing gallery that cantilevers over the east squash court and gives a view over the west court through an opening in the wall. There is an adjoining former Fives Court (now store), one of two built in the 1930s.

**CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE**
Open for students of Emmanuel College to use for recreation.

**HISTORIC USE**
Purpose built as a Squash Court in the 1930s, designed by A.E. Munby (father of the famous librarian).

**CONSTRUCTION HISTORY**
This building possibly had a viewing gallery on a different access, or windows in the south wall. The outline of these remain today.

**FEATURES OF INTEREST**
The timber viewing platform.

**SIGNIFICANCE**
NEUTRAL
From East Court looking at the south elevation of the squash courts

Dedication stone to the former Fellow W. B. Alcock (1857–1929)

The eastern court looking east from the gallery

From the gallery looking west

The viewing gallery

Stairs up to the viewing gallery

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## Park Terrace

### LOCATION
On the south of the College site.

### SUMMARY
General: A neo-classical Terrace comprising 12 terraced houses in elegant gault brick with slate roof and two central semi-detached houses and two flanking detached properties, were constructed in the early 1830s as part of the general development of the Parker’s Piece area. The development of the site for building began in 1831 with the construction of the pair of semi-detached houses now known as 7–8 Park Terrace. Further building followed and by 1838 the entire Terrace, together with Camden House and Park Lodge, had been completed. A brook crossing Parker’s Piece was channeled into a culvert, which runs under the southern end of the Terrace. The Terrace is unified with an ornamental cast-iron balcony with verandah along whole of the first floor; this is supported on cast-iron foliated scroll brackets and has free Greek decoration. The Terrace was purchased by Emmanuel College from Jesus College in 1983. Existing tenants remained until the end of their leases, so Emmanuel is gradually converting the houses in College uses as the leases end.

Number 13 Park Terrace is an example of one of the houses which has already been handed back to the College from the last tenant. It therefore makes an interesting example to describe in detail as it is closer to its original form and usage. Its main access point is through the front door to Parker’s Piece, which is a large panelled door, missing its original fan light but with original handle. The entrance hall to the stair has a fitted folding hall table. The first room approached from this hall has a simple cornice and picture rail and original fire place and cast iron grate, it is accessed through a four-panel door. The second room on this level (which is a raised ground floor) has a six-over-six sash and modern kitchen fittings, a lino floor laid over timber and a consistent cornice. In the south-eastern corner there is an early fitted cupboard with later shelves. There is a central light and also a strip fluorescent light. From the hall there are four steps leading down to a lobby area that gives access to the garden. This is possibly one of the earlier extensions to this terrace, possibly for a WC, a glazed door separates the lobby area. The main stair continues six steps down to basement level with an under-stair cupboard with window, an historic pantry or scullery with double doors to lower ground level to garden. There is a bedroom on this level with plain skirting and a door opening south to the exterior service steps. A ten-over-ten sash window looks over the void. In the east wall of this bedroom a small room with window and cubby and boarded opening possibly to a former coal store. This has been recently replastered.

Returning to the main stair on the half-landing level on the north side there is a fitted linen cupboard of an early date and window with a six-over-six sash window. A four-panel door leads on to the WC which itself is lit by a single-pane sash. On the first floor is a square bedroom with a six-over-six sash window, with radiators below. A chimneypiece of white marble grained with grey, cast-iron grate and surround and hearthstone are all features of interest and original to this building. A drawing room on first-floor level gives wide views over Parker’s Piece through three one-over-one sashes (ie plate glass so later nineteenth-century) with original finger pull. These open onto a neo-classical iron-work banister. There is a bold but plain detailed cornice and rose, a fireplace and chimney on the east wall in white marble with palm detailing. On the half-landing to the second floor is a bathroom and on the second floor are three rooms. The north bedroom has a six-over-six sash (one of the glazing panels is broken); there is a further four-pane window over the sink. There is a stone chimneypiece and original hearthstone on the east wall and early fitted cupboard. There are modern radiators and old electrics. The second bedroom on this level has a six-over-six plain sash, original but plain cornice, cast-iron grate to the fire place with original marble surround. There is a connecting door to a smaller room with a fitted cupboard and no cornice detail. This may have served as a dressing room. Two under-stair cupboards are found off the landing, where a stair rises steeply to the attic level. There is a small cupboard in the eaves and two bedrooms on this level. The attic is divided into two, with one dormer facing north-west with a three-over-three pane sash window. There is bad damp in this corner, two further single-pane casements and two two-pane newer replacements. There are no radiators and a low ridge.

### CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE
Park Terrace buildings are primarily used for College accommodation. Some are still tenanted; number Two is awaiting conversion and repairs.
### Historic Use

Built in 1831, these buildings were occupied as residential dwellings. Jesus College was the ground landlord, and sold the Terrace to Emmanuel College in 1983.

### Construction History

The Terrace was built in 1831 and many of the houses have had late nineteenth- and twentieth-century additions, primarily to their north façades where extensions have been added in various phases.

### Features of Interest

Number 2 Park Terrace is a particularly rare example, with original flooring, good quality balustrade, cornicing and skirting. Some rooms have Morris wallpaper that should be recorded as it illustrates an early decoration scheme that could have been continued across many of the Park Terrace buildings.

### Significance

HIGH
The south elevation of Park Terrace, showing the arrangement of the basement and steps up to the raised ground floor.

The varied extensions to the rear of Park Terrace.

Number 1 Park Terrace

South elevation of Park Terrace

Steps and access to coal store
GAZETTEER – BUILDINGS

Hallway in Number 13 Park Terrace

Landing in Number 13 Park Terrace

Interior lobby in Number 2 Park Terrace

Kitchen with working sash windows

Landing at second storey in Park Terrace Number 13

Historic pantry or scullery in Number 2 with double doors onto the garden
GAZETTEER - BUILDINGS

Original chimneypiece in marble in second floor bedroom in Number 2

First-floor room with windows looking south over Parker's Piece in Number 2 Park Terrace

Curved archway in hall towards the stair

First-floor room in Number 2 Park Terrace

Basement room in Number 2 Park Terrace

Original details such as the door handle in Number 2 Park Terrace
Nineteenth-century view of a banquet on Parker's Piece, to celebrate the Coronation of Queen Victoria in 1838; note the mature trees visible behind the newly completed houses.

Close up of nineteenth-century print of the banquet on Parker's Piece showing the crisp elevations of Humfrey's development.

ABOVE: Park Terrace from the south c.1910. Copyright Cambridgeshire Collections

RIGHT: Close up of 1948 aerial photo showing the varied extensions on Park Terrace properties.
**GAZETTEER – BUILDINGS**

**Park Terrace Out-buildings**

**LOCATION**
To the north of the Park Terrace houses, south of the Paddock.

**SUMMARY**
There is a series of period out-houses, stables and garages, mostly in gault brick (or in some cases reclaimed brick) which run along the northern boundary of the gardens of Park Terrace. These modest but well-built outbuildings were accessed by the lanes east and west, which cut in from beside Park Lodge at one end and Camden House at the other. The two central gardens of Nos 7 and 8, the semi-detached central pair, always ran back to the boundary with Emmanuel, so according to the 1886 Ordnance Survey map, there was no cross access at that point.

The nineteenth-century buildings, so redolent of the comfortable life in the 1830s Terrace, include both two-storey and single-storey examples, although most are two-storey. These structures were built for the early occupiers of the terraced houses, and provided stable and carriage accommodation, and a hay store above, and perhaps a tack room or room for a groom. These sheds were later adapted for cars and stores. No. 3 has a free-standing single-storey out-building with a northward covered section.

In the case of the out-buildings for Nos 1 and 2 Park Terrace, and the pair constructed for the gardens of Nos 4 and 5, are both built up to the boundary wall so appear as one plan on surveys. The first pair, serving Nos 1 and 2, is a double-height building under a pitched slate roof on one side, and single-storey under a sloping slate roof (corrugated iron) on the other. This runs down to the western corner which is especially rounded (as is the answering corner for No. 2, but the brick detailing is cleverly inverted). This rounding allowed for the passage of horses and vehicles (especially on the inner side where the route for the horse was tight). Both buildings have hay-loft openings and shuttered windows. The wall facing Camden Court appears to have been rebuilt in modern times with reclaimed brick.

The stable building for Nos 4 and 5 has a pair of gables facing north to the alley, wide double doors and a hay-loft opening above, and in one case a shuttered window and in the other a blocked place where a window once was. There is a third carriage shed: a west-facing two-storey building (serving No. 6) which faces this area behind the Library and may be of some what later build. This has the tallest doors and a metal first-floor window looking over the Paddock.

At the east end of the Terrace are two modern garages which serve Nos 7 & 8 and two further modern garages at the eastern end. The former two have pitched roofs, the latter are flat-roofed. There is then a pair of two-storey nineteenth-century buildings. The eastern of the two has had its pitched roof made flat in modern times, but still retains a characterful hayloft opening, shuttered. There are ground-floor rooms kept in good condition and used by the Maintenance Department. The western building has a hay store opening on the first floor. This has a three-storey addition to the south with a chimney stack against the gable. The upper level is thought to have been built later in the nineteenth century as a private study/library although later also occupied as a painting studio. It was presumably always approached by an external covered timber staircase, of which only the projecting landing survives, now in poor repair.

The interiors could not be easily inspected but there is clearly some original detailing, including an ironwork staircase.

**CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE**
Some of these out-building are used as storage areas but many are unused pending descisions for future use.

**HISTORIC USE**
Stables, carriages sheds, stores, then garages, or garden stores. Evidence of former glasshouses on the 1886 Ordnance Survey map.

**CONSTRUCTION HISTORY**
The majority built in the early-to-mid-nineteenth century, some recently. Most of the older examples likely to have been put up by Charles Humfrey as architect and developer of Park Terrace.

**FEATURES OF INTEREST**
Brickwork detailing, ironwork.

**SIGNIFICANCE**
SOME and NEUTRAL, significant as a group and for their historical value with Park Terrace and contribution to the College's complex identity.
Set of former stables towards the west of the Park Terrace grouping behind numbers 1 to 6

Outbuilding for No 12 Park Terrace, seen across the garden of no. 12

View of the north and west elevations of an outbuilding with first-storey lean-to

Wooden extension to brick out-building

View across the Park Terrace gardens from the third floor of no. 12 Park Terrace

View from the Library towards outbuildings for nos. 1-6 Park Terrace
Modern garage buildings behind nos. 13 & 14 Park Terrace, recently refurbished

Looking south towards no. 4 Park Terrace

The capping to boundary wall, and stable building for no. 6 Park Terrace

Detailing of brickwork on out-building behind no. 4 Park Terrace

The garages at the mid-point of the Park Terrace houses, behind nos 10–12

Looking south-west from the passage bounded by the wall to the south of the Paddock behind nos. 10–12 Park Terrace
Looking west towards the garages of nos. 7 & 8 Park Terrace

View of outbuildings from the second storey of Library extension

1886 Ordnance Survey map showing the Park Terrace outbuildings (published 1888)

Looking south towards no.12 Park Terrace
Camden House

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>To the south west of the College, on Park Terrace.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SUMMARY</td>
<td>Camden House, Park Terrace is one of the distinguished detached villas that form an important part of the Park Terrace development by Charles Humfrey. The development of the site for building began in 1831 and by 1838 the entire Terrace, together with Camden House and Park Lodge, had been completed. As a group they form a distinctive and important urban group in Cambridge, probably the most significant of the Regency/William IV-era terraces in Cambridge, and certainly the largest single domestic composition in Cambridge, comparable to contemporary developments in Brighton or Cheltenham. Camden House stands on a prominent and visible site, and the entrance has been placed to the east, perhaps at the request of the first purchaser. An austere but dignified three-bay, two-storey-over-basement house, under a hipped slate roof with wide eaves. The windows have flat brick arches. The ground-floor windows are two single large-pane sash windows, while the first-floor windows are six-over-six sash windows. There is a lower rear range (originally service accommodation along Camden Court which with the breakfast room of the main house forms the ground floor of the Dean's Residence). The south-western corner room (known as the Meeting Room) has an original dark neo-classical chimney piece and two sash windows facing Parker's Piece. The north-facing room (known as the Drawing Room) has a distinctive bow window, and white marble chimney piece. There is a picture rail and a plasterwork cornice and ceiling rose in both reception rooms. There are two Fellows' offices on the west side of the first floor. There is a gyp room and a guest room occupying the south face of house. There is an ample original staircase lit by an arched window facing north, a wide landing off which are a number of rooms, and access at first-floor level to what is now the Dean's residence (adapted for this purpose out of the old servants' wing and additional rooms, after 1994). The walls are plastered and painted, the floors carpeted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE</td>
<td>As accommodation for the Dean (eastern section) and as guest rooms and seminar rooms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HISTORIC USE</td>
<td>This was built as a single private residence, which it remained until 1994.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSTRUCTION HISTORY</td>
<td>Completed by 1838 to designs by Charles Humfrey on land owned by Jesus College; sold in 1983 to Emmanuel College, and later adapted to teaching and seminar rooms and to Fellows’ rooms and guest rooms, and in part to the Dean's Residence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEATURES OF INTEREST</td>
<td>Good quality chimney pieces in ground-floor rooms and the original staircase; some early servants’ bells in the Dean's residence. A well preserved early nineteenth-century villa in a prominent location, visible from Park Terrace. The bow window to the garden.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIGNIFICANCE</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GAZETTEER – BUILDINGS

Drawing Room (now meeting room)

Staircase and landing

Staircase

First-floor kitchen

Drawing Room ceiling rose

Drawing Room chimneypiece
Guests' bedroom in Camden House
## Park Lodge

**LOCATION**
To the south-east of the College site, on the corner of Park Terrace and Parker Street.

**SUMMARY**
Park Lodge, Park Terrace is one of the distinguished detached villas that form an important part of the Park Terrace development by Charles Humfrey. The development of the site for building began in 1831 with the construction of the pair of semi-detached houses at the centre of the composition, now known as 7 to 8 Park Terrace. By 1838 the entire Terrace, together with Camden House and Park Lodge, had been completed. As a group they form a distinctive and important urban group in Cambridge, probably the most significant of the Regency/William IV era terraces in Cambridge, and certainly the largest single domestic composition in Cambridge, comparable to contemporary developments in Brighton or Cheltenham.

Park Lodge stands on a prominent and visible site on the cross road with the Park Terrace and Parker Street. A five-bay, two-storey-over-basement house under a hipped slate roof with wide eaves on shaped brackets. The symmetrically designed elevation is centred on a porch with Ionic columns. There is a stone band at first-floor cill level. The windows have flat brick arches and glazing bars; doorway with pilasters, console brackets and cornice. There is a lower rear range (originally service accommodation along Parker Street). There are five ground-floor rooms, the north-western corner room has an original fine marble chimneypiece, the next room is subdivided from the south-western reception room, which has two sash windows facing Parker’s Piece. The chimneypiece of both park-facing rooms were replaced in the 1950s by a tiled and shelved chimneypiece. There is an ample original staircase lit by an arched window facing north, a wide landing with four rooms off the landing. The walls are plastered and painted, the floors carpeted. The windows facing Parker’s Piece are six-over-six sash windows.

**CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE**
Park Lodge is used for accommodation in the form of study-bedrooms with services.

**HISTORIC USE**
This villa was built as a single family residence, which it remained until recent times. The house passed between the ownership of Jesus College and Emmanuel College in 1983.

**CONSTRUCTION HISTORY**
Completed by 1838 to designs by Charles Humfrey on land owned by Jesus College; sold in 1983 to Emmanuel College, and later adapted to rooms for post-graduates.

**FEATURES OF INTEREST**
Good quality marble chimneypiece in the rear ground-floor room on the south side.

**SIGNIFICANCE**
HIGH
**Garden Structures and Bike Sheds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>Various</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **SUMMARY**  | There are modest garden structures and bike sheds, which are gathered into this one grouping for the purposes of this Statement. The most historic in terms of structure in the walls must be the enclosure which now sits between the Master’s Garden and the Fellows’ Garden. Shown as without roof in Loggan, a late sixteenth-century tennis court, which was reduced in scale by Essex’s 1746 survey to its current footprint. Some of this stone may be of earlier material from the site. This is now divided between the Gardens Department and the Master’s accommodation and used as stores in both cases.  
The Gardens Department has a series of buildings of late 1970s date to the north of Emmanuel House, occupying the space between the two walls, the old wall enclosing the Fellows’ Garden and the wall to the street. This includes greenhouses at the southern end, staff room and Head Gardener’s office, and machinery and tools store. The old Fives Court in East Court is also used as a store, as are some of the mews buildings behind Park Terrace.  
There are three substantial lockable bike sheds in Chapman’s Garden along the wall which runs along St Andrew’s Street. |
| **CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE** | Used by the Grounds staff. |
| **HISTORIC USE** | The shed in the Master’s Garden has external walls that date to the late sixteenth or early seventeenth century, and may have some earlier material. |
| **CONSTRUCTION HISTORY** | As storage areas and greenhouses, cold frames and bike sheds. The tennis court had its roof removed in 1632, although it remained a tennis court in active use later in the seventeenth century, but may have been finally part demolished in the 1730s shortly before Essex’s survey. |
| **FEATURES OF INTEREST** | Early walls. |
| **SIGNIFICANCE** | NEUTRAL/DETRACTING. Some of the walls, including those in the Master’s Lodge Garden, have SOME significance. |
GAZETTEER – BUILDINGS

Plans of the cold frames and greenhouse, c. 1970

Looking north-east across cold frames towards greenhouses

Staff room and office

Garden store

Garden store

Staff room and office
GAZETTEER - BUILDINGS

- Garden store between Fellows’ Garden and Master’s Lodge garden
- Store in the Master’s Lodge garden
- Store in the Master’s Lodge garden
- Store in the Master’s Lodge garden
GAZETTEER - BUILDINGS

Garden store

Garden store

Passage beside office, looking towards Emmanuel House

Bike shed in Chapman’s Garden

Bike shed in Chapman’s Garden

Bike shed in Chapman’s Garden

Bike shed in Chapman’s Garden
# Gazetteer - Buildings

## Bathing Pool and Pool House

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>In Fellows' Garden to the east of the site.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Summary</td>
<td>The swimming pool, previously known as a cold bath is one of two remaining cold baths built in the first half of the 18th century by Cambridge colleges. A Roman-inspired bath with classically inspired bath house built in a triple-arched, porticoed neo-Palladian design. Helen Bradbury notes in her report (see Appendix of the main Conservation Statement for her 2015 report on the bathing pool) the similarity of this bath house to the one built by Vanbrugh at Stowe in 1723.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Management and Use</td>
<td>Fellows and their families and students of the College may use the swimming bath in the summer months.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic Use</td>
<td>First an ornamental pool, probably not a swimming pool, later a plunge pool and then Cold Bath.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction History</td>
<td>David Loggan's map of 1688 shows a large ornamental pool in the same position as it is today, fed by Hobson's Conduit. In 1745 it seems there was a plunge pool within the then summerhouse. In 1747 James Essex's plan shows the rectangular plot for a 'bath'. In 1753 the floor of the plunge pool was mended in wood. In 1855 alterations including repair to bath house, base of pool re-done in brick, York stone paving and stone steps up to bath house all installed. In c. 1855–60, the current bath house was built. In 1960, the mains water connected and the swimming bath no longer fed by Hobson's Conduit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Features of Interest</td>
<td>Possible archaeological evidence of water feature on this site dating to mid-seventeenth-century. One of the earliest cold baths in a Cambridge college, one of only two remaining eighteenth-century baths in Cambridge colleges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significance</td>
<td>Exceptional/High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The bathing pool at Emmanuel College

Statement of Significance

Helen Bradbury, June 2015

Survey plan of bath with elevation of hut, 1850s

Survey plan of Bath with elevation of hut, 1850s

Swimming Pool, 2015

Swimming bath with thatched dressing hut, the earliest known photograph c.1880–1910

Swimming bath with thatched dressing hut, 1964

Swimming bath with thatched dressing hut, 1964

Swimming bath with thatched dressing hut 1964
### Boundary and Exterior Walls

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>Various</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SUMMARY</td>
<td>Emmanuel College has a remarkable series of historic brick (or brick-and-stone or just stone) walls which define long sections of its historic boundary with elements facing St Andrew's Street, Emmanuel Street, Drummer Street and Parker Street. As well as these is the wide wall which marked the historic boundary of the Priory and the College until 1984 when Park Terrace was acquired, which runs between the Squash Courts to the east and the new Library extension to the west. A detailed text on the boundary walls is provided in the ‘Understanding’ section of the main Conservation Statement document and the relevant list entries are noted in the Appendix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE</td>
<td>Many walls remain as boundaries of the College and spaces within the College bounds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HISTORIC USE</td>
<td>As above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSTRUCTION HISTORY</td>
<td>Many walls have a clunch core which is visible in some areas. This has been encased by brick over hundreds of years. The low wall between Fellows’ Garden and Paddock, was not rebuilt after the fall of two tall elm trees in 1895. (Shuckburgh, p.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEATURES OF INTEREST</td>
<td>Variety of period and detail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIGNIFICANCE</td>
<td>HIGH: a parable of the re-invented, re-occupied and continually inhabited historic buildings.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Wall to the south of the Paddock, from the east

Wall to the south of the Paddock

Wall to Paddock, looking towards the Squash Court

Recently exposed surface to wall behind brick, abutting Squash Courts

Clunch section of wall exposed close to the Library extension

New entrance created through the wall to the Paddock
GAZETTEER – BUILDINGS

Wall in Fellows’ Garden behind the plane tree

Wall to east of Fellows’ Garden

Section of wall to west of Fellows’ Garden (old tennis court)

Wall to east of Fellows’ Garden

South section of wall to east of Fellows’ Garden

1950s wall to North Court
Emmanuel College Cambridge, Conservation Statement 2016

GAZETTEER - BUILDINGS

Wall behind the Library

Brick buttress relating to old tennis court

Early masonry (corner of Fellows' Garden with Emmanuel Street)

Late nineteenth-century wall dividing Master's Lodge Garden from Fellow's Garden

Medieval section showing clunch between Queen's Building and Fellows' Garden

Brick walling c.1700 (Fellow's Garden east)

Brick buttress relating to old tennis court

Early masonry (corner of Fellows' Garden with Emmanuel Street)

Late nineteenth-century wall dividing Master's Lodge Garden from Fellow's Garden

Medieval section showing clunch between Queen's Building and Fellows' Garden

Brick walling c.1700 (Fellow's Garden east)
LANDSCAPE

The primary elements of the landscape gazetteer can be located on the plan opposite and are:

- Views generally
- Front Court
- New Court
- Chapman’s Garden
- South Court
- Camden Court
- The Paddock
- East Court
- Master’s Garden
- Fellows’ Garden
- North Court
- Park Terrace Gardens (generally)
- Water features
General notes:

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Landscape: Significance Plan

In order to understand significance and to make significance understandable the CARLtd have reviewed the available expertise and consulted others. A survey of the overall site has been made, with advice from a gardens expert, an archaeologist and artist. These reviews have led to the following assessment of the site, which is summarised in simplified form in the coloured plans, similar to that of the Buildings Significance plans. In a complex site it is important to summarise. The overall significance value is drawn from an understanding of the historical, architectural, aesthetic and communal significance, as explored throughout the Conservation Statement. These diagrams must be read with the other sections on significance in the main document.

Significance for the purposes of these coloured diagrams is divided into:

- EXCEPTIONAL
- HIGH
- SOME
- NEUTRAL
- DETRACTING

The garden and gardenesque setting of Emmanuel College, the Front Court and the complimentary cultivated landscape of the Paddock, must be ranked as of EXCEPTIONAL significance for their long history and obvious historic and aesthetic appeal; even if the serpentine character of the pool is a modern invention, this landscape feature dates back to the monastic era. Our gardens expert has suggested that New Court might be regarded as of EXCEPTIONAL significance as a rare survival of a 1960s designed garden by John Codrington: a leading mid-twentieth-century designer, of a strong architectural character. The oriental plane tree must also be counted as of EXCEPTIONAL significance, although the dominance of this exceptional element probably restrains the wider significance of the Fellows’ Garden.

The pool, as the second oldest pool within a garden in a Cambridge college, must be regarded as a HIGH significance element. Also of HIGH significance is Chapman’s Garden, which has a long and remarkable history of cultivation as suggested by the records which appear in Loggan’s 1690 survey, in James Essex’s survey of 1745 and which can be traced in the Ordnance Survey plans of the 1886 (published 1888). Of HIGH significance too is the strip of garden which fronts the College to St Andrew’s Street, which is distinctly atypical feature of a Cambridge college, and is currently laid out in formal design.

Of SOME significance is the pleasant enclosure of the Master’s Garden, of mid-1960s and later character, with its distinctive raised lawn and sense of enclosure; also of SOME significance is the cultivated forecourt of North Court, again with distinctive trees and architectural character. Originally open with railings to the street, a stone wall was created in the 1950s to screen the activity and noise of the busy bus station.

The area between the Queens’ Building and the Fellows’ Garden also should be seen as of SOME significance on account of the relationship of the Hopkins-designed walkway and the old stone and brick wall, and its gate into the Fellows’ Garden. Also of SOME significance are several of the gardens which provide the setting to the premier early nineteenth-century terrace of the city, Park Terrace.

The significance of the back drop of the trees of the Paddock to these urban gardens with their historic tree planting is HIGH. Some of the gardens however, are on the bare side and are marked as NEUTRAL significance. Some of the areas of hard landscaping around building, as for instance around Queen's Building, some areas behind the new Library and South Court are also rated as of NEUTRAL significance, others as DETRACTING.

While service areas are an essential part of the management of a College complex, there are some areas that are of NEUTRAL significance, and some which are DETRACTING, partly because of their temporary nature while decisions are pending. The hard tarmac areas between South Court and New South Court are DETRACTING in character, as is the front garden of Number 55 St Andrew Street. The significance of the latter area is diminished largely due to maintenance.

It is worth concluding this significance section by noting that the grounds of the College are part of the ‘lived environment’ and the enjoyment and use of the landscape by Fellows, students and staff is seen as contributing to the overall academic purpose of Emmanuel.
Views: Significance Plan

As with our evaluation of buildings, with significance of views for the purposes of these coloured diagrams is also divided into:

• EXCEPTIONAL
• HIGH
• SOME
• NEUTRAL
• DETRACTING

The assessment of the significance of buildings and landscapes provides a basis to understand the value of the constituent elements of Emmanuel College, however it is equally important to understand and appreciate the how these elements relate to one another.

This is evident in the views that one gets of, through, within and from the College grounds. An assessment of the significance of these views is largely done on an aesthetic basis, but is more salient an exercise than just identifying ‘appealing’ views. Our assessment is undertaken as a way of illustrating how students, staff and visitors experience and move within the College, and how this environment is viewed from surrounding buildings and landscape. The lines of sight often take into account more than one building or landscape element, serving to identify areas where the significance of a view is more than the sum of its parts, or where the value of a view is let down by an element.

The views within the College:

The relative openness of the College site allows for some particularly striking views within the boundary, across rooftops and through cloisters and archways.

The views that are considered as EXCEPTIONAL are those of the Front Court and through the cloisters. There are several points at which archways and gates align, creating interesting views through structures to open spaces beyond. This is particularly satisfying in the case of the Queen’s Building, where a central opening at ground floor level lines through with the arcade at one end and the gate to the Fellows’ Garden at the other. Similarly but without the impact of such a prominent building, the view opens up as one walks through the series of gates in East Court.

The verdant views one appreciates from the upper storeys of buildings are also of HIGH significance and are an increasingly rare phenomenon in the city centre. The views from the second floor and attic conversions of Park Terrace are judged to be of SOME significance; one can appreciate the roofscapes of other College buildings set against the Paddock and mature trees. There is a similarly significant view from North Court.

The design of the recent extension of the Library facilitates SOME significant views across the gardens of Park Terrace; reading rooms are positioned such that they feel private but allow for long views over the planted roofs.

The views from the College:

The College buildings offer vantage points that give views of HIGH significance over the public parks of Christ’s Pieces and Parker’s Piece. That the College properties are a mixture of inwards facing buildings and those with frontages and entrances facing into the city, highlights the relationship between the College and its wider setting. Some of the most striking views from the College buildings are those across Parker’s Piece from Park Terrace and outwards views from South Court.

The views of the College:

The public realm extends around the entire Emmanuel College grounds, offering some interesting and memorable views. The most striking are the views from St Andrew’s Street of the front of the College. Of HIGH significance are the views from Parker’s Piece of Park Terrace, the College boundary wall and mature trees seen from Emmanuel Street. The view into North Court from Emmanuel Street and Christ’s Pieces are considered of SOME significance as are the views through gateways in Park Terrace, to College buildings beyond.

Views considered DETRACTING include those from Park Terrace across the Cambridge Assessment Centre car park. The buildings beyond constitute a significant view but this is diminished by the treatment of the car park and associated lighting.
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GAZETTEER – LANDSCAPE

Views Generally

LOCATION
There are various views within, through and of the College that are striking and indicative of the character of the College environment and there are also views from the College of the landscape beyond that are varied and striking.

SUMMARY
There are various views within, through and of the College that are striking and indicative of the character of the College environment and there are also views from the College of the landscape beyond that are varied and striking.

The relative openness of the College site allows for some particularly striking views within the boundary, across rooftops and through cloisters and archways. There are several points at which archways and gates align, creating interesting views through structures to open spaces beyond. This is particularly satisfying in the case of the Queen’s Building, where a central opening at ground-floor level lines through with the arcade at one end and the gate to the Fellows’ Garden at the other. The views one appreciates from the upper storeys of buildings are also of considerable significance and are an increasingly rare phenomenon in the city centre. The views from the second floor and attic conversions of Park Terrace are considered as significant; one can appreciate the rooftops of other College buildings set against the Paddock and mature trees. The design of the recent extension of the Library facilitates some significant views across the gardens of Park Terrace; reading rooms are positioned such that they feel private but allow for long views over the planted roofs.

The College buildings offer vantage points that give significant views over the public parks of Christ’s Pieces and Parker’s Piece. That the College properties are a mixture of inwards-facing buildings and those with frontages and entrances facing into the city highlights the relationship between the College and its wider setting.

Please refer to the main Conservation Report significance section on ‘Views’ for a full account.

FEATURES OF INTEREST
The views one gets through the College, between various buildings and gardens often capture the variety of building materials, textures and periods of building along with a significant number of specimen and mature trees.

The views through the College often reveal the paradox of the character of the College, caught between formality and informality.

The views are often populated, with the grounds occupied by students relaxing or studying in the Paddock, on their way to lectures across Front Court or playing croquet or tennis in the grounds. This reinforces that it is a ‘lived environment’, thus both the landscape, arrangement of buildings and planting are all integral to the general experience of all those using the College.

There are views of the College from the exterior that are a ‘frontage’ for those outside the College but perhaps considered ‘back of house’ for those within the College boundary; this is an interesting contradiction which has management repercussions.

SIGNIFICANCE
Various: many considered EXCEPTIONAL, HIGH or SOME and others such as the view of the College from Park Terrace across the car park, considered DETRACTING. See significance plan on p.169.
Views from Park Terrace over Parker's Piece (top) and from North Court across to Queen's Building and the Chapel and University Arms Hotel beyond.
GAZETTEER – LANDSCAPE AND VIEWS

Views from Park Terrace towards Paddock and Library
Views from the Library extension
From Parker’s Piece looking towards Park Terrace

Parker Street opposite the Hostel looking north

The gable end of the Hostel from Park Terrace

Looking north towards East Court

Parker Street: East Court street frontage

Parker Street opposite the Hostel looking south
This page: Views from Christ's Pieces and Drummer Street and Emmanuel Street
This page: Views along Emmanuel Street
GAZETTEER - LANDSCAPE AND GROUNDS

Looking down Parker Street with the Hostel on the right

Looking towards North Court

The road facing Emmanuel House

Furness Lodge to the right with South Court in the background

View of New South Court from Park Terrace

South Court juxtaposed with the gable end of Old Court
Views from Park Terrace across to New South Court, South Court and the Library (top and above)
Internal view through East Court

View of Queen's Building from Emmanuel Street

View of the Library from Camden House

View into the Fellows' Garden from the Paddock

View of Queen's Building and the New Court north range from Emmanuel Street
Gate from St Andrew's Street into Chapman's Garden

Gate from Number 55 St Andrew's Street to Chapman's Garden

Boundary railings of Number 55 St Andrew's Street

Gate from Parker Street

View along St Andrew's Street showing the varied trees in Chapman's Garden and No. 55

Gate between Numbers 50 and 55 St Andrew's Street
### Front Court

**LOCATION**  Located to the west of the College.

**SUMMARY**  Front Court is bordered on all four sides by buildings. The archway from St Andrew’s Street gives access to a Cloister on the east side, forming the west side of Front Court (sixteenth-to-eighteenth-century, listed Grade I), Wren’s east range and Chapel (1668–77, listed Grade I), consisting of a Cloister with a Gallery above it, surmounted centrally by the Chapel pediment and lantern. To the north is the Hall and to the south is the Westmorland Building. The area is laid largely to a rectangular panel of lawn surrounded by a paved and cobbled path. The corners of the lawn are marked by scrolled, right-angled stone corner-pieces. The latter are not obviously visible on Loggan’s view of the Chapel, which shows the Front Court lawn enclosed by a stone balustrade and a single tree planted in the centre.

**CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE**  This is the main access route for Members, staff, students and visitors. The lawn is kept carefully mown.

**HISTORIC USE**  This was an inner court from the foundation of the College, prior to becoming the entrance court in the 1770s. It is thought that the outline of this court follows the historic pattern of the pre-Dissolution Dominican cloister.

**CONSTRUCTION HISTORY**  The central lawn was once edged by a balustrade.

**FEATURES OF INTEREST**  The Court is the principal vantage point for the Grade I-listed Chapel by Wren and very visible from the principal rooms around the Court. This is part of the Grade II* listed grounds of the College.

**SIGNIFICANCE**  EXCEPTIONAL

![Engraved view of Front Court showing the balustrade in around 1700](image1)

![Early nineteenth-century view of Front Court without balustrade but with corner scroll clearly visible](image2)
This page: Views of Front Court
**New Court**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>Accessed through Front Court, this court lies on the north boundary to Emmanuel Street.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SUMMARY</td>
<td>Passages through the north range lead into New Court (sixteenth-to-twentieth-century, listed Grade I), crossed by several oblique stone paths surrounding triangular beds edged and divided by low, clipped box hedges and planted with herbs to form a herb garden. This garden was designed by J. Codrington in the early 1960s, and balances the existing lines and sight lines of the court, with the inspiration of a sixteenth-century herb garden in deference to the historic dining hall and kitchen which define the court. Vita Sackville-West recommended Codrington as a designer to the College.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE</td>
<td>This is maintained by the garden team and is used mainly as a route through to North Court and the New Court buildings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HISTORIC USE</td>
<td>In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries (see Loggan, 1688/1690) the College was entered through the three-sided court open to the north onto Emmanuel Street. The fourth, north side was bounded by a wall with an impressive gateway from which a straight path edged with balustrades led to the Hall range. The main entrance being moved to the west front in the 1770s, the Tudor-Gothic New Court building closed the courtyard. It was formally laid out with lawn before being transformed by the new garden in 1962.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSTRUCTION HISTORY</td>
<td>Re-cobbled and re-planted in 1962 to designs by J. Codrington.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEATURES OF INTEREST</td>
<td>Tim Richardson, garden historian places value on this garden based on its interest as a rare survival of 1960s landscape design for a historic setting. This is part of the Grade II* listed grounds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIGNIFICANCE</td>
<td>EXCEPTIONAL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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*New Court c.1930 with the court in traditional and formal layout*  
*New Court looking towards the Old Library with matured herb garden*  
*Planting for new herb garden, April 1962*
Planting for new herb garden, April 1962

Works underway preparing courtyard landscape 1962

J. Codrington’s proposed design options; the executed work differs.
## Chapman’s Garden

| LOCATION | To the south of the Westmorland Building and accessed through this range or beside South Court. |
| SUMMARY | This is an attractive enclosed garden surrounded on three sides by College buildings, and on the fourth side (west) adjacent to St Andrew’s Street, by a high wall. The garden is laid largely to lawn with specimen trees, with a perimeter path following a crescent-shaped pond along the north boundary. A long serpentine pond is fed by Hobson’s Conduit. There are bike sheds along the west wall and deep beds planted largely with shrubs. |
| CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE | This garden provides a peaceful setting for Old Court and the Westmorland Building and South Court; it is also much used as a route through to South Court and to the bike sheds but is also perhaps not considered a place to stop and pause. It is directly overlooked by three ranges of buildings. |
| HISTORIC USE | Access through to this garden was once provided through the Senior Tutor’s room in the Westmorland Building. The garden is named after Arthur Chapman a Senior Tutor before the first World War (Fellow of Emmanuel 1862–1913). As an enclosed garden, it has a long history and it is shown in Loggan 1688/1690 as heavily planted with trees, apparently on a regular planting pattern, and it seems likely to have been an enclosed garden for the Dominican house before the Dissolution, and thus to have been a garden space for much more than 500 years. The watercourse in Loggan is shown as straight. |
| CONSTRUCTION HISTORY | The enclosure walls may follow lines laid down in the medieval period, and the site of South Court was occupied by a walled garden to Number 55 St Andrew’s Street, not removed until the early 1960s. The lines of the pathways through this space have changed very little since the nineteenth century. |
| FEATURES OF INTEREST | Mature trees and presence of water fed by Hobson’s Conduit. This is part of the Grade II* listed grounds. There is a ‘fossil’ tree, *Metasequoia glyptostroboides*, and two tulip trees. |
| SIGNIFICANCE | HIGH |
Emmanuel College Cambridge, Conservation Statement 2016

**Chapman's Garden looking towards the Old Court**

**Chapman's Garden in spring 1950**

From the south-east looking towards the French windows leading from Chapman's (then the Senior Tutor's) rooms into the garden. Not later than 1914, when passageway from Front Court was made. Photo by Alfred Rose

**Early twentieth-century view of the garden. Photo by Alfred Rose**

A view of the 1930s or perhaps earlier: a dovecote present but no weeping willow

**Chapman's Garden looking towards South Court**
**South Court**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>Roof garden or terrace on top of the JCR in South Court.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SUMMARY</td>
<td>This was designed as part of the South Court accommodation building and is accessed from a main staircase. Some student rooms have windows that also open onto this first-floor-level terrace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE</td>
<td>By students as part of this accommodation, JCR and bar building.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HISTORIC USE</td>
<td>Purpose-built roof garden associated with South Court accommodation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSTRUCTION HISTORY</td>
<td>Purpose-built in 1960s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEATURES OF INTEREST</td>
<td>Views of Chapman's Garden.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIGNIFICANCE</td>
<td>NEUTRAL/DETRACTING</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The roof terrace of South Court, above the JCR bar
# Camden Court

**LOCATION**
At the south-west of the College boundary is Camden Court.

**SUMMARY**
This is an access point into the College from Park Terrace. It is bounded on one side by Camden House and the other by Furness Lodge. An electronic security gate is positioned half-way down Camden Court.

**CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE**
As an access point for vehicles and pedestrians.

**HISTORIC USE**
Used as access to the rear of Park Terrace Houses.

**CONSTRUCTION HISTORY**
Part of the 1830s work. The eastern wall has been rebuilt in its historic form in modern times.

**FEATURES OF INTEREST**
The preservation of this access point into the College is seen as of some significance as an historic alley off Park Terrace.

**SIGNIFICANCE**
SOME/NEUTRAL

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The Library, seen through Camden Court

Camden Court from Park Terrace
The Paddock

LOCATION
To the east of the College site, generally accessed through the Cloister from Front Court.

SUMMARY
An informal garden bounded to the north by the Hostel and Emmanuel House (late nineteenth-century, both listed Grade II), to the east by a high wall (medieval and eighteenth-century, listed Grade II), to the south by the Library (L. Stokes 1909, listed Grade II) and the Brick Building (Old Court) (1632 to 1634, listed Grade I), and to the west by the Master’s and Fellows’ Gardens. The Paddock is laid largely to informal lawn, with a central path to the Hostel running north from the south side of Wren’s Cloister, and a parallel one to the west giving access to the Fellows’ Garden. The Paddock is dominated by an informal pond with an island at the south end, developed from the priory’s medieval monastic fishpond. As an informally planned open space within a college it is highly unusual amongst Cambridge colleges.

CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE
Used by students, Members, Fellows and staff as a route through between College buildings but more significantly as a social space to gather, relax, work or eat lunch. There are tennis courts marked out in the summer months and students often play croquet on the lawn.

HISTORIC USE
It is likely that this area, and what became the Fellows’ Garden, was the site of much of the space given over to the orchards, gardens and dovecotes leased to William Shirwood of Cambridge for 21 years in 1539, 45 years before the foundation of the College. The Paddock area is marked on Hamond’s map of 1592 where it is labelled with ‘Emanuel college walks’ [sic]. Later it became known as ‘The Close’; the name Paddock seems to derive from the later nineteenth-century.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY
From the 1960s into the 1990s, several trees have been planted in the Paddock, most of them along the frontage of Old Court and around the pond. The trio of fastigate Irish yews at the College end of the pond, for example, are unmistakably an example of 1960s landscape design (part of the work undertaken by John Codrington, a noted amateur plantsman who also did some professional landscape design work). The Paddock once had a wooden fence at low level around its north-western corner.

FEATURES OF INTEREST
A wide variety of mature and/or specimen trees: notably an oriental plane and a *Catalpa bignonioides*. This is part of the Grade II* listed grounds.

SIGNIFICANCE
EXCEPTIONAL

The Paddock towards Emmanuel House
Looking towards the pond
Old Court
Paddock with Ailanthus tree in foreground, before felling in 1964. Photo by C.W. Carter

The Paddock towards the Hostel

Looking towards the Fellows’ Garden, August 1962. Photo R. Fuerni

Felling of the Weeping Elm by the Pond, 1977. Photo by Professor Peter Rickard

Looking across the pond towards Old Court, the Chapel and the Master’s Lodge, c.1890.

Showing the pond, the first part of the Hostel (built in 1886) and Old Emmanuel House (replaced 1894); c.1890
## East Court

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>To the east of the College site, accessed from the Paddock or Park Terrace.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SUMMARY</td>
<td>This is a series of spaces, bounded by the Squash Courts, accommodation buildings and a high wall. The interconnected spaces peter out into the alley from Park Terrace. It is a somewhat marginal space but has some good planting in areas. There is provision for bike racks in two areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE</td>
<td>As a thoroughfare to accommodation areas, this is not used as a place to stop and rest. There are bike racks and a small covered bike rack in East Court.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HISTORIC USE</td>
<td>As a garden to Park Lodge and the houses of Parker Street.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSTRUCTION HISTORY</td>
<td>Part formed from the gardens of Park Lodge and Parker Street houses. This area changed in form with the 1980s extension of the accommodation range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEATURES OF INTEREST</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIGNIFICANCE</td>
<td>NEUTRAL/DETRACTING</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A view through two gateways in East Court towards the Hostel

Lawn in front of Park Lodge with bike shed to the right of the photo
## Front of Essex Range

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>To the west of the Essex Range, fronting St Andrew’s Street.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SUMMARY</td>
<td>A section of landscape between the west elevation of the Essex Range and the St Andrew’s Street boundary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE</td>
<td>The main lawn areas are not accessible, with railings on three sides. The central area is cobbled and is used for bike parking and as the main entrance into the College. There are three planted sections on either side, one of each laid to lawn and two with trees surrounded by box hedges cut to low-level cube shapes. One might expect the areas to the south and north of the central sections to be treated in a symmetrical fashion, yet there is slight differences in the layout following the extended building elevation to the north.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HISTORIC USE</td>
<td>Since this entrance point has been used as the main entrance to the College, the landscape has become a very visible element of the College grounds. Historically part of the court to this side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSTRUCTION HISTORY</td>
<td>The character of this area has changed several times, with the alteration of surrounding buildings and boundary walls. During the Second World War, the railings to the street boundary were taken down to be used as scrap metal. These were then replaced in 1995. A horse chestnut tree visible in early twentieth-century views, was felled in the 1980s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEATURES OF INTEREST</td>
<td>This is part of the Grade II* listed grounds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIGNIFICANCE</td>
<td>HIGH, this is one of the most public-facing landscape areas of the College.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1860s photograph of this Front range

1860s photograph from north. By Scott & Wilkinson, before 1939 [railing along street side still present and showing planted borders]; Given by Dr P. Warner of Homerton College on behalf of Mrs Barbara Wallis

View in 2014 of the Tour de France showing this area from above

Credit: Keith Heppell

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### Master’s Lodge Garden

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>LOCATION</strong></th>
<th>To the north of the College boundary.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUMMARY</strong></td>
<td>The Master’s Lodge Garden is a private area adjacent to and accessed through the Master’s Lodge. Dating back in part to the sixteenth-century arrangements made for the Master’s Lodge, this garden has been subject to several major changes of boundary (compare Loggan and Essex’s survey with the Ordnance Survey map of 1886). The form of the Master’s Lodge Garden has altered several times in conjunction with the rebuilding of the Master’s Lodge, once in the 1874 and again in 1960s. Until the early twentieth-century, the Master’s Garden flowed out into an area beside the pond which was bounded by railings. This area could also be accessed by Fellows as a path led directly through it to the entrance into the Fellows’ Garden. Willis and Clark note the written evidence of early planting schemes which appear to be largely fruit trees. Willis and Clark also provide a reference to George Dyer’s account of the Master’s Lodge Garden at the end of the eighteenth century: “The Master’s Lodge Garden has in it nothing remarkable, except it may be a summer house, of some antiquity, surrounded with prints of our principal old poets, a very agreeable nook, in which either a pipe or a poem will go very pleasantly”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE</strong></td>
<td>The Master’s Lodge Garden is a private area adjacent to and accessed through the Master’s Lodge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HISTORIC USE</strong></td>
<td>As a private garden for the Master, for their family and entertaining.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CONSTRUCTION HISTORY</strong></td>
<td>When the Victorian Master’s Lodge was demolished, spoils were used to create a mound in the garden. George Dyer’s account of the Master’s Lodge Garden at the end of the eighteenth century notes a summer house, which was later demolished.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FEATURES OF INTEREST</strong></td>
<td>The story behind the raised mound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SIGNIFICANCE</strong></td>
<td>SOME significance as part of the Grade-II listed grounds of the College.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Proposed plan for the Master’s Garden ‘based on Mr Hendrick’s plan’

Master’s Garden looking towards the Chapel with conservatory extension of the old Master’s Lodge shown bottom left. View from Gallery Ante-Room before 1919

Detail of the 1886 OS map showing the Master’s Garden after the construction of the 1874 Lodge. Towards the Paddock was open to an area with a path towards the Fellows’ Garden

Master’s Lodge Garden looking east

Detail of 1961 aerial photograph. Master’s Lodge Garden from above, with the wall in place separating it from the Paddock

Master’s Lodge Garden looking west
**Fellows’ Garden**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>To the north, between the pond and the boundary with Emmanuel Street.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SUMMARY</td>
<td>Its most striking feature is the great oriental plane, which is thought to have been planted in the first decades of the nineteenth-century. It is one of a number of specimen trees arrayed in the lawns in an informal manner, with a roughly circular perimeter walk taking the visitor on a gentle perambulation apparently expressly designed to facilitate conversation or uninterrupted solitary contemplation. The cold bath can be seen, in exactly the same form and dimensions, in a 1746 plan by James Essex, when it was newly built. Historically there were orchard trees in the Fellows’ Garden, especially in connection with the seventeenth-century Master Laurence Chaderton, who was an enthusiast for trees. Willis and Clark provide a reference to George Dyer’s account of the Fellows’ Garden at the end of the eighteenth century: ‘The Fellows’ garden, though not large, is agreeably laid out, and diversified by many plants, a bathing house, a bowling green, and piece of water...This is one of the most agreeable gardens in the University.’ The Foreigner’s Companion, London 1748 p.72 refers to The Fellows’ Garden as ‘very extensive and well planted with Fruit’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE</td>
<td>Used by the Fellows and the pool can be accessed at certain times of the year by students, Fellows’ and their families.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HISTORIC USE</td>
<td>The location of an earlier orchard. A bowls set is kept in the Fellows’ Garden and there is a long history of bowls being played in this area of the grounds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSTRUCTION HISTORY</td>
<td>The basis for the design of the Fellows’ Garden as it exists today, which is neither original nor exciting but serves its purpose admirably, is shown in a plan dated 1889 by Joseph Morden.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEATURES OF INTEREST</td>
<td>The oriental plane, which is an exceptional and old specimen tree. The rest of the planting is also of a high standard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIGNIFICANCE</td>
<td>HIGH with the Platanus Orientalis as EXCEPTIONAL. Views in and out of the plane tree’s branches are regarded as an important feature of the experience of the College. The swimming bath is also considered an EXCEPTIONAL feature.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The path leading to the Fellows’ Garden at this point also open to the Master’s Garden with Arucaria Arucana and railings to the left 1919. Photo by A. Rose

From the path leading to the Fellow’s Garden, which at this point is also open to the Master’s Garden with railings to one side as a boundary to the Paddock c. 1920
Formal planting and lawn with the oriental plane

The oriental plane

Looking towards the Master's Lodge

The Fellows’ Garden looking towards North Court with the thatched roof of the pool house

The bowls set

1889 plan for the Fellows’ Garden by Joseph Morden
**North Court**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>To the north of the College across Emmanuel Street.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SUMMARY</td>
<td>North Court is enclosed by accommodation ranges on three sides, with the fourth, east boundary adjacent to the street marked by a high wall. The centre of the court contains an oval sunken lawn, reached by stone steps down at the north and south ends, planted with two specimen trees, including a mature foxglove tree (<em>Paulownia tomentosa</em>). This lawn was laid out at the same time as the surrounding buildings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE</td>
<td>Used mainly by students who live in this accommodation range, although it has more of a feeling of a route through rather than somewhere to stop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HISTORIC USE</td>
<td>This garden was laid out with the building of the court in 1910 to 1914, and was used by students living in the rooms surrounding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSTRUCTION HISTORY</td>
<td>This garden was laid out with the building of the court in 1910 to 1914.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEATURES OF INTEREST</td>
<td>Specimen <em>Paulownia tomentosa</em> tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIGNIFICANCE</td>
<td>SOME</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The oval sunken lawn with Paulownia tomentosa tree

From a second-floor room in North Court looking towards the Queen’s Building

Detail of c.1970 aerial photo
Park Terrace Gardens

LOCATION  To the north of Park Terrace houses and to the south of the Paddock.

SUMMARY  Park Terrace gardens are a series of 12 domestic gardens separated by low walls. The gardens are very varied, with some mainly laid to lawn and others with herbaceous planting and box hedging and mature trees. Camden House garden, also in this row, is largely laid to lawn with a diagonal path and climbers on its east boundary wall including honeysuckle.

This collection of long narrow gardens, several with mature trees, was first laid out in the 1830s, framed to the south by the Terrace and to the north by the ancient Paddock wall and a series of outbuildings including stables (addressed in the building section above) that date largely from the nineteenth century and contribute to the largely domestic character of the Terrace. Whilst some of the gardens have been redesigned since the 1980s as the different houses come into the College possession in 1983, they still overall retain something of the gardenesque character of a series of early nineteenth-century gardens which relate closely to the substantial terraced houses. The views from upper stories of these houses into these gardens and beyond, to the Paddock, remain an important visual feature.

CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE  As gardens to each property, accessed by back doors in Park Terrace houses. The passage to the north of the gardens also gives access, so the ones that are not tenanted are fairly open to the main College. The gardens to Number 7 and 8 remain as single gardens to private residences.

HISTORIC USE  As private gardens to the houses of Park Terrace from the 1830s.

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY  These were laid out in the 1830s as part of a terraced series, but individual occupiers would have designed and planted according to the individual taste. Most of the walls are principally nineteenth-century, in some places rebuilt and truncated to allow access and circulation.

FEATURES OF INTEREST  Mulberry tree in the garden of Camden House.

SIGNIFICANCE  SOME

Detail of 1886 Ordnance Survey map showing the gardens
View across mature tree canopy of the Paddock and Park Terrace Gardens seen from no. 13

Garden to no. 12: Formal box planting around lawn with gravel pathways.

Garden to no. 11: Circular lawn with topiary box spheres

Cherry tree and garden lawn looking down from no. 13

Garden looking north from Camden House

View from second storey of no. 13
ARCHIVES AND CONTENTS

Introduction:

An historic institution such as a Cambridge College founded in the sixteenth century has a significance which is vested in its collections (furniture and portraits, and library collections) as well as in its archives, which are usually, as at Emmanuel College, held on site. Both the collections and the archives are an important resource for understanding the history of the College, its members, Fellows and Masters, as well as the history and narrative of the buildings, gardens and areas of landscape which have been reviewed earlier in this document.

This entry only touches on the general issue of Significance and other sources may be referred to for fuller accounts of the College’s acquisitions and bequests over five centuries: especially Sarah Bendall, Christopher Brooke, Patrick Collinson, A History of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, The Boydell Press, Woodbridge, 1999

This section looks at:

- Archives including foundation records
- Picture collections
- Museum and other records
- Other contents
- Library
## Archives

### LOCATION
In the basement of the Library building.

### SUMMARY
The College Archives contain a wide variety of documents recording the history of Emmanuel College and its Members. Some records, such as admission registers, survive in unbroken series from the date of the College's foundation in 1584, but there are a few much older documents in the Archives such as title deeds to older properties later acquired by the College.

The Archives include records relating to the foundation of the College and its early history as a centre for the training of Puritan clergymen; formal administrative records such as the official College statutes and orders; minutes of the Governing Body and other committees; records of the construction and maintenance of the College buildings and grounds; bursary & domestic accounts; minute books of College clubs and societies and records of student life in general. In addition there is a large collection of prints, photographs, maps and plans. A small quantity of audio-visual and digital material is also held.

The College's landholdings have included, over the years, properties and advowsons in Cambridgeshire and adjoining counties, as well as estates in London, Lincolnshire, Kent and Sutton Coldfield. Some of these properties have been sold but the College retains much interesting historical material about them. The maps and plans of the College grounds are a significant resource for understanding the development of the College and of particular buildings and areas.

The Archives also contain collections of personal papers of former Members. These vary in type and scope, but include correspondence, diaries and academic papers of former Masters and Fellows, as well as collections of sporting and social miscellanea donated by former students.

Prior to the nineteenth century, documentation of individual students rarely extends beyond the bare record of their admission (unless they distinguished or disgraced themselves in some way) and even in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries there is often very little personal information about students.

The Archives contain personal accounts from Members who have written to the College wishing to share a particular story or memory. These are an invaluable source for curating the history of the College and for maintaining a sense of the ‘family’ of the College, past and present, which the College does so well.

### CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE
There is on-going work to manage and catalogue the vast Archive of College material. Current and past Members and students have access to the Archive and they have provided an extremely useful source for student projects, papers, academic writing and articles in the Emmanuel College Magazine. The Archive is managed by Amanda Goode.

The range and interest of the Archive is well illustrated by the book by the many pamphlets by Frank Stubbings and the book *A History of Emmanuel College, Cambridge* (1999).

### HISTORIC USE
These records have been amassed over hundreds of years. Historically much of the Archive is brought together for the management of the College and its endowed properties.

### CONSTRUCTION HISTORY
The Archives are held on site in the modern Archive store.

### FEATURES OF INTEREST
These records are invaluable as a source of understanding on the history and development of the College.

### SIGNIFICANCE
HIGH/EXCEPTIONAL
The collections are dispersed throughout the College, but many reside on site, in the Gallery, Fellows’ rooms and in the Archive.

**LOCATION**

The College has a number of historic objects in its care, which form its non-Library collections and these can be broken down into three key categories, pictures, furniture and silver. These come under the supervision of the College Committee for Pictures, Plate and Furniture, chaired by Barry Windeatt and of which Sarah Bendall is executive officer.

The picture collection of the College includes a number of historic portraits and paintings, which now hang throughout the College but are now displayed principally in the Hall, Parlour, Old Library, Chaderton and Welbourne Rooms, and the Gallery. The hang has in recent years been organised in a more systematic way. Portraits of the Founder Sir Walter Mildmay hang in the Hall and Gallery, while the best eighteenth-century portraits hung in the Parlour (and an early portrait of the second Master John Preston). There is a portrait of Ralph Symons hanging in the Gallery. Portraits line the two walls of the Gallery, while seventeenth-century and later full length portraits are hung in an impressive display round the Old Library (two acquired from Apethorpe) including the portrait of the Founder commissioned by the College. Two important portraits by Bernard Lens of William Sancroft and his sister, Dame Alice, painted in 1650, hang in the Master’s Lodge. More modern portraits can be found in the Hall depicting recent Masters, and in Upper Hall and the Welbourne Room. A large late eighteenth-century view of the College hangs in the Parlour Lobby, and an early nineteenth-century view of the College entrance in the Development Office. The early eighteenth-century altar painting in the Chapel by Amigoni depicting the Return of the Prodigal Son was presented in 1734. Another altar painting by John Constable painted in 1810 for the College living of Brantham, now hangs in the Library and is on loan from the benefice.

The collection is diverse and expansive with over 133 original pictures & drawings (OPD series), 132 original College portraits (ECP series), 265 engraved portraits (EP series), 260 prints (PR series). These numbers reflect what has been inventorised systematically until around 1992, but the actual number is estimated to be much greater and many of the inventories have not been systematically updated since this date. A collection of modern art was given to the College in the 1990s by a former Member and Honorary Fellow Norman Waddleton, many of which are hung in the Waddleton Picture Room – in this room are works by David Hockney, Bridget Riley, Sidney Nolan and others. Works from this collection are also hung in the Queen’s Building, in South Court and the Library. A collection of early eighteenth-century natural history studies by Joseph Wolf was given by College Member and Benefactor Bye-Fellow David Britain in 2008, and are mostly in store in the Library.

Two notable items of sculpture are the memorial to James Adam in the Library by Gillick, who also carved the names on the War Memorial; the abstract bronze by Wendy Taylor, called Jester, was given to the College by benefactors in 1994. There is a certain amount of original historic furniture which can be found in the Hall, Parlour, Gallery and other related rooms, much of which remains in active use. This includes some furniture including some tables and benches in the Hall, given in 1692. In the Gallery is a large set of dining chairs supplied in 1745, as well as an early sixteenth-century oak table acquired from Apethorpe in Northamptonshire for the College in the mid-twentieth century.

There are other historic items of more recent accession, including a seventeenth-century chair which adapts to a table, presented in 1957, which is thought to have belonged to William Sancroft, and presented by a descendant of his. The glass chandelier in the Chapel was presented in 1732 by Edward Hulse. The eighteenth-century bookcases which contain the Graham Watson collection in the Graham Watson Room of the Library were donated by the collector in 1975 and 2006.

The College plate includes many important items of silver, from the Founder’s cup, a 1540s silver gilt tazza presented by Sir Walter Mildmay, to other items presented throughout the eighteenth century when it was customary for Fellow-Commoners to present silver on entering or leaving the College. Important Chapel Plate was given by Master William Sancroft. The silver altar-candlesticks by Frederick Kandler were presented by Robert Trefusis in 1764. Items of silver are kept securely, used for special dinners and for displays at General Admission and occasional events for Members.

There is also a small collection of College ephemera kept in the Douglas Finlay Museum of College Life in Old Court, including blazers, caps, blades, china and photographs.
**CURRENT MANAGEMENT AND USE**

The Collections are used to decorate the College rooms so many are on display for visitors and students to appreciate; a large proportion is held in the College Archives on the ground floor of the Library extension and in the basement storage racks. There is an electronic version of the OPD, PR and EP inventory and Handlist to Portraits and a list of photographs of College Portraits (PCP series). The current Curator of the College’s Pictures is Professor Barry Windeatt.

**HISTORIC USE**

Many of the pictures, paintings and prints have been hung around the College for many centuries and historic furniture is still in use, plate is used in the Hall and the Chapel also has plate used for the eucharist.

**FEATURES OF INTEREST**

Described above

**SIGNIFICANCE**

HIGH

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1690s Oil painting of a bird’s-eye view of the College

The Douglas Finlay Museum

Portrait of Richard Farmer by Romney
Library Special Collections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>In the main Library building.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SUMMARY</td>
<td>Early printed books and manuscripts. The Library holds substantial collections of pre-1900 printed books and medieval to modern manuscripts. The special collection comprises three main collections:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Rare Book and Manuscript Collection: Books and manuscripts both purchased by and donated to the Library since the foundation of the College in 1584. At the core of the collection are some books given by the Founder, Sir Walter Mildmay. The collection includes the earliest printed book in the College Library, Cicero's <em>De officiis</em>, Mainz, 1465 (Mss S.3.11), which is believed to have been illuminated for Prince Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII and is printed on vellum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- The Sancroft Collection: The personal library of William Sancroft (d.1693), Archbishop of Canterbury and a Master of Emmanuel (1662 to 1664). The Library comprises approximately 7,500 items. It includes a Book of Hours, printed by Wynkyn de Worde, c.1520, which has manuscript annotations by William Sancroft on the remains of the title-page recording that the book was found under the Dean's Stall in Old St Paul’s Cathedral in 1667 after the Fire of London. Sancroft was Dean of St Paul’s from 1664 to 1678.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- The Graham Watson Collection: A collection of mainly eighteenth- to nineteenth-century books with aquatint engravings and hand-coloured plates. The collection was formed by a College Member Graham Watson. He began to collect in 1939 with the purchase of Ackermann’s <em>History of the University and Colleges of Cambridge</em>, paying £40 for his copy. The bulk of the collection with its glazed mahogany bookcases was presented to the College by Graham Watson in 1975.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRENT</td>
<td>Used for research and conserved as part of the Emmanuel College Library. The current Fellow Librarian is Dr Sarah Bendall, the keeper of Special Collections is Professor Barry Windeatt and the College Librarian is Dr Helen Carron.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MANAGEMENT</td>
<td>AND USE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HISTORIC USE</td>
<td>Many items in the Library’s special collection have a long history of attachment to the College.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSTRUCTION</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HISTORY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEATURES OF</td>
<td>The earliest printed book, an illuminated copy of Cicero’s <em>De officiis</em>, printed on vellum, is dated 1465.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEREST</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIGNIFICANCE</td>
<td>HIGH/EXCEPTIONAL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers, fifteenth-century, ex dono Samuel Starling

The Sancroft Collection - The book intytulyd the art of good lywyng & good deyng, Paris, 1503 (S.9.2.51)

Book of Hours, printed by Wynkyn de Worde, c.1520