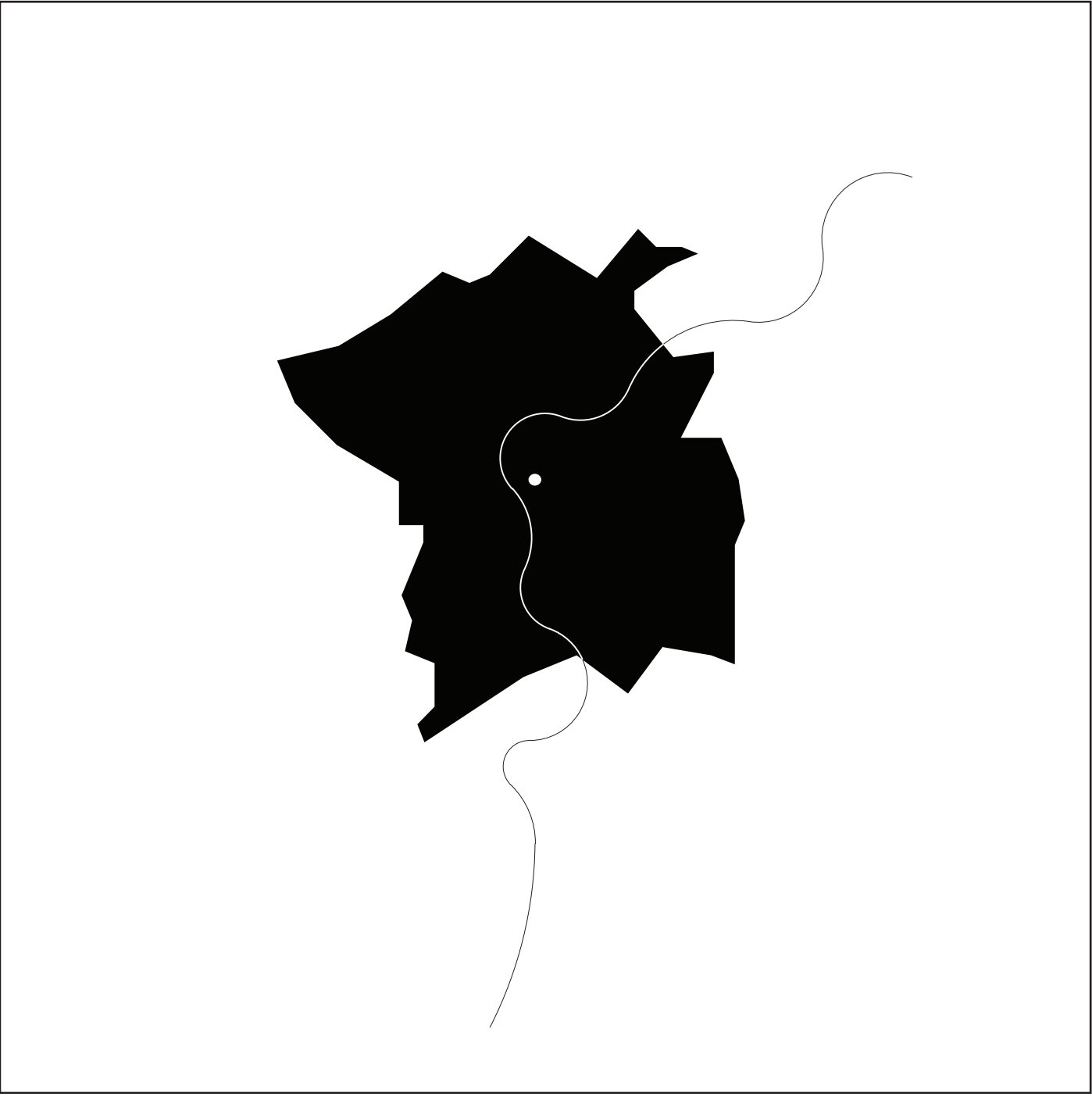




# **CORPUS CHRISTI**

# **C O L L E G E**

**CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE**  
CITY CONTOUR

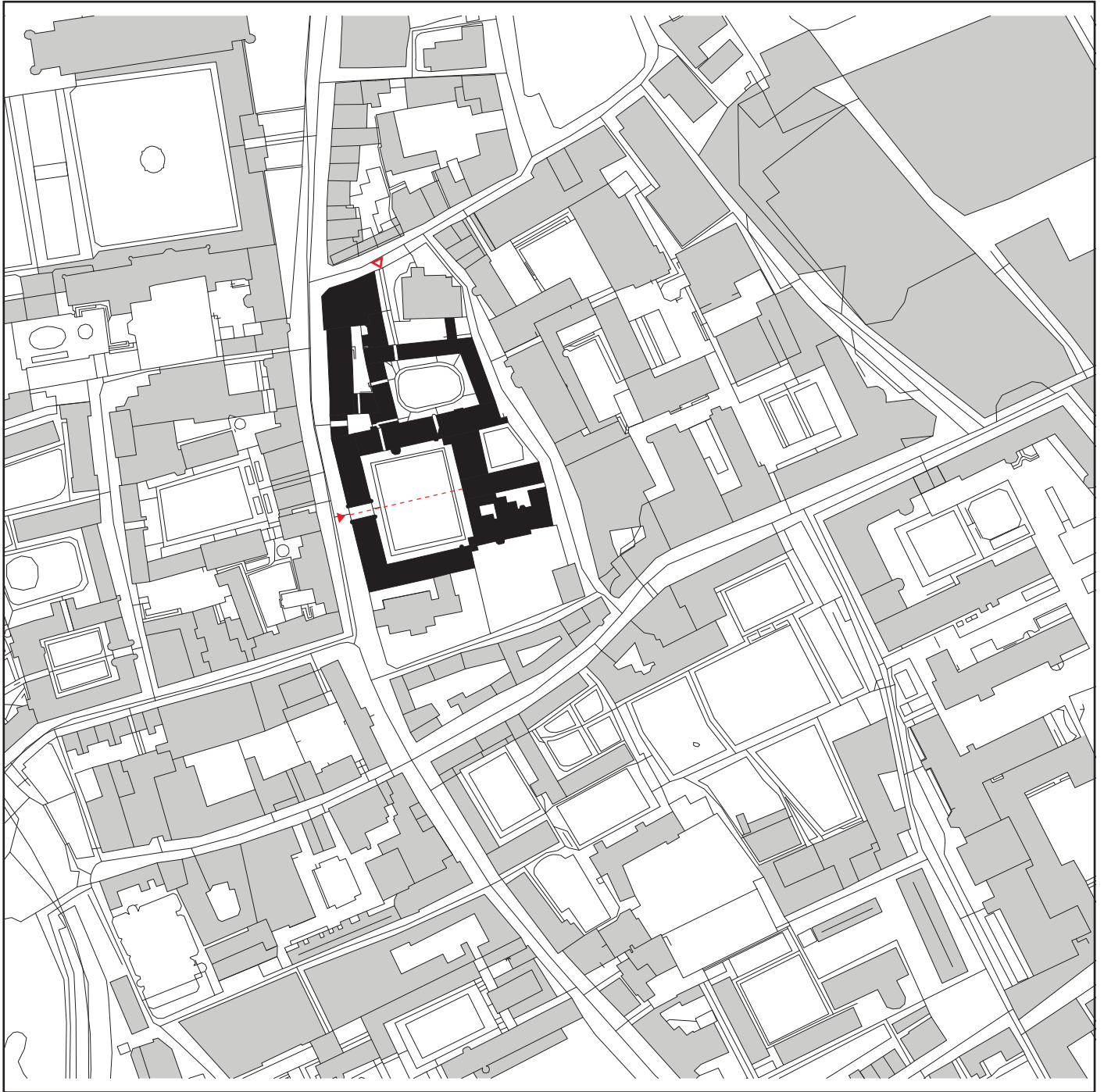


scale 1:100.000 0 2000 4000 m



# CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE

## URBAN CONTEXT



scale 1:10.000

0 200 400 m

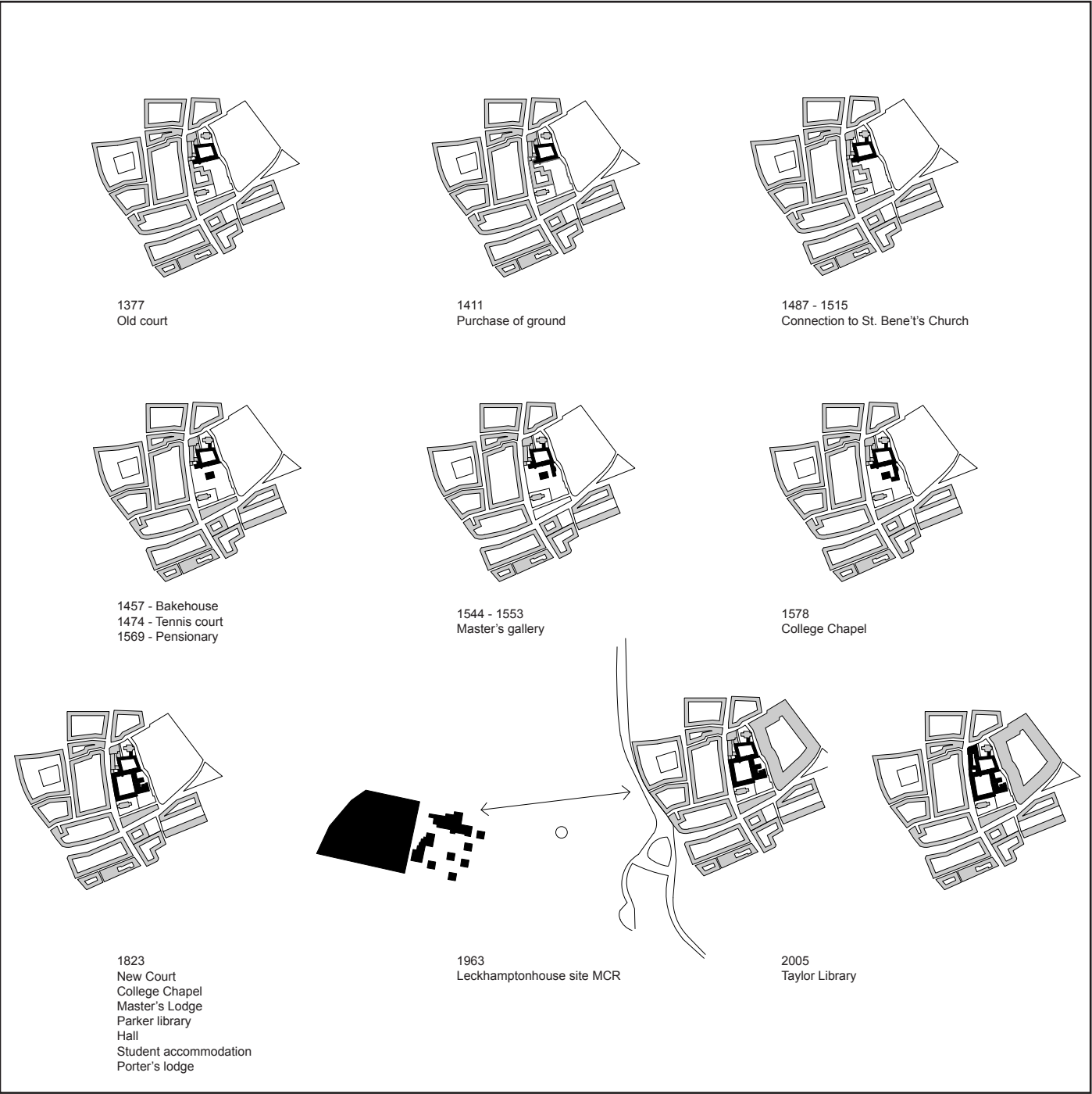


The Corpus Christi and Virgin Mary college, was founded in 1352 by two town guilds. This was the first college to be founded by townspeople as opposed to the aristocracy.

There are two main courts; the old court (1352-1377) and the new court (1823-1827). Old court was the first completed court in Cambridge and is a good example of how a medieval college looked. The court was designed without a chapel, because of the St. Bene 't 's, which is the oldest chapel in Cambridge. Old court consisted of the Hall, kitchens, Master's lodge, library, and chambers. Around 1500 some buildings, like the Chapel and sport facilities were added. Much later, William Wilkins built the New court with the intention to preserve as much of the old buildings as possible. But the chapel was demolished and alternations were made. In 2008 the Taylor library was carefully added to the ensemble, with yet another more intimate court; the Library court. Al together the three court form a historical landscape.

# CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE

## BUILDINGS AND SITE



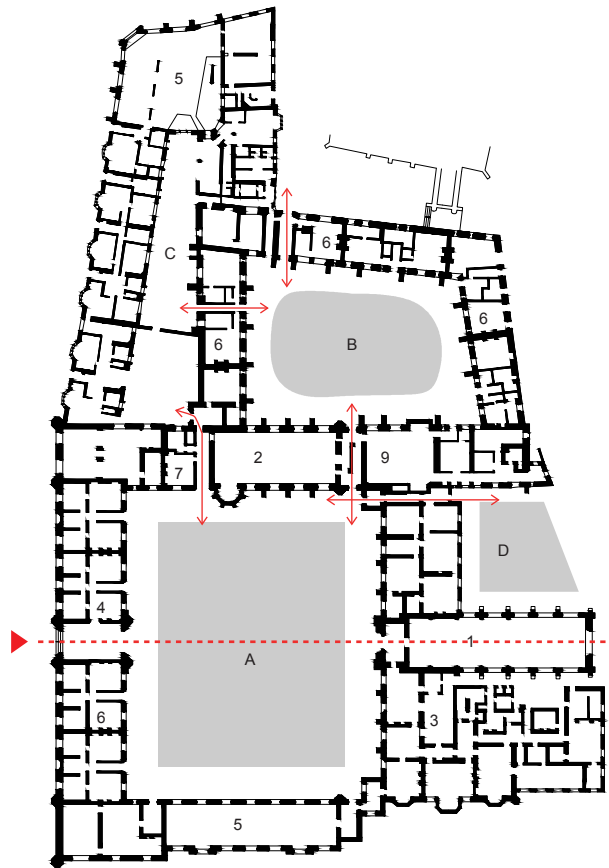
scale 1:20.000





# CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE

## GROUND FLOOR PLAN



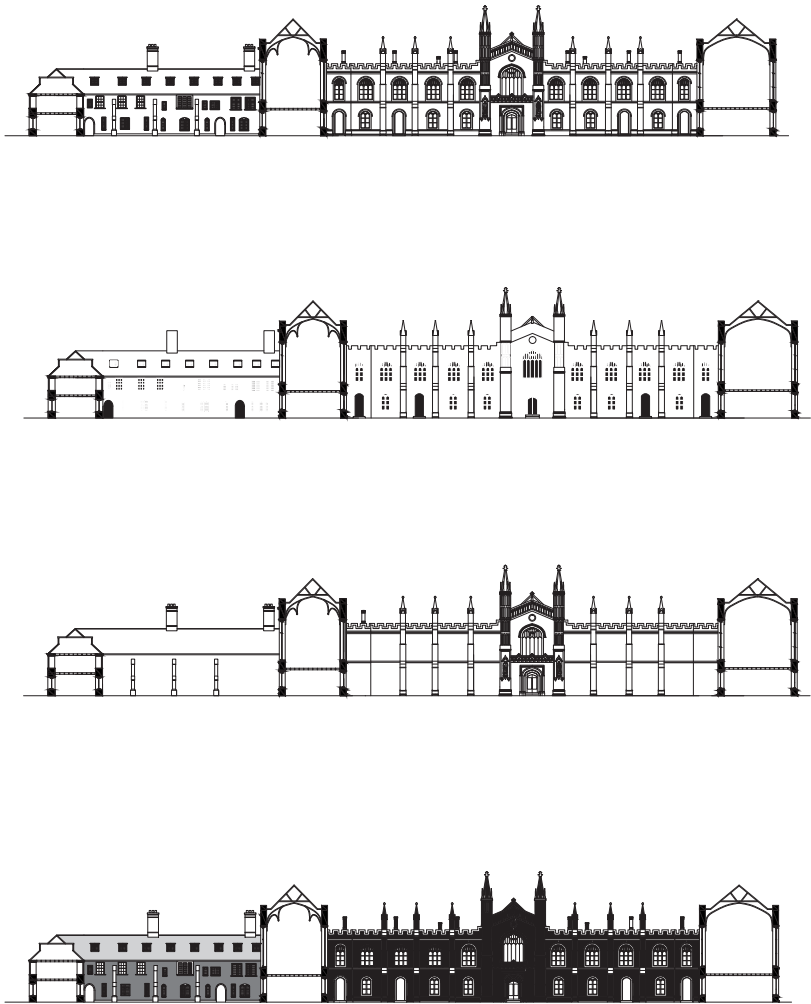
scale 1:1,000



- 1. Chapel
- 2. Hall
- 3. Master's Lodge
- 4. Porter's Lodge
- 5. Library
- 6. Chambers
- 7. Junior Combination Room
- 8. Middle Combination Room (Leckhampton House site)
- 9. Kitchen
- A. New Court
- B. Old Court
- C. Library Court
- D. Bursar's Garden

# CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE

## FACADES



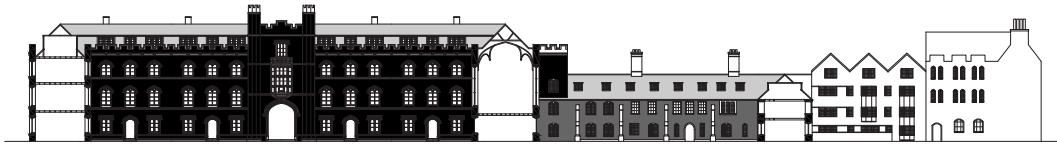
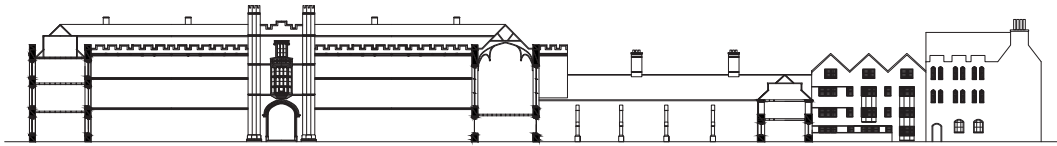
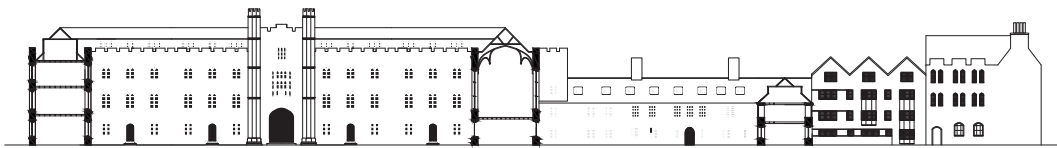
scale 1:1.000



- ketton stone
- clunch dressings
- slate stone

# CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE

## FACADES



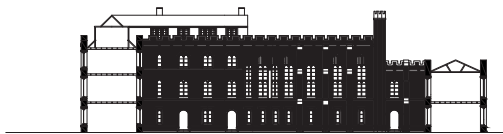
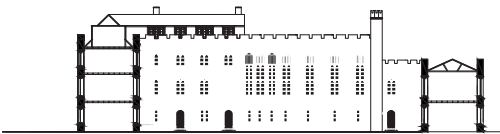
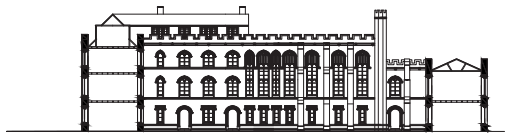
scale 1:1.000



- ketton stone
- clunch dressings
- slate stone

# CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE

## FACADES



scale 1:1.000

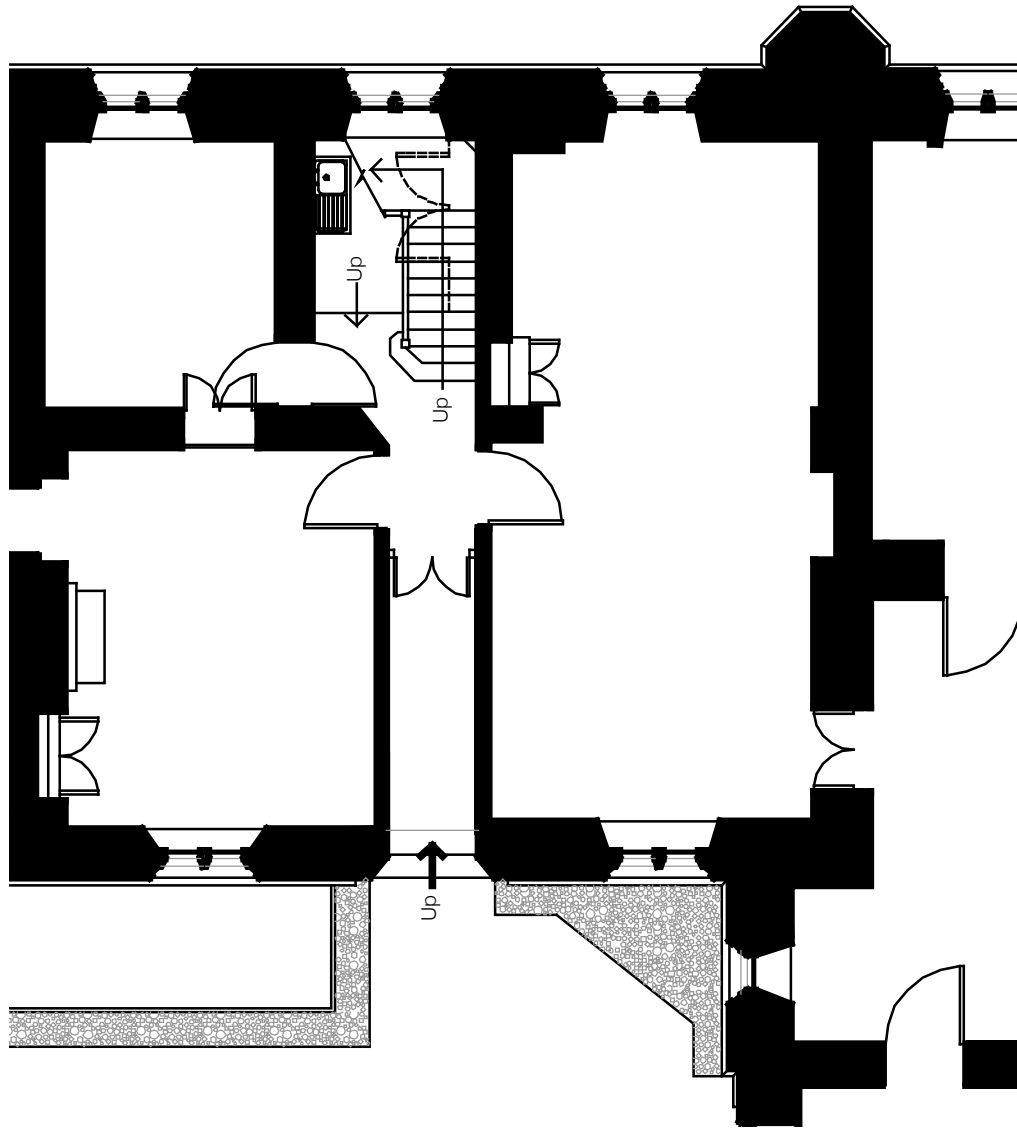


- ketton stone
- clunch dressings
- slate stone



# CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE

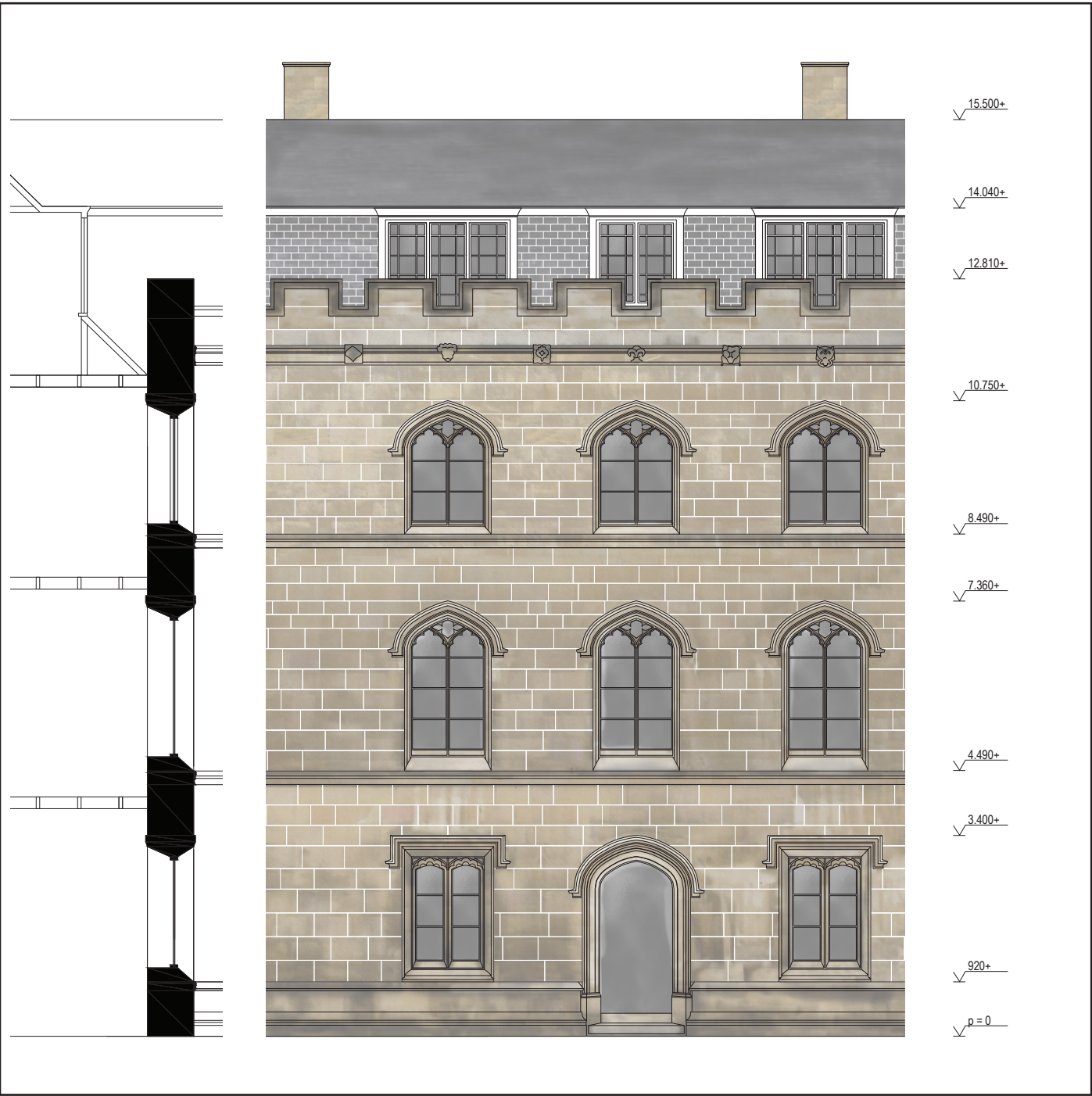
## FLOORPLAN CHAMBERS



scale 1:50



CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE  
FACADE FRAGMENT



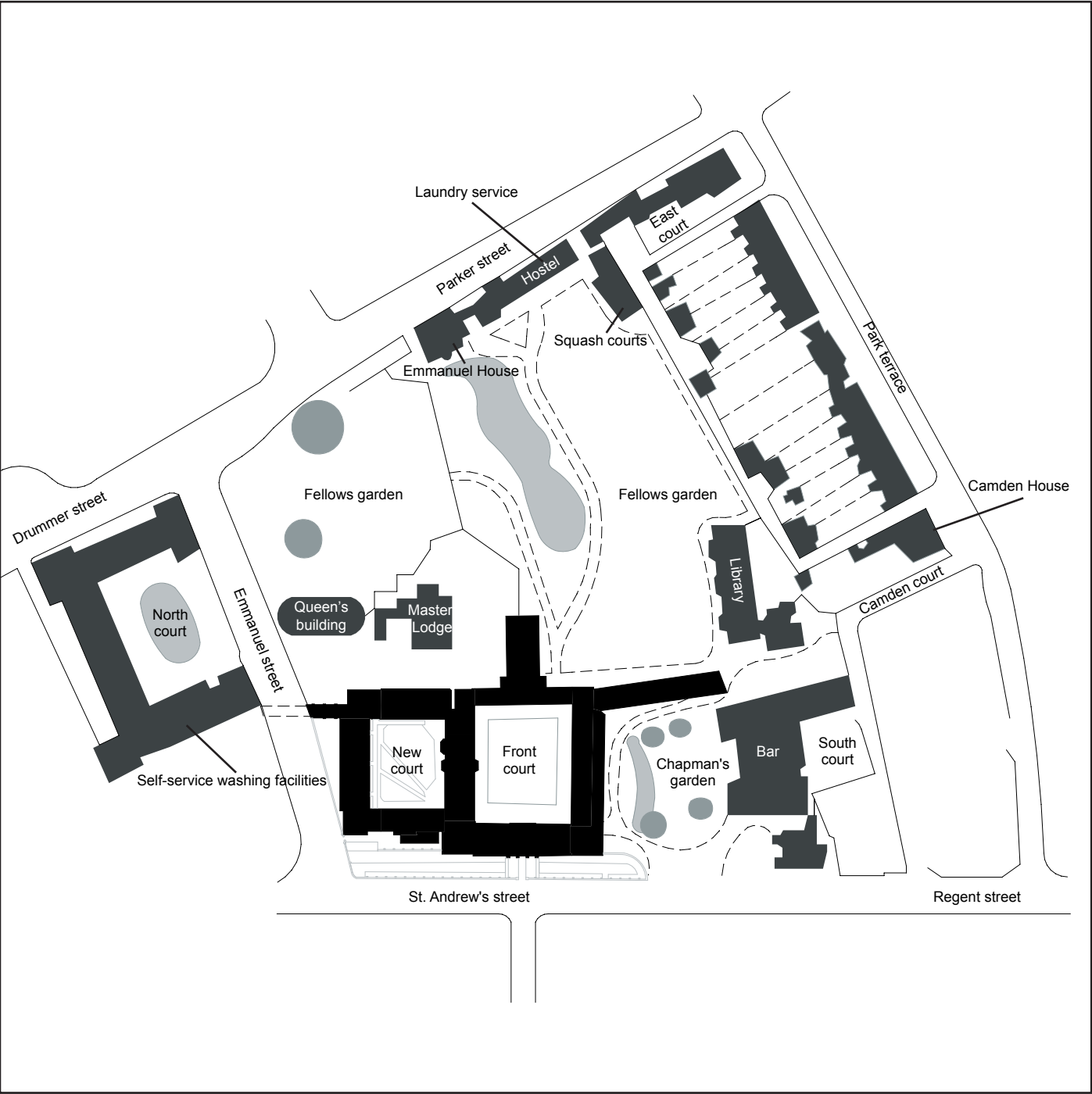
scale 1:100

0 2 4 m

## EMMANUEL COLLEGE



**SITUATION**  
around the college

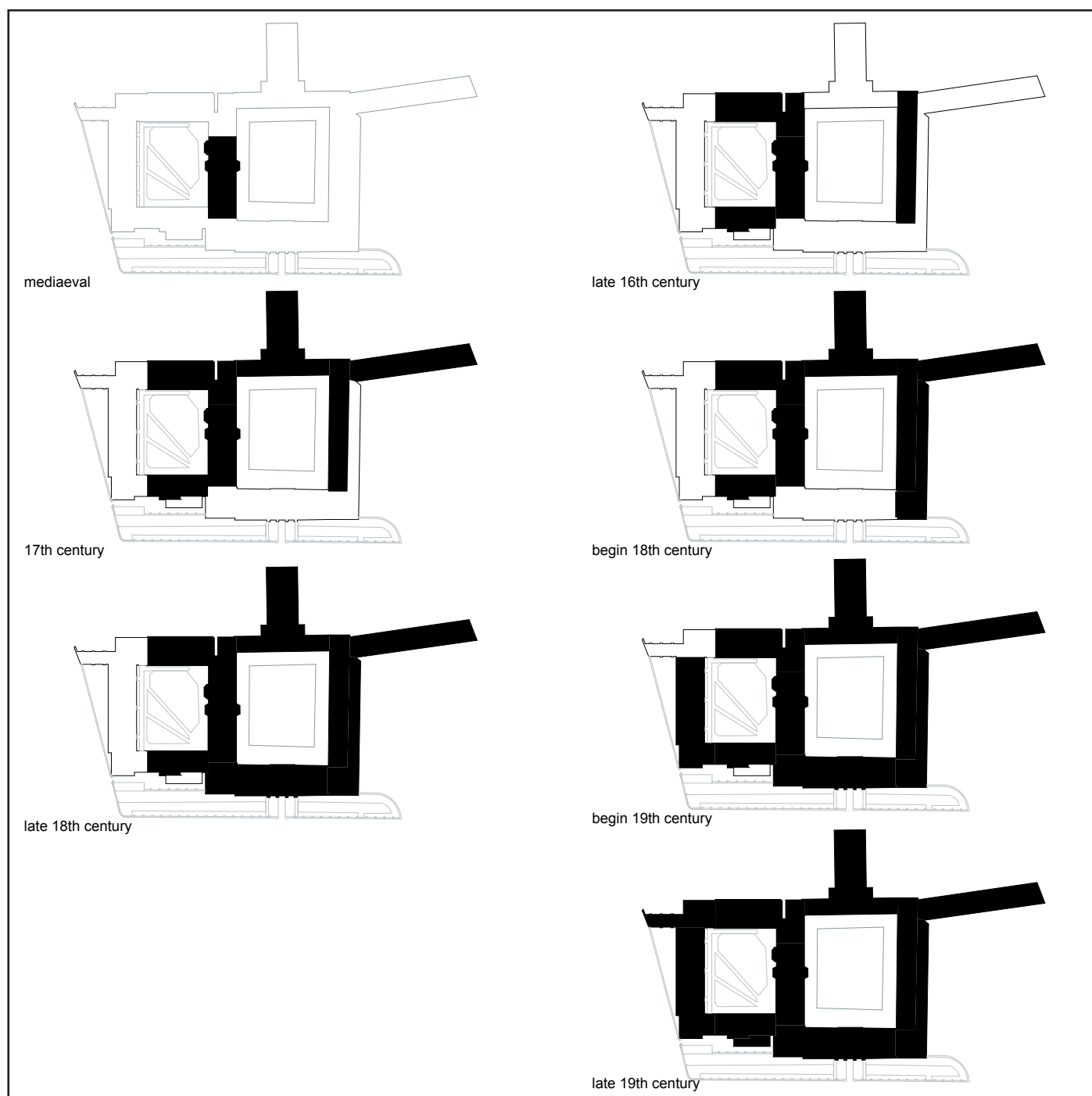


scale 1:2.000

0 40 80 m





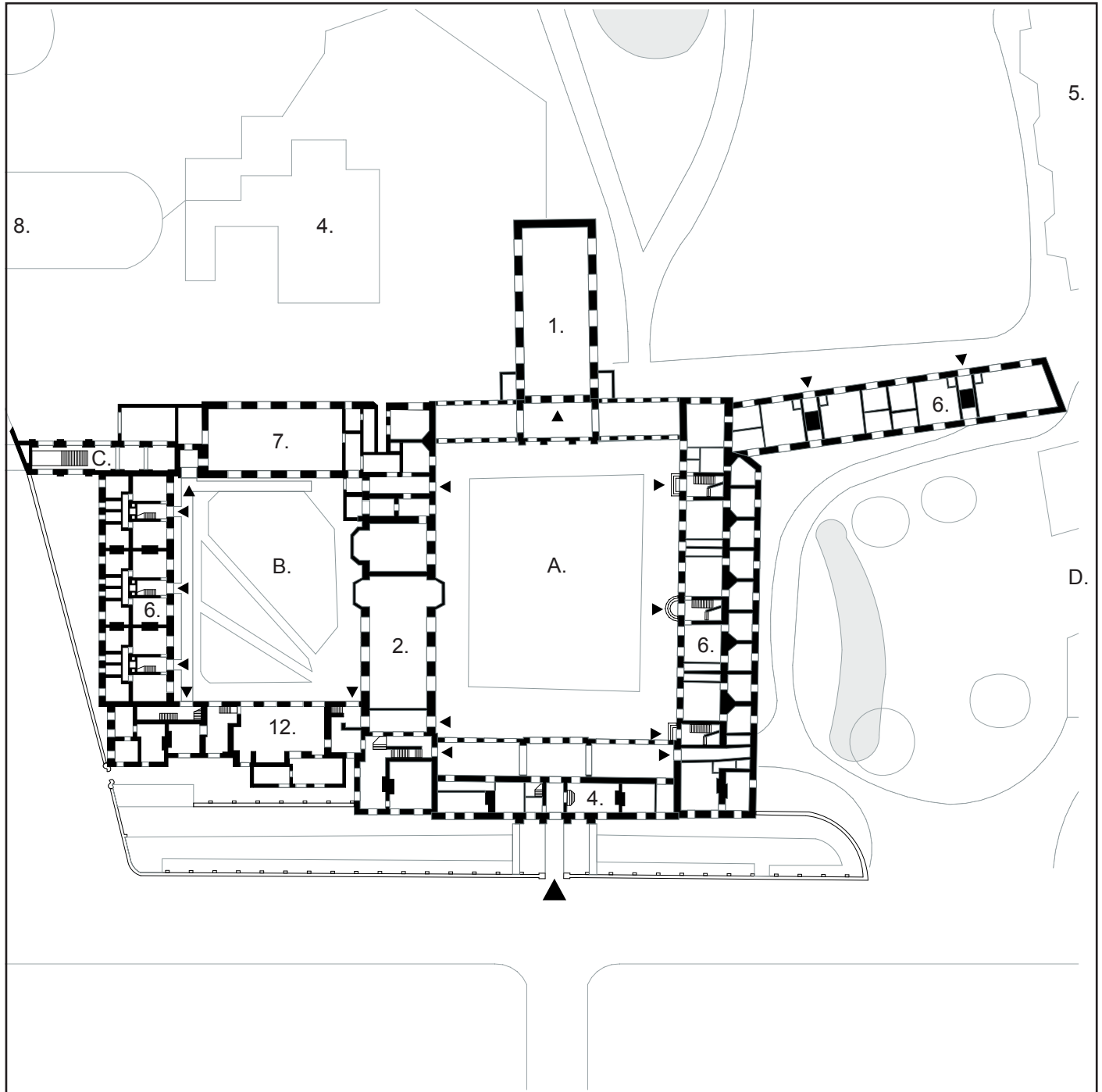


scale 1:2.000



ground floor with functions

ground floor with functions



1. Chapel
2. Hall
3. Masters Lodge
4. Porters Lodge
5. Library
6. Chambers
7. Junior Combination Room (JCR)
8. Middle Combination Room (MCR)
12. Kitchen

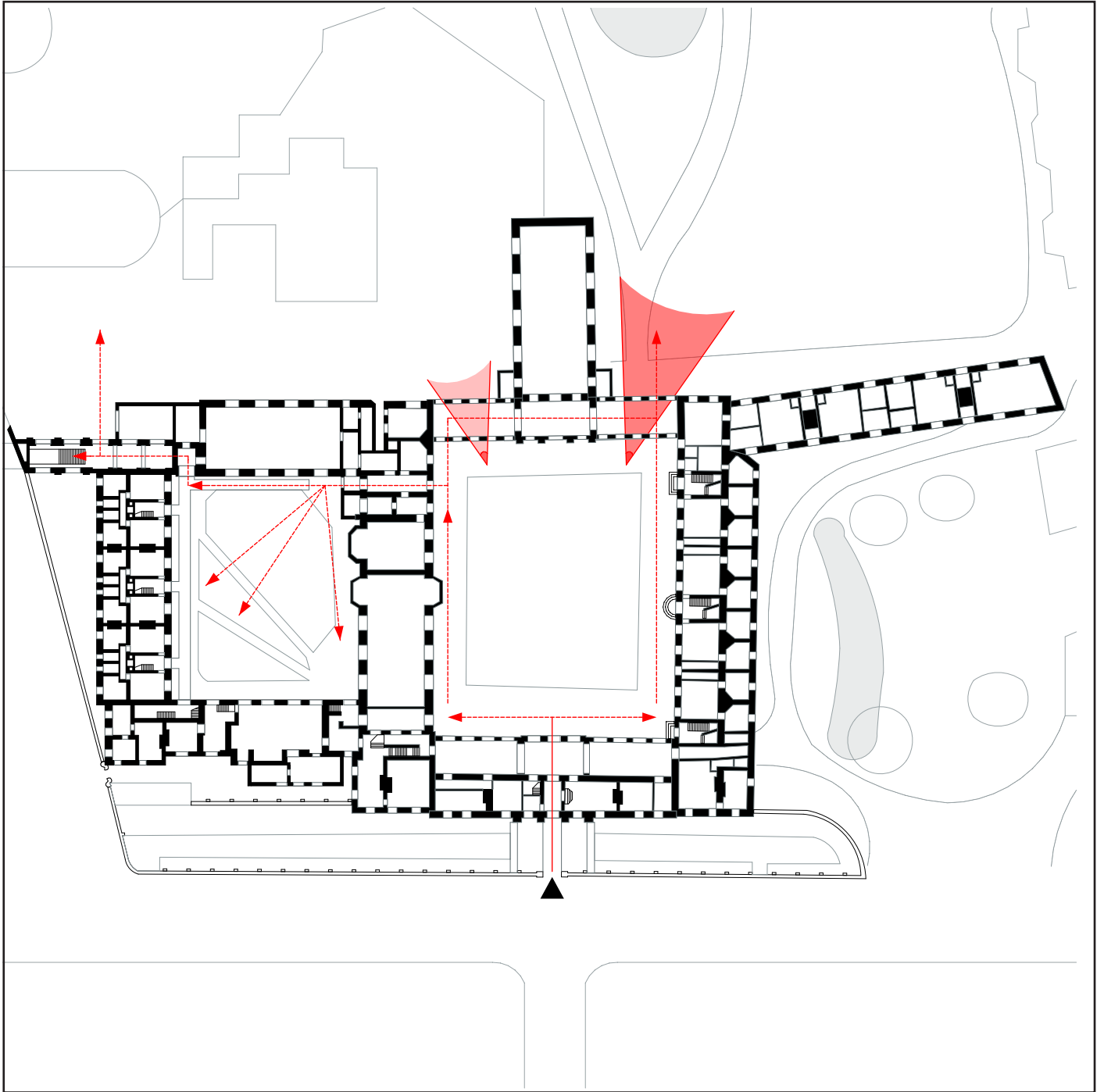
scale 1:800



- A. Front Court
- B. New Court
- C. North Court
- D. South Court

# FLOOR PLAN

routing and sightlines

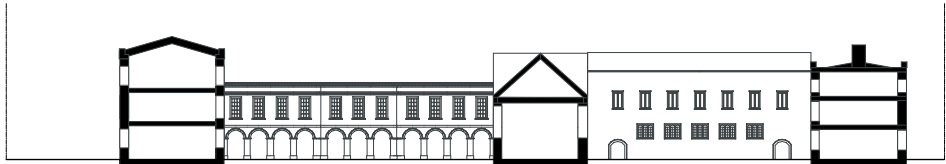


scale 1:800



SECTIONS

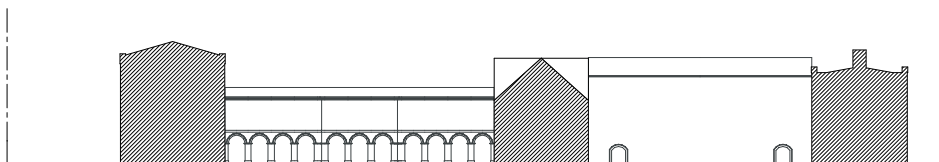
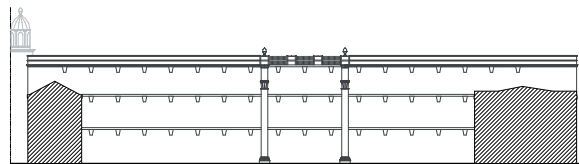
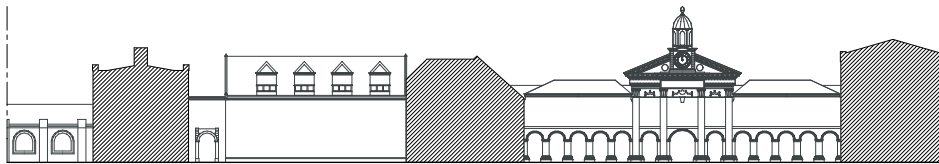
cross- and longitudinal sections



scale 1:800



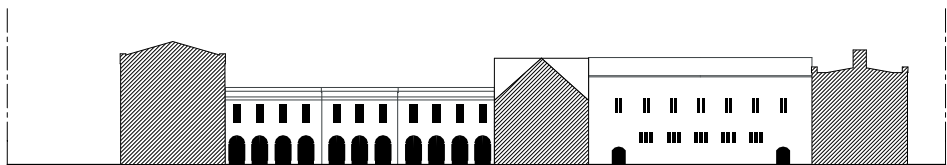
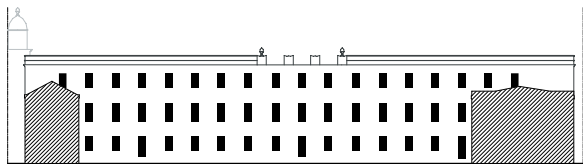
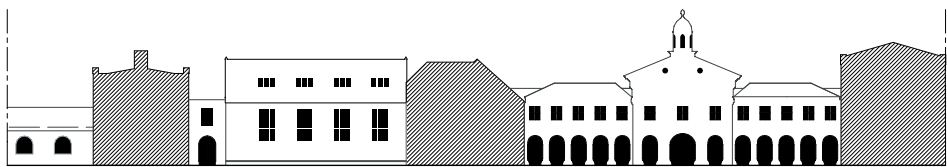




scale 1:800

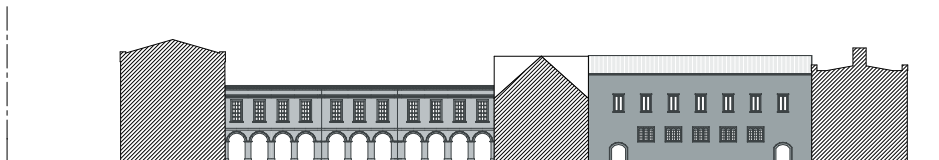


**ANALYSIS**  
building openings



scale 1:800

0 16 32 m

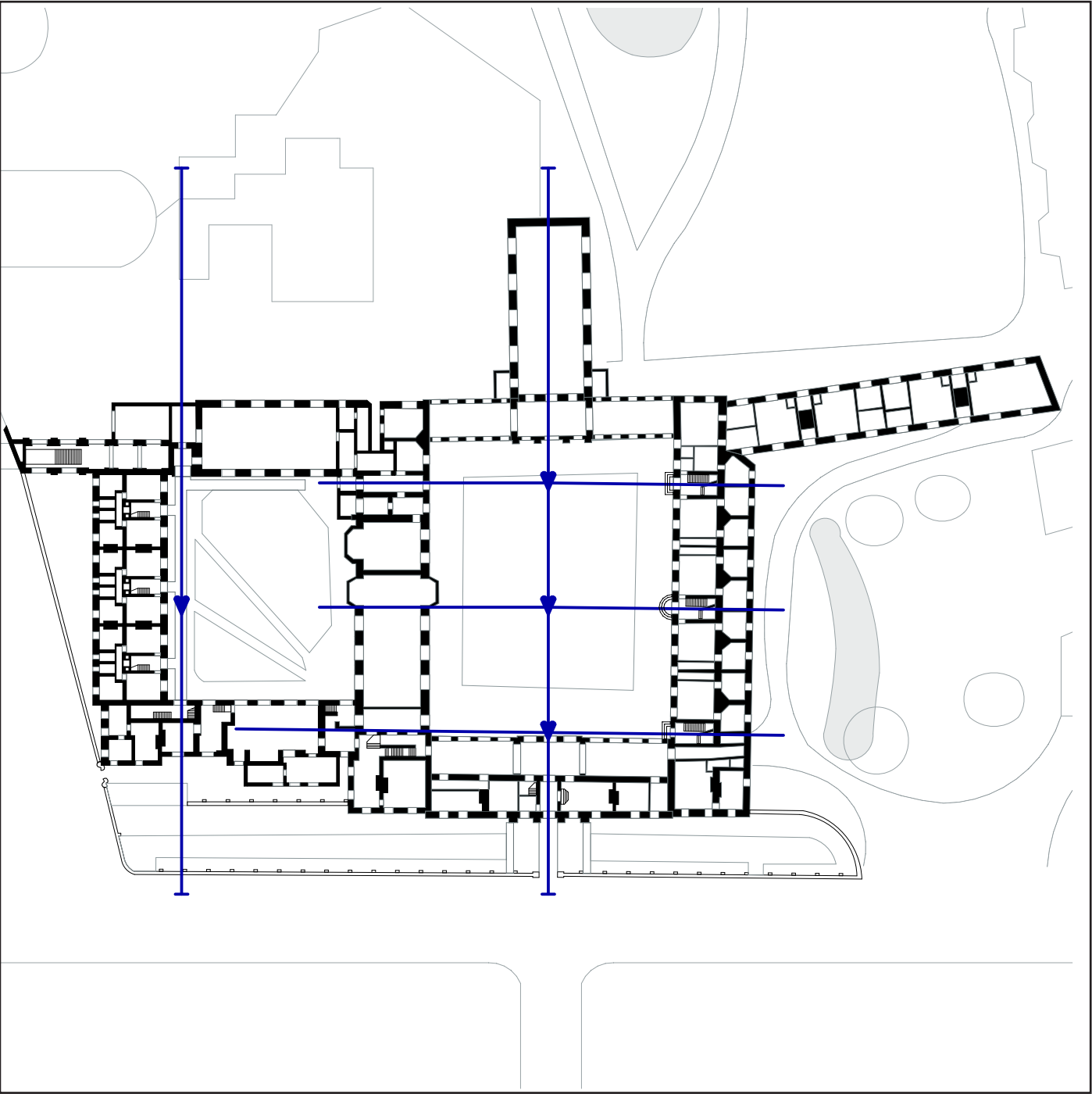


scale 1:800



FLOOR PLAN

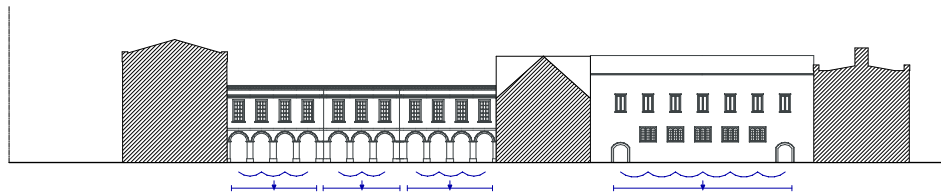
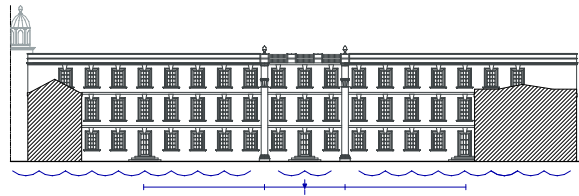
ground floor symmetries



scale 1:800



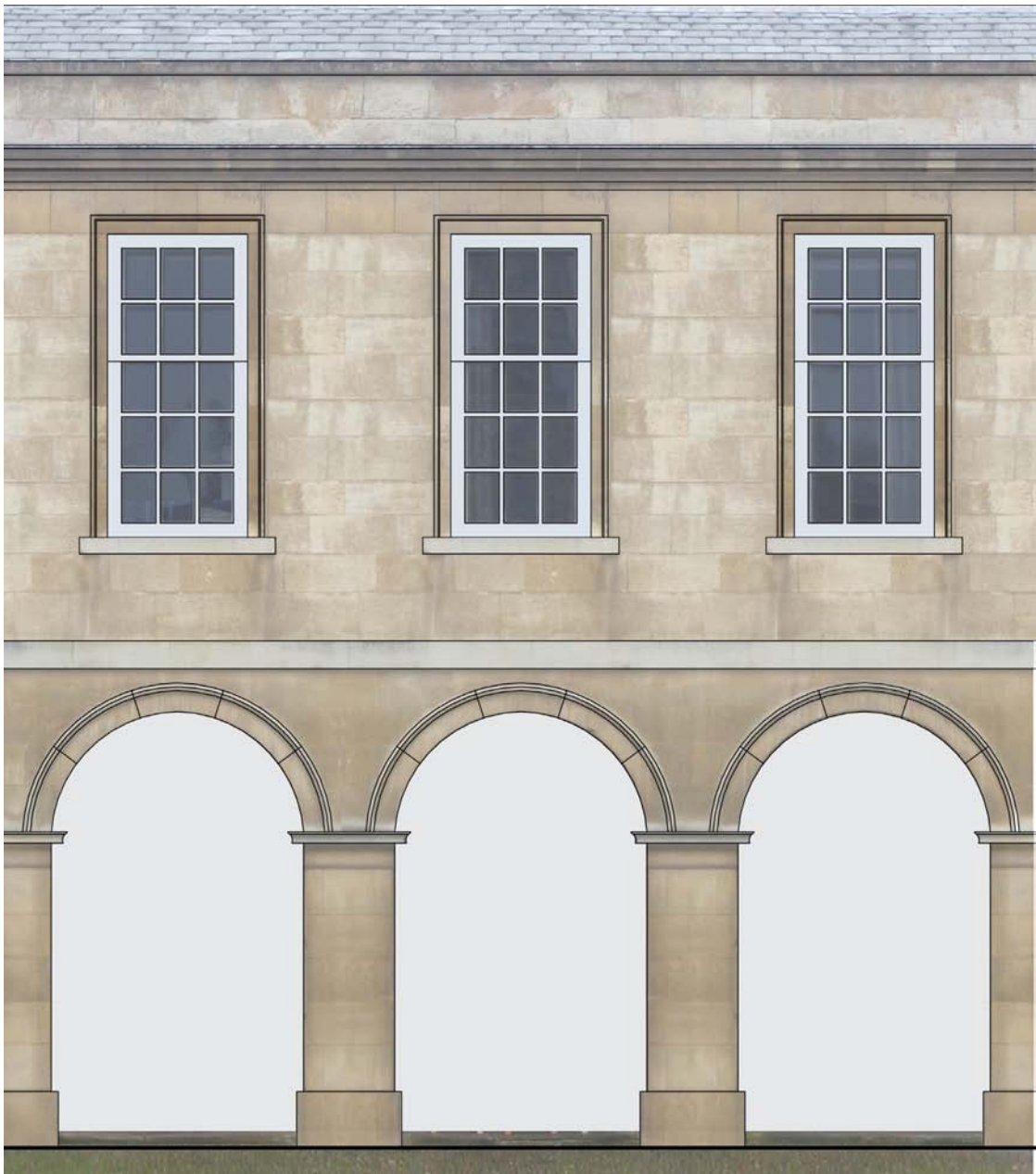




scale 1:800

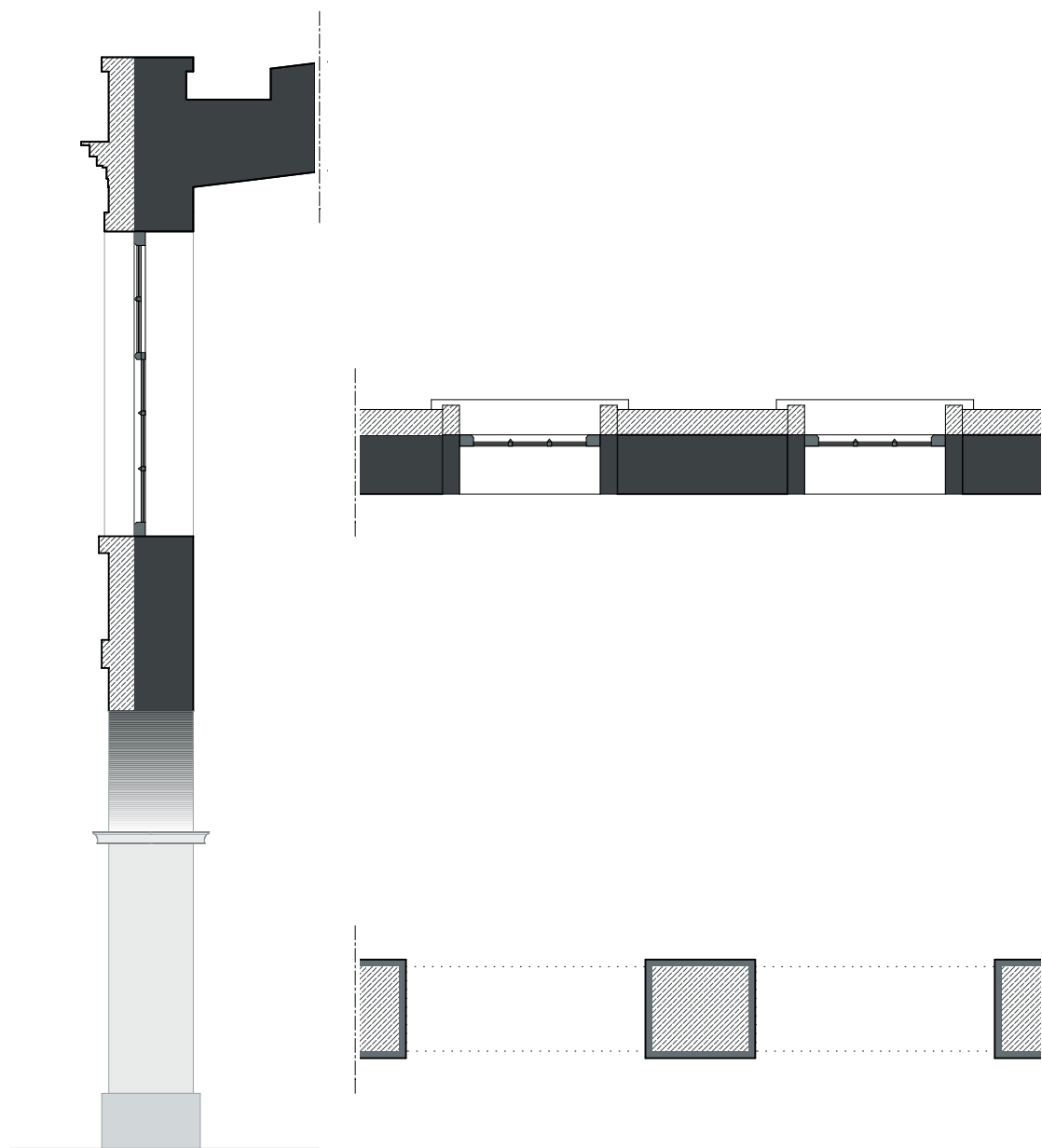


**FRAGMENT**  
facade



scale 1:50





scale 1:50



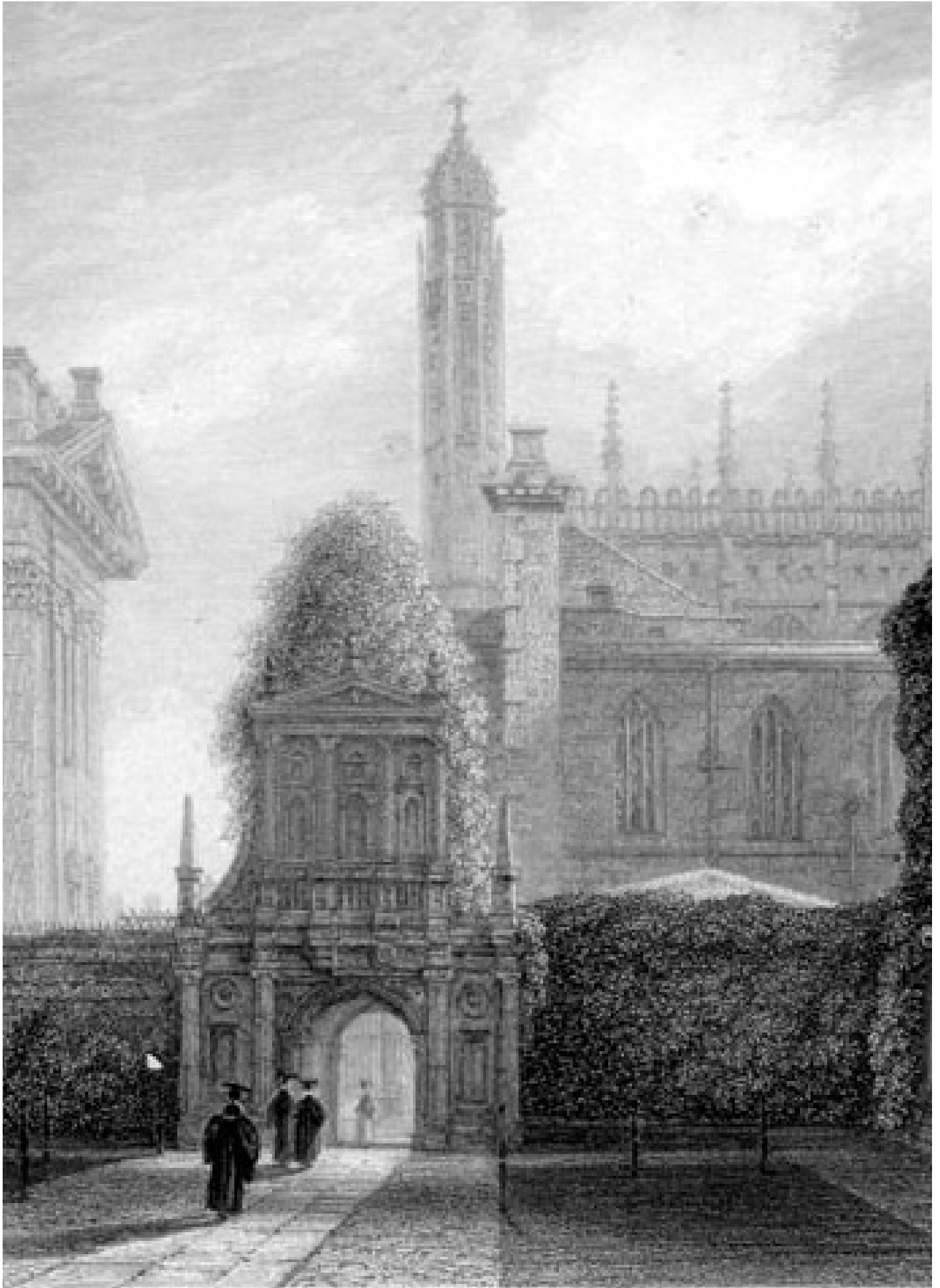
**FRAGMENT**  
top detail





# GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE

Edmund Gonville and John Caius



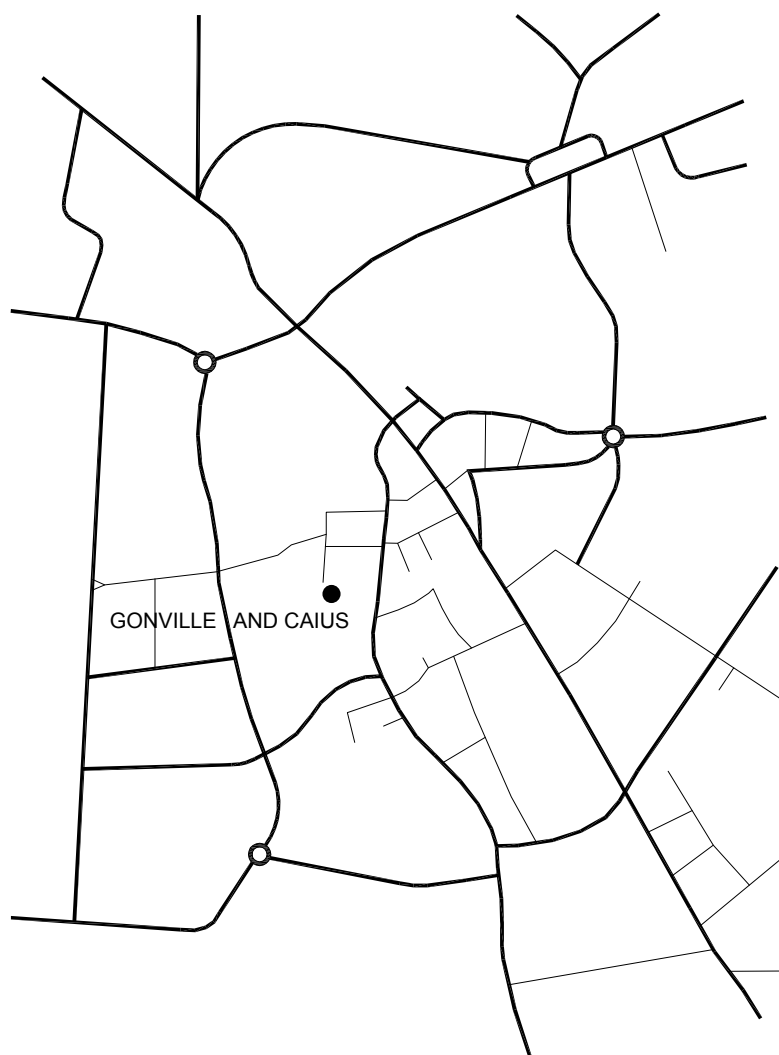


**CAMBRIDGE**  
City contour



scale 1:100.000 0 2000 4000 m

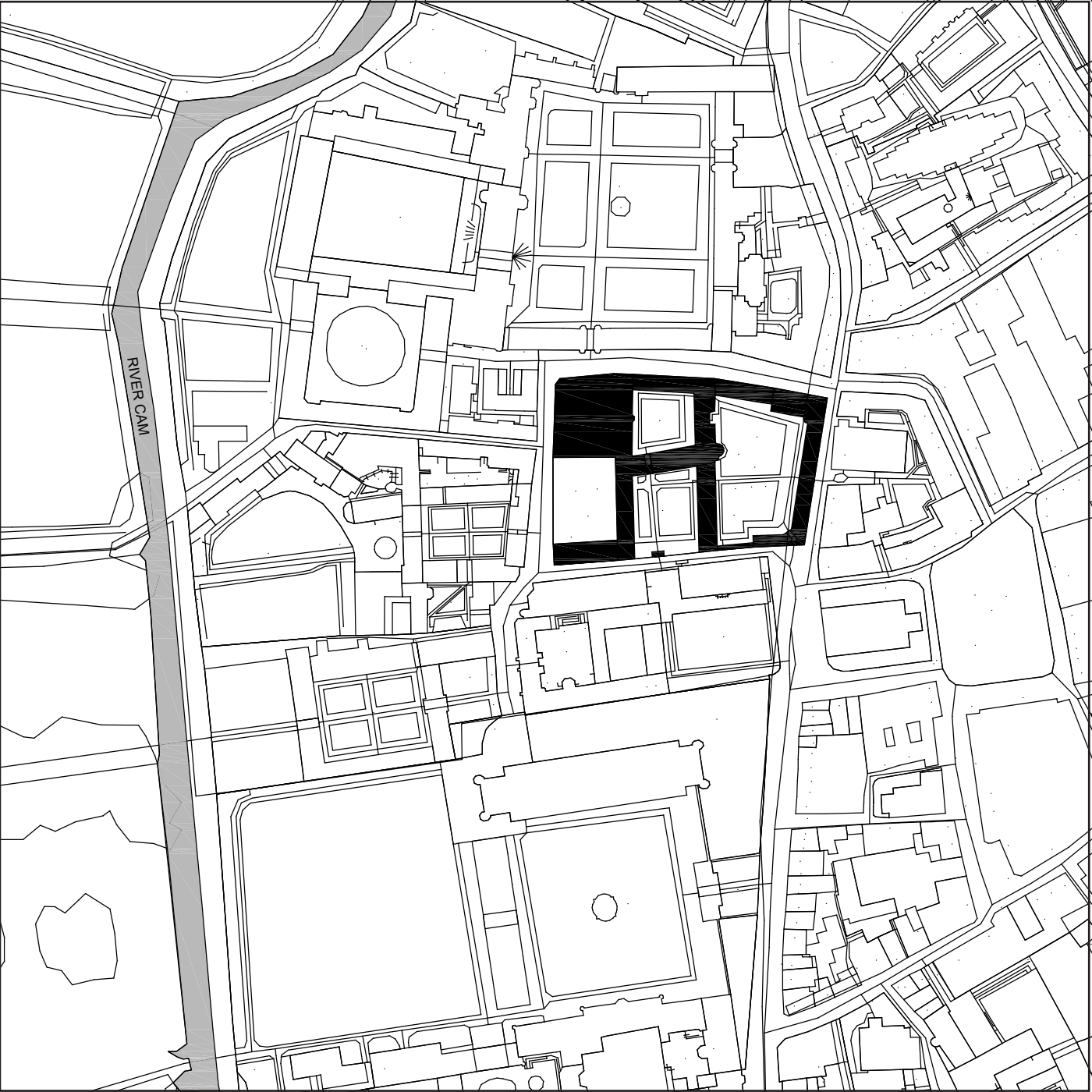




scale 1:20.000

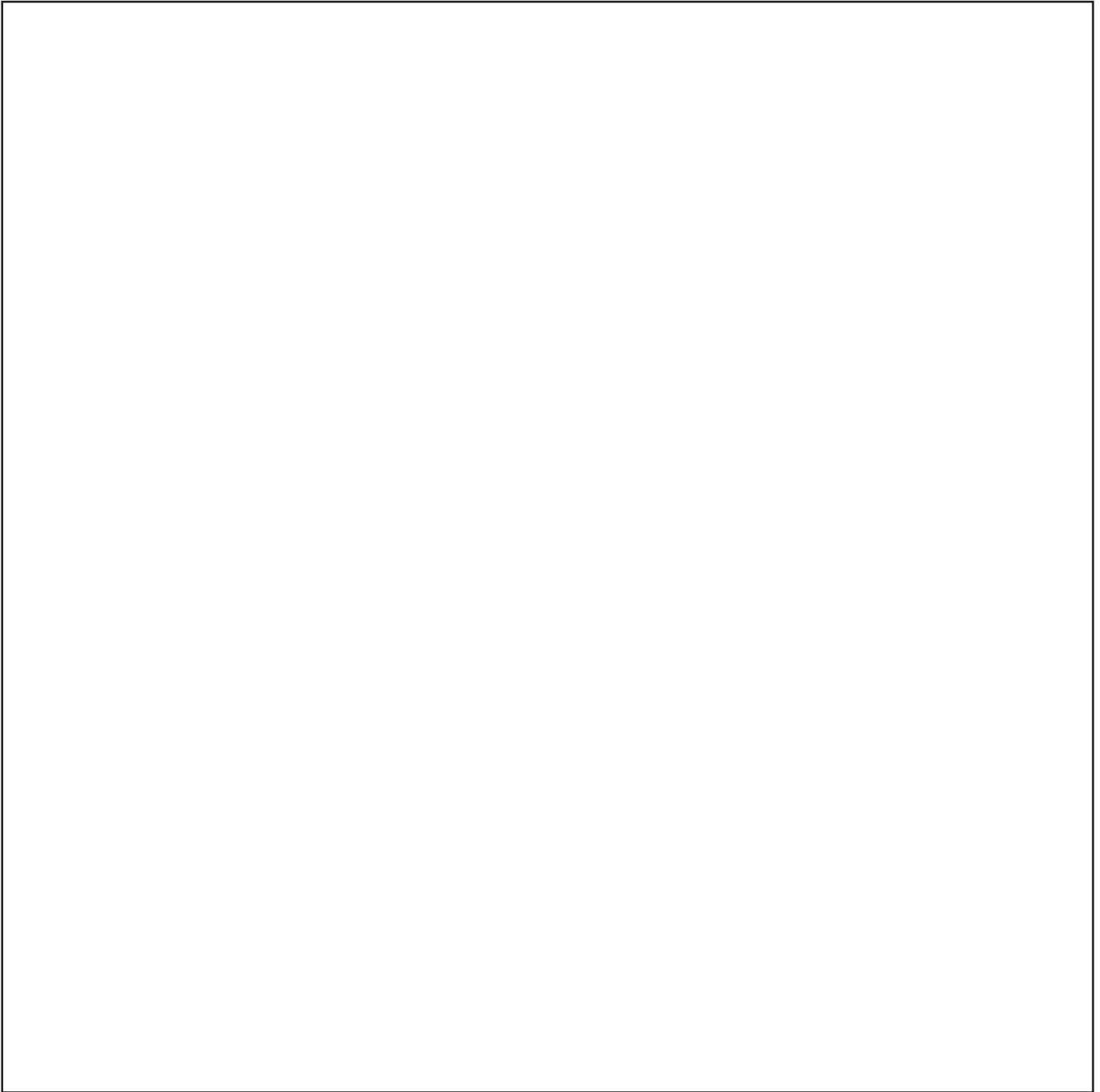


LOCATION GONVILLE AND CAIUS



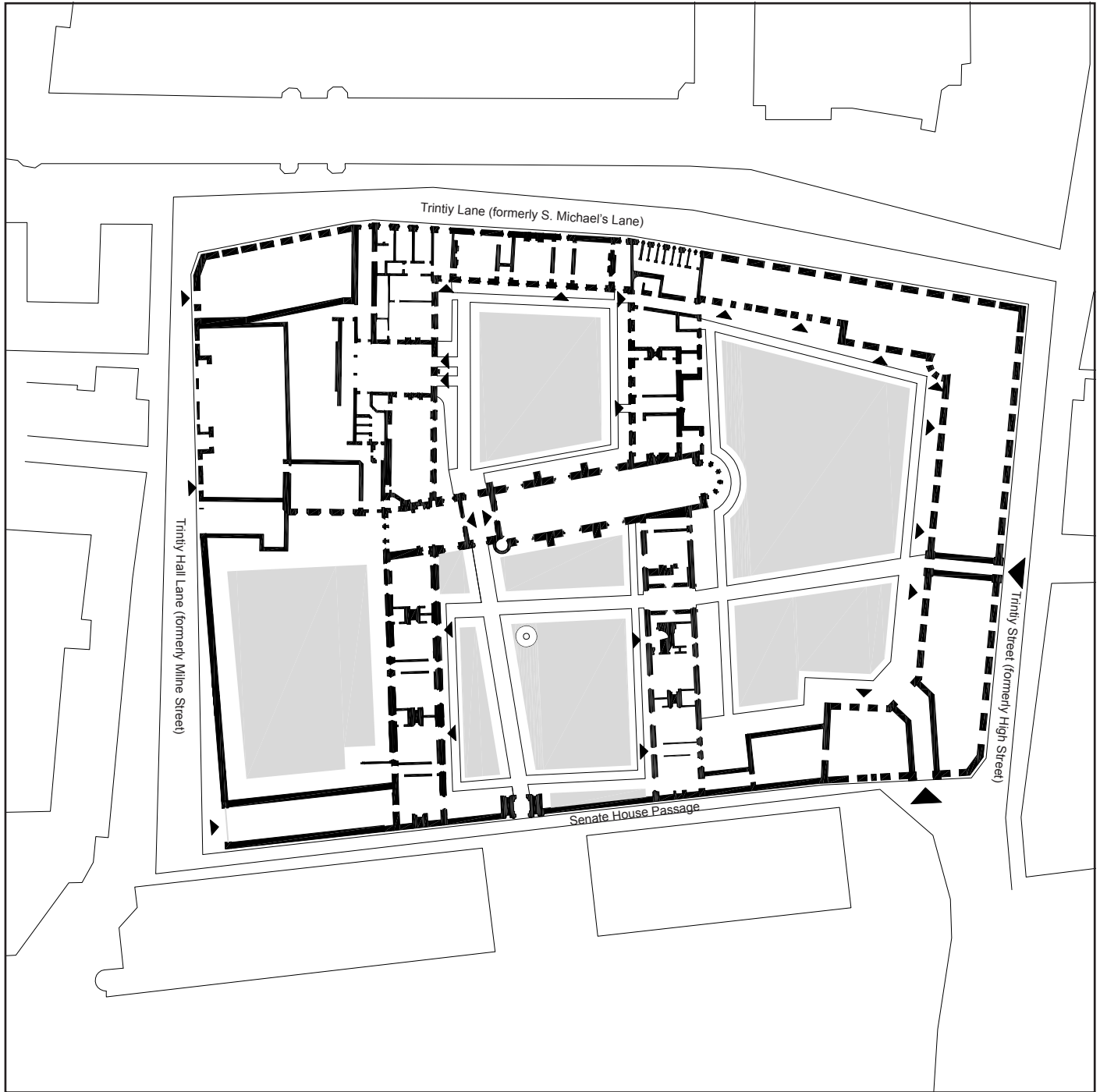
scale 1:2.500





# FLOOR PLAN

groundfloor



scale 1:750



The Gonville and Caius College was originally founded at the Lurteburn Lane, now called the Free School Lane. This college was firstly named the Gonville Hall. After his Death William Bateman, involved with the founding of Trinity College moved the Hall closer to Trinity. The already existing houses were chambered to occupy only a Master and three Fellows. During a period of probably 50 years the Chapel was built with several funding's. Bateman died one year after Gonville and thus leaving both Colleges immature. From there on the College grew steadily. In 1557 Dr. Caius obtained letters of patent for refunding the College. With the extension to the south the College gained a second court. Since then the College is

officially called The Gonville and Caius College. This is the only College in Cambridge that was twice founded. In 1853 the Hall was moved to the current location, NW of the plot. In 1960 the College celebrated their 600th anniversary. With most of the facades refaced and several buildings rebuilt most of the visible architecture is from the 18th century. The oldest parts are though the West and East buildings of the Caius Court. With its original facades from 1565, executed in a sober architectural expression. Dr. Caius put most of the detail in his sequence of three gates, The gate of Humility, Virtue and Honour in which he wanted to give the students a moral lesson.

# FUNCTIONS

building functions



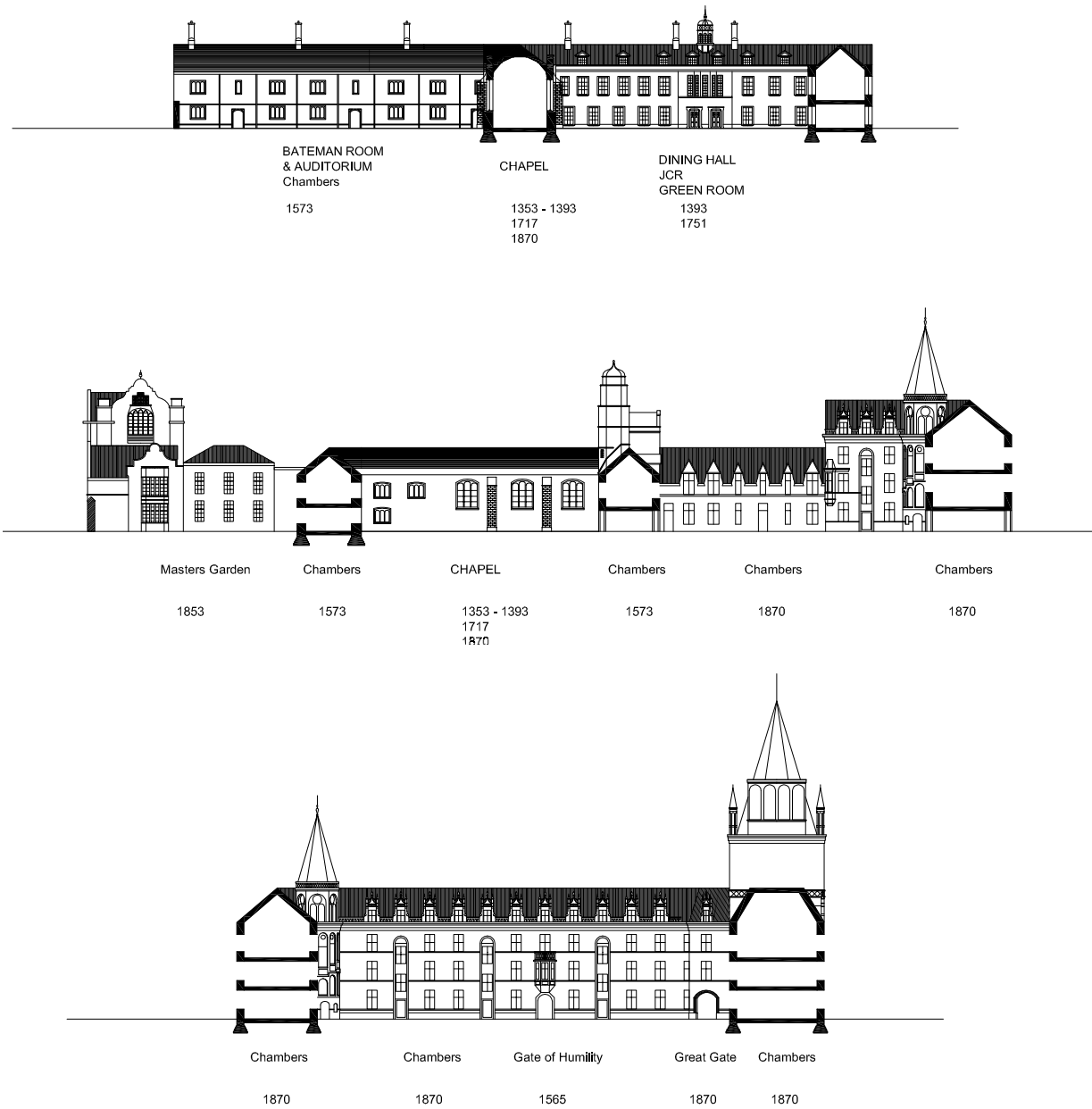
scale 1:750



- |     |                               |      |                  |
|-----|-------------------------------|------|------------------|
| 1.  | Chapel                        | 15.  | Offices          |
| 2.  | Hall                          | 16.  | Old Hall         |
| 3.  | Masters Lodge                 | 17.  | Old Library      |
| 4.  | Porters Lodge                 | 18.  | Column (removed) |
| 5.  | Library                       |      |                  |
| 6.  | Cambers                       | A.   | Gonville Court   |
| 7.  | Junior Combination Room (JCR) | B.   | Caius Court      |
| 8.  | Middle Combination Room (MCR) | C.   | Tree Court       |
| 9.  | Laudry                        | D.   | Masters Garden   |
| 10. | Bateman Room                  |      |                  |
| 11. | Auditorium                    | I.   | Gate of Humility |
| 12. | Kitchen Deliveries            | II.  | Gate of Virtue   |
| 13. | Guest Rooms                   | III. | Gate of Honour   |
| 14. | Fellows parking               | IV.  | Great Gate       |

# SECTIONS

cross- and longitudinal sections

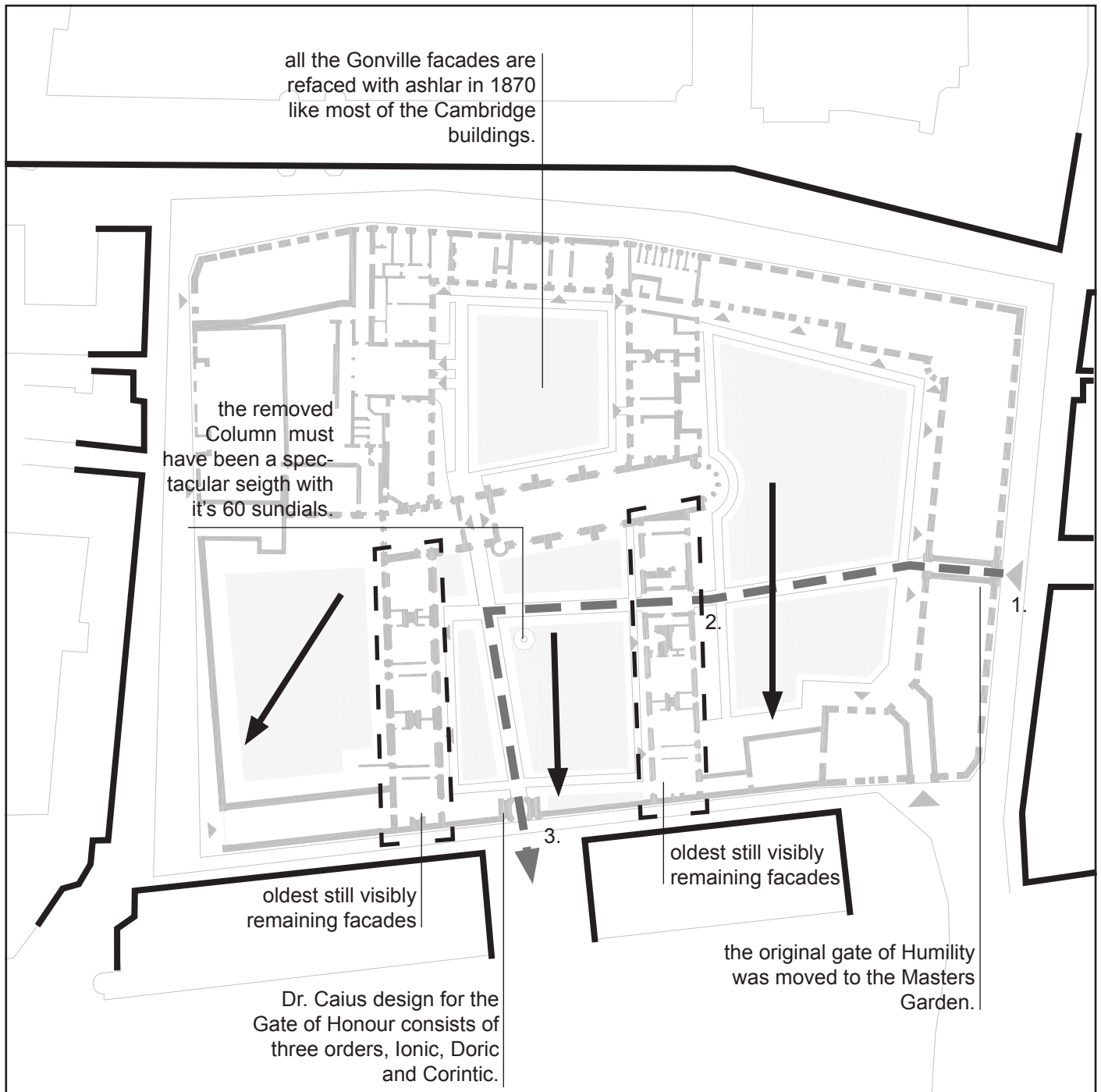


scale 1:750

0 15 30 m

# THE STORY OF GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE

secrets behind it's foundings



scale 1:750

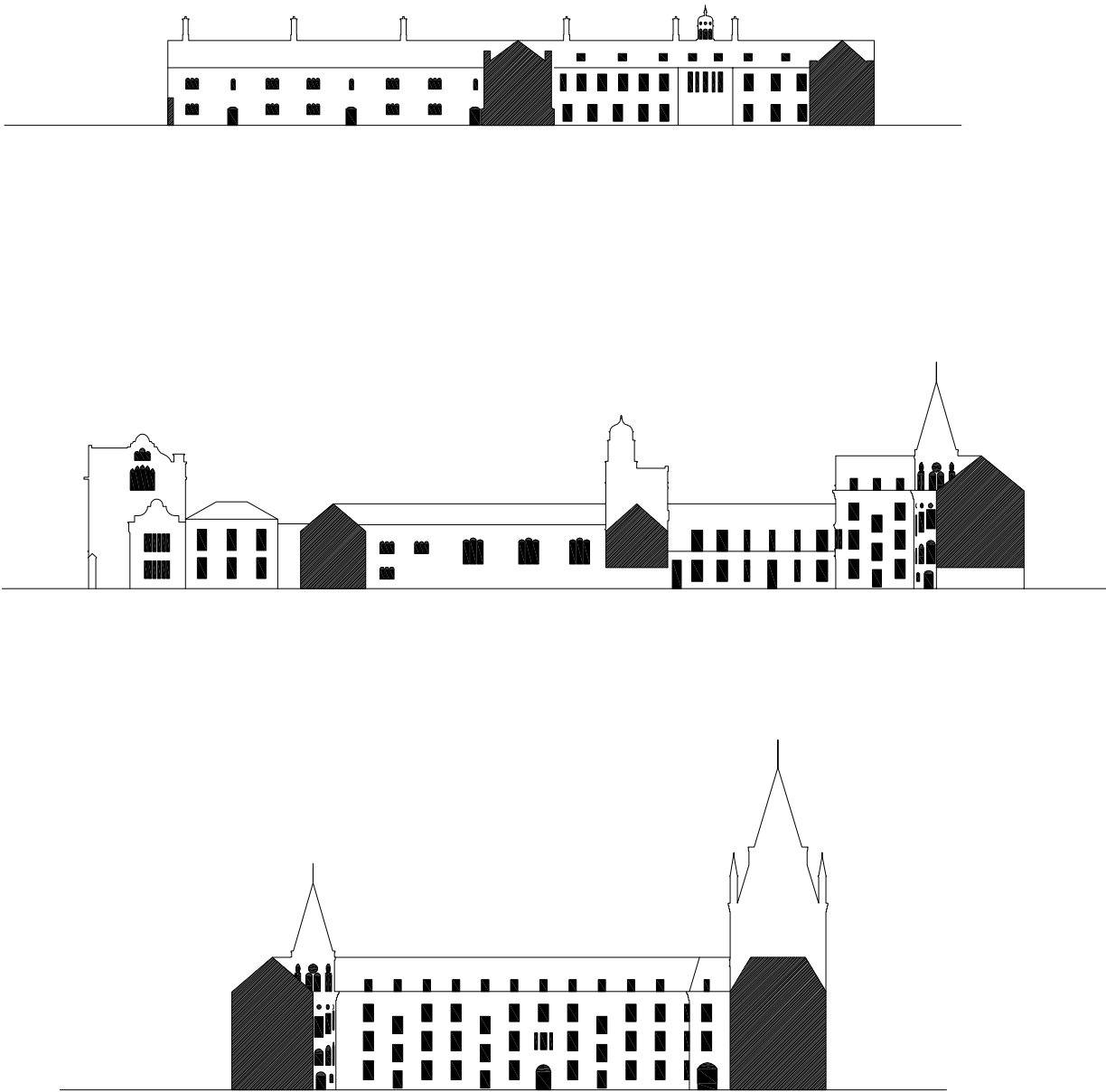


John Caius studied at the University of Padua in Italy where he became influenced with the art and Architecture of that period. His sense for symbolism is still noticable through the courts. The minimalist apporach of the cambers in contrast with the greatly detailed Gate of Honour truely focus on the moral lesson he is trying to tell the students.

1. First gate: the gate where humility is celebrated for a succesfull study period.
2. Second gate: this gate, with it's inscription: "Jo. Caius Posuit Sapiente" (John Caius built this in Honour of Wisdom) where Caius celebrates the fact that students progressed through their study course.
3. Third gate is to celebrate the great honour of graduating at Gonville and Caius College. With this sequence of gates he intended to embed a moral lesson.

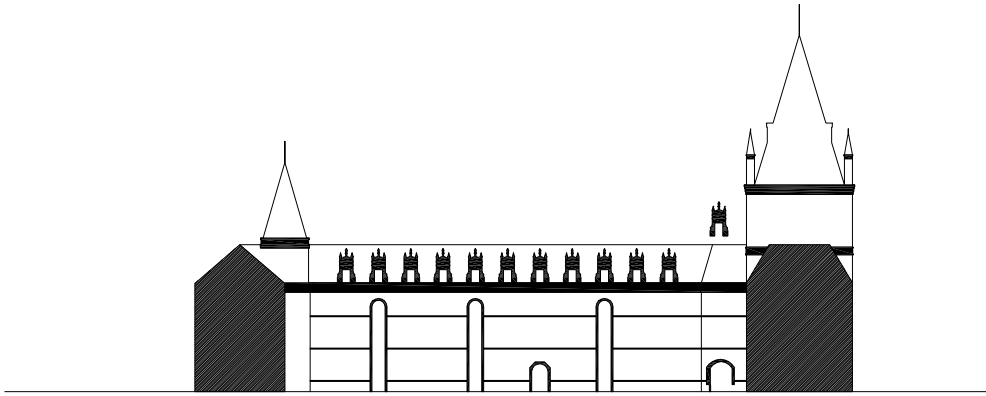
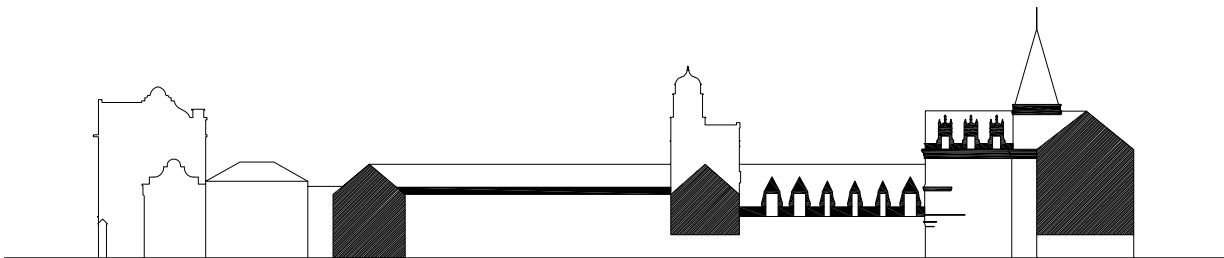
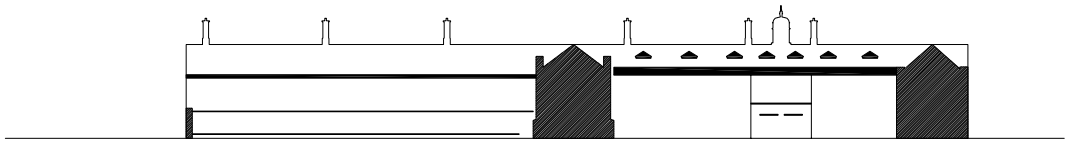


**ANALYSIS**  
building openings



scale 1:750

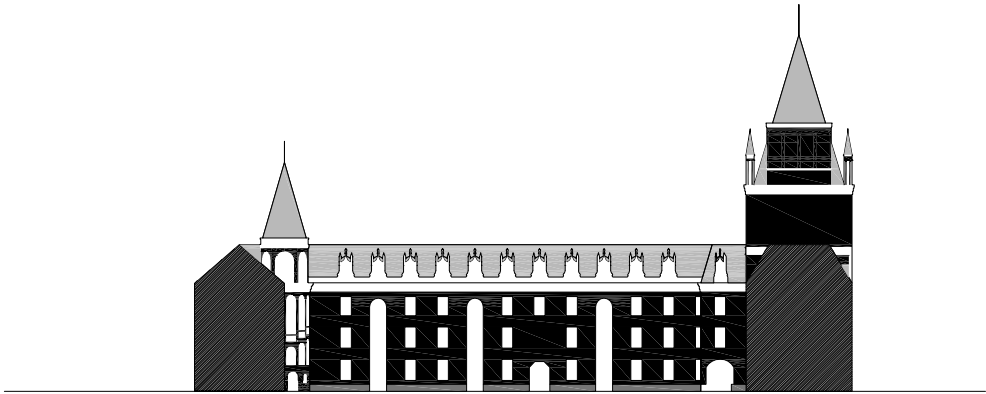
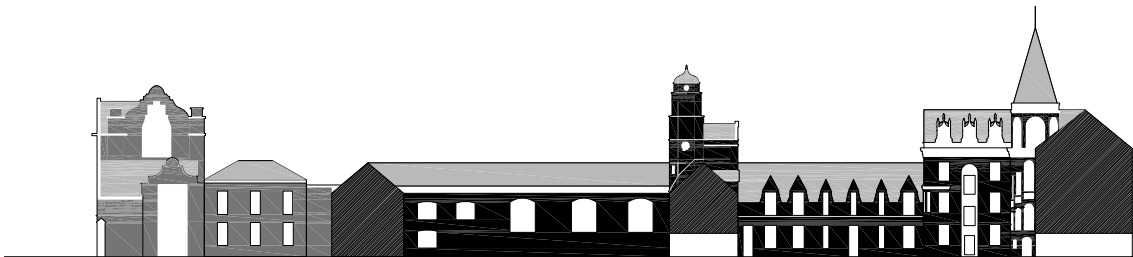




scale 1:750




**ANALYSIS**  
materials



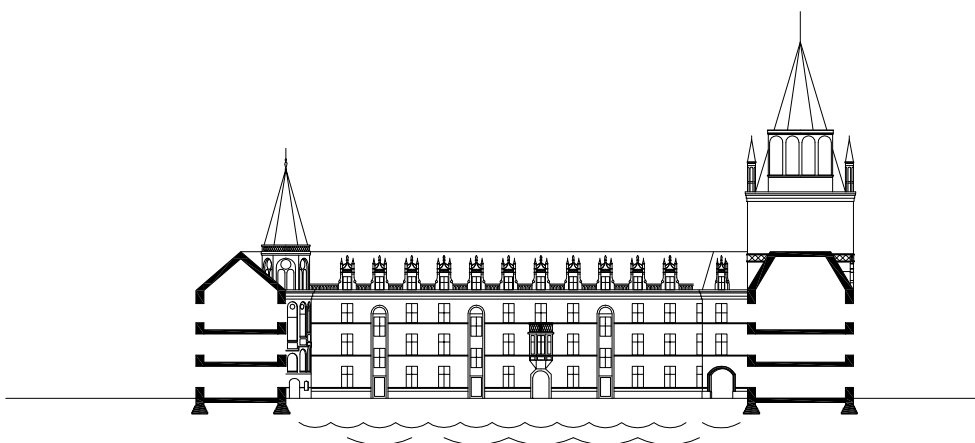
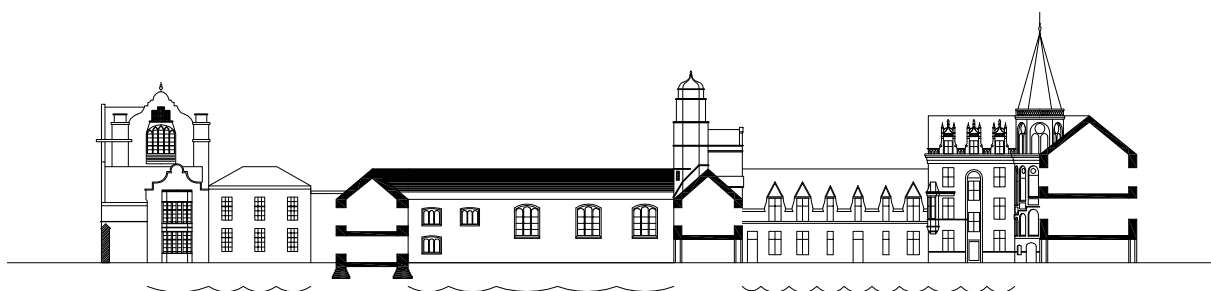
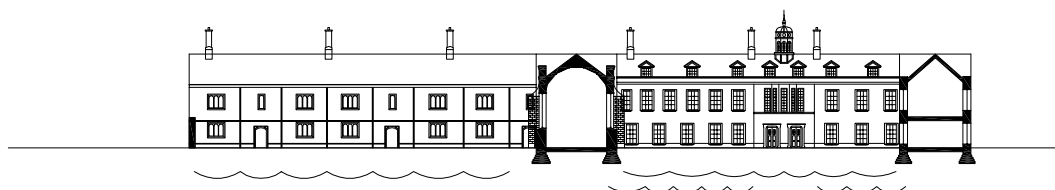
scale 1:750



 Ashlar from 1565 & 1753 (some facades are refaced)

 Rooftile, slate (ranging sizes)

 Brickworks from 1853



scale 1:750



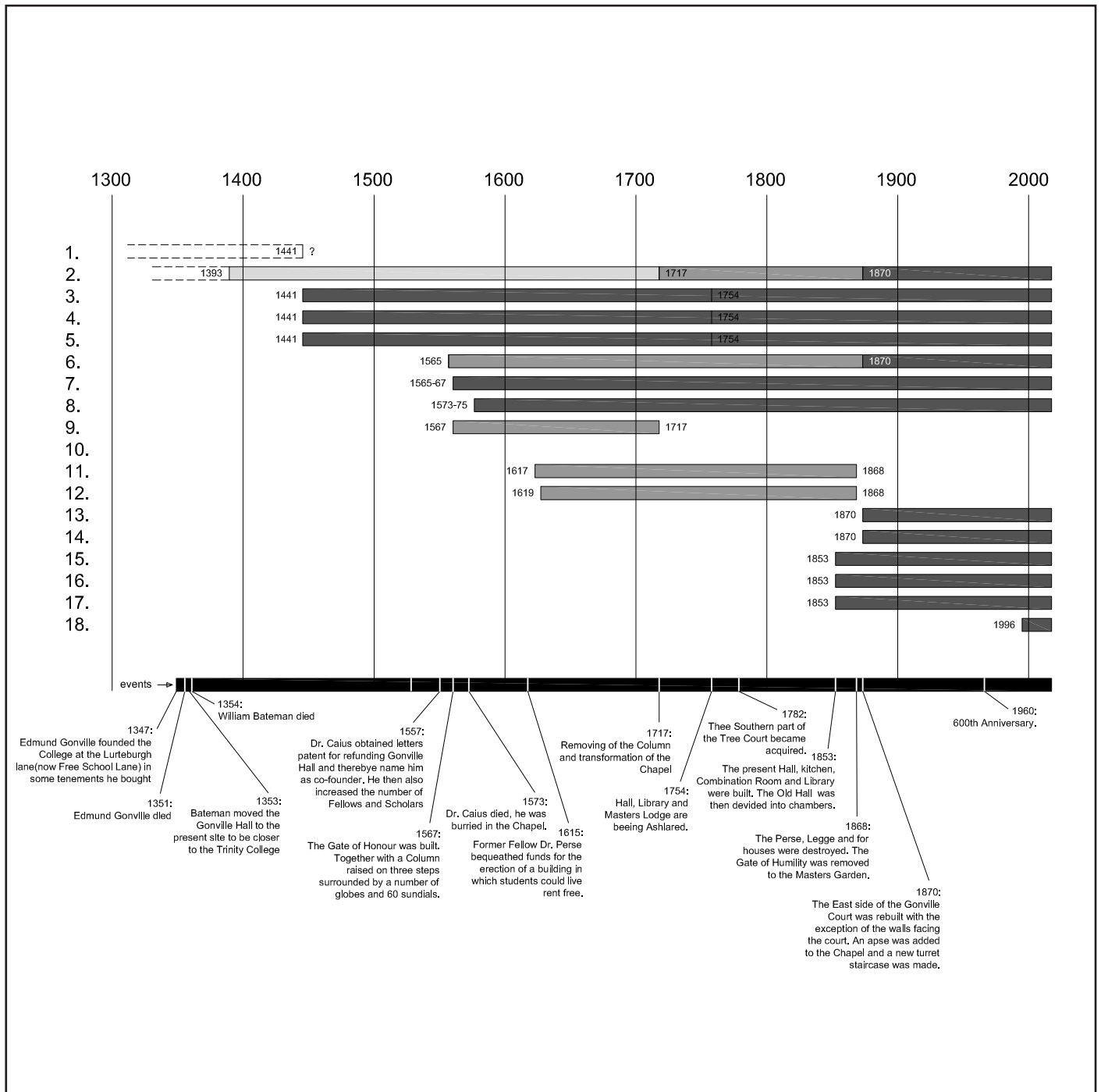
# HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

steps through it's founding



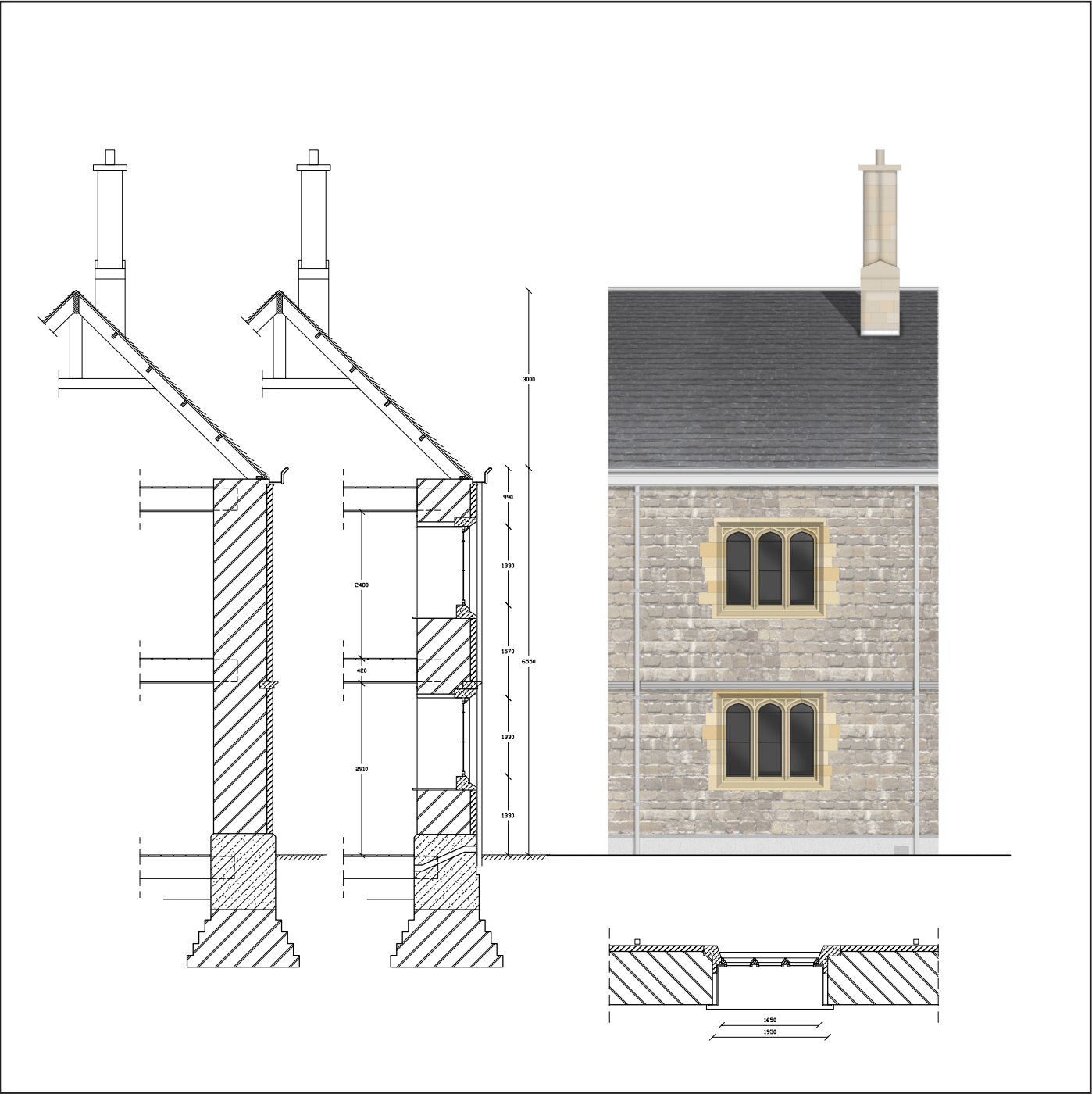
# HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

steps through it's founding



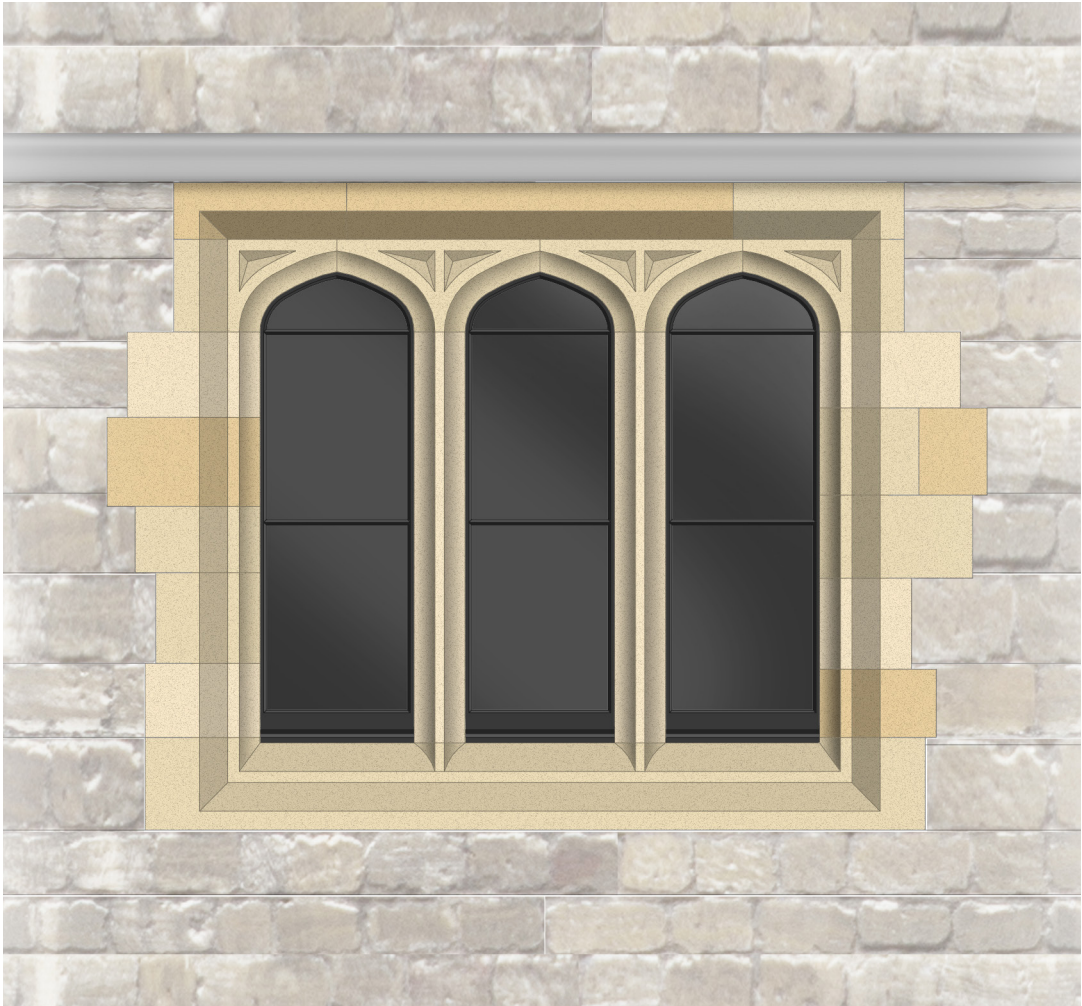
- |     |                           |     |                               |
|-----|---------------------------|-----|-------------------------------|
| 1.  | North side houses         | 13. | New Perse Building            |
| 2.  | Chapel                    | 14. | New Legge Building            |
| 3.  | Old Hall                  | 15. | New Hall and Kitchen          |
| 4.  | Masters Lodge             | 16. | New Library                   |
| 5.  | Library                   | 17. | Combination Room              |
| 6.  | Gate of Humility          | 18. | Library in Cockerell Building |
| 7.  | Gate of Virtue            |     |                               |
| 8.  | Gate of Honour            |     |                               |
| 9.  | Column (with 60 sundials) |     |                               |
| 10. | Great Gate                |     |                               |
| 11. | Perse Building            |     |                               |
| 12. | Legge Building            |     |                               |

**FACADE FRAGMENT**  
scale 1/100



scale 1:100





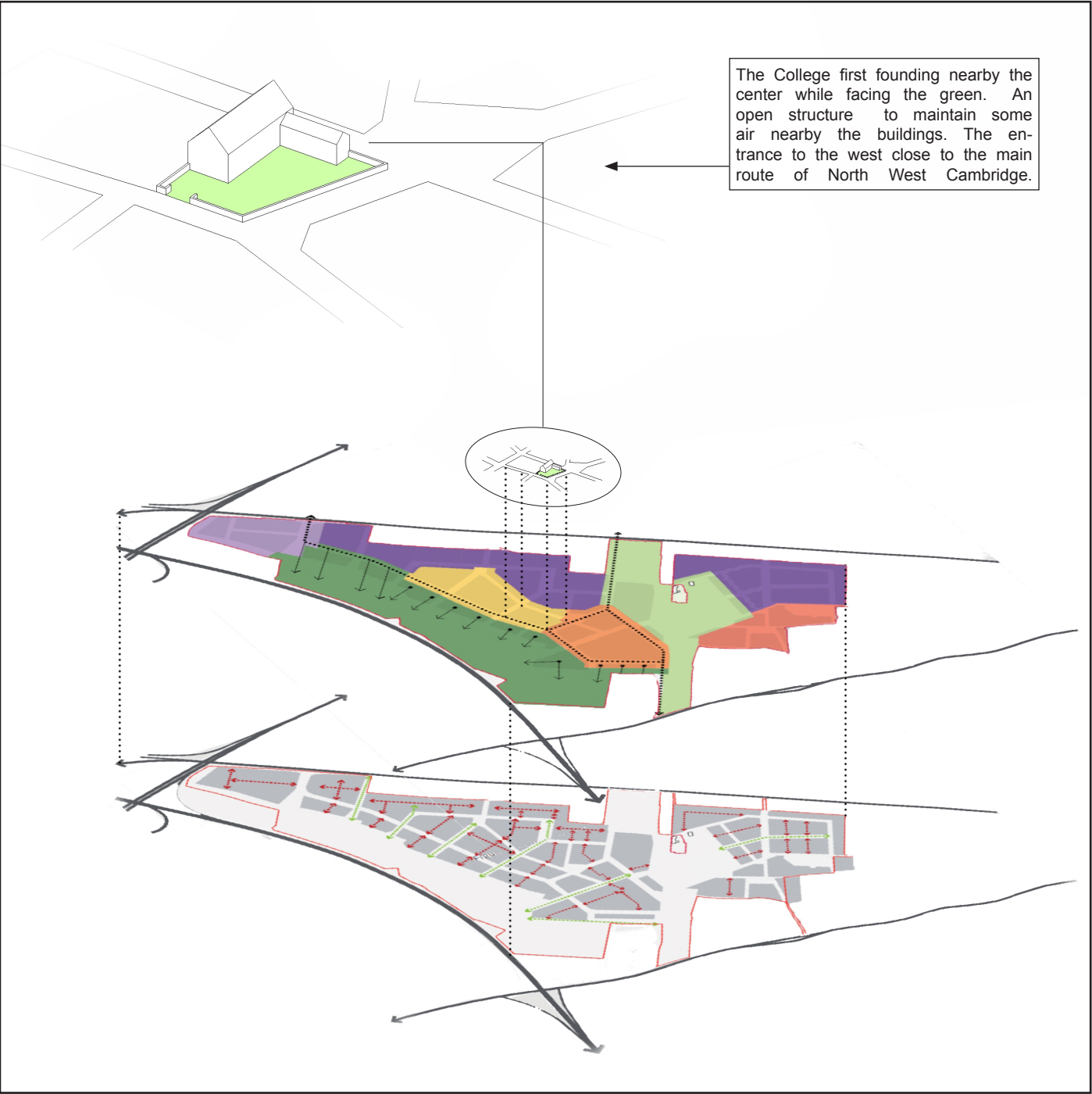
scale 1:20





# DESIGN PROPOSAL

urban context



scale 1:20.000



spatial organisation

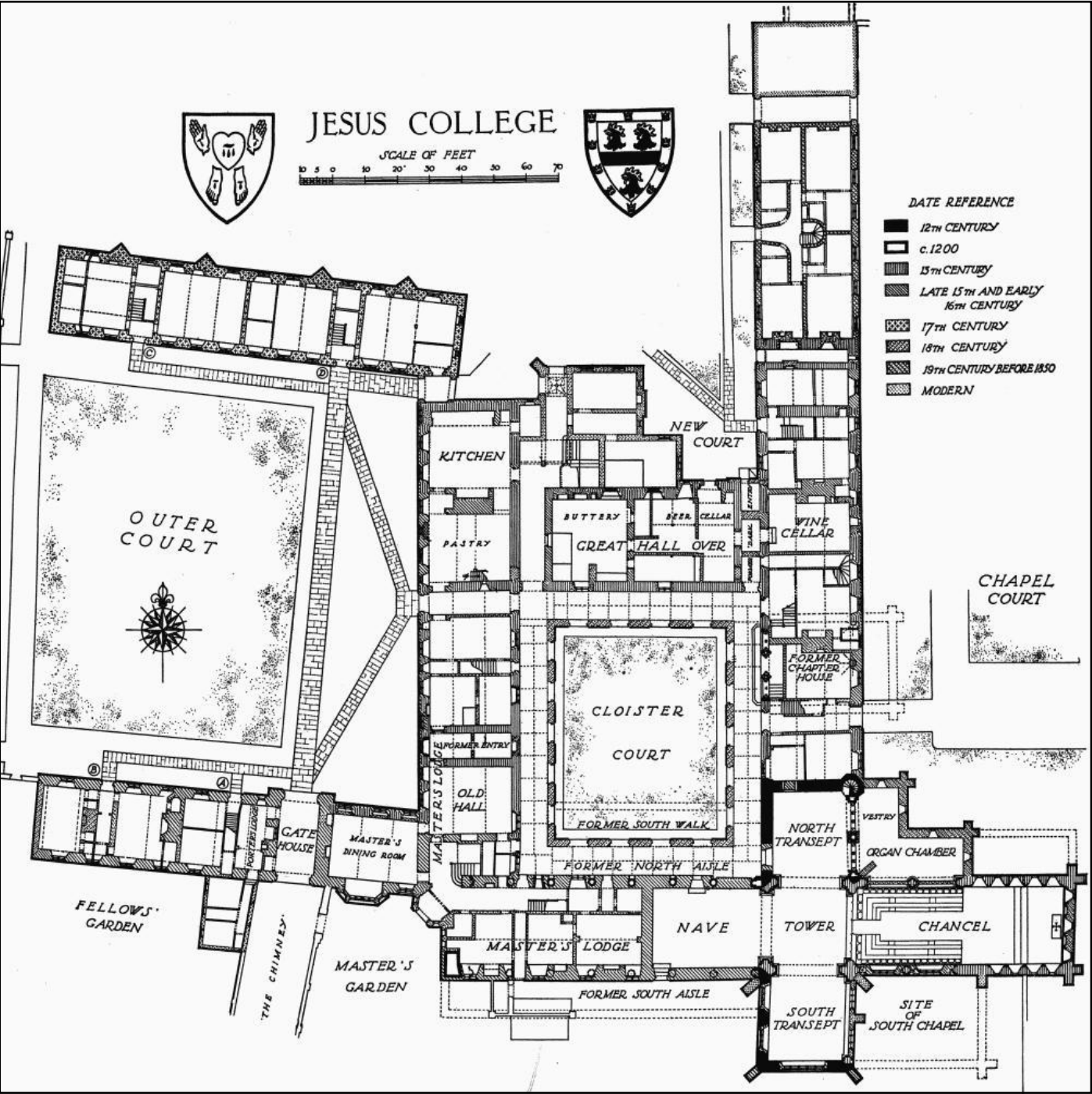




**JESUS COLLEGE**

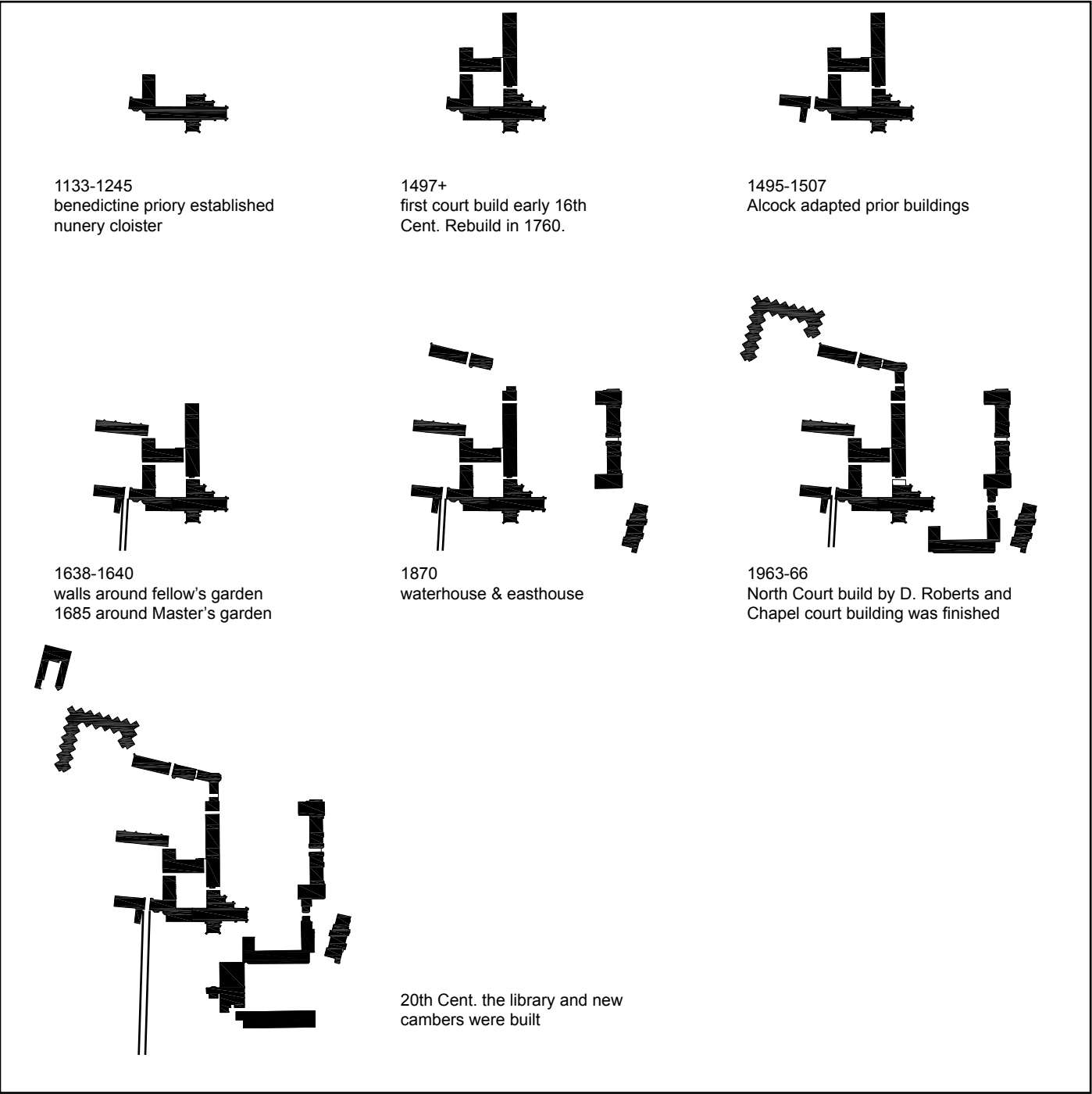
# HISTORICAL DRAWING

Jesus College Cambridge

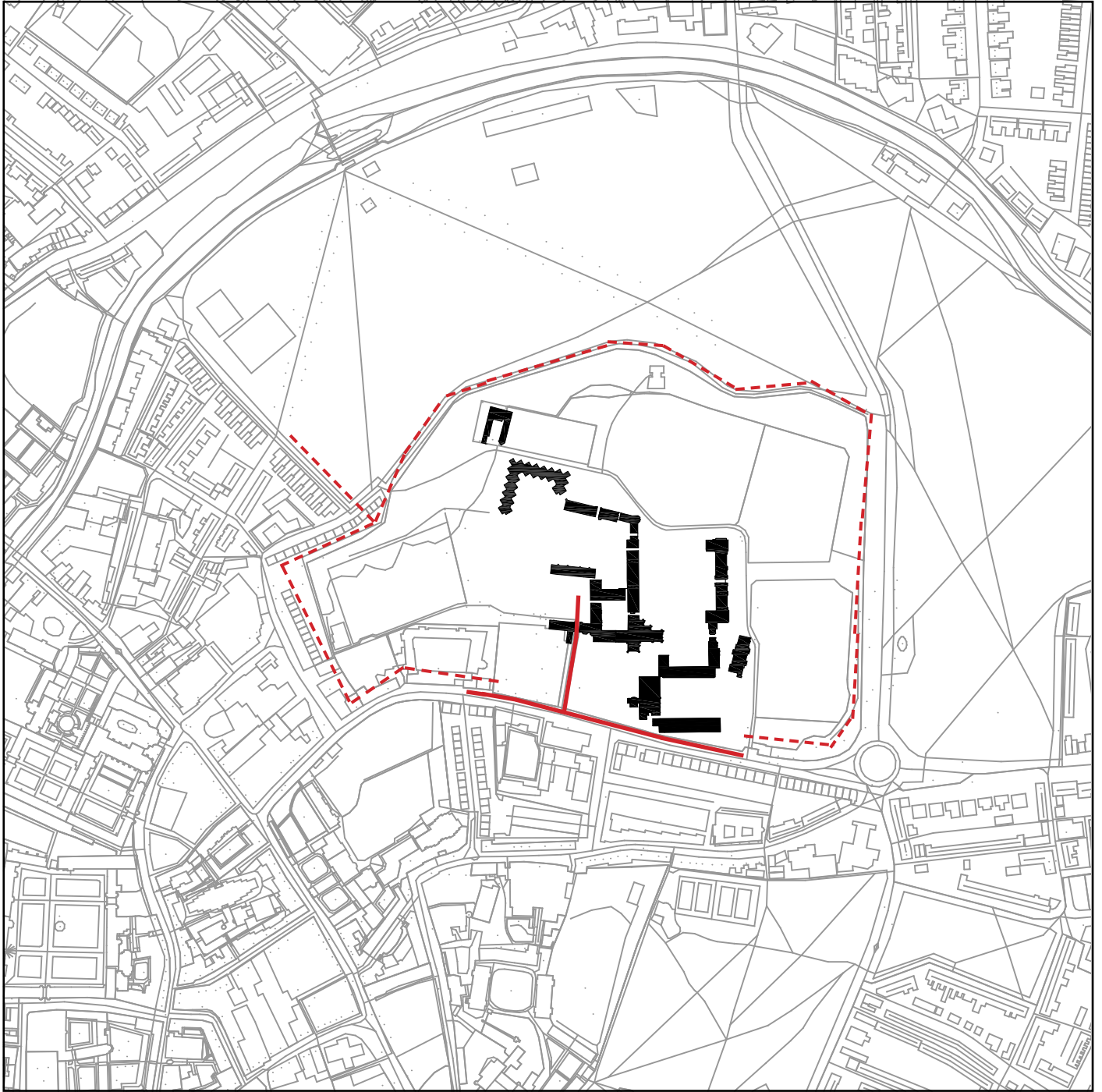


# HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT MODEL

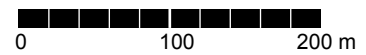
established in 1133



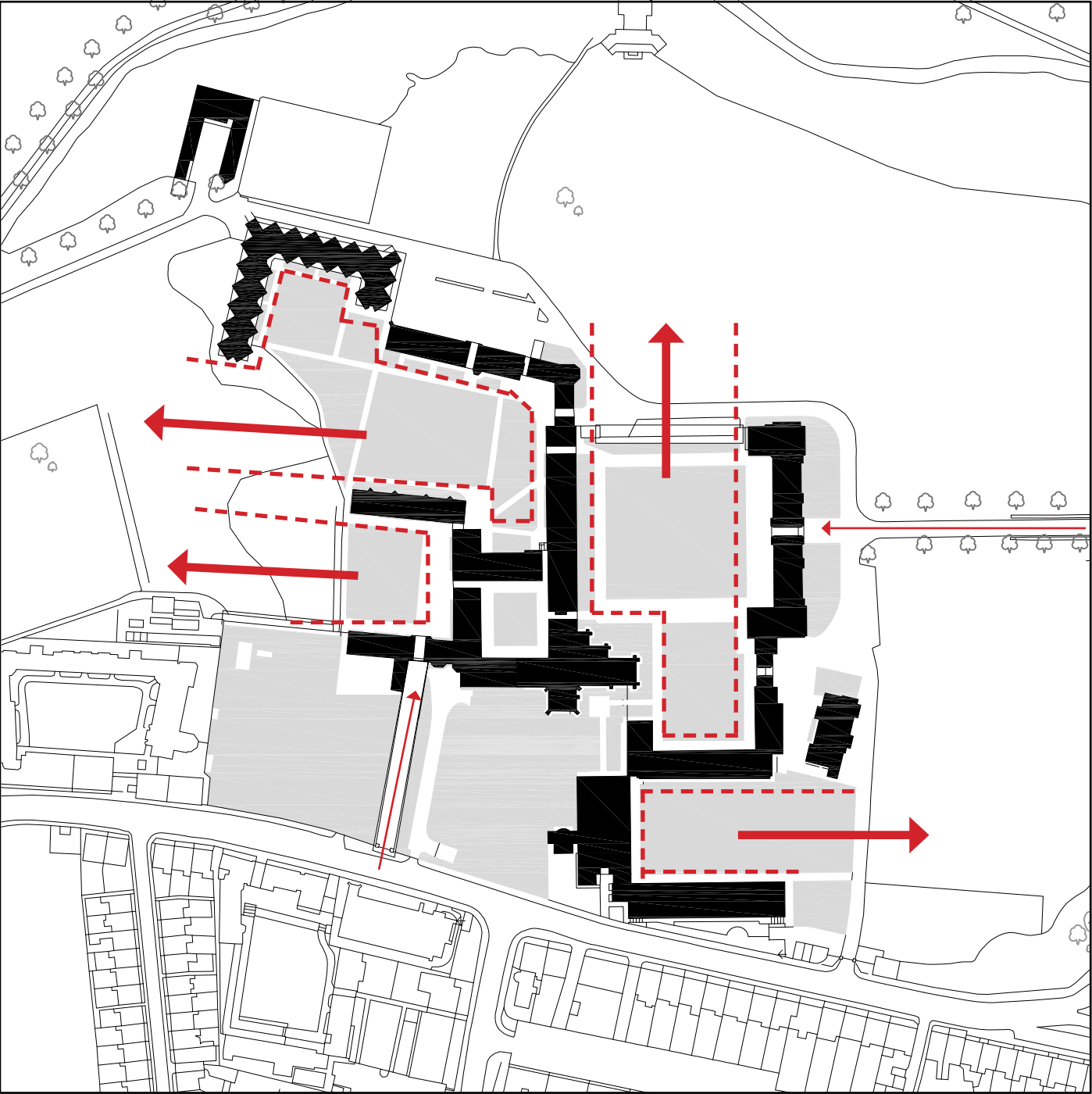
# PLAN OF SITE VS. URBAN CONTEXT



scale 1:5.000

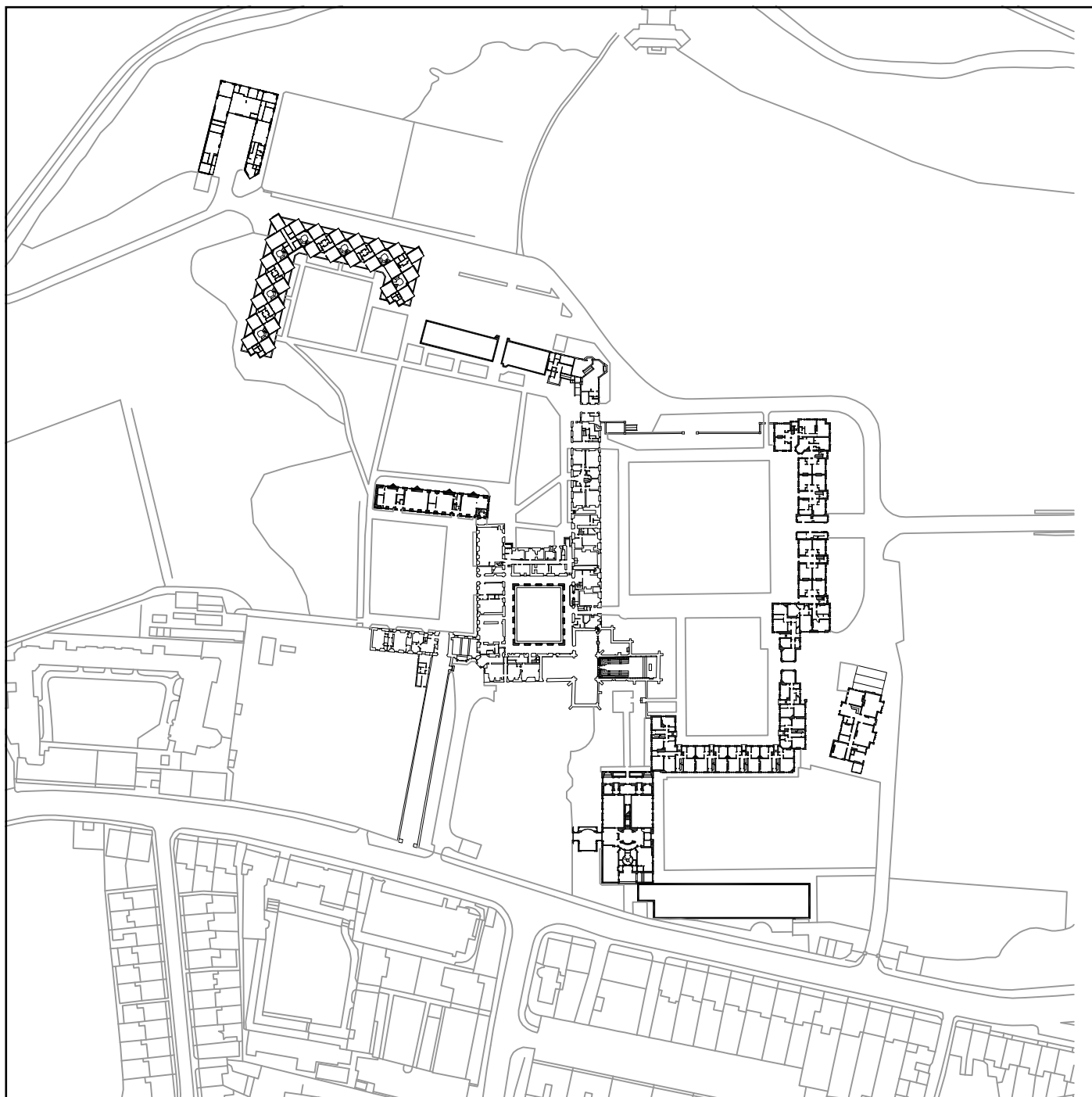


**PLAN OF BUILDING VS. SITE**  
orientation of the buildings (views towards green)



# FLOORPLAN

ground floor

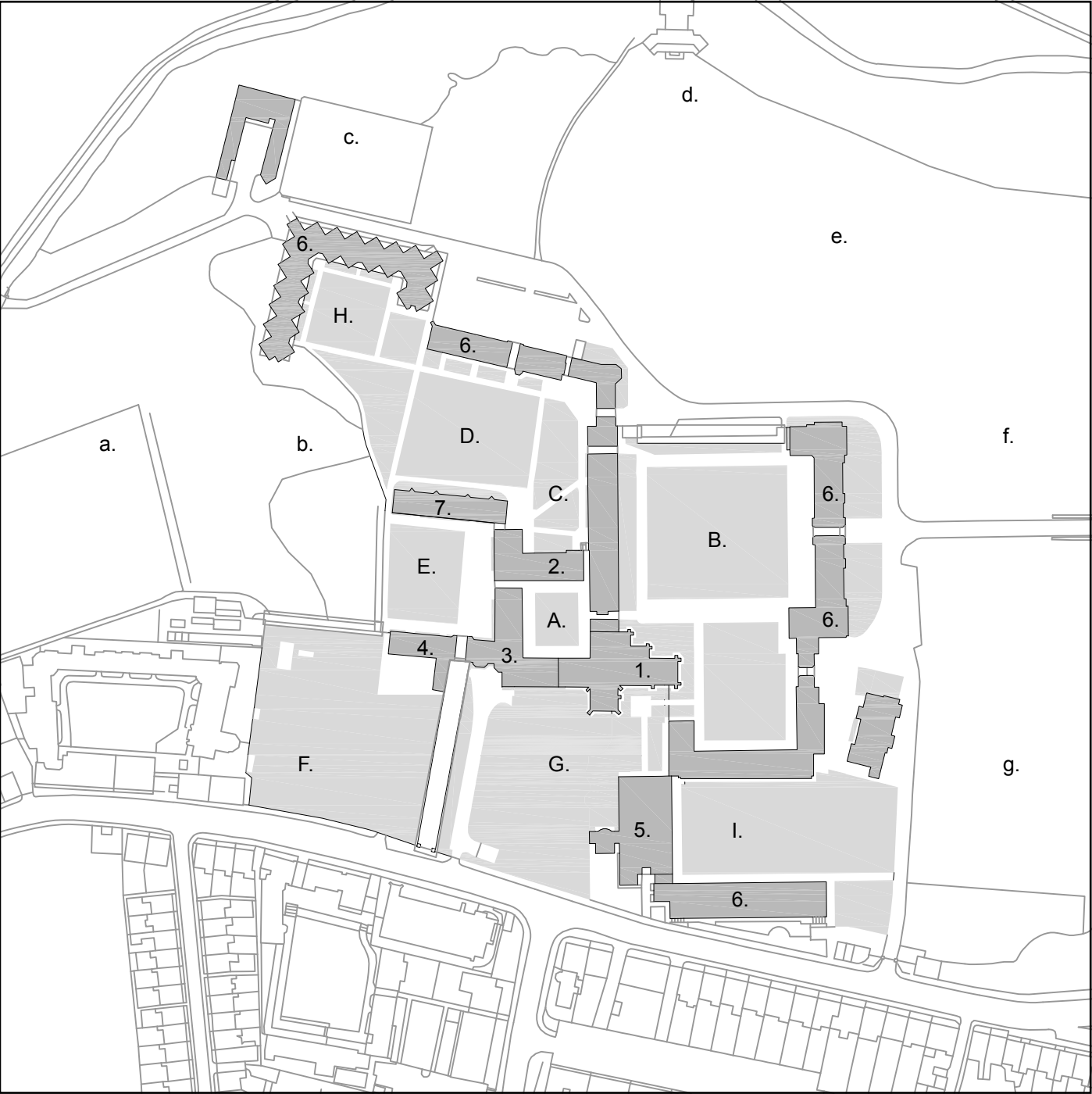


scale 1-2000





**FUNCTIONS**  
ground floorplan



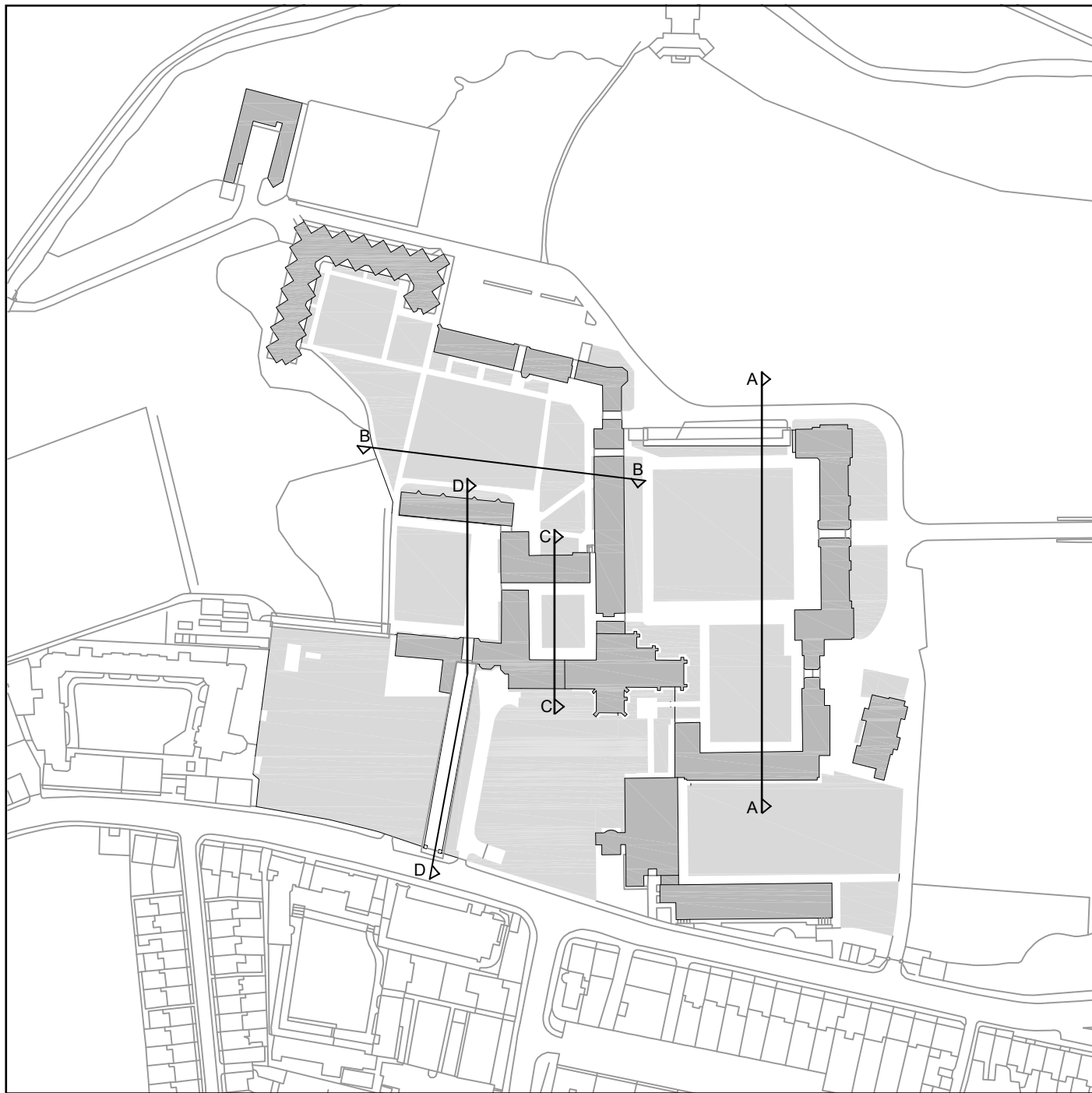
scale 1-2000



- |    |                |    |                           |    |                  |
|----|----------------|----|---------------------------|----|------------------|
| 1. | Chapel         | A. | Cloister court            | a. | hocky pitch      |
| 2. | Hall           | B. | Chapel court              | b. | the orchard      |
| 3. | Master's lodge | C. | Pump court                | c. | tennis court     |
| 4. | Porter's lodge | D. | New court                 | d. | cricket pavilion |
| 5. | Library        | E. | Outer court               | e. | cricket pitch    |
| 6. | Cambers        | F. | Master's garden (private) | f. | rugby pitch      |
| 7. | Waterhouse     | G. | Fellow's garden (private) | g. | football pitch   |
|    |                | H. | North court               |    |                  |
|    |                | I. | Library court             |    |                  |

# SECTIONS & FACADES

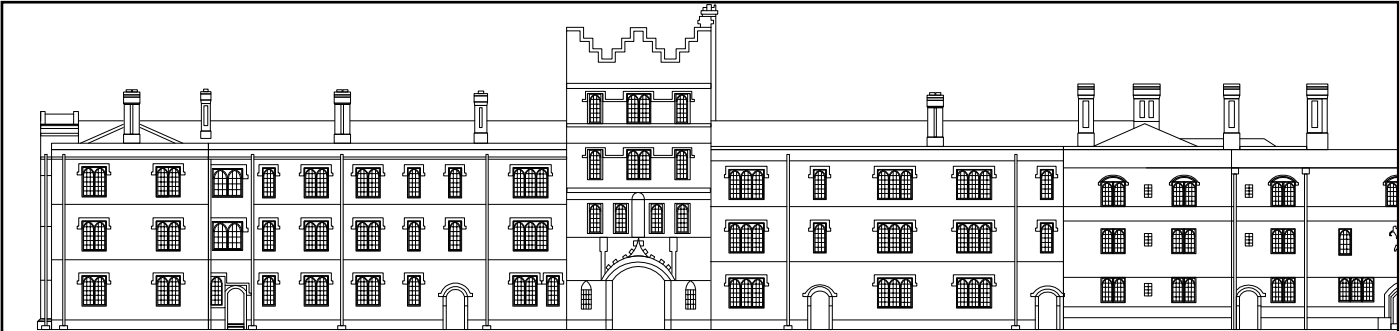
ground floorplan



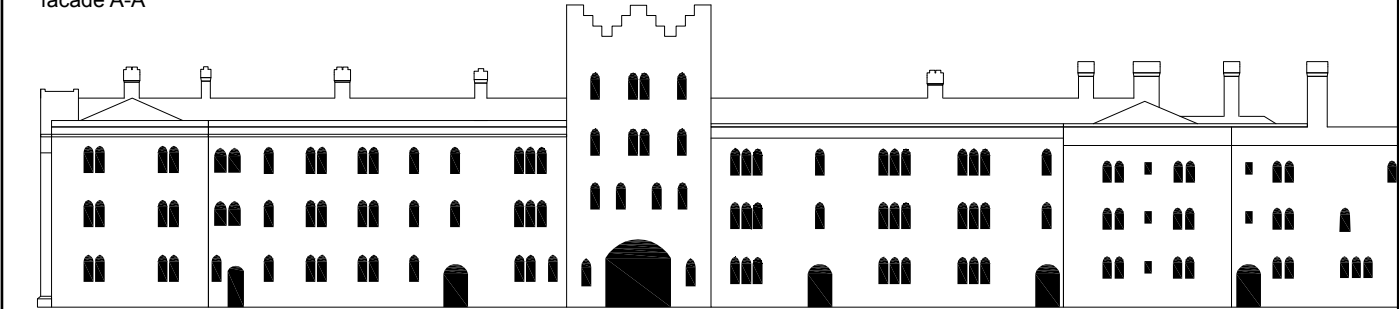
scale 1-2000



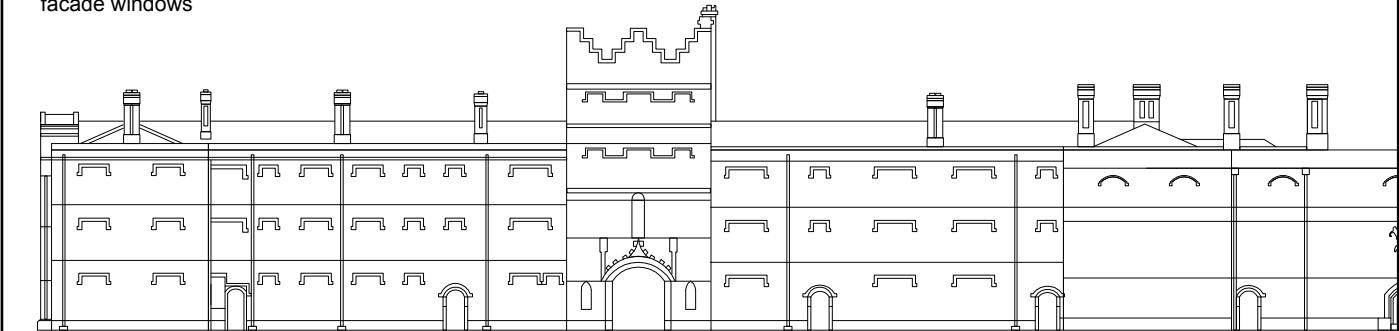
**FACADE**  
A-A



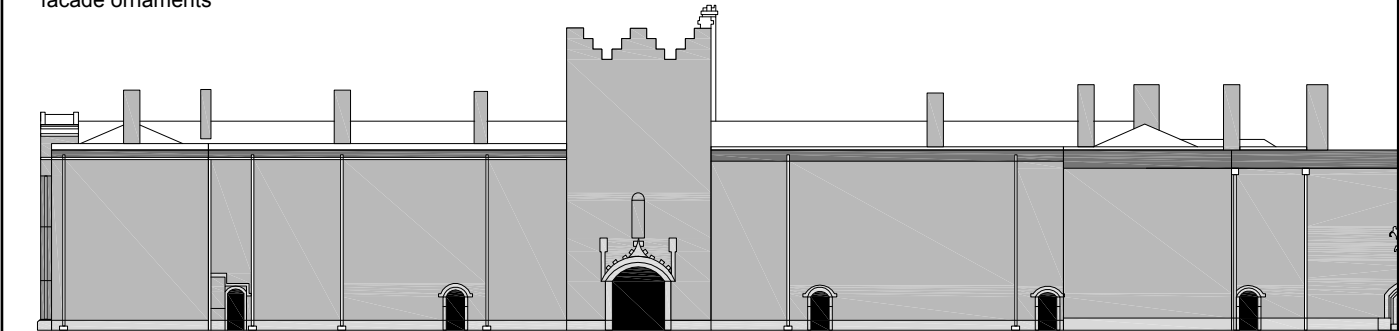
facade A-A



facade windows



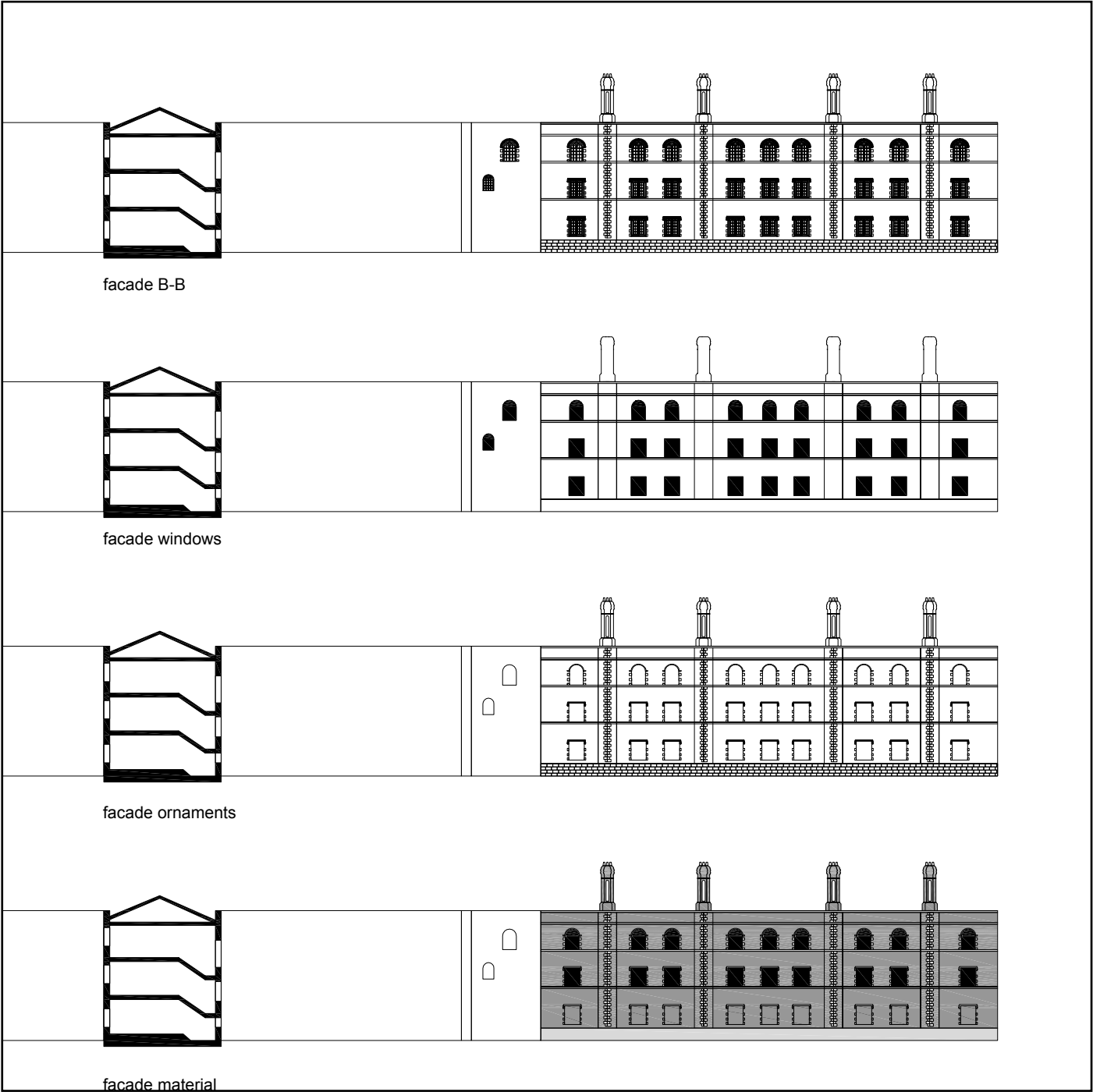
facade ornaments



facade material

scale 1:500  
0 10 20 m

FACADE AND SECTION  
B-B

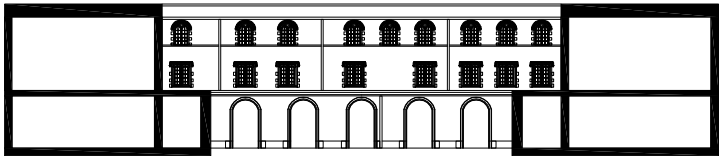


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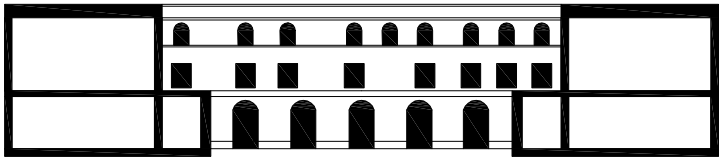
0 10 20 m

# FACADE AND SECTION

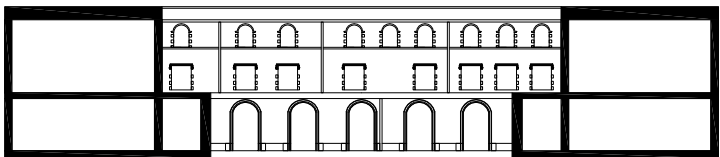
B-B



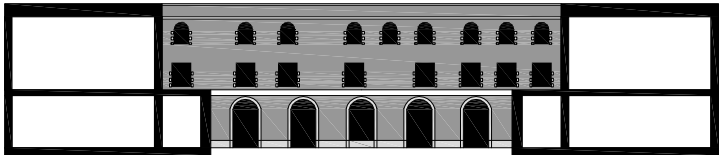
facade C-C



facade windows



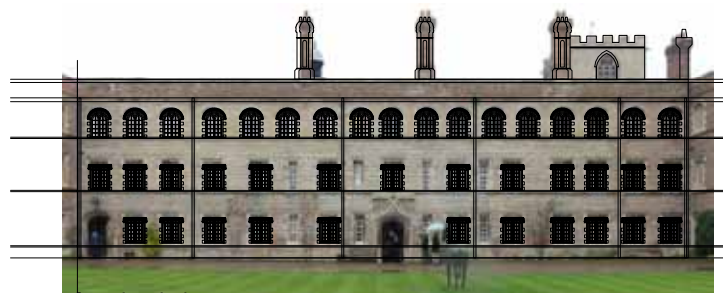
facade ornaments



facade material



facade D-D



facade windows



facade ornaments

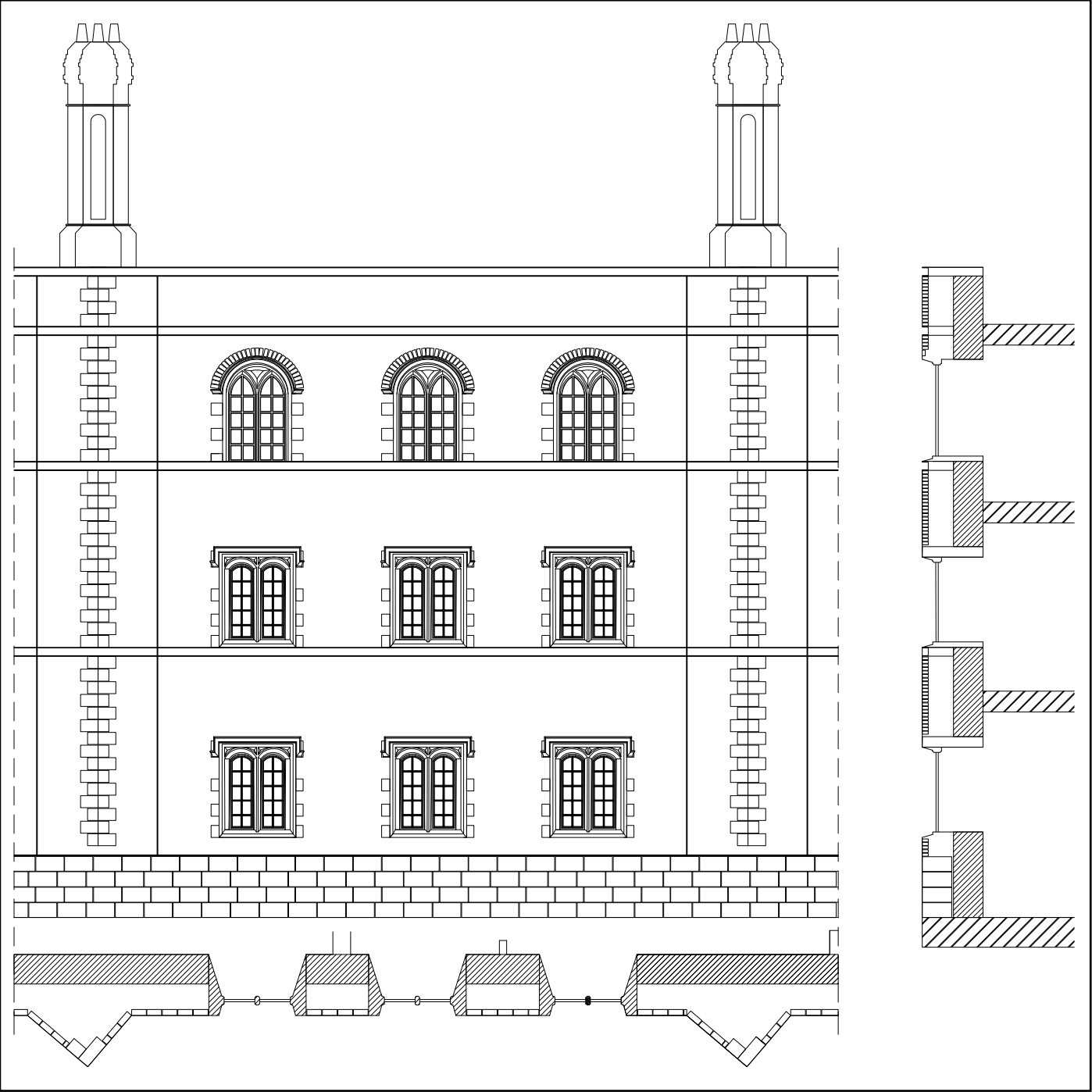


facade material

scale 1:500



**FACADE FRAGMENT**  
BLACK AND WHITE



scale 1:100

0 2 4 m

**FACADE FRAGMENT**  
MATERIAL COLOR RENDER

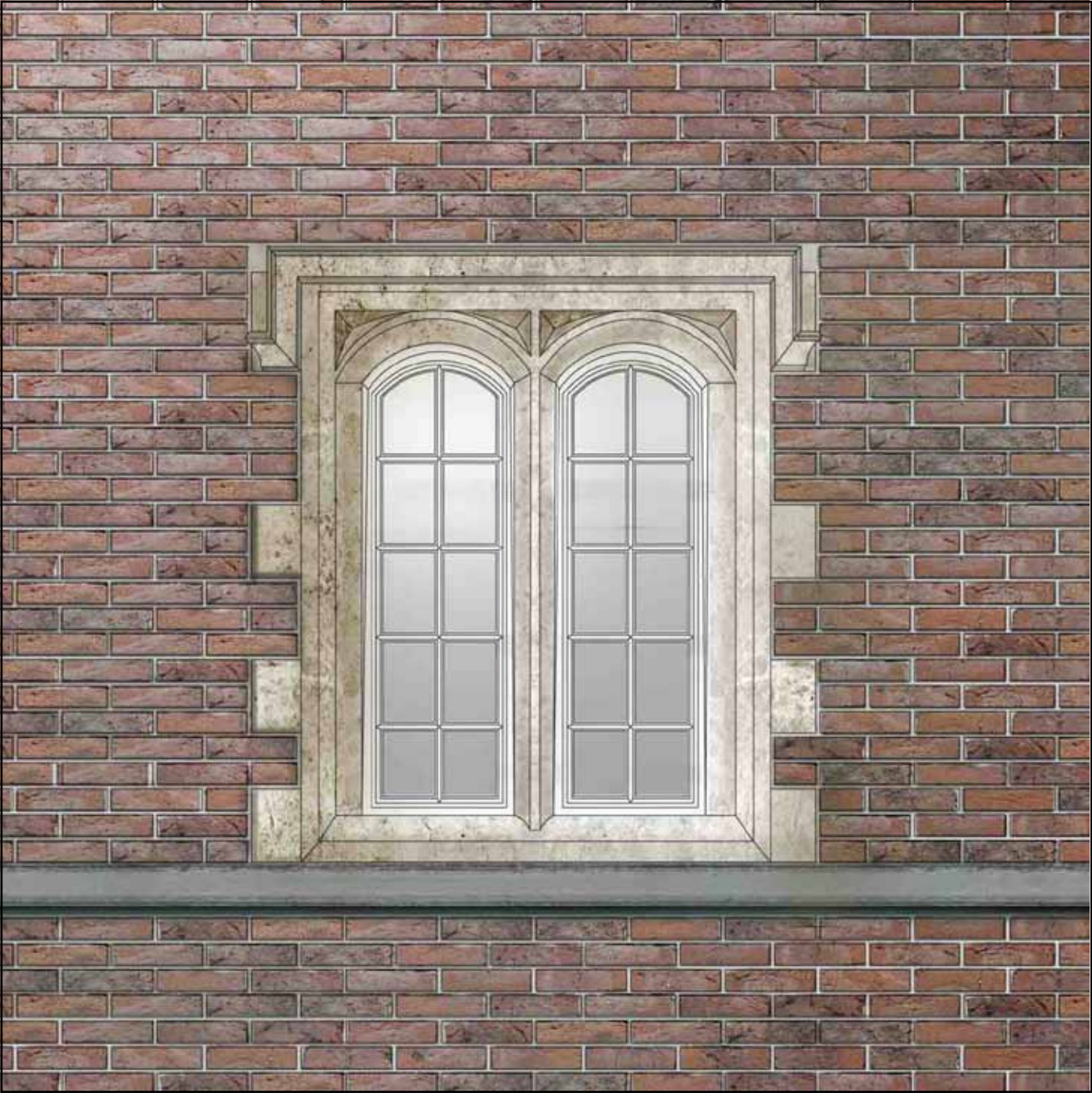


scale 1:100

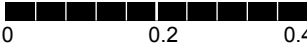




WINDOW DETAIL

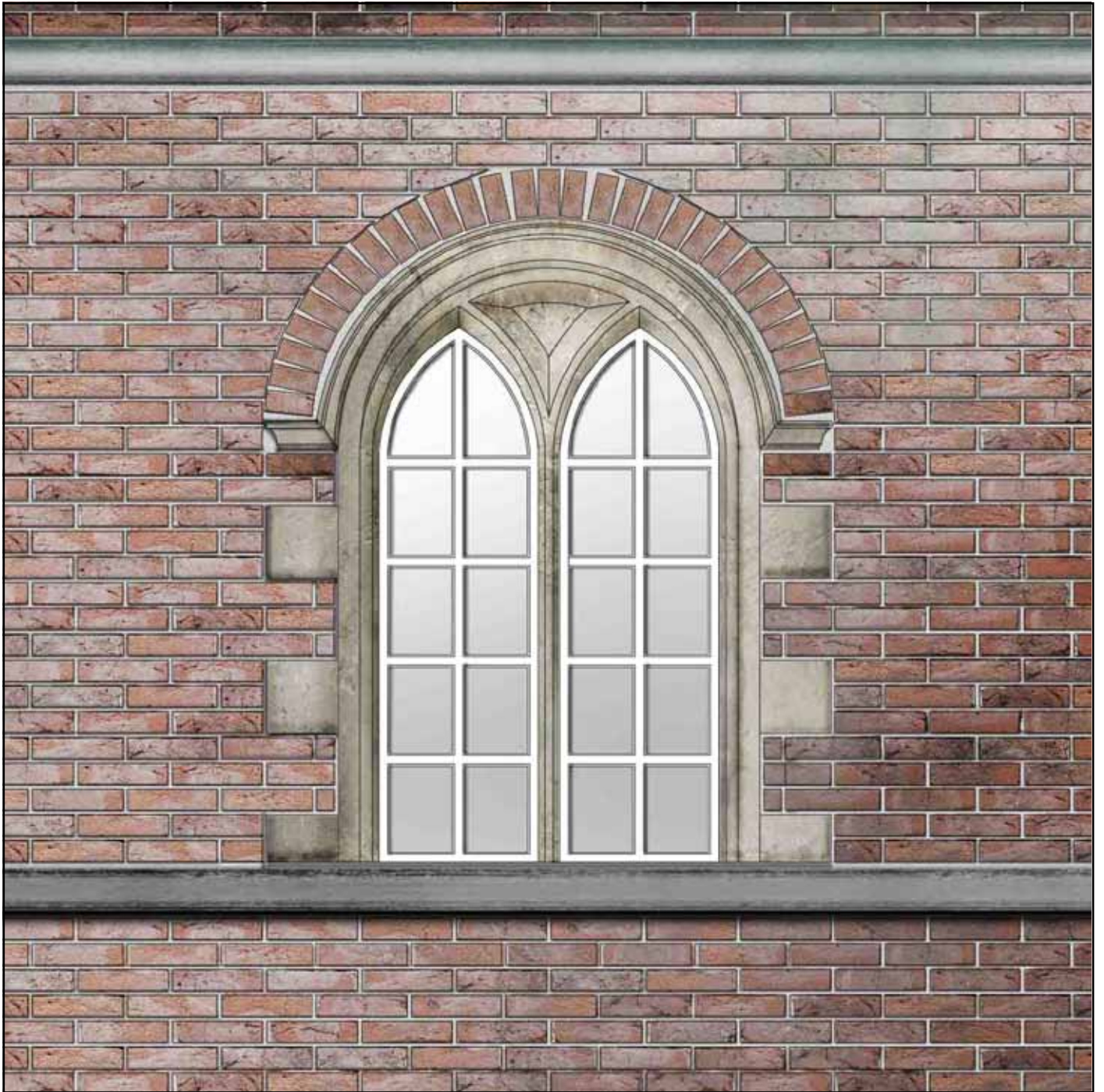


scale 1:10

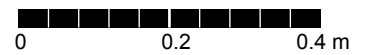




## WINDOW DETAIL

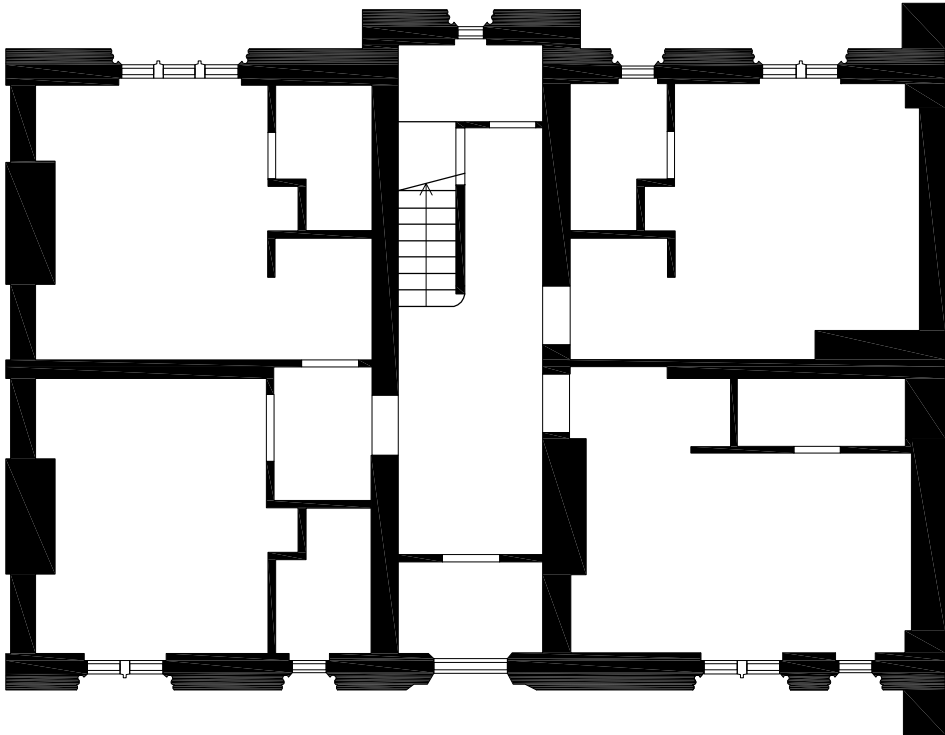


scale 1:10



# STUDENT HOUSING PLAN

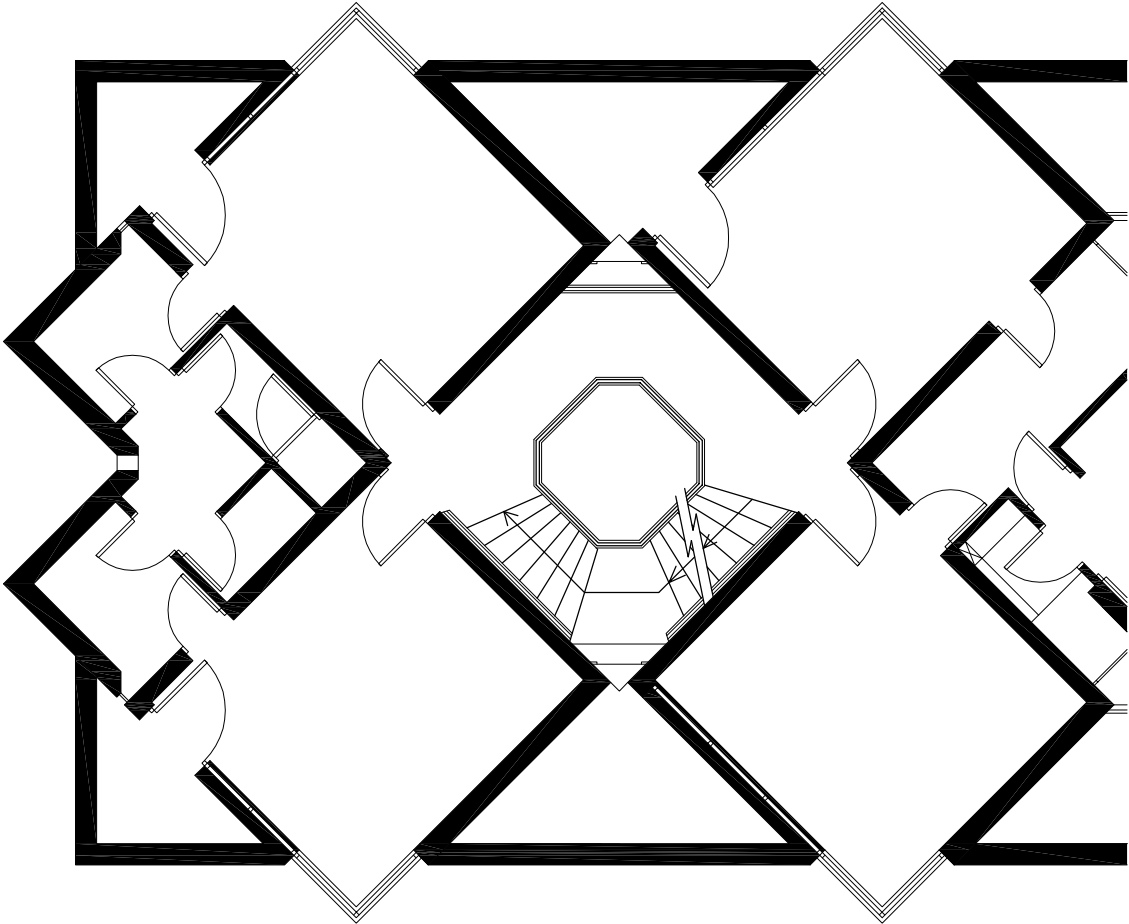
north court apartments



scale 1:100



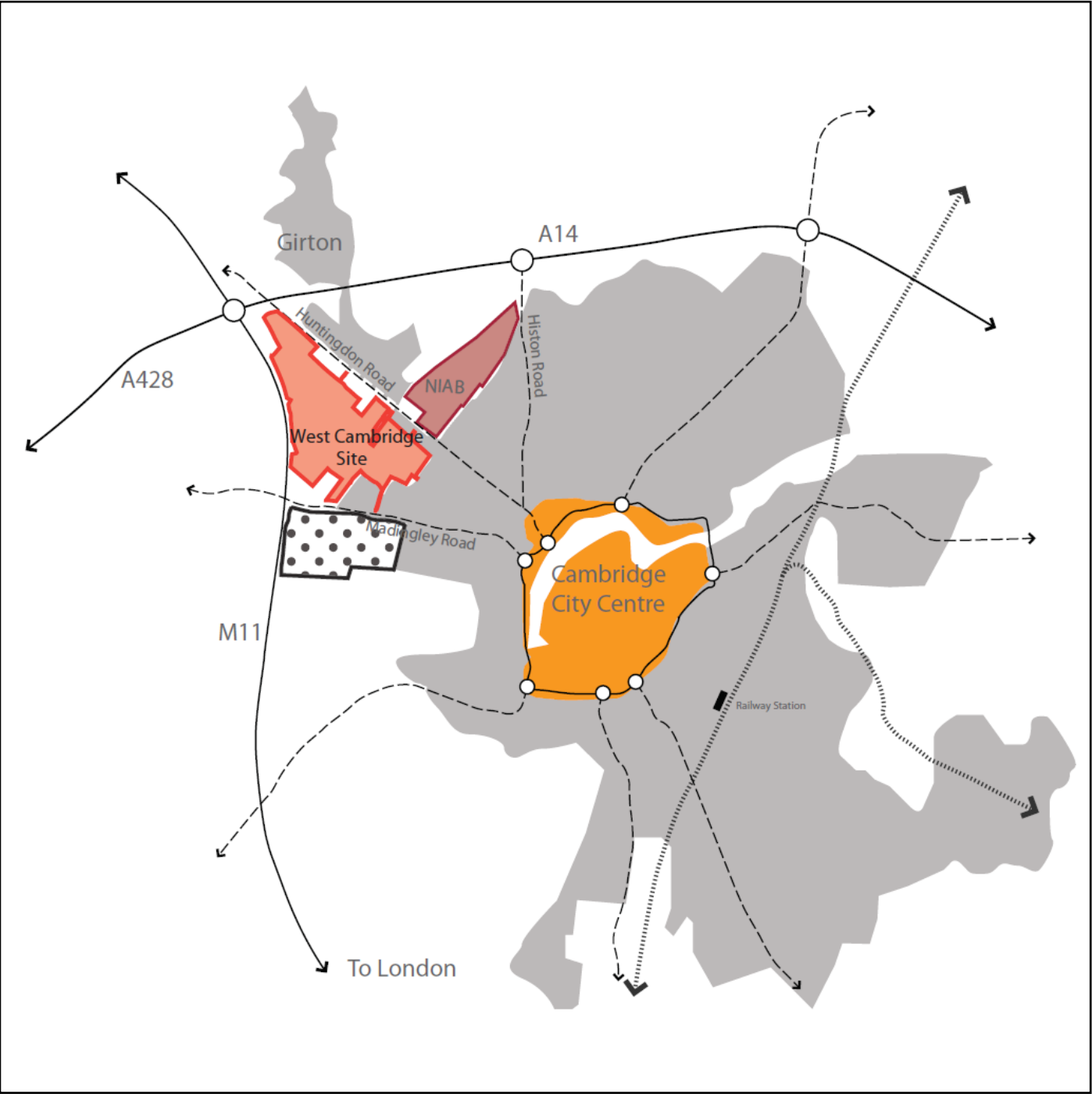
**FIRST CONCEPT IDEA**  
NORTH WEST CAMBRIDGE

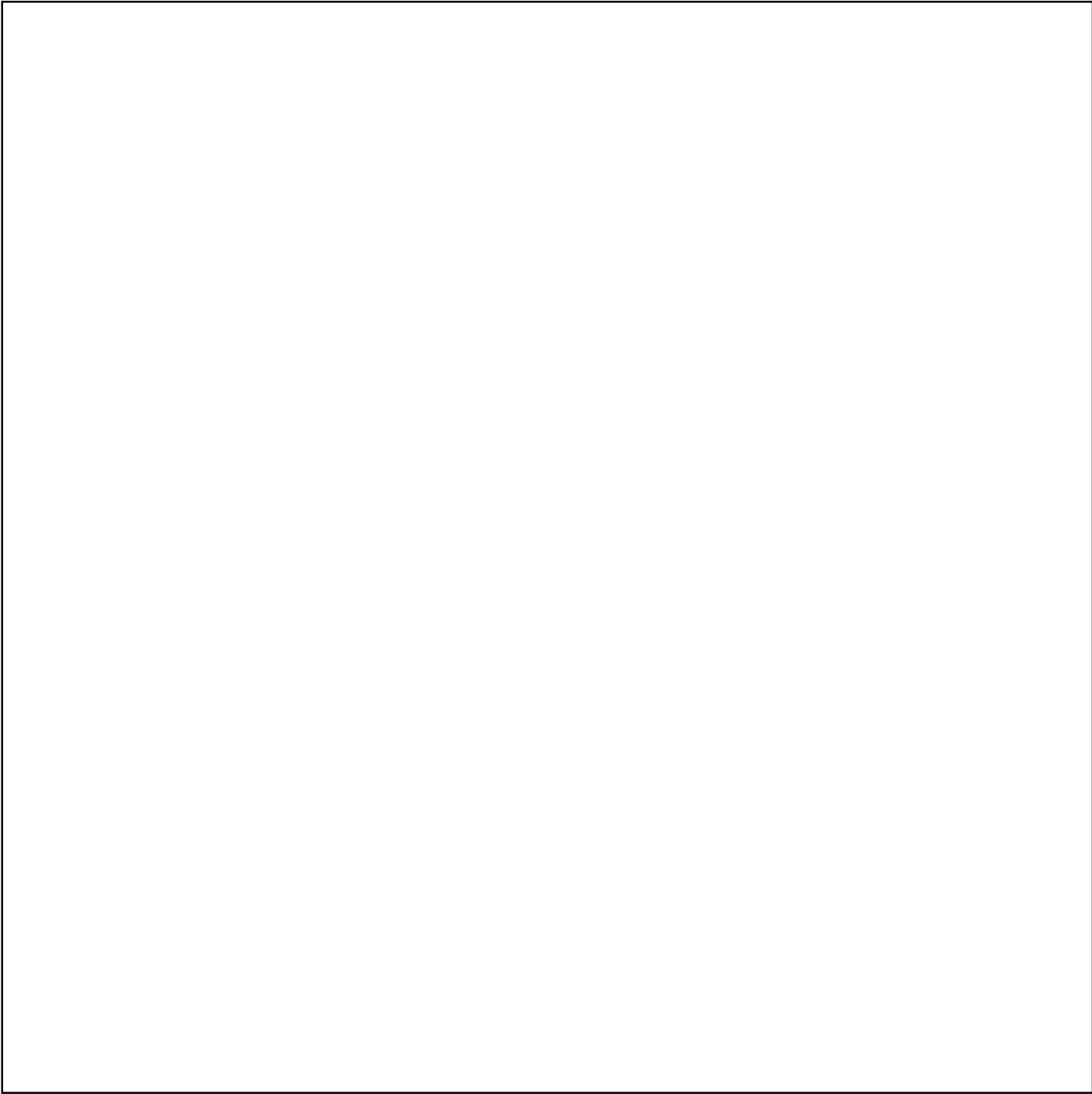


scale 1:100



**FIRST CONCEPT IDEA**  
NORTH WEST CAMBRIDGE









**KING'S COLLEGE**



# KING'S COLLEGE

## CHAPEL INTERIOR



King's College is a constituent college of the University of Cambridge in Cambridge, England. Formally named The King's College of Our Lady and Saint Nicholas in Cambridge, the college lies on the River Cam and faces out onto King's Parade in the centre of the city.

King's was founded in 1441 by Henry VI, soon after he had founded its sister college in Eton. However, the King's plans for the college were disrupted by the Wars of the Roses and resultant scarcity of funds, and his eventual deposition. Little progress was made on the project until in 1508 Henry VII began to take an interest in the college, most likely as a political move to legitimise his new position. The building of the college's chapel, begun in 1446, was finally finished in 1544 during the reign of Henry VIII.



# KING'S COLLEGE

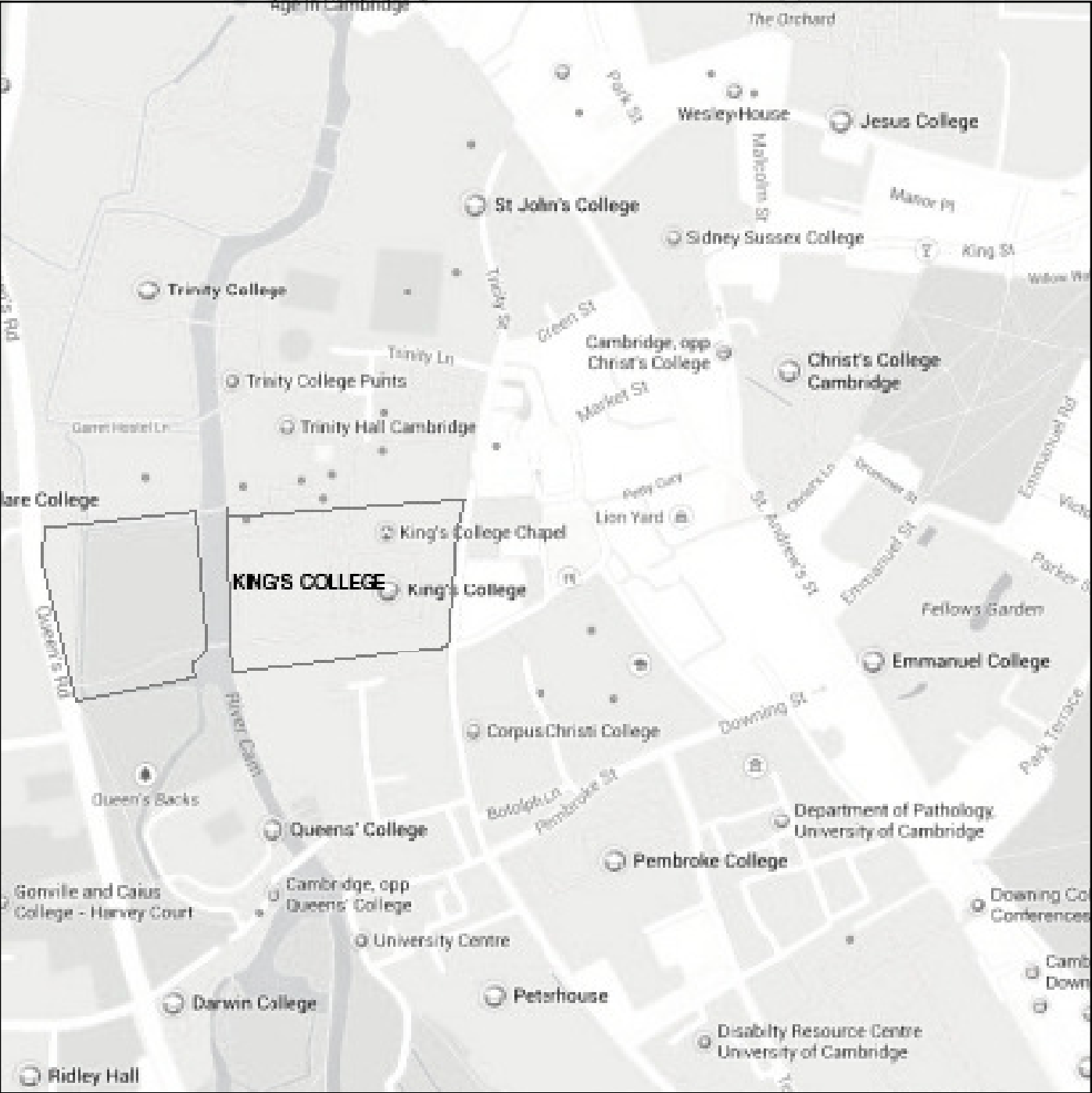
## LOCATION



King's College Chapel is regarded as one of the greatest examples of late Gothic English architecture. It has the world's largest fan-vault, and the chapel's stained-glass windows and wooden chancel screen are considered some of the finest from their era. The building is seen as emblematic of Cambridge. The chapel's choir, composed of male students at King's and choristers from the nearby King's College School, is one of the most accomplished and renowned in the world. Every year on Christmas Eve the Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols (a service devised specifically for King's by college dean Eric Milner-White) is broadcast from the chapel to millions of listeners worldwide

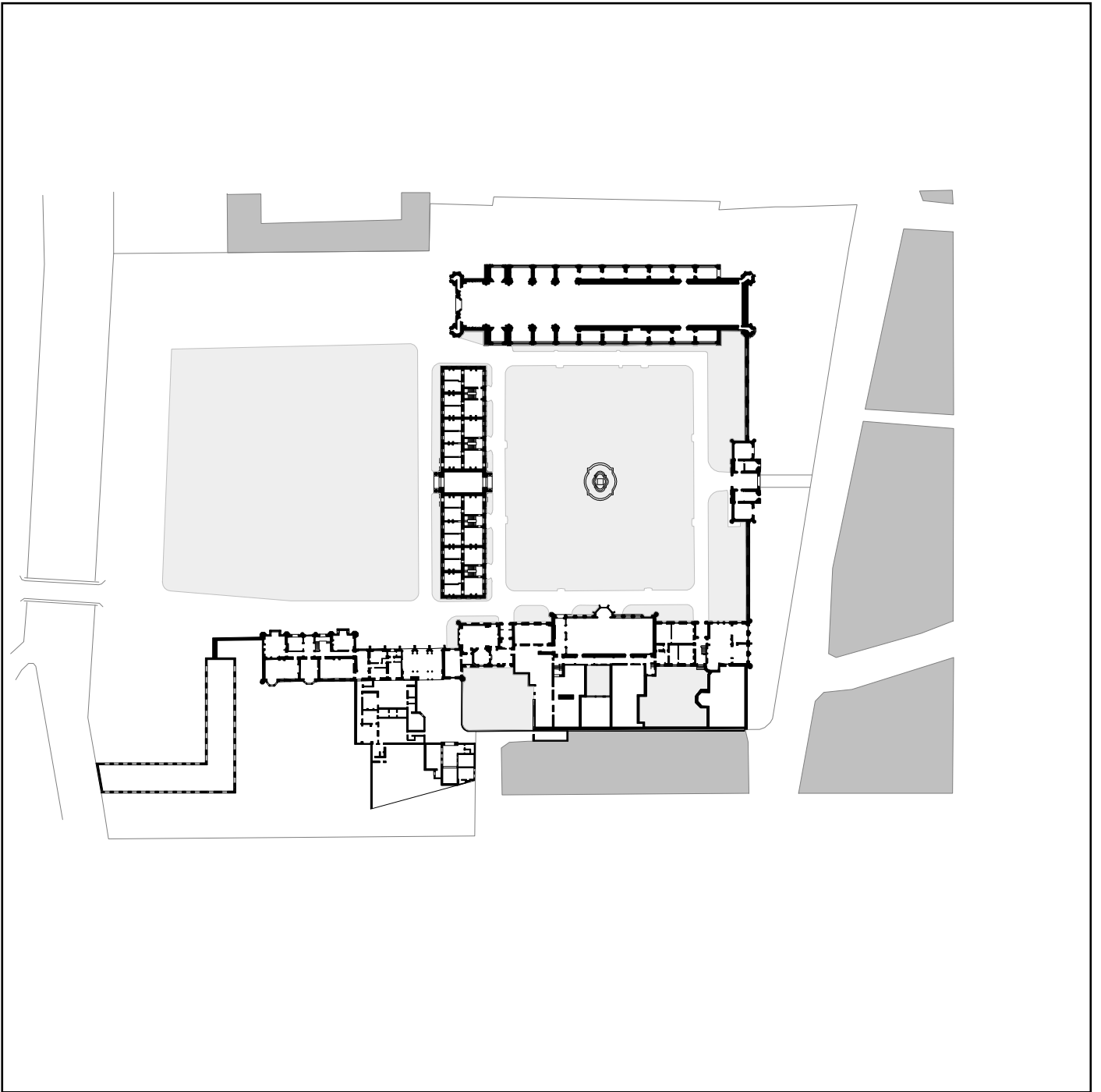
KING'S COLLEGE

LOCATION



# KING'S COLLEGE

## GROUND PLAN



scale 1:2000



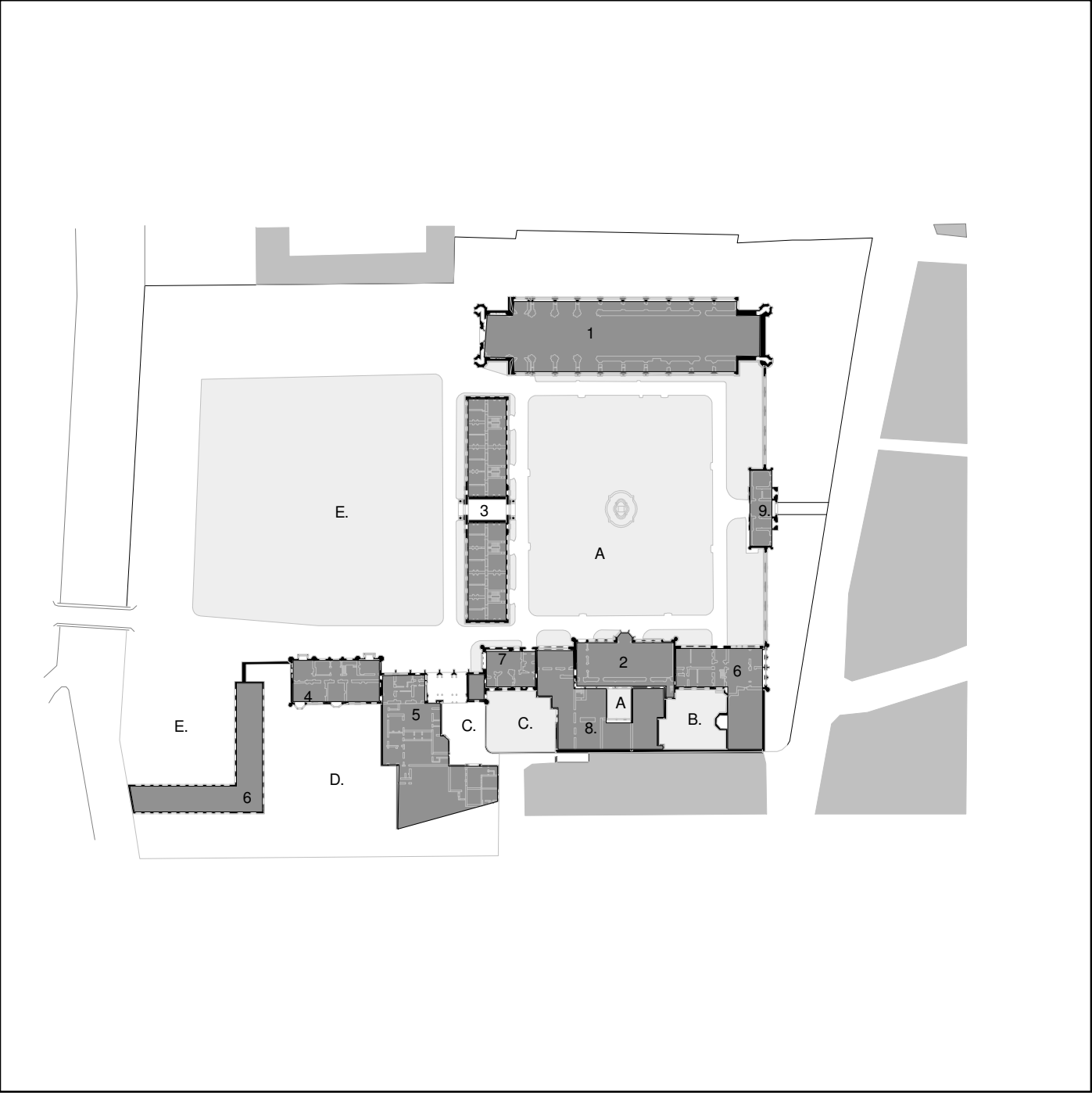
40m

80m



# KING'S COLLEGE

## FUNCTIONS



scale 1:2000

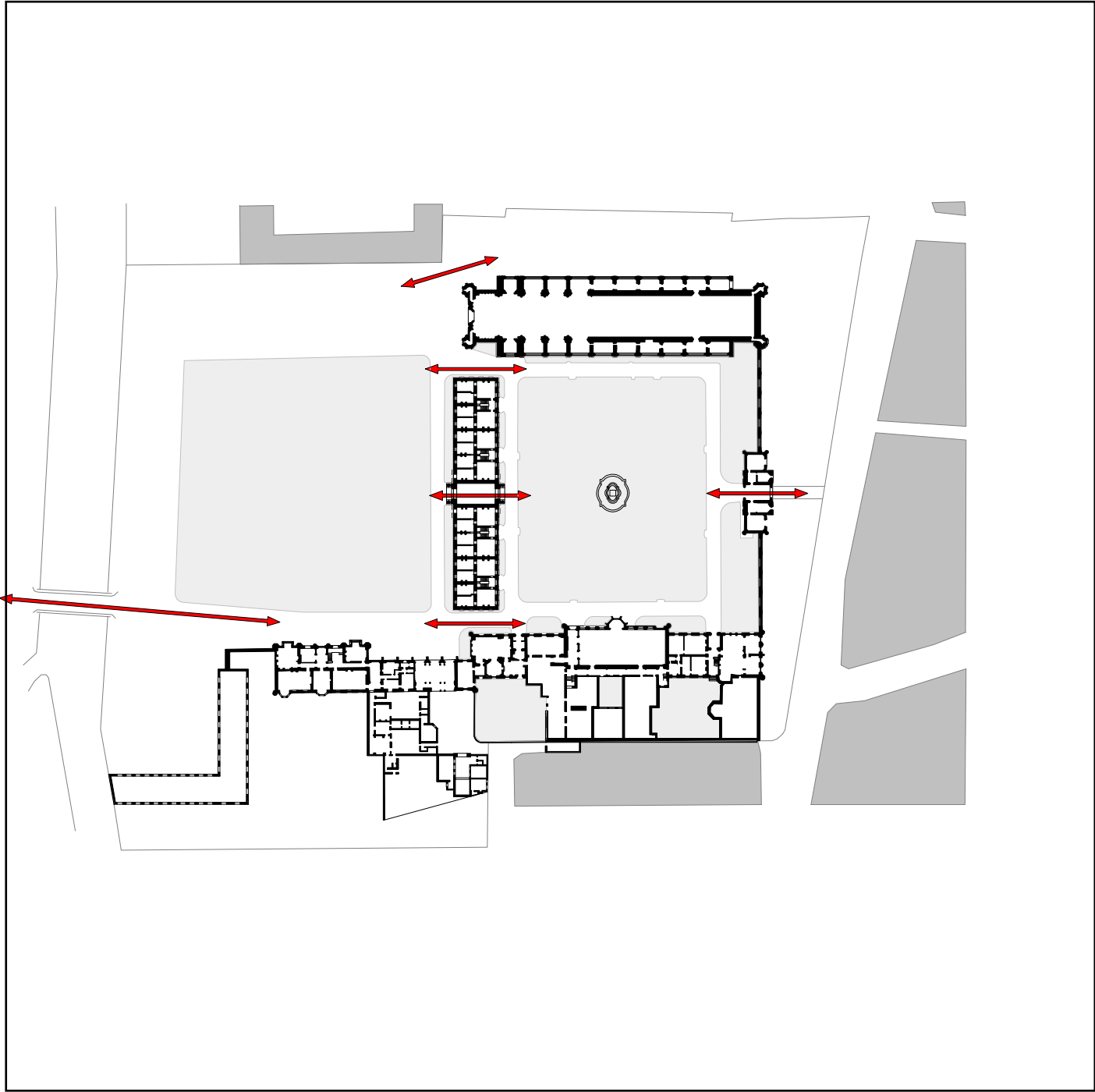


40m 80m



- 1. chapel
- 2. hall
- 3. masters lodge
- 4. provost lodge
- 5. library
- 6. cambers
- 7. combination room
- 8. kitchen
- 9. gatehouse

- A, great court
- B. Chetwynd court
- C. Webb's Court
- D. Provost Garden
- E. Main Garden

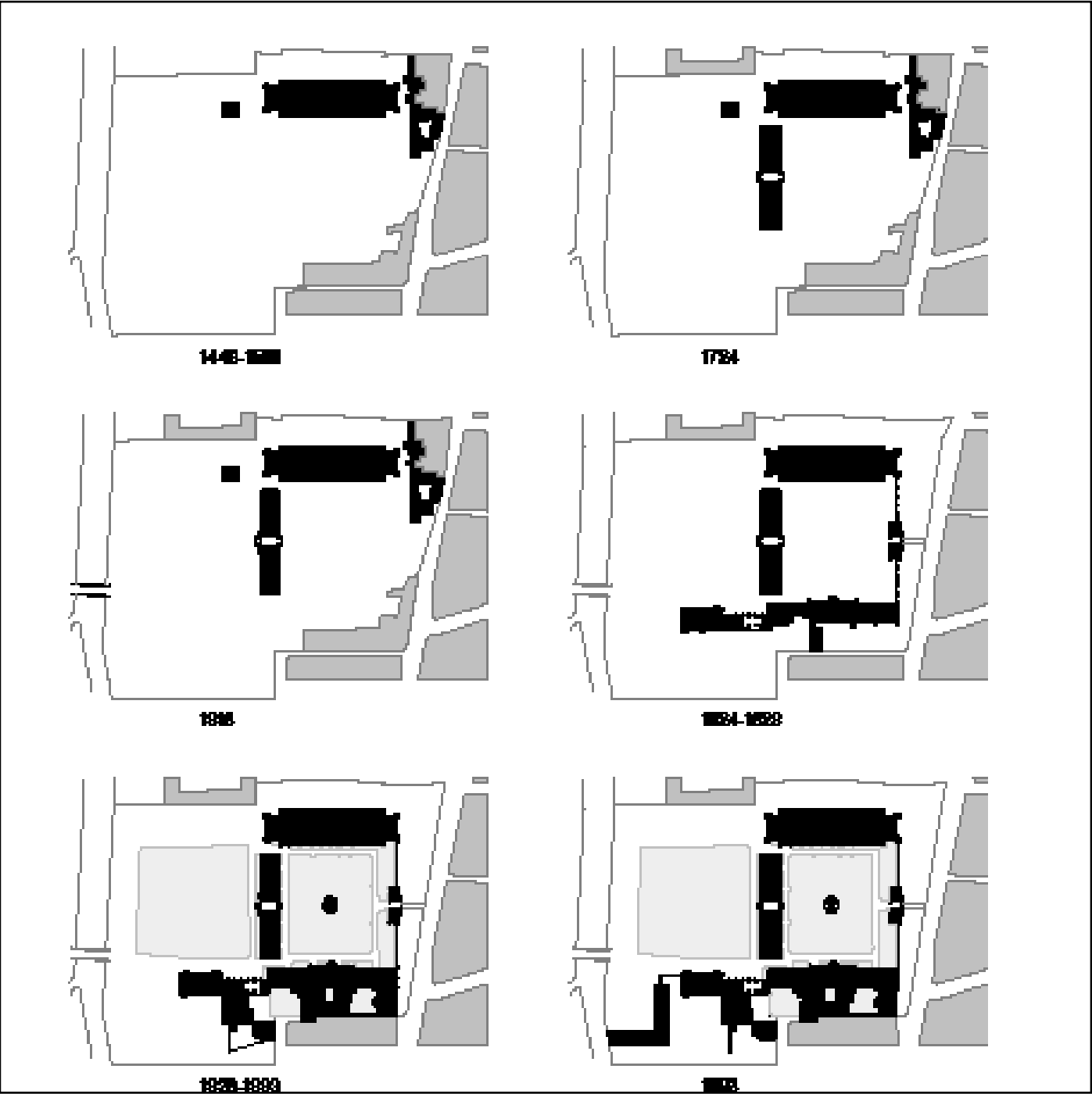


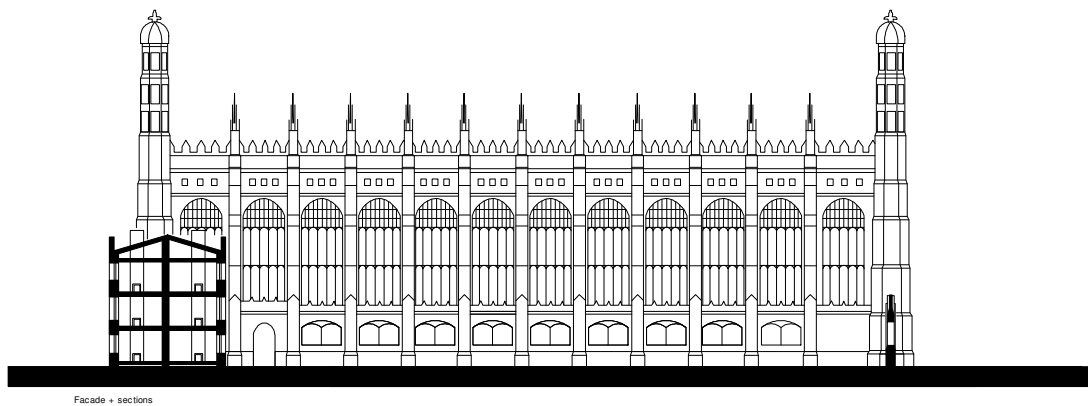
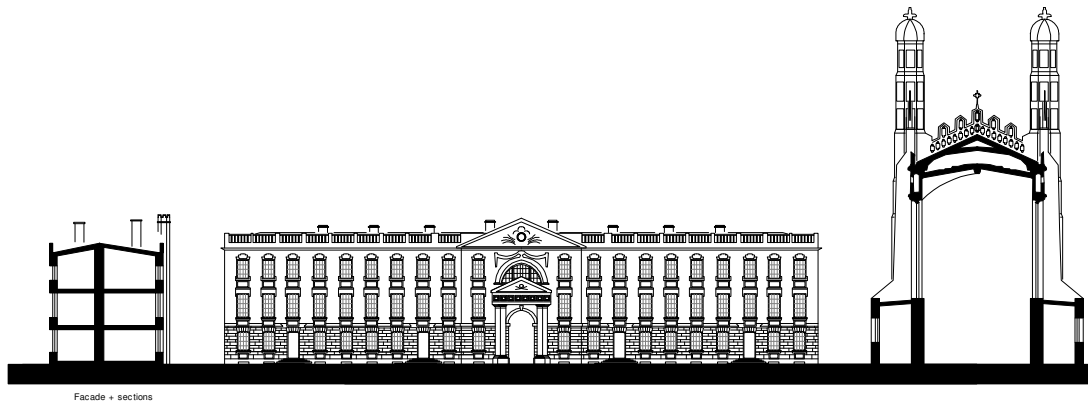
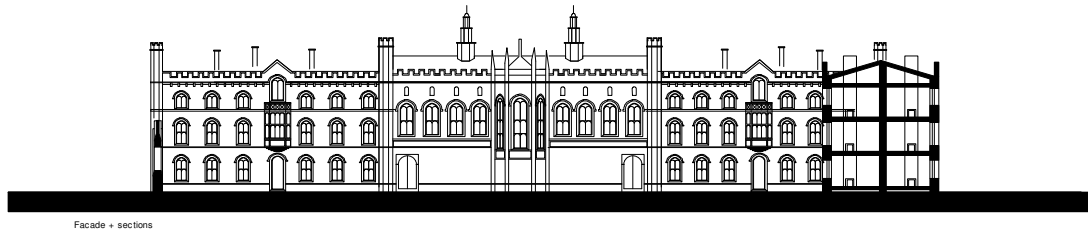
scale 1:2000



40m 80m







scale 1:1000



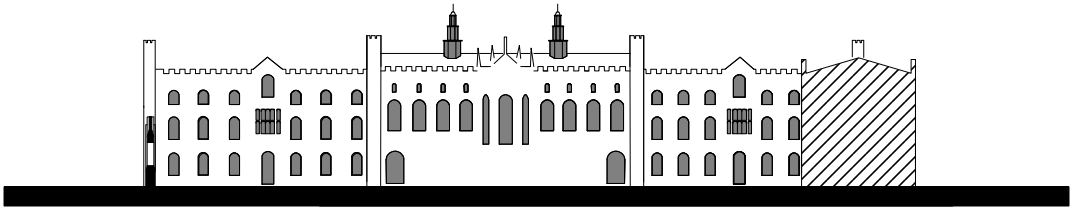
20m

40m

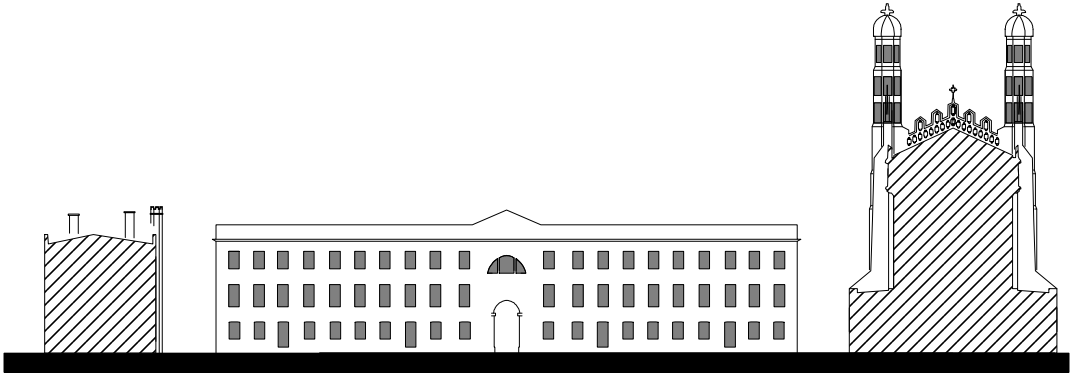


# KING'S COLLEGE

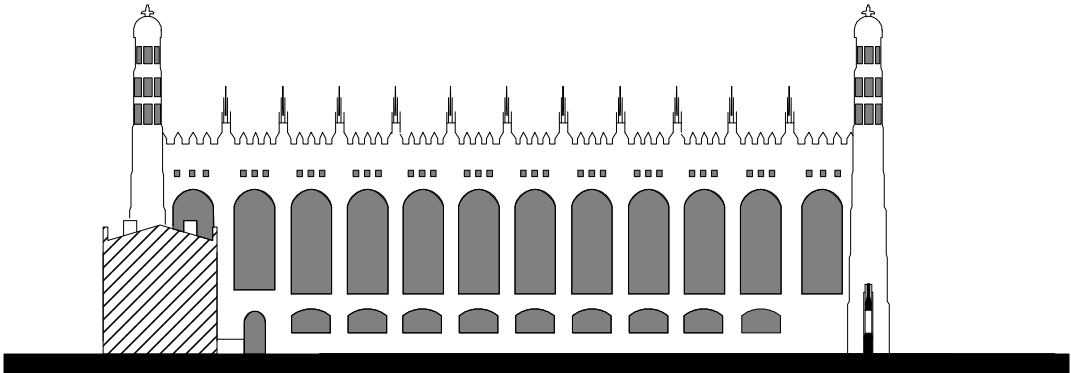
## OPENINGS



Openings



Openings



Openings

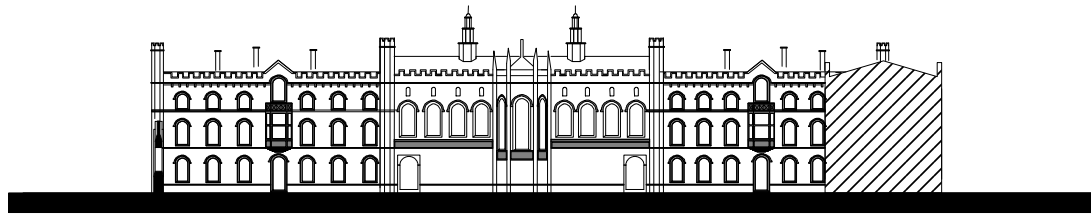
scale 1:1000



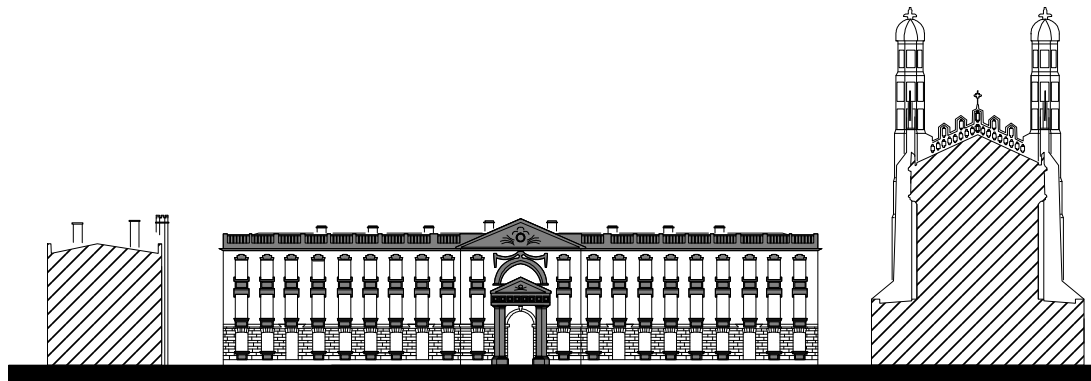
20m 40m



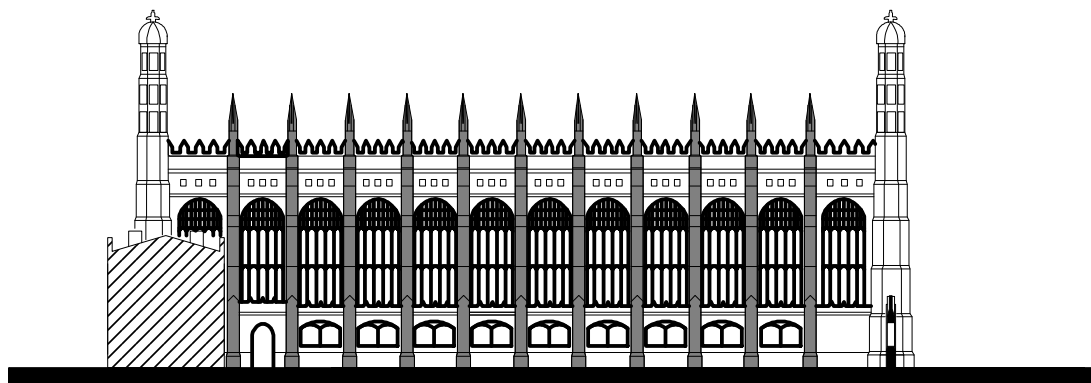




Ornaments



Ornaments



Ornaments

scale 1:1000



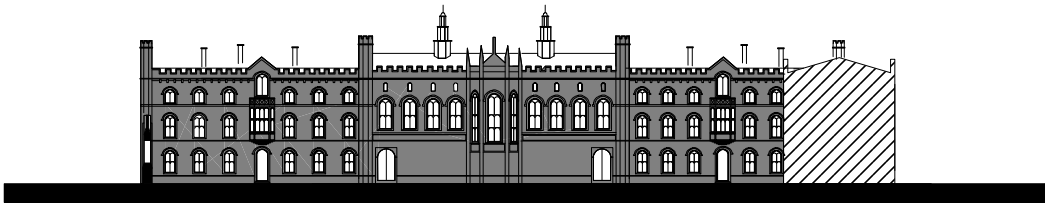
20m

40m

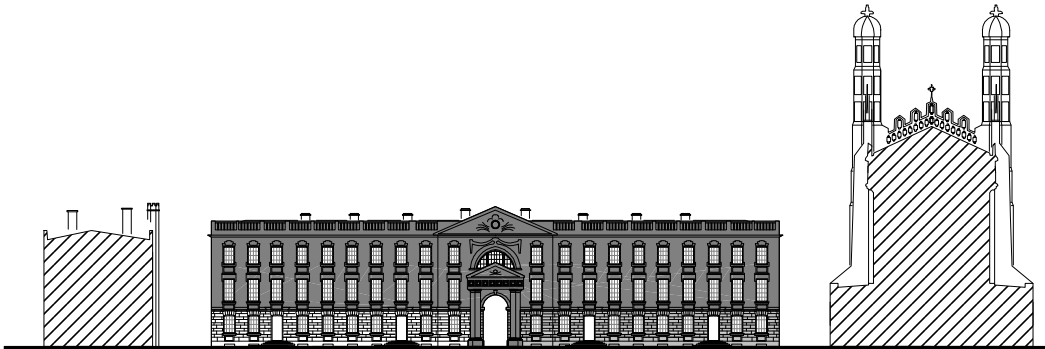


# KING'S COLLEGE

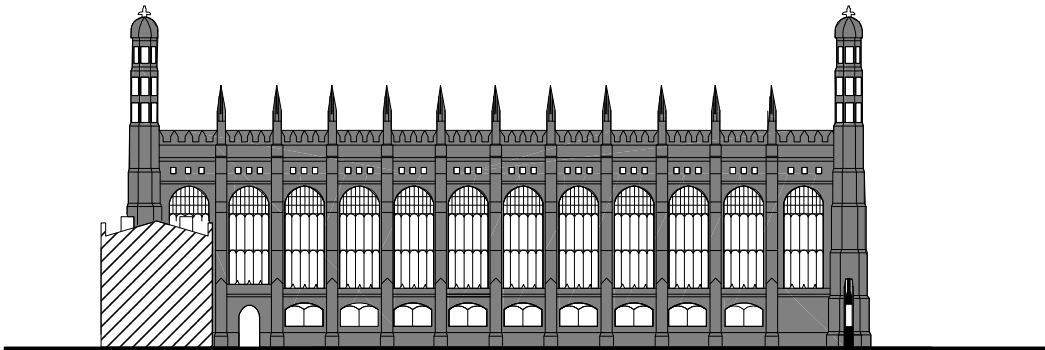
## MATERIALS



Materials



Materials



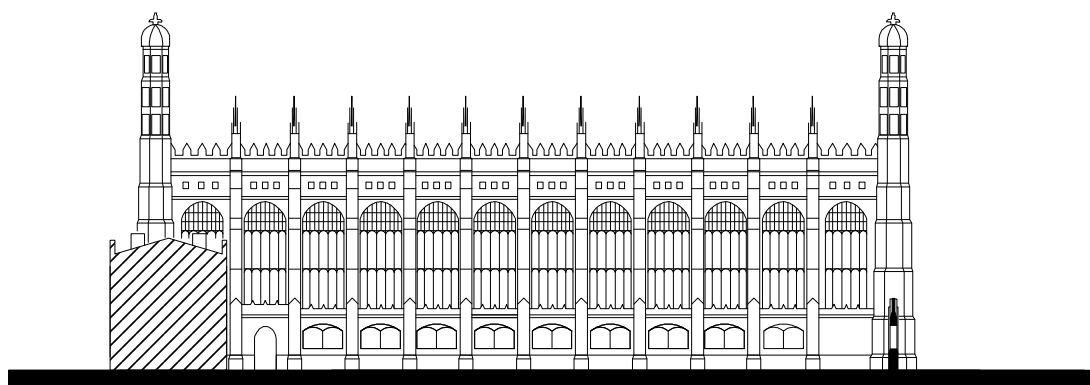
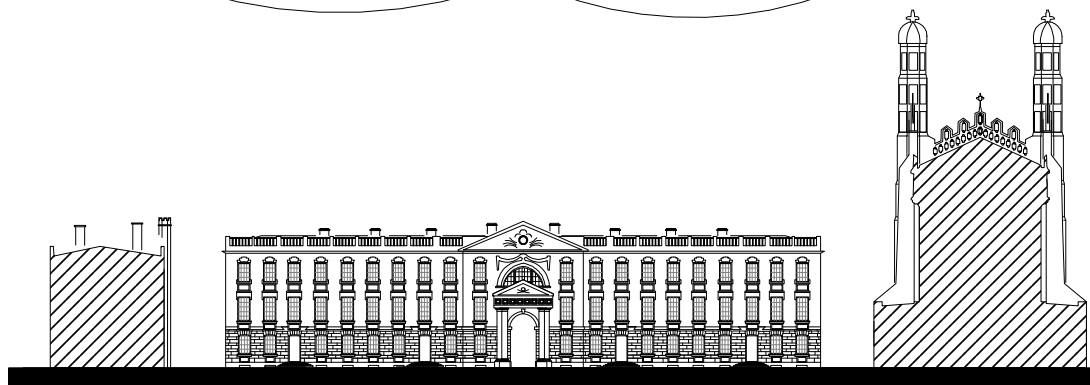
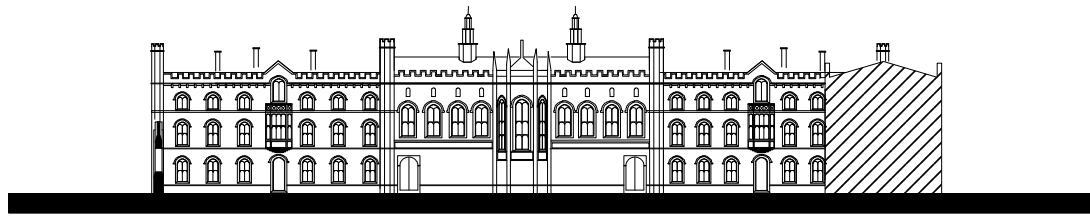
Materials

scale 1:1000



20m 40m





scale 1:1000



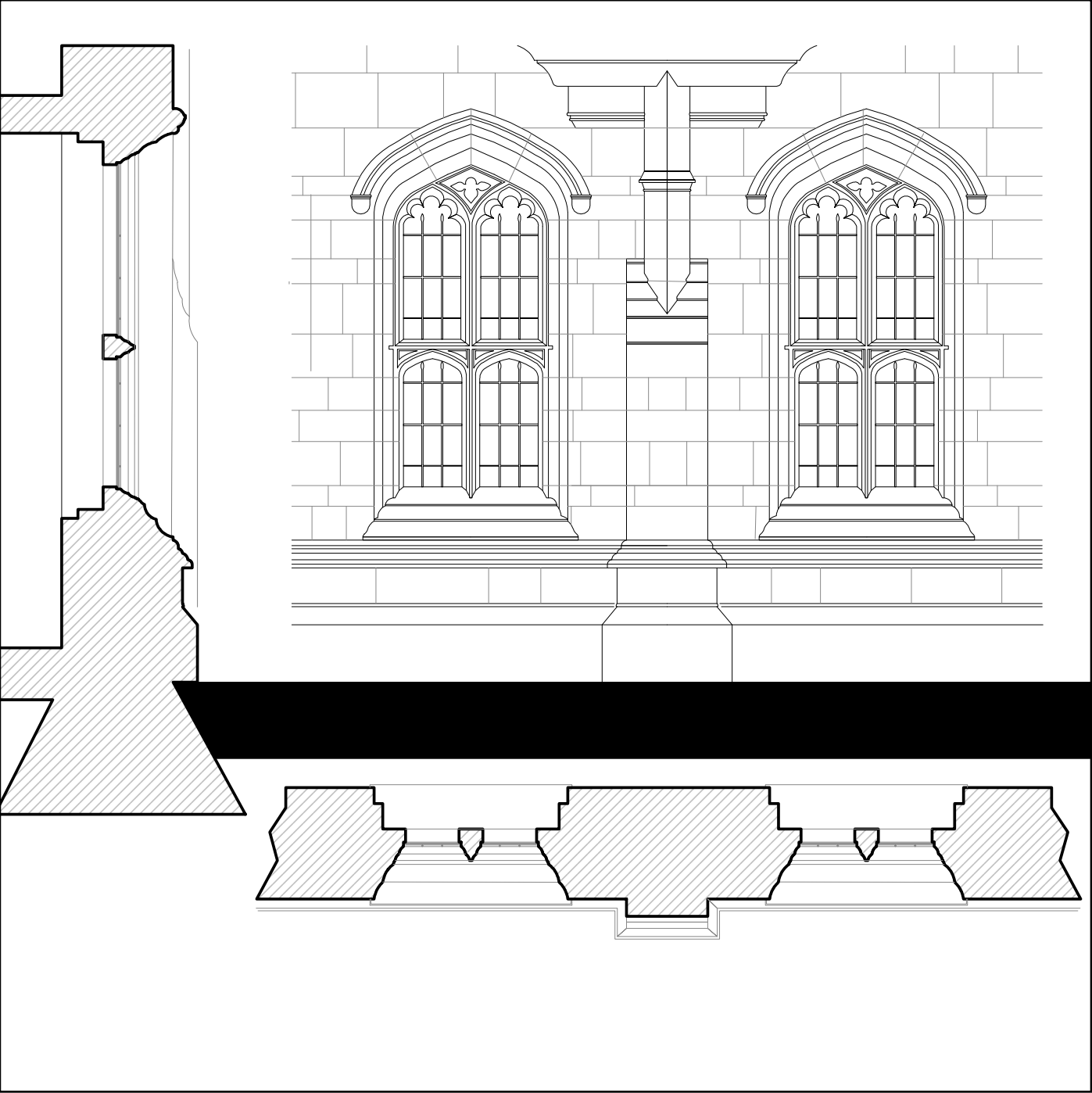
20m

40m



KING'S COLLEGE

FRAGMENT



scale 1:50



40m

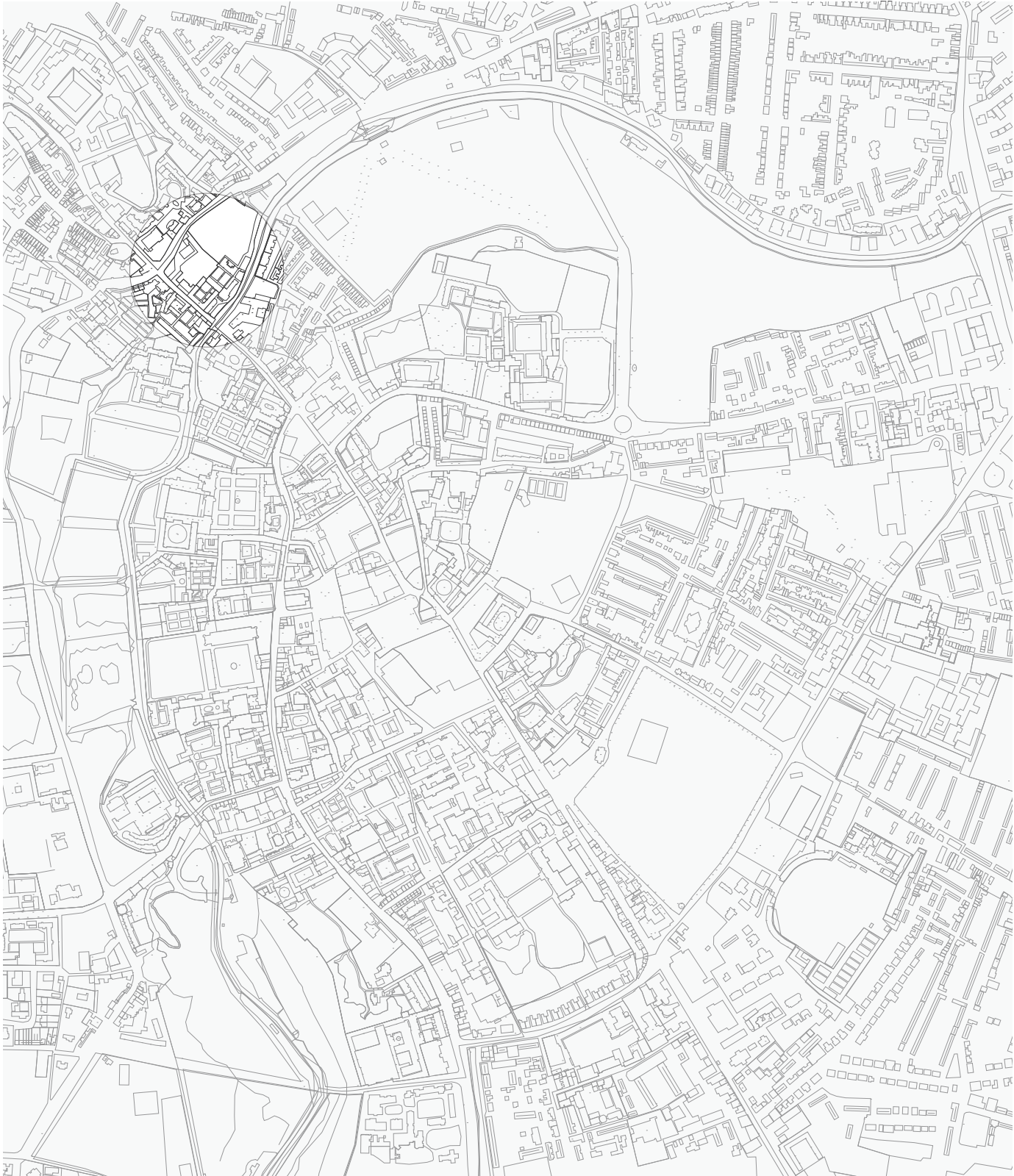
80m

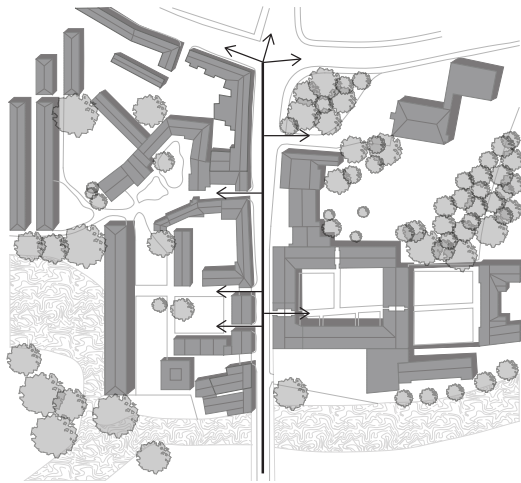




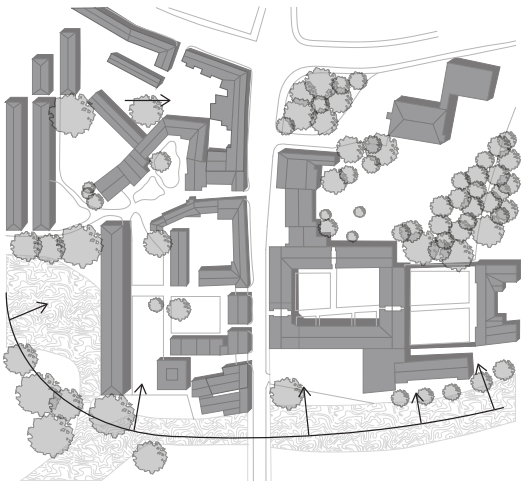




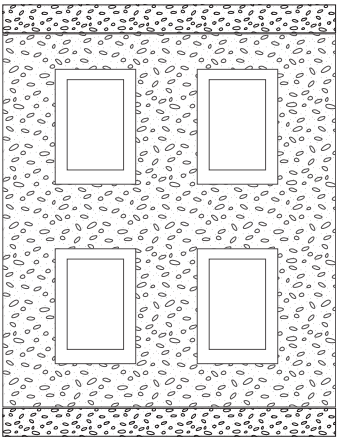




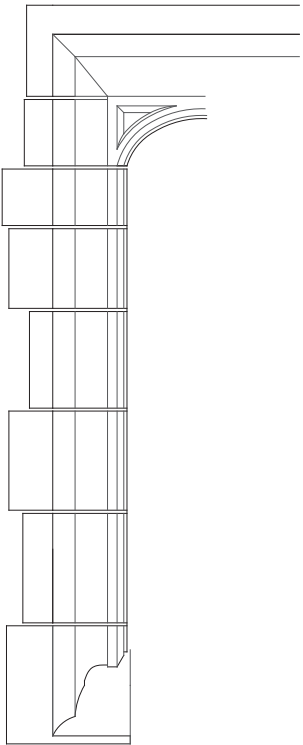
Site split in two to parts by Magdalene street  
Gateway access to the courts



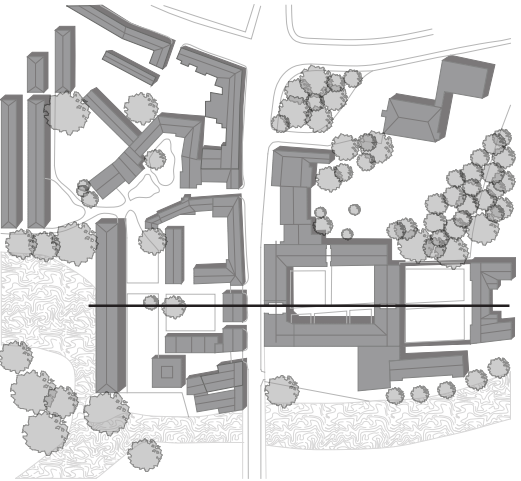
River Cam landscape view



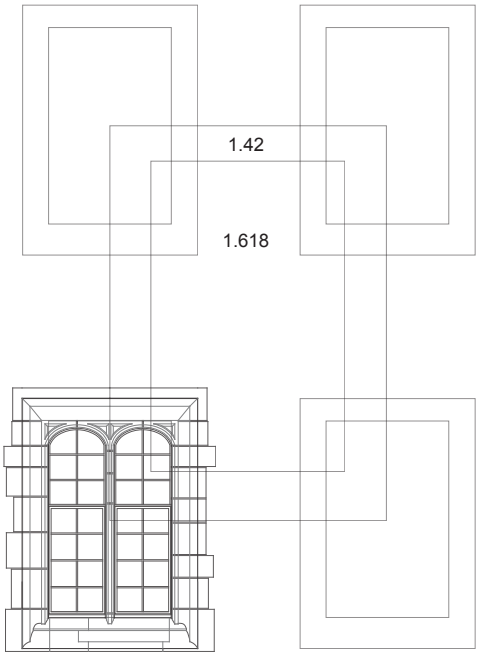
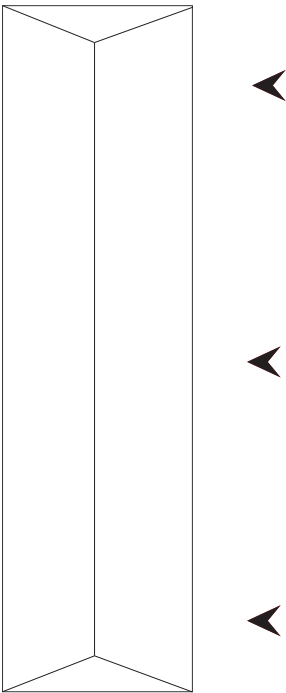
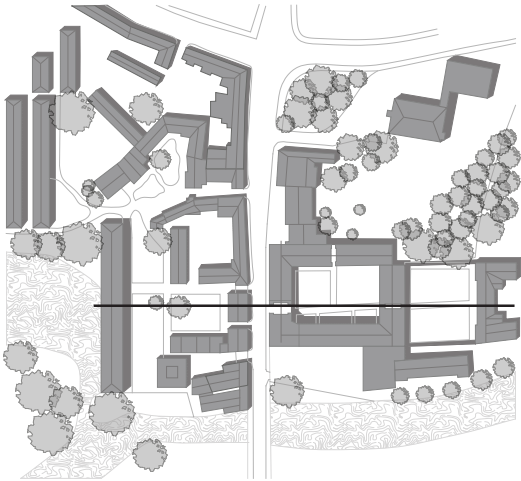
Strong , precise brick pattern at top and bottom parts,  
inbetween controlled chaos



Variable stone frame sizes to create construction stability



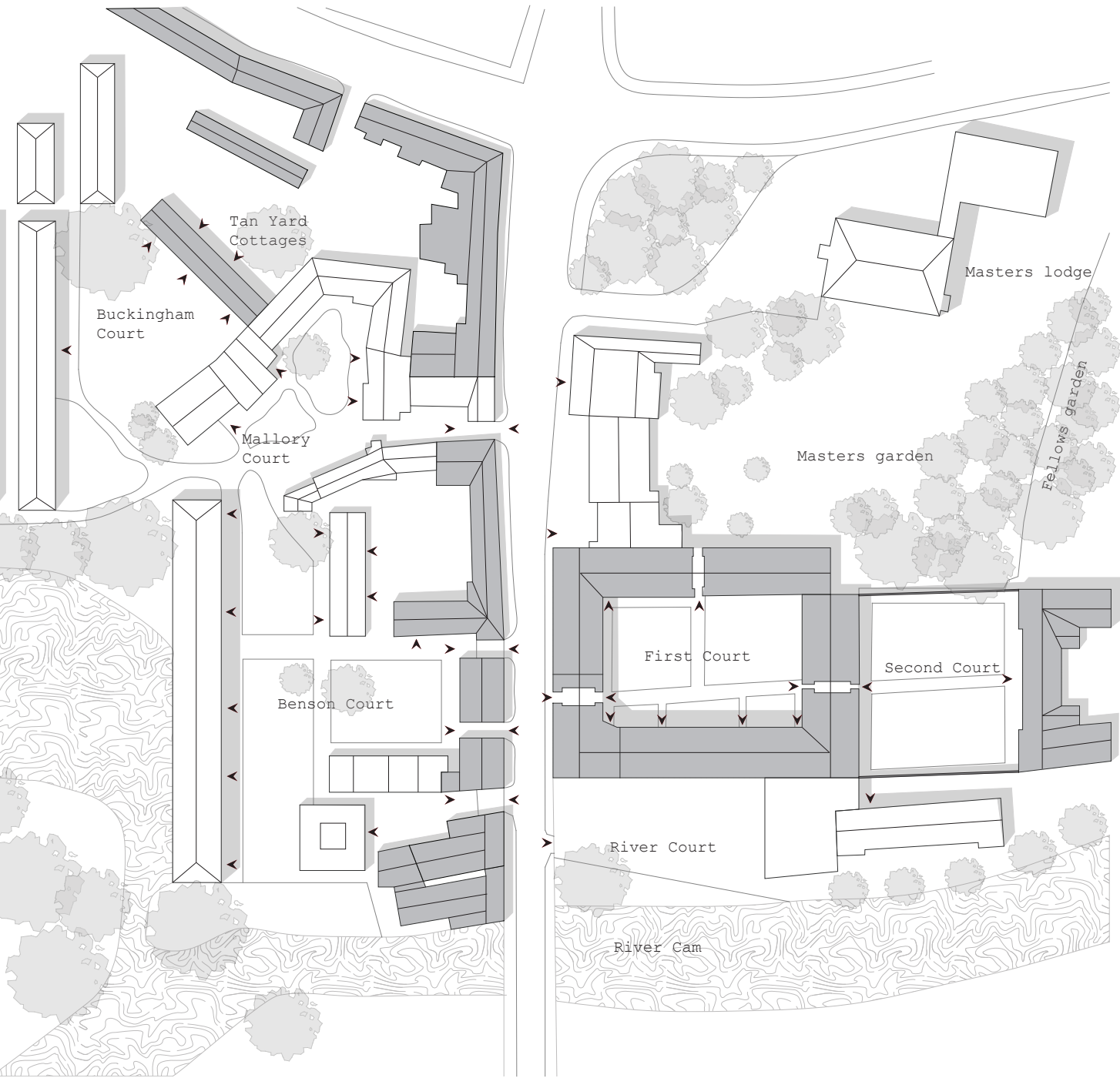
Orthogonal layout of buildings  
View axis through gateway(with undemolished buidling)



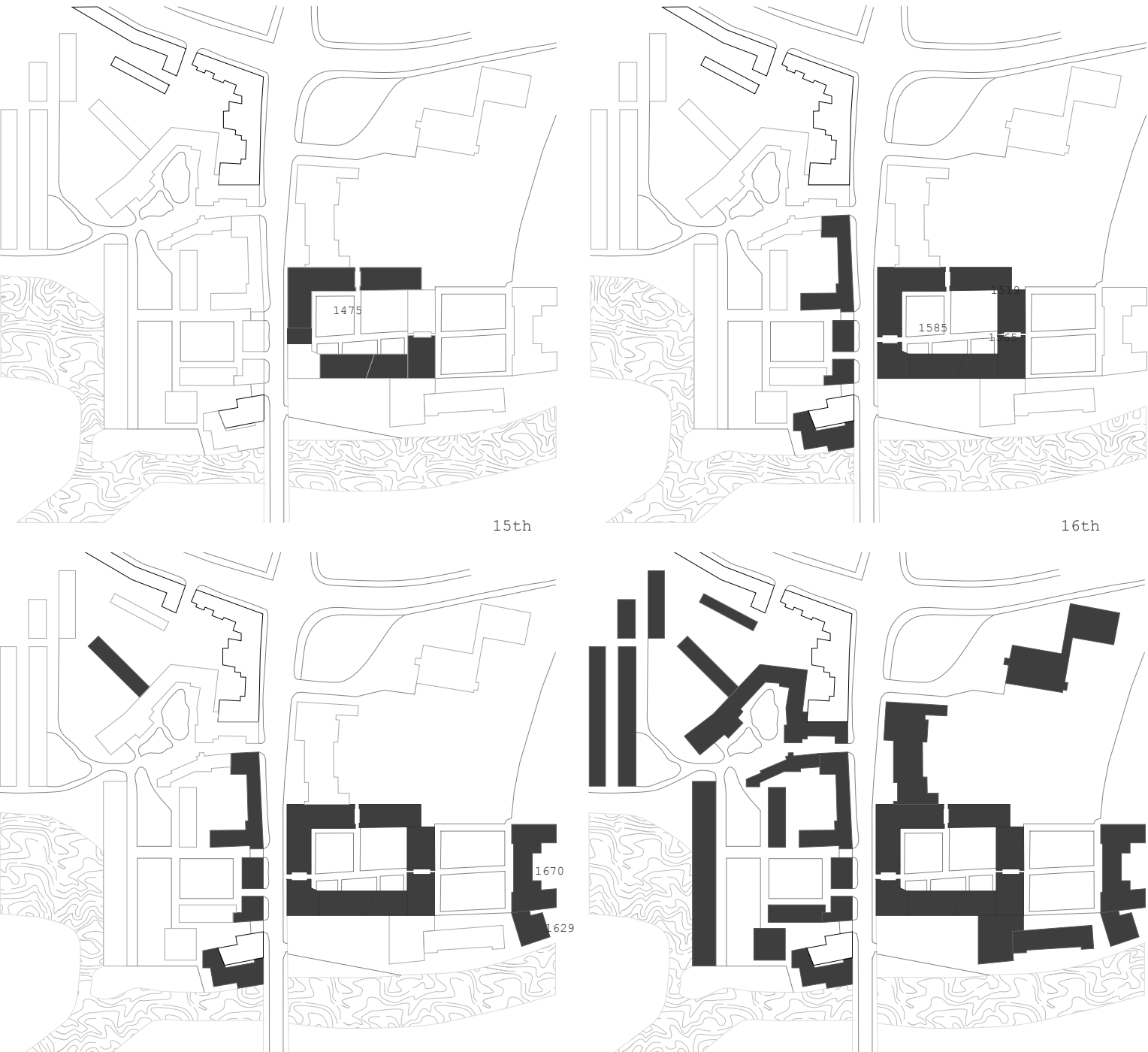
Golden section

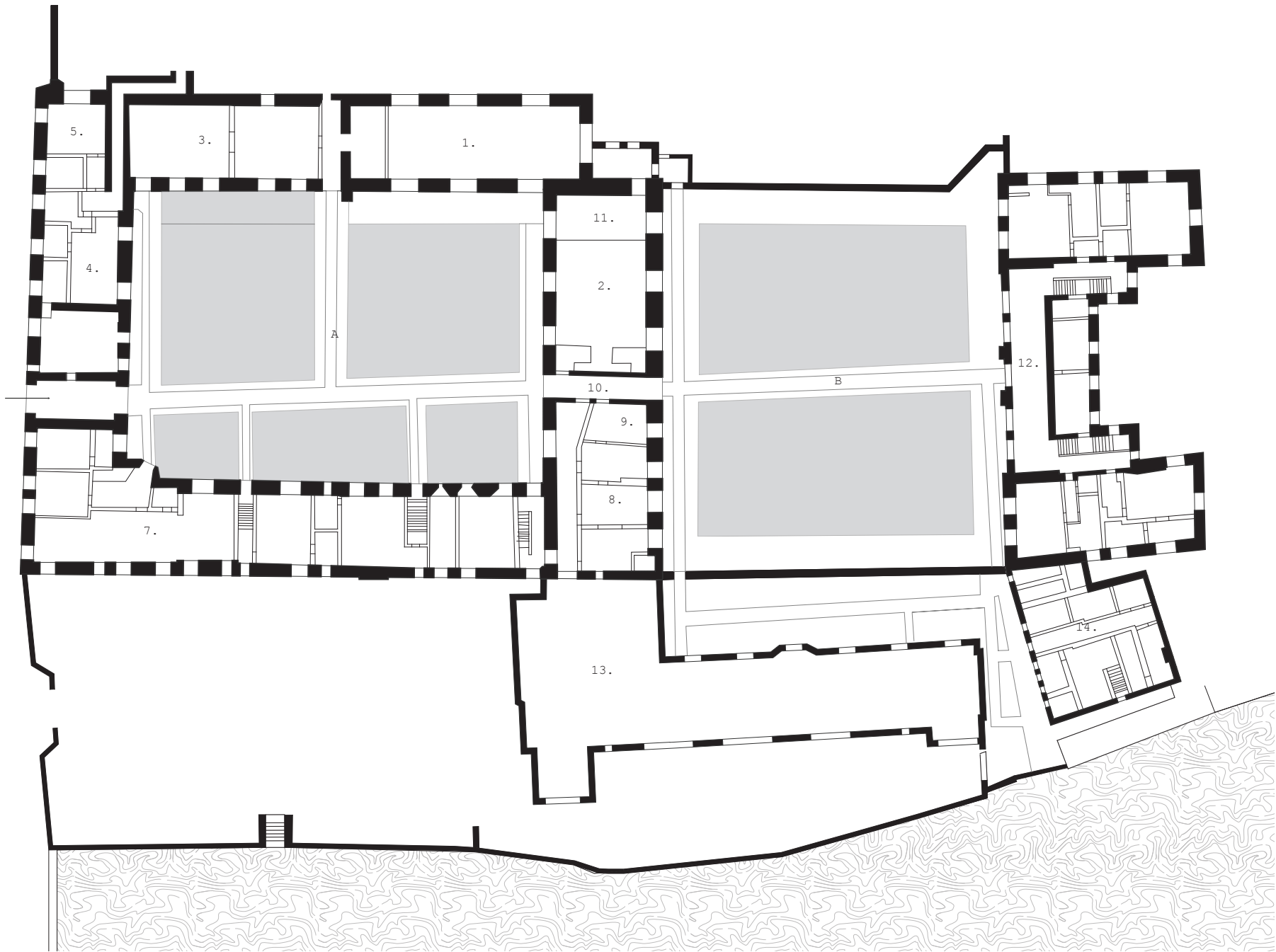


MAGDALENE COLLEGE  
SITE



MAGDALENE COLLEGE  
GROWTH MODEL



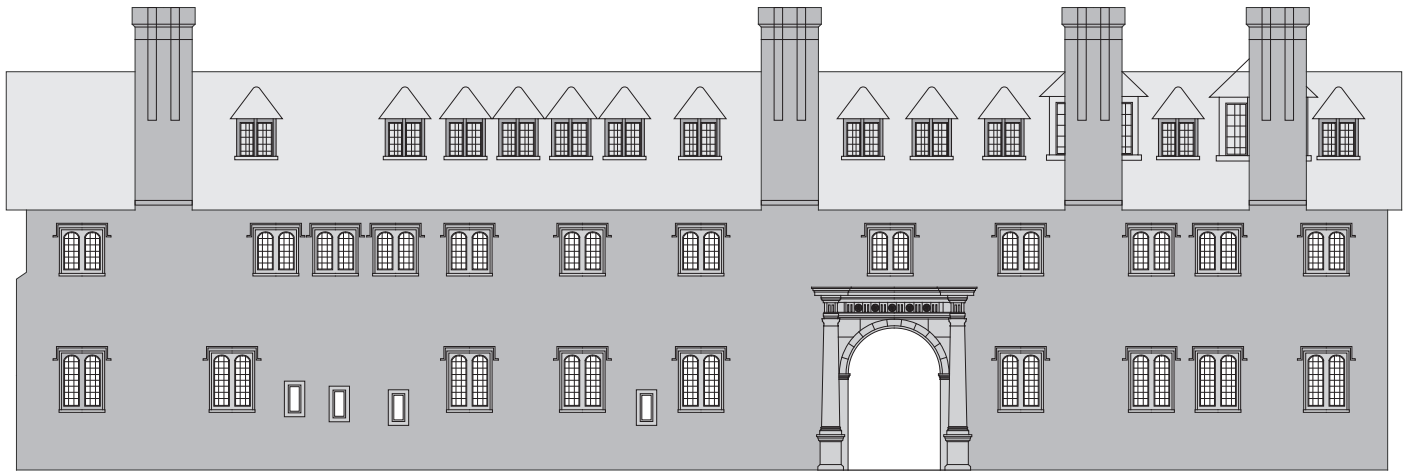
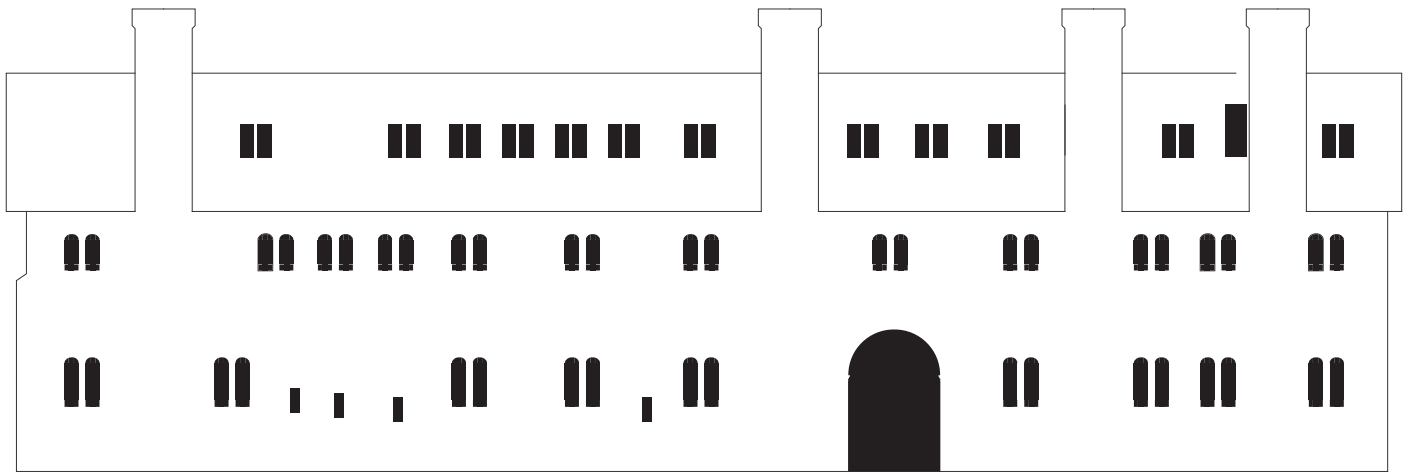
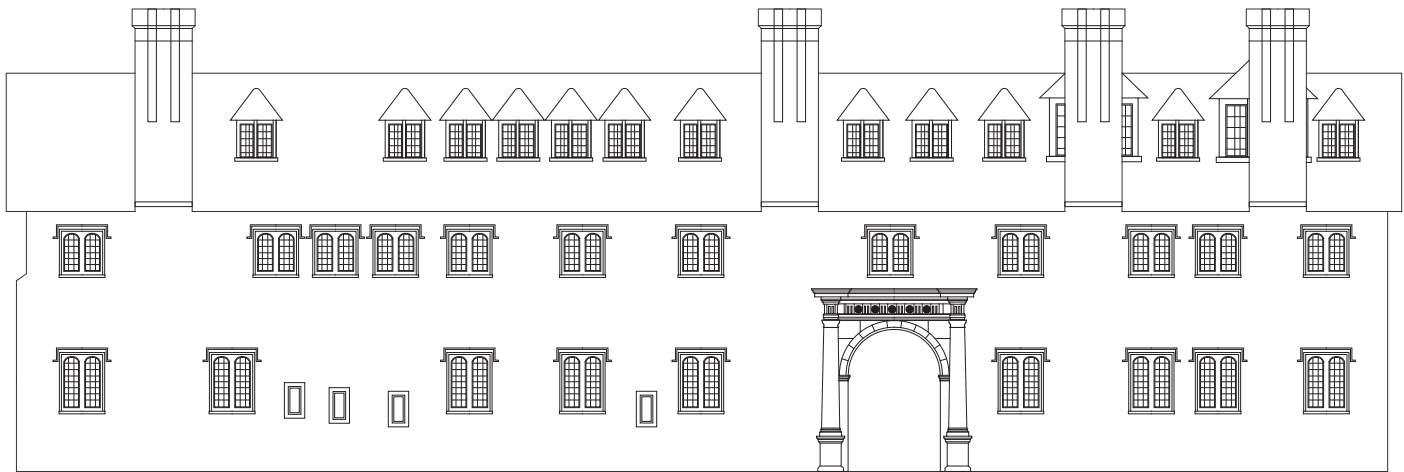


- A. First Court  
B. Second Court
1. Chapel  
2. Hall  
3. Library, formerly Masters Lodge  
4. Monks of Ely/ Porters lodge  
5. Foundation library  
7. Monks of Croyland,Walden and Ramsey  
/Junior combination room  
8. Kitchen  
9. Buttery  
10. Screens  
11. Dais  
12. Pepysian library  
13. Modern Kitechen and kitchen office  
14. Brewhouse (former)



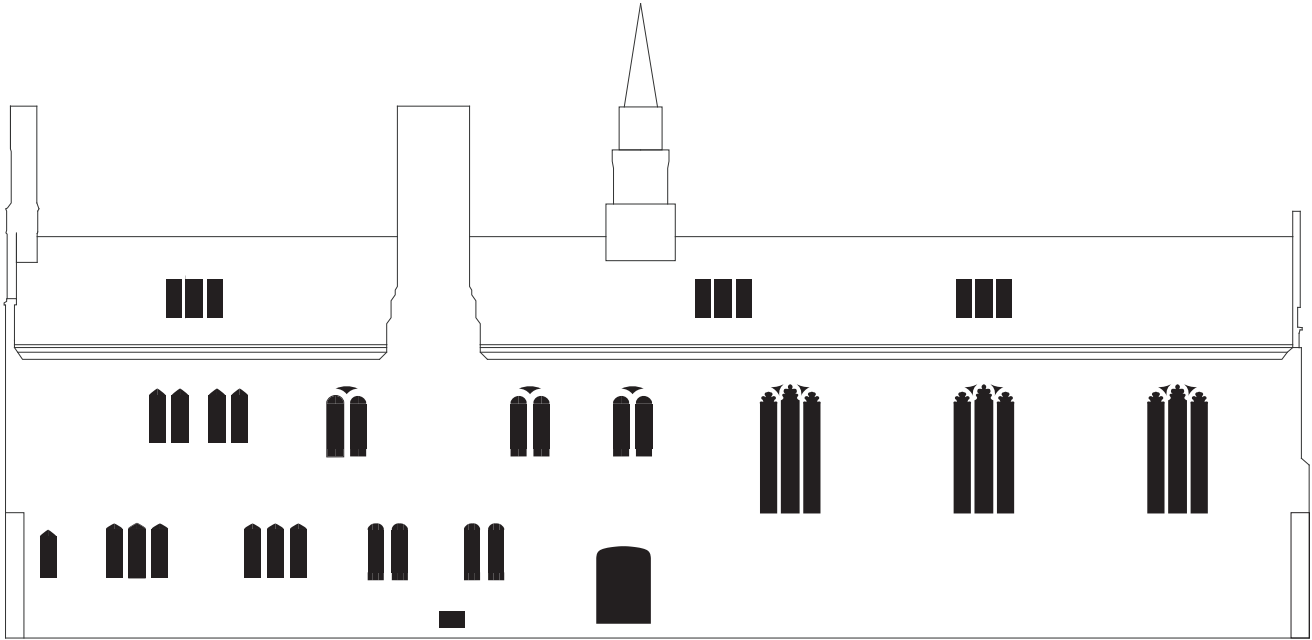
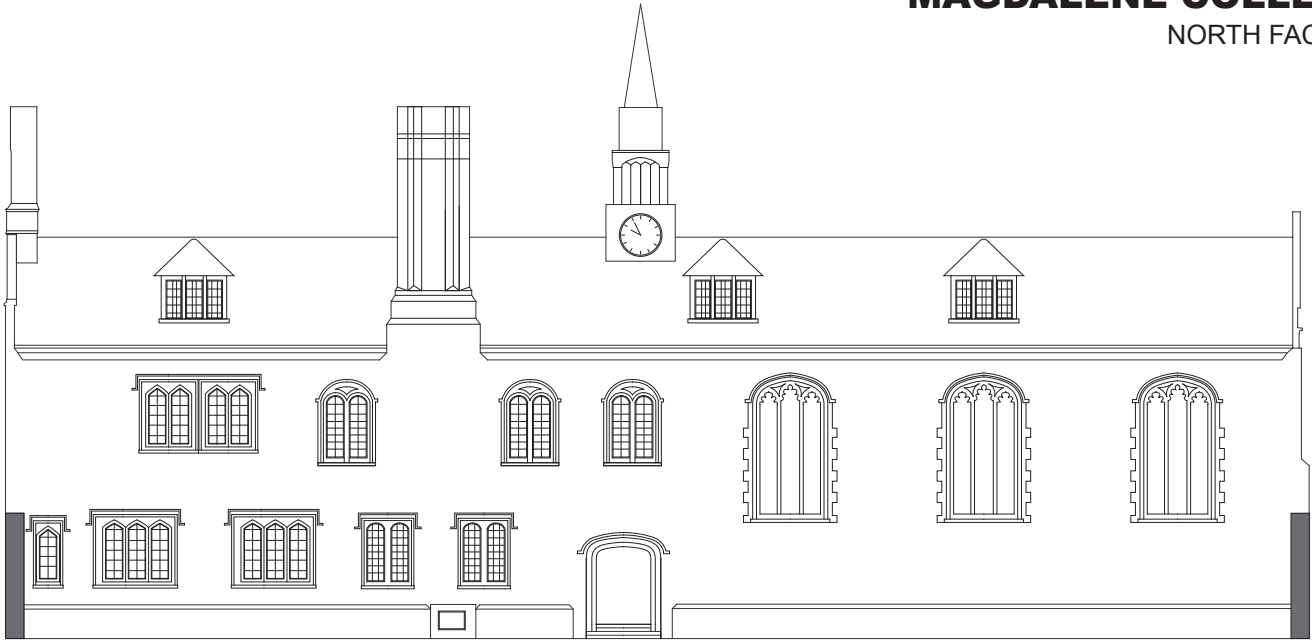
scale 1:400  
0 8 16 m

MAGDALENE COLLEGE  
SOUTH FACADE

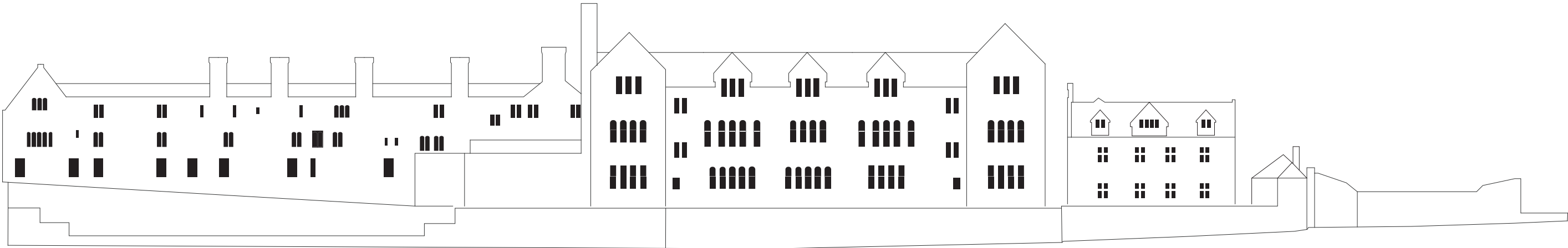


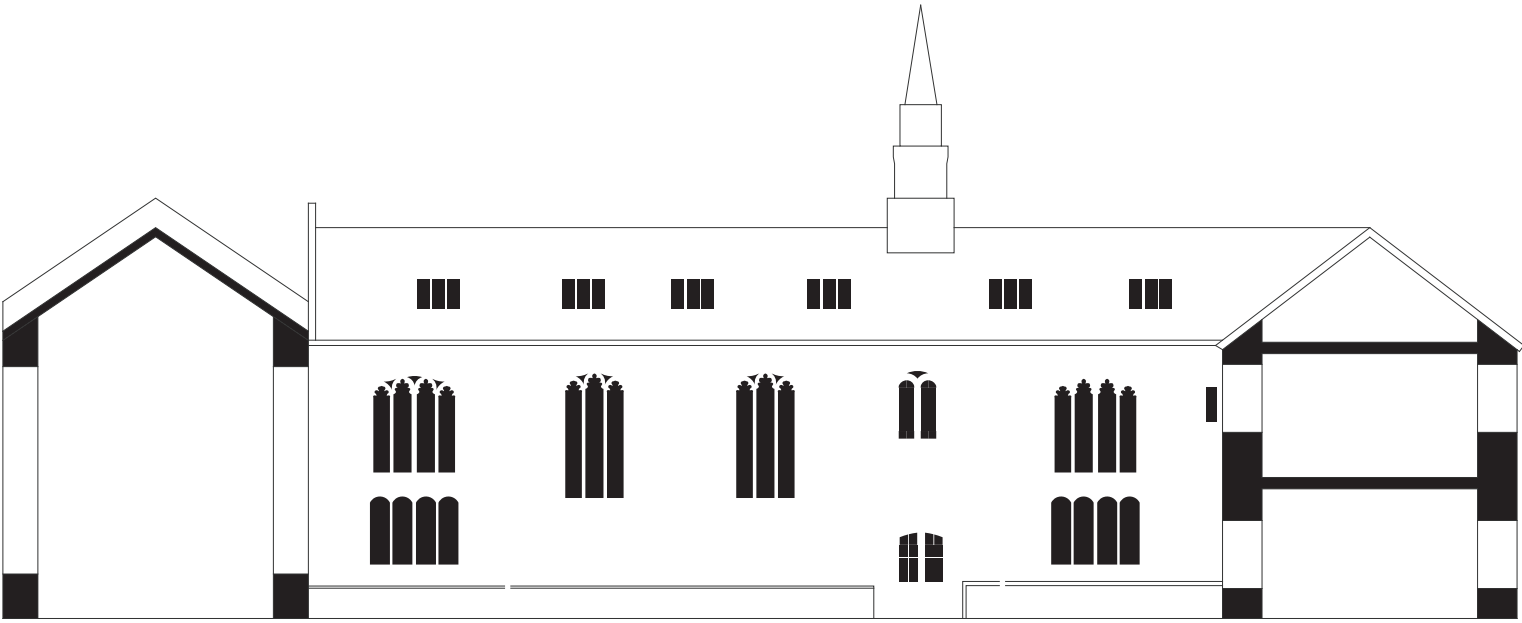
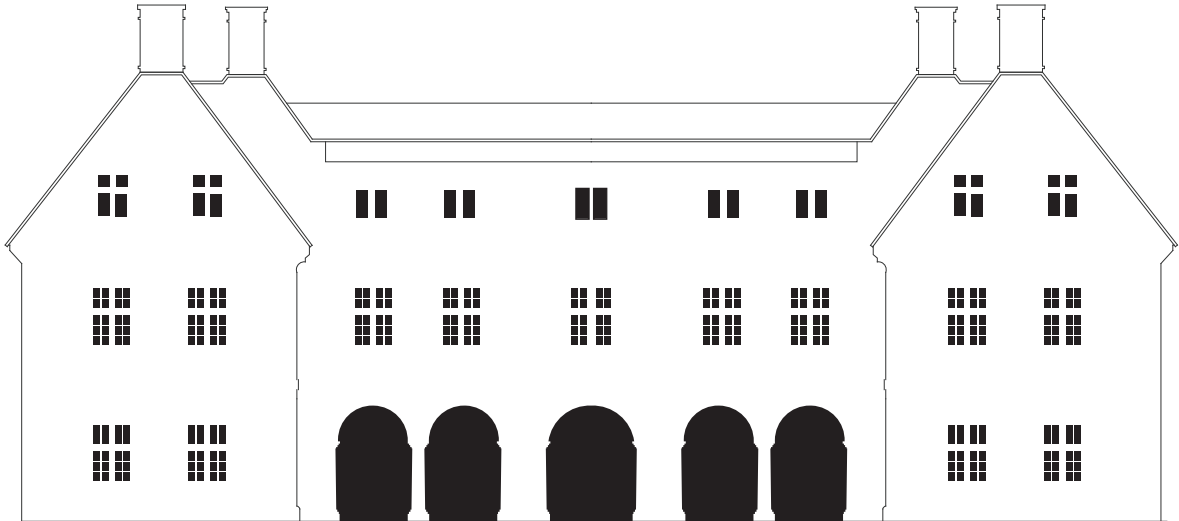
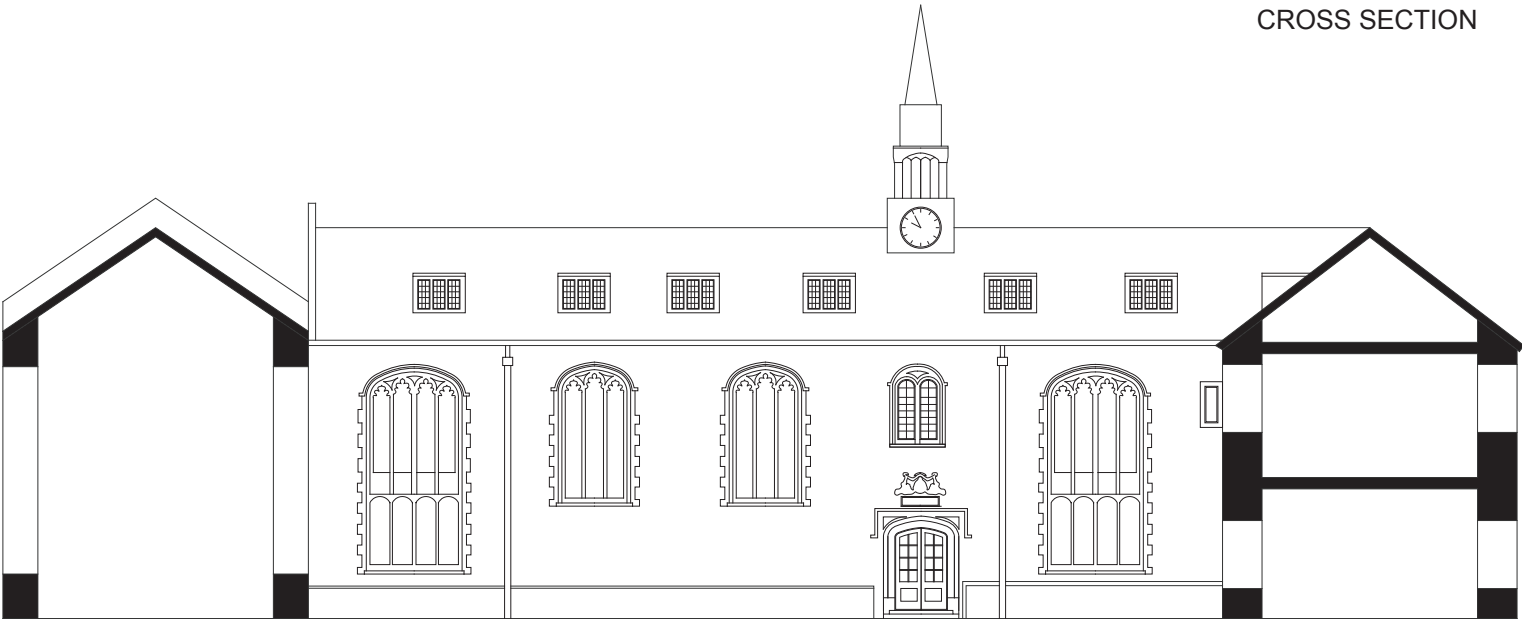
scale 1:200 0 4 8 m

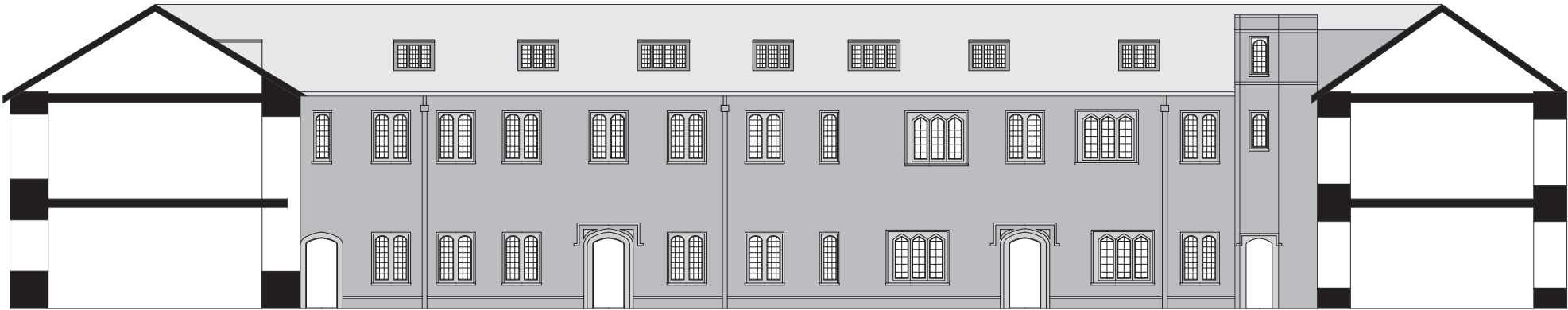
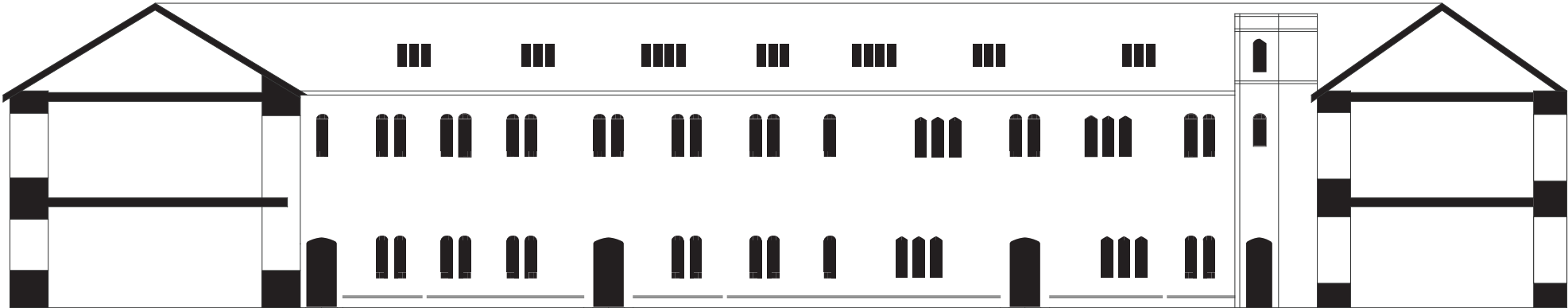
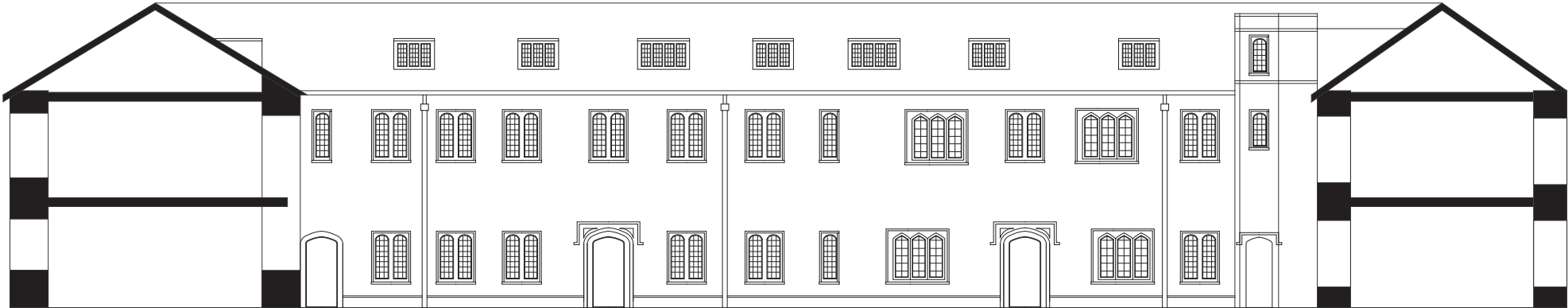
MAGDALENE COLLEGE  
NORTH FACADE



scale 1:200 0 4 8 m









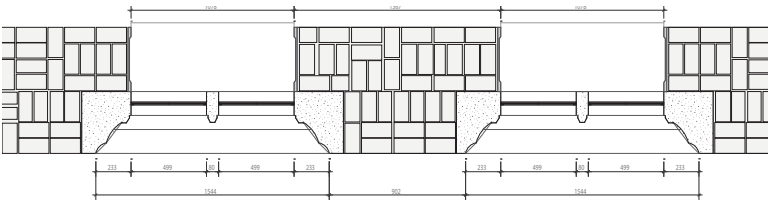
CLUNCH AND BRICK  
FACADE 1:25  
Clunch- chaly lime stone

EXTERNAL WALL  
WITH LIME STONE WINDOW FRAMES  
- ~300mm high lime stone block for window frames  
- hight and side outwards varying, giving strenght to the construction  
- 10mm infill

FLOOR  
- ground floor 110mm stone  
- first floor hard wood floor on sub beams and 300mm beams

FREIZE  
- lime ston block 250x250mm

WINDOWS  
-lower part openable  
-steel frame 18mm  
- led glass diletation  
-black paint

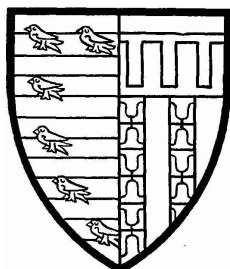


# PEMBROKE COLLEGE



Pembroke College, founded in 1347 by Marie de St Pol, Countess of Pembroke, is proud of its traditions. The third oldest of the Cambridge colleges, it was the first to have its own Chapel, and in the stained glass windows there and in our recently renovated Library is evidence of the way they make light of that history. Located in the heart of the University city, Pembroke presents a tranquil environment with varied architectural styles framing several gardens and open courts.

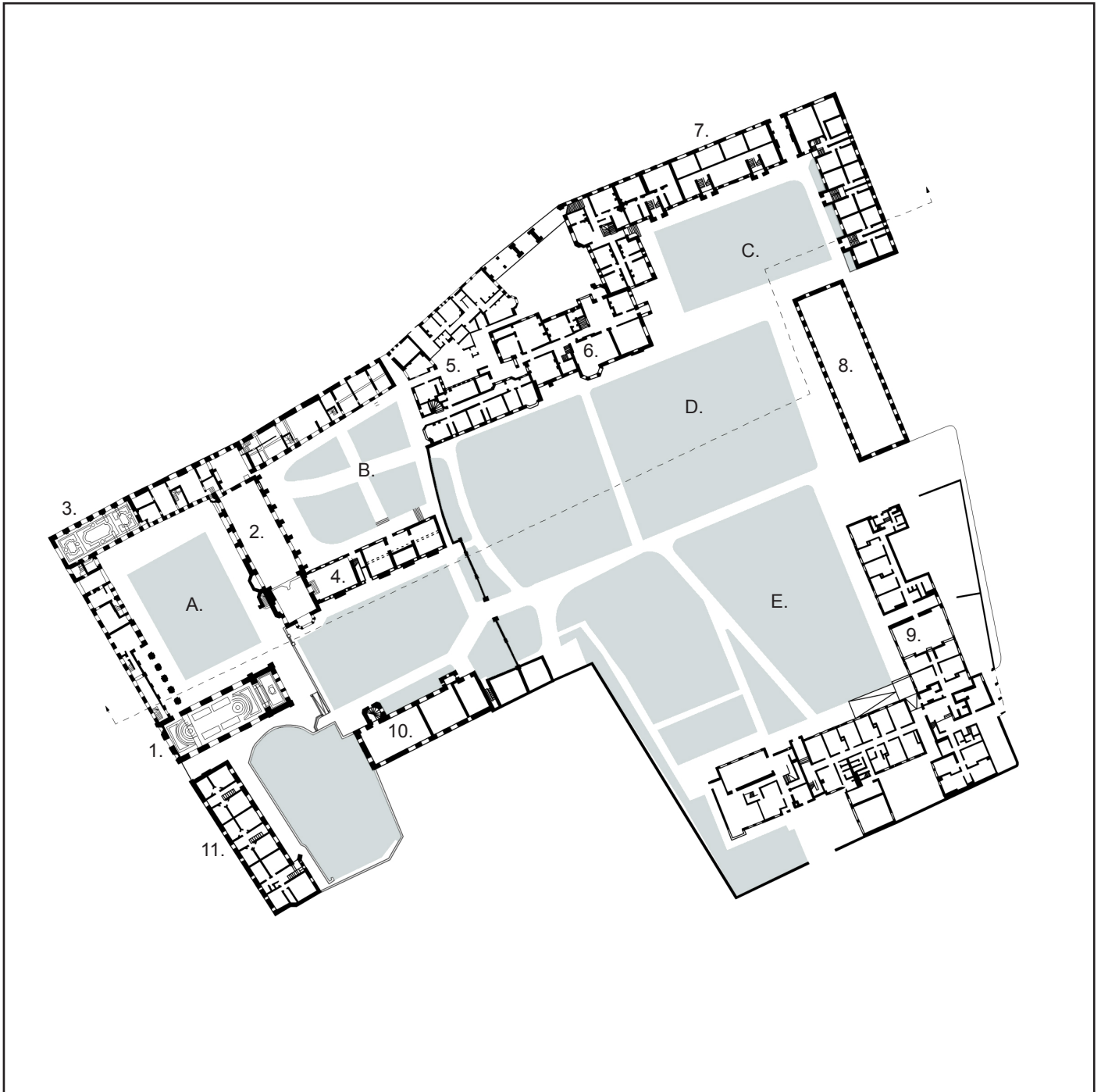
Pembroke is the earliest Cambridge College to survive today on its original site with an unbroken constitution from its first foundation. The original buildings comprised in a single court (now called Old Court) all the component parts of a college – Chapel, hall, kitchen and buttery, Master's lodgings, students' rooms – and the statutes provided for a manciple, a cook, a barber and a laundress. Both the founding of the College and the building of the Chapel – the first college Chapel in Cambridge – required the grant of a Papal Bull (particular type of letters patent). The original Chapel still exists and is today known as the Old Library. The Hall was originally a single-storey building with a pitched roof, however the roof was removed in 1452 and a flat ceiling installed above the Hall allowing a new library to be built (the Foundress provided in early statutes for a librarian, but the location of the original library is uncertain). The original Master's Lodge consisted of a couple of rooms to the south of the Hall; before the Reformation the Master was unmarried. After 1549, when the College acquired more land, the Master's quarters were extended south: the Master could now marry.





# PEMBROKE COLLEGE

Floor plan - groundfloor



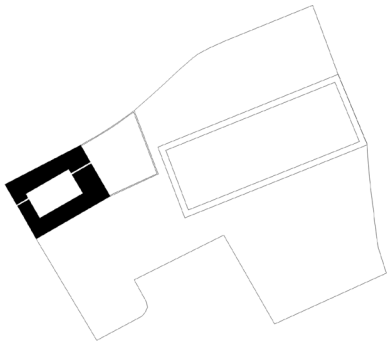
1. Chapel
2. Hall
3. Old library (small dining)
4. Hitcham building
5. Pitt building
6. Old masters lodge
7. New Court
8. The orchard building
9. Foundress court
10. Library
11. The red building

- A. Old court
- B. Ivy court
- C. New court
- D. Bowling green
- E. Foundress court

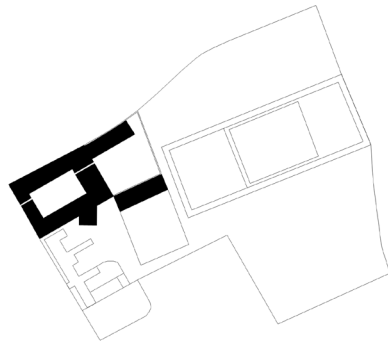
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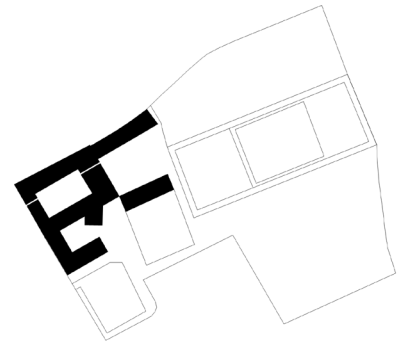
# HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT MODEL



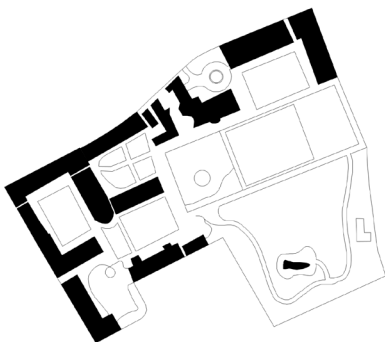
14e eeuw



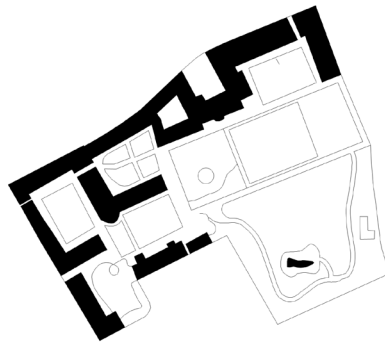
15e eeuw



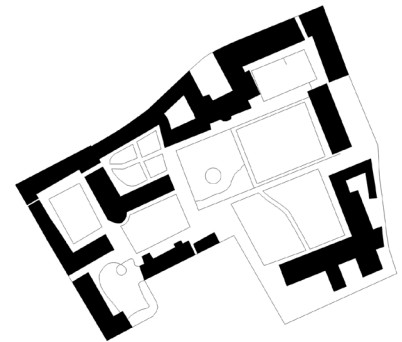
17 eeuw



18e eeuw

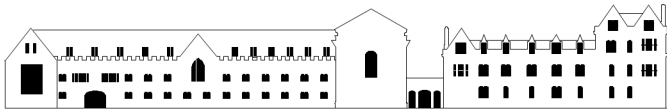


20e eeuw



21 eeuw

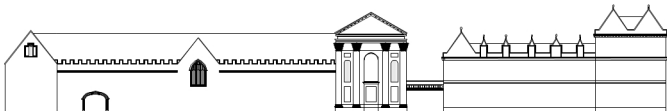
FACADES WEST



openings



materials



ornaments

scale 1:1.200



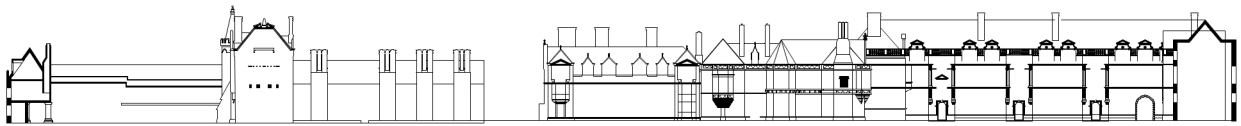
# FACADES AND SECTIONS



openings



materials



ornaments

scale 1:1.200



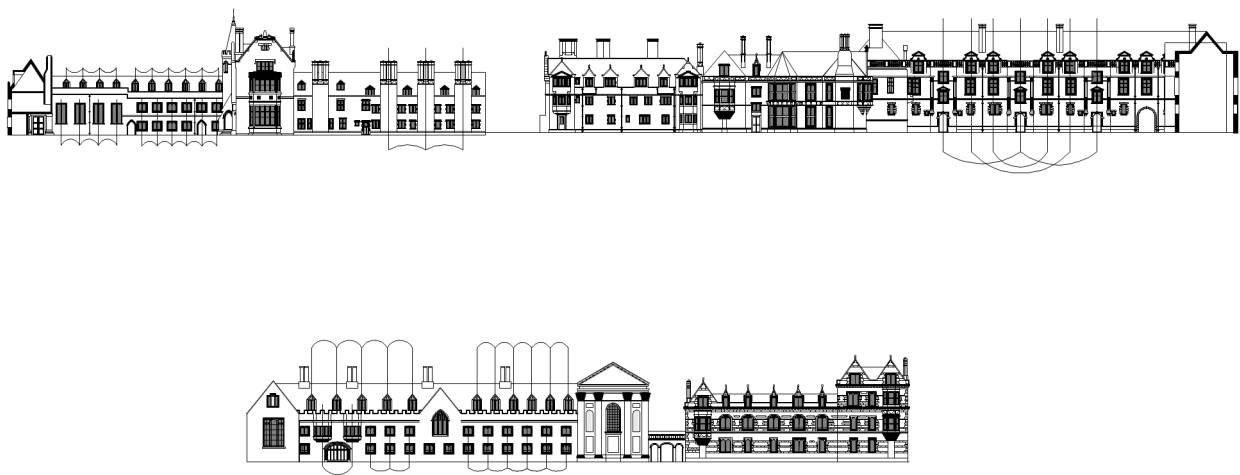
## PLAN OF BUILDINGS VS SITE



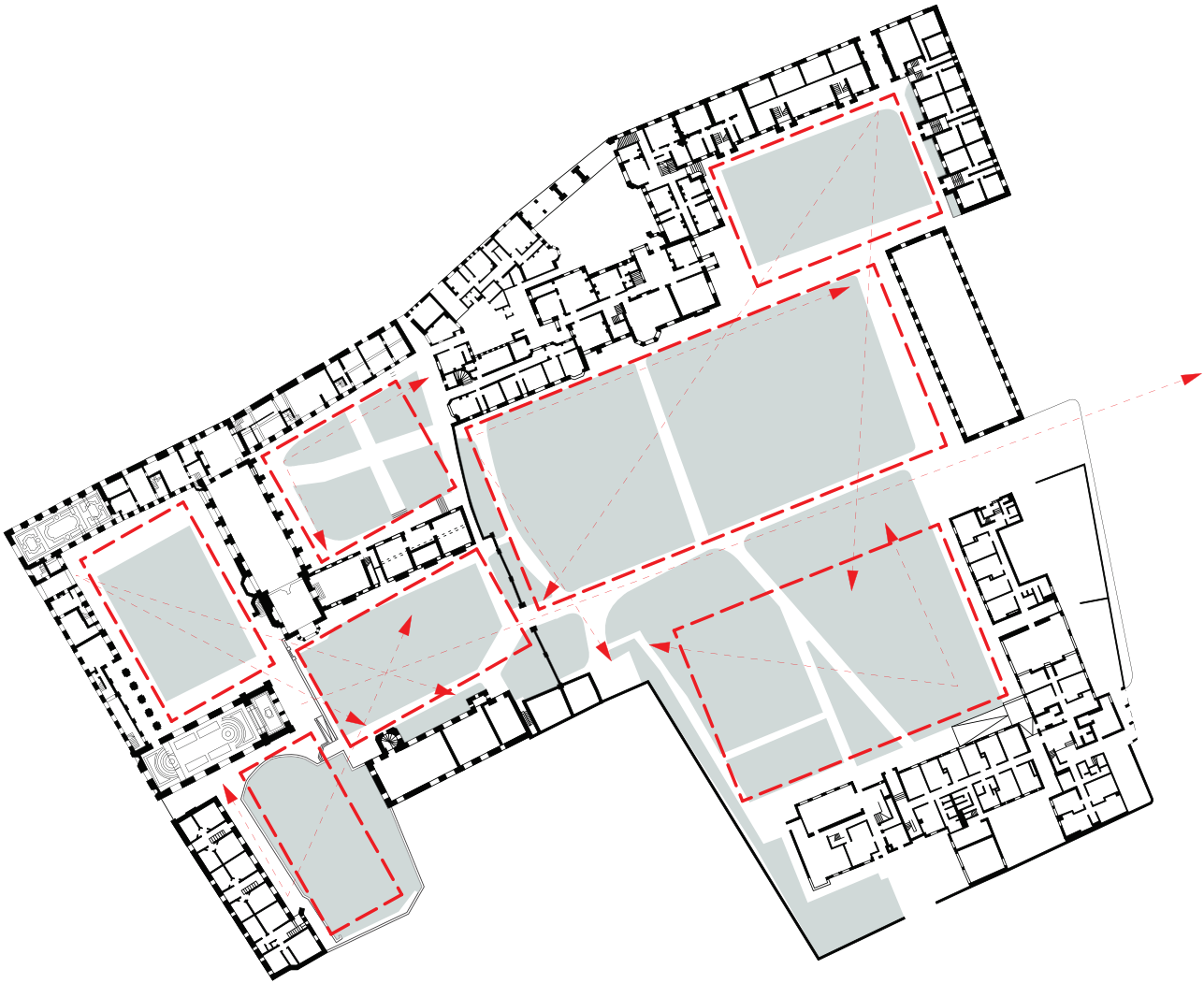
scale 1:1.200

0 24 48 m





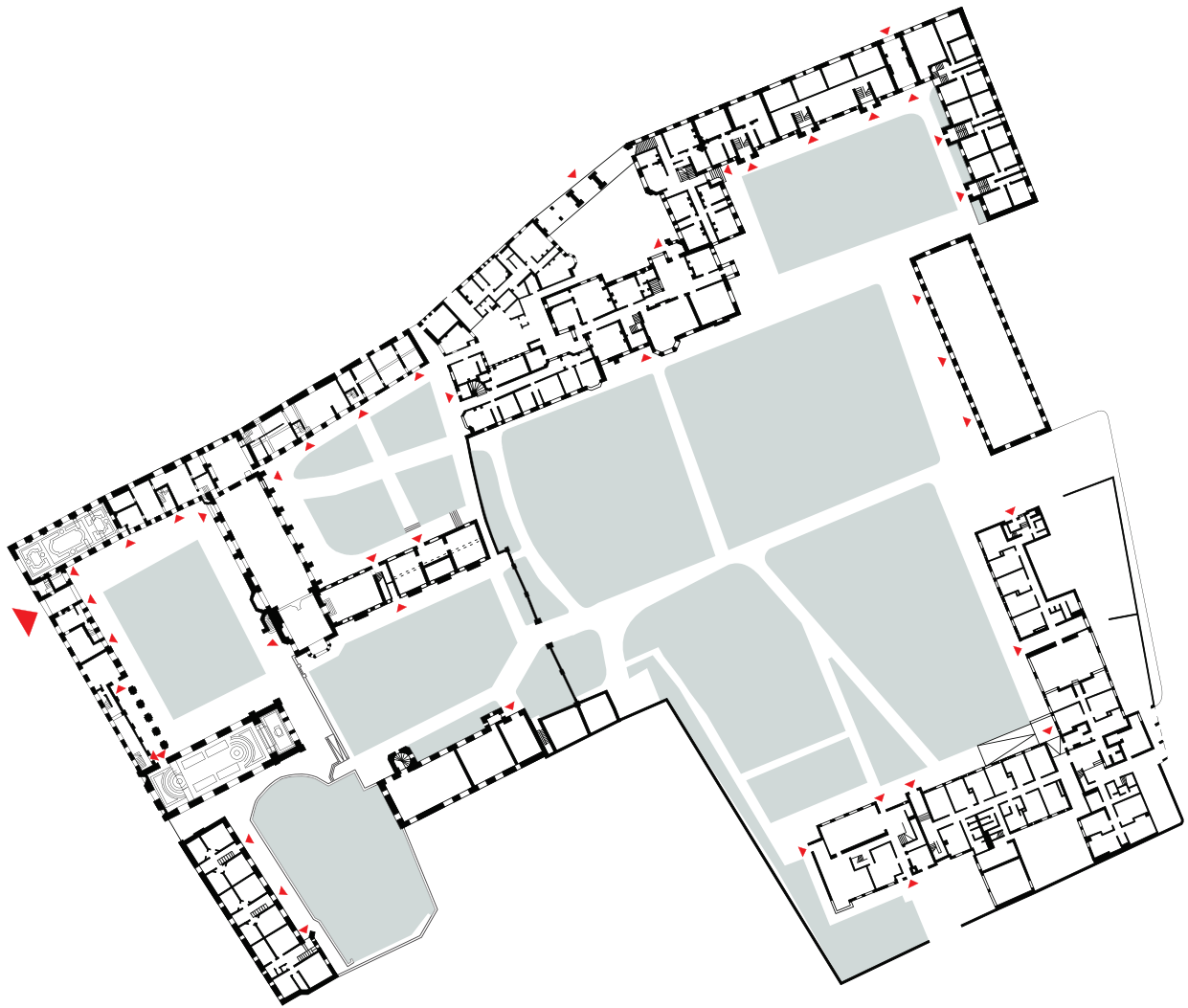
SIGHTLINES



scale 1:1.200



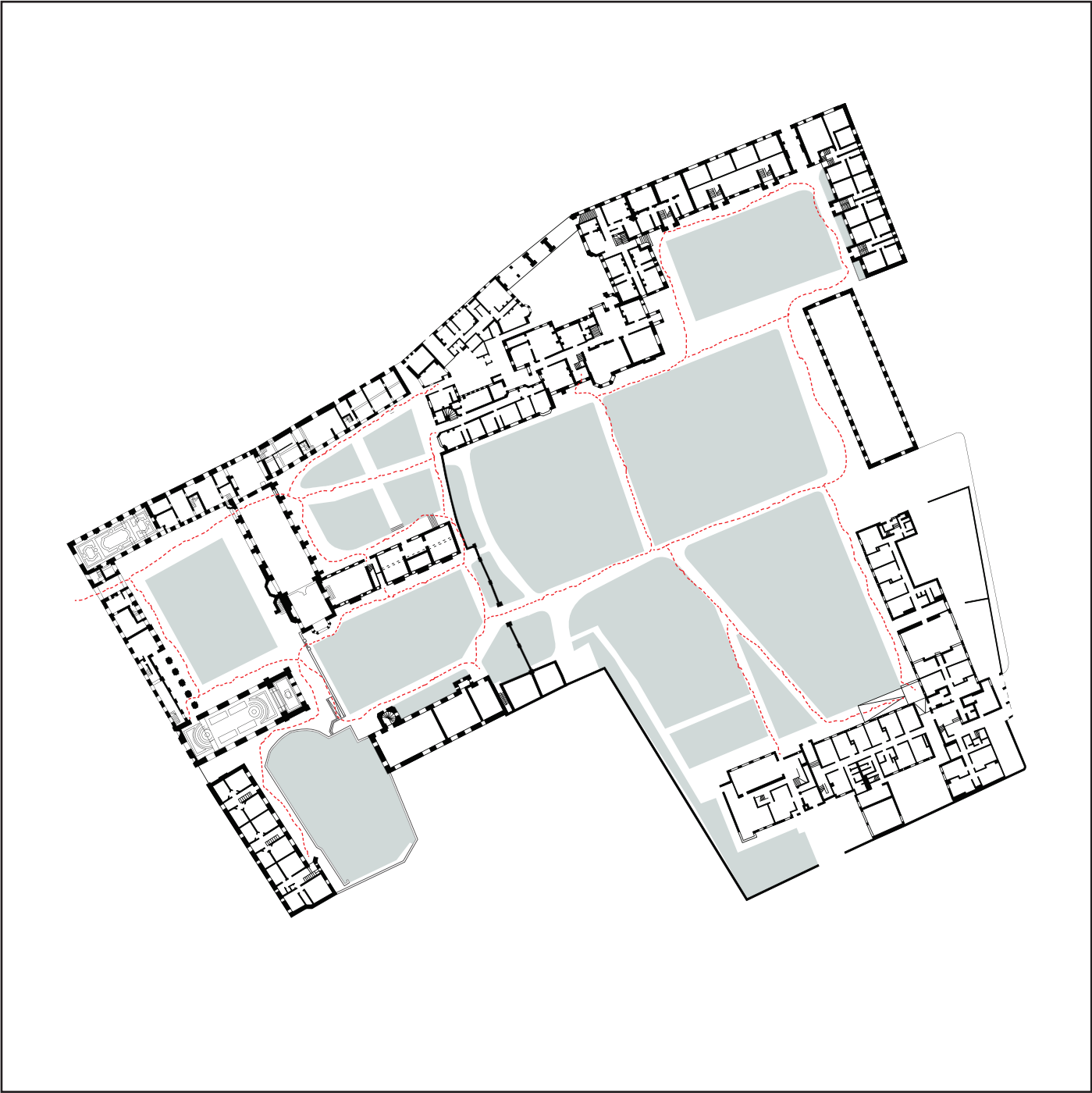
# ENTRANCES



scale 1:1.200







scale 1:1.200



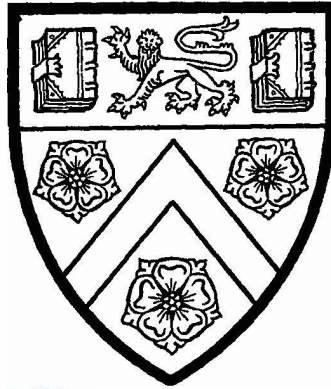
DENNIE PERDOK



**TRINITY COLLEGE**

# TRINITY COLLEGE

## THE HISTORY OF TRINITY COLLEGE



The history of Trinity goes back to the reign of Henry VIII and most of its major buildings date from the 16th and 17th centuries. The beauty and size of Trinity's courts attract visitors from all over the world, but the College is also a thriving, modern community.

Trinity College was founded by Henry VIII in 1546, combining Michaelhouse and King's Hall. Michaelhouse had existed since 1324; King's Hall had been established by Edward II in 1317 and refounded by Edward III in 1337. Trinity's flag, flown on special occasions, has as its design the royal standard of Edward III.

### Buildings

The oldest parts of the College date from the time of King's Hall, including the range behind the Clock Tower, which are medieval, and the Great Gate, which was built at the beginning of the 16th century. The clock strikes the hour twice, first on a low note and then on a much higher one. The tower once stood about 20 yards from where it is now and was moved to its present site when Great Court was laid out.

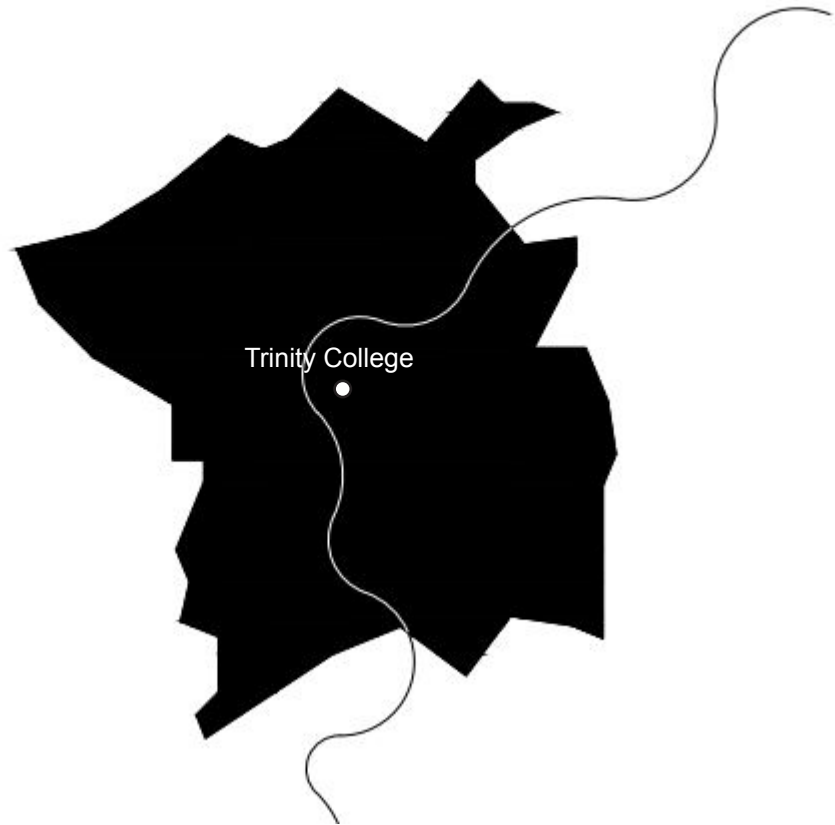
Many of the buildings that we see today were built through the efforts of Thomas Nevile, who became Master of Trinity in 1593, including the main features of Great Court and a large part of the beautiful, cloistered court on the side of the Hall that faces the river.

Nevile's Court was completed in the late 17th century when the library designed by Sir Christopher Wren was built. The Wren Library contains many treasures, the oldest of which is an 8th century copy of the Epistles of St Paul. New Court and courts on the other side of Trinity Street opposite the Great Gate were erected in the 19th century. In more recent times, much new building has been completed, including Blue Boar Court and Burrell's Field.

The College grew rapidly in importance during the century after its foundation and by 1564 it accounted for about a quarter of the total number of resident members of the University.

# TRINITY COLLEGE

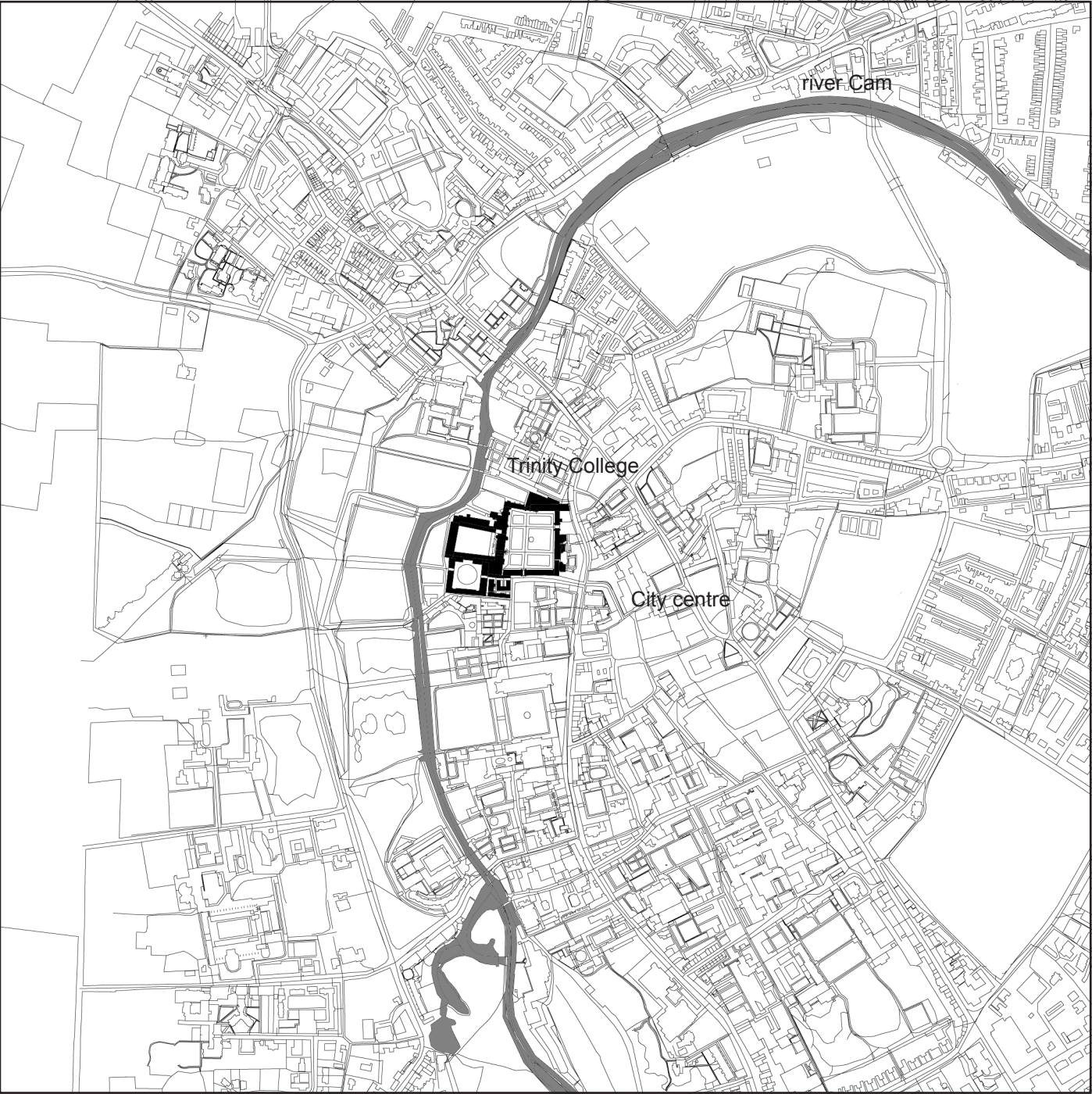
PLACE TRINITY COLLEGE IN THE CITY



scale 1:100.000



**TRINITY COLLEGE**  
NETWORK CITY



scale 1:10.000



**TRINITY COLLEGE**  
RELATION CITY CENTRE AND RIVER CAM

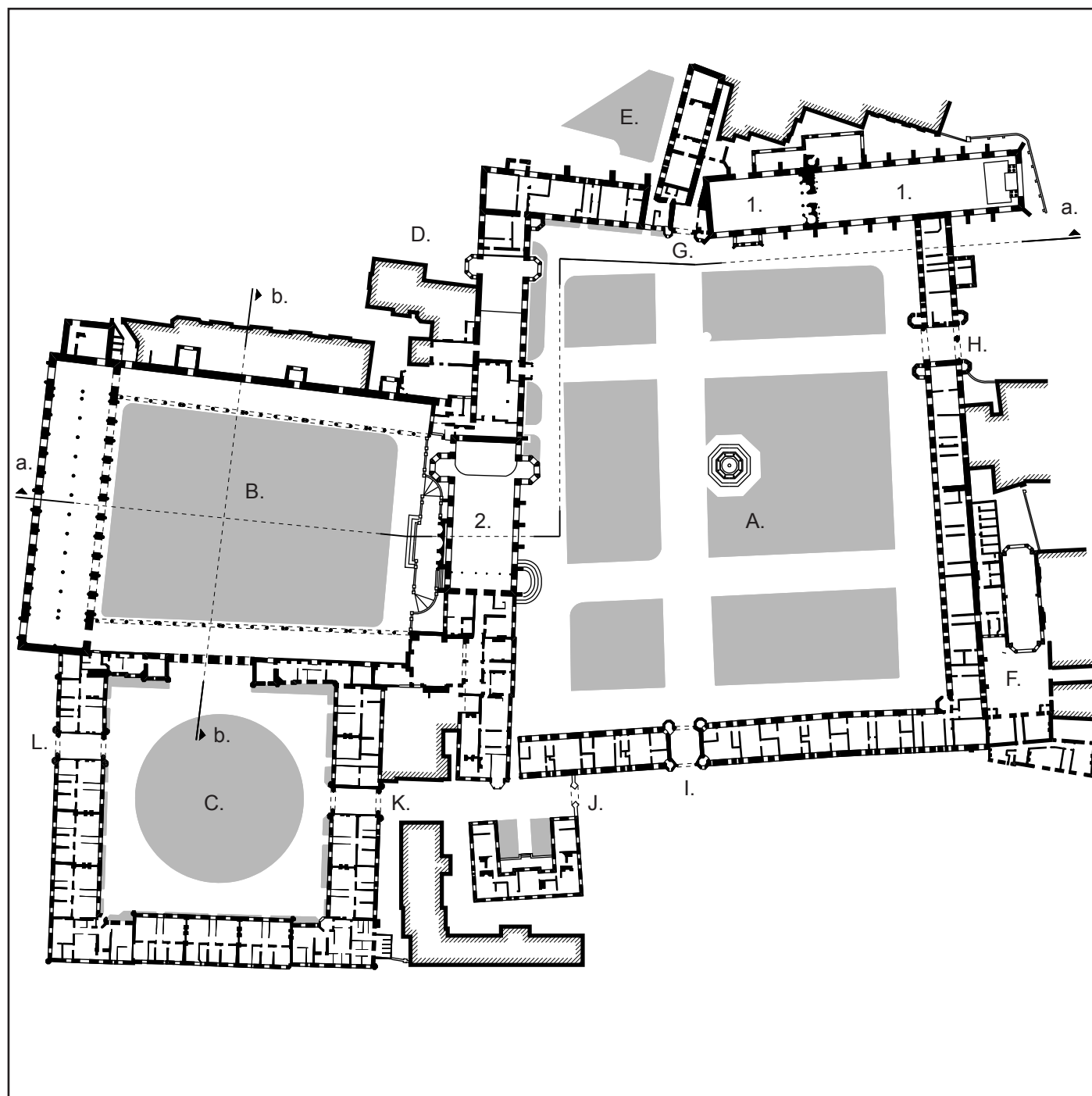


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# TRINITY COLLEGE

## FLOORPLAN

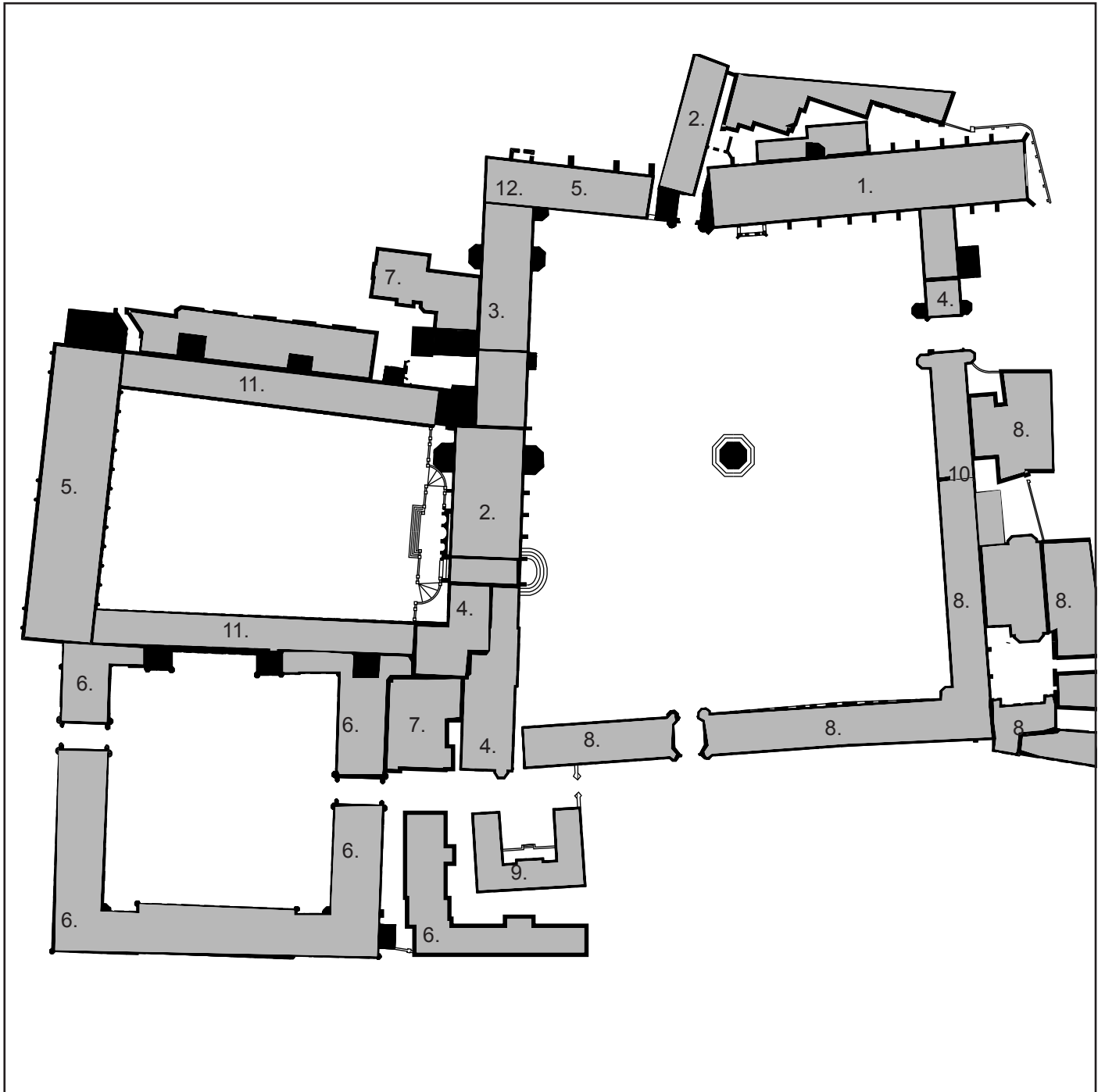


scale 1:1.200



- A. Great Court
- B. Nevile's Court
- C. King's or New Court
- D. Master Jarden
- E. King Hall Range
- F. Lecture Room Court
- G. King Edwardstower
- H. Great Geat
- I. Queen's Gate
- J. Nevile's Gate
- K. East Gate
- L. West Gate





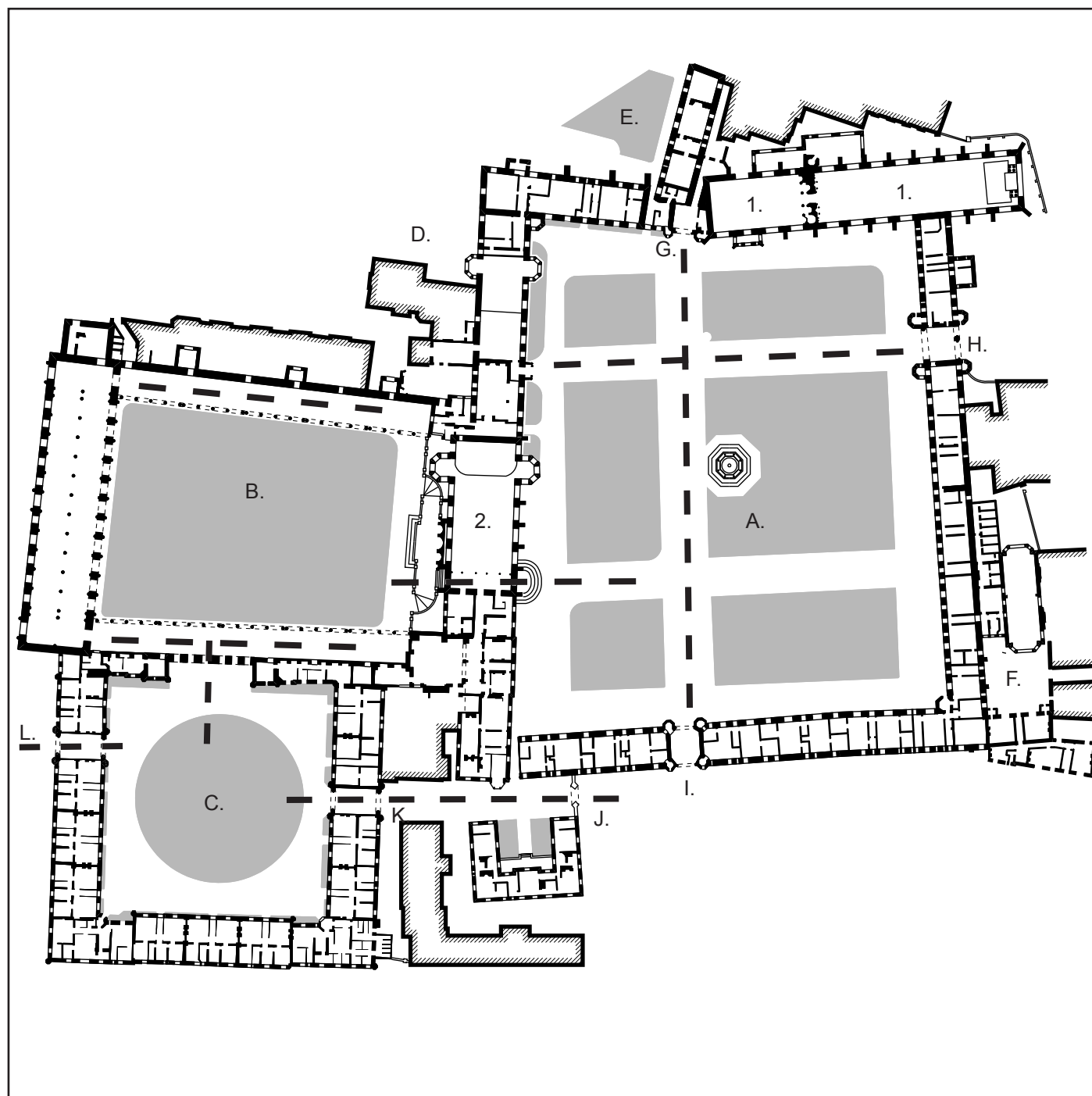
scale 1:1.200



1. Chapel
2. Hall
3. Masters Lodge
4. Porters Lodge
5. Library
6. Cambers
7. Kitchen
8. Lecture rooms
9. Bishop's hostel
10. Bursary
11. Cloister walk
12. Judge's room

# TRINITY COLLEGE

## ROUTING



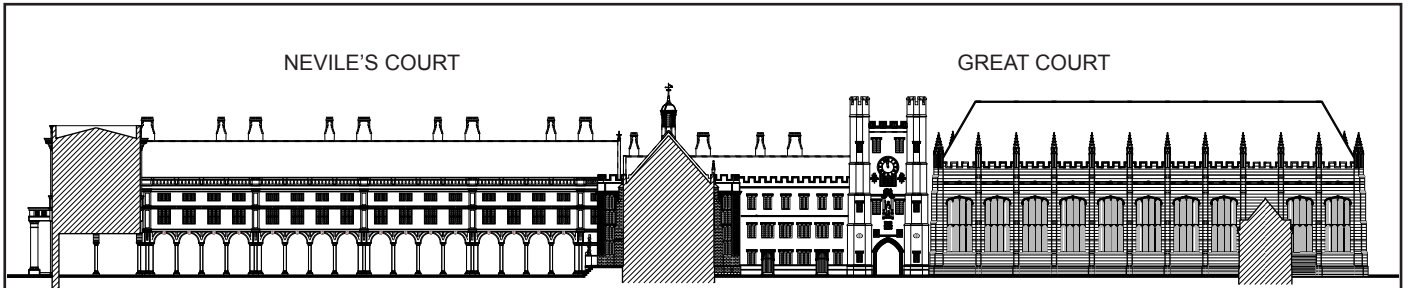
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# TRINITY COLLEGE

## SECTION AND FACADE



The  
Cloister  
New Library  
1676-1681

North-  
cloister  
walk  
1593-1615

Hall  
1593-1615

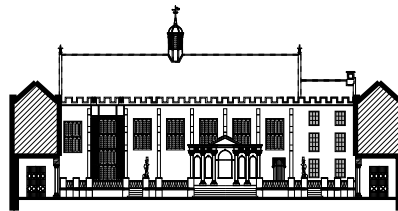
King  
Edwards  
tower.  
1593

Chapel  
1555-1564

Great  
Gate  
1597

### LONGITUDINAL SECTION A

NEVILE'S COURT

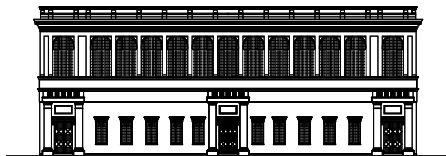


North-  
cloister  
walk  
1593-1615

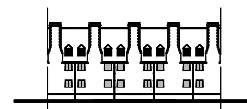
Hall  
1593-1615

South  
cloister  
walk  
1593-1615

### CROSS SECTION B



North-  
cloister  
walk  
1593-1615



South  
west  
building  
1593-1615

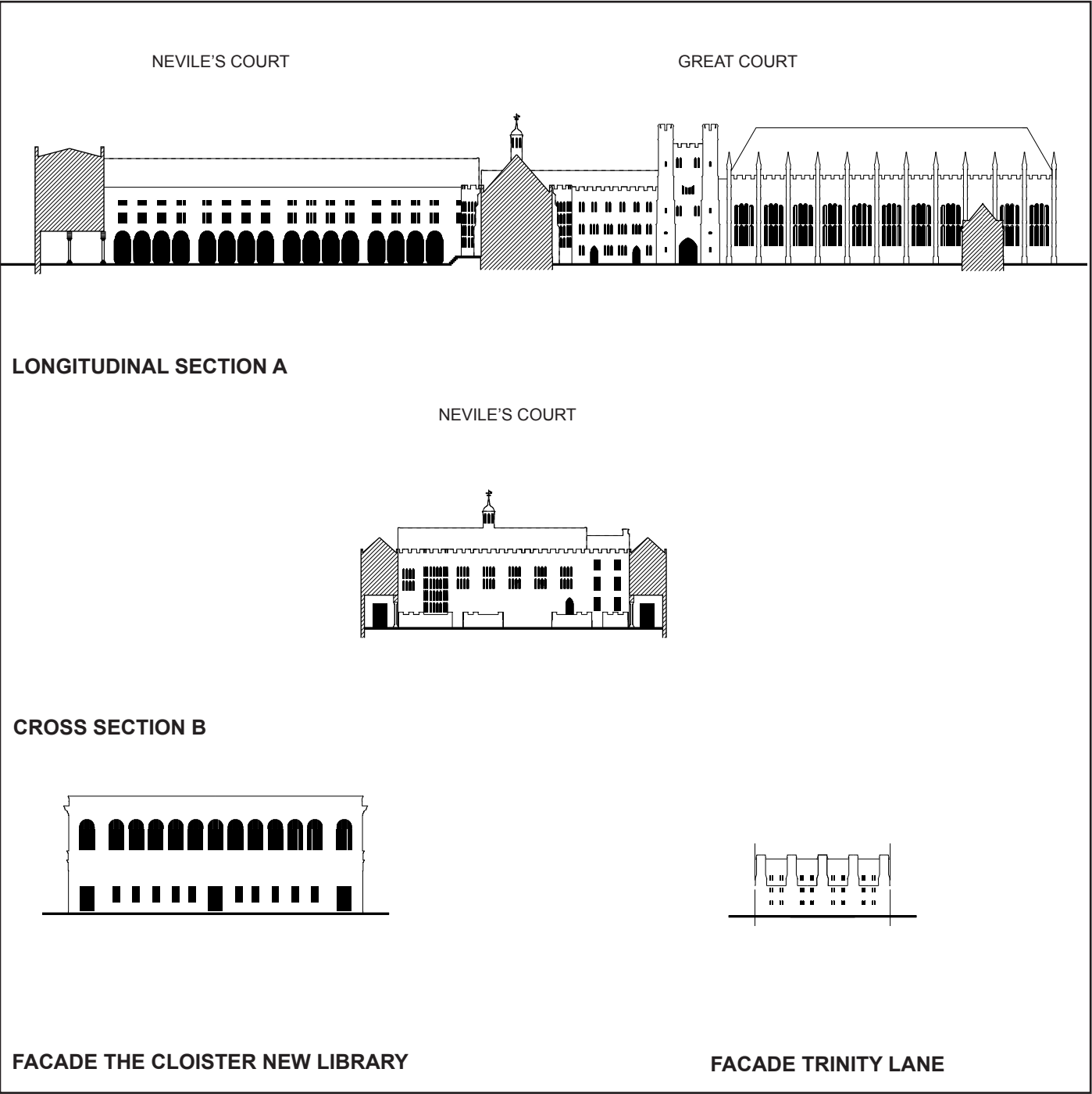
### FACADE THE CLOISTER NEW LIBRARY

### FACADE TRINITY LANE

scale 1:1.200



**TRINITY COLLEGE**  
ANALYSIS FACADE OPENINGS

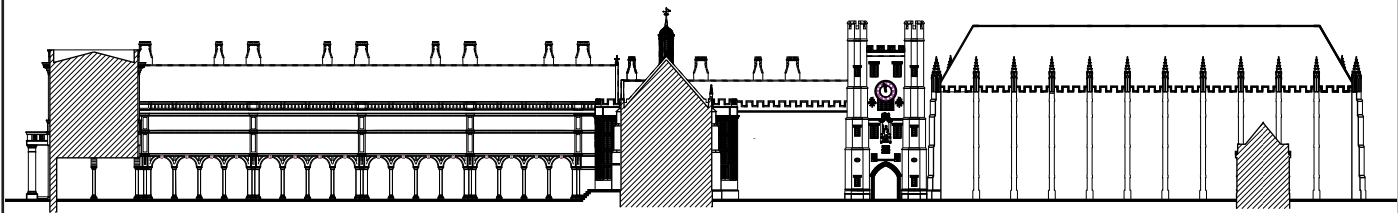


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0 24 48 m

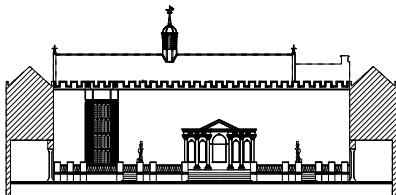
NEVILE'S COURT

GREAT COURT

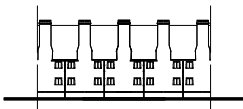
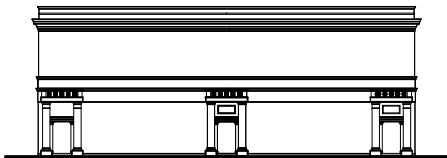


LONGITUDINAL SECTION A

NEVILE'S COURT



CROSS SECTION B



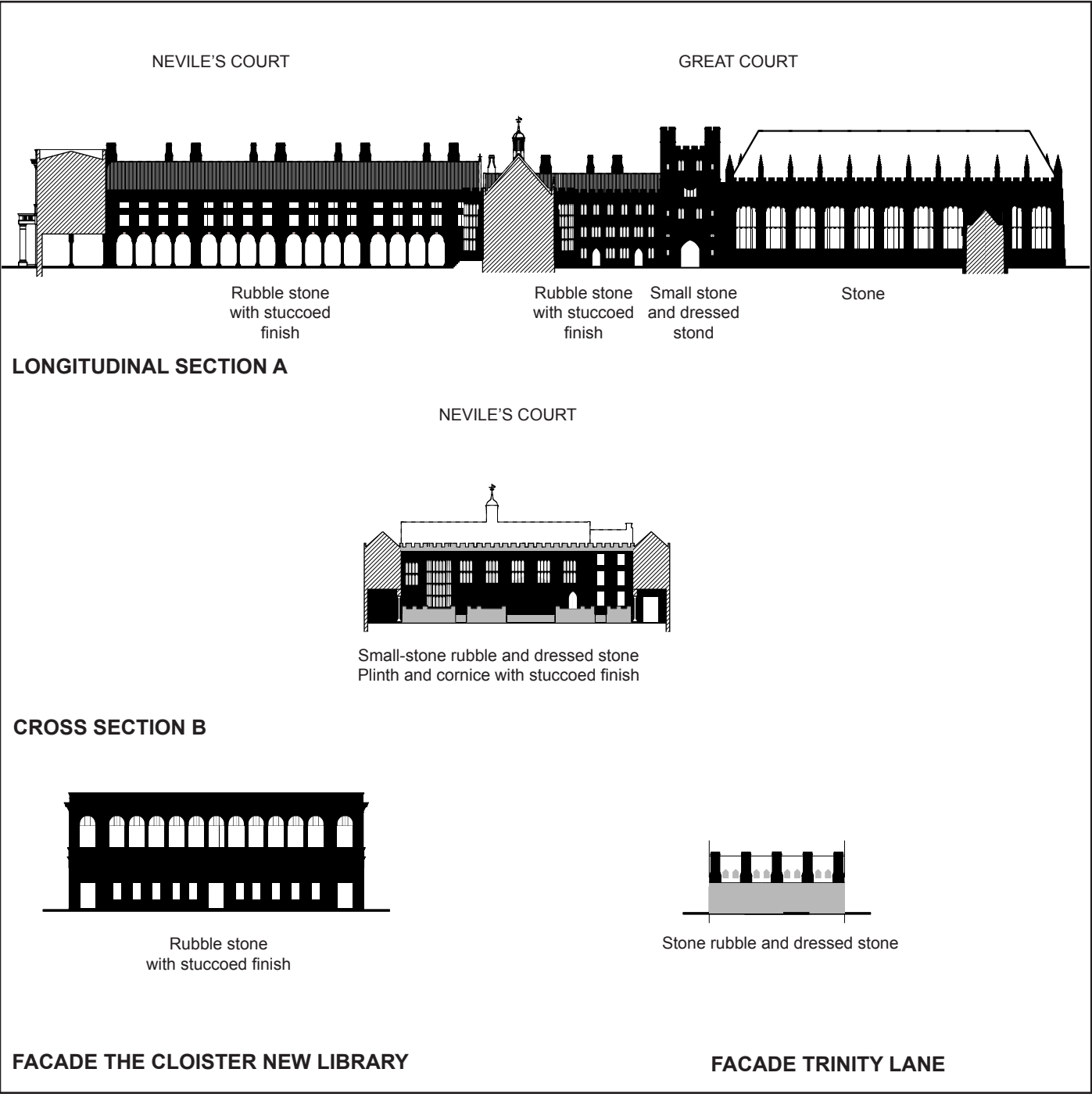
FACADE THE CLOISTER NEW LIBRARY

FACADE TRINITY LANE

scale 1:1.200



**TRINITY COLLEGE**  
ANALYSIS FACADE MATERIALS

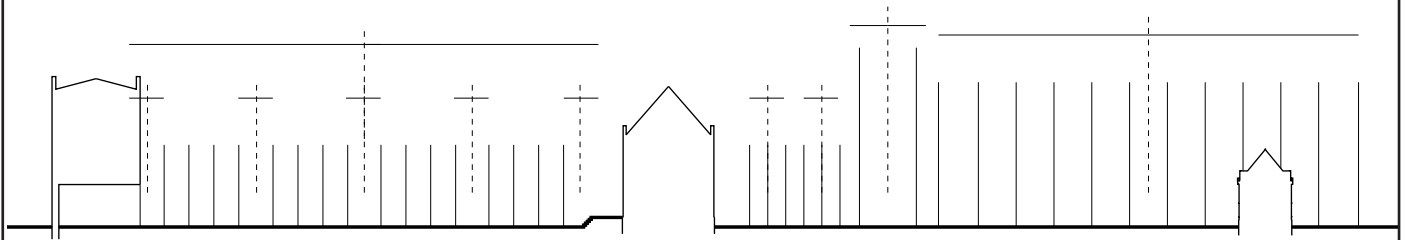


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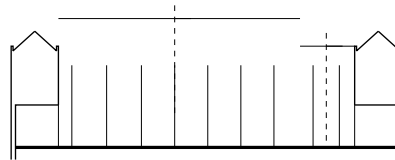
NEVILE'S COURT

GREAT COURT

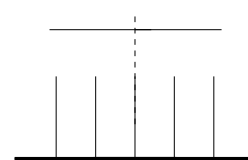
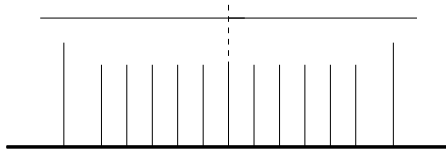


**LONGITUDINAL SECTION A**

NEVILE'S COURT



**CROSS SECTION B**



**FACADE THE CLOISTER NEW LIBRARY**

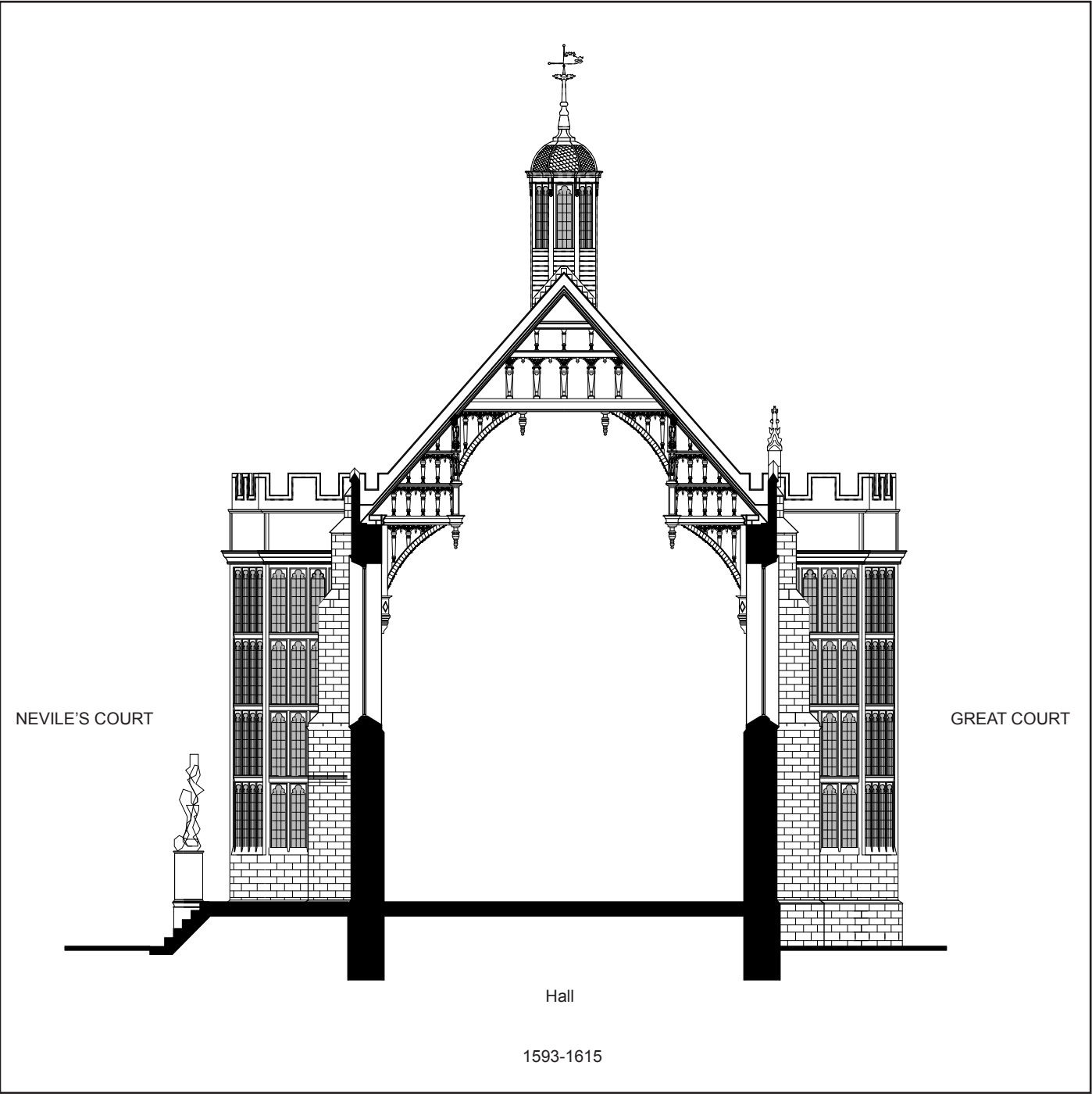
**FACADE TRINITY LANE**

scale 1:1.200





**TRINITY COLLEGE**  
CROSS SECTION HALL

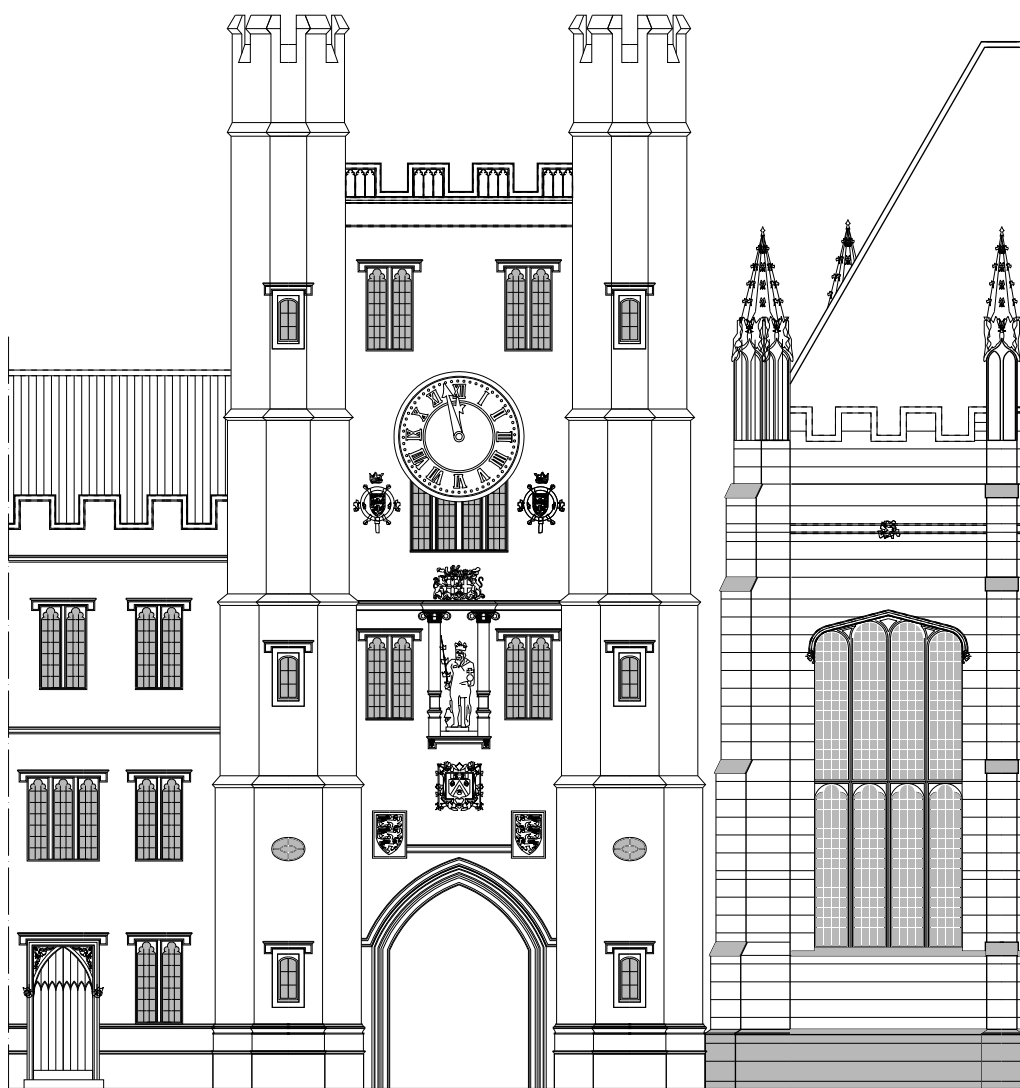


scale 1:100



# TRINITY COLLEGE

## FACADE KING EDWARDS TOWER



Old  
Library  
(rebuild).  
1682

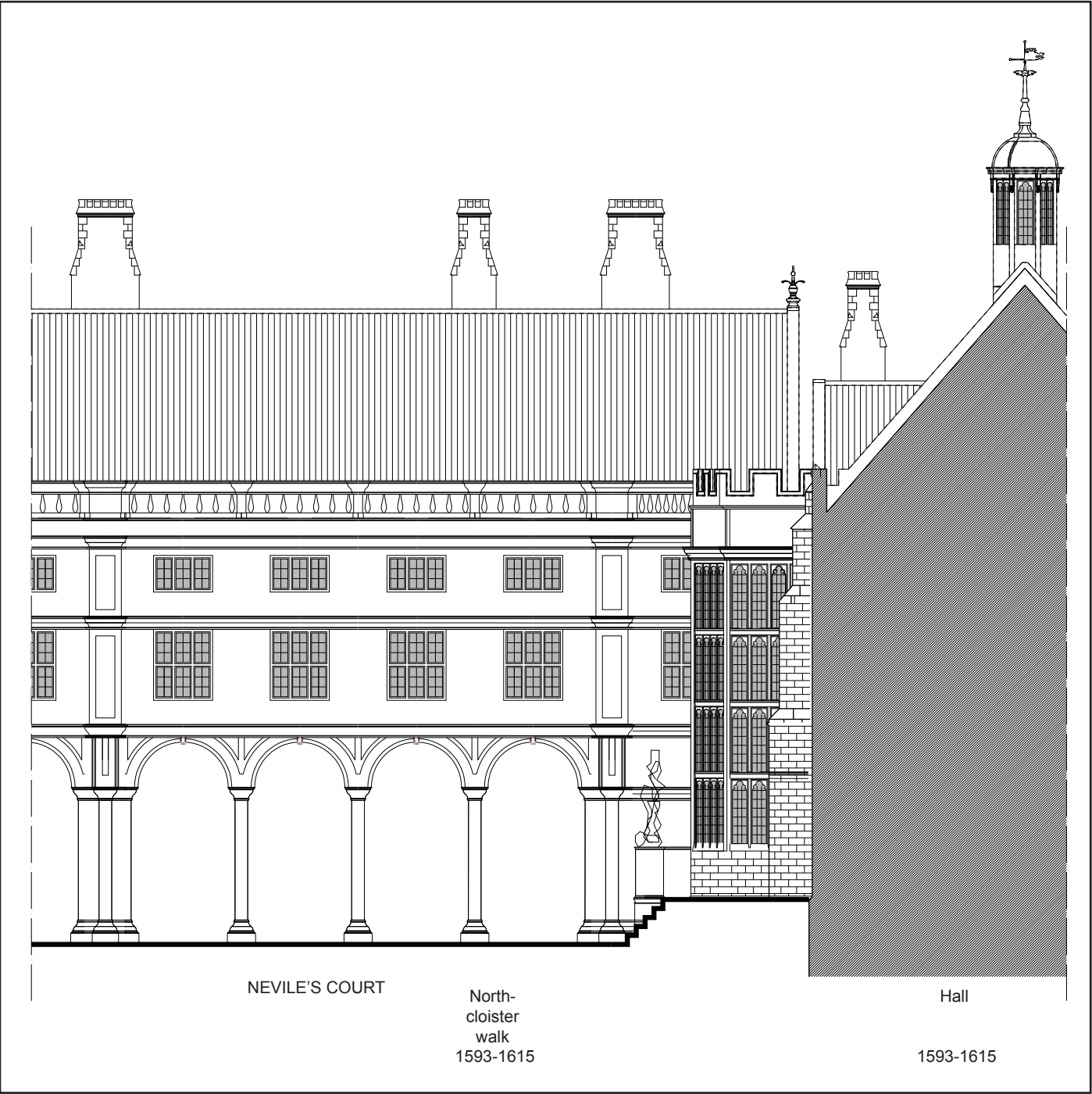
King  
Edwards  
tower.  
1593

Chapel  
1555-1564

scale 1:100

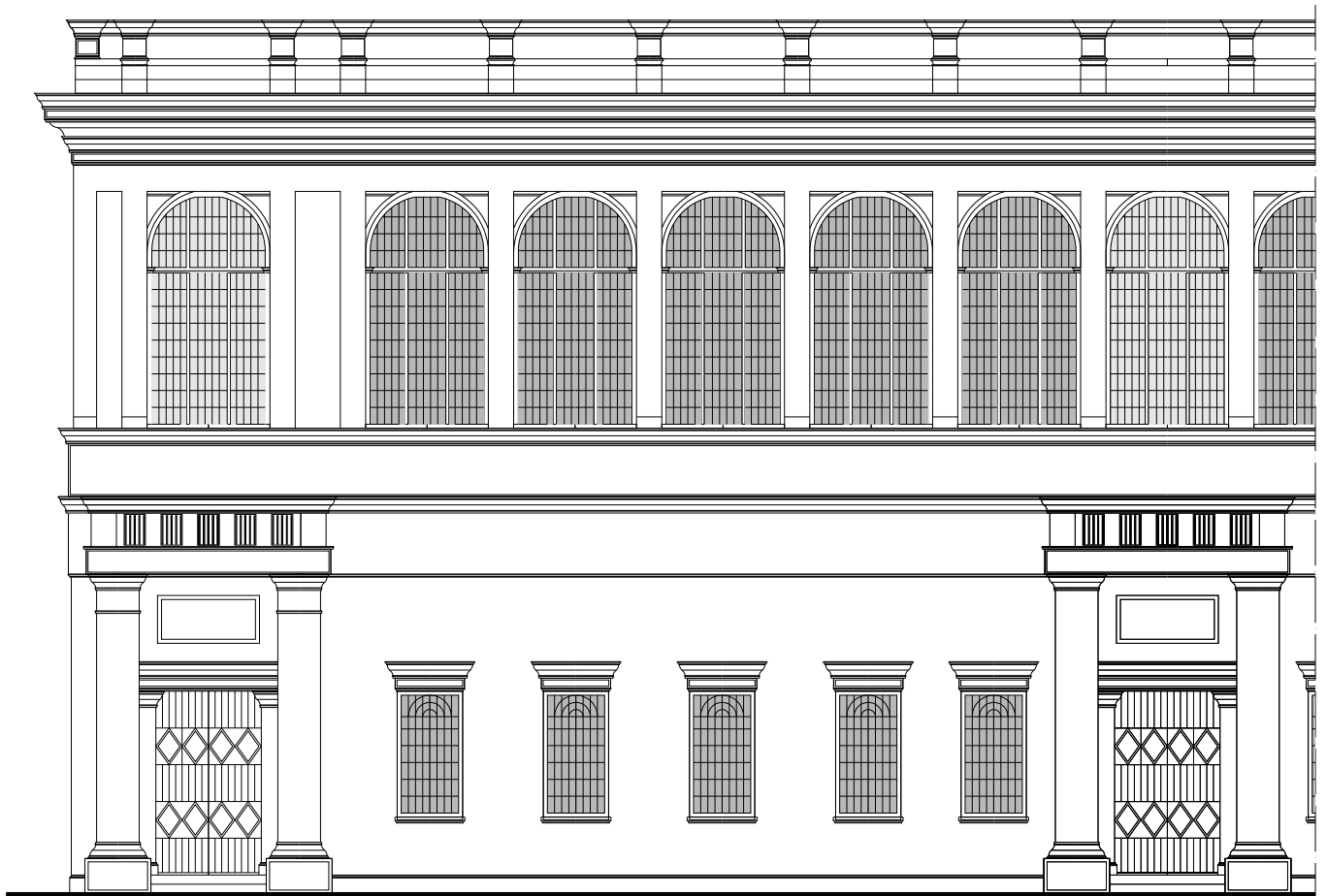


**TRINITY COLLEGE**  
NORTH CLOISTER NEVILE'S COURT



scale 1:100



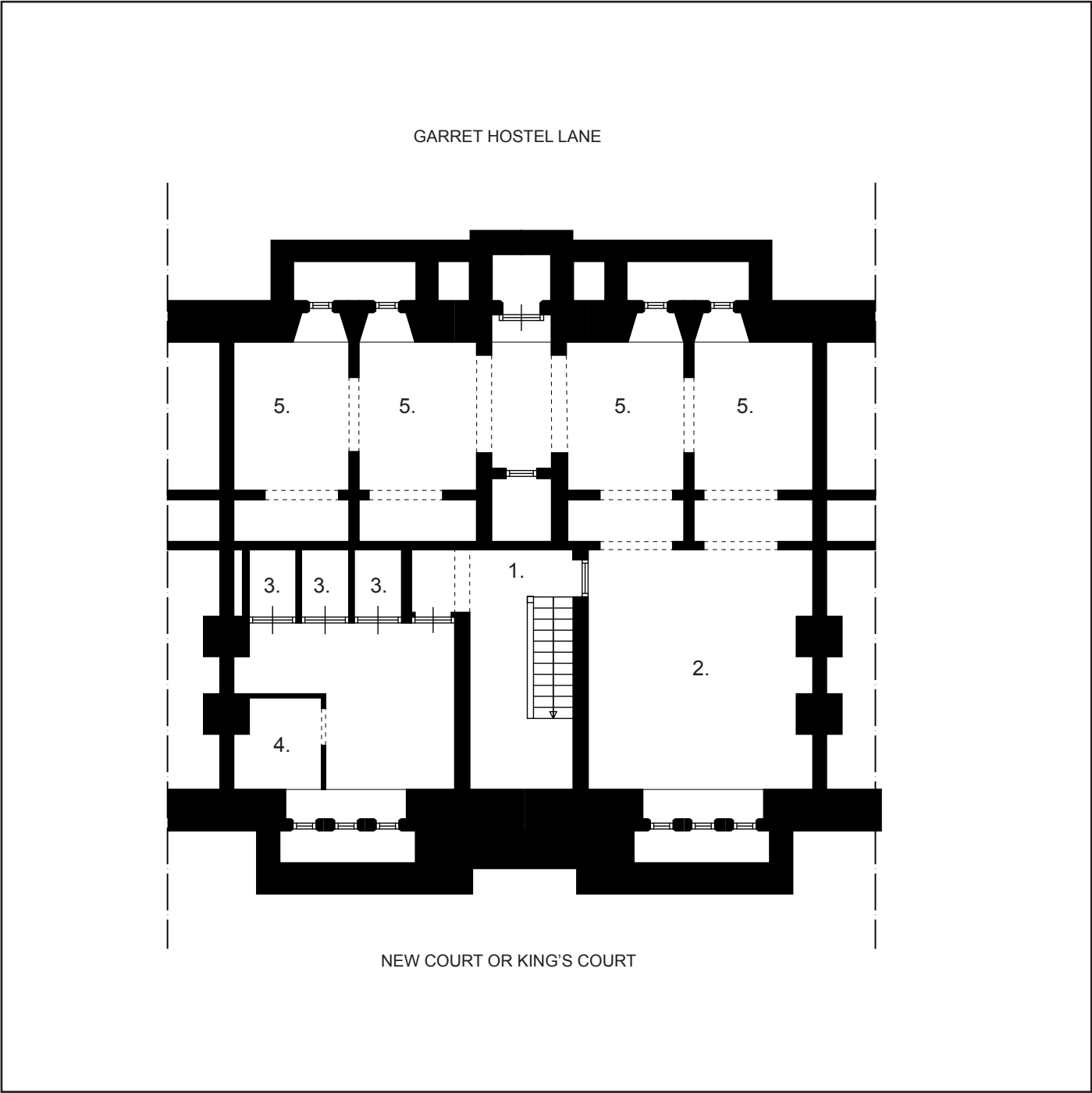


The  
Cloister  
New Library  
1676-1681

scale 1:100

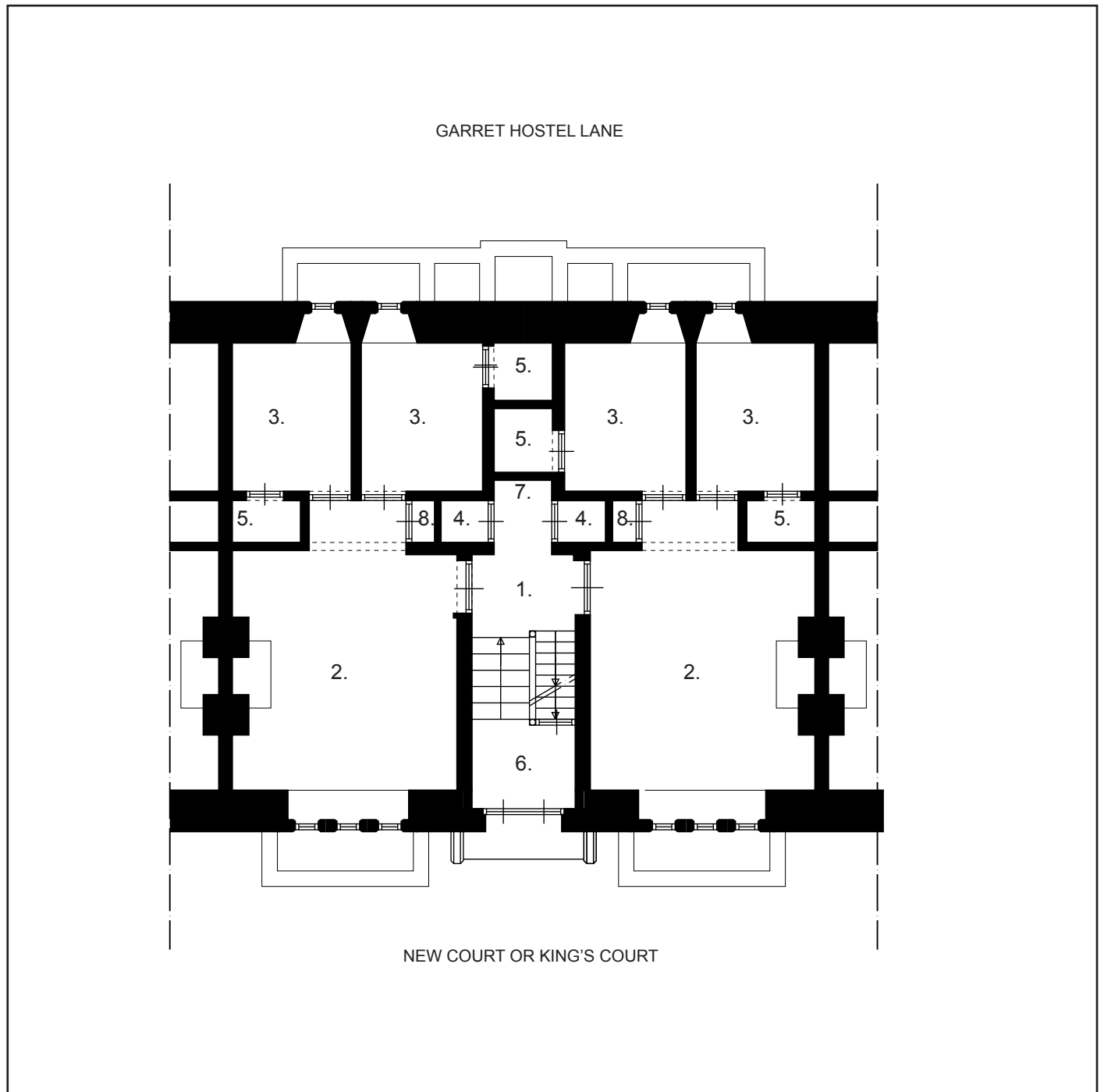


**TRINITY COLLEGE**  
SOUTERRAIN STUDENTROOMS 1820-1841



scale 1:100

0 2 4 m

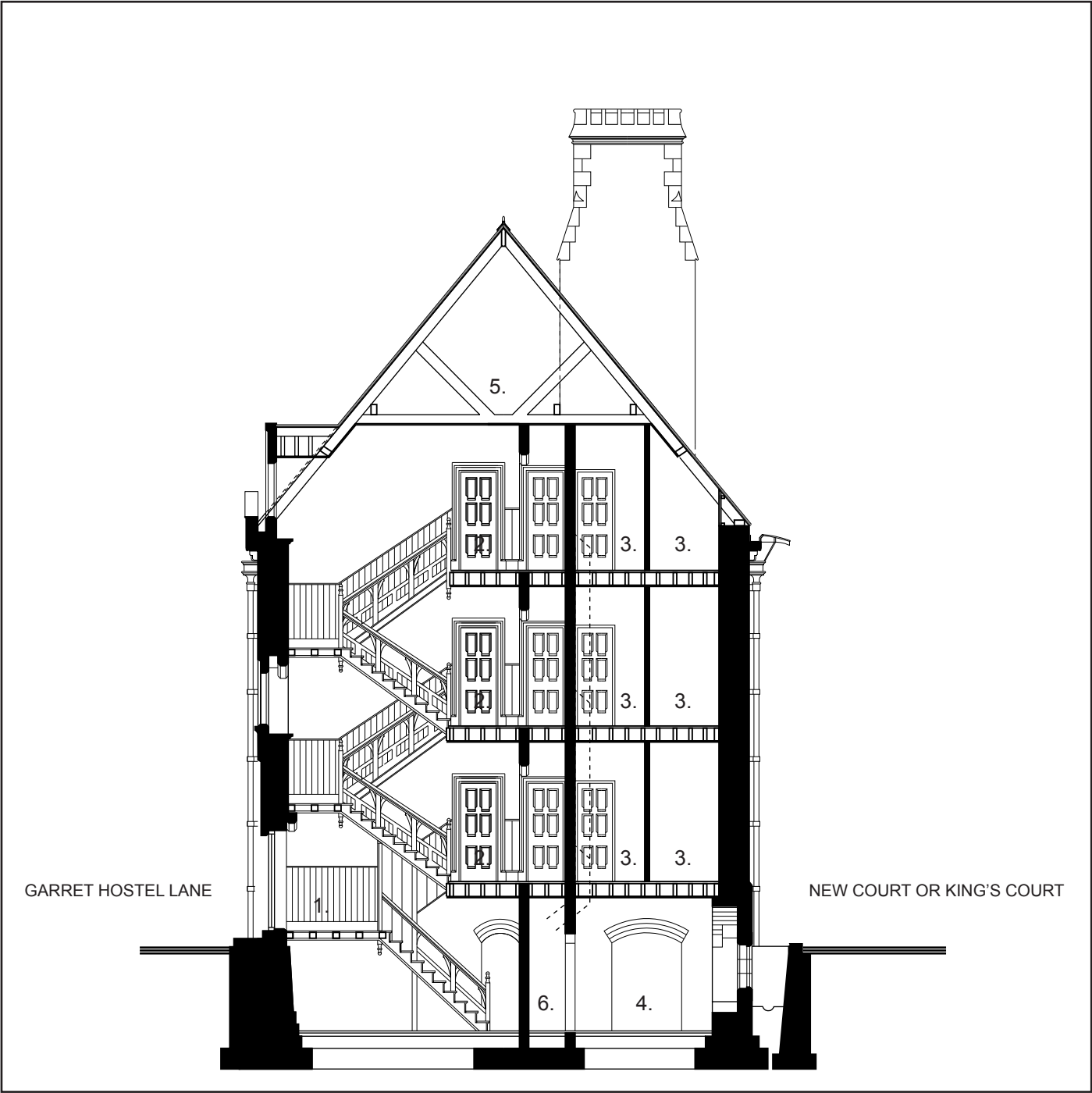


scale 1:100



1. Hal
2. Sittingroom
3. Bedroom
4. Coal Closet
5. Closet
6. Entrance
7. Sink
8. Clo

**TRINITY COLLEGE**  
CROSS SECTION STUDENTROOMS 1820-1841

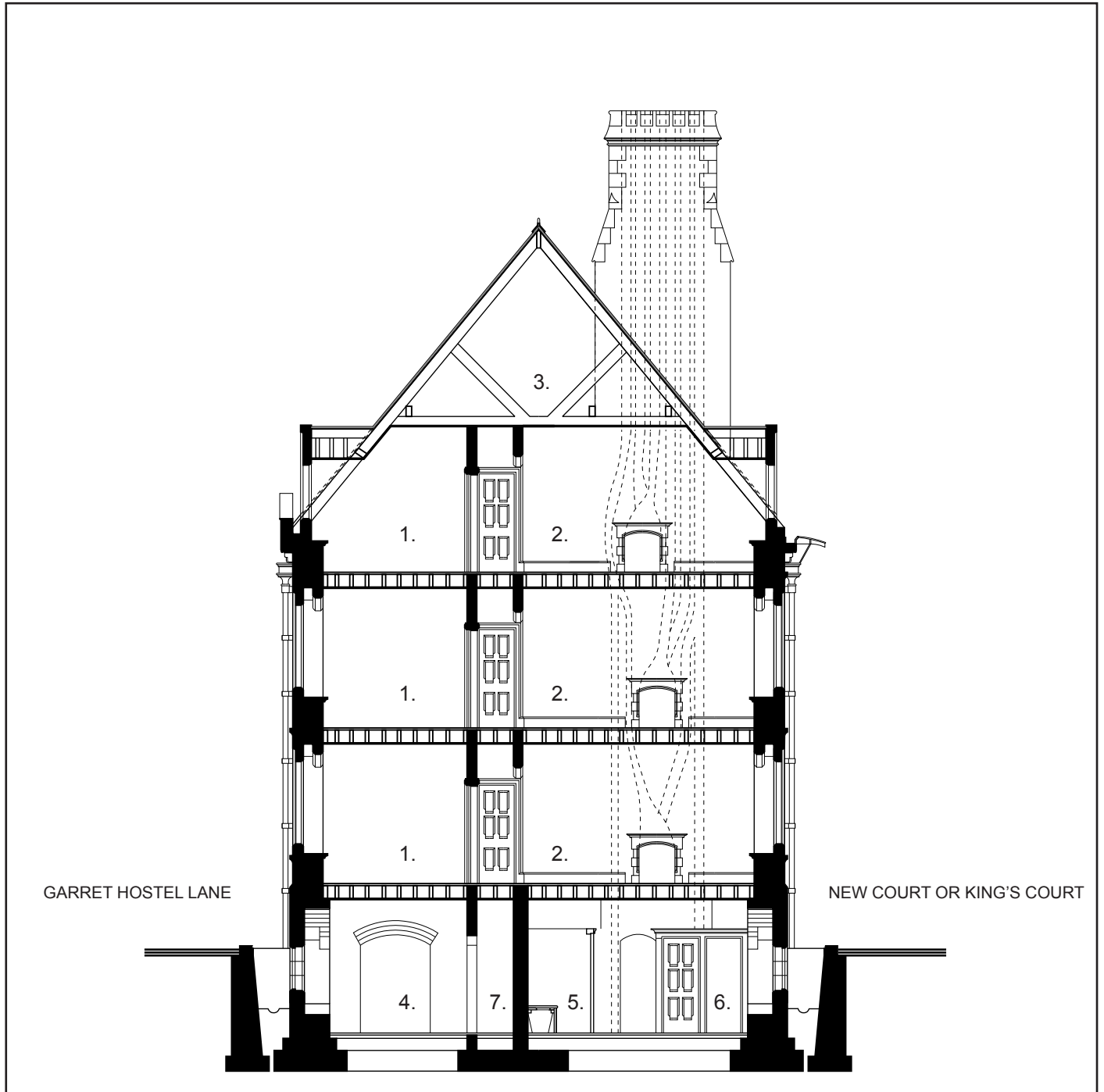


scale 1:100



- 1. Entrance
- 2. Hall
- 3. Closet
- 4. Coal
- 5. Air space
- 6. Dust

**TRINITY COLLEGE**  
CROSS SECTION STUDENTROOMS 1820-1841



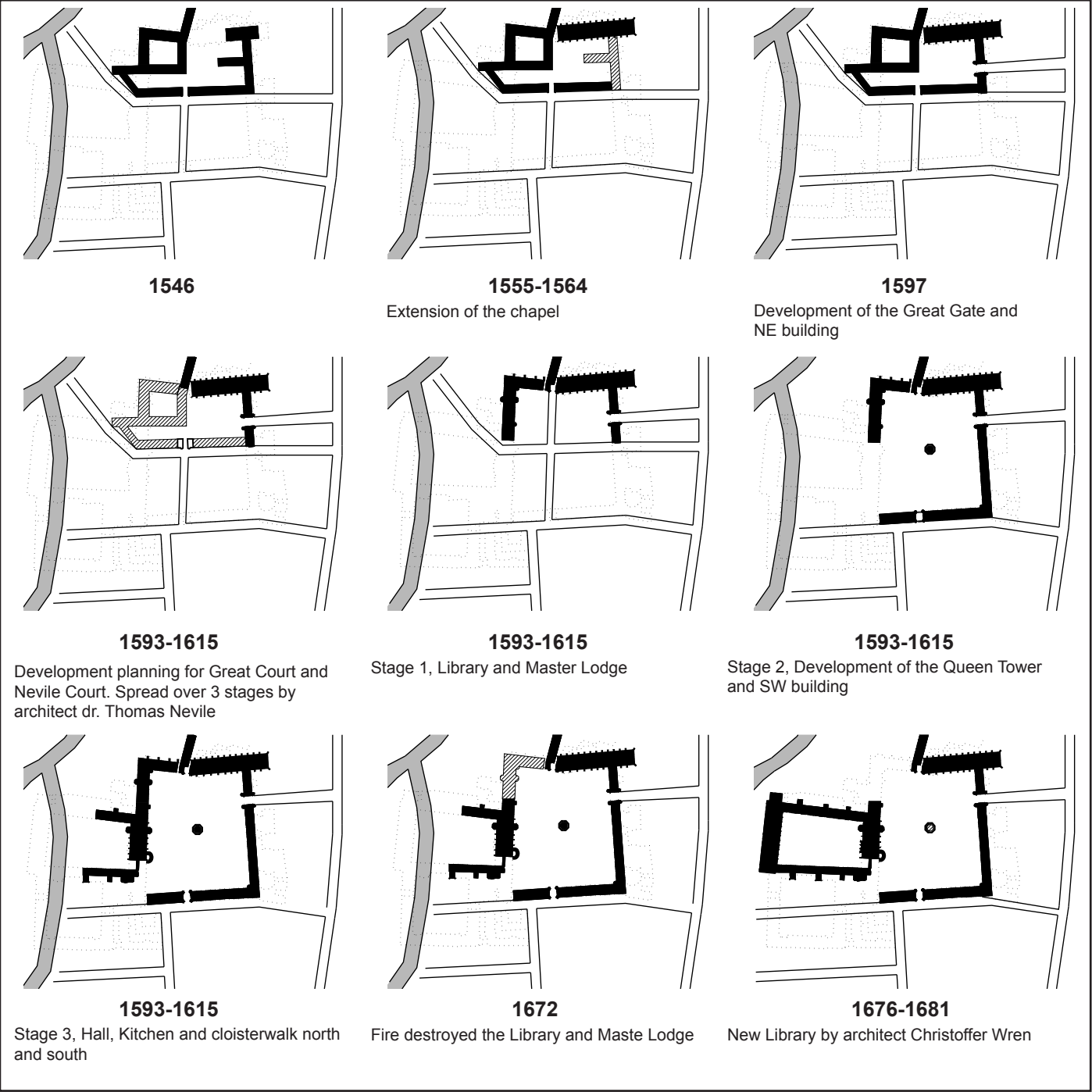
scale 1:100



1. Bedroom
2. Sittingroom
3. Air space
4. Coal
5. Water closet
6. Bath
7. Dust



**TRINITY COLLEGE**  
HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT MODEL

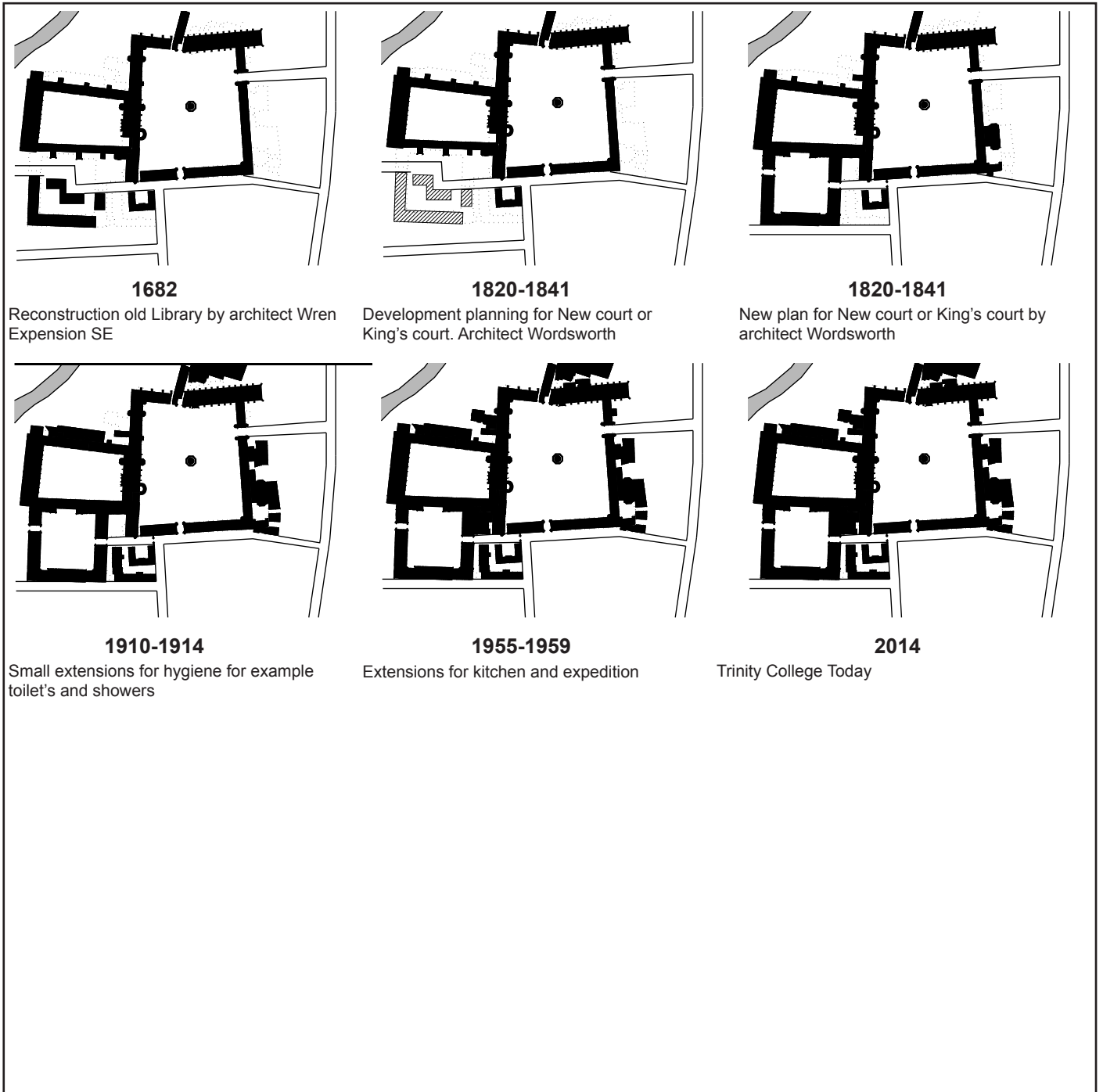


scale 1:5.000



# TRINITY COLLEGE

## HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT MODEL



scale 1:5.000

