MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE AND

Welcome

Thank you for coming to our exhibition and taking the time to view the proposals for the second phase of the Radcliffe Observatory Quarter (ROQ) ahead of the submission of planning applications to Oxford City Council.

Right: The Site



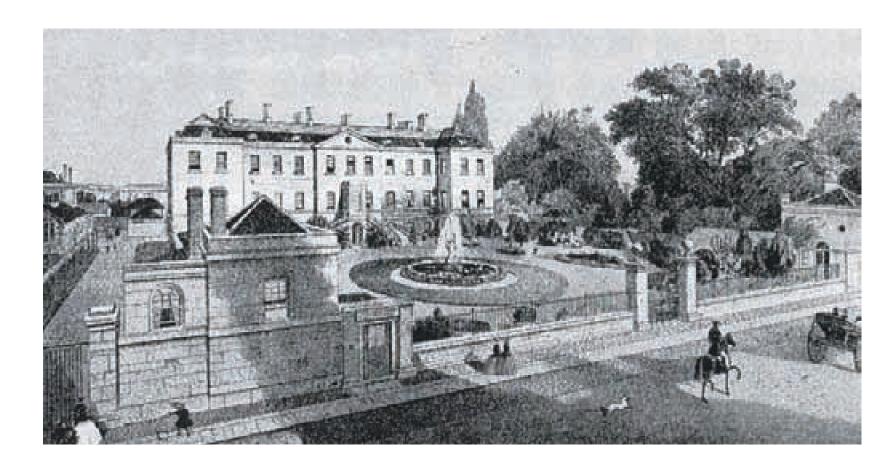
The University of Oxford is one of the best known universities in the world, with an enviable reputation for teaching, learning and research, within a renowned, historic setting. The University must continue to attract and maintain the highest calibre of staff and students if it is to maintain its position and, to achieve this, it must continue to provide appropriate high quality facilities.

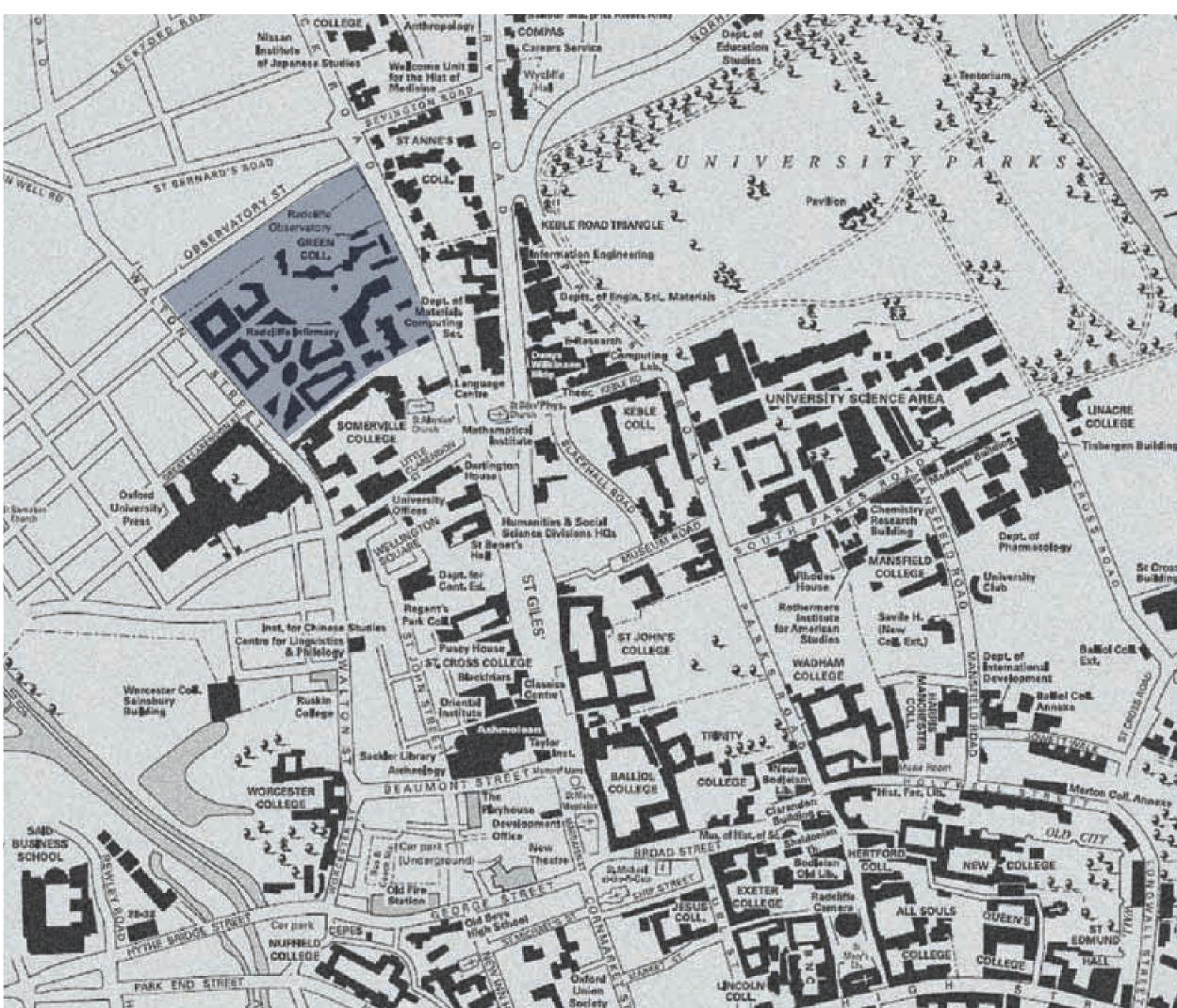
The aim of this exhibition is to show you the University's plans for the second phase of development at the ROQ site in accordance with the wider Masterplan which was presented to Oxford City Council on the 30 November 2008 and adopted by the University in December 2008 following a four year consultation process.

The second phase of implementation of the Masterplan will provide new accommodation for the Mathematical Institute and the Humanities Division.

The first phase schemes comprised the refurbishment of the Radcliffe Infirmary (RI), St Luke's Chapel and Outpatients' buildings; the creation of a new pedestrian route linking Walton Street and Woodstock Road; and, the extension of Somerville College to form new student accommodation and teaching and library archive facilities. These proposals were recently approved by Oxford City Council.

Right: University Estate Below: The Radcliffe Infirmary





The Exhibition

This exhibition aims to provide some more background to the project and explain the detailed proposals before the University applies to Oxford City Council for planning permission.

Following an analysis of the history of the site and a review of the ROQ Masterplan, the exhibition is divided into three sections: the Mathematical Institute; the Humanities Buildings and Library, and; the key strategies that will link them together, namely public realm and landscape, movement, and sustainability.

We welcome your views on the plans that are presented here. Should you have any comments or queries, please feel free to discuss them with a member of our team or alternatively, fill out one of the feedback forms provided.



New Mathematical Institute

The Mathematical Institute has been at the heart of the University's work since its foundation. It was one of two original honour schools created at the beginning of the 19th Century and today, it is one of the largest departments in the University.

The mathematics community of the University of Oxford is currently dispersed across the colleges and three departmental sites. The new Mathematical Institute will be the main workplace for faculty, research staff, graduate students, visitors, and support staff, and should also be the centre for the intellectual life for undergraduates and a diverse community of college research fellows and lecturers.



New Humanities Buildings & Library

New challenges and opportunities are opening up in the humanities as changing patterns of research offer new possibilities for interdisciplinary and collaborative work. The University seeks to create an environment that will facilitate and enhance its academic vision for the humanities in the twenty-first century and beyond.

The new Humanities library at the ROQ site, which will integrate the faculty holdings with some stock from the main Bodleian Library, will offer superb facilities for undergraduate students, graduates and scholars alike. The Library is being planned as a key part of the Oxford University Library Services (OULS) Estates Strategy and will constitute one of OULS' major facilities, bringing together and consolidating up to 15 separate faculty libraries and related collections.



Masterplan Coordination

Linking both schemes together will be a series of strategies which will underpin and coordinate all future phases of the Masterplan. The unifying strategies have emerged from the technical studies that have been developed to support the implementation of the Masterplan.

These strategies include Movement, Sustainability and crucially, Landscape & Public Realm. The latter will detail how a series of new streets and spaces will be created, including a new garden in front of the Observatory, creating a new informal setting for this building.

Thank you once again for your attendance. We hope you will find this exhibition of interest.

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History of the Site

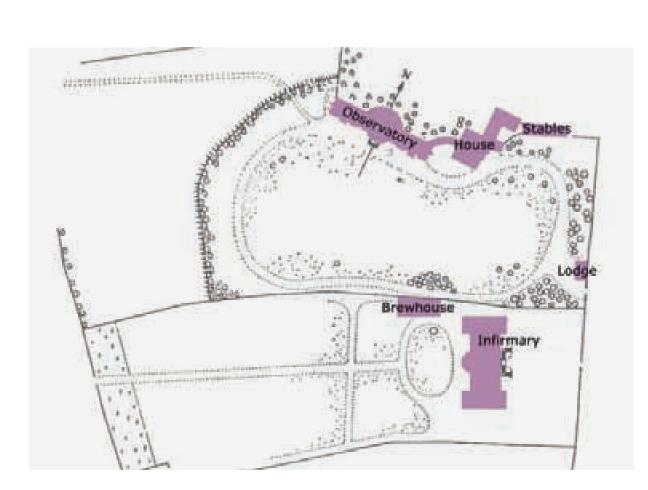
Dr John Radcliffe played an important role in the development of Oxford, primarily posthumously through his substantial bequest to the University. Following completion of the Radcliffe Camera, the legacy was sufficiently large enough to pay for a new infirmary. The Radcliffe Infirmary opened on 18th October 1770, funded by the Radcliffe Trust. Developments over the first fifty years of the Infirmary's existence were minimal, but a new church, the Outpatients' block, the Accident Ward, the mortuary and St. Luke's Chapel were all added by 1865. Development continued but at a slower pace up to the early 20th century when the Infirmary was generally agreed to be short on space and poorly organised. In 1929 the Observatory site was purchased to allow the Infirmary to expand, resulting in major development for the next decade. However, following the opening of the new John Radcliffe Hospital in the 1970's, further development ceased on the site. This remained the case until the hospital was finally closed in 2007.

As a result of its role as a working hospital, the buildings of the Radcliffe Infirmary site accommodated a range of medical-related activities as well as administrative and catering facilities, and a chapel. The spanning of construction from the 1770's to the 1970's, the license to build without planning permission and the lack of an overall plan meant the site was difficult to navigate and largely dominated by buildings in a poor state of repair.

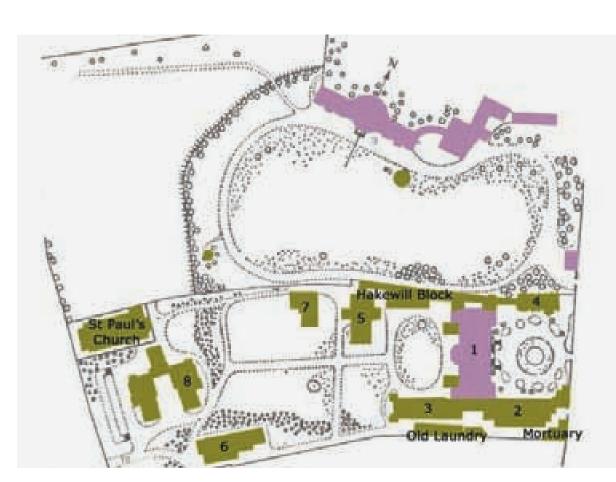
Over the centuries, the University and its colleges have continued to expand within the city centre. As a consequence, much of the core University estate is still located within central Oxford. However, by the 20th century new space in the city centre for expansion became increasingly scarce and development was required to take place within restricted areas. As far back as 1963, the Holford Report identified the Radcliffe Infirmary site as the only sizeable plot of land suitable for potential development in the city centre. Further reports came to the same conclusion and in 1997, the Report of the Working Group on University Sites (the Lucas report), stated that 'the strategic value of this large central site to the University's future is self-evident'. The NHS sold the site to the University on 23rd March 2003 and continued to reside on the premises until 2nd February 2007, pending extensions to the John Radcliffe Hospital. Since this time the University has been developing plans for the site.

Key to buildings

- Radcliffe Infirmary
- Outpatients' Building Accident Ward
- St Luke's Chapel
- Fever Ward Laundry and Boiler
- Children's Ward New Fever Wards
- Men's Ward 10 Lift
- 11 Maternity Hospital 12 Nurses Home
- 13 Operating Theatre 14 Cronshaw Ward
- 15 Symmond's Ward 16 Open Ward
- 17 Children's Ward
- 18 ENT Ward
- 19 Medical Block 20 Theatres
- 21 Nuffield Department of Medicine
- 22 New Operating Theatre
- 23 Canteen and Surgical
- 24 Pharmacy
- 25 WHTS Lecture Theatre
- 26 Harkness Building
- 27 Towler Building
- 29 Department of Ophthalmology



Site plan in 1775 showing Radcliffe Observatory and Main Infirmary in garden setting



Site plan in 1875 showing additional buildings to Main Infirmary and St Paul's church



Site plan in 1924 showing further additions to the RI site



Site plan in 1939



Site plan in 1970

Listed buildings and structures inside the ROQ site







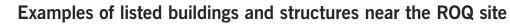
- 1. The Radcliffe Infirmary Building - Grade II* and the Fountain of Triton – Grade II.
- to Woodstock Road - Grade II. 3. Outpatients' Building - Grade II.

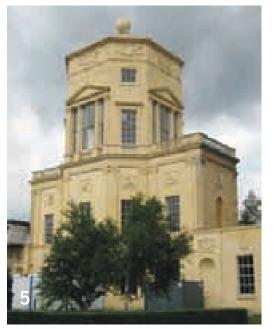
Photo taken from

Infirmary Courtyard.

2. Gates and Walls

4. St Luke's Chapel Grade II. Photo taken from Woodstock Road.





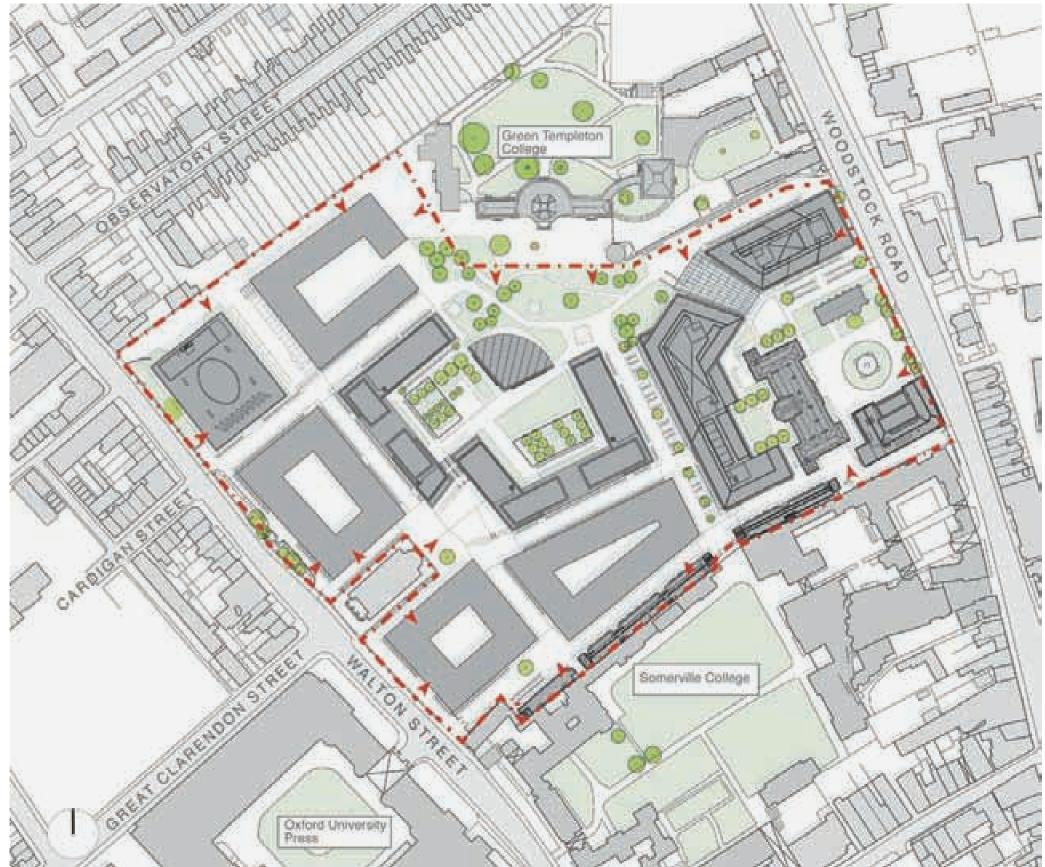




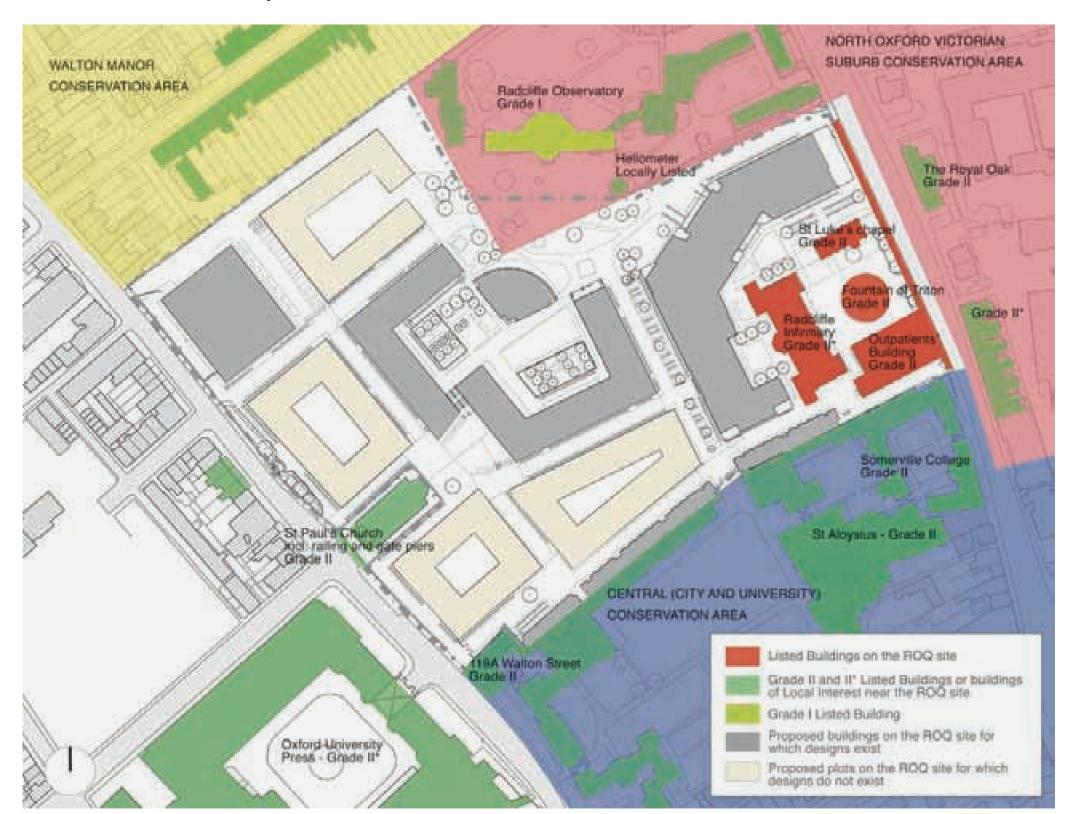
- 5. The Radcliffe Observatory (Part of Green Templeton College) - Grade I.
- 6. The Heliometer Locally Listed
- 7. The Oxford University Press – Grade II*. Photo taken from Walton Street.
- 8. 119A Walton Street Grade II
- 9. St Paul's church, railings and gate piers – Grade II.







Above: The Radcliffe Observatory Quarter

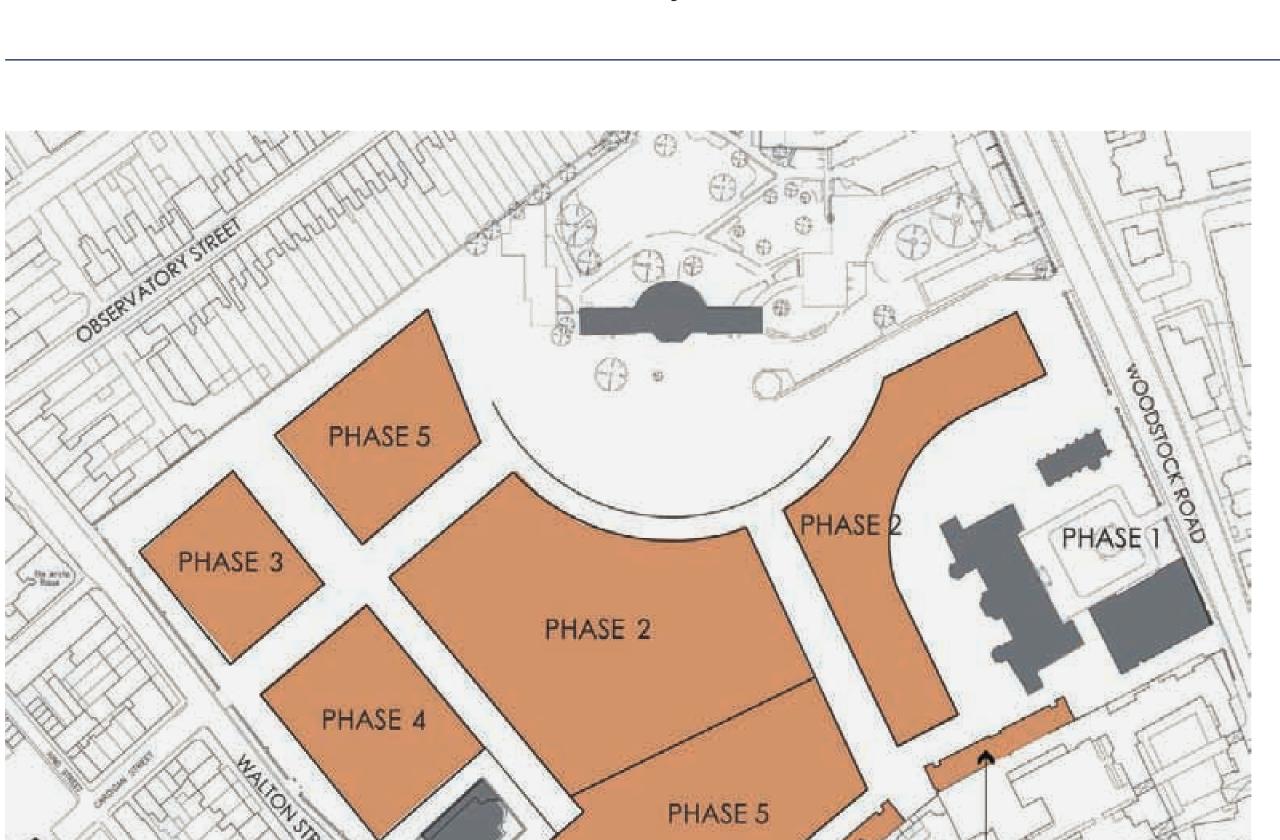


Above: The Radcliffe Observatory Quarter and Heritage Assets

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The Radcliffe Observatory Quarter Masterplan

The Radcliffe Infirmary site was purchased by the University in 2003 to accommodate new teaching and learning space over the next twenty years. The University has prepared and submitted to Oxford City Council a Masterplan to guide development across the site, now known as the Radcliffe Observatory Quarter (ROQ).

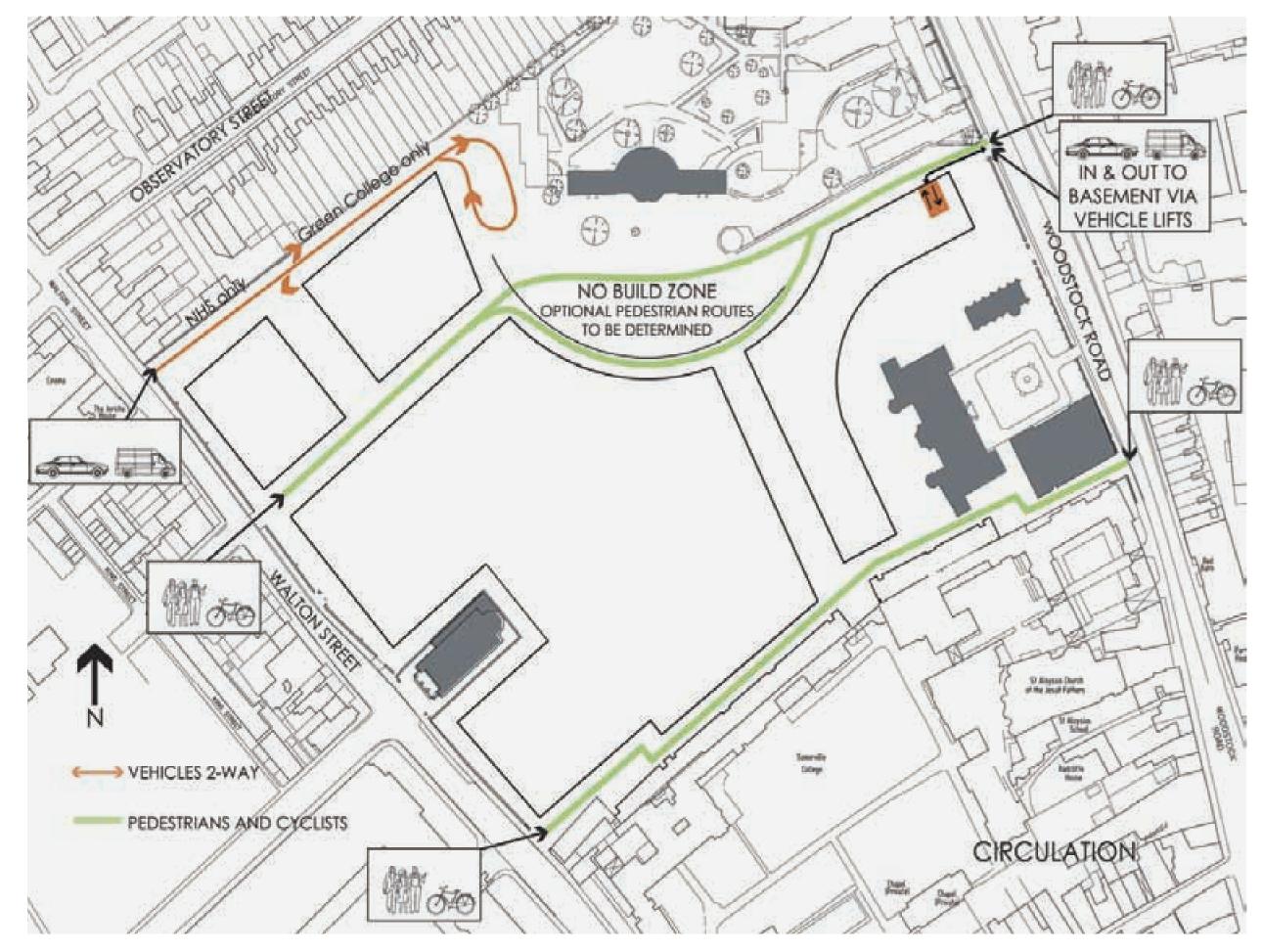


PHASE

BUILDING PHASING

Above: Phasing diagram

Below: Circulation



The University's academic vision for the site was defined in the Masterplan brief and stated that:

'The site must work as a whole, providing not a series of individual independent facilities, but rather an integrated campus capable of phased development, to provide the flexible and sustainable estate the University requires to maintain and improve upon its current status.'

The development of a large site over a long time frame, entailing a variety of buildings, services, infrastructure, open spaces, access routes and other components, is a complex process. If no initial thought is given to the complete picture, development would occur on an ad hoc basis, serving the needs of the present only.

The resulting Masterplan provides a framework for the entire site within which detailed development proposals can be brought forward, setting out a long-term vision that can be developed in phases as the need for space arises. Through the delivery of this vision over the next 20+ years, the University seeks to provide facilities befitting its international reputation as an institution of learning that will positively reflect upon the historic city of Oxford.

The overall approach assumes that no laboratory buildings will be built at the ROQ. These will continue to be provided, where required in the centre of the city, in the Science Area and Keble Triangle. The ROQ is therefore intended for what is known as "dry" research and teaching, meaning research and teaching which takes place in lecture rooms, seminar rooms and libraries, rather than laboratories.

The Masterplan evolved in response to extensive consultation both within and outside the University prior to it being formally submitted to Oxford City Council.

Masterplan December 2008

As a result of comments made during the consultation process, the Masterplan was amended further before being formally presented to the Council during November 2008 for consideration by its North and Central Area Committees and the Strategic Development Control Committee. Oxford City Council resolved to:

- 1. Note the Masterplan and the analysis of it, and the suggested approach to be adopted as a precursor to future development proposals being brought forward, as set out in the report of the Head of City Development.
- 2. Note that the Committee would not be fettered in its consideration of future planning applications for development at the Radcliffe Infirmary site, taking into account the prevailing policy and guidance and any other material considerations.

The Masterplan will endure for the life of the development of the Radcliffe Observatory Quarter. Rather than seek to confirm a precise design, the Masterplan sets out the policies to which a detailed design for any element of the plan should adhere.

Implementing the Masterplan

The high level policies within the Masterplan are a unifying force in respect of the various plots that comprise the Radcliffe Observatory Quarter. Clearly however, these policies will not always impact uniformly across the site, just as individual architects and project teams tasked with a specific project will interpret the Masterplan differently.

Overlaying this factor is that each plot will be dependent upon a site-wide approach on a range of issues such as streets and spaces, parking, cycling, and sustainability.

To ensure the successful implementation of a unified urban quarter in accordance with the Masterplan Vision, the University is formulating a strategic and technical framework that enables the key design decisions made by individual design teams for each plot to be integrated with high-level strategies.

Progress towards implementation of the Masterplan moved forward recently when the ROQ Phase 1 schemes, comprising the refurbishment of the Radcliffe Infirmary, St Luke's Chapel and Outpatients' buildings; the creation of a pedestrian route between Walton Street and Woodstock Road; and, the extension of Somerville College received the approval of Oxford City Council.