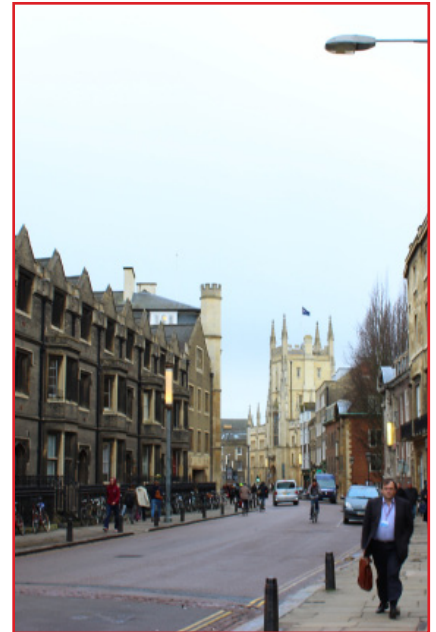


One of the city's main historic roads running from the historic outskirts of the city to its heart at King's Parade and lined with some of the city's most distinctive college and university buildings.

Trumpington Street forms the southern part of the long High Street route through the city centre, which forms the focus of collegiate Cambridge. It formed the road into the Anglo-Saxon and medieval city centre from London and was a prestigious location for the development of college properties within and outside the city's medieval boundaries. Medieval parish churches were also placed along this route serving small urban or suburban parishes, some of which were adopted by colleges

as their chapels. During the late C18 and early C19 it was also the location chosen for some of the small number of specialist university buildings constructed before the great expansion of the university in the later C19. The townhouses that also line this route form an area of suburban development that reflects the expansion of the city out from its heart along this route, which began in the early medieval period and continued until the late C19.



Street view

SIGNIFICANCE - VERY HIGH

General Overview

Trumpington Street formed part of the Anglo-Saxon street plan of Cambridge and, along with King's Parade, Trinity Street and St John's Street, was both the London Road and the town's (later city's) High Street. The course of the street runs from the city's historic centre at King's Parade and the area surrounding the market place, southwards to its medieval boundary, which was marked by the King's Ditch (near the modern junction with Pembroke Street) and then through an area that had already developed as a suburb in the C12, to land that remained at least partly agricultural until the late C18.

Each of these areas (city centre, early suburb and later suburb) has a different character as a result of the types of buildings lining the road, the width of the road and the treatment of the public realm. The route becomes gradually narrower and more enclosed from south to north. An interesting feature of the public realm in the south are the two stone lined gulleys on either side of the street that form part of Hobson's Conduit, which runs from Conduit House at the head of the Cambridge New River to the former line of the King's Ditch. These are just part of the network of piped water supplies that were installed into the city in the early C17, helping to prevent many deaths from drinking polluted water.



Hobson's Conduit



St Botolph's Church

The medieval churches of St Botolph and St Mary the Less (originally St Peter without Trumpington Gate) provide evidence of the course of the road and its role as an important thoroughfare into to city. St Botolph's Church is thought to stand on the site of an Anglo-Saxon dedication, whilst the present church building dates from the mid-C14 and contains the only surviving medieval rood screen in Cambridge's parish churches. As a patron saint of travellers, St Botolph's (also spelt Botwulf) churches are often located near to the gates of towns.

The Church of St Mary the Less was in existence in 1207 when it was granted to St John's Hospital, but may also have originally been an Anglo-Saxon foundation. St John's built accommodation for its lay brethren next to the church during the C13. It provides the most visible evidence of the suburb that lay outside the town gates and, which also included Houses of the Gilbertines and the Friars of The Sack (see below). Having started using the hospital's buildings as a hostel for scholars in the 1280s, the Bishop of Ely used the church and hospital lodgings to found Peterhouse College in 1284. The construction of a hall brought together the three elements of hall, place of worship and accommodation for the first time in Cambridge. These were to form the archetypal elements of medieval and later colleges. The college's hall and buttery on the south side of Old Court retain elements of the C13 buildings, although refaced by Gilbert Scott in the late C19 and bearing additions by William Morris, Ford Maddox Brown and Edward Burne-Jones, making it also one of the most important foci of the work of the pre-Raphaelites in Cambridge.



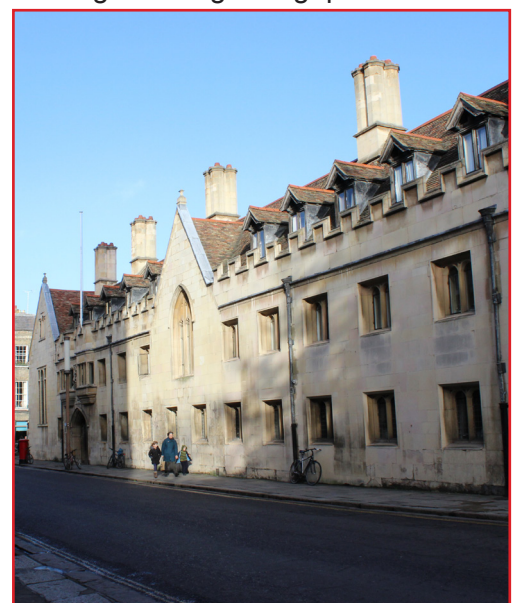
The Church of St Mary the Less



Peterhouse College

Old Court is otherwise made up of the west and north ranges and the combination room and Master's Lodge in the south range that were all built or rebuilt in the C15, and the C16 library built as an eastern extension of the south range. The early C17 chapel that replaced St Mary the Less as the college chapel was constructed within Old Court during the premiership of Archbishop Laud, Charles I's contentious Anglo-Catholic archbishop of Canterbury. The college's Masters Mathew Wren (1626-1634) and John Cosin (1634-1643) were both supporters of Laud and ensured the chapel conformed with his ideas, which may be reflected in its mixture of Gothic and Baroque detailing. It is among the most prominent features of the college in the streetscene. The college buildings show evidence of phases of rebuilding and refacing in the C18, particularly through the use of ashlar, although around Old Court many of the medieval buildings retain brick fronts and elements of the brick buildings can be seen and recognised as the older parts of the college from the street. The Fellows Garden just to the south of Old Court provides a significant green gap in the street scene, which helps to separate the more open southern end of the street from the narrower, built-up north end.

Pembroke College was granted its license of foundation in 1347 and was endowed by Mary de St. Pol, Countess of Pembroke, Baroness of Wexford, Montignac, Bellac and Rançon. The first buildings of the college were Old Court, which was also established within the suburb outside the Trumpington Gate at the corner of Trumpington Street and Pembroke Street. Its construction spanned 1351-1398. The west and north ranges of Old Court survive, including the gateway on Trumpington Street, although this frontage was refaced in ashlar in 1717. The college acquired an adjacent hostel (St. Thomas') to the south in 1451 and expanded over it in the C17 through the construction of Chapel Court. The chapel was designed by Christopher Wren and was the first of his churches to be completed, and as such is a landmark in the architect's work. It was consecrated by his uncle Bishop Wren of Ely in 1665, with a prominent west end that



Pembroke College

forms part of the college's Trumpington Street frontage. The classical appearance of the building stands out in comparison to the Gothic buildings surrounding it, helping to highlight it as a building of the Age of Enlightenment.

At the end of the C19, the college began a major programme of expansion, joining together Old Court and Chapel Court to create First Court. The architect Alfred Waterhouse was employed to design many of the new buildings including the east range of First Court. His 'Red Building' on Trumpington Street, in red brick and part three and a half storey scale creates another contrast with the surroundings frontage. The theatrical Louis XII chateau style includes a pavilion roofed tower that provides yet another focal feature in



Pembroke College's Red Building

the streetscene. The tall chimneys and mixture of different sized gabled dormers or returns share some of the character of the older First Court frontage, providing an element of unity. Waterhouse's highly ornamented style adds to the great variety of detail in the streetscene.



Corpus Christi College

Corpus Christi College was founded in 1350, just three years after Pembroke College, but by the townsmen of Cambridge rather than an external patron. The foundation was the joint enterprise of the Guilds of Corpus Christi and the Blessed Virgin Mary, in this instance using land inside the town walls, suggesting the townsmen had greater access to such property at this time. Indeed, as this was just two years after the Black Death had struck England, this may represent the use of abandoned property within the town. Like Peterhouse, the college used an existing church as a chapel and built accommodation ranges and a hall adjacent to it. The surviving Old Court of Corpus Christi was built in the late C14 with buttresses added in the late C15 or early C16. The

accommodation (like many colleges) expanded into the roof spaces in the C16 as the university became more open to secular scholars, whilst in the C18 a gate tower was added and the historic casement windows replaced by sash windows. Despite these changes, the court remains the best preserved of the medieval courts of the colleges, though sadly it is largely hidden from view from the street.

New Court, the college's Trumpington Street frontage, was begun in 1823 and was designed by William Wilkins, who designed so many of the early C19 college buildings. However, where Wilkins elsewhere relied heavily on grand classical schemes, his Corpus Christi buildings pick up the medieval character of the college, with a Tudor Gothic frontage rising to three storeys either side of a large gate tower, announcing the college's presence in the street. As with the real medieval buildings, the later requirement for additional accommodation was answered in this building with expansion into garret's in the roofspace in the 1920s. The ashlar frontage, including its fine detailing helps to unify the structure with other key, stone buildings along this frontage, including those of King's College just to the north, the simpler clunch walls of St Botolph's Church just to the south, and the frontage of the Pitt Building and the tower of the Emmanuel United Reformed Church even further south.

Like Corpus Christi, St. Catharine's College did not have a frontage to Trumpington Street until relatively late in its history. Construction of the college began in the late C15 on Queen's Lane. However, it was almost entirely rebuilt in



St Catharine's College

the C17 after the acquisition of the Bull Hotel, which provided additional land between the college and Trumpington Street. The demolition of the traditional townhouses on Trumpington Street was intended to allow the development of a fourth side to the newly built court, as proposed on Loggan's map of Cambridge of 1688. However this was never forthcoming and, instead, it was crossed by a wrought iron screen and gates that allows views into the court from the street, providing an opportunity for outsiders to view the unified and formal C17 court.

The construction of the Hobson and Woodlark Buildings in the 1930s and 1940s provided a forecourt to St Catharine's College that was designed to be sympathetic with the style of the C17 buildings and draws the eye into the court. Again the use of red brick for the college buildings, whilst actually widespread within the street, forms a strong contrast with surrounding stone buildings.

The street also retains many buildings that illustrate its development as a residential and commercial part of the town. These include the former Bull Hotel which stood adjacent to St Catharine's College Main Court though it has been demolished and the site is now used as accommodation by the college. It was first recorded as the Black Bull Inn in 1460 and was later the property of Thomas Hobson whose practice of insisting that customer's take only the first available horse from his livery stable or none at all, was the origin of the expression 'Hobson's Choice'.

The present building dates from 1828. During the Second World War it was used to billet American service men and then after the war was used by the army as a Russian language school during the first years of the Cold War.



The building on the site of the Black Bull Inn



Peterhouse College's Master's Lodge

Small groups of historic shopfronts reflect the area's position on the edge of the commercial heart of the city, whilst it is also the focus of hotels reflecting its position at the entrance to the road from London. The Little Rose Inn, a surviving C16 coaching inn, with later additions, including decorative carved bargeboards, stands out as evidence of the continuity of this function over the past five centuries, which is most recently represented by the conversion of the town houses at Scroope Terrace (built as suburban housing in 1864 and extending the earlier part of the terrace which dates from the 1830s) for the Royal Cambridge Hotel.

The more open area at the southern end of Trumpington Street reflects the greater availability of space beyond the confines of the city's medieval boundaries, leading to the construction of larger houses and other buildings. In 1361, the southern end of Trumpington Street was considered sufficiently remote from the city boundary to provide the location for the Leper Hospital of Sts Anthony and Eligius, strategically placed on a main route into the city to provide access for the patients to the alms of passing travellers.

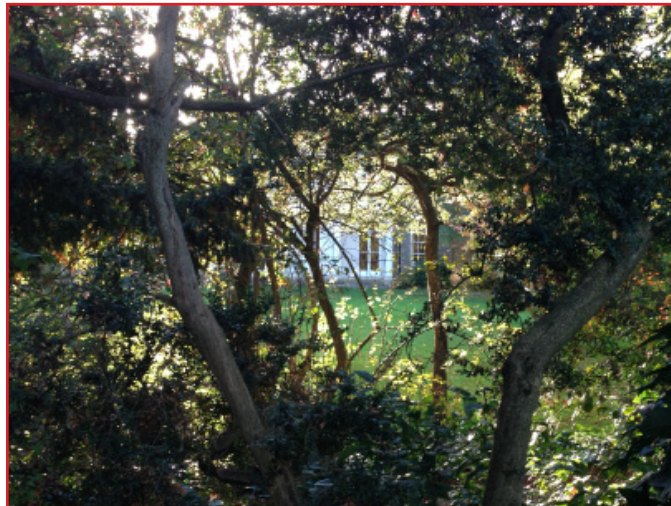
Whilst Richard Lynne's map of 1574 suggests that the east

side of Trumpington Street had a continuous built-up frontage for most of its length, the present Master's Lodge of Peterhouse demonstrates that spacious plots were still obtainable near the middle of the street's course in the early C18. It was built in 1702 as a home for Dr. Charles Beaumont, a fellow of Peterhouse who left it to the college after his death in 1726-7. It is a double-fronted house, resembling a large rural parsonage and standing back from the road with a large front garden that, along with the greenery of churchyards and the open fronted college courts, contributes to the very green character of the central part of the street.

The foundation of Addenbrooke's Hospital on Trumpington Street in 1759 also required access to a large area of land allowing the hospital buildings to be set back with a green forecourt. The hospital was the



Old Addenbrooke's Hospital



Grove Lodge, hidden behind high levels of foliage

main public medical facility for Cambridge until the mid C20. It was expanded considerably in the 1820s through the addition of two wings, whilst a third floor was added in the 1860s. New wards and a dormitory were added in the 1870s and 80s and further buildings constructed throughout the late C19 and early C20. The hospital was finally moved out of the city centre in the 1970s and, during the 1990s, the building was converted to house the Judge Business School through the colourful and highly original interventions by the architect John Outram. It is described by John Outram Associates as a giant polychromatic temple. The exciting and highly detailed exterior of the building provides a significant late C20 addition to the highly detailed buildings of the street that complements without seeking to replicate the buildings of earlier centuries.

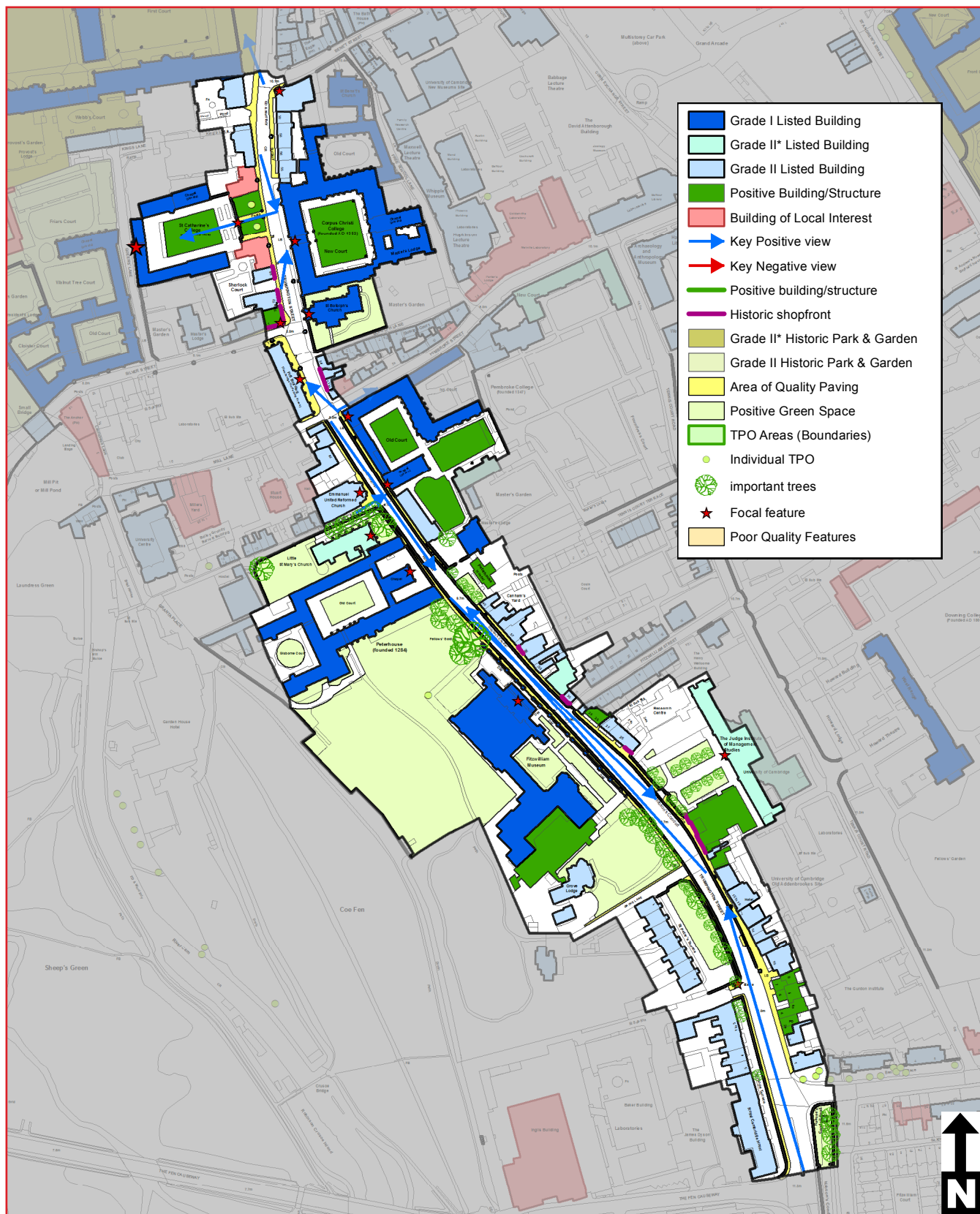
Grove Lodge, a very large private house, was built with very extensive grounds in 1796 further to the south and on the west side of the street. This appears to have been the first stage in the development of the large area of open land that had been occupied by the Friars of the Sack (also known as the Friars of the Penance of Jesus Christ) in the C13 and early C14 and that belonged to Peterhouse thereafter. It was followed by the Fitzwilliam Museum, which was built to house the collection of Viscount Fitzwilliam of Merion bequeathed to the university in 1815 and is one of a small number of purpose-built university buildings constructed before the middle of the C19. Designed by George Basevi (the winner of a competition to design the building) it is an important Neo Classical building with a colonnaded frontage that dominates a large part of the street. The southern extension to the building is set back framing a large green space that is enclosed by railings that allow a sense of openness to the road.



The Pitt Building

The Pitt Building of the University Press is another university building on Trumpington Street constructed before the mid C19. The acquisitions of land for the premises for the press began in the C18 but were not completed until 1821. The original building was designed by James Walter, of which the printing house in the courtyard behind the Trumpington Street frontage survives as the west side of the quadrangle. A north side to the quadrangle was added to designs by Edward Blore in 1831-2. The impressive frontage building, focused on a Tudor Gothic Tower was also designed by Blore and built with funding from the London Pitt Club in 1831-3. The pinnacled tower is an important landmark from many surrounding streets.

A landmark building of similar importance is the Emmanuel United Reformed Church at the corner of Little St Mary's Lane. Its short spire forms a focal feature in views particularly those northward along the street. It is also an important positive skyline feature in views of the city from Sheep's Green and Coe Fen to the south west.



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Scattered along the street are remaining groups of townhouses, many of which are now in college ownership. A large number of these are of the familiar Georgian Neo-classical form, of three storeys built in Gault brick with six-over-six pane sashed windows and parapets. Nevertheless there is some variety, including Tudor Gothic townhouses at the front of Corpus Christi College. The southern end of the street has a greater focus of townhouses, provides an indication of the early C19 suburban development of the town (although this was largely a redevelopment of a suburb that had existed since, at least the late C16). The street's townhouses stand out for the quality of the historic ironwork including railings and window guards.

The public realm along the street includes York stone paving to the footpath, whilst this is one of the main streets lit by the city's unique Richardson Candle street lamps on fluted iron columns.

Townscape Elements

Throughout

- A remarkable collection of historic buildings, which tell the storey of the development of the earliest Cambridge Colleges in the late C13 and C14, as well as a focus of significant college buildings built during the C17, either side of the Civil War and a number of large and prominent early C19 college and university buildings.
- Buildings with a high degree of architectural ornament contributing to highly detailed frontages of great architectural quality.
- A mixture of materials reflecting the different status of buildings including medieval churches built of clunch, red brick medieval college buildings (some of which were refaced in ashlar limestone in the C18, C17), C18 and C19 stone college and university buildings, and many Gault brick townhouses.



Fitzwilliam Museum

- The high quality York stone paving and Richardson Candles provide a distinctive and historic streetscape along the entire length of the street.
- The long, curving street enclosed by strong building lines provides unfolding views along its length to a series of notable landmark buildings.

Lensfield Road the Fitzwilliam Museum

- Buildings generally comprise three to four storey townhouses at the back of the footway or set back with narrow basement areas defined by iron railings. This area forms a zone of mainly residential property and hotels representing expansion or redevelopment of the suburbs of Cambridge in the early C19.
- The Judge Business School and Fitzwilliam Museum provide dominant buildings due to their larger scale, although this is partly off-set by their set back from the edge of the road.



Open environment

- Some buildings, including Grove Lodge, the Fitzwilliam Museum and the Judge Business School are set back in green space which contributes to the open green character of this part of the street and provides part of the formal settings of these important public or university buildings, or the remaining evidence of the Grove's 'polite' setting as a large private house.
- The broad pavement and carriageway contribute to an open environment emphasising the location's position on the edge of the city centre. It also provides a number of key views along the street, particularly focusing on the frontage of the Fitzwilliam Museum and the low spire of Emmanuel United Reformed Church, whilst the more open character of the street allows longer sections of street frontage and a wider street area to contribute townscape views that emphasise the historic fenland town character of the street.

- The open channels of Hobson's Conduit and crossings over in stone, cast iron, etc. help to emphasise this important historic feature of the street.



Glimpses into college grounds at greenery

- The buildings in this section are generally of a lower two and three storey scale with attics, and form a series of large frontage buildings or informal groups of townhouses of varied pattern. They mainly comprise the buildings of Peterhouse and Pembroke College, representing the medieval early suburb outside the Trumpington Gate and some of Cambridge's earliest colleges.
- The mature trees of the Peterhouse Fellows Garden, St Mary the Less churchyard and Peterhouse Hostel and Master's Lodge front gardens provide a green gap in the street that help to distinguish this part of the street from that to the south.
- This is a narrower section of the street emphasising the approach to the city's core area and with a distinct bend that foreshortens views further south.
- Glimpsed views into college grounds through gateways provide an opportunity to view the formal green spaces within.
- The set back of the Peterhouse Master's Lodge and Hostel help to retain some of the Georgian suburban character of the area.
- The college chapels, towers and the spire of Emmanuel United Reformed Church are important landmarks in the street scene. The tower of the Pitt Building also becomes a more significant focal feature in views towards the north.



The gate tower of the Pitt Building in views

Mill Lane to Bene't Street

- This area lies within the city's historic core with the street becoming even narrower north of Silver Street.
- The street is enclosed by tall buildings, rising to four storeys from the rear of the pavement and including shops that provide a more active frontage. Nevertheless long sections of frontage are dominated by long fronted college or university buildings breaking up the commercial character.
- The run of town houses between Corpus Christi New Court and Bene't Street are designed with Tudor Gothic detailing to complement the college building to the south.
- The open fronted court of St Catharine's College provides an attractive unified development that is hidden until the pedestrian stands in front of it. The unified design provides the best preserved C17 court within the university which is viewable by the public.
- Gate towers at the Pitt Building and Corpus Christi College provide focal features in views, which is part of the function of their design.

Streetscape Enhancements

The ugly crossover between nos. 55-59 and Corpus Christi College could be improved upon

The pink dimpled concrete slabs at this point are rather obtrusive

Although the street is one of the very few in the city to have a complete run of York stone paving from end to end, there are some unsympathetic PCC slabs in front of the Royal Cambridge Hotel and running along the School of Architecture and History of Art. There is also some tarmac in front of no. 39. These areas should be replaced to be more in keeping with the majority of the street

East side

Building No./ Name	Status	Age	Height (Storeys)	Wall Materials	Roof Form / Materials	Architect	Notes
Hobson's Conduit Head	Listed Grade II*	1856	N/A	stone			Erected on Market Hill 1614, re-erected in present position in 1856
Railings around Hobson's Conduit Head	Listed Grade II	Late C19	Cast-iron spear-head railings				
1	Listed Grade II	C18	2 + attics	Gault brick	tile		tile-hung gable prominent dormers
2	Listed Grade II	early / mid C19	3 + basement	grey Gault brick	parapet		rendered G/F & doorcase
3	Positive building	C19	3	painted brick	hipped / clay plain tile		modern front extension
4 (Hot Numbers Coffee House)	Positive building	C19	2	painted brick	gable / Welsh slate		recessed wing (no 4a) with arched porch & lead roof
5	Positive building	C19	3	rendered	parapet		forms recessed wing of Nos. 6 & 7
6 & 7	Positive building	C19	4 + basement	rendered	parapet		canted bays prominent dentil cornice
8	Positive building	C19	3	rendered	parapet		forms recessed wing of Nos. 6 & 7
9	Positive building	c1840	3	Gault brick	Welsh slate		forms part of Brook House
10 Brook House	Listed Grade II	c1840	3 + basement	Gault brick	slate		prominent canopy over front steps
11 & 12	Listed Grade II	early C19	4	grey Gault brick	parapet		rendered G/F arched door heads
13 & 14	Listed Grade II	early C19	3	grey Gault brick	parapet		
15 & 16	Listed Grade II	early C19	3	grey Gault brick	parapet		coach arch to left modern G/F
17	Listed Grade II	early C19	3 + basement	Gault brick	slate		elliptical arch to front door. railings
18 & 19	Listed Grade II	early C19	3 + basement	grey Gault brick	parapet		18 - G/F canted bay 19 - 1st floor square bay & railings
4 Richardson Candles lamp posts	Listed Grade II	1957	Lamp posts: Tubular lantern of translucent glass containing fluorescent tubes. Lantern has simple cast-iron capping and base, mounted on column of bronze coloured cast-iron.			Sir Albert Richardson	Outside Nos. 10, 16, 19 and opposite 19
20	Positive building	C19	3 + attic	Gault brick, red brick details	gabled / clay tile		decorative bargeboards
21	Listed Grade II	C17	2 + attic	timber-framed & plastered	clay tile		part of an originally much larger building
22	Positive building	C19	3	purple / pink brick	dutch gable with volutes / clay tile		G/F dentil cornice on bracket; 1st floor canted bay
23 (Browns Restaurant)	Positive building	C19	1	Gault brick	Welsh slate, louvred cupola		Classical portico former hospital clinic
The Judge Business School (Old Addenbrookes Hospital)	Listed Grade II*	largely 1866, but incorporating large part of building completed 1766	4 over basement	brick with stone, terracotta & ceramic tile details	parapet	modern alterations by John Outram	formerly; built for trustees of John Addenbrookes bequest of 1719 to provide hospital for poor people of Cambridge
fence & gates outside Old Addenbrooke's, Trumpington Street	Listed Grade II	C18	N/A	cast-iron fence with rusticated stone piers; wrought iron gates with rusticated stone piers			
telephone kiosk outside	Listed Grade II	1935	N/A	cast-iron		Sir Giles Gilbert Scott	type K6

Building No./ Name	Status	Age	Height (Storeys)	Wall Materials	Roof Form / Materials	Architect	Notes
25-27	Listed Grade II	c1830	3 + basement No 25: 2	Gault brick	slate		No. 25 - good bow-shop front; No. 26 - good cast-iron railings; Nos. 26 & 27 good 1st floor iron balconies
28 & 29	Positive building	C19	3 + semi-basement + attic	Gault brick & stone	Welsh slate		G/F & 1st floor canted bays
29a	Listed Grade II	C19	3	Gault brick	semi-mansard / slate		good shopfront
30	Listed Grade II	early C18	3	brown brick, rubbed red brick dressings	tilled		good shopfront & corner sign. brick parapet
31 Fitzwilliam House / Club	Listed Grade II*	1727	3	brown brick, rubbed red brick dressings	tile		
yard wall & gate to No. 31	none	C19	1	red / brown brick	N/A		
33 & 34 (street frontage)	Listed Grade II	C16	2 + attics	timber-framed & plastered	tile		
35 & 36	Listed Grade II	early C19	3	Gault brick	parapet / slate		
37 & 38 The Little Rose Inn	Listed Grade II	main range C16; north east wing C17; whole altered C18	2 + attics	timber-framed & plastered	gable / tile		
39 & 40	Listed Grade II	late C18	2 + attics	colour-washed brick / plastered	hipped dormers / tile		
Peterhouse Hostel	Positive building	C19	3 + attic	red brick with stone bands	mansard / tile		
Peterhouse Master's Lodge	Listed Grade I	1702	3 + basement	red brick with stone dressings	tile		
gates and piers of the Master's Lodge	Listed Grade I	1702 (piers) 1928 (gates)	N/A	piers & walls: red brick & stone; gates: wrought-iron			
Pembroke College Red Building	Listed Grade II	1871-2	2 + attics	dark red brick with stone detailing	French pavilion / slate	A. Waterhouse	
screen entrance from Trumpington Street between the chapel and the Red Building	Listed Grade II	mid C19	N/A	stone arches; wrought-iron gates			
Pembroke College Chapel	Listed Grade I	1663-5	N/A	portland stone	hexagonal cupola	Sir Christopher Wren	possibly inspired by Serlio; earliest completed work by Wren
Hitcham's Cloister	Listed Grade I	1664-6	2 + attics	ashlar	tile		
North Range (Old Library)	Listed Grade I	Medieval core; C18 facing	2	ashlar	gable / tile		
51	Listed Grade II	early C19	3	Gault brick	mansard / slate		
52	Listed Grade II	early C19	3	grey Gault brick	parapet		
53	Listed Grade II	early C19	3 + attic	grey Gault brick	parapet band, slate mansard		
54	Listed Grade II	early C19	3 + basement	grey Gault brick	parapet with brick dentils		
St Botolph's Church	Listed Grade I	C14 & C15	N/A	flint & rubble, barnack stone dressing	tile & lead	chancel from designs of G F Bodley	monuments to Robert Grumbold (1720) and James Essex (1784)

Building No./ Name	Status	Age	Height (Storeys)	Wall Materials	Roof Form / Materials	Architect	Notes
wall & fence of churchyard	Listed Grade II	late C18	N/A	fence: cast-iron; wall: red brick, stone capped			
Corpus Christi: The New Court	Listed Grade I	1823-27	3 + attics	ketton stone ashlar & white brick	mansard / slate	William Wilkins	
55-59	Listed Grade II	1826	3 + basement	grey Gault brick with stone dressings	castellated & gables	Office of William Wilkins	known as the 'New Buildings' good cast-iron area railings
No. 10 Bene't Street	Listed Grade II	1866	3 + basement	white brick with stone dressings		Horace Francis	Nos. 10, 12, 13 and Church of St Bene't form a group
2 wall mounted Richardson Candles and 7 lamp posts	Listed Grade II	1957	Wall mounted lamps: Lantern has simple cast-iron capping and base, wall mounted via a pair of plain metal brackets at either end. Lamp posts: Tubular lantern of translucent glass containing fluorescent tubes. Lantern has simple cast-iron capping and base, mounted on column of bronze coloured cast-iron.			Sir Albert Richardson	2 wall mounted attached to St Catharine's College; 5 lamp posts outside Nos. 39 and 56, St Botolph's Church, Pembroke College Old Court and Master's Lodge and two outside Corpus Christi College

West side

Building No./ Name	Status	Age	Height (Storeys)	Wall Materials	Roof Form / Materials	Architect	Notes
King's College, Scott's Building	Listed Grade II	1870	3	stone, ashlar	gabled	Sir George Gilbert Scott	
Bull Hostel	Listed Grade II	1828	4 + attics	stone, ashlar	mansard / slate		St Catharine's College
Hobson's Building	BLI	1930	2 + attic + semi-basement	red brick, stone dressings	hipped mansard / tile		
north range the chapel (Principal Court)	Listed Grade I	1694-7	N/A	brick with rusticated stone quoins & dressings	tile		
west range (Principal Court)	Listed Grade I	1687	3 + attic	red brick with stone dressings	tile		
the railings, piers, gateway and screen wall on the east side of Principal Court	Listed Grade I	c1780	N/A	gateway: ashlar piers; gate: wrought-iron; brick walls, stone dressings		probably James Essex	
two lamp-posts at the main entrance to the college	Listed Grade II	mid C19	N/A	cast-iron			
Woodlark Building	BLI	1949-51	2 + attic + semi-basement	red brick, stone dressings	mansard / tile		
68	Listed Grade II	C19	4 + attic	Gault brick	parapet		
69	none	C19	4 + attic	Gault brick	parapet		
70 Ede and Ravenscroft	Listed Grade II	late Victorian		elaborate stone detailing	parapet / mansard / tile		
71 & 72/ 1 Silver Street Ede and Ravenscroft	Positive Building	early C20	3	pebble-dashed bays	dormers / clay tile		
3 Richardson Candle lamp posts and 1 wall mounted	Listed Grade II	1957	Lamp posts: Tubular lantern of translucent glass containing fluorescent tubes. Lantern has simple cast-iron capping and base, mounted on column of bronze coloured cast-iron. Wall mounted lamps: Lantern has simple cast-iron capping and base, wall mounted via a pair of plain metal brackets at either end.			Sir Albert Richardson	Outside the Pitt Building, Little St Mary's Church and the Fitzwilliam Museum and one wall mounted to Nos. 70-72

Building No./ Name	Status	Age	Height (Storeys)	Wall Materials	Roof Form / Materials	Architect	Notes
Pitt Building	Listed Grade II	1831	3	ashlar-faced	castellated	Edward Blore	wings, fenestration & interior altered 1934-7 by Murray Easton
house adjoining No. 74 on the north	Listed Grade II	C18	2	red brick	parapet hipped / tile		part of No. 74
74	Listed Grade II	c1760	3 + basement	Gault brick	parapet	James Essex	
southern extension	none	early C20	3 + attic	red brick	slate		
older extension	none	C19	3 + attic + basement	red brick	parapet		
Emmanuel United Reformed Church	Listed Grade II	1874	N/A	stone	slate	James Cubitt	
Church of St. Mary-The-Less	Listed Grade II*	1340-52; C12 tower porch	N/A	rubble, ashlar faced with Barnack	slate		
St Mary the Less Churchyard fence fronting Trumpington Street	Listed Grade II	C19	N/A	cast-iron fence on Gault brick plinth with iron coping			
North range or Burrough's Buildings	Listed Grade I	1738-42	3 + cellars	brick with Ketton stone facing	balustraded parapet	James Burrough	Peterhouse College
Entrance screen to First Court	Listed Grade I	1751: gateways 1848: railings	N/A	stone gateways; wrought-iron gates			
Peterhouse College Chapel	Listed Grade I	1628-32	3	ashlar-faced (1665)	parapet	George Thompson	
Arcades either side of Peterhouse College Chapel	Listed Grade I	1709-11	2	upper storey: ashlar-faced	lead		
Perne Library (& Porter's Lodge)	Listed Grade I	c1590 & 1633	2 + attic	red brick, stone dressings	gable / tile		
Fellows' Garden	none		open lawn surrounded by shrubs and trees. railings along street				
Fitzwilliam Museum	Listed Grade I	1837-47	N/A	stone		designs: George Besevi; completed by: C R Cockerell	
fence along street frontage of the main block of the Fitzwilliam Museum	Listed Grade I	1841-2	N/A	stone balustrade on moulded plinth; cast-iron gates			
Grove Lodge	Listed Grade II	late C18	2	Gault brick	hipped / slate		
St Peter's Terrace (Nos. 1-7 consecutive)	Listed Grade II	c1850	3+ basements	Gault brick, part faced rusticated stucco	slate		
railings & gates fronting Trumpington Street	Listed Grade II	c1850	N/A	cast-iron railings on low Gault brick wall			
Scroope Terrace (Nos. 1-12 consecutive)	Listed Grade II	Nos. 1-7: 1839 Nos. 8-12: 1864	3 + basement	Gault brick	slate		Includes Royal Cambridge Hotel
garden railings	Listed Grade II	contemporary with terrace	N/A	cast-iron			
Hobson's Conduit	Listed Grade II	1794 and 1815, extended south by 1832	stone runnels to both sides of Trumpington Street				