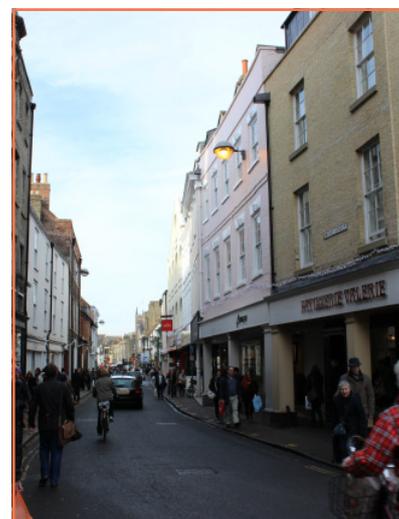


A major historic street with fine town buildings on one side and an unusually open college court on the other.

Bridge Street has been an important historic street as the approach to the bridge over the River Cam for many centuries. Much of the west side of the street is dominated by the buildings and grounds of St John's College. The variety of buildings on the east side reflects Cambridge's character as a market town, including a mixture of C17, C18 and C19 town houses (which mostly now include ground floor shops), public

house and churches, as well as an early C20 department store. The Round Church provides a major landmark and faces St John's College Chapel at the Bridge Street / St John's Street junction, which is one of the major meeting points in the city's historic street layout. The courts behind the triangle of Bridge Street / St John's Street / All Saints Passage are a rare survival of the tightly packed layout that characterised much of the post medieval town.

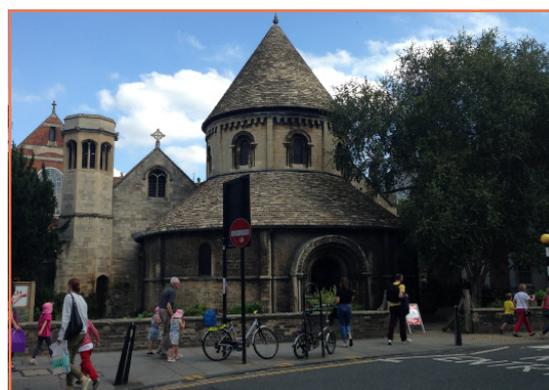


Bridge Street

SIGNIFICANCE - HIGH

General Overview

Bridge Street forms the northern end of the north west to south east route that ran from the main crossing of the King's Ditch to the ancient bridge over the River Cam. The street formed an important part of the town's medieval street plan, reflected by the presence of two historic churches - the Church of the Holy Sepulchre (The Round Church) built in the early C12 and St Clement's Church either built or rebuilt in the early C13. Both are landmark buildings, with the tower of St Clement's rising at the back of the pavement as a point of interest in the streetscene. The churchyards both provide green gaps in the street frontage.



The Round Church



Timber framed buildings

The street retains many fine timber-framed buildings that provide a key aspect of its character, enclosing the street with long frontages rising to two storeys with attics or occasionally three storeys. These are joined to form an informal terrace with intermittent gaps created by entry points to lesser streets, and are generally finished in painted render (often with incised decoration or pargetting) and brindled clay plain tiled roofs. Generally, they have C18 vertically sliding sash windows at first and second floor level. The timber frame construction has proved particularly suitable for the insertion of ground floor shop windows, which vary in their age and suitability to the historic buildings. C18 town houses and brick C19 commercial buildings are interspersed with the older buildings and generally rise to three storeys with roofs hidden behind parapets, creating a varied roofscape.

As one of the main entries to the city, the road has been a focus for inns and public houses. The Baron of Beef and The Mitre both survive from the late C19, as does No.70, formerly The Flying Stag. These tended to have tunnel entries to rear yards providing access for deliveries or to stables at the rear. The former Marquis of Granby at No. 36 Bridge Street can still be recognised by this feature. The yards of these inns, as well as the narrow lanes or passages leading to the back lands between the long, narrow medieval tenement plots, had developed into yards or courts of crowded housing by the mid-C19. Traces of these can still be found in the pattern of lanes, whilst Portugal Place (formerly St Clement's Passage) and Corfield Court still preserve elements of the character of these areas.



The Baron of Beef and The Mitre



St John's College Chapel Court

One area on the south west side of the street was cleared in the late C19 for the construction of St John's College Masters' Lodge. This is set well back from the road, with just its upper storeys and roofs glimpsed over a high boundary wall. The large garden at the front creates another gap in the street frontage, which has a more open character with mature trees rising from the garden to provide greenery and add vertical emphasis. Further buildings were cleared in the early C20 for the construction of St John's College Chapel Court (completed in 1942), wings of which project forward to the roadside to create an open court, enclosed by high iron railings that allow a view into one of Cambridge's colleges. The early C20 college buildings are constructed of brick in a simple Jacobean Revival style that helps them to blend with the vernacular C17 architecture of the street's timber-framed buildings, whilst reflecting the more prestigious and formal architecture of the historic college. Views over these buildings have the tower of the college as a

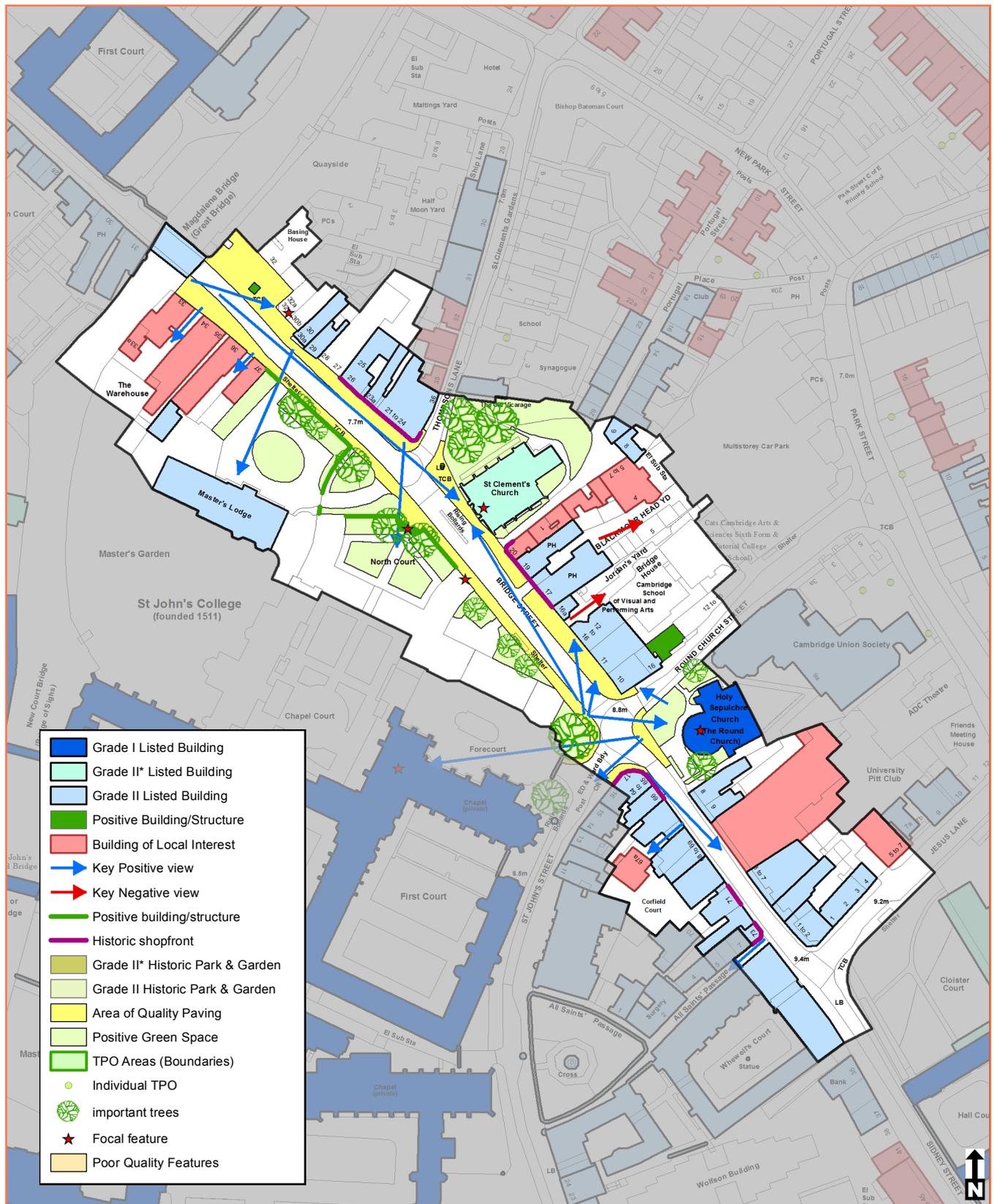
focal feature.

South of the junction with St John's Street, the space is more tightly enclosed with narrow pavements and buildings rising to three storeys on either side, set directly at the rear of the pavement. The frontage of Whewell's Court, a late C19 addition to Trinity College, creates a less active area of street frontage at the southern end of the street that, with the grounds of Sidney Sussex College on Sidney Street, creates a brief gap in the commercial areas of Bridge Street and Sidney Street, but adds to the architectural presence of colleges in the streetscene. Within this southern part of the street several properties have unaltered ground floor frontages, without later shopfronts, preserving their character as C18 residential houses. Above ground floor level, the buildings are generally occupied by students, a use which maintains the residential character of the area in the evenings.

The street remains a busy thoroughfare for pedestrians, cyclists and buses, with bus gates (rising bollards with associated signage and controls) introduced recently, restricting the volume of traffic but adding significant street clutter. It has recently been enhanced through the pavement jewellery of bronze flowers that continues up Magdalene Street.



Whewell's Court



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Townscape Elements

- A concentration of C17 timber-framed merchant's houses, with C18 additions.
- With the exception of St John's College buildings, most buildings are set at the back of



Buildings set at the back of the footpath

the footpath.

- Survival of several courts of C18 and C19 housing on narrow lanes leading off the main street.
- Busy commercial character, including public houses and restaurants.
- The St John's College buildings create a series of open spaces fronting onto the street in contrast to the otherwise tight grain of merchants' houses and C19 townhouse, churches and commercial buildings.



Narrowing south of the Round Church

- The street is narrower and more tightly enclosed south of the Round Church.
- Vistas are mainly channelled along the street by building frontages.
- Some glimpses into rear yards, courts, and down side streets, including All Saints' Passage.
- Key landscape elements provided by St John's

College, in particular the mature trees in the Master's Lodge garden.

- The churchyards provide pleasant breaks and greenery to the more built-up facades.
- The churches and St John's College Chapel are the principal focal points in views along the local streets.
- Positive street furniture includes three K6 telephone boxes (one listed Grade II) and at the corner of Thompson's Lane, an Elizabeth II red pillar box.

Open Spaces

- St Clement's Churchyard forms a small green oasis in the street which is reinforced by the two notable trees within it.

Streetscape Enhancement

Although the streetscape has recently been improved in the northern part of the street, it is hoped that, over time, the number of associated signs which draw attention to the road closure-point might be reduced.

Several C17 timber-framed buildings have unsympathetic modern shopfronts, most notably No. 16 Bridge Street, which detract considerably from the architectural interest of this group of buildings.

Redevelopment Opportunities

Potential redevelopment sites are largely restricted to infill opportunities to replace the few buildings of marginal / negative townscape quality.

Building No./ Name	Status	Age	Height (Storeys)	Wall Materials	Roof Form / Materials	Architect	Notes
1&2	Listed Grade II	c1825	3	grey Gault brick (painted)	parapet		
3	Listed Grade II	1729	3 + attics	brown-red & vitreous purple brick (painted)	dormers / tile		
4	Listed Grade II	1729	3 + attics	red brick (painted)	mansard / slate		
5	BLI	C18 / C19	3	painted brick	parapet		
6&7	BLI	early C20	3 + attic	painted brick	gabled		
8	Listed Grade II	C18	3 + attic	brick	dormer / tile		
9	Listed Grade II	C18, but with much older core	3	timber-framed & plastered	tile		Good example of pargeting
9a Cambridge Union Society Building	Listed Grade II	1866		red brick with coloured bands	gables & finials / tile	A. Waterhouse	
Church of the Holy Sepulchre	Listed Grade I	C12, C15 & 1841	N/A	stone	stone slate	restored & partly rebuilt 1841: A. Salvin	
10	Listed Grade II	C17 & C18	2 + attic	plastered front	slate		
11	Listed Grade II	C17 & C18	2	plastered front			
12	Listed Grade II	c1600	2 + attics	plastered front	mansard / tile		
13	Listed Grade II	C17 & C18	2 + attics	plastered front			
14	Listed Grade II	C17 & C18	2 + attics	plastered front	mansard		
15 & 16	Listed Grade II	early C16, altered C19	3	timber-framed & plastered	tile		Exposed timber-frame with early oriel windows and evidence of others as mortise holes in the timbers
17 & 18 The Mitre Public House	Listed Grade II	early / mid C19	4	grey Gault brick	parapet		Excellent surviving C19 pub frontage
19 The Baron of Beef Public House	Listed Grade II	early C19	3	painted brick	parapet / modern tile		
20 and 20a	Listed Grade II	C20	4	Gault brick	slate		
St Clement's Church	Listed Grade B	C13 & C14 restored 1863	N/A	brick / stone	slate / tile	Charles Humphrey: West Tower 1821	rebuilt aisles C16; chancel c1726
K6 Telephone kiosk outside St Clement's Church	Listed Grade II	1935	N/A	cast iron		Sir Giles Gilbert Scott	
21-24	Listed Grade II	c1835	3	grey Gault brick	parapet / slate		
25 & 26	Listed Grade II	C16	2 + attics	timber-framed & plastered	dormers / tile		
27 / 28	none	C20	3	brown brick	tile		
29	Listed Grade II	C16 / C17 altered C19	3 + cellar + attic	timber-framed / plastered	mansard / tile		
30a	BLI	C18 / C19	3 + attic	timber-framed & plastered	tile		
30b, 32 & 32b	none	C20	3	red brick & plastered	slate		

Building No./ Name	Status	Age	Height (Storeys)	Wall Materials	Roof Form / Materials	Architect	Notes
33	BLI	C19 / C20	1	Gault brick	parapet		
33a	BLI	C20	3	brick	slate		
34-36	BLI	C19	3	brick	parapet		
37	BLI	C18 / C19	2	brick	hipped / tile		
Master's Lodge	Listed Grade II	1863	2 + attic	red / blue brick, stone dressings	embattlements, gables / tile	Sir George Gilbert Scott	St John's College
North Court Forecourt of Chapel Court	Positive Building	1938-40	3+ attic	red / brown brick	tile	Sir E Maufe	St John's College
63-65	Listed Grade II	C18, frontage altered C19	3	timber-framed, rendered & painted	modern tile		
66	Listed Grade II	C18, altered C19	3	timber-framed, rendered & painted	tile		
67	Listed Grade II	C18	2 + attic + basement	timber-framed with plastered front	dormer / tile		
67a	BLI	1876 / 7	2	Gault brick, dressed stone details	gabled / slate		mid Tudor perpendicular style
68	Listed Grade II	C18, refronted C19	2 + attic	red brick front	dormer / tile		
69	Listed Grade II	C18	3	red brick	parapet / tile		
70	Listed Grade II	1842	2/3	Brick			Formerly The Flying Stag
71, 71a & 72	Listed Grade II	C18	3	timber-framed, plastered & painted	tile		
73	Listed Grade II	early C19	4	grey Gault brick	slate		
K6 Telephone kiosk (outside St John's College Master's Lodge)	Listed Grade II	1935	N/A	cast iron, painted red		Giles Gilbert Scott	
K6 Telephone kiosk (on the Quayside pedestrian area)	Listed Grade II	1935	N/A	cast iron, painted red		Giles Gilbert Scott	