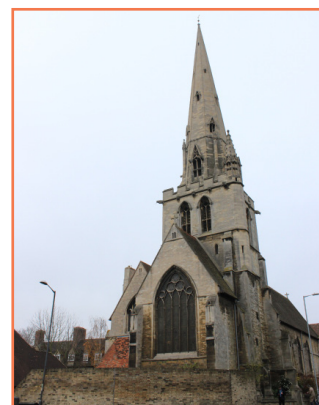


An ancient lane forming a main route into the city centre from the east, with a wealth of historic buildings.

Jesus Lane is an ancient route providing access to the nunnery of St Radegund (on which Jesus College is founded) and crossing the King's Ditch. The lane contains Little Trinity, one of the finest domestic buildings in the city, and All Saints' Church, one of the best Victorian churches in the region.



Little Trinity



All Saints' Church

SIGNIFICANCE - HIGH

General Overview

Jesus Lane is a curving street, which for most of its length is built on one side only. Near its west end, the main built frontage changes from the south to north sides with the grounds of Sidney Sussex College, providing a large green gap behind its high college boundary walls. Recent buildings at Jesus College have helped enhance the sense of enclosure to the street. The sharp bend near the junction with Malcolm Street blocks long views along the route from either end. This creates a distinctly different character to the east and west, with the west end more distinctly a part of the city centre.



Jesus Lane



C19 townhouses opposite Jesus College

East End

From the east the buildings of Jesus College stand back from the road in spacious grounds. Initially they are defined by tall iron railings, but after the main gateway these become a high brick wall that blocks views into the college from ground level. Facing the college, early C19 townhouses provide a long row of terraced and closely spaced buildings of uniform Gault brick in a mixture of two and three storeys with basements. These have Neo-classical proportions and detailing and many of the original timber windows, fanlights and front doors survive, along with a consistent use of historic railings to the front boundary and steps to the front doors. The use of a uniform coloured paint for each of the front doors is a striking confirmation of a single ownership. The consistent building line and horizontal rhythm created by the narrow frontages and regular fenestration of these townhouses adds to the aesthetic value of the street, and channels views westward to the spire of All Saints' Church, which dominates the eastern end of the street.

The main pedestrian gateway of Jesus College on the north side of the street provides famous views along the broad walled passage or 'chimney' to the Tudor period South Range and Gate Tower of the Outer Court. The Tudor period brickwork uses red brick with pale yellow diapers and stone dressings, these details and ornamental work being a marked contrast to the Gault brick of the later townhouses. The gate is an attractive example of early C18 fine wrought iron metalwork, with piers that make a strong impression in the streetscene.



Jesus College 'Chimney'



Gate and piers to Jesus College

Just west of All Saints' Church, the main frontage of Westcott House Theological College makes a strong contribution to the street scene. Its Tudor Revival style and dark red brick provide a strong contrast with the Neo-classical architecture of the street and reflect its ecclesiastical and collegiate functions. The presence of the cloister behind is emphasised by the 'tunnel' entrance and the large gateway to the street. Just before the bend in the road the large trees in the Fellows' Garden of Jesus College rise above the boundary wall and provide a stop to views westward.



Westcott House



Wesley House

West End

The bend in the street is enclosed by further tall (three storey) terraced early C19 town houses set at the rear of the pavement, and by the long elevation of the front block of Wesley House Methodist College, a bold Modernist development built in the 1970s. Its frontage is divided into vertically emphasised bays by pilasters and balconies, incorporating Neo-classical proportions. This reflects the rhythm and verticality of the terraced houses to the west. Whilst the style of architecture may not be popular today the building has been carefully designed to integrate with its surroundings and is a good example of its type.

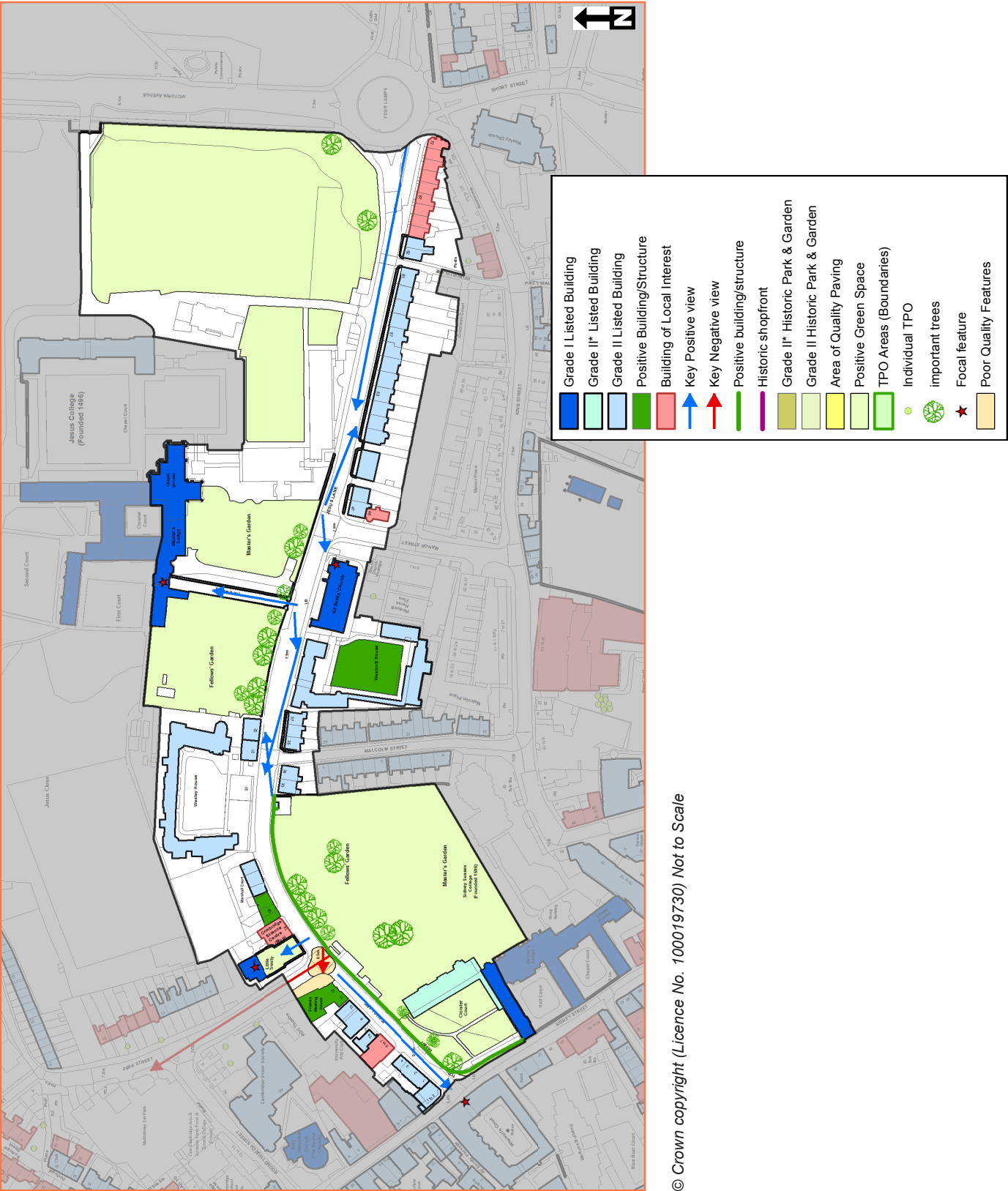
Little Trinity has already been noted (above) as a fine example of an early C18 house, set behind a long front garden that creates a green gap in the street scene visible through the listed garden railings. At present it stands one storey higher than the immediately adjacent buildings, giving it a commanding presence in the street scene.

The grounds of Sidney Sussex College provide a green backdrop to the south side of the street with tall trees leaning over the high boundary wall. The college can be traced back to the Priory of the Franciscan (or Grey) Friars, which was among the three most important preceptories of the order during the High Middle Ages. The pavement here appears narrow, however, and the paving is of poor quality and in need of maintenance or replacement. The Jacobean Revival Cloister Court building (by the renowned Victorian architect J. L. Pearson) is an important focal feature that enlivens this side of the street.

The wide bell-mouth junction of Park Street creates a difficult point for pedestrians to negotiate and could be better organised now that traffic towards Bridge Street has been discouraged. This could also be an opportunity to enhance the somewhat bleak appearance of the junction, dominated by the unprepossessing meeting house of the Religious Society of Friends. The appearance of the latter is unfortunate given the great historic interest of the building as a symbol of Quaker worship in Cambridge in one location since the beginning of the movement in Britain in the mid C17. The building has a high potential and historic interest despite its poor aesthetic value.

In addition to further town houses at the west end of the street the frontage of the Pitt Club (currently used by Pizza Express) is a focal point with both aesthetic value and historical value. It is both discreet as a single storey building set back behind an open area and railings, and yet also ostentatious with its large classical entrance portico defined by Ionic columns. It was originally built as a Turkish Baths, and was subsequently a private members club, a use it partly retains in addition to the main restaurant use.

The road is the main access to Jesus College and is one of the routes out of the city for delivery vehicles and in and out of Park Street Car Park. Although it is relatively wide, there is on-street parking by Jesus College and the street can feel rather over-dominated by vehicles at times. Beyond the turn into Park Street it is little used by pedestrians outside peak times.



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Townscape Elements

- Buildings at the west end of the street are mainly set directly at the back of the footpath, reflecting the character of commercial uses.
- To the east, they are consistently set back with narrow front gardens or basement areas defined by iron railings, creating a division from the public realm and providing a more residential character.
- The restriction of the built frontage to (generally) one side of the road only provides a light and open character to the street, with views to greenery in the college grounds seen over boundary walls or railings.
- The garden of Little Trinity is an important green gap and frames views of the historic house.
- Several college buildings stand out for their contribution to the street's architectural interest and most importantly provide an illustration of Cambridge's associations with academia and religion spanning the late Middle Ages to the late C20.
- In the opposite direction, Trinity College's Whewell's Court firmly stops the vista. All Saints' Church spire is a major landmark in the city.
- The church has one of the best C19 interiors in the country yet is relatively unknown - it may have some potential as a visitor destination.
- Sidney Sussex College and Jesus College Grounds both make an important contribution to the greenery of the streetscene and hint at the aesthetic value of the historic gardens that are hidden from view.



Sidney Sussex College

- The greenery of Sidney Sussex College helps to soften the rather austere college boundary wall and provides a foil to the scale of buildings on the north side of the street. The college buildings as seen above the wall provide considerable architectural interest as a result of

their rich ornament and detailed roofline.

- There are a number of attractive glimpsed views through gateways into the grounds of Jesus College and Westcott House, including formal open spaces and historic buildings.
- The north side of the street adjacent to Jesus College is paved with good quality riven stone slabs.

Streetscape Enhancement

There is the potential for improvements to the footway surfacing, particularly at the east end of the street.

Reinstating the railings in front of the church and Westcott House would help to better define the public realm.

The wide, bell-mouthed junction of Park Street could be narrowed given the reduction of vehicles using the turning towards Bridge Street

Redevelopment Opportunities

Improvements could be made to the shopfronts and



Quaker Meeting House

buildings generally between Bridge Street and Park Street.

The Quaker Meeting House sits on the corner of Park Street with an unappealing public realm which could be enhanced by a range of improvements including enhanced paving and rationalising street signage.

North side (from west)

Building No./ Name	Status	Age	Height (Storeys)	Wall Materials	Roof Form / Materials	Architect	Notes
1 and 2 Bridge Street		c1825	3	grey Gault brick, stone plat band	parapet		
1-4 (consec.)	Listed Grade II	c1825	3 + attic	grey Gault brick, stone plat band	slate		Form a group with Nos. 1-4 (consec.) Bridge Street
5-7	BLI	C19	3 + attic	painted brick	slate		
7A University Pitt Club / Pizza Express	Listed Grade II	c1865	tall single storey	stucco	slate	Sir Mathew Digby Wyatt	
8 & 9	Listed Grade II	c1825	4	grey Gault brick	parapet / slate		
10		c1825	3	grey Gault brick	parapet / slate		
11	none	C18	3 + attic	plastered	tile		
12 Friends Meeting House	Positive building	c1659, 1777, 1894, 1927, 1949, 1969	3	painted brick			While unprepossessing this has been the site of the Meeting House since c. 1660 and has an importance for the history of Quakerism in Cambridge
16 Little Trinity	Listed Grade I	c1725	3	brown brick, rubbed red brick dressings	parapet / tile		south east wing possibly of C17 origin, but extensively remodelled in C19
Little Trinity Garden walls, railings & gates	Listed Grade I	early C18	N/A	wrought iron railing & gate, brick piers, moulded stone cornices		flanking walls: red brick	
17	none	C20	1	brick	parapet		
18	BLI	Mid C20	1	Gault brick	Flat with a central pitched roof light		
19	Positive building	early C19	3	Gault brick	slate		
20-22	Listed Grade II	C19	3	Gault brick	slate		
23-30	none	1972	4	brown brick	flat	Whitworth & Hall	
Wesley House	Listed Grade II	1925-30 and 1977	3	red brick, stone detailing	pitched / slate	Maurice Webb	north wing of late C17, plastered timber-framing & tiled roofs
31	Listed Grade II	early C19	3	Gault brick	slate		St John's College
32	Listed Grade II	mid C18	3 + attics	brown brick, red brick dressings	mansard / slate		St John's College
Jesus College: boundary wall, piers & gates	Listed Grade II	walls: C18 + earlier	N/A	red brick, wrought iron gates		rusticated piers by R Grumbold 1703 gates c1725	
Jesus College: North Court	Listed Grade II	1963-65	4	buff brick	flat	David Roberts	

South side (from west)

Building No./ Name	Status	Age	Height (Storeys)	Wall Materials	Roof Form / Materials	Architect	Notes
Sidney Sussex College: Cloister Court	Listed Grade II*	1891	3 + attic	red brick with stone dressings	parapet	JL Pearson	

Building No./ Name	Status	Age	Height (Storeys)	Wall Materials	Roof Form / Materials	Architect	Notes
Sidney Sussex College: The buildings surrounding Hall Court and Chapel Court	Listed Grade II	1595-8	3 + attic	brick	slate		
Gateway entrance from Jesus Lane into Sidney Sussex Gardens	Listed Grade II	erected 1749	N/A	wrought stone ashlar	lead		erected as main entrance to college & removed there in 1831
33 & 34	Listed Grade II	c1840	3	Gault brick	slate		Two houses, one building
35-37	Listed Grade II	c1840	2 + attic	grey Gault brick	parapet / slate		
Westcott House	Listed Grade II	1899-1929	2 + attics	red brick, stone detailing	mansard / slate	north range: 1899, - Grayson & Ould west range: 1912 - Hartwell Simpson east Range (south part): 1914 - Temple Moore the rest (inc. chapel): 1923/26/29 - Morley Horder	
All Saints' Church	Listed Grade B	1864	N/A	ashlar built	tile	G F Bodley	decorated internally by William Morris; font & other monuments from old All Saints (see Trinity Street)
46	BLI	late C19	3 + basement	Gault brick	slate		
47 & 48	Listed Grade II	c1833	2 + basement	grey Gault brick	slate		the former route of Manor Street was between these two buildings and traces of the name plate can still be seen on the side of no. 48
49	Listed Grade II	c1820	3 + basement	Gault brick	slate		
gateway to lane	Listed Grade II	c1830	N/A	cast-iron gates, grey Gault brick piers with stone caps			
50-53	Listed Grade II	early C19	2 + basement	Gault brick	slate		Radegund Buildings
54-57			2 + attics + basements				
58-61			2 + basements				
62 & 63	Listed Grade II	c1830	3 + basement	grey Gault brick	slate	Whitworth & Hall	
64-72	BLI	Early C20	3 + attic + basement	Gault brick	welsh slate	Maurice Webb	

NOTE: All Listed Buildings to the south side form a group.