

Greater Cambridge Shared Planning

Greater Cambridge Skyline and Tall Buildings Strategy

Strand 1: Townscape Characterisation Study





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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1.1 CBA were commissioned by Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Service ('Greater Cambridge') in September 2022, to prepare a Skyline and Tall Buildings Strategy for the Greater Cambridge Area. Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Service act on behalf of South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridge City Council.
- 1.1.2 The Skyline and Tall Buildings Strategy will form part of the Greater Cambridge development plan making process in relation to skyline and tall building policy and site allocations, related urban design and placemaking considerations and provision of an evidence base documentation regarding site allocations with regards to the historic environment.
- 1.1.3 The commission comprises three discrete strands:
 - Townscape Character Study
 - Heritage Impact Assessments
 - Skyline and Tall Buildings Baseline, Strategy and Guidance
- 1.1.4 This report comprises Strand 1: Townscape Character Study, which is a high-level, desk-based characterisation of the Cambridge urban area, defined in Figure 1-5 and 31 surrounding rural settlements/settlement groups as agreed with the Greater Cambridge and defined on Figure 16.
- 1.1.5 The Townscape Character Study provides the baseline for understanding the character of areas, identifying broad townscape types and assessing the effects of change. This will help decision-takers to take an informed view on whether a new development is appropriate in its context. The outputs from the Townscape Character Study will be used to inform the Skyline and Tall Buildings Strategy.



2.0 Approach and Methodology

2.1 Approach

- 2.1.1 The Townscape Character Study identifies and records the patterns, features and elements of the identified generic townscape types and areas of distinctive character in Greater Cambridge. It provides an understanding of how the settled parts of Cambridge have evolved and developed over time.
- 2.1.2 The analysis provides a high-level understanding of the intrinsic character and qualities of the place, which can be used to guide location, design, scale, massing and type of development that can be accommodated in the future.

2.2 Purpose and scope

- 2.2.1 The purpose of the Townscape Character Study is to provide a high-level, baseline character assessment of the townscape of urban area and key surrounding rural settlements within Greater Cambridge. It draws together information from existing documentation¹ including Conservation Area Appraisals, Village Design Guides, Supplementary Planning Documents, Neighbourhood Plans, Historic Environment Record, Green Belt Study and Landscape Character Assessment, and data including OS mapping, aerial imagery, land use, statutory and non-statutory designations.
- 2.2.2 The Townscape Character Study will be used to inform the Strand 3 Skyline and Tall Buildings Baseline, Strategy and Guidance. The Study will also provide an evidence base for developing the spatial strategy in the Greater Cambridge Local Plan and informing decision-making in relation to site allocations and planning applications. Additionally, the Study will provide a tool for monitoring townscape change.
- 2.2.3 In line with the Landscape Sensitivity Study and agreed with Greater Cambridge, the Townscape Character Study has been undertaken for the Cambridge Urban Area and the following key surrounding rural settlements/settlement groups:

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¹ Refer to Appendix 1 for full list of documents and data sources

The Fen Edge Villages

- Over
- Willingham
- Swavesey
- Longstanton / Northstowe
- Cottenham
- Waterbeach
- Oakington
- Girton
- Histon & Impington
- Milton
- Fen Ditton

The Western Claylands

Villages

- Bar Hill
- Dry Drayton
- Papworth Everard
- Lower, Great & Upper Cambourne
- Hardwick
- · Highfields Caldecote
- Comberton

The Western Greensand

Village

Gamlingay

The Chalklands Villages

- Fulbourn
- Stapleford
- · Great & Little Shelford
- Sawston
- Great & Little Abingdon
- Whittlesford & Whittlesford Bridge
- Duxford
- Linton
- Foxton
- Shepreth
- Melbourn
- Bassingbourn



2.3 Process

- 2.3.1 A rapid, desk-based analysis of the urban and settlement areas was carried out, to identify a series of initial character types and areas across the study area, largely based on age, type and form. Townscape character types have a distinct and homogeneous character that share broadly similar attributes such as age, type and style.
- 2.3.2 With consideration of the above, the following townscape typologies were established, based on and adapted from existing character studies²:
 - Historic core: the pre-1810 settlement core of Cambridge with Medieval origins and street patterns.
 - Bespoke houses and University colleges: strongly influenced by the University. Characterised by large, late 19th century houses in substantial plots, large colleges and university buildings with variety of public/private open spaces.
 - **Open space:** significant areas of land, often green spaces, situated centrally within or closely associated with the townscape.
 - Victorian / Edwardian terraced housing: areas with a high density of 19th century terraced housing that established along main roads leading into the city centre. Design and layout vary, although typically these areas have narrow streets with back of pavement development, grid-iron street pattern and small yellow brick terraced houses.
 - 1900-1940 suburban housing: areas of residential expansion dating between 1900 and 1940. These areas are often low-density areas that extend as self-sufficient communities around the Victorian terraces, and infill gaps between main roads. Houses are typically semi-detached and built of red brick, while streets are frequently lined by mature trees and well established planting.
 - Post-war suburban housing: areas of residential expansion dating after 1945. These areas are typically large scale, often pre-planned housing estates with dedicated road networks and amenities. Housing style and

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² Green Belt Study, LDA 2002/2015

building materials vary significantly across Cambridgeshire. Street pattern is typically curved cul-de-sacs with high housing density.

- Historic village core: pre- 20th century core of village. This includes those that are identifiable within the urban area. Village cores are typically medieval in origin, although most extant housing and features are frequently post-medieval in date. In some cases, medieval housing and features survive, and many village churches have original medieval features. Street pattern is typically organic, often organised around a central high street, church, farms, or waterways. Rendered timber-framing, red brick, thatch, and slate, are common building materials, although later housing is often gault brick with pantile roofing. Housing style ranges from bungalows to larger villas.
- 1900-1940 village expansion: areas of residential expansion within the rural settlements, dating to between 1900 and 1940. These areas are generally planned, low-density development. Houses are typically semidetached and clustered in small groups within a cul-de-sac/close.
- Post-war village expansion: areas of residential expansion within the rural settlements dating from 1945. These areas are typically larger scale, often pre-planned housing estates with dedicated road networks. Housing style and building materials vary significantly across Cambridgeshire. Street pattern is typically curved with cul-de-sacs and high housing density.
- 21st century growth: includes expansion of settlements and changes of land use to residential areas dating to the 21st century. These areas range in size, style, and density and include substantial areas on the periphery of the city, post-war village expansions and land use change within the central urban area.
- Historic commercial/industrial/service development: areas of semiintact pre-1940s, concentrated commercial, industrial or service development including hospital and factory sites. These areas range in style and use, comprise generally small to medium scale sites within and to the edge of villages.



- Modern commercial/industrial/service development: areas of post-1945
 to present day, concentrated commercial, industrial, or service development
 including industrial estates, retail parks, and hospital sites. These areas
 range in style, and use, although commonly comprise medium to large-scale
 enclosed zones on the periphery of towns or villages and along the main
 railway routes.
- Other education development: Significant areas of development for larger scale education sites such as secondary schools / academies, where they are particularly different to the surrounding character area(s)
- MOD land: areas owned by the Ministry of Defence. Often large areas on the periphery of settlements and screened from view of roads.
- 20th century new settlement: entirely new settlement created during the 20th century. These areas typically include significant public infrastructure and dedicated amenities alongside large residential areas.
- 21st century new settlement: entirely new settlement created during the 21st century. These areas typically include significant public infrastructure and dedicated amenities alongside large residential areas.
- 2.3.3 Within the townscape typology, the urban area and settlement areas have been divided into unique, geographically specific areas that share common characteristics with other areas of the same type.
- 2.3.4 Each of these townscape areas were then described and refined as necessary.
 Descriptions have been produced in a pro forma, to provide consistency, under the following headings:

Townscape Typology: as set out above

• Area Number: Unique identifying number

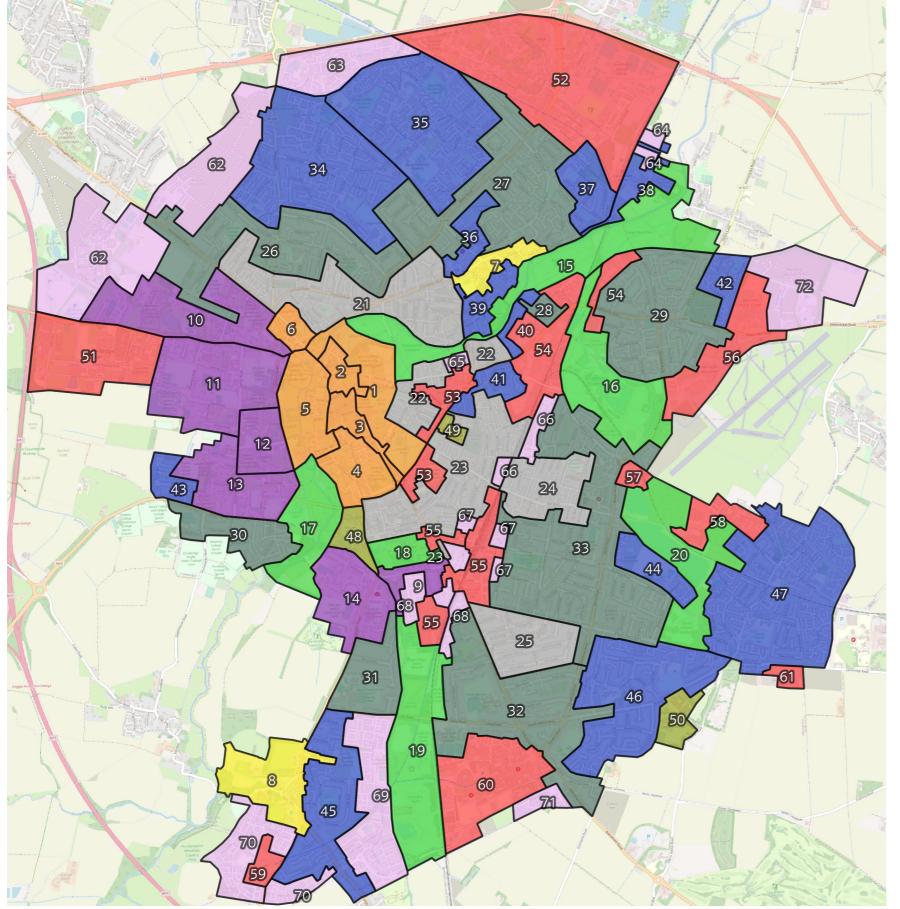
Conservation Area: Name of conservation area where applicable

- Predominant Period: The approximate age of the dominant surviving fabric
- Other Periods: This identifies the other periods from which fabric survives in recognisable quantities



- Predominant Type: Basic land use types e.g., residential, industrial, commercial, institutional/educational
- Other Types: Secondary land uses
- Form / Pattern: Is the area the result of a single 'planned' phase or the result of a more 'organic' evolution
- Context building height: With reference to available data
- Typical building style: Brief analysis of characteristic features of development
- Typical materials: Brief description identifying characteristic materials
- Key historic features: Identifies the heritage assets that contribute to the overriding character of the area
- Views and landmarks: Identifies key/noted views and particularly notable buildings/landscape features
- **Key characteristics:** Main body of text describing key features and characteristics associated with the area
- Sources/references: Titles and links to sources used to inform the descriptive text
- 2.3.5 The townscape character types and areas have been prepared in a GIS with mapping undertaken at a scale of 1:25000 and suitable for use at this scale of study. Greater detail has been provided for historic areas, focussed on understanding the key characteristics and sensitivities associated with them.
- 2.3.6 It should be noted that there are subtle differences between and within the individual types and areas. The boundaries illustrated therefore identify areas of transition between the types and areas. In practice, the boundaries have been drawn to follow physical features such as roads/lanes and distinct property boundaries.
- 2.3.7 The Townscape Descriptions for the urban area are provided in **Section 4.0**. The Townscape Descriptions for the rural settlements/settlement groups are provided in **Section 5.0**.





Character Typology

Historic Core

Historic village core

Victorian / Edwardian terraced housing

Bespoke houses and University colleges

1900-1940 suburban housing

1900-1940 village expansion

Post-war village expansion

Post-war suburban housing

20th century new settlement

Historic commercial/industrial/service development

21st century growth

21st century new settlement

Modern commercial/industrial/service development

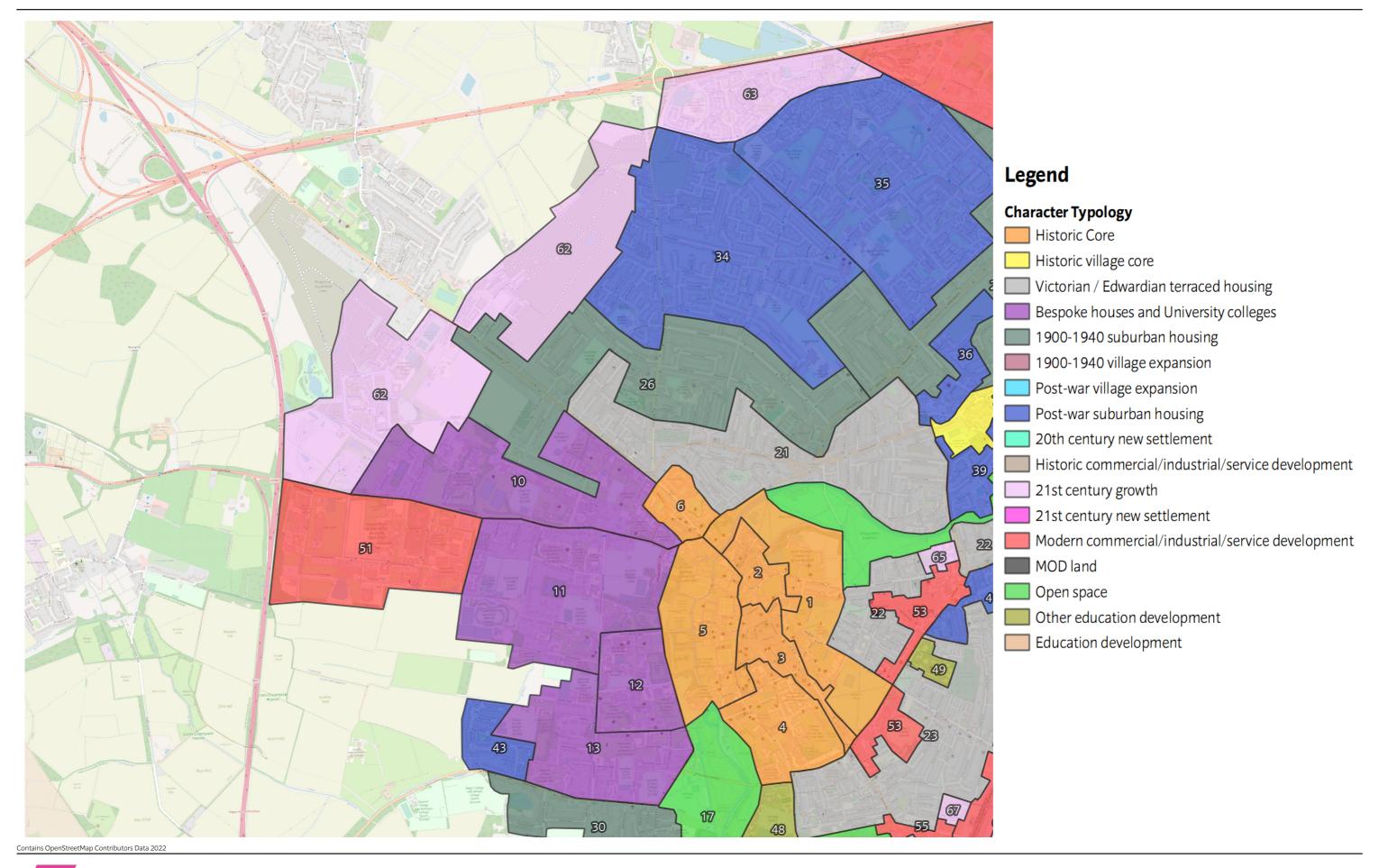
MOD land

Open space

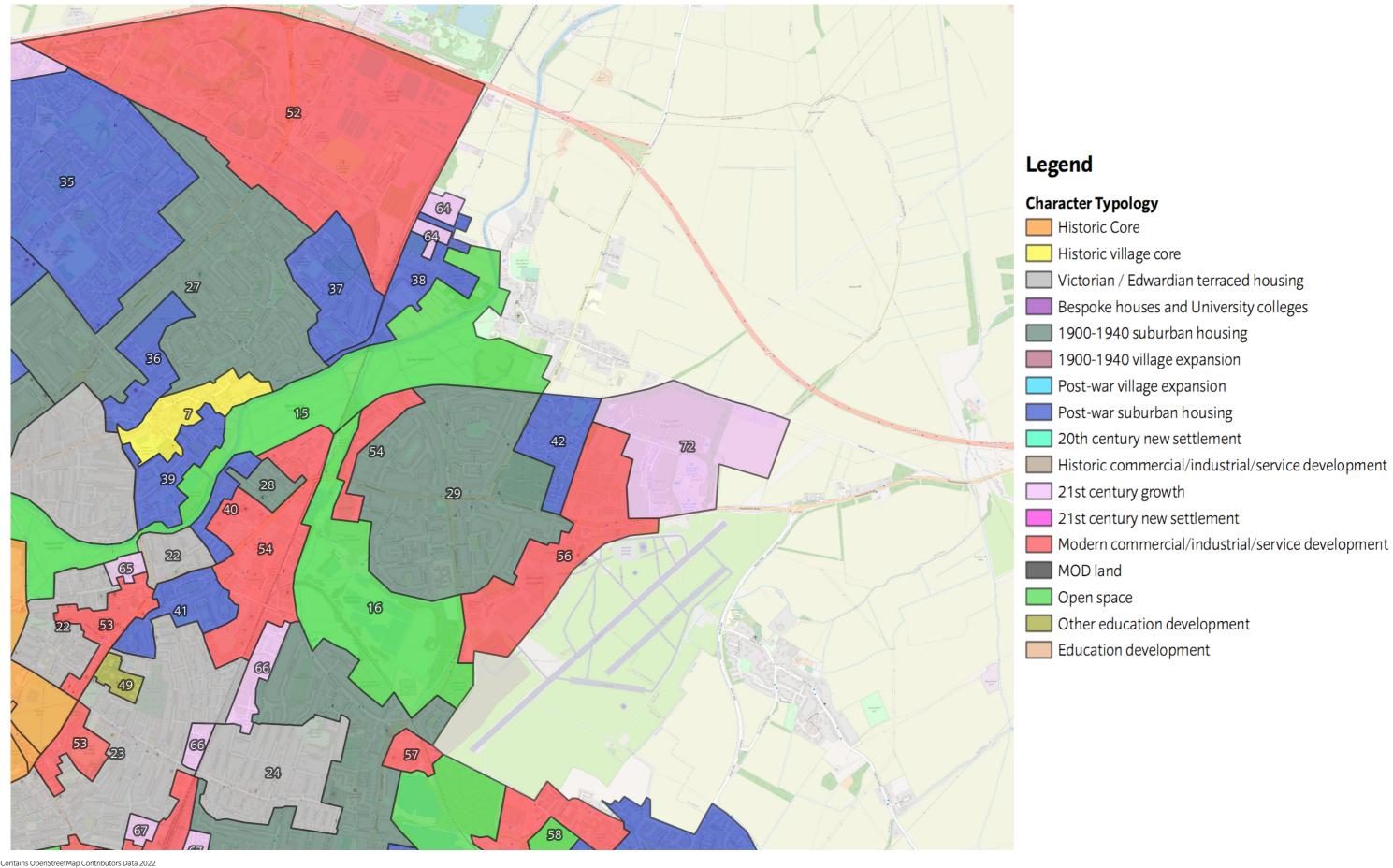
Other education development

Education development

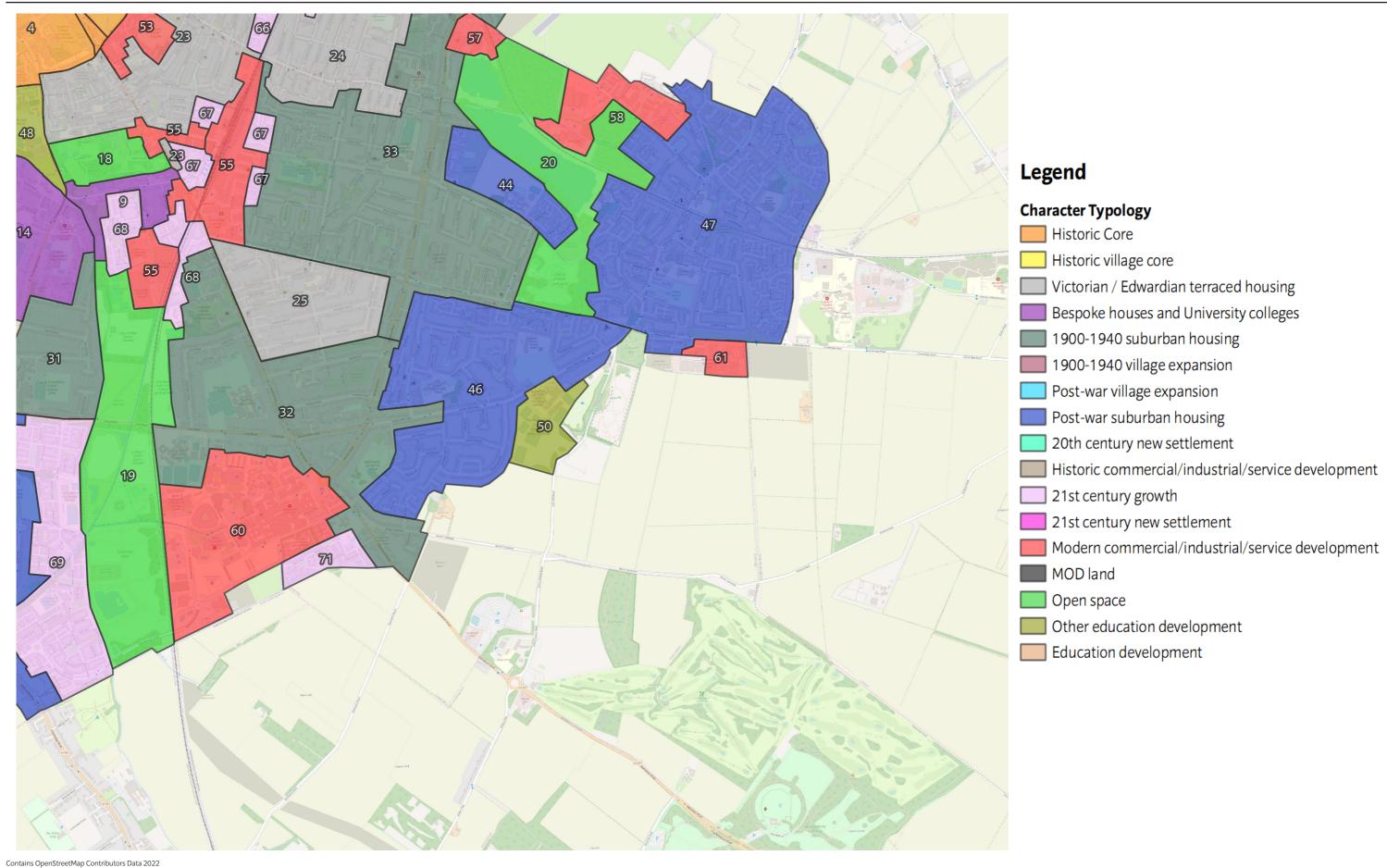








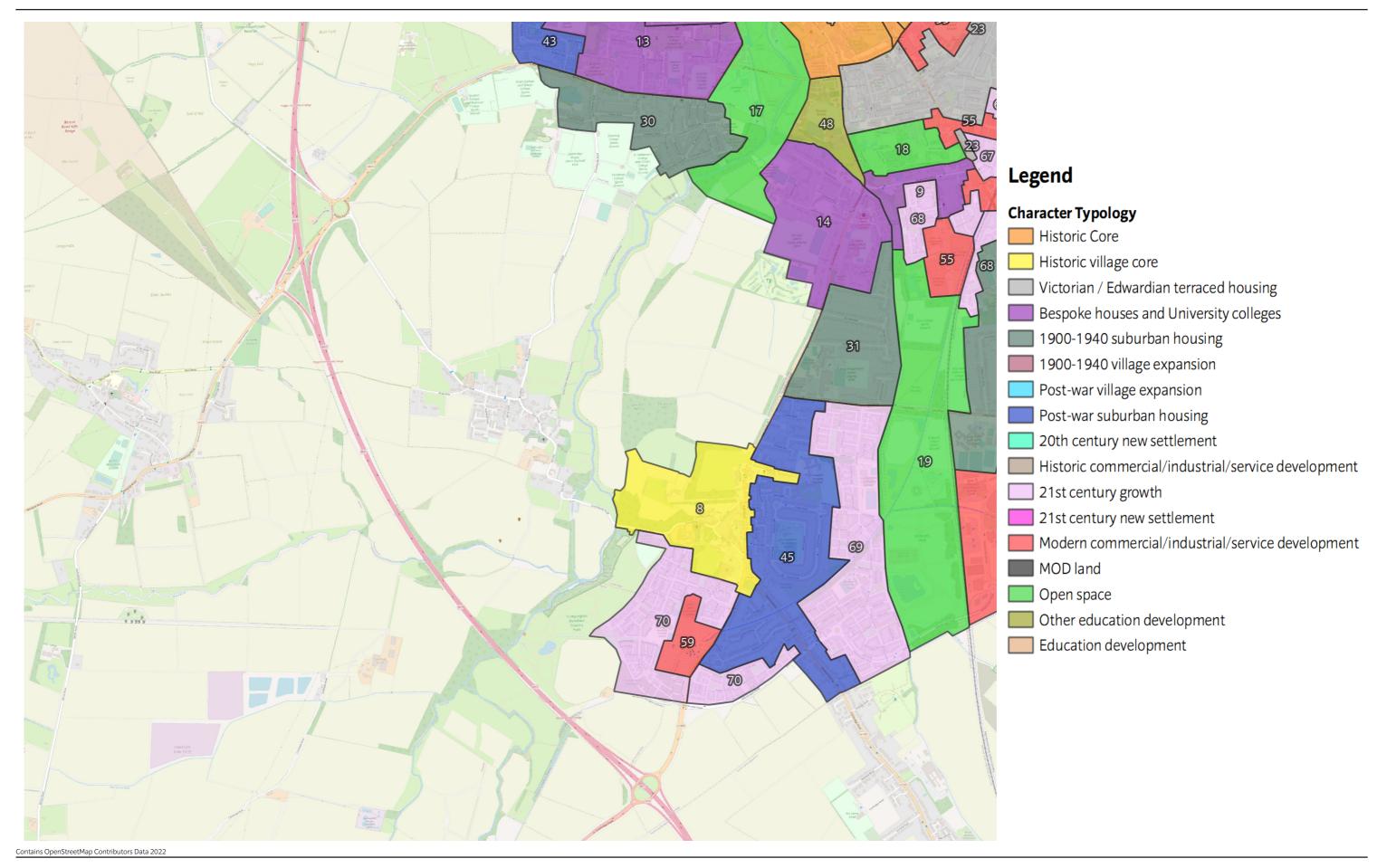








February 2023





3.0 Townscape Descriptions – Cambridge City

Historic core (Figure 6)

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Historic core
Area Number	001
Conservation Area	Central
Predominant Period	19 th century
Other Periods	17 th -18 th and 20 th century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	Education and services
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	Generally up to 4 storeys with tall church towers and spires
Typical building style	Vast variety of building types and styles
	Neo-classical, Tudor revival, Jacobean Revival, Victorian, Neo-Georgian and modernist architecture,
	Many Tudor period buildings/structures with decorative brickwork.
	Gault brick, terraced townhouses.
Typical building materials	Red, buff and gault brick often with stone dressings.
	Wrought iron metalwork of gates and boundary fences.
Key historic features	Distinctive historic college buildings including Emmanuel College Chapel and Jesus College buildings around
	Chapel Court.
	All Saints Church
	Jesus College 'Chimney'
	Park Terrace townhouses
	Historic parks and gardens – Emmanuel College and Christ's College
\(\text{\$\cdot \cdot \c	Parker's Piece common
Views and landmarks	Glimpsed views through gateways of colleges.
Key characteristics	The area represents the eastern part of the historic core of the City of Cambridge, comprising a number of
	historic colleges and terraced houses.
	Established along ancient routes such as Jesus Lane and historic streets such as Emmanuel Street.
	College frontages are prominent features in views along streets.
	• Consistent lines of townhouse frontages contrast with architectural details associated with the college buildings and boundary walls.
	The area contains a range of landmark buildings of historic importance to the City's development.



	 Substantial, planned public open spaces between built form, including historic parks and gardens, with connections into surrounding residential suburbs. There has been moderate change over time, but the overriding historic college character and important open spaces are retained.
Sources/references	Central Conservation Area Appraisal (2016)
	National Heritage List for England
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Historic core
Area Number	002
Conservation Area	Central
Predominant Period	19 th century
Other Periods	17 th -18 th and 20 th -21 st century
Predominant Type	Education
Other Types	Residential, Hospitality, Retail, Religious.
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	Up to 5 storeys
Typical building style	Varied – Ornate University College buildings to a mixture of 17 th -19 th century town houses with ground floor retail
	units.
Typical building materials	Brown, red, gault and painted brick.
	Clay tile and slate roofing.
	Timber framed and plastered buildings.
Key historic features	Sidney Sussex College.
	Jesus College buildings.
	Large number of Listed Buildings including The Round Church.
Views and landmarks	The Round Church on Bridge Street.
	Jesus College gates and chimney.
Key characteristics	 The area represents the northern part of the historic core of the City of Cambridge, comprising a mix of high density terraced houses primarily in the north and university colleges and commercial land uses in the south. Established along ancient routes such as Jesus Lane and historic streets such as Bridge Street. Consistent lines of townhouse frontages contrast with architectural details associated with the college buildings and boundary walls. The area contains a range of landmark buildings of historic importance to the City's development. Variety of style, scale and form of buildings.
	Narrow streets and surviving 18 th -19 th century courts.



	Ongoing regeneration/redevelopment, but the overriding historic college character and important open spaces are retained.
Sources/references	Central Conservation Area Appraisal (2016)
	National Heritage List for England
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Historic core
Area Number	003
Conservation Area	Central
Predominant Period	18 th , 19 th and 20 th century
Other Periods	15 th century
Predominant Type	Commercial
Other Types	Residential, Educational
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	Generally 3- 4 storeys with distinctive attic dormers and towers and spires forming the roofline.
Typical building style	Vast variety of building types and styles, ranging from 14th century, limestone churches to buff brick shopping
	arcades with modern window design and metal cladding.
	Georgian, Jacobean and Jacobean Revival including baroque details.
Typical building materials	Gault, grey and red brick, limestone ashlar and some painted render.
	More modern buildings with large windows and glass frontages.
	Occasional timber framed with plaster.
	Cast iron metalwork on boundary fences particularly to the churches.
Key historic features	St Mary's Church and Holy Trinity Church.
	Tall, ornate chimneys of Sidney Sussex College.
	Varied roofscapes.
	Collegiate forms.
Views and landmarks	Framed views along side streets from the main thoroughfares.
Key characteristics	The area represents the central part of the historic core of the City of Cambridge, comprising a variety of
	commercial land uses.
	High density of buildings with large massing.
	Established around a network of historic main routes and narrow side streets.
	Distinctive rooflines with steep pitches, finials, towers, ornamented parapets and ornate chimneys.
	Contrast of modern shop/business frontages and buildings with retained historic building features on upper storeys.



	 Enclosed streets and often confined urban character with a lack of green space. Consistent building lines along street frontages, which focus views along the streets. Proximity of building frontages to the pavement create a sense that they are taller than they are. Mix of old and modern built form, including distinctive churches nestled between large commercial buildings.
Sources/references	Central Conservation Area Appraisal (2016)
	National Heritage List for England
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Historic core
Area Number	004
Conservation Area	Central
Predominant Period	20 th century
Other Periods	19-21st century
Predominant Type	Education / Institution
Other Types	Residential, Open Space
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	Up to 6 storeys
Typical building style	Large townhouses.
	Prominent University buildings and courts.
Typical building materials	Sandstone, red, brown and gault brick
Key historic features	Peterhouse College medieval buildings.
	St Botolph's church.
	Downing Site.
	Various Listed Buildings.
Views and landmarks	Peterhouse buildings, including the chapel and court.
	Views channelled along Tennis Court Road by long institutional frontages and trees in the Downing Sites.
Key characteristics	• The area represents the southern part of the historic core of the City of Cambridge, comprising a large number of University department and college buildings.
	 Variety of buildings and land uses set out around one of the city's main historic roads, Trumpington Street.
	Narrowness of roads enhanced by scale and height of buildings and roadside frontages.
	 Leafy, green spaces of college courts and gardens, hidden behind property frontages.
	Contrast of modern and historic architecture of the research and college buildings.
	Iconic Peterhouse College buildings, founded in 1284 with later additions.
	Higher density buildings towards city centre in north of the area, with lower density and more green space to south and west.



Sources/references	Central Conservation Area Appraisal (2016)
	National Heritage List for England
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

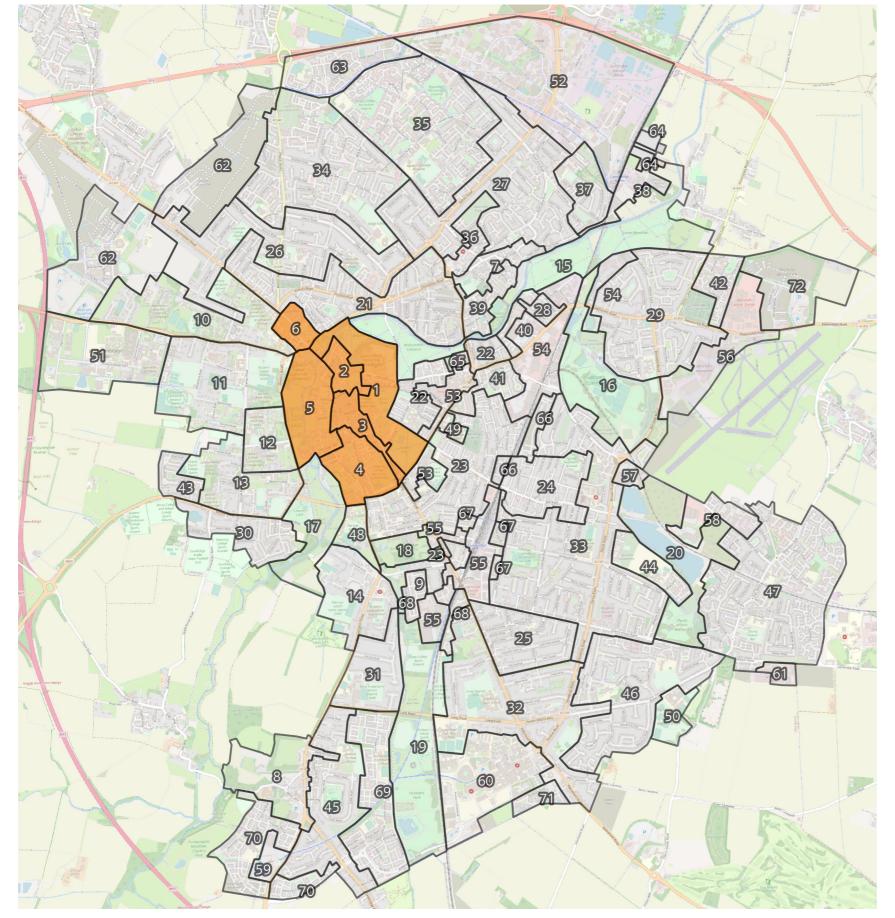
Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Historic core
Area Number	005
Conservation Area	Central
Predominant Period	13 th - 16 th century
Other Periods	19 th – 21 st century
Predominant Type	Education / institution
Other Types	Residential
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	Predominantly 2-3 storey
	Some taller, 3 storey buildings with attics.
	Prominent chapel roofs and tall chimney stacks add to height.
Typical building style	Prominent university college courts of varying styles.
	Distinctive chimney stacks.
	Distinctive turrets and gables on the college chapels.
	Variety of elaborate detailing.
Typical building materials	Consistent palette of materials.
	Limestone ashlar and some red brick.
Key historic features	Large number of listed buildings.
	Iconic, prestigious college buildings and chapels:
	Trinity College
	St John's College
	Kings College
Views and landmarks	The Backs
Views and landmarks	Large, prestigious university buildings are visually dominant. The Backs
Key characteristics	
Rey Characteristics	The area represents the western edge of the historic core of the City of Cambridge, comprising the iconic university colleges that back enter the River Cam
	university colleges that back onto the River Cam.
	Unique, historic buildings in various styles. Limited a platte of materials contributes to unique access of above at a second of the contributes to unique.
	Limited palette of materials contributes to unique sense of character. Lead a size habitation as with an action of habitation are within a contribute of the contributes to unique sense of habitations.
	Imposing buildings, with great sense of height from within narrow lanes.
	Variety of roof forms.



	 The Backs, semi-formal and secluded open, green spaces between prestigious buildings, along the River Cam. Limited modern development including the Cripps Building in the north of the area.
Sources/references	Central Conservation Area Appraisal (2016)
	National Heritage List for England
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Historic core
Area Number	006
Conservation Area	Castle and Victoria Road
Predominant Period	20 th century
Other Periods	19 th century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	Retail
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Up to 6 storeys
Typical building style	Varied, from groups of offices to small, terraced housing and flats.
Typical building materials	Mix of buff, grey gault, ref and orange brick, and some painted render.
	Mix of slate and clay tile roofing, with some copper roofing.
Key historic features	Castle Mound
	Scatter of Listed Buildings including churches.
Views and landmarks	Panoramic views of the city from Castle Mound.
Key characteristics	• The area represents the northwest extent of the historic core of the City of Cambridge, comprising a range of
	building types and ages.
	An intensely urban area of housing and offices.
	Small green spaces with historic interest including Castle Mound and churchyards.
	Small rows of terraced housing.
	Substantial areas of 20 th century redevelopment.
Sources/references	Castle and Victoria Road Conservation Area Appraisal
	National Heritage List for England
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery





Character Typology

Historic Core

Historic village core

Victorian / Edwardian terraced housing

Bespoke houses and University colleges

1900-1940 suburban housing

1900-1940 village expansion

Post-war village expansion

Post-war suburban housing

20th century new settlement

Historic commercial/industrial/service development

21st century growth

21st century new settlement

Modern commercial/industrial/service development

MOD land

Open space

Other education development

Education development



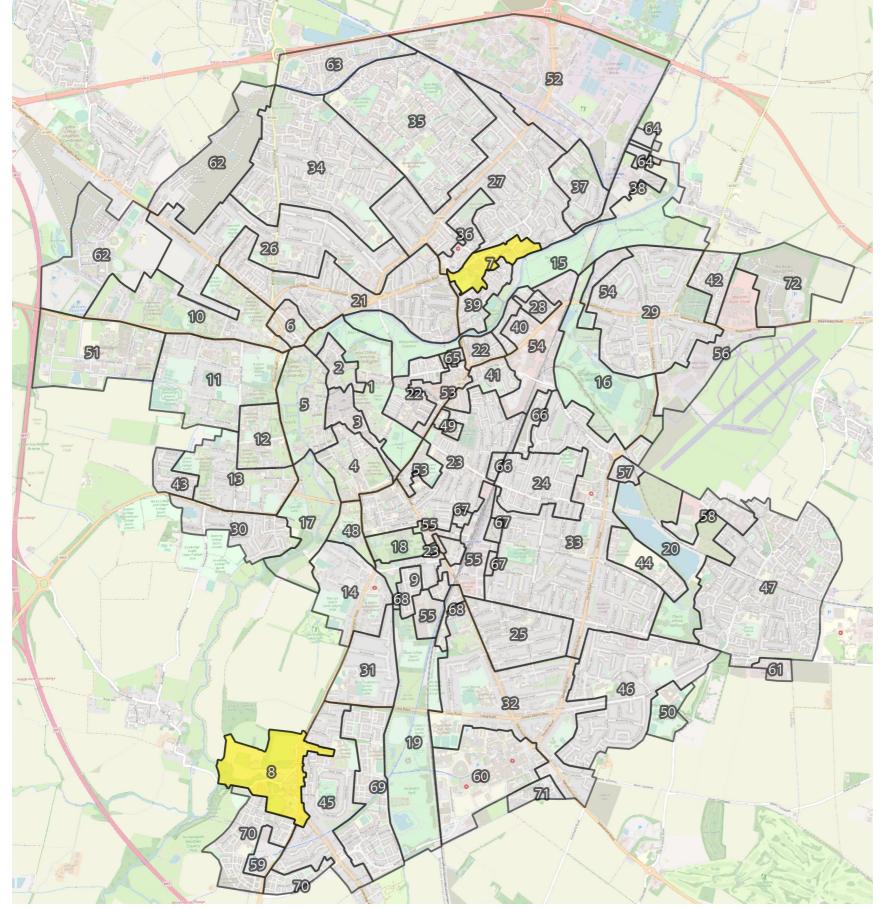
Historic village core (Figure 7)

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Historic village core
Area Number	007
Conservation Area	Chesterton
	Ferry Lane
Predominant Period	20 th century
Other Periods	16th, 17th and 18th century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	Commercial
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	Up to 3 storeys
	Taller, locally distinctive spire of St Andrew's church.
Typical building style	Arranged terraces and semi-detached residential properties.
	Small groups of low-rise flats.
Typical building materials	Gault brick predominates.
	Occasional timber framed and plastered buildings.
	Mix of slate and clay roof tiles.
Key historic features	St Andrew's Church.
	Scattered listed buildings.
	Single, remaining boathouse on waterfront.
Views and landmarks	Relationship with the River Cam and Stourbridge Common.
	St Andrew's Church and churchyard.
Key characteristics	• The area represents the original village core of Chesterton and waterfront buildings of Ferry Lane, to the
	northeast of Cambridge city centre.
	Compact, former rural village and river crossing now form part of Cambridge suburbs.
	Surviving, historic village street framework and setting around the church.
	20 th century development has encompassed the historic village core and historic waterfront buildings.
	Irregular historic plots contrast with more recent, planned and regular plots along main roads.
Sources/references	Chesterton & Ferry Lane Conservation Area Appraisal (2022)
	National Heritage List for England
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery



Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Historic village core
Area Number	008
Conservation Area	Trumpington
Predominant Period	18 th century
Other Periods	15-19 th century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	Up to 3 storeys
Typical building style	Large villas, detached, and semi- detached houses, terraces, and cottages.
Typical building materials	Timber frame with render, buff, and red brick.
	Thatch, pantile, and slate roofing
Key historic features	St Mary and St Michael's Church with early 13th century origins.
	Scatter of Listed Buildings.
	Trumpington Hall with Tudor origins.
	Anstey Hall with 17 th century origins.
Views and landmarks	Views of the city from the open farmland to the north and west
	Rural views on peripheries.
Key characteristics	The area represents the original village core of Trumpington, to the south of the city of Cambridge,
	Centre focussed on confluence of three main roads.
	Substantial tree cover, through and around the grounds of Trumpington Hall.
	Retains some rural character and separation from the city.
Sources/references	Trumpington Conservation Area Appraisal
	National Heritage List for England
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery





Character Typology

Historic Core

Historic village core

Victorian / Edwardian terraced housing

Bespoke houses and University colleges

1900-1940 suburban housing

1900-1940 village expansion

Post-war village expansion

Post-war suburban housing

20th century new settlement

Historic commercial/industrial/service development

21st century growth

21st century new settlement

Modern commercial/industrial/service development

MOD land

Open space

Other education development

Education development



Bespoke houses and University colleges (Figure 8)

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Bespoke houses and University colleges
Area Number	009
Conservation Area	Brooklands Avenue
Predominant Period	19 th century
Other Periods	20 th /21 st century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	Education
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	2- 4 storeys with distinctive pitched roof details
Typical building style	Variety of styles including modest terraced houses and larger, more elaborate villas
	Individual, prestigious houses along Brooklands Avenue including Gothic and Arts and Craft style properties.
	Decorative brick details.
	Bay windows.
Typical building materials	Gault, grey and red brick.
	Some painted render.
	Slate and clay tile roofs.
Key historic features	Brooklands House and setting
Views and landmarks	Attractive views along Brooklands Avenue with tall trees either side creating a tunnel effect
Key characteristics	The area represents the quiet residential streets to the south of Cambridge University Botanic Garden.
	Developed on former farmland, through the latter 19 th century.
	Generally cohesive and spacious streetscape.
	Variety of buildings styles, with some prominent and distinct properties.
	Many mature trees contribute to leafy setting to the built form and connect with Botanic Garden.
Sources/references	Brooklands Conservation Area Appraisal (2013)
	National Heritage List for England
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery



Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Bespoke houses and University colleges
Area Number	010
Conservation Area	Storey's Way
	West Cambridge
	Conduit Head Road
	Castle and Victoria Road
Predominant Period	19 th – 20 th century
Other Periods	21st century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	Education / Institution
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	Predominantly 2-3 storey domestic properties
	Up to 5 storeys.
Typical building style	Variety of styles associated with varying periods of development through this area.
	Large number of Arts and Crafts style houses with hanging tile decoration.
Typical building materials	Gault, grey and red/orange brick.
	Painted render.
	Slate and clay tile roofs.
Key historic features	Various listed buildings.
Views and landmarks	Moller Institute tower features at the edge of Churchill College sports ground.
	Large open green space to west of Churchill College.
Key characteristics	• The area forms part of the western suburbs of the city, comprising a mix of education/institutional buildings and discrete residential areas.
	Contrasting scales of built form, from domestic scale to large scale university buildings.
	Distinct modernist houses at Conduit Head Road demonstrate progressive architectural style.
	Developed through gradual sale/lease of college owned land, resulting in several periods of development and
	variety of styles.
	Mix of modern and traditional styles across the institutional buildings.
	Buildings set within substantial plots, secluded by mature trees.
Sources/references	West Cambridge Conservation Area Appraisal (2011)
	Conduit Head Road Conservation Area Appraisal (2009)
	Storey's Way Conservation Area Appraisal (2018)
	Castle and Victoria Road Conservation Area Appraisal (2012)
	National Heritage List for England



National Library of Scotland
OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Bespoke houses and University colleges
Area Number	011
Conservation Area	West Cambridge
Predominant Period	Late 19 th – 20 th century
Other Periods	21st century
Predominant Type	Education / Institution
Other Types	Residential, Open Space
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	Predominantly 2-4 storey
	Greater heights associated with university buildings including Robinson College (up to 8 storey) and Centre of
	Mathematical Science (up to 6 storey)
Typical building style	Variety of styles associated with piecemeal release of land and development of this area.
	Discrete pockets of planned institutional development of similar characteristics.
	Bespoke private dwellings of varying styles including modernist and arts and crafts.
Typical building materials	Gault, buff, grey and red/orange brick.
	Painted render.
	Slate and clay tile roofs.
Key historic features	Preserved open spaces.
	Small number of listed buildings.
Views and landmarks	Views across open green spaces.
	Along Adams Road towards the city centre.
Key characteristics	The area forms part of the western suburbs to the city, spanning the north-south spine of Grange Road and
	comprising a mix of university colleges and large private houses.
	Discrete, low-density areas of development of smaller scale than adjoining character areas within this typology.
	Developed through gradual sale/lease of college owned land, resulting in several periods of development and
	variety of styles.
	Many substantial residential properties set within private, secluded plots.
	Contrast of domestic scale and larger college complexes.
	Interlinked green spaces and mature trees contribute to leafy character.
Sources/references	West Cambridge Conservation Area Appraisal (2011)
	National Heritage List for England
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery



Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Bespoke houses and University colleges
Area Number	012
Conservation Area	West Cambridge
Predominant Period	Late 20 th century
Other Periods	Early 20th century and some 21st century
Predominant Type	Education / Institution
Other Types	Residential
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	Predominantly 4-6 storey
	Greater heights associated with university buildings including Cambridge University Library (approx. 17 storey
	tower).
Typical building style	Variety of styles associated with varying periods of development through this area.
	Contemporary institutional buildings, such as Harvey Court and buildings within the Sidgwick site.
	Contrasting more traditional styles including private dwellings and Selwyn College.
Typical building materials	Red, gault and buff brick.
	Painted render.
	Variety of roofs including flat with leading, glass panels, metal panels, slate and clay tiles.
Key historic features	High proportion of listed buildings.
	Cambridge University Library.
	Selwyn Cordons in the cost
Views and landmarks	Fellows Gardens in the east.
views and landmarks	Cambridge University Library tower.
Voy characteristics	Views into Kings College School.
Key characteristics	The area forms part of the western suburbs to the city, forming an extension of the historic core and comprising Indicate the inversity and College buildings with an an appear.
	large University and College buildings with open space.
	Well-connected to the city centre. Contracting cooled of built form from democitic coole to large cooled university buildings.
	Contrasting scales of built form, from domestic scale to large scale university buildings. Many buildings designed by regarding scale to large scale university buildings.
	Many buildings designed by renowned architects including Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Industrial and a second of the little and the little and the second of the little and the little and the little and the second of the little and
	Integrated mix of traditional and contemporary building styles. Variation of public and private appropriate transporary building styles.
Course of the form and a	Variety of public and private open spaces and substantial tree cover. Wast Comb sides Consequential Approximately (2014)
Sources/references	West Cambridge Conservation Area Appraisal (2011)
	National Heritage List for England National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery



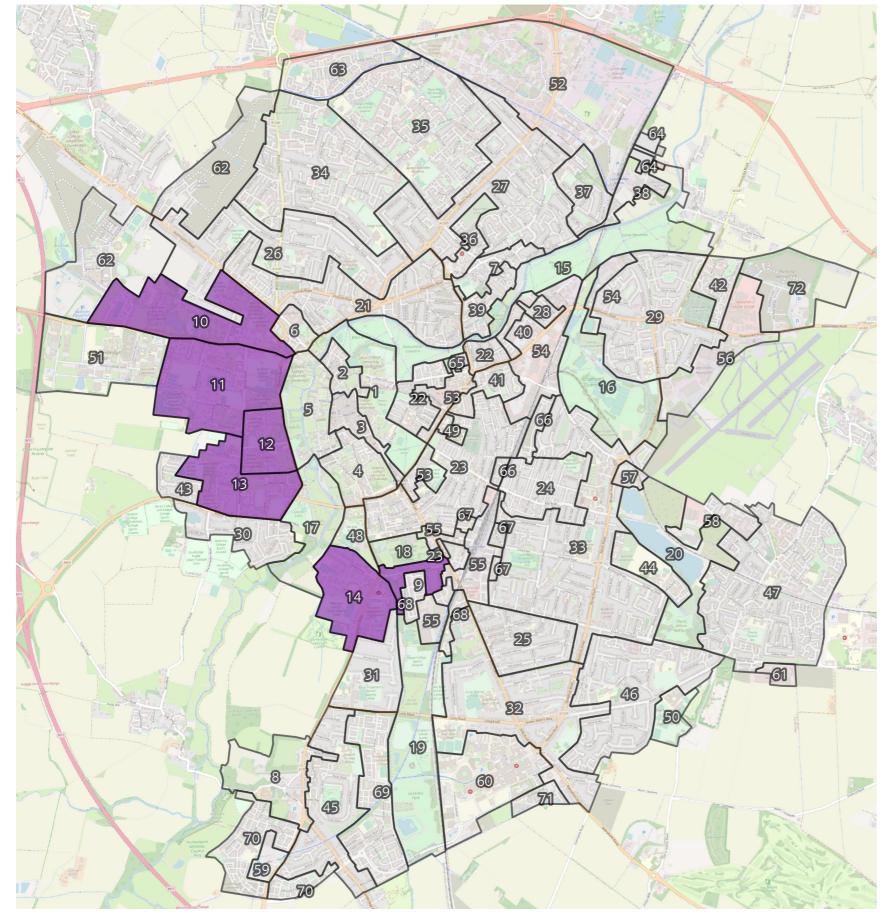
Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Bespoke houses and University colleges
Area Number	013
Conservation Area	West Cambridge
Predominant Period	19 th century
Other Periods	Early 20th, late 20th and 21st century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	Education / Institution
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	Predominantly up to 3 storey
Typical hydding style	Taller college buildings including Newnham College (up to 6 storey). Colleges in Queen Anne Revival or Gothic style.
Typical building style	Variety of housing types including small groups of flats, substantial bespoke dwellings and short terraces.
	Some contrasting modern buildings and alterations/additions.
Typical building materials	Predominantly red brick.
Typical building materials	Buff and gault brick and some painted render.
	Predominantly clay tile, with some slate roofs.
Key historic features	Historic colleges of Newnham and Ridley Hall.
1110, 11101101101101101	The same good of the minimum and the many than
Views and landmarks	Distinctive and prestigious college buildings.
	Highly decorative Pfeiffer Gate.
	Long views from the western end of Cranmer Road across Corpus Christi College sports ground.
Key characteristics	The area represents the western suburbs to the city, centred on the north-south spine of Grange Road.
	Contrasting scales of built form, from domestic scale to large scale university buildings.
	Discrete areas of residential development of coherent styles.
	Number of high quality listed buildings.
	Increase in density and height of residential properties towards the west of the area.
	Variety of public and private open spaces and substantial tree cover.
Sources/references	West Cambridge Conservation Area Appraisal (2011)
	National Heritage List for England
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Bespoke houses and University colleges



Area Number	014
Conservation Area	Southacre
Predominant Period	19 th – 20 th century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	Education
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	Predominantly 2 storey with attics.
Typical building style	Some 3-4 storey flats Variety of individual styles.
	Pitched roofs
Typical building materials	Red brick, gault brick and render with stone dressings.
	Low red brick boundary walls.
	Slate and clay tile roofs.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	The area represents a low density, predominantly residential area to the south of the central area.
	Restrictive covenants have ensured high quality, low density housing.
	Open countryside setting to the south contributes to the rural characteristics.
	• Wide streets, with walkways and grass verges, and properties set back beyond brick boundary walls and front gardens with mature trees.
Sources/references	Southacre Conservation Area Appraisal (2013)
	National Heritage List for England
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery





Character Typology

Historic Core

Historic village core

Victorian / Edwardian terraced housing

Bespoke houses and University colleges

1900-1940 suburban housing

1900-1940 village expansion

Post-war village expansion

Post-war suburban housing

20th century new settlement

Historic commercial/industrial/service development

21st century growth

21st century new settlement

Modern commercial/industrial/service development

MOD land

Open space

Other education development

Education development



Open space (Figure 9)

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Open space
Area Number	015
Conservation Area	Riverside and Stourbridge Common
	Central
Predominant Period	19 th century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Public open space
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	1-2 storey
Typical building style	Simple style, riverside properties including public houses with service areas.
Typical building materials	Limestone and steel bridges.
	Buff brick and render.
Key historic features	Bridges over the river
	Historic commons
Views and landmarks	Long views along the river, particularly from the bridges over.
	Views to the rural meadows at Fen Ditton to the east.
	Views to Museum of Technology Chimney.
Key characteristics	• The area represents an extensive green space along the southern banks of the river, north of the city centre.
	Several commons, with connecting footpaths extending east along the river.
	Limited built form, including bridges over the river.
	Tree avenues along main footpath routes.
Sources/references	Central Conservation Area Appraisal (2016)
	Riverside and Stourbridge Common Conservation Area Appraisal (2012)
	National Heritage List for England
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery



Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Open space
Area Number	016
Conservation Area	Riverside and Stourbridge Common
Predominant Period	20 th century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Public open space
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	1-2 storey
Typical building style	Small, agricultural/allotment buildings.
	Modern leisure building.
Typical building materials	Red brick and metal cladding.
	Wooden sheds and glasshouses.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	The area represents a pocket of green space between two suburbs.
	Rural, wooded character that encloses rural meadows and playing fields.
	Bisected by the railway, within a wooded cutting.
	Footpaths connect through to the riverside and surrounding housing areas.
Sources/references	Riverside and Stourbridge Common Conservation Area Appraisal (2012)
	National Heritage List for England
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Open space
Area Number	017
Conservation Area	Central Newnham Croft New Town and Glisson Road Southacre
Predominant Period	20 th century
Other Periods	19 th century
Predominant Type	Public open space



Other Types	Residential and commercial
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	3-5 storey
Typical building style	Linear, low-level flats with flat roofs.
	Terraced townhouses.
Typical building materials	Red brick and render.
	Gault brick with stone dressings.
Key historic features	Planned public parks
Views and landmarks	View over Mill Pit pond towards open water meadows of Sheep's Green and the River Cam
	Attractive views across Lammas Land
Key characteristics	The area represents a green wedge, extending along the River Cam to the southwest of the city centre.
	Formal public green spaces to the north and south of The Fen Causeway.
	More rural meadows, woodland and agricultural fields to the south of the area, along the river corridor.
	Buildings are concentrated in the north, including residential flats and commercial premises.
Sources/references	Central Conservation Area Appraisal (2016)
	Newnham Croft Conservation Area Appraisal (2013)
	New Town and Glisson Road Area Conservation Area Appraisal (2012)
	Southacre Conservation Area Appraisal (2013)
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Open space
Area Number	018
Conservation Area	New Town and Glisson Road
Predominant Period	19th/20th century
Other Periods	21st century
Predominant Type	Open space
Other Types	Institution/education
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	1-2 storeys
	Small amount of 3 storey
Typical building style	Glasshouses with low pitch/domed roofs
	Distinctive laboratory building with flat roof.
Typical building materials	Red and gault brick
	Metal frames with glass
	Stone walls



	Gravel paths
Key historic features	Botanic Garden – planned gardens and associated buildings.
Views and landmarks	Views open up and become more enclosed on moving around the gardens Variety of garden features
Key characteristics	 The area represents the Botanic Gardens to the south of the city centre. 19th century planned garden with glasshouses. 2012 RIBA Stirling Prize winning Sainsbury's Laboratory contrasts with the surrounding green space and traditional glasshouses. Variety of mature trees enclosing open green spaces and variety of paths through the garden spaces. Ornamental planting and rare trees. Buildings are relatively low-level and enclosed by surrounding trees.
Sources/references	New Town and Glisson Road Area Conservation Area Appraisal (2012) National Heritage List for England National Library of Scotland OS mapping and aerial imagery

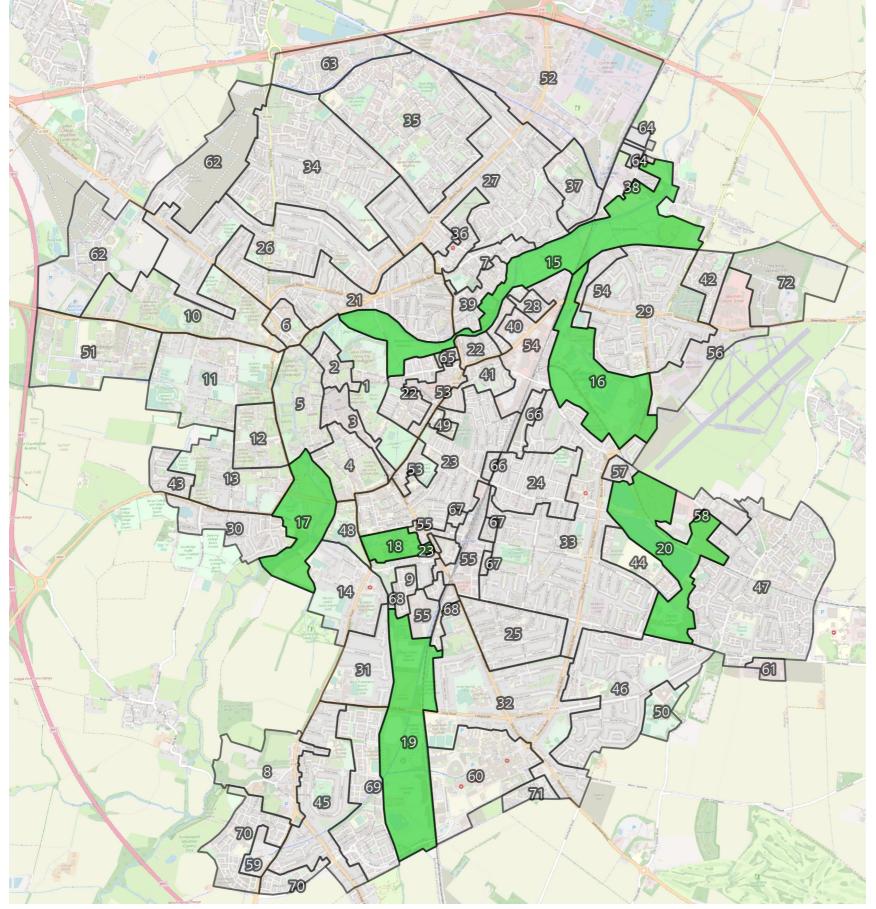
Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Open space
Area Number	019
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 th /21 st century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Open green space
Other Types	Education
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	1-2 storeys
Typical building style	Discrete sports pavilions/club houses
Typical building materials	Red brick club house.
	Pre-fab storage/service units.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Open views across green spaces.
	Woodland screens busy roads and nearby residential areas.
Key characteristics	The area represents a green wedge through the south of Cambridge urban area.
	Formal sports grounds and country park with variety of green space and land uses.
	21st century creation of a country park for local residents, including a nature reserve.
	Very limited built form associated with college/school playing fields.



Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Open space
Area Number	020
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	19 th /20 th century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Open space
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	1-2 storeys
	Cherry Hinton Hall up to 3 storey.
Typical building style	Victorian manor/hall within parkland setting.
	Various out buildings and allotment sheds/glasshouses.
	Public park play equipment.
Typical building materials	Gault brick with stone dressings.
	Wooden sheds, metal and glass allotment structures.
Key historic features	Cherry Hinton Hall
Views and landmarks	Views are generally enclosed by parkland and woodland trees around the boundaries of the area.
Key characteristics	The area represents a variety of interlinked green spaces between residential suburbs in the east of Cambridge
	urban area.
	Large lakes and scrubland in the north of the area associated with former extraction and cement works.
	Enclosed parkland around Cherry Hinton Hall, with formal garden spaces and equipped play.
Sources/references	National Heritage List for England
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery





Legend

Character Typology

Historic Core

Historic village core

Victorian / Edwardian terraced housing

Bespoke houses and University colleges

1900-1940 suburban housing

1900-1940 village expansion

Post-war village expansion

Post-war suburban housing

20th century new settlement

Historic commercial/industrial/service development

21st century growth

21st century new settlement

Modern commercial/industrial/service development

MOD land

Open space

Other education development

Education development

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Victorian / Edwardian terraced housing (Figure 10)

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Victorian / Edwardian terraced housing
Area Number	021
Conservation Area	Castle and Victoria Road
	De Freville
	Riverside
Predominant Period	19 th century
Other Periods	20 th -21 st century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	Leisure
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	2-3 storey with attics.
Typical building style	Rows of terraces.
	Some semi-detached properties.
	Contrasting brick details.
	Bay windows and porches.
	Individual, bespoke boathouses.
Typical building materials	Gault, red and buff brick.
	Painted render.
	Slate tile roofs.
Key historic features	Victorian neighbourhoods created through use of standard designs.
	Bespoke boathouses along the River Cam, including four Grade II listed dating from late 20th century.
Views and landmarks	Narrow streets with tight views along them.
	Iconic boathouses along the River Cam.
Key characteristics	• The area represents Victorian suburbs to the north of the city centre and River Cam, comprising high density terrace housing built in the second half of the 19 th century.
	Grid pattern of narrow streets, comprising rows of terraces with small front gardens.
	Areas of standard design, within discrete neighbourhoods.
	• Larger, more decorative terraces along the main routes, and smaller, less impressive terraces along side
	streets.
	Areas of redevelopment with modern properties in similar form and height to Victorian development.
	Bespoke and iconic boathouses in the south of the area, along the River Cam
Sources/references	Castle and Victoria Road Conservation Area Appraisal (2013)
	De Freville Conservation Area Appraisal (2020)
	National Heritage List for England
	National Library of Scotland



OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Victorian / Edwardian terraced housing
Area Number	022
Conservation Area	Kite
	Riverside
Predominant Period	19 th century
Other Periods	20 th century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	2-3 storey with attics
Typical building style	Rows of terraces.
	Some semi-detached properties.
	Contrasting brick details.
	Bay windows.
Typical building materials	Gault, red and buff brick.
	Painted render and stone dressings.
	Slate and clay tile roofs.
Key historic features	Rows of intact Victorian terraces.
Views and landmarks	Narrow streets with tight views along them.
Key characteristics	The area represents two discrete areas of 19 th century terraces to the northeast of the city centre and south of the River Cam.
	High density housing set out on a grid pattern of narrow streets.
	Enclosed streets and limited open space, although some frontage onto major city centre open spaces including Parker's Piece and Midsummer Common.
	Contrast in scale and enclosure with adjacent commercial areas.
	Contrasting with other areas of historic townscape, housing directly fronts onto main roads.
Sources/references	The Kite Conservation Area Appraisal (2014)
	Riverside and Stourbridge Common Conservation Area Appraisal (2012)
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery



Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Victorian / Edwardian terraced housing
Area Number	023
Conservation Area	New Town and Glisson Road
	Mill Road
Predominant Period	19 th century
Other Periods	20 th century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	Education
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	2-3 storey with attics
Typical building style	Rows of terraces.
	Some semi-detached properties.
	Contrasting brick details.
	Bay windows.
Typical building materials	Gault and red brick.
	Painted render and stone dressings.
	Slate and clay tile roofs.
Key historic features	Mill Road Cemetery
	Ditchburn Place former workhouse and maternity hospital.
	St Paul's Church on Hill Road.
Views and landmarks	Constrained views along streets of long rows of houses, often terminating in a focal building.
Key characteristics	The area represents extensive Victorian residential development to the east of Cambridge city centre and west
	of the railway line, comprising high density housing
	Interwoven building types from simple terraces to more elaborate villas.
	Grid street pattern extends away from the main through route of Mill Road, where a mixed use high street forms
	the centre of the community.
	Secondary mixed use centre along Hill Road.
	Substantial tree cover in scattered public spaces and within small to medium sized private gardens.
	A number of schools and churches are scattered through the area.
	Pockets of 20 th century redevelopment.
Sources/references	Mill Road Conservation Area Appraisal (2011)
	Newtown and Glisson Road Conservation Area Appraisal (2012)
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery



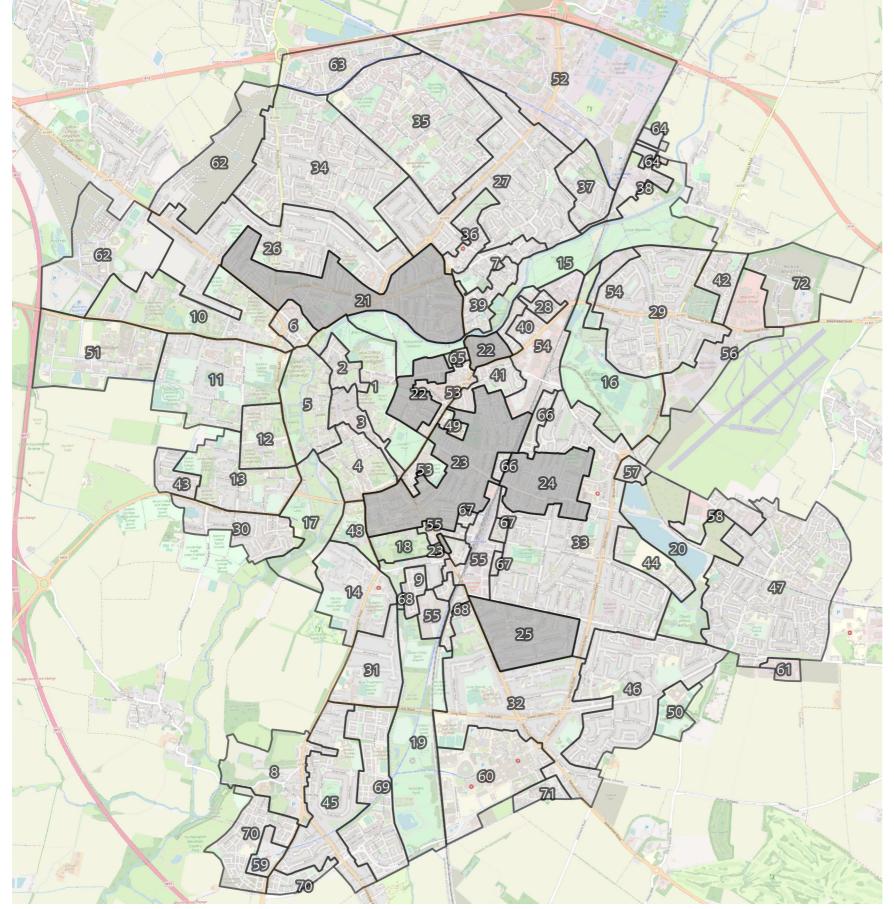
Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Victorian / Edwardian terraced housing
Area Number	024
Conservation Area	Mill Road
Predominant Period	19-20 th century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	2 storey with attics.
Typical building style	Rows of terraces. Some flat fronted, some with single storey bay windows.
	Simple architecture.
Typical building materials	Red, gault and buff brick. Painted render and stone dressings. Slate tile roofs.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	 This area represents late 19th century development of the city as it expanded east beyond the railway line. Distinctive, parallel street grid pattern of narrow streets. Pockets of 20th century redevelopment. Substantial tree cover within small to medium sized private gardens. A number of churches are scattered through the area. Distinct and robust mixed use high street along Mill Road, forming the centre of the neighbourhood.
Sources/references	Mill Road Conservation Area Appraisal (2011) National Heritage List for England National Library of Scotland OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Victorian / Edwardian terraced housing
Area Number	025
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	19-20 th century
Other Periods	•
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-



Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	2-3 storey with attics
Typical building style	Rows of terraces.
	Bay windows to first and second storeys.
	Semi-detached and detached houses with front gardens.
Typical building materials	Gault brick with limestone details.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	This area represents a pocket of late 19 th century Victorian terraces within the southeast suburbs of Cambridge. More alpharets to reace the print areas poorer to the city centre.
	More elaborate terraces than in areas nearer to the city centre.
	Early 20 th century semi-detached and semi-detached properties to the south.
	Wider streets and larger plot sizes.
	High density housing on grid-like street pattern.
	Relatively heavily treed area in small to medium sized private gardens.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery





Legend

Character Typology

Historic Core

Historic village core

Victorian / Edwardian terraced housing

Bespoke houses and University colleges

1900-1940 suburban housing

1900-1940 village expansion

Post-war village expansion

Post-war suburban housing

20th century new settlement

Historic commercial/industrial/service development

21st century growth

21st century new settlement

Modern commercial/industrial/service development

MOD land

Open space

Other education development

Education development

Contains OpenStreetMap Contributors Data 2022



1900-1940 suburban housing (Figure 11)

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	1900-1940 suburban housing
Area Number	026
Conservation Area	Storey's Way
	Castle and Victoria Road
Predominant Period	20 th century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	Commercial and education
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	2 storey with attics
Typical building style	Semi-detached and detached properties in modest plots.
	Bay windows and pitched dormers on front façade.
Typical building materials	Gault and red brick, render.
	Clay and slate tile roofs.
Key historic features	Arts and Crafts and neo-Georgian properties at Storey's Way
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	This area represents early 20 th century expansion to the north of the city centre.
	Long curved roads of similar style properties, with side cul-de-sacs and crescents off.
	Wide streets with grass verges and trees.
	Pockets of commercial and education land uses within residential areas.
	High density housing.
	Relatively heavily treed area in medium sized private gardens.
Sources/references	Storey's Way Conservation Area Appraisal (2018)
	Castle and Victoria Road Conservation Area Appraisal (2012)
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	1900-1940 suburban housing
Area Number	027
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 th century
Other Periods	21st century
Predominant Type	Residential



Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	2 storey with attics
Typical building style	Varied from simple, flat fronted short terraces and semi-detached properties.
	More detailed, semi-detached and detached properties in modest plots.
Typical building materials	Red brick
	Painted render
	Slate and clay roof tiles
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	The area represents further early 20 th century expansion north of the city centre along Milton Road.
	Loose grid street pattern with curved streets and crescents further north through the area.
	Grid-like street pattern extending from curved arterial roads.
	Discrete areas of similar property styles, particularly in estates to the north of the area.
	Relatively heavily treed area in small to medium sized private gardens.
	Small pockets of public green space.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	1900-1940 suburban housing
Area Number	028
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 th century
Other Periods	21st century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	2-3 storeys
Typical building style	Terraces and semi-detached houses.
	Mix of low pitch roofs and steeper pitch with pitched bay frontages.
Typical building materials	Gault and buff brick.
	Painted render.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	• This area represents a pocket of early 20 th century between commercial areas to the east of the river in the northeast suburbs of the city.



	 Small areas of redevelopment for higher density housing/flats and some commercial units. Sub-grid-like street pattern. Medium density housing.
	Relatively heavily treed area in medium sized private gardens.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	1900-1940 suburban housing
Area Number	029
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	Early 20 th century
Other Periods	Mid 20 th century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	Commercial, Leisure
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	2 storey
Typical building style	Semi-detached and short terraces.
	Fairly simple architectural styles.
	Some hanging tiles on bays.
Typical building materials	Red brick
	Painted render
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	 This area represents a substantial, early to mid-20th century suburb of Barnwell to the northeast of the city centre. An area that developed in stages to the north and south of Newmarket Road, demonstrating different street patterns and housing styles. Earlier 20th century housing forms the west of the area and also east in proximity to the airport and cemetery. Development of this suburb continued into to mid-20th century, evidenced by the variety of street patterns of curvilinear grids with closes and cul-de-sacs. Relatively wide streets with occasional trees and variety of public green spaces. Medium to high density housing with some retail and leisure facilities.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland OS mapping and aerial imagery



Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	1900-1940 suburban housing
Area Number	030
Conservation Area	Newnham Croft
	West Cambridge
Predominant Period	20 th century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Typically 2 storeys with some reaching 3 storeys.
Typical building style	Terraced houses with some larger villas.
Typical building materials	Buff brick and render, clay tile roofing.
Key historic features	Scatter of Listed Buildings along Millington Road and
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	This area represents a large swathe of housing south of Barton Road, to the southwest of the city.
	Range of high density and medium density housing.
	Grid-like street pattern with some narrow streets.
	Substantial tree cover.
	Areas of large, detached housing to the centre with medium to large sized gardens.
	High density terracing to the east with small gardens.
	Medium density semi-detached housing to the west with medium sized gardens.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery



Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	1900-1940 suburban housing
Area Number	031
Conservation Area	Barrow Road
Predominant Period	20 th century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	Education
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	
Typical building style	Large, detached housing with long gardens. Predominantly Arts and Crafts style.
Typical building materials	Red and gault brick and clay tile roofing.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	 This area represents a pocket of housing to the east of Trumpington Road, to the south of the city. Medium density housing comprising large plots with mature trees.
	Wide streets with green verges and street trees, and properties set back behind mature planting in front gardens.
	Mostly residential with Perse Prep School in the southwest.
	Area encompassed by open fields to the west, and college sports grounds and Darien Meadow to the east.
Sources/references	Barrow Road Conservation Area Appraisal (June 2016)
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	1900-1940 suburban housing
Area Number	032
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 th century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	Education
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Generally 2 storeys
Typical building style	Detached housing
Typical building materials	Red brick, render, and faux timber framing.



	Clay tile roofing
Key historic features	Small number of Listed Buildings
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	 This area represents a large area of housing arranged between main arterial roads to, from, and around Cambridge, to the southeast of the city. Grid-like street pattern spanning from large straight roads. Large gardens with mature trees. The Perse Upper School is central to the area.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	1900-1940 suburban housing
Area Number	033
Conservation Area	Mill Road
Predominant Period	20 th century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	Education
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Generally, 2 storeys
Typical building style	Detached, semi-detached, and terraced housing
Typical building materials	Red and buff brick, and render
	Clay tile roofing.
Key historic features	Brookfields Hospital including Mill House on Mill Road
Views and landmarks	Cambridge Central Mosque
Key characteristics	This area represents a large block of housing to the east of the city centre.
	High density housing.
	Grid-like street pattern.
	Coleridge Community College is in the east of the area.
	Few public green spaces.
Sources/references	National Heritage List for England
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

