

#### **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



### Post-war suburban housing (Figure 12)

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Post-war suburban housing
Area Number	034
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	Education
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	2 storeys
Typical building style	Semi-detached and terraced housing, and flats.
Typical building materials	Red and gault brick and clay tile roofing.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	This area represents a large block of housing to the west of the city centre, spanning from Histon Road and Arbury Road.
	Allotments in the north.
	Straight street pattern with some curving roads and cul-de-sacs.
	Mature trees.
	Two schools in the southeast.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Post-war suburban housing
Area Number	035
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	Education
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Generally 2 storeys
Typical building style	Semi-detached and terraced housing, and flats.
Typical building materials	Red and gault brick and clay tile roofing.



Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	This area is located to the northeast of the city
	King's Hedges suburban area.
	Medium density housing on large estate.
	Multiple small greenspaces and mature trees.
	North Cambridge Academy.
	Tightly knit, straight street pattern with some cul-de-sacs.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Post-war suburban housing
Area Number	036
Conservation Area	Chesterton
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	Healthcare
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	2 storeys
Typical building style	Terraced and semi-detached housing
Typical building materials	Red and buff brick with render.
	Clay tile roofing.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	This area represents a zone of housing, medical facilities, and educational facilities to the northeast of the city
	centre.
	Large allotment in the north.
	Curved street pattern with cul-de-sacs.
	Medium sized medical centre.
	CATS college, Chesterton Medical Centre, and Cambridge Care Home in the south.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery



Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Post-war suburban housing
Area Number	037
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	Education
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	2 storeys
Typical building style	Semi-detached housing and flats
Typical building materials	Red and buff brick and clay tile roofing.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Minor views over the greenspaces in the north and south
Key characteristics	This area represents a small zone of housing to the northeast of the city centre.
	Curved street pattern with cul-de-sacs.
	Greenspaces to the north and south.
	Small Primary School in the northwest.
	Enclosed by the railway line.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Post-war suburban housing
Area Number	038
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	Industrial
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Predominantly 1 storey.
	Up to 2 storey.
Typical building style	Small detached houses including bungalows.
	Static caravans.
	Small-scale industrial units.
Typical building materials	Brick and clay tile roofing.



	Plastic and felt tiles.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Views over the river in the south.
	Some rural views to the east
Key characteristics	<ul> <li>This area represents a mixed area of housing and small-scale industry abutting the river and adjacent to the riverside meadows to the northeast of the city centre.</li> <li>Medium density caravan parks in the north and south.</li> <li>Adjacent to railway line.</li> <li>Mixed-land uses and styles contribute to lack of coherency.</li> <li>Housing spanning from cul-de-sacs on Fen Road.</li> </ul>
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Post-war suburban housing
Area Number	039
Conservation Area	Chesterton
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	4 storeys
Typical building style	Terraced housing in the south.
	Flats in the north.
Typical building materials	Gault brick and slate roofing.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Views across Logans Meadow and the river.
	St Andrew's Church spire in adjoining character area.
	Distinctive 'wavy' roof of Radio House.
Key characteristics	This area represents a strip of housing panning from Elizabeth way to the northeast of the city.
	Long roads.
	Medium density housing through much of the area, with a mix of housing types in discrete areas.
	More recent, high density housing in the north of the area at Scholar's Walk.
	Area abuts Logans Meadow.
	Mature trees.



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

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Post-war suburban housing
Area Number	040
Conservation Area	Riverside
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Up to 6 storeys
Typical building style	Flats
Typical building materials	Red and gault brick.
	Clay tile roofing,
Key historic features	Two 19 <sup>th</sup> century Listed Buildings
Views and landmarks	Views of the river and Logan's Meadow to the west
	Tall chimney associated with Cambridge Museum of Technology
Key characteristics	This area represents a small pocket of flats to the northeast of the city centre.
	High density development.
	Linear area of flats adjacent to the river.
	Mature trees.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Post-war suburban housing
Area Number	041
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Up to 5 storeys



Typical building style	Grand flats, semi-detached and terraced housing.
Typical building materials	Buff brick and render.
	Clay tile roofing.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	<ul> <li>This area represents a medium sized zone of housing spanning from Newmarket Road and East Road to the west of the city centre.</li> <li>Development abutting main roads, Newmarket Road and A603.</li> <li>Development focussed around greenspaces.</li> <li>Sub-linear to curved street pattern.</li> <li>Moderately treed area.</li> </ul>
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Post-war suburban housing
Area Number	042
Conservation Area	
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	2 storeys
Typical building style	Semi-detached and terraced houses, and flats
Typical building materials	Red and gault brick.
	Clay tile roofing.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Rural views on northern periphery
Key characteristics	This area represents a robust zone of housing to the east of the city centre.
	Area abuts Cambridge City Cemetery.
	High density housing with small to medium sized gardens.
	Curved street pattern with cul-de-sacs.
	Large, treed green space in the north.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery



Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Post-war suburban housing
Area Number	043
Conservation Area	
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	2 storeys
Typical building style	Detached and semi-detached housing
Typical building materials	Red and gault brick.
	Clay tile roofing.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Views from ends of gardens over open countryside to the west and Corpus Christi sports ground to the west.
Key characteristics	• This area represents a small pocket of housing to the west of the city centre, on the periphery of the urban
	area.
	High density housing with larger gardens.
	Curved street plan with cul-de-sacs.
	Heavily treed area.
	Open fields to the west.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Post-war suburban housing
Area Number	044
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	Education
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	2 storeys
Typical building style	Semi-detached and terraced housing, and flats.



Typical building materials	Gault brick and clay tile roofing.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Views across Burnside Lakes
Key characteristics	<ul> <li>This area represents two small pockets of housing to the northwest and southeast of St Bede's School to the southeast of the city centre.</li> <li>St Bede's School with large playing field.</li> <li>Small residential area in the east.</li> <li>High density housing on curved street pattern.</li> <li>Large quantity of allotments in the northwest of the area.</li> </ul>
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery.

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Post-war suburban housing
Area Number	045
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Predominantly 2 storeys
Typical building style	Detached and semi-detached housing.
	Short terraces and some small flats.
Typical building materials	Red brick, gault brick, and render.
	Clay tile roofing.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Filtered views across farmland to the west.
Key characteristics	This area represents a medium density suburban area slotted between Hobsons Park to the east and open
	countryside to the west.
	Variety of public and private green space including King George's playing fields at the centre of the area.
	Wide main roads, narrower side streets.
	Variety of housing types from short terraces to large houses in more substantial plots along main roads.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery



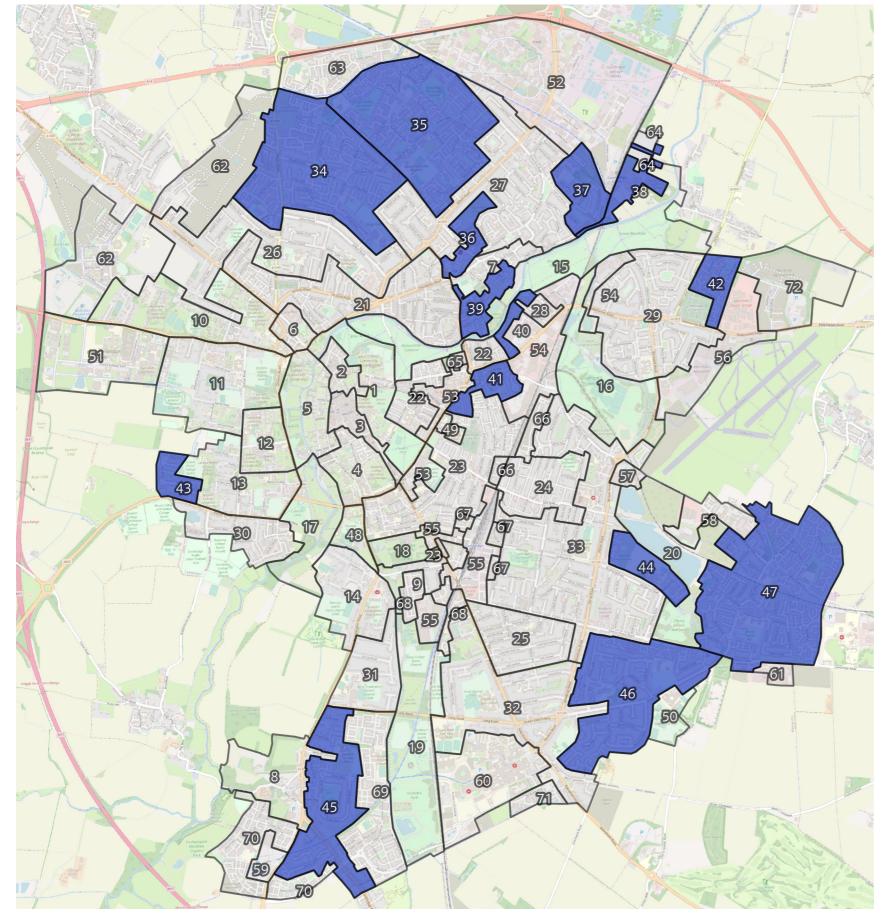
Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Post-war suburban housing
Area Number	046
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Generally 2 storeys
Typical building style	Predominantly semi-detached, some flats
Typical building materials	Gault and red brick and render.
	Clay tile roofing.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Peripheral rural views
Key characteristics	Suburban area on periphery of Cambridge
	Curved street pattern with cul-de-sacs
	Several small schools and educational facilities
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Post-war suburban housing
Area Number	047
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	Commercial
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Generally 2 storeys
Typical building style	Predominantly semi-detached, some flats
Typical building materials	Gault and red brick and render.
	Clay tile roofing.
Key historic features	Church of St Andrews Listed Building
	Handful of Listed Buildings
Views and landmarks	Peripheral rural views



Key characteristics	<ul> <li>This area represents the main body of the Cherry Hinton suburb.</li> <li>Some retained features of the former village, along High Street.</li> <li>Rapid expansion forming discrete areas of planned development, with more recent higher density housing areas to the east.</li> <li>Curved street pattern with cul-de-sacs, some areas of grid-like street pattern.</li> <li>Central green recreational park.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Area bisected by railway line.</li> <li>Moderately treed area, bounded by fields to the northeast</li> </ul>
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland OS mapping and aerial imagery





#### **Character Typology**

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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



### Other education development (Figure 13)

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Other education development
Area Number	048
Conservation Area	New Town and Glisson Road
Predominant Period	19 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	20 <sup>th</sup> -21 <sup>st</sup> century
Predominant Type	Education
Other Types	Residential
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	Up to 6 storeys
Typical building style	Large-scale university and school buildings.
	Small group of townhouses on Trumpington Road.
Typical building materials	Red, buff, and brown brick, sandstone, and render.
	Pantile roofing.
Key historic features	Scatter of Listed Buildings including the Chapel and Headmaster's House at Leys School.
Views and landmarks	Filtered views out across Coe Fen to the west.
Key characteristics	• This area represents the Leys School with large playing fields, 19th century origins, located to the south of the
	city centre.
	Group of institutional buildings of a variety of styles and materials, evidence of expansion of the school.
	Buildings set out around the playing fields.
	Original 19 <sup>th</sup> century buildings in the north, front onto The Fen Causeway.
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

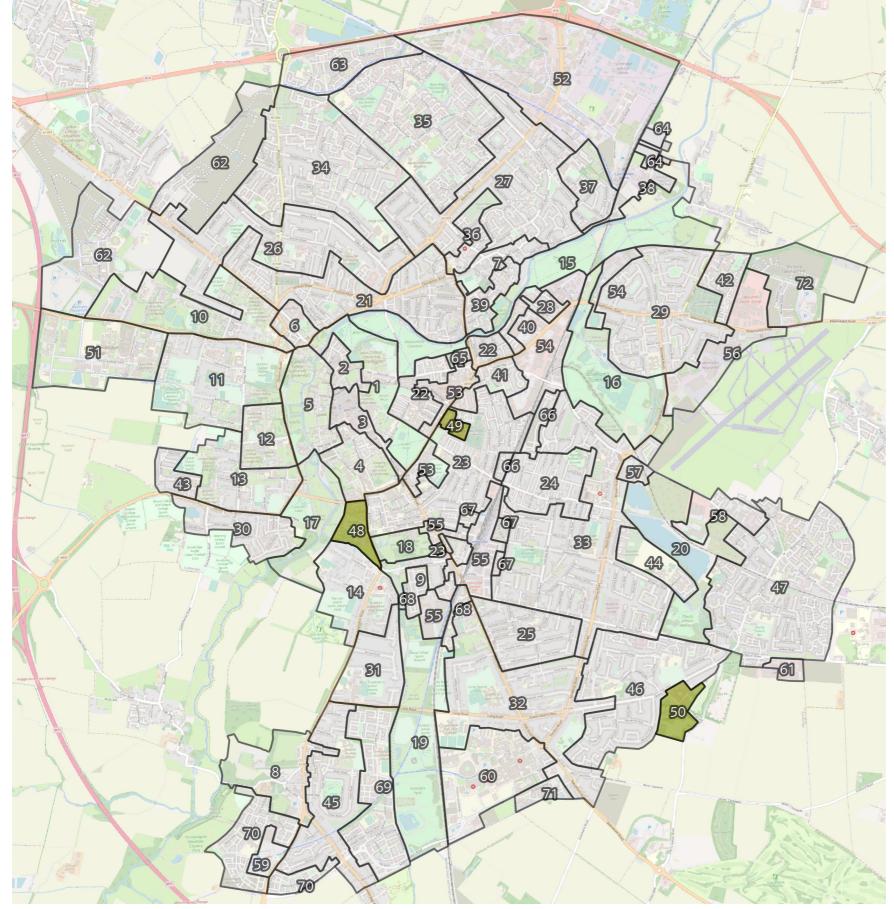
Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Other education development
Area Number	049
Conservation Area	Mill Road
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	21st century
Predominant Type	Education
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned



Context building height	Up to 4.5 storeys
Typical building style	Large block buildings with highly modernised exteriors
Typical building materials	Red, orange and buff brick.
	Sheet metal, glass, wooden cladding
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Filtered views of Mill Road cemetery, tree boundaries.
Key characteristics	This area comprises the site of Anglia Ruskin University campus to the east of the city centre.
	High density buildings spanning from East Road.
	<ul> <li>Variety of building styles and form, as result of expansion of the site over time.</li> </ul>
Sources/references	Mill Road Conservation Area Appraisal (2011)
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Other education development
Area Number	050
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	21st century
Predominant Type	Education
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Up to 3 storeys.
Typical building style	Large block buildings with central courtyard.
Typical building materials	Buff brick walls.
	Pantile/clay roofing.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	<ul> <li>Site of compact Netherhall School and The Oakes College to the east of the city centre, on the periphery of the urban area.</li> <li>Group of late 20<sup>th</sup> century institutional buildings in the north of the area.</li> </ul>
	Large open playing fields to the south.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland OS manning and parial imagens
	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



### Modern commercial/industrial/service development (Figure 14)

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Modern commercial/industrial/service development
Area Number	051
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	21st century
Predominant Type	Research
Other Types	Education
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Up to 4 storeys
Typical building style	Large laboratory buildings and offices.
Typical building materials	Gault and red brick, glass, metal framing
Key historic features	Schlumberger Gould Research Centre and attached perimeter wall to the north, a Grade II* Listed Building
Views and landmarks	Some rural views from peripheries.
Key characteristics	<ul> <li>This area represents a large science park to the west of the city centre, on the periphery of the urban area.</li> <li>Low density development hosting a series of businesses.</li> <li>Large central green spaces and mature trees.</li> </ul>
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Modern commercial/industrial/service development
Area Number	052
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	21st century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Commercial, Business
Other Types	Industrial, Services
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Up to 4 storeys
Typical building style	Large office buildings.
Typical building materials	Buff brick, cladding and render.
_	Clay tile roofing.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-



Key characteristics	<ul> <li>This area represents a large science park, sewage centre, and educational facilities to the north of the city centre, on the periphery of the urban area.</li> <li>Low density development hosting a series of businesses.</li> </ul>
	Large central green spaces and mature trees, including first public drain watercourse.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Modern commercial/industrial/service development
Area Number	053
Conservation Area	The Kite
	New Town and Glisson Road
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	19 <sup>th</sup> and 21 <sup>st</sup> century
Predominant Type	Commercial / Retail
Other Types	Residential, Business, Leisure
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	Up to 4 storeys
Typical building style	Varied styles including large shopping arcades and smaller shops.
	Variety of residential types including flats and small clusters of terraced and detached houses.
Typical building materials	Buff brick, red brick, and render.
	Clay and slate tiles, as well as flat and metal roofs.
Key historic features	A few listed buildings dating from the 18 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> century.
Views and landmarks	Cambridge fire station.
	Roof of Parkside Pool.
Key characteristics	This area represents an area of unrelated commercial buildings around the outskirts of the city centre.
	High density mix of land uses.
	Linear area with retail outlets.
	Large central shopping arcade.
	Large carpark and office buildings.
	Fenners Cricket Ground forms the only green space in this urban area.
Sources/references	The Kite Conservation Area Appraisal (June 2014)
	New Town and Glisson Road Conservation Area Appraisal (March 2012)
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery



Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Modern commercial/industrial/service development
Area Number	054
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	21st century
Other Periods	
Predominant Type	Commercial / Retail
Other Types	Healthcare, Industrial, Residential
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Up to 3 storeys
Typical building style	Retail sheds.
	Clusters of terraced and semi-detached houses.
Typical building materials	Sheet metal and glass.
	Buff brick.
	Slate and clay tile roofs.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Views to the east over open green spaces.
Key characteristics	This area represents an area in the northeast suburbs of Cambridge, split into two by Coldham's Common/Fen Line along the railway
	<ul> <li>Comprising clusters of unrelated, large to small scale retail units and warehouses.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Large areas of car parking / hardstanding.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Development extends north, along the east and west of the railway line.</li> </ul>
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Sources/references	
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland OS mapping and aerial imagery



Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Modern commercial/industrial/service development
Area Number	055
Conservation Area	New Town and Glisson Road
Predominant Period	21st century
Other Periods	
Predominant Type	Retail
Other Types	Hospitality, transport
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Up to 3 storeys
Typical building style	Warehousing
Typical building materials	Sheet metal and glass
Key historic features	Cambridge railway station
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	This area represents pockets of commercial buildings in the southern suburbs of the city.
	The area has been redeveloped over time and modern buildings extend south along either side of the railway line.
	Substantial and often imposing office blocks in the west, particularly along Station Road and Shaftsbury Road.  Laurer rice indicated units in the coast.
Compositionarion	Lower-rise, industrial units in the east.  New Town and Clinear Board Concernation Area Appraisal (March 2012)
Sources/references	New Town and Glisson Road Conservation Area Appraisal (March 2012)
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Modern commercial/industrial/service development
Area Number	056
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	21st century
Predominant Type	Transport
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Up to 4 storeys
Typical building style	Hangars, offices, and warehousing.
Typical building materials	Brick, sheet metal, and glass.
Key historic features	Cambridge airport building and associated hangars. Second World War hangars



Views and landmarks	Views across the airport runways.
Key characteristics	<ul> <li>This area represents the Marshalls company holdings to the west of Cambridge Airport, to the north and south of Newmarket Road to the east of the city centre.</li> <li>Medium density.</li> <li>Buildings associated with Cambridge airport.</li> <li>No trees, minimal greenery.</li> </ul>
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Modern commercial/industrial/service development
Area Number	057
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	21 <sup>st</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Retail
Other Types	Education
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Up to 2 storeys
Typical building style	Large warehouse and offices
Typical building materials	Glass and sheet metal.
	Brick and clay tile.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	View across small lake.
Key characteristics	This area represents a small pocket of development including retail and army buildings to the east of the city centre.
	Large supermarket with associated parking.
	Cambridge University officers Training Corps offices with small area of parking.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery



Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Modern commercial/industrial/service development
Area Number	058
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	21 <sup>st</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Retail
Other Types	Recreation
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	
Typical building style	Warehousing, large hotel buildings.
Typical building materials	Sheet metal and glass.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Views across peripheral greenspaces
Key characteristics	<ul> <li>This area represents a small zone of commercial spaces including offices, laboratories, depots, and a leisure centre. It is located to the south of Cambridge Airport to the east of the city centre.</li> <li>Medium density.</li> </ul>
	Large gym and hotel complex in the southwest.
	Retail buildings in the northeast.
	Some mature trees.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Modern commercial/industrial/service development
Area Number	059
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	21st century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Transport
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Up to 3 storeys
Typical building style	Warehouse
Typical building materials	Glass and metal framing.
Key historic features	-



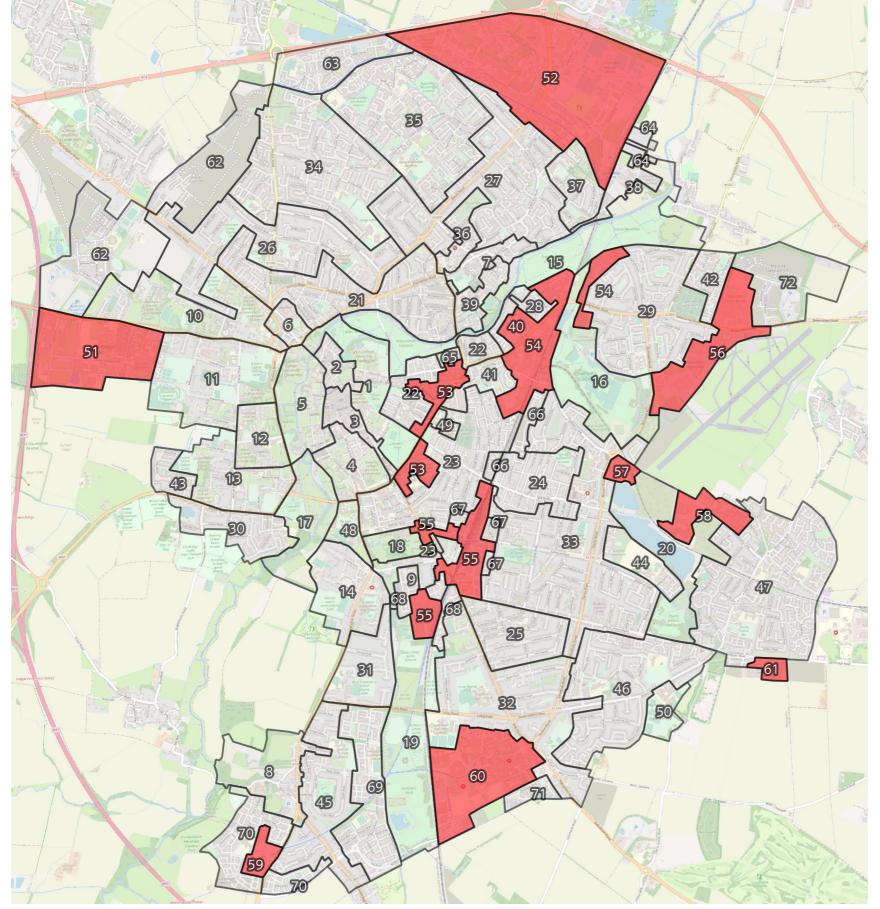
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	This area represents Cambridge Park & Ride, a large expanse of parking with mature trees to the south of the city centre, in Trumpington.
	John Lewis distribution centre in the north.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Modern commercial/industrial/service development
Area Number	060
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	21 <sup>st</sup> century
Other Periods	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Predominant Type	Healthcare
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Predominantly ranging from 4-10 storeys.
	Up to 14 storeys.
Typical building style	Bespoke, modern and innovative office buildings.
	Large blocks of mid-20 <sup>th</sup> century hospital buildings.
Typical building materials	Sheet metal and glass.
	Concrete.
	Brick and render walls.
	Variety of roofing types including solar panels on several buildings.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Views across open countryside to the south
Key characteristics	This area represents the large Addenbrooke's hospital and research complex to the south of the city.
	<ul> <li>A range of building types and styles, including innovative and distinctive research buildings uch as the MRC</li> </ul>
	Laboratory of Molecular Biology.
	Ongoing development to expand the site.
	Abrupt edges to the surrounding countryside and Hobson's Park.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery



Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Modern commercial/industrial/service development
Area Number	061
Conservation Area	
Predominant Period	21st century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Offices
Other Types	
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Up to 3 storeys
Typical building style	Large offices
Typical building materials	Buff brick, glass, and sheet metal with metal framing.
Key historic features	
Views and landmarks	Some rural views to the south.
Key characteristics	This area represents the Peterhouse Technology Park, located near Fulbourn to the east of the city centre.
	Medium density.
	Some greenery and young trees.
Sources/references	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



## 21<sup>st</sup> century growth (Figure 15)

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	21st century growth
Area Number	062
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	21 <sup>st</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	Education
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Up to 5 storeys
Typical building style	Flats and terraced housing
Typical building materials	Buff and gault brick and render. Occasional faux wood cladding.
	Clay tile roofing.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Rural views from undeveloped land in the northeast of the site
Key characteristics	• This area represents two zones of upcoming development to the northwest of the city centre. There is already some development in the southwestern zone.
	High density development on north and south of Huntingdon Road.
	Dedicated road network and large areas of parking.
	Minimal greenery.
	Majority of site currently undeveloped.
	University of Cambridge Primary School present in area.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	21st century growth
Area Number	063
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	21st century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Up to 4 storeys



Typical building style	Flats, terraces, and semi-detached housing
Typical building materials	Buff, red, and gault brick.
	Clay tile and slate roofing.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	<ul> <li>This area represents a small pocket of development known as Orchard Park to the north of the city centre</li> <li>High density development abutting the A14.</li> </ul>
	Dedicated road network.
	Small open greenspaces within development.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	21st century growth
Area Number	064
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	21st century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	1 storey
Typical building style	Small static caravans
Typical building materials	Unknown
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	<ul> <li>This area represents a small pocket of caravan park to the east of the city centre, near Fen Ditton.</li> <li>It forms an extension of the adjoining area and comprises medium density static caravans.</li> <li>Abrupt edges with the surrounding countryside.</li> </ul>
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	21st century growth
Area Number	065
Conservation Area	Riverside



Predominant Period	21st century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Up to 5 storeys
Typical building style	Flats
Typical building materials	Gault brick and wooden cladding.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Minor views north into Midsummer Common.
Key characteristics	<ul> <li>This area represents a small pocket of flats overlooking the river Cam on the edge of the city centre, abutting Elizabeth Way.</li> <li>High density student housing.</li> <li>Small area of allotment to the west.</li> </ul>
	Fairly enclosed development.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	21st century growth
Area Number	066
Conservation Area	Mill Road
Predominant Period	21 <sup>st</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Up to 6 storeys
Typical building style	Block of flats along railway.
	Terraced, modern townhouse style properties.
Typical building materials	Gault and red brick.
	Slate roofing.
Key historic features	Former Cambridge City Branch Library
Views and landmarks	Former library on the corner of Headly Street/Mill Road.
Key characteristics	This area represents small pockets of housing to the east and west of the railway line on the edge of the city
	centre.
	High density areas of flats on the Ironworks site.



	Some development still in progress.
Sources/references	Mill Road Conservation Area Appraisal (June 2011)
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	21st century growth
Area Number	067
Conservation Area	New Town and Glisson Road
Predominant Period	21 <sup>st</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Up to 6 storeys
Typical building style	
Typical building materials	Red and gault brick, and sheet metal.
	Slate, flat and solar panel roofing.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	This area represents small pockets of modern residential development to the east and west of the railway line on the edge of the city centre.
	Comprising discrete areas of high density flats.
	Each area has its own style/identity.
	Flats built around pockets of public green space.
Sources/references	New Town and Glisson Road Conservation Area Appraisal (March 2012)
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	21st century growth
Area Number	068
Conservation Area	Brooklands Avenue
Predominant Period	21 <sup>st</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential



Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Up to 6 storeys
Typical building style	Flats
Typical building materials	Red and gault/buff brick, render, and wooden cladding.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	This area represents small areas of residential development to the south of the city centre.
	High density areas of flats to east and west of railway line.
	Mature trees lining roads in western area.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	21st century growth
Area Number	069
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	21st century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Up to 5 storeys
Typical building style	Modern flats and terraced houses.
	Discrete areas of similar styles.
Typical building materials	Red and gault brick with some cladding or render.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Some views east and west across open green spaces.
Key characteristics	This area represents a large area of residential development to the east of Trumpington, south of the city centre.
	<ul> <li>High density development of houses and flats around a loose grid street pattern.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Well-linked pedestrian routes and pocket public spaces, connect east to Hobson's Park green space.</li> </ul>
	Roads lined with planting and young trees.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery



Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	21st century growth
Area Number	070
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	21st century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	Transport
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	
Typical building style	Flats, terraced, and semi-detached housing.
Typical building materials	Red and gault brick with some cladding or render.
	Slate roofing.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	This area represents a zone of housing on the edge of Trumpington, south of the city centre.
	Large expansion of Trumpington
	Area currently under development.
	Some planting and young trees.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

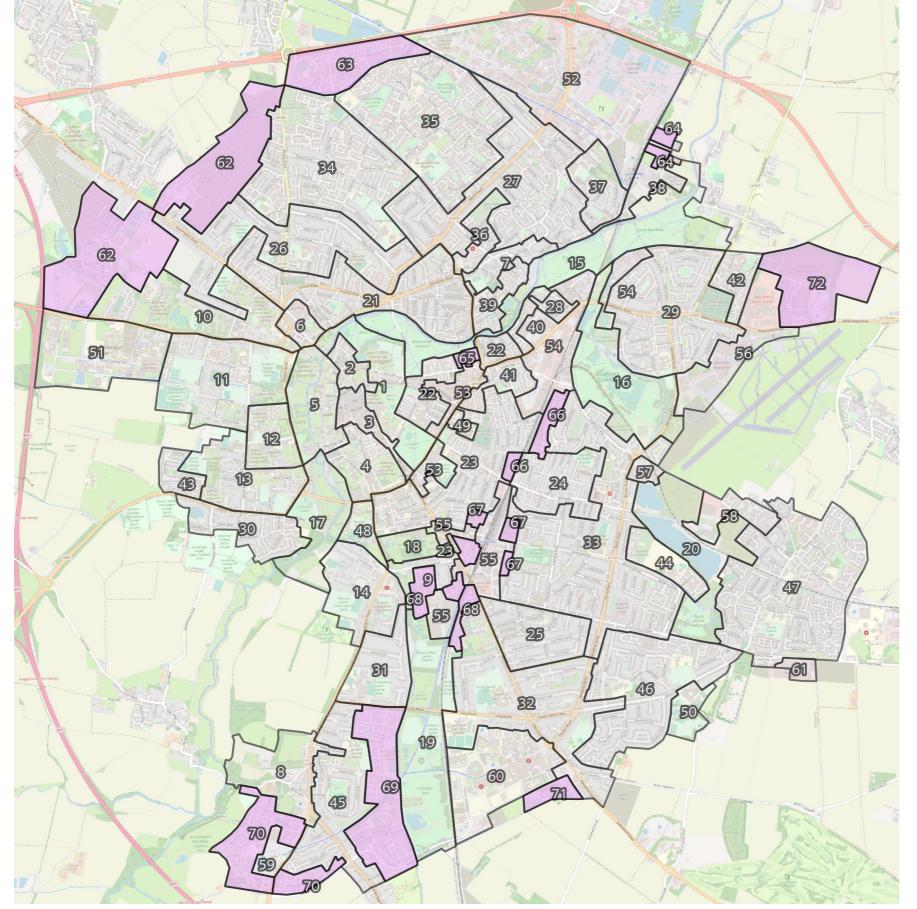
Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	21st century growth
Area Number	071
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	21 <sup>st</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Up to 3.5 storeys
Typical building style	Flats, terraces, and semi-detached housing.
Typical building materials	Gault brick, cladding, and clay tile roofing.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Minor rural views to the south.



Key characteristics	<ul> <li>This area represents a small pocket of housing south of the Addenbrooke's complex, to the southeast of the city centre, on the periphery of the urban area.</li> <li>Enclosed by mature planting.</li> </ul>
	Bounded to the south by open fields.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	21st century growth
Area Number	072
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	21 <sup>st</sup> century
Other Periods	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	Service
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Predominantly 2-3 storey
	Up to 4 storey
Typical building style	Uniform styles through the development.
	Modern semi-detached town houses.
	Short terraces.
	Small, low-rise blocks of apartments.
Typical building materials	Mix of red, buff and grey bricks
	Mix of slate and clay tile roofs
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	An extension to the northeast of Cambridge, north of the airport, comprising a new neighbourhood and park &
	ride site, to the east of the city centre.
	Ongoing works, resulting in large areas of exposed soils.
	Curvilinear grid street pattern, with provision for cyclists and pedestrians.
	Mix of housing types, community facilities and pocket public green spaces.
	Robust tree boundaries around the park & ride and linking through the residential area.
Sources/references	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

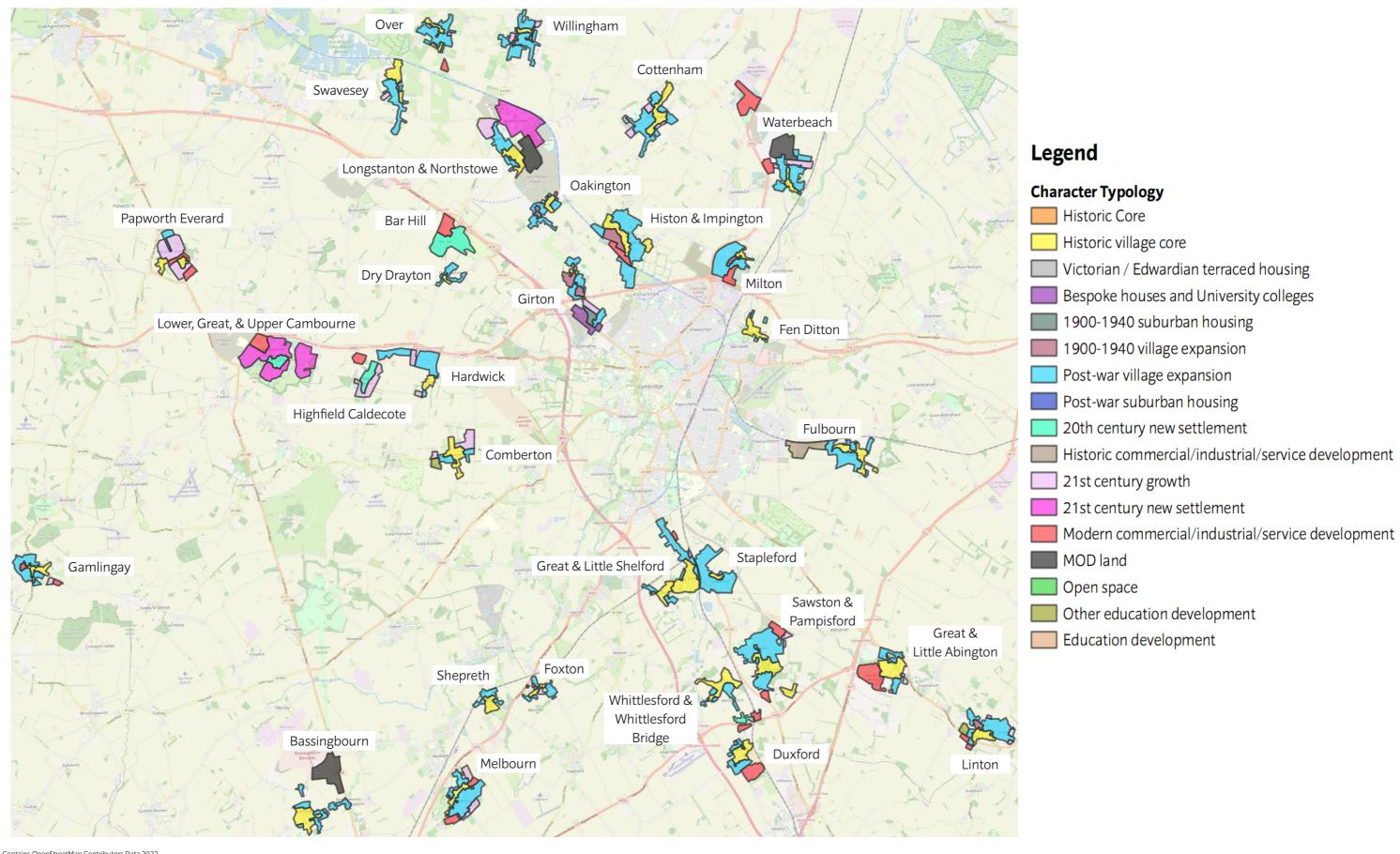
Other education development

Education development

Contains OpenStreetMap Contributors Data 2022



February 2023



Contains Openstreetimap Contributors Data 202



February 2023

### 4.0 Townscape Descriptions – Rural settlements

### 4.1 The Fen Edge Villages (Figure 17)

#### Over

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Historic village core
Area Number	100
Conservation Area	Over
Predominant Period	17 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	13 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> century and some 20 <sup>th</sup> -21 <sup>st</sup> century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	Generally, up to 2 storeys with some attics/dormers
Typical building style	Generally detached properties, with some terraces along High Street
Typical materials	Gault brick, soft red brick and painted/rendered brick are common
	Clay pantiles, Welsh slate and occasional thatch roofs
	Small number of timber framed and render properties
Key historic features	13 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century church of St Mary
Views and landmarks	Views to open countryside through Horse Ware
	The steeple of St Mary's church is prominent in views towards the village, seen above the tree line
Key characteristics	• The area represents the Historic Village Core of Over, formed of two parts with the north area focussed on the conservation area containing the church and a range of 17 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century buildings.
	The southern area along West Street and King street contains a greater variety of building age, form and style.
	17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century houses along High Street are interspersed by 19 <sup>th</sup> century houses.
	• The southern part of the historic core contains clusters of more modest 17 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century properties with 20 <sup>th</sup> /21 <sup>st</sup> century infill.
	Generally soft, vegetated settlement edge to the historic core.
Sources/references	Over Conservation Area Appraisal (1999)
	Over Village Design Guide (2020)
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery



Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Post-war village expansion
Area Number	101
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> , 18 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	Small amount of commercial/service development
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Generally up to 2 storeys with some 2.5 storeys
Typical building style	Range of detached, semi-detached, bungalows, short terraces and closes
Typical materials	Gault brick and painted brick on older properties  More recent developments are buff brick, red/orange brick and some painted render  Newer properties have generally lower-pitched roofs
Key historic features	
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	<ul> <li>The village rapidly expanded post-1945, particularly through the late 20th century, through piecemeal development within the historic enclosure pattern.</li> <li>Development took place along the former lanes, with houses off dead-ends / cul-de-sacs.</li> <li>Generally low-pitched roofs and well-treed settlement edges reduce visibility of the village built form from the surrounding countryside.</li> <li>Variety of layouts and building styles utilised.</li> </ul>
Sources/references	Over Village Design Guide (2020)  National Library of Scotland OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	21st century growth
Area Number	102
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	21st century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Up to 2 storeys



Typical building style	[information unavailable]
Typical materials	[information unavailable]
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	A small infill development on Mill Road, on the east edge of the village.
	Mix of housing types.
	Enclosed by hedgerow boundary.
Sources/references	Over Village Design Guide (2020)
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Modern commercial/industrial/service development
Area Number	230
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Light industrial and commercial
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Generally 1 storey with some 2 storey
Typical building style	Warehousing and offices
Typical materials	Brick and metal units with corrugated roofs
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Generally screened by surrounding hedgerow
Key characteristics	A small area at the southern extent of the village, separated from the main residential area.
	Low-level commercial units with surrounding hardstanding and parking.
Sources/references	Over Village Design Guide (2020)
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery



# Willingham

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Historic village core
Area Number	103
Conservation Area	Willingham
Predominant Period	17 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	14 <sup>th</sup> century church and 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century restoration
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	Small commercial premises
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	Generally up to 2 storeys with small number of 2.5-3 storey properties
Typical building style	Generally detached properties, with some terraces along High Street
Typical materials	Gault brick, rendered timber frames, with clay tile, slate, and infrequent thatch roofs
Key historic features	14 <sup>th</sup> century church and various characteristic listed buildings along Church Street
Views and landmarks	Noted view southwest along Church Street towards High Street
	The decorative spire of St Marys and All Saints church is prominent
Key characteristics	The area represents the Historic Village Core of Willingham, focussed on the conservation area containing a
	range of historic buildings including Church of St Mary and All Saints.
	• Large variety of building styles is reflected in the height, materials and styles of the roof line and also the
	variation in siting and orientation of buildings along the street.
	Small number of 19th century gothic revival buildings add an unusual character to the street scene.
	The decorative church spire is the most prominent village feature and often visible above the tree line.
Sources/references	Willingham Conservation Area Appraisal (1999)
	National Heritage List for England
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	1900-1940 village expansion
Area Number	104
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	Mid-late 20 <sup>th</sup> century infill
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	Small commercial premises
Form/pattern	Organic



Context building height	Up to 2 storeys
Typical building style	A mix of building types and styles including detached, semi-detached and some Victorian and Georgian terraces
Typical materials	Gault brick and render are common, interspersed by more recent properties in other brick types
Key historic features	Gault brick property frontages and boundary walls along the street
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	<ul> <li>During the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and early 20<sup>th</sup> century the village began to expand from the historic core of Church Street, south along High Street and along Green Street.</li> <li>Impressive, building frontages form the roadside.</li> <li>Generally low-roof pitch.</li> </ul>
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Post-war village expansion
Area Number	105
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	19 <sup>th</sup> century windmill
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	Small-scale commercial development
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Up to 2 storeys with 3+ storey windmill
Typical building style	Semi-detached and short terraces with little variation in style are common, particularly within the earlier planned
	developments.
	Modest detached properties including bungalows.
Typical materials	Gault brick and painted brick are predominant, particularly along the main roads
Key historic features	19 <sup>th</sup> century Cattell's Windmill
Views and landmarks	Cattell's Windmill
Key characteristics	The biggest change to the village took place through the mid- to late-20th century, initially expanding along the main roads.
	• Latterly, small residential developments established within the historic field pattern, behind the properties on the main village roads.
	Some small scale fields, orchards and plant nurseries are retained between the developed areas.
	Expansion from 1960 onwards.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery



Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	21st century growth
Area Number	106
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	2-3 storey
Typical building style	Detached, semi-detached and terraced properties including flats
Typical materials	Mix of buff/gault brick, red brick, and white/cream render with some wood cladding
	Clay and slate tiled roofs, generally low pitch
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	Most recently, 21st century expansion of the village has taken place within the small-scale field patter to the
	rear of properties on High Street.
	High density residential development including terraces and flats along cul-de-sacs.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery



# Swavesey

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Historic village core
Area Number	106/107
Conservation Area	Swavesey
Predominant Period	18 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	16 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	Generally 1-2 storeys.
Typical building style	Generally terraced and semi-detached housing along the high street, with some larger detached properties and
	small cottages.
Typical materials	Rendered timber framed or brick buildings.
	Thatch, pantile, clay tile, and slate roofing.
Key historic features	Manor of Swavesey
	Church of St Andrew
	Scatter of Listed Buildings flanking the high street.
Views and landmarks	Memorial Hall is a key landmark on the high street.
	Views along the high street.
	Views into the surrounding farmland and open countryside.
Key characteristics	A large settlement with distinct areas each with their own townscape quality.
	Oldest part of the village is centred around the church and manor house.
	High street has limited breaks in frontage with an almost urban feel.
	<ul> <li>Key areas of open space such as the churchyard are important to the townscape.</li> </ul>
	Groups of trees around key elements of the buildings.
	Historic pattern of farms within core.
Sources/references	Swavesey Conservation Area Appraisal (2006)
	Swavesey Village Design Guide (2020)
	National Heritage List for England
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery



Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Post-war village expansion
Area Number	108
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	Education
Form/pattern	Organic, with some planned areas
Context building height	Generally 1-2 storeys with some 3 storey buildings like the college and Baptist chapel
Typical building style	Detached and semi-detached
Typical materials	Red and gault brick walls.
	Clay tile and pantile roofing.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Views to east and west of open countryside.
Key characteristics	Linear organic expansion of the Historic Village Core south along Boxworth End Road.
	Large, planned expansion of the core to the west with high density housing.
	Dedicated road network developed for this expansion with cul-de-sacs
	Large complex at Swavesey Village College.
	Predominantly later 20 <sup>th</sup> century development
	Strong rural character.
	Curved streets with no clear views through, although some areas are highly geometric in street pattern.
Sources/references	Swavesey Village Design Guide (2020)
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	21st century growth
Area Number	109
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	21st century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	1-2 storeys



Typical building style	Large detached housing
Typical materials	Red and gault brick with clay or slate roofing.
	Area currently under development
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Limited rural views, area is screened by greenery.
Key characteristics	Small expansion of Swavesey in the west.
	Area currently under development
Sources/references	Swavesey Village Design Guide (2020)
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery



## **Longstanton & Northstowe**

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Historic village core
Area Number	110
Conservation Area	Longstanton
Predominant Period	19 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	13 <sup>th</sup> and 14 <sup>th</sup> century and 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century with some 20 <sup>th</sup> century infill
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	Up to 2 storey with some attics
Typical building style	Generally detached properties
Typical materials	Rendered timber frames, red/pink bricks and gault bricks with some weatherboarding
	Clay pantiles and Welsh slate roofs with some longstraw thatch
Key historic features	St Michael's and All Saint's churches, dating from early 13th century and mid-late 14th century respectively.
Views and landmarks	The spire of All Saint's church rises above the tree canopy in views from the southwest. Views across open land to the east of the built core
Key characteristics	<ul> <li>The area represents the Historic Village Core of Longstanton, focussed on the conservation areas containing the two distinctive churches and former open fields.</li> <li>The core is home to a number of historic buildings, the most prominent being the 13<sup>th</sup> century St Michael's and 14<sup>th</sup> century All Saint's churches.</li> <li>There are significant groupings of historical buildings around the junction of St Michael's/St Michael's Lane in the south and junction of High Street/School Lane/Woodside in the north of the core.</li> <li>Open land between Mills Lane and St Michael's Lane and to the southeast of St Michael's Lane is important to the landscape setting of the village, allow characteristic vistas and contribute to the agricultural character of</li> </ul>
Sources/references	the village.  Willingham Conservation Area Appraisal (2005)  National Heritage List for England  National Library of Scotland  OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Post-war village expansion
Area Number	111
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	Mid-20 <sup>th</sup> century



Other Periods	Late-20 <sup>th</sup> century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	Some small commercial properties
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Up to 2 storey with some attics
Typical building style	Single storey properties to the village edges Detached and semi-detached properties
Typical materials	Buff brick, red brick with some render
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	<ul> <li>The area broadly encompasses the post-war village expansion, comprising of small, planned residential estates.</li> <li>Houses are set out on a loose grid accessed from the main through road (High Street), with parallel streets and cul-de-sacs.</li> <li>Tree boundaries around the built edges of the village and some avenues along streets.</li> <li>Open land between Mills Lane and St Michael's Lane and to the southeast of St Michael's Lane is important to the landscape setting of the village, allow characteristic vistas and contribute to the agricultural character of the village.</li> </ul>
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	MOD land
Area Number	112
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	19 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	Open land with retained streets and hardstanding
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Predominantly 2 storey
Typical building style	Info needed
Typical materials	Gault and red brick, often with flat roofs
	Gault brick with hanging tiles in the residential area
Key historic features	Former barracks buildings, including Officer's Mess – largely abandoned
Views and landmarks	Avenues of trees that focus views along former streets
	Distinctive water tower stands out on the skyline



Key characteristics	The area comprises a large area of open space, formerly RAF Oakington.
	A strong, grid pattern of streets remains although most of the former MOD buildings are now removed.
	Small, planned 20 <sup>th</sup> century housing estate in the north of the area, comprising two-storey, high density housing.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	21st century village expansion
Area Number	114
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	21st century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	2-3 storey
Typical building style	Mix of property types including detached, semi-detached and low-rise flats
Typical materials	Mix of buff and red brick with clay and slate roof tiles
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	<ul> <li>A planned, 21<sup>st</sup> housing estate, laid out on a curvilinear grid with cul-de-sacs, around a central green space.</li> <li>Properties have exposed boundaries to the surrounding countryside to the west.</li> <li>Access roads lead off from High Street.</li> </ul>
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	21st century new settlement
Area Number	114
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	21st century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	Small-scale commercial and education
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Predominantly up to 2 storeys



	3-4 storey townhouses and flats along main routes and in central area, as well as new education facilities
Typical building style	Mix of property types and styles including detached, semi-detached properties, narrow and tall townhouses,
	terraces and low-rise flats
Typical materials	Predominantly orange/red brick with clay and slate tile roofs
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	The area is still under construction with a grid pattern of streets installed in the north.
	High-density housing of a variety of types and forms, laid out around focal green and community spaces.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery



#### Cottenham

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Historic village core
Area Number	115
Conservation Area	Cottenham
Predominant Period	19 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	Medieval origins, 13 <sup>th</sup> century church, 18 <sup>th</sup> century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	Small scale commercial
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	Generally 2-3 storeys
Typical building style	Mix detached, semi-detached and terraced houses, creating a varied streetscape Pitched roofs are typical
Typical materials	Range of materials including buff brick with slate roofs
Key historic features	All Saints' Church dating from 13 <sup>th</sup> century.
	Numerous distinctive buildings.
Views and landmarks	Sequence of views along village streets
	Distinctive tower of All Saints' Church is a prominent landmark and visible on the approach from the north
Key characteristics	The area represents the Historic Village Core of Cottenham, focussed on the conservation area that includes a variety of listed and historic buildings.
	• Cottenham's origins are in the Saxon period and the present layout of the historic core date from the Medieval period.
	Rich variety of styles of architecture, particularly along High Street due to organic, plot-by-plot development.
	Village green is an important central space.
Sources/references	Cottenham Neighbourhood Development Plan 2017-2031 (2021) and related Evidence Papers (E8 and E12)
	Cottenham Heritage and Character Assessment (AECOM, 2017)
	National Heritage List for England
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Post-war village expansion
Area Number	116
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	-



Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	Education and small scale commercial
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Generally 2-3 storeys
Typical building style	Mix detached, semi-detached and terraced houses, creating a varied streetscape
Typical materials	Range of materials including buff and red brick with some render, slate and clay tile roofs
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	Expansion of the village has taken place, across land formerly used for fruit growing.
	Number of small, planned estates and infill between older development.
	Predominantly post-1950 development.
Sources/references	Cottenham Neighbourhood Development Plan 2017-2031 (2021) and related Evidence Papers (E8 and E12)
	Cottenham Heritage and Character Assessment (AECOM, 2017)
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	21st century growth
Area Number	117
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	21st century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Generally 2-3 storeys
Typical building style	Mix detached, semi-detached and terraced houses, creating a varied streetscape
	Limited range of styles within each development
Typical materials	Range of materials including buff and red brick with some render, slate and clay tile roofs
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	View from Cottenham Lode / Oakington Road towards the southern edge of the village
Key characteristics	<ul> <li>Smaller but generally higher density expansions than during the 20<sup>th</sup> century.</li> </ul>
	Earlier developments are contained/buffered by existing woodland and orchard trees.
	More recent developments are less constrained, with a more open development edge to the countryside.
Sources/references	Cottenham Neighbourhood Development Plan 2017-2031 (2021) and related Evidence Papers (E8 and E12)
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery



### Waterbeach

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Historic village core
Area Number	118
Conservation Area	Waterbeach
Predominant Period	19 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century, some 16 <sup>th</sup> century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	1.5 - 2 storeys
Typical building style	Range of style and materials including rendered timber framed buildings to Victorian brick terraces and villas
Typical materials	Predominantly gault brick with some red brick and render, with thatch, slate or clay tile roofs
Key historic features	St John's Church
	Waterbeach Hall
Views and landmarks	Views out from the core, across the burial ground to the open countryside
Key characteristics	The area represents the Historic Village Core of Waterbeach, focussed on the conservation area that contains the church, village green and scattered listed buildings.
	A linear village core, extending north from the original core, along Station Road to Green Side and High Street.
	Tighter grain of built form in the south, with properties set back from the road along High Street and Green Side.
	Trees throughout the core are an important feature, particularly around the village green.
Sources/references	Waterbeach Conservation Area Appraisal (1999)
	Waterbeach Neighbourhood Development Plan 2020- 2031 (2022)
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Post-war village expansion
Area Number	119
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	Education
Form/pattern	Planned



Context building height	Up to 2.5 storeys
Typical building style	Uniformity of style within each planned area.
Typical materials	Buff and red brick, detached, semi-detached and short terraces
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	The area includes the expansion to the east and west of the Historic Village Core
	Small, planned development.
Sources/references	Waterbeach Neighbourhood Development Plan 2020-2031 (2022)
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Post-war village expansion
Area Number	120
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Up to 2 storeys
Typical building style	Uniformity of style within each planned area.
Typical materials	Buff and red brick, detached, semi-detached and short terraces
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	The area includes the expansion to the north of the Historic Village Core.
	Low density development with housing set back from the road.
	Large greenspaces surrounding housing with mature trees.
Sources/references	Waterbeach Neighbourhood Development Plan 2020-2031 (2022)
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery



Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	MOD land
Area Number	121
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	MOD Land
Other Types	
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Up to 4 storeys
Typical building style	Large barracks and warehousing/hangars.
Typical materials	Unknown
Key historic features	Airfield
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	The site of Waterbeach barracks, opened in 1966 as a station and airfield.
	Extant military buildings and runway.
	Site hosts Waterbeach Military Heritage Museum.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Modern commercial/industrial/service development
Area Number	122
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> to 21 <sup>st</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Industrial
Other Types	
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Up to 3 storeys
Typical building style	Warehousing
Typical materials	Sheet metal.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	Small industrial estate on west of town.
	High density warehousing hosting a variety of businesses.



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

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	21st century growth
Area Number	123
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	21 <sup>st</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Up to 3 storeys
Typical building style	Large detached and semi-detached townhouses.
Typical materials	Gault and red brick
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	The area includes the expansion to the north and west of the Historic Village Core and post-war expansion.
	Medium density housing on dedicated road networks.
Sources/references	Waterbeach Neighbourhood Development Plan 2020-2031 (2022)
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Modern commercial/industrial/service development
Area Number	231
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	21 <sup>st</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Commercial
Other Types	
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	3 storeys
Typical building style	Warehouses
Typical materials	Gault brick, sheet metal, glass.
Key historic features	-



Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	Medium density commercial estate with warehouse units.
	Decorative lakes.
	Parking areas.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery



## Oakington

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Historic village core
Area Number	124
Conservation Area	Oakington
Predominant Period	19 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	15 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> century with some 20 <sup>th</sup> century infill
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	Up to 2 storeys
Typical building style	Mix of property types including detached, semi-detached and terraced cottages
Typical materials	Earlier buildings are timber framed with render and tiled or thatch roofs
	19th century properties are typically gault brick with Welsh roof tiles
Key historic features	13 <sup>th</sup> century Church of St Andrew set within a substantial green
Views and landmarks	Long vistas to the open countryside from next to the school and the corner of Mill Road.
	Mature trees are an important characteristic of the village
Key characteristics	The area represents the Historic Village Core of Oakington, focussed on the conservation areas containing a
	tight-knit nucleus of historic buildings around the church and High Street.
	Distinctive rural village character as a result of open spaces including the paddocks within the centre of the
	village, views out to the surrounding countryside and significant groups of trees.
	Most of the traditional buildings are orientated parallel with the street, up to the road edge or with very small
	front gardens, giving a tight and intimate scale.
Sources/references	Oakington Conservation Area Appraisal (2005)
	National Heritage List for England
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	1900-1940 village expansion
Area Number	125
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	Mid- to late-20 <sup>th</sup> century infill
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-



Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	Up to 2 storey
Typical building style	Mix of detached, semi-detached and terraced properties
Typical materials	Generally gault bricks with some painted render
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	Relatively small scale expansion took place at the turn of the 20th century along the main roads through the village, such as Water Lane, Longstanton Road and Dry Drayton Road.
	Properties are relatively indistinctive and typical of the era.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Post-war village expansion
Area Number	126
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	Commercial and recreation
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	Up to 2 storey
Typical building style	Generally detached and semi-detached properties
	Lower density and smaller developments to the outer edges of the village
Typical materials	A variety of brick types and render
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	The village expanded more rapidly through the mid- to late-20th century, through various planned, piecemeal developments within the former enclosure pattern.
	The village has maintained a generally linear character, with development established along the main roads with short cul-de-sacs off.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland OS mapping and aerial imagery



Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	21st century growth
Area Number	127
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	21st century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	Up to 2.5 storey
Typical building style	Properties are often taller than the wider village
	Predominantly semi-detached or terraced houses
Typical materials	Red and gault bricks with some white/cream render and block paved streets
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	A small extension to the village behind post-war expansion, within the enclosure pattern.
	Predominantly semi-detached or terraced houses set out around a small green.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery



#### Girton

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Historic village core
Area Number	128
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	Education
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	Generally 2 storeys
Typical building style	Mix of size, type and style of property along High Street and Cambridge Road, creating a varied streetscape
Typical materials	Range of materials including red and buff brick with some render, and predominantly slate roofs as well as several thatch
Key historic features	Church of St Andrew contains some 13th century construction, largely rebuilt 15th-16th century
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	<ul> <li>The area represents the Historic Village Core of Girton, focussed on church and number of 18th-19th century properties along the main High Street.</li> <li>There are several, well-maintained thatched cottages in the historic core, contributing to the village character.</li> <li>The former rectory (now Cambridge Academy of English) is a fine, 18th century landmark building at the junction of High Street/Cambridge Road.</li> <li>20th century infill is generally well-integrated and respects the village character.</li> </ul>
Sources/references	National Heritage List for England
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Bespoke houses and colleges
Area Number	129
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	19 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Education
Other Types	Residential
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Up to 6 storeys



Typical building style	College buildings
Typical materials	Red brick
Key historic features	Main college building with central green quads.
Views and landmarks	Semi-rural views across countryside to the west
Key characteristics	One of 31 colleges of University of Cambridge
	Accommodation for students associated with the college.
	College established in 1869.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	1900-1940 village expansion
Area Number	130
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	Early 20th century
Other Periods	Mid-late 20 <sup>th</sup> century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Generally 1 to 2 storeys
Typical building style	Bay windows and front door arches
Typical materials	Predominantly red brick, often with partial white render
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	Consistency of design style/features within each, small development area.
	Generally modest size of property in medium to large plots.
	Properties set back from the road give the impression of wide streets, often with grass verges and street trees.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Post-war village expansion
Area Number	131
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	-



Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Generally 1 to 2 storeys
Typical building style	Range of bungalows, semi-detached, detached and terraced properties
Typical materials	Mix of building materials including red, grey and buff brick with render, and clay or slate roofs
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	<ul> <li>Dead-end streets and cul-de-sacs lead off from the main routes through the village.</li> <li>Small-planned developments with consistent building types and features.</li> <li>Generally medium density development with spaces between built form and properties set back from the roadside.</li> </ul>
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Post-war village expansion
Area Number	131
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Generally 1 to 2 storeys
Typical building style	Range of bungalows, semi-detached, detached and terraced properties
Typical materials	Mix of building materials including red, grey and buff brick with render, and clay or slate roofs
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	Dead-end streets and cul-de-sacs lead off from the main routes through the village.
	Small-planned developments with consistent building types and features.
	Generally medium density development with spaces between built form and properties set back from the roadside.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland OS mapping and aerial imagery



Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Post-war village expansion
Area Number	132
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Up to 2.5 storeys
Typical building style	Large, detached housing
Typical materials	Red brick, clay tile roofing
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	Medium density housing
	Houses set back from road with sizeable front garden areas.
	Young, small trees.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	1900-1940 suburban housing
Area Number	133
Conservation Area	
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Up to 2.5 storeys
Typical building style	Large, detached housing
Typical materials	Red brick, clay tile roofing
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	Medium density housing on long, straight roads
	Houses set back from road with sizeable front garden areas.



	Young, small trees.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	21st century growth
Area Number	134
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	21st century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Up to 3 storeys
Typical building style	Houses and flats
Typical materials	Gault brick and render.
	Grey slate roofing.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Views from the Abbeyfield flats to open countryside to the northeast.
Key characteristics	High density housing within small expansion of town.
	Northeast side is dominated by retirement housing and flats.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery



# **Histon & Impington**

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Historic village core
Area Number	135
Conservation Area	Histon and Impington – Histon Village
Predominant Period	17 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	Commercial/community services
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	Typically 2 storeys
Typical building style	Mix of size, type and style of property creates a varied streetscape from the grounds of the manor to Victorian cottages lining the road
Typical materials	Range of materials including red and buff brick with some render, and predominantly slate roofs as well as several thatch
Key historic features	Church of St Andrew dates from 13 <sup>th</sup> century with 19 <sup>th</sup> century restoration
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	<ul> <li>The area represents the Historic Village Core of Histon, focussed on the manor, church and functional village centre.</li> <li>Central village green with mature trees, brook and surrounding whitewashed cottages.</li> <li>Many thatched cottages, particularly in the centre and near to the manor and church.</li> <li>This is a relatively compact area, in contrast with the openness of Impington historic core.</li> <li>Large estate associated with Histon Manor House in the north.</li> <li>Street pattern is sub-linear.</li> </ul>
Sources/references	Histon and Impington Village Design Guide (2019) Histon and Impington Neighbourhood Plan 2020 – 2031 (2021) National Heritage List for England National Library of Scotland OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Historic village core
Area Number	136
Conservation Area	Histon & Impington – Impington St Andrew's
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	13 <sup>th</sup> – 15 <sup>th</sup> century church



Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	Generally 2 storeys
Typical building style	Mix of property styles
Typical materials	Generally red brick with some buff and painted brick properties
Key historic features	Church of St Andrew has early 13th century nave and tower, with other parts rebuilt in 14th, 15th and 19th centuries
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	<ul> <li>The area represents the very small Historic Village Core of Impington, focussed on the church and green space that encompasses it.</li> <li>Properties are set out along narrow streets/lanes that encompass the central green space.</li> <li>More modern development has taken place along cul-de-sacs off Burgoynes Road.</li> <li>A spacious and leafy part of the village.</li> <li>Street pattern is sub-linear.</li> </ul>
Sources/references	Histon and Impington Village Design Guide (2019) Histon and Impington Neighbourhood Plan 2020 – 2031 (2021)  National Heritage List for England National Library of Scotland OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	1900-1940 village expansion
Area Number	137
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Generally 2 storeys
Typical building style	Mix of property styles, generally detached or semi-detached houses with a mix of detailing
Typical materials	1930s development is largely red brick with some render, earlier development is buff brick with red brick detailing
Key historic features	Saffron Road, workers' cottages
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	The area represents the expansion of Histon, south of the village core, including Victorian workers' cottages and planned 1930s development.
	Development is established on a linear grid of streets, with larger plots through the 1930s development.



Sources/references	Histon and Impington Village Design Guide (2019)
	Histon and Impington Neighbourhood Plan 2020 – 2031 (2021)
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Post-war village expansion
Area Number	138
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	Commercial, service and education
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Generally 2 storeys
Typical building style	Mix of property styles, generally detached or semi-detached houses in groupings of similar styles/architecture
Typical materials	Range of red, buff, grey brick with contrasting details
Key historic features	<del>-</del>
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	<ul> <li>The area represents the 20<sup>th</sup> century expansion of Histon, north, east and west of the village core (north of the busway).</li> <li>Mixed residential development, in the form of small estates and small groups of similar houses along short streets and cul-de-sacs.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Properties are generally set back from the road with front gardens and private driveways.</li> <li>The area includes the 2-3 storey, flat-roofed buildings of the college and sports centre, east of mature trees that line New Road.</li> </ul>
Sources/references	Histon and Impington Village Design Guide (2019) Histon and Impington Neighbourhood Plan 2020 – 2031 (2021)  National Library of Scotland OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Post-war village expansion
Area Number	139
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century



Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Generally 2 storeys
Typical building style	Mix of property styles, predominantly detached and semi-detached houses
Typical materials	Predominantly buff brick with red brick details
Key historic features	Impington Mill
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	<ul> <li>The area represents the 20<sup>th</sup> century expansion of Histon, south of the guided busway.</li> <li>Mixed residential development, ranging from the uniformity of the 1930s development around the windmill, to more mixed styles east of Cambridge Properties are generally set back from the road with front gardens and private driveways.</li> <li>Deep, often narrow plots to properties.</li> <li>Strong geometric forms.</li> </ul>
Sources/references	Histon and Impington Village Design Guide (2019) Histon and Impington Neighbourhood Plan 2020 – 2031 (2021)  National Library of Scotland OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Modern commercial/industrial/service development
Area Number	140
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	2-3 storeys
Typical building style	Mix of property styles, but tend to be large, office and factory blocks
Typical materials	Range of materials, from orange and red brick to coloured glass within metal frames
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	• The area represents the site of the former Chivers Jam Factory, where there is a now a more modern factory in the west of the area and modern, smaller scale offices in the east.
	Mixed styles of business development with large areas of car parking.



	Main group of businesses set around a small decorative lake within parkland.
Sources/references	Histon and Impington Village Design Guide (2019)
	Histon and Impington Neighbourhood Plan 2020 – 2031 (2021)
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery



### Milton

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Historic village core
Area Number	141
Conservation Area	Milton
Predominant Period	18 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	19-20 <sup>th</sup> century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	Typically 2 storeys
Typical building style	Mostly detached houses
Typical materials	Buff brick and red tile roofing with some thatched houses
Key historic features	All Saints Church and a scatter of listed buildings
Views and landmarks	None- area is surrounded by subsequent development
Key characteristics	Small village core surrounding historic church and associated woodland.
	Heavily treed area around the church
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	1900-1940 village expansion
Area Number	142
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	1-2 storeys
Typical building style	Mostly detached houses
Typical materials	Mixed materials including red and buff brick, and timber cladding
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	None- area is surrounded by subsequent development
Key characteristics	Development focussed along High St/Cambridgeshire Rd.
	Original 1900-1940s properties set back from the road



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

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Post-war suburban housing
Area Number	143
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	21st century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Typically 2 storeys
Typical building style	Mix of detached and semi detached houses
Typical materials	Red and buff brick, some faux timber-framed houses. Mainly red tile roofing.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Views of open countryside to the west and north.  Views towards the city are dominated by the A14.
Key characteristics	<ul> <li>Expansion of town in late-20<sup>th</sup> century.</li> <li>Densely packed cohesive housing estate on the east side of Cambridgeshire Rd.</li> <li>A series of greenspaces form foci for street layout.</li> </ul>
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Modern commercial/industrial/service development
Area Number	144
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	21st century
Predominant Type	Industrial
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	2-4 storeys
Typical building style	Warehouses, factories, and office blocks
Typical materials	Brick structures with corrugated metal sheet roofing,



Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Some views across Todd's Pit Lake and adjacent woodland
Key characteristics	Small-scale, densely packed industrial estate bounded on south side by A14
	Considerable greenspace to the east and north
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery



### **Fen Ditton**

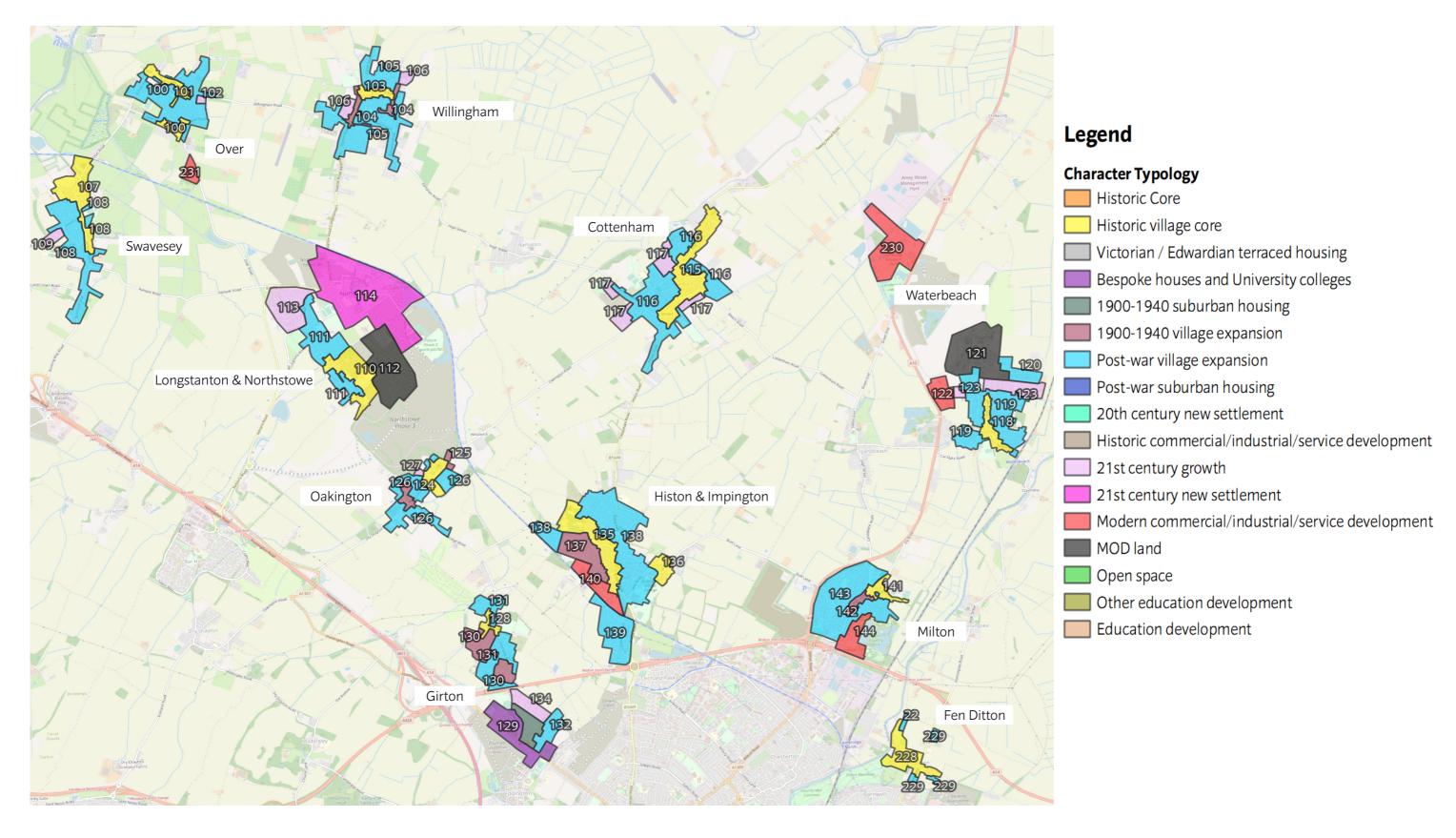
Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Historic village core
Area Number	228
Conservation Area	Fen Ditton
Predominant Period	18 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	17th to 19 <sup>th</sup> century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	1-2 storey
Typical building style	Some large villas, detached and semi-detached housing, terracing and cottages.
Typical materials	Red and gault brick, timber frame with render.
	Thatch, pantile, and clay tile roofing.
Key historic features	Large number of Listed Buildings flanking the high street
Views and landmarks	Views of the river and meadows.
	Limited views up the high street.
Key characteristics	<ul> <li>Very linear village core focussed around Fen Ditton High Street.</li> </ul>
	Low density housing set back from the road.
	<ul> <li>Mix of large farmhouse buildings and large detached 20<sup>th</sup> century housing.</li> </ul>
	Highly rural feel with grass verges, trees, and riverside setting.
	Strong relationship with the river and meadows.
Sources/references	Fen Ditton Conservation Area Appraisal (2006)
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Post-war village expansion
Area Number	229
Conservation Area	
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned/Organic
Context building height	1-2 storey



Typical building style	Detached and semi-detached
Typical materials	Red and gault brick, render, and clay tile roofing.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Rural views on peripheries
Key characteristics	Four small areas of expansion to the north and south of the Historic Village Core.
	Small areas of high density housing.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery





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## 4.3 The Western Claylands Villages (Figure 18)

### **Dry Drayton**

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Historic village core
Area Number	145
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	19 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	17-18 <sup>th</sup> and 20- 21 <sup>st</sup> century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	1 - 2 storeys
Typical building style	Range of style and materials including large, detached villas set back from the road.
Typical materials	Gault and red brick with some areas, occasional thatched houses
Key historic features	Church of St Peter and St Paul
Views and landmarks	Views out from the core, across Church Farm to the open countryside
Key characteristics	The area represents the Historic Village Core of Dry Drayton, and contains the church, and scattered listed buildings.
	A small village core, extending north from the Church, along the High Street and Old Rectory Drive.
	Heavy treescape throughout the core are an important feature.
	Higher density housing close to road at the north end of the High Street,
	Majority large houses.
Sources/references	National Heritage List for England
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Post-war village expansion
Area Number	146
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	17-19 <sup>th</sup> century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned



Context building height	2 storeys
Typical building style	Mix of property styles, predominantly detached and semi-detached houses
Typical materials	Predominantly buff brick with red brick details
Key historic features	A series of Listed Buildings including 17-19 <sup>th</sup> residential buildings
Views and landmarks	Views outward across open countryside to the east, west, and south
Key characteristics	The area represents the 20 <sup>th</sup> century expansion of Dry Drayton to the north of the core.
	Mixed residential development, predominantly 1970s style housing.
	Development is frequently a single plot deep off the main roads.
Sources/references	National Heritage List for England
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery



#### **Bar Hill**

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	20 <sup>th</sup> century new settlement
Area Number	147
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	1-2 storeys
Typical building style	Mix of property styles, predominantly detached and semi-detached houses
Typical materials	Brick types include buff, red, and brown.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Views into the central green On the peripheries of development, view across open countryside.
Key characteristics	<ul> <li>The area represents the 20<sup>th</sup> century expansion of Bar Hill, planned from the 1950s with development commencing in 1965 following approval in 1964.</li> <li>Mixed residential development with strong uniformity on individual streets.</li> <li>Mix of detached and semi detached houses.</li> <li>Dense development located around a central greenspace.</li> </ul>
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Modern commercial/industrial/service development
Area Number	148
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Commercial
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	2-3 storeys
Typical building style	Mix of styles, but tend to be large, office and factory blocks
Typical materials	Range of materials, from orange and red brick to corrugated metal sheeting.



Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	Mixed styles of business development with large areas of car parking.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery



# Papworth Everard

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Historic village core
Area Number	149
Conservation Area	Papworth Everard
Predominant Period	19 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	Medieval, 20th century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	Broadly 2 storeys, although church, and Hall buildings are up to 4 storeys
Typical building style	Large, detached housing, some areas of smaller semi-detached housing
Typical materials	Buff brick with slate roof, modern red brick and grey tile roof
Key historic features	The 19 <sup>th</sup> century Papworth Hall.
	St Peter's church with 13 <sup>th</sup> century origins
Views and landmarks	Views across open countryside to the west truncated in part by A1198.
	Internal views to the church and churchyard.
	Internal views across managed park associated with the Hall.
Key characteristics	Very small historic core, originally a medieval settlement surrounding the church
	Additional area includes the Hall and surrounding grounds.
	Minimal residential areas, one farm present in the west.
	Day nursery and hospital building in the east.
	Very isolated area with rural feeling and historic character.
Sources/references	Papworth Everard Conservation Area Appraisal
	Papworth Everard Village Design Guide (2020)
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Post-war village expansion
Area Number	150
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-



Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Up to 2 storeys
Typical building style	Detached and semi-detached housing
Typical materials	Wide range of materials including red and buff brick, and clapboard
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Views to the on peripheries across wide open countryside.  Minimal views over historic core and Hall grounds.
Koy oborostoristics	
Key characteristics	Small low density development.
	Areas of mature trees.
	Very large houses set back from the main road.
	Mix of prefabricated houses and two storey semi-detached housing.
	Layout evokes a 'garden suburb' feel.
	Some areas of late 20 <sup>th</sup> century homes and flats, mainly medium to high density.
Sources/references	Papworth Everard Village Design Guide (2020)
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Modern commercial/industrial/service development
Area Number	151
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	21st century
Predominant Type	Hospital
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	2-4 storeys
Typical building style	Hospital buildings built in semi-circular groups
Typical materials	Red brick, pebble-dashed render, and red tile roofing
Key historic features	Papworth Hall, an early 19th century Grade II* Listed Building is within the grounds of the Hospital.
Views and landmarks	Minimal views to historic core and surrounding countryside
Key characteristics	20 <sup>th</sup> century hospital development built across Ermine Street
Sources/references	Papworth Everard Village Design Guide (2020)
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery



Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Modern commercial/industrial/service development
Area Number	152
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	21st century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Industrial Estate
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	2 storeys
Typical building style	Warehouses
Typical materials	Metal sheeting
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Views across open countryside to east and south
Key characteristics	Small, cohesive industrial estate dominated by warehouses
	Townscape is shielded from industrial estate by treescape border.
Sources/references	Papworth Everard Village Design Guide (2020)
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	21st century growth
Area Number	153
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	21 <sup>st</sup> century
Other Periods	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	1-3 storeys
Typical building style	Detached and semi detached housing
Typical materials	Wide range of materials including red and buff brick, and clapboard
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Views to the on peripheries across wide open countryside.
	Minimal views over historic core and Hall grounds.
Key characteristics	Late 20 <sup>th</sup> century/21 <sup>st</sup> century expansion.



	<ul> <li>Large expansion to the north and south of previously small settlement.</li> <li>Wide streets and green corridors.</li> <li>Several areas of large expansion with some feeling of separation from the rest of the village.</li> <li>Varied medium to high density housing</li> </ul>
Sources/references	Papworth Everard Village Design Guide (2020)  National Library of Scotland  OS mapping and aerial imagery



## Lower, Great & Upper Cambourne

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	20 <sup>th</sup> century new settlement
Area Number	154
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	21st century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Up to 2 storeys
Typical building style	Semi-detached
Typical materials	Gault brick and red brick walls.
	Pantiles, and clay tile roofing.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	Small central core of the Cambourne new settlement
	Very high-density development on dedicated road network.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Modern commercial/industrial/service development
Area Number	155
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	21st century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Commercial
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	3-4 storeys
Typical building style	Mix of styles, but tend to be large, offices
Typical materials	Range of materials, from orange and red brick to large glass windows.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Minimal views to the east of open countryside
	Views are mostly dominated by the A428.



Key characteristics	Low density commercial estate
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	21st century new settlement
Area Number	156
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	21st century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Predominantly up to 3-storey in Lower Cambourne
	Predominantly up to 2-storey in Upper Cambourne
	3-4 storey townhouses and flats in Great Cambourne
	Taller buildings up to 5 storeys are present in the central Cambourne retail park
Typical building style	Mix of property types and styles including detached, semi-detached properties, narrow and tall townhouses,
	terraces and low-rise flats
Typical materials	A range of building materials including red and buff brick, and render
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	On edges of settlement to the east, west, and south there are views across open countryside. There are some
	intervening greenspaces between the Cambourne districts.
Key characteristics	High-density housing of a variety of types and forms, laid out around focal green and community spaces.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery



#### Hardwick

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Historic village core
Area Number	157
Conservation Area	Hardwick
Predominant Period	18-19 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	Predominantly 2 storey, although the Church reaches c. 4 storeys.
Typical building style	Mix of styles ranging from farmhouse complexes, detached, semi-detached, and terrace.
Typical materials	Building materials include buff brick, render, and clapboard. Roofing material includes red tile and slate.
Key historic features	St Mary's Church, with origins in the 14th century and restored in 1901.
	A scatter of residential Listed Buildings
Views and landmarks	Views across open countryside to the east and west
Key characteristics	Historic Village Core comprising historic farm holdings surrounding the historic church.
	Focussed around the sub-linear Main Street.
	Heavily treed on the west side of the road.
	Low density housing mostly set back from the road.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Post-war village expansion
Area Number	158
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	21st century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	Predominantly 2 storeys with occasional 3 storey buildings
Typical building style	Mix of detached and semi-detached houses
Typical materials	Red, gault, and buff brick with tile roofing
Key historic features	-



Views and landmarks	Views to the east of open countryside
Key characteristics	A series of residential roads spanning from St Neots Road to the north and Main St to the south of Hardwick.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	21st century growth
Area Number	159
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	21st century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	1-2 storeys
Typical building style	Detached and semi-detached buildings
Typical materials	Red and buff brick, and render
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Views across open countryside to the south and west
Key characteristics	Densely packed residential area off Main St south of Hardwick.
	A series of residential roads spanning from St Neots Road north of Hardwick.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery



## **Highfields Caldecote**

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	20 <sup>th</sup> century new settlement
Area Number	160
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	1-2 storeys
Typical building style	Detached, semi-detached, and bungalows
Typical materials	Render and brick.
	Clay tile roofing.
Key historic features	
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	High density housing with large gardens.
	Housing is set far back from the road.
	Mature trees are common on the main roads.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Modern commercial/industrial/service development
Area Number	161
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Industrial
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	2-3 storeys
Typical building style	Warehousing
Typical materials	Render and sheet metal
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-



Key characteristics	Low density industrial estate with few businesses.
	Some areas are undeveloped.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	21st century growth
Area Number	162
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	21st century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Up to 2 storeys
Typical building style	Mainly detached housing
Typical materials	Red and buff brick, pantile roofing.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Views to the east of open countryside
Key characteristics	Medium density housing.
	Large townhouses.
	Dedicated road network spanning from Highfields Road.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery



#### Comberton

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Historic village core
Area Number	163
Conservation Area	Comberton
Predominant Period	18-20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	21st century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	2 storeys, Church reaches c.4 storeys
Typical building style	Predominantly detached housing
Typical materials	Frequent render and thatched or tile roofing
Key historic features	St Mary's Church with 13th century origins and a scatter of Listed Buildings flanking
Views and landmarks	Views from houses on Church Lane towards St Mary's church and churchyard.
	On the periphery of the area in the south, views east and west across open countryside.
	In the north of the area, views across moderately wooden land to the west.
Key characteristics	<ul> <li>Historic core based around crossroads of Barton Road/West Road and Green End/South Street.</li> </ul>
	Large central green areas including allotments.
	Historically a settlement fringed by farmsteads.
	Main artery roads are treelined
	High density housing flanking the main roads.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Post-war village expansion
Area Number	164
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	21st century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Predominantly 2 storeys
Typical building style	Mix of detached and semi-detached housing



Typical materials	Wide range of materials including red and brown brick, timber cladding and red tile
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Views across open countryside and Historic Village Core
Key characteristics	Densely packed village expansion on the west and east edges of the Historic Village Core
	A shift from the existing village style- expanding away from the artery roads
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

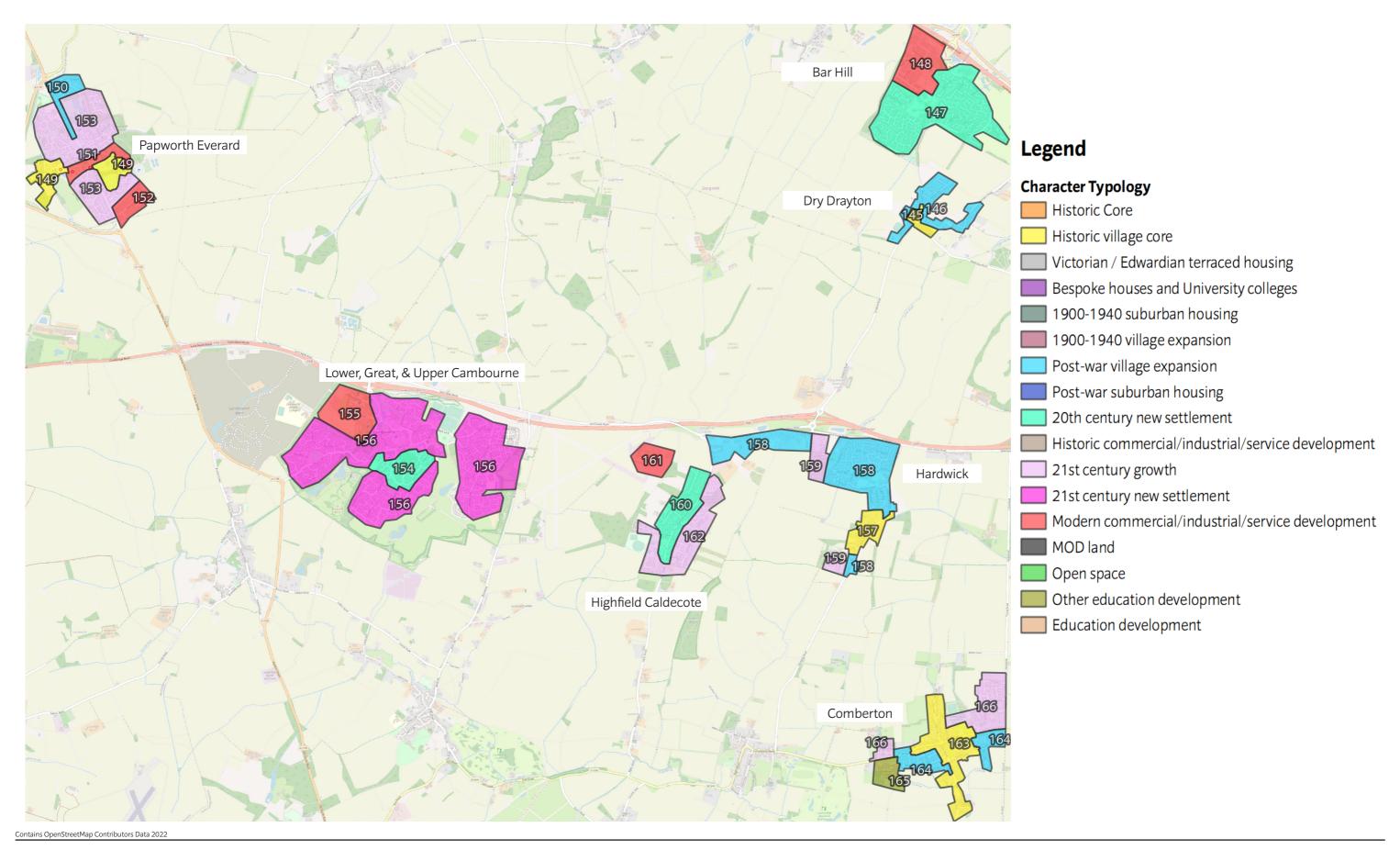
Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Other education development
Area Number	165
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	21st century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Education
Other Types	Leisure
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	3 storeys
Typical building style	Miscellaneous college buildings.
	Designed leisure facility buildings with tennis courts, swimming pool, and sports grounds
Typical materials	Buff brick, large glass windows
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Minimal views to open countryside to the south, development is flanked by treescape
Key characteristics	Small, compact village college on periphery of town.
	Small, well contained leisure facilities on periphery of the town
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	21st century growth
Area Number	166
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	21st century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	Education



Form/pattern	Planned, recreation
Context building height	1-2 storeys
Typical building style	Mix of detached and semi-detached housing.
	Recreational areas including a skate park, children's park, and bowls club.
	Small primary school facilities
Typical materials	Red and buff brick with brown and red tile roofing
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Views east and west across open countryside,
Key characteristics	Late 20 <sup>th</sup> – early 21 <sup>st</sup> century expansion
	Densely packed modern village expansion of the post-war expansion
	School facilities and recreational areas
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
ı	OS mapping and aerial imagery







## 4.5 The Western Greensand Village (Figure 19)

### Gamlingay

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Historic village core
Area Number	167
Conservation Area	Gamlingay
Predominant Period	19 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	2 storeys
Typical building style	Terraced and semi-detached cottages, larger Georgian villas, and some larger detached farm complexes
Typical materials	Red and yellow brick, and rendered timber frame buildings. Pantile, slate, and thatched roofs.
Key historic features	The church of St Mary the Virgin
	Historic gardens for larger houses.
	Large number of Listed Buildings.
Views and landmarks	Views to the east over open countryside.
	Views of the church and churchyard.
Key characteristics	An Historic Village Core centred around a crossroads.
	Majority 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century listed buildings, with some evidence of earlier infrastructure including a 15 <sup>th</sup> century  **The bare**  *
	tithe barn.
	Large Grade I Listed Building, the church of St Mary the Virgin with 13 <sup>th</sup> century origins.  List basis basis at a standard to the conduction of St Mary the Virgin with 13 <sup>th</sup> century origins.
	High density housing close to the roads.
0	Moderate treescape behind first row of housing.
Sources/references	Gamlingay Conservation Area Appraisal
	Gamlingay Village Design Guide (2020)
	Gamlingay Neighbourhood Plan (2022)
	National Heritage List for England
	National Library of Scotland OS manning and period imagen.
	OS mapping and aerial imagery



Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Post-war village expansion
Area Number	168
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	2 storeys
Typical building style	Detached and semi-detached housing
Typical materials	Yellow brick, pantile roof
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Views from peripheries of settlement to open countryside on all sides.  Views into the historic core from the central areas
Key characteristics	<ul> <li>A considerable expansion of a small historic village.</li> <li>Some areas of low density post-war housing with large gardens.</li> <li>Village edges include areas of high density housing with no parking.</li> <li>Some areas with 'green fingers'.</li> </ul>
Sources/references	Gamlingay Village Design Guide (2020) Gamlingay Neighbourhood Plan (2022) National Library of Scotland OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Modern commercial/industrial/service development
Area Number	169
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Industrial
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	2-3 storeys
Typical building style	Office and warehouse style buildings
Typical materials	Corrugated sheet metal, red brick, render.



Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	Small industrial estate surrounded by post-war development
Sources/references	Gamlingay Village Design Guide (2020)
	Gamlingay Neighbourhood Plan (2022)
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

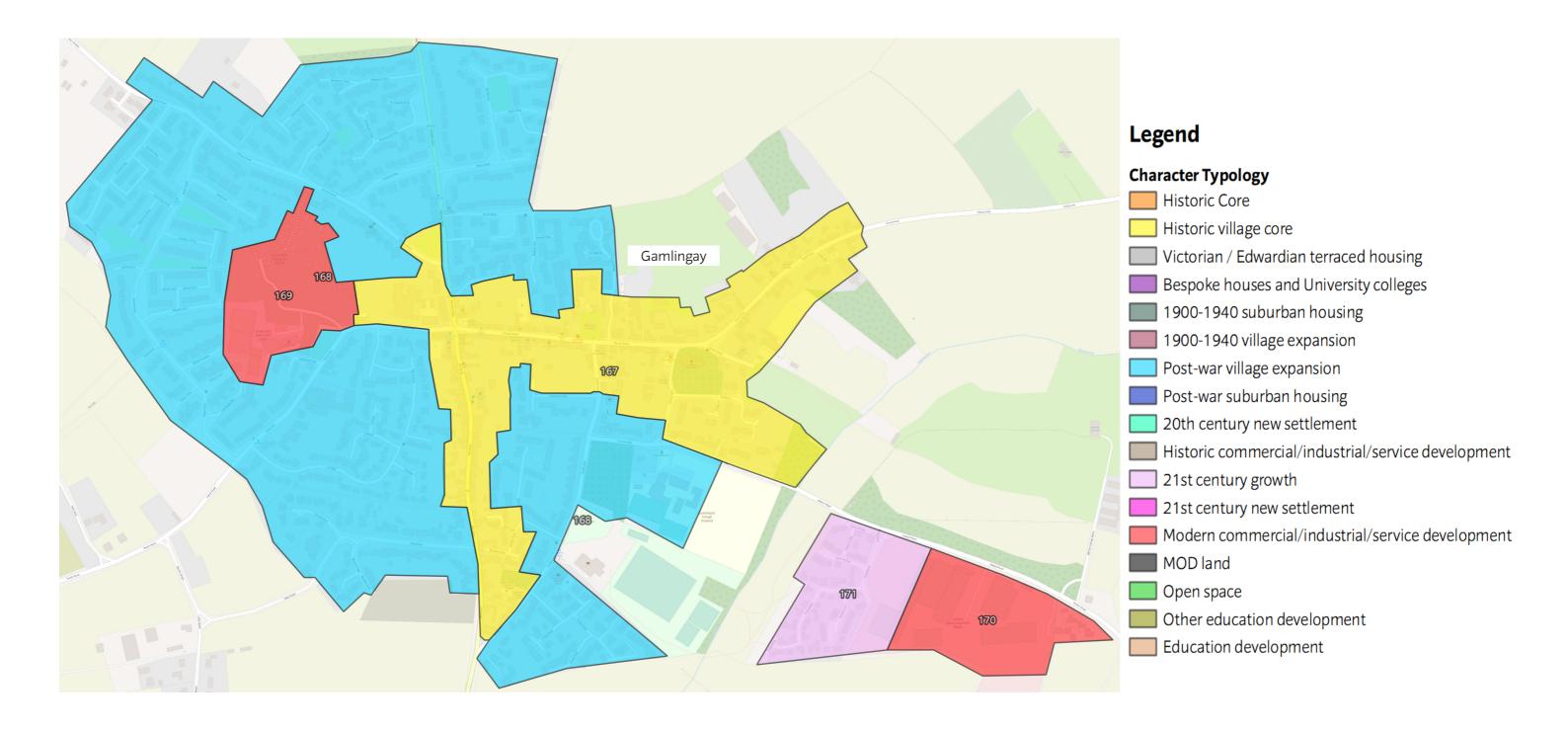
Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Modern commercial/industrial/service development
Area Number	170
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	21st century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Industrial
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	2-3 storeys
Typical building style	Office and warehouse style buildings
Typical materials	Corrugated sheet metal, gault brick.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	Small industrial estate and goods yard surrounded on periphery of settlement.
Sources/references	Gamlingay Village Design Guide (2020)
	Gamlingay Neighbourhood Plan (2022)
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	21st century growth
Area Number	171
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	21st century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-



Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	2 storeys
Typical building style	Detached, semi-detached, and terraced housing
Typical materials	Yellow and red brick with pantile roofing
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Views to open countryside to the south and north
Key characteristics	A small 21st century expansion to the southeast of the Historic Village Core.
	Small densely packed housing with dedicated road network.
	Large peripheral developments with curved cul-de-sacs.
	High quality infill housing present across the town.
Sources/references	Gamlingay Village Design Guide (2020)
	Gamlingay Neighbourhood Plan (2022)
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery





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## 4.6 The Chalklands Villages (Figure 20)

#### **Fulbourn**

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Historic village core
Area Number	172
Conservation Area	Fulbourn
Predominant Period	19 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	Retail
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	1-2 storeys
Typical building style	Variety of building styles
Typical materials	Render, timber-frame, buff/gault or grey brick. Some thatching and pantile/plaintile roofing.
Key historic features	Large number of Listed Buildings.
	Strong retention of small heritage assets e.g., signage, standpipes, gates, and railings.
Views and landmarks	Views to the east across open countryside.
Key characteristics	Compact village centred around the church, Manor and high street.
	Rural quality due to limited engineered highway features.
	Core branching up multiple roads.
	Sub-linear street pattern.
	Medium density housing with buildings right against the road.
	Substantial areas of trees.
	Traditional brick and flint walls.
Sources/references	Fulbourn and Fulbourn Hospital Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan (2021)
	Fulbourn Village Design Guide (2020)
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Post-war village expansion
Area Number	173
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	21st century



Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	2 storeys
Typical building style	Mix of detached and semi-detached.
Typical materials	Red and buff brick and pantile roofs
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Rural views to south and north.
Key characteristics	Large extension to small, linear village core.
	Densely packed housing with dedicated road networks.
Sources/references	Fulbourn Village Design Guide (2020)
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Post-war village expansion
Area Number	174
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned/Organic
Context building height	2 storeys
Typical building style	Mix of detached, semi-detached, and terracing.
Typical materials	Varied- red and buff brick, and rendered walls.
	Slate, pantile, clay tile roofing.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Rural views to south and north.
Key characteristics	Small organic extension on Historic Village Core along Station Road in the north.
	Small planned extension in the south with dedicated road network.
	Contemporary styles incorporated e.g. windows, porches, and planting.
Sources/references	Fulbourn Village Design Guide (2020)
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery



Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Modern commercial/industrial/service development
Area Number	175
Conservation Area	Fulbourn Hospital
Predominant Period	21 <sup>st</sup> century
Other Periods	19-20 <sup>th</sup> century
Predominant Type	Hospital
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Up to 5.5 storeys
Typical building style	Varied hospital buildings
Typical materials	Varied
Key historic features	Historic Fulbourn Hospital buildings
Views and landmarks	Views of managed grounds inwards.
	Rural views on peripheries.
	The asylum building is a local landmark.
Key characteristics	Site of Fulbourn Hospital, previously an asylum, now a mental health facility.
	Well managed grounds within the hospital complex with mature trees.
Sources/references	Fulbourn and Fulbourn Hospital Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan (2021)
	Fulbourn Village Design Guide (2020)
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery



# Stapleford

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Historic village core
Area Number	176
Conservation Area	Stapleford
Predominant Period	19 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	2 storeys
Typical building style	Mostly substantial detached houses.
Typical materials	Mainly buff brick and render. Varied tile roof types.
Key historic features	Historic Church of St Andrew, a Grade II* Listed Building
	A scattering of other Listed Buildings
Views and landmarks	Views to the north of open countryside.
	Views from the churchyard to the cemetery to the northwest.
Key characteristics	<ul> <li>Strong sense of identity retained despite spatial assimilation with the wider settlement of Shelford.</li> </ul>
	Small, linear core with small village green
	Retention of small heritage assets e.g., signage, post-boxes, and railings.
	• Key open space to the north of the core, retaining a sense of isolation and rurality despite wider 20 <sup>th</sup> century development.
Sources/references	Stapleford Conservation Area Appraisal
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Post-war village expansion
Area Number	177
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	21st century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	2 storeys



Typical building style	Mix of detached and semi-detached.
Typical materials	Red and buff brick and grey tiled roofs
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Rural views to east and south.
	Minor views of Cambridge city to the North
Key characteristics	Large extension to small, linear village core.
	Mostly expanded immediately post-war.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery



#### **Great & Little Shelford**

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Historic village core
Area Number	178
Conservation Area	Great Shelford
Predominant Period	19 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	Medieval, 18 <sup>th</sup> , 20 <sup>th</sup> and 21 <sup>st</sup> century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	1-3 storeys
Typical building style	Varied styles including detached, semi-detached, and terrace. Some substantial villas and smaller cottages.
Typical materials	Timber-frame, red and gault brick.
	Slate, pegtile, and thatch roofing.
Key historic features	Church of St Mary with 12 <sup>th</sup> century origins, mostly rebuilt in 15 <sup>th</sup> century.
	Scatter of Listed Buildings dating from the medieval period.
	Church forms local landmark.
Views and landmarks	Views from the recreation ground of the river and Kings Mill.
Key characteristics	Historic street pattern.
	<ul> <li>Large, long gardens belonging to historic properties, and large areas of central green space.</li> </ul>
	Strong rural feeling despite connection to city.
	Western boundary with Little Shelford defined by River Cam
Sources/references	Great Shelford Conservation Area Appraisal
	National Heritage List for England
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Historic village core
Area Number	179
Conservation Area	Little Shelford
Predominant Period	19 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	Post medieval to 18 <sup>th</sup> century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Organic



Context building height	2-3 storeys
Typical building style	Large, detached houses with several smaller cottages
Typical materials	Varied- red and gault brick, clapboard walls, and tile and thatched roofing.
Key historic features	All Saints Church, a Grade II* Listed Building, originally 12th century
Views and landmarks	Minor rural views to the north and west, truncated by road and railway routes.
Key characteristics	Settlement spread along main roads.
	Key central green spaces.
	Heavily treed within settlement and on edges.
	Eastern boundary with Great Shelford defined by River Cam.
Sources/references	National Heritage List for England
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Post-war village expansion
Area Number	180
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	21st century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	1-2 storeys
Typical building style	Mainly larger detached and semi-detached housing.
Typical materials	Red and gault brick, clay tile and pantile roofing.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Views to the city to the north.
	Rural views from gardens on the west side of the road.
Key characteristics	Linear organic expansion of the Historic Village core of Great Shelford to the north along Cambridge Road.
	High density housing.
	On the west side of the road, houses have long gardens
	Expansion of Great and Little Shelford and Stapleford have created a homogenous larger settlement
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery



Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Post-war village expansion
Area Number	181
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	21 <sup>st</sup> century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	1-2 storeys
Typical building style	Small detached and semi-detached houses and bungalows
Typical materials	Red and gault brick, clay tile and pantile roofing.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Views to the city to the north
Key characteristics	Small organic expansion of historic village core of Great Shelford to the west and east.
	Medium density housing.
	Expansion of Great and Little Shelford and Stapleford have created a homogenous larger settlement
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Post-war village expansion
Area Number	182
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	21st century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	1-2 storeys
Typical building style	Small detached and semi-detached houses and bungalows
Typical materials	Red and gault brick, clay tile and pantile roofing.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Views to the city to the north
Key characteristics	<ul> <li>Organic expansion of historic village core of Little Shelford to the west.</li> <li>High density housing.</li> </ul>



	Expansion of Great and Little Shelford and Stapleford have created a homogenous larger settlement
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Modern commercial/industrial/service development
Area Number	183
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	21 <sup>st</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Commercial
Other Types	Retail
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	1-2 storeys
Typical building style	Large retail warehouses
Typical materials	Red brick and clapboard walls with large windows. Sheet metal roofing.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	Retail area for garden centre with large carparking space.
	Heavily treed area.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	21st century growth
Area Number	184
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	21st century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	2-4 storeys
Typical building style	Flats and semi-detached housing
Typical materials	Yellow brick, timber cladding, grey clay tiled roofing.
Key historic features	-



Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	Small expansion infilling gap between railway lines on edge of post-war expansion.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery



# Sawston & Pampisford

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Historic village core
Area Number	185
Conservation Area	Sawston
Predominant Period	19 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	2-2.5 storeys
Typical building style	Cottages, terraces, and larger villas.
Typical materials	Timber framed, rendered, red and gault brick walls.
	Pantile, clay tile, slate roofing.
Key historic features	Grade I Listed Buildings including late medieval Sawston Hall and 13th century Church of St Mary.
	Large number of Listed Buildings focussed around high-street, manor, and church.
Views and landmarks	Key views across open pasture to the east and west.
Key characteristics	Small linear village core built around a green.
	Houses densely packed along both sides of the high-street.
	Large areas of woodland and garden surrounding church and manor.
	Important rural setting surrounded by open pasture.
Sources/references	Sawston Conservation Area Appraisal
	Sawston Village Design Guide (2020)
	National Heritage List for England
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Historic village core
Area Number	186
Conservation Area	Pampisford
Predominant Period	18 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Organic



Context building height	2-2.5 storeys
Typical building style	Cottages, terraces, and larger villas.
Typical materials	Gault brick, flint and stone housing.
	Pantile, clay tile, slate roofing, some thatch.
Key historic features	Grade II* Listed Building, the church of St John the Baptist.
	Listed Buildings focussed on the Highstreet.
Views and landmarks	Key views across open pasture on all sides with some intervening treescape.
Key characteristics	Small L-shaped village core along Brewery Road/Town Lane and High Street/Church Lane.
	Low density historic buildings on Church Lane, with density increasing on High Street.
	On Brewery Road/Town Lane, there is low-density 20th century housing set back from the road.
	Important rural setting surrounded by open pasture.
	High street rebuilt in 1960s.
	Both flat and bay windowed frontages are characteristic.
	<ul> <li>Variation in width of property and consistency of detail from terrace to terrace.</li> </ul>
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Post-war village expansion
Area Number	187
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	Education
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	1-2 storeys
Typical building style	Detached and semi-detached
Typical materials	Red and gault brick walls.
	Clay tile and pantile roofing.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Views on peripheries of open countryside
Key characteristics	Extensive expansion to north and south of Historic Village Core.
	<ul> <li>Includes several educational facilities including primary schools and a college.</li> </ul>
	Frequent small greenspaces.
	High street rebuilt in 1960s.



	<ul> <li>Permeable street structure with long views through estates, few cul-de-sacs.</li> <li>Low density with many incidental green verges and areas in the public realm.</li> <li>Some areas of infill housing.</li> </ul>
Sources/references	Sawston Village Design Guide (2020)
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Modern commercial/industrial/service development
Area Number	188
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	21st century
Predominant Type	Industrial
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	3 storeys
Typical building style	Warehouses
Typical materials	Sheet metal.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	Small industrial site on periphery of post-war development with multiple businesses.
Sources/references	Sawston Village Design Guide (2020)
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Modern commercial/industrial/service development
Area Number	189
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	21st century
Predominant Type	Industrial
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned



Context building height	3 storeys
Typical building style	Warehouses
Typical materials	Sheet metal.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	Small industrial site on periphery of post-war development with multiple businesses.
Sources/references	Sawston Village Design Guide (2020)
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	21st century growth
Area Number	190
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	21st century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	2 storeys
Typical building style	Detached and semi-detached.
Typical materials	Red and gault brick, timber cladding.
	Clay tile roofing.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Views to the east of open countryside
Key characteristics	Small areas of new development on eastern fringe of Sawston.
	Still under construction in places.
Sources/references	Sawston Village Design Guide (2020)
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery



# **Great & Little Abington**

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Historic village core
Area Number	191
Conservation Area	Great and Little Abington
Predominant Period	18 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	19 <sup>th</sup> century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	2-3 storeys
Typical building style	Cottages, terraces, detached, and semi-detached housing.
Typical materials	Timber framed, rendered, flint, and red brick walls.
	Thatch, pantile, and clay tile roofing.
Key historic features	Churches of St Mary and St Mary the Virgin.
	Large number of Listed Buildings lining the high street.
Views and landmarks	Views internally across central greenspaces.
Key characteristics	Wide high street with densely packed housing.
	Large areas of green space and woodland flanking the river Granta.
	Key church sites at north and south.
	Core centred around sub-linear High Street with areas of medium density housing to the north and south.
Sources/references	Neighbourhood Plan for the former Land Settlement Association's Estate at Great Abington 2018 to 2031 (2019)
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Post-war village expansion
Area Number	192
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	2 storeys



Typical building style	Large, detached houses, some semi-detached houses
Typical materials	Unknown- houses are mainly screened by trees.
Key historic features	
Views and landmarks	Minimal rural views truncated by road networks.
Key characteristics	Small village expansion to the north focussed around a central green.
	Large houses set far back from main road.
	Heavily treed areas.
Sources/references	Neighbourhood Plan for the former Land Settlement Association's Estate at Great Abington 2018 to 2031 (2019)
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Post-war village expansion
Area Number	193
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	2 storeys
Typical building style	Mainly semi-detached housing
Typical materials	Render, red and gault brick walls.
	Clay tiles and pantile roofing.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	Small village expansion to the south.
	High density housing on dedicated road network.
Sources/references	Neighbourhood Plan for the former Land Settlement Association's Estate at Great Abington 2018 to 2031 (2019)
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Commercial/industrial/service
Area Number	194



Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	21st century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Industrial/Scientific
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Up to 4 storeys
Typical building style	Warehousing and offices
Typical materials	Sheet metal and glass
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Internal views across open greenspaces
Key characteristics	Dispersed science park buildings with central green spaces.
	Large areas of car parking.
	Lake to the north.
Sources/references	Neighbourhood Plan for the former Land Settlement Association's Estate at Great Abington 2018 to 2031 (2019)  National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	21st century growth
Area Number	195
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	21st century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	2-3 storeys
Typical building style	Large detached and semi-detached.
Typical materials	Red brick and pantile roofing.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Views on peripheries of open countryside
Key characteristics	Small and dense expansions in the south of Great Abington.
	Abutting existing roads, new dedicated road networks created.
Sources/references	Neighbourhood Plan for the former Land Settlement Association's Estate at Great Abington 2018 to 2031 (2019)  National Library of Scotland



OS mapping and aerial imagery



## Whittlesford & Whittlesford Bridge

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Historic village core
Area Number	196
Conservation Area	Whittlesford
Predominant Period	17 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	18-19 <sup>th</sup> century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	1-2 storeys
Typical building style	Cottages and some larger villas.
Typical materials	Timber-frame, render, red and gault brick, clapboard walls.
	Thatch, pantile, clay tile roofing.
Key historic features	Church of St Mary and St Andrew, originally 12th century, a Grade I Listed Building.
	Large number of Listed Buildings flanking the high street.
Views and landmarks	Rural views on peripheries of the core.
	Limited views up and down the main artery roads.
Key characteristics	A sprawling core stemming from the central crossroads.
	Roads lined with mature trees.
	Medium density housing.
	<ul> <li>Some housing immediately adjacent to the road, some housing set back from road.</li> </ul>
	Range of building styles and materials.
Sources/references	National Heritage List for England
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Post-war village expansion
Area Number	197
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned



Context building height	1-2 storeys
Typical building style	Mainly semi-detached housing
Typical materials	Render, red and gault brick, faux-clapboard walls.
	Clay tile and pantile roofing.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Views to the east, west, and south across open countryside, truncated in places by the M11.
Key characteristics	Small areas of expansion from the Historic Village Core in the west.
	Some areas of expansion with dedicated road network.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Post-war village expansion
Area Number	198
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	1-2 storeys
Typical building style	Mainly semi-detached housing with some detached
Typical materials	Render, red and gault brick
	Clay tile and slate roofing.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Views to the east, west across open countryside
Key characteristics	Linear expansion from the Historic Village Core along Duxford Road.
	Housing is typically one property deep from the road.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	20 <sup>th</sup> century new settlement
Area Number	199
Conservation Area	-



Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	1-2 storeys
Typical building style	Mainly detached, some semi-detached
Typical materials	Red and gault brick and rendered walls. Clay tile and pantile roofing.
Key historic features	- Clay the and partitle rooming.
Views and landmarks	Restricted views of open countryside to north
Key characteristics	Small, dedicated development to the south of Whittlesford spanning the Duxford Road/Moorfield Road/Station Road/Royston Road junction.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Modern commercial/industrial/service development
Area Number	200
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	21st century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Industrial
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	2-3 storeys
Typical building style	Warehousing
Typical materials	Sheet metal, glass and gault brick
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	Small industrial development hosting Cambridgeshire Highways Depot.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery



Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Modern commercial/industrial/service development
Area Number	201
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	21st century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Industrial
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	2-3 storeys
Typical building style	Warehousing and offices
Typical materials	Sheet metal, glass and gault brick
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	Small industrial development hosting Welch's Truck Depot and Volvo Construction Equipment.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery



### **Duxford**

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Historic village core
Area Number	202
Conservation Area	Duxford
Predominant Period	18 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	2 storeys
Typical building style	Cottages, terraces, detached and semi-detached housing.
Typical materials	Render and brick walls.
	Pantile and clay tile roofing.
Key historic features	Church of St Peter
Views and landmarks	Minimal views of open countryside to the north.
	Limited views within the core
Key characteristics	High density housing with intervening treescape.
	Sub-grid-like road pattern.
	Narrow streets.
	Some housing directly adjacent to road, some set back from road,
	Range of building styles and materials.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Post- war village expansion
Area Number	203
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	1-2 storeys



Typical building style	Detached and semi-detached housing
Typical materials	Red and gault brick walls.
	Pantile and clay tile roofing.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Rural views on the peripheries, truncated by M11 to the west
Key characteristics	Large expansion to the north and south of Historic Village Core.
	Densely packed housing on dedicated road network
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Modern commercial/industrial/service development
Area Number	204
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	21st century
Predominant Type	Industrial
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	1-2.5 storeys
Typical building style	Warehouses and offices
Typical materials	Sheet metal, metal frames, and glass.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Minimal views- industrial estates are screened by treescape.
Key characteristics	Large industrial estate to south of Duxford.
	Large areas of car parking.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	21st century growth
Area Number	205
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	21st century
Other Periods	-



Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	2 storeys
Typical building style	Detached and semi-detached housing.
Typical materials	Unknown
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Views across open countryside to the west
Key characteristics	Small pocket of development on west periphery of post-war expansion.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery



### Linton

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Historic village core
Area Number	206
Conservation Area	Linton
Predominant Period	18 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	15-19 <sup>th</sup> century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	Education and retail.
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	2-2.5 storeys
Typical building style	Cottages, terraces, and large villas
Typical materials	Timber framed, rendered, red and gault brick walls.
	Thatch or clay tiles roofing.
Key historic features	Church of St Mary the Virgin
	Large number of Listed Buildings focussed along high street.
	Old Mill Complex.
Views and landmarks	Views to surrounding countryside and over the river Granta.
	Views to churchyard.
Key characteristics	Tightknit street pattern with narrow, winding roads.
	Large areas of greenspace and woodland in the south.
	Dense streets spanning from the high street.
	Sub-linear street pattern
	Curving main road with housing set back from road.
Sources/references	Linton Conservation Area Appraisal (2002)
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	1900-1940 village expansion
Area Number	207
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-



Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	1-2 storeys
Typical building style	Detached, semi-detached housing and bungalows.
Typical materials	Red and gault brick walls.
	Pantile and clay tile roofing.
Key historic features	Scatter of Listed Buildings
Views and landmarks	Rural views on the peripheries.
Key characteristics	Small expansion to the east of Historic Village Core.
	Less densely packed housing with long gardens.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Post- war village expansion
Area Number	208
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	1-2 storeys
Typical building style	Detached and semi-detached housing
Typical materials	Red and gault brick walls with varying colour/style.
	Pantile, concrete, and clay tile roofing.
Key historic features	Scatter of Listed Buildings
Views and landmarks	Rural views on the peripheries.
	Views towards Rivey Hill, Water Tower, and Icknield Way to the north.
Key characteristics	Large expansion to the north, east, and west of Historic Village Core.
	Densely packed housing on dedicated road network
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery



Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Other education development
Area Number	209
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	21 <sup>st</sup> century
Predominant Type	Education
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	Up to 4 storeys
Typical building style	Educational buildings.
Typical materials	Brick, metal framing, and glass.
Key historic features	Village College Grade II Listed Building.
Views and landmarks	Views to north, east, and west of countryside.
Key characteristics	Small secondary school opened in 1937.
	Mix of newer and older buildings.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Modern commercial/industrial/service development
Area Number	210
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	21st century
Predominant Type	Industrial
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	1-2.5 storeys
Typical building style	Warehouses and offices
Typical materials	Sheet metal and red brick.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Minimal views- industrial estates are screened by treescape.
Key characteristics	Two small industrial estates on periphery of Linton hosting a variety of businesses.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland



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Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	21st century growth
Area Number	211
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	21st century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	2 storeys
Typical building style	Detached and semi-detached.
	Development still in progress in places.
Typical materials	Red brick and clay tile roofing.
	Development still in progress in places.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Views across open countryside to the north and east.
Key characteristics	Small pockets of expansion to the north and east of the post-war village expansion.
	Dedicated road networks.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery



### **Foxton**

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Historic village core
Area Number	212
Conservation Area	Foxton
Predominant Period	19 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	Medieval to 21st century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	1-2 storeys
Typical building style	Range of detached, semi-detached, and terraced housing.
Typical materials	Timber frame, render, flint, and red and buff brick walls.
	Thatch, pegtile, pantile, and slate roofing.
Key historic features	Large number of timber-framed Listed Buildings.
	Church of St Laurence, originally 12 <sup>th</sup> or 13 <sup>th</sup> century.
Views and landmarks	Views between village centre and hilltops to the south.
Key characteristics	Medieval high street with strong linear character.
	Predominance of green spaces, mature trees, and hedgerows.
	Heavily treed area.
	Medium density housing with a range of building styles and materials.
	Housing mostly set back from road.
Sources/references	Foxton Conservation Area Appraisal
	Foxton Neighbourhood Plan (2021)
	National Heritage List for England
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Post-war village expansion
Area Number	213
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	21st century.
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-



Form/pattern	Some organic, some planned
Context building height	2 storeys.
Typical building style	Range of detached, semi-detached, and terraced housing.
Typical materials	Clapboard, render, and red and gault brick. Clay tiled roofs.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Views over open countryside to the east. Limited views over the west, truncated by A10.
Key characteristics	<ul> <li>Expansion of historic core to north, east, and west.</li> <li>Generally organic layout focussed along main roads, with some areas of planned expansion off Fowlmere Road.</li> </ul>
Sources/references	Foxton Neighbourhood Plan (2021)  National Library of Scotland  OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Historic commercial/industrial/service development
Area Number	214
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	
Predominant Type	Industrial
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	2.5 storeys
Typical building style	Offices
Typical materials	Painted red brick walls.
	Pantile roofing.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	Small industrial site of Burlington Press
Sources/references	Foxton Neighbourhood Plan (2021)
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery



Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Modern commercial/industrial/service development
Area Number	215
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	21st century
Other Periods	
Predominant Type	Industrial
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	2.5 storeys
Typical building style	Office and warehouse buildings.
Typical materials	Red brick, sheet metal.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	Small site of Reed Auto
Sources/references	Foxton Neighbourhood Plan (2021)
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	21st century growth
Area Number	216
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	21st century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	1-2 storeys
Typical building style	Detached and semi detached
Typical materials	Red and gault brick, and render
	Pantile roofing.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Views to the historic core and central greenspaces.
Key characteristics	Small residential infill area in centre of Foxton and smaller extension in the northwest.
	Small primary school and village hall.



Sources/references	Foxton Neighbourhood Plan (2021)
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery



# Shepreth

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Historic village core
Area Number	217
Conservation Area	Shepreth
Predominant Period	18 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	Post medieval to 19 <sup>th</sup> century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	2-4 storeys
Typical building style	Large detached houses with several smaller cottages
Typical materials	Varied- red and gault brick and tile and thatched roofing.
Key historic features	Docwras Manor, 16 <sup>th</sup> century.
	Mid-18 <sup>th</sup> century water mill.
	All Saints Church, originally 12 <sup>th</sup> century
	Scattered Listed Buildings.
Views and landmarks	Views into central greenspaces.
	Rural views to the south.
Key characteristics	Robust village core centred around manorial complex rather than parish church.
	Central greenspaces with extensive treescape.
	Mainly very large detached housing set back from the road.
	Sub-linear main roads and street pattern.
	Low density housing.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Post-war village expansion
Area Number	218
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	21st century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Organic, with small, planned areas.



Context building height	1-2 storeys
Typical building style	Detached and semi-detached housing.
Typical materials	Red and gault brick, and render. Clay and pantile roofing.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Views across the railway to open countryside.
Key characteristics	Housing developed along main roads.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery



### Melbourn

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Historic village core
Area Number	219
Conservation Area	Melbourn
Predominant Period	19 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	Medieval- 18 <sup>th</sup> century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	1-3 storeys
Typical building style	Cottages, terraces, detached and semi-detached housing
Typical materials	Timber framed, red and gault brick, rendered walls.
	Thatch, plain clay tile, and slate roofing.
Key historic features	Medieval All Saints Church.
	Large number of Listed Buildings.
Views and landmarks	Views up and down the high street.
	Landmarks include buildings on the high street and All Saints Church.
Key characteristics	Linear core centred around a crossroads with medieval parish church.
	Tight urban built character towards the centre.
	Heavily treed centre.
	High density housing.
	Main roads flanked with houses immediately adjacent to the road.
	Large houses set back from the roads in the north.
Sources/references	Melbourn Conservation Area Appraisal.
	National Heritage List for England
	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Post-war village expansion
Area Number	220
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential



Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	1-2 storeys
Typical building style	Mainly semi-detached
Typical materials	Red and gault brick walls.
	Clay tile and pantile roofing.
Key historic features	A scatter of Listed Buildings.
Views and landmarks	Views into the historic core.
Key characteristics	Extensive expansion on northwest and southeast of historic core.
	Dedicated road network for housing development.
	Few central green spaces.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Modern commercial/industrial/service development
Area Number	221
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	21st century
Predominant Type	Industrial
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	2-3 storeys
Typical building style	Varied types including warehouses, offices and industrial units.
Typical materials	Red and gault brick, sheet metal.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	-
Key characteristics	Large industrial estate in periphery of settlement.
	Large carparking areas.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery



Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	21st century growth
Area Number	222
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	21st century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	2 storey
Typical building style	Varied detached, semi-detached, and terraced housing
Typical materials	Gault brick, slate and clay tile roofing in the southern development.
	Red brick and red clay tile roofing in the northern development.
Key historic features	-
Views and landmarks	Views to north and south of open countryside.
Key characteristics	Band of new residential development around the south of the village.
	High density housing along cul-de-sacs off main roads.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery



# Bassingbourn

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Historic village core
Area Number	223
Conservation Area	Bassingbourn
Predominant Period	18 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	Medieval to 19 <sup>th</sup> century
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	-
Form/pattern	Organic
Context building height	1-2 storey
Typical building style	Varied cottages, detached, and semi-detached housing.
Typical materials	Timber framed, render, gault and red brick walls.
	Grey clay tiles and pantile roofing.
Key historic features	Church of St Peter and St Paul, a Grade I Listed Building.
	Large number of Listed Buildings along the main street.
Views and landmarks	Views up and down the linear high street
Key characteristics	Broad core including large green spaces to the east and west.
	Linear historic high street.
	Main streets lined by mature trees.
	Grid-like street pattern.
	Medium density housing along the main streets.
	Small pockets of high density housing in the peripheral areas of the Core.
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland
	OS mapping and aerial imagery

Criteria	Description
Townscape typology	Post-war village expansion
Area Number	224
Conservation Area	-
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Other Periods	-
Predominant Type	Residential
Other Types	
Form/pattern	Planned
Context building height	2 storeys



Typical building style	Mix of detached and semi-detached housing.	
Typical materials	Gault brick.	
	Dark grey clay tile roofing.	
Key historic features	-	
Views and landmarks	Views on all sides to open countryside.	
	Some views across the historic village core.	
Key characteristics	Extensive expansion around large historic village core with satellite developments to the east and north.	
	Majority of development occurring after 1960.	
	Dedicated road networks spanning from main roads.	
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland	
	OS mapping and aerial imagery	

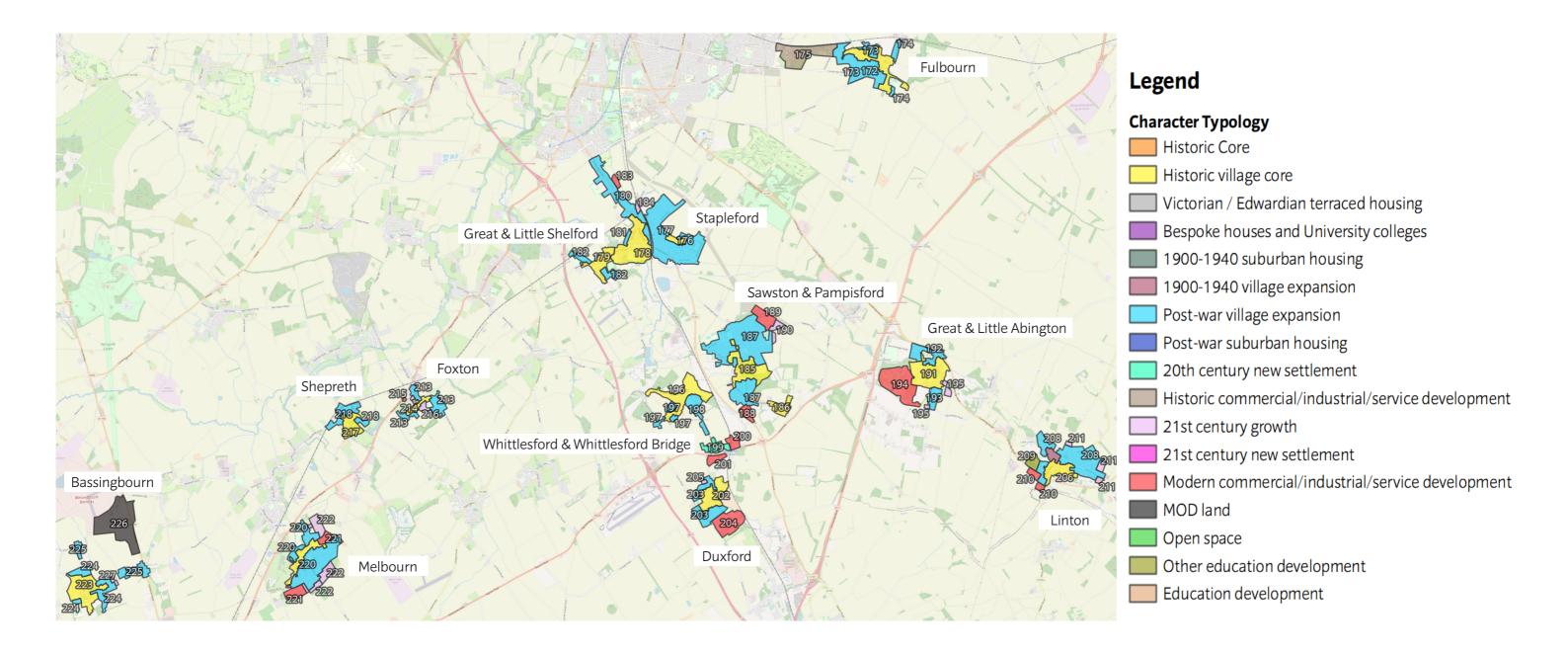
Criteria	Description	
Townscape typology	Post-war village expansion	
Area Number	225	
Conservation Area	-	
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century	
Other Periods	-	
Predominant Type	Residential	
Other Types		
Form/pattern	Planned	
Context building height	2 storeys	
Typical building style	Mix of detached and semi-detached housing.	
Typical materials	Gault brick.	
	Dark grey clay tile roofing.	
Key historic features	-	
Views and landmarks	Views on all sides to open countryside.	
Key characteristics	Satellite developments to the east and north of the Historic Village Core.	
	Majority of development occurring post 1960.	
	Spanning from Fen Road, and The Causeway.	
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland	
	OS mapping and aerial imagery	



Criteria	Description	
Townscape typology	MOD Land	
Area Number	226	
Conservation Area	-	
Predominant Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century	
Other Periods	21st century	
Predominant Type	Military	
Other Types	-	
Form/pattern	Planned	
Context building height	Up to 5 storeys.	
Typical building style	Information unavailable	
Typical materials	Information unavailable	
Key historic features	Originally a 1970s RAF base.	
Views and landmarks	Unknown.	
Key characteristics	Barracks home to Mission Training and Mobilisation Centre.	
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland	
	OS mapping and aerial imagery	

Criteria	Description	
Townscape typology	21st century growth	
Area Number	227	
Conservation Area	-	
Predominant Period	21st century	
Other Periods	-	
Predominant Type	Residential	
Other Types	-	
Form/pattern	Planned	
Context building height	2.5 storeys	
Typical building style	Detached, semi-detached, and terrace.	
Typical materials	Gault brick	
	Pantile roofing.	
Key historic features	-	
Views and landmarks	Minor views to north and south of open countryside.	
Key characteristics	Small infill expansion of post-war village expansion.	
Sources/references	National Library of Scotland	
	OS mapping and aerial imagery	





Contains OpenStreetMap Contributors Data 2022



## Appendix 1

General sources used within the assessments for *Strand 1- Townscape Characterisation Study* are listed below:

Туре	Relevant areas	Link
Historic England Listing	All sites	National Heritage List for England
Data		
Google Earth Data	All Sites	Google Earth
Historic Maps	All Sites	National Library of Scotland
Greater Cambridge	All Sites	Greater Cambridge Landscape Character Assessment -
Landscape Character		Part A
Assessment		
		Greater Cambridge Landscape Character Assessment -
		Part B
Greater Cambridge	All Sites	Produced by CBA for Greater Cambridge Shared Planning
Landscape Sensitivity		(2021)
Assessment		
Building Height Data	All Sites	Provided by Urban Initiatives for this project (October 2022).
Conservation Area	Cambridge City areas:	Greater Cambridge Conservation Area Appraisals
Appraisals	<ul> <li>Barrow Road</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Brooklands</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Castle and Victoria Road</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Central / Historic Core</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Chesterton</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Conduit Head Road</li> </ul>	
	De Freville	
	Ferry Lane	



The Kite

Mill Road

New Town and Glisson Road

Newnham Croft

 Riverside and Stourbridge Common

Southacre

Storey's Way

Trumpington

West Cambridge

### South Cambridgeshire towns/villages:

Duxford Airfield

• Fen Ditton

Foxton

Fulbourn

Fulbourn Hospital

Gamlingay

Great Shelford

Longstanton

Melbourn

Oakington

Over

Papworth Everard

Stapleford

Swavesey

Waterbeach

Willingham



Village Design Guides	Fulbourn	Greater Cambridge Village Design Guides
	<ul> <li>Gamlingay</li> </ul>	
	• Over	
	<ul> <li>Papworth Everard</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Sawston</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Swavesey</li> </ul>	
Neighbourhood Plans	Cottenham	Greater Cambridge Neighbourhood Plans
	<ul> <li>Gamlingay</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Great Abington</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Histon and Impington</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Foxton</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Waterbeach</li> </ul>	
Other	Cottenham	Cottenham Heritage Assessment





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