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The Cambourne to Cambridge Order

Cambridgeshire County Council

Transport and Works Act 1992

Transport and Works (Inquiries Procedure) Rules 2004

Inquiry into:

THE CAMBOURNE TO CAMBRIDGE ORDER

APPENDIX TO THE PROOF OF EVIDENCE

of

Thomas Wilson BSc(Hons), MA, MSc, MCIfA, FSA

of WSP

On behalf of Cambridgeshire County Council

30th July 2025

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48, Grange Road

Listed on the National Heritage List for England. Search over 400,000 listed places

(<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>)

Official list entry

Heritage Category: **Listed Building**

Grade: **II**

List Entry Number: **1268364**

Date first listed: **02-Aug-1996**

List Entry Name: **48, Grange Road**

Statutory Address 1: **48, Grange Road, Cambridge, CB3 9DH**

This List entry helps identify the building designated at this address for its special architectural or historic interest.

Unless the List entry states otherwise, it includes both the structure itself and any object or structure fixed to it (whether inside or outside) as well as any object or structure within the curtilage of the building.

For these purposes, to be included within the curtilage of the building, the object or structure must have formed part of the land since before 1st July 1948.

[Understanding list entries](https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/understanding-list-entries/) (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/understanding-list-entries/>)

Corrections and minor amendments

(<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/minor-amendments/>)

Location

Statutory Address:**48, Grange Road, Cambridge, CB3 9DH**

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:**Cambridgeshire**

District:**Cambridge (District Authority)**

Parish:**Non Civil Parish**

National Grid Reference:**TL 44015 58205**

Details

This list entry was subject to a Minor Amendment on 3 July 2023 to remove superfluous source details and reformat the text to current standards

TL 4458 667- /16/10049

CAMBRIDGE GRANGE ROAD (east side) No.48

II House. c.1880 probably by Basil Champneys. Converted to student residences late 1940s. Red brick laid in English bond; machine tile roof. Principal facade to south. Two storeys and dormer attic in four-window range. Centre two bays recessed and lit through two 6/6 unhorned sashes to each floor. Scalloped sash hoods. Plain aprons to ground-floor windows, ogeed aprons above. One circular window to each floor to right and left of sashes, with keyblocks. These light fireplace inglenooks. Outer bays each with a full-height canted timber bay window consisting of central two-light casements

beneath an arched light with radial glazing bars. Six/six unhorned sashes either side. Ground-floor casements developed into French windows. Panelled frieze between the storeys, and a pediment over ground floor. Gabled roof. Wide weatherboarded gable-ends over the outer bays, each with one two-light casement. Central gabled dormer fitted with a four-light casement. Twin panelled stacks on ridge. Symmetry of north elevation compromised by early C20 extension to left. One central tripartite window to each floor of same design as south front, similar gabled dormer in roof. Doorway set to right under deep coved hood.

INTERIOR: principal room to south-west corner on ground floor: eared timber chimneypiece with scrolled bifurcated decoration and panelled mantel shelf. Panelled overmantel. Inglenook created by screen of panelled pilasters supporting a frieze. Open string staircase with turned balusters.

Listing NGR: TL4401558205

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number:**461898**

Legacy System:**LBS**

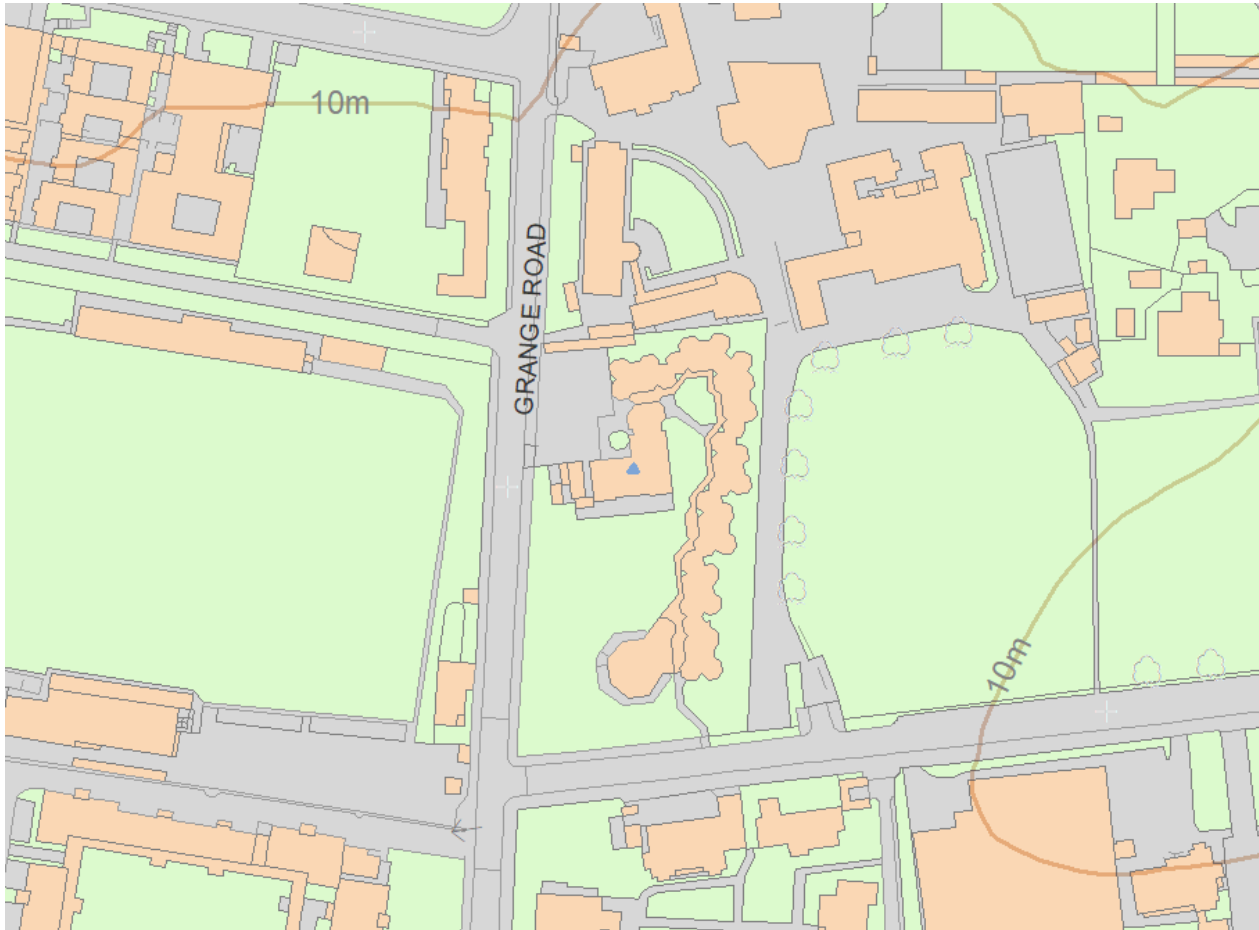
Sources

Books and journals

Girouard, M, Sweetness And Light, the Queen Anne Movement 1860 -1900, (1977), 125

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.



Map

This map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale. This copy shows the entry on 25-Jul-2025 at 10:28:53.

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End of official list entry

AMERICAN MILITARY CEMETERY

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Official list entry

Heritage Category:**Park and Garden**

Grade:**I**

List Entry Number:**1001573**

Date first listed:**03-Jan-2002**

This list entry identifies a Park and/or Garden which is registered because of its special historic interest.

[Understanding registered parks and gardens](https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/registered-parks-and-gardens/)

(<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/registered-parks-and-gardens/>)

[Corrections and minor amendments](https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/minor-amendments/)

(<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/minor-amendments/>)

Location

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:Cambridgeshire

District:South Cambridgeshire (District Authority)

Parish:Madingley

National Grid Reference:TL 40507 59632

Details

The only permanent American Second World War cemetery in Britain, designed by Perry, Shaw, Hepburn and Dean, Architects and Olmsted Brothers, landscape architects and dedicated in 1956.

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

The American Cemetery is one of twenty four permanent American Second World War cemeteries erected on foreign soil by the American Battle Monuments Commission. It was established as a temporary military cemetery in 1943 on land donated in perpetuity by the University of Cambridge and was later selected as the only permanent American Second World War military cemetery in the British Isles. Following this decision, the architects Perry, Shaw, Hepburn and Dean of Boston, Massachusetts, were commissioned to design the built elements of the cemetery, which were set within a landscape laid out by Olmsted Brothers, landscape architects of Brookline, Massachusetts. The site was dedicated in July 1956 and some forty-two per cent of those temporarily interred in England and Northern Ireland were reinterred at Cambridge. The cemetery holds many of the American servicemen and women who were crew members of American aircraft during the Second World War, together with those who died in the invasions of North Africa and France, the remains of in all 3812 individuals. The site remains (2001) in the ownership and management of the American Battle Monuments Commission.

DESCRIPTION

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING The American Cemetery is situated c 8km to the

west of Cambridge, on the north side of the A1303 St Neots Road. The c 12.5ha site is bounded to the north by Cambridge Road, which links the villages of Coton and Madingley, to the west by a track beside Madingley Wood, to the east by farmland, and to the south by the A1303. The cemetery occupies a rural position on the north slope of a hill which gives extensive views northwards over the surrounding countryside and towards Ely cathedral, some 22km away, which can be seen on clear days.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES The main entrance to the cemetery lies in the south-west corner, beside the Visitors' Centre which is set back off the A1303. Beside the main gates, a vehicular access drive leads into the boundary woodland to a parking area. In the north-west corner of the site stand the lower gates to the cemetery, reached from Cambridge Road. From these gates, steps lead up to the north end of the West Mall.

PRINCIPAL BUILDING The main building on the site is the tall, rectangular Memorial chapel and museum room (listed grade II*) situated towards the south-east corner of the site. It is constructed of Portland stone of extremely high quality and has simple lines. The tall, teakwood doorway faces west over the reflective pool gardens (also listed grade II*) and has a gable above with a commemorative inscription. The north wall has five projecting stone piers the full height of the wall, each inscribed with one of the years from 1941 to 1945, while the south wall carries an inscription and map of the United Kingdom. The Memorial and its facing garden were designed by Perry, Shaw, Hepburn and Dean between 1952 and 1954, using Hughes and Bicknell of Cambridge as the local architects executing the project.

OTHER LAND The main entrance beside the Visitors' Centre in the south-west corner gives onto a wide gravel walk leading to the c 30m tall flagpole, surrounded by clipped hedges. The flagpole stands on a raised platform with an inscription around its base and forms the termination of the Mall and Memorial to the east, and the West Mall to the north. From the platform there are good views north-east over the field of headstones. The West Mall is a wide tarmac walk connecting the flagpole to a curved viewing bastion in the north-west corner of the site. It is lined by an avenue of *Sophora japonica*, the Japanese pagoda tree, and is bordered to the west by an oak grove which runs along the western boundary of the cemetery, screening service buildings and offices.

On the main axis to the east of the flagpole lies the Court of Honour. This area is reached by wide steps which descend from the platform into a garden area enclosed by low Portland stone walls to the north

and the high Wall of the Missing to the south, which is inscribed with the names of those lost while serving in Britain during the Second World War. Between the south side of the Wall and the south boundary is an oak grove which contains areas for parking. Within the garden itself are three long rectangular reflection pools, bordered by rose beds, which stretch between the flagpole area and the Memorial at the eastern end; along the low northern boundary wall is a line of hawthorns. The Memorial chapel looks west and behind it, below its eastern facade, is a small enclosed garden area.

Between the West Mall and the Memorial chapel are the plots of headstones, which stretch between the two in a wide arc. From the northern end of the West Mall a gravel path runs east and south-east to the Memorial. It follows the curve of the boundary wall, along which is planted a deep shrub border. Below the boundary wall, to the north and north-east is a plot of land at a lower level, currently (2001) laid to grass with some shrub areas, which is used for additional parking. The grave plots are arranged in parallel, curved lines interspersed by gravel paths lined with box hedges occupying the sector between the two.

REFERENCES

Cambridge American Cemetery and Memorial, Visitors' handbook, (American Battle Monuments Commission nd) N Pevsner, *The Buildings of England: Cambridgeshire* (1970), p 437

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION The American Military Cemetery is designated at Grade I for the following principal reasons:

* A unique example of a Post-War Military Cemetery (mid-1950s) of the highest design quality and social importance. * It commemorates the lives of all US servicemen who perished in Britain in World War II and contains the remains of over 3800 war dead. * The landscape design was by Olmsted Brothers, an internationally renowned landscape firm which created a striking and moving formal design applied to a commemorative landscape, dominated by monumental architecture including a chapel, wall of remembrance and flagpole. * The uniformity of the individual headstones and their formal arrangement in a regular pattern across a large area set on lawn contributes an exceptional character, equalled in England by the military cemetery at Brookwood. * The cemetery survives in excellent condition with components including a variety of high quality structures and a memorial chapel.

Description written: October 2001 Amended: March 2002 Register Inspector: EMP Edited: September 2002 Upgraded: November 2009

Legacy

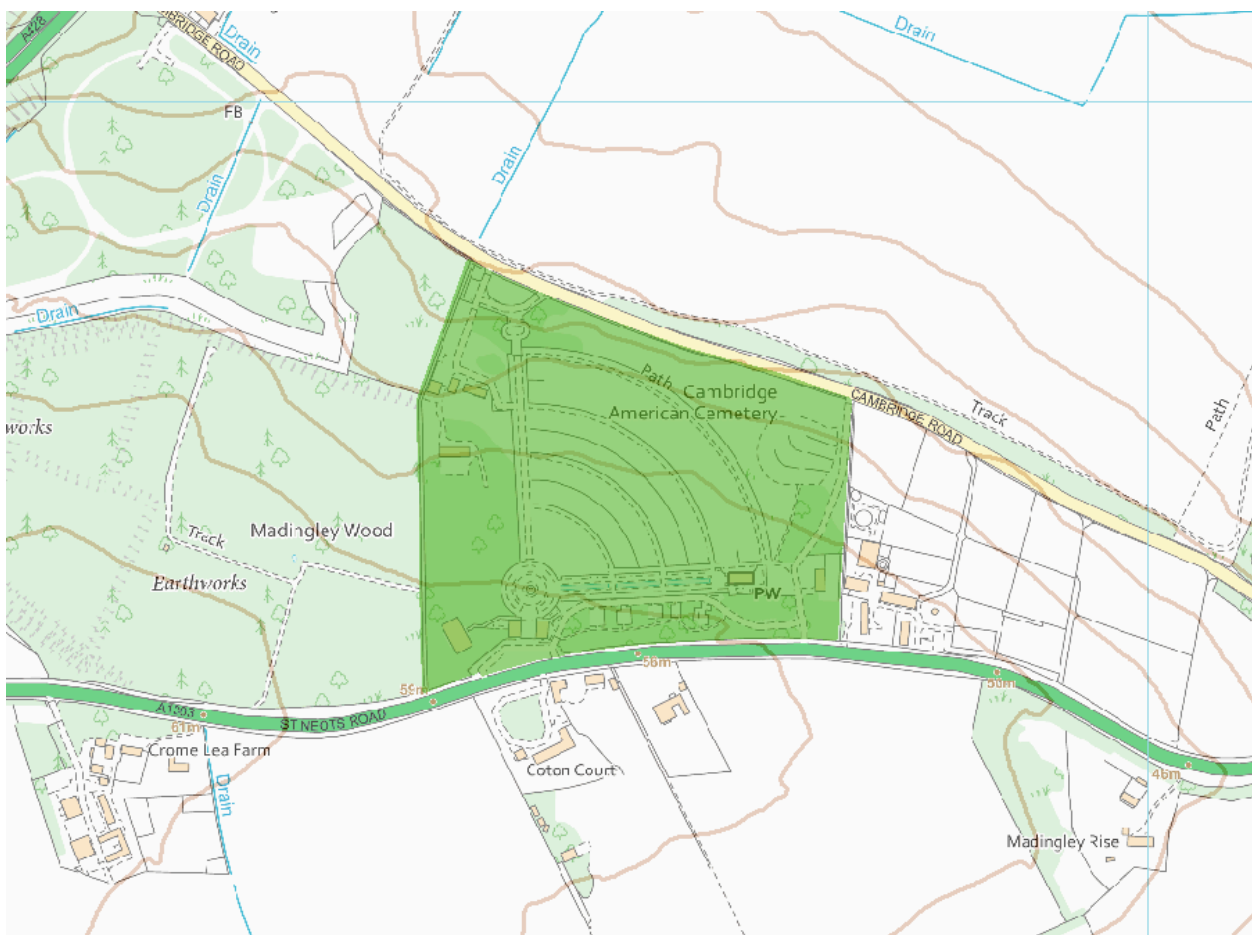
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Legacy System number:5033

Legacy System:Parks and Gardens

Legal

This garden or other land is registered under the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 within the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens by Historic England for its special historic interest.



Map

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End of official list entry

Cambridge University Real Tennis Club and Professionals House

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Official list entry

Heritage Category:**Listed Building**

Grade:**II**

List Entry Number:**1422000**

Date first listed:**22-Dec-2014**

List Entry Name:**Cambridge University Real Tennis Club and Professionals House**

Statutory Address 1:**Cambridge University Real Tennis Club, Grange Road, Cambridge, CB3 9DJ**

This List entry helps identify the building designated at this address for its special architectural or historic interest.

Unless the List entry states otherwise, it includes both the structure itself and any object or structure fixed to it (whether inside or outside) as well as any object or structure within the curtilage of the building.

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[Understanding list entries](https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/understanding-list-entries/) (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/understanding-list-entries/>)

[Corrections and minor amendments](https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/minor-amendments/)

(<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/minor-amendments/>)

Location

Statutory Address: **Cambridge University Real Tennis Club, Grange Road, Cambridge, CB3 9DJ**

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: **Cambridgeshire**

District: **Cambridge (District Authority)**

Parish: **Non Civil Parish**

National Grid Reference: **TL4403558424**

Summary

Real tennis club and attached professional's house, built 1866 by William Milner Fawcett, with attached clubhouse and real tennis court built 1890 by William Cecil Marshall. Extension to the south of 1866 court, built c1940.

Reasons for Designation

Cambridge University Real Tennis Club, built in 1866 and extended in 1890, is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons: * Architect: for two significant phases of development by accomplished architects William Milner Fawcett (1866 court and professional's house) and William Cecil Marshall

(1890 court); * Architectural interest: as imposing but elegant recreation buildings constructed in high quality materials and exhibiting craftsmanship; * Historic interest: as a rare surviving example of real tennis courts built during the revival of real tennis in the mid and late C19; * Interior: for the survival of the original layout of the 1866 court, and the successful restoration of the 1890 court; * Intactness: for its intactness as an architectural and social ensemble, comprising two real tennis courts and an adjoining professional's house which has remained in use as such since its construction; * Context: as part of an exceptional suburban development in West Cambridge which encompasses the work of some of the most notable architects of the day; * Group value: for its group value with the nearby Grade II listed 48 Grange Road built c1880 by Basil Champneys, Elmside or 49 Grange Road, built c1884 by ES Prior, and Cambridge University Library built 1931-4 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott.

History

Cambridge is situated on the southern edge of the Fens at the highest navigable point of the River Cam. The original Celtic settlement had grown up on the north bank but the Romans established the small town of Durovigutum at the strategically important junction of four major roads. The Saxon occupation spread to the south of the river, and the Normans reaffirmed the strategic importance of the site by building a castle which led to the expansion of the settlement. Cambridge soon became a prosperous town in which several religious houses were established, and these attracted sufficient students for Henry III to recognise the town as a seat of learning in 1231. Most of the fifteen colleges in existence before the Reformation had evolved from the cloistered world of monastic scholarship. Additional colleges and university buildings have continued to be established up to the present day and much new housing was built during the inter-war period and post-war period.

The development of the former medieval West Fields began around 1870. This land, covering approximately 200 acres, was owned primarily by the colleges, notably St John's, which had always strongly resisted any building west of the Backs (the stretch of land which runs along the back of the riverside colleges). It was the loss of college revenue from the agricultural depression that led to their decision to lease the land in building plots. Three new institutions were established – Newnham College in 1875, Ridley Hall in 1877, and Selwyn Hostel (now College) in 1879 – and suburban houses in various styles from Queen Anne to Arts and Crafts and neo-Georgian were built piecemeal over almost half a century. The demand for such large family homes was partly fuelled by a new statute passed in 1882 that finally allowed dons to marry without having to give up their fellowships. The main arteries

of development were West Road, Madingley Road and Grange Road which forms the central spine road running north-south through the suburb.

Although economic necessity had forced the colleges to allow building on the land, they were determined to keep a strict control over the residential development which consisted almost entirely of high end middle class housing, interspersed with university playing fields, without any community facilities such as churches or shops. There was no overall plan but the landowners ensured that it was restricted to an affluent market by issuing leases that specified numerous conditions, including minimum plot sizes, minimum house costs, specification of superior building materials, usually red brick and tiles, and had stringent dilapidation clauses to ensure that property values did not deteriorate. St John's, for instance, specified one-acre plots with a minimum house cost of £1500 on its Grange Road estate, and half-acre plots with a house cost of at least £1000 on Madingley Road. To put this in context, in 1906 the sum of £1000 was considered well above the price of a substantial suburban villa.

Grange Road originated as a laneway from Barton Road to Grange Farm, and did not contain any permanent buildings until the south section of the road was developed from the 1860s onwards. In 1866, land was leased from Clare College for the construction of a real tennis club at the junction of Burrell's Walk and what was then the termination of Grange Road. As development occurred in the late C19, Grange Road gradually progressed north, connecting with Madingley Road in 1910. The 1866 tennis court was built with an adjoining professional's house to the east, and both are present on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. Funding was raised for the construction of the tennis court and professional's house by the private subscription of several fellows of Clare and Trinity Colleges, for use by senior and junior members of these colleges. The buildings were designed by William Milner Fawcett (1832-1908), an alumnus of Jesus College, Cambridge. Fawcett began practicing as an architect in Cambridge in 1859, and carried out work on the Cavendish Laboratory, Addenbrooke's Hospital and colleges in Cambridge, built the city's police station, and remodelled the county gaol. Fawcett was appointed county surveyor for Cambridgeshire in 1861, and diocesan surveyor for the diocese of Ely in 1871.

In 1877, use of the courts was extended from sole use by members of Clare and Trinity College to include King's College. An attached clubhouse and second court were erected to the west in 1890, designed by William Cecil Marshall (1849-1921), and are shown on the 1903 second edition OS map.

Marshall was educated at Trinity College Cambridge, and was articled to John Middleton of Cheltenham in 1873. Marshall worked under Basil Champneys and Thomas Graham Jackson before he commenced independent practice in Queen Square, London in 1876. Alumni Cantabrigienses states that he was a designer of many tennis courts, including two courts at The Queen's Club. Marshall was also an accomplished tennis player, having competed in the first Wimbledon tennis final in 1877, finishing as runner-up to Spencer Gore.

In 1902 membership was extended to any member of Cambridge University. In 1933, the 1890 court was converted into four squash courts, and it is presumably at this time that a three-bay extension was built to the south elevation of the 1866 court, the footprint of which is not on the third edition OS map of 1927, but is present on the fourth edition OS map of 1952. The walls and floor of the 1866 court were painted white at this time, and orange balls were used in an attempt to improve visibility. At the same time the courts' name changed from Clare and Trinity Tennis Courts to Cambridge Tennis and Squash Rackets Courts.

The courts were managed by a committee of shareholders (or proprietors) who employed professional players, traditionally called Keepers of the Courts and markers, to coach members. Preparations for play at the courts to resume at the end of the Second World War saw the administration and ownership overhauled and the Cambridge University Tennis Club was instituted. Associate membership was introduced for players not belonging to the University in 1958, and by 1959 the club had become known as the Real Tennis Club. The original colour scheme of the 1866 court was reinstated in 1960. The freehold of the site was acquired by the University from Clare College in 1974, and was thereafter called Cambridge University Real Tennis Club.

Real tennis is the original racquet sport from which the modern game of lawn tennis derives. It is sometimes referred to as 'royal tennis' due to its popularity with the royalty of England and France in the C15 and C16, and the game thrived in C17 France, Spain, Italy, the Netherlands and the Habsburg Empire. Real tennis declined in the C18 and C19 as new racquet sports emerged. Victorian England saw a revival in real tennis, and it was during this time that Cambridge University Real Tennis Club was built, as well as courts in Australia, Boston and New York. 27 courts remain in use in the UK, of which 26 are located in England, operated by 23 clubs.

Details

Real tennis club and attached professional's house, built 1866 by William Milner Fawcett, with attached clubhouse and real tennis court built 1890 by William Cecil Marshall.

MATERIALS: the real tennis club is built in yellow brick with a slate roof covering throughout.

Contrasting red brick dressings and diaper work are characteristic of the 1890 clubhouse and court.

PLAN: the plan has developed piecemeal starting with the court and professionals house in 1866; a rectangular court with a two-storey, L-plan house attached to the north east corner of the court. In 1890 a two-storey clubhouse was attached to west elevation of the 1866 court, having a canted north elevation. The rectangular-plan court was attached to the south of the clubhouse, and perpendicular to the 1866 court.

EXTERIOR:

1866 Court

The earliest phase of the club was erected in 1866, with a tennis court and adjoining professional's house. The 1866 court is constructed of yellow brick laid in Flemish bond, with a dentilled platband and continuous sill course under a band of clerestorey windows. The roof is hipped, with a slate covering and the building has uPVC rainwater goods throughout. There is a band of clerestorey windows to the north and south elevations, consisting of 24 bays of top-hung four-over-six pane casement windows, with each alternate window having latches on the exterior. On the north elevation, a trace survives of a former Eton Five court. An original entrance to the 1866 court survives at the west end of the north elevation, having a plain timber battened door in a pointed arch. To the east elevation of the 1866 court is a two-bay single-storey range, with a slate lean-to roof. On the south elevation of this range is a camber-headed arch containing a timber battened door under an infilled overlight, with a scrolled wrought-iron boot scrape to the left of the door and a four-over-four pane sash window to the right. The east elevation of the single-storey displays a four-over-four pane sash window and a replacement eight-over-eight pane sash window.

A three-bay, brick extension was added to the south elevation of the 1866 court in c 1933. This mid-C20 court is architecturally modest, and is excluded from the listing, as indicated on the map.

1866 Professional's House:

The L-plan house straddles the north-east corner of the 1866 court, and comprises a two-bay two-storey block with a single-storey range to the west. The house is constructed of yellow brick laid in Flemish bond, having a plinth course, and a platband over the ground floor of the two-storey block. The walls are painted white to the top of the platband. The roof of the two-storey block is pitched, gabled to the north and east elevations, with each gable having timber-slatted vents. The single-storey range to the west has a slate roof leaning from the north elevation of the 1866 court. The house has a central chimneystack to the two-storey block, and a chimneybreast and stack shared on the east elevation of the 1866 court. The north elevation of the two-storey block has a square-headed door opening with a half-glazed door and three-paned overlight, under a slated canopy supported on carved timber brackets and posts on a painted brick plinth. All of the windows are square-headed within a camber-headed arch. The north elevation of the two-storey range has four bays of windows, with a four-over-four pane sash window to the first and ground floor of the east bay, and two casement windows to the first floor of the west bay. The east elevation has a four-over-four pane sash window to the first floor, over two replacement windows on the ground floor while the south elevation has a two-over-two pane sash window to the first floor gabled dormer. The north elevation of the single storey range has a tripartite window to the east, having a four-over-four pane sash window flanked by two-over-two pane sash windows, to the west is a four-over-four pane sash window. The west elevation of the single-storey range has a four-over-four pane sash window filling a former carriage arch.

1890 Clubhouse:

The clubhouse was also constructed of yellow brick, having red brick quoins and surrounds, and a red brick platband over the ground floor. It has a hipped slate roof, and shares a chimneystack with the 1890 court. The clubhouse has four canted bays, each having an eight-over-eight pane sash window with the exception of the first floor of the north-east bay which has a pair of six-over-six pane sash windows. Each window has a camber-headed surround and stone sill. There is a camber-headed door surround to the north elevation, having a square-headed timber door and a plain overlight.

1890 Court:

The 1890 court is constructed of yellow brick with red diaper brickwork to its east and west elevations and red brick to the quoins, window surrounds, pilasters and parapet. The contrast in brickwork provides a very distinctive west elevation fronting Grange Road which is enhanced further by the seven pilasters which separate the six gabled bays. Cast-iron rainwater goods serving each roof valley are braced on a pilaster. Within the north and south bay is a single eight-over-twelve casement window, and a pair of matching casements to the central four bays, all sitting at first floor level. At ground floor level a deep band of diamond patterned diaper work breaks up the otherwise plain brickwork. Concentric diamonds also add definition to the apex of each gable.

The east elevation is similar in design, with bays divided by seven pilasters but here there are no windows at first floor level. Blind, camber-arched openings sit at ground floor level and may have originally contained windows but are now infilled with yellow brick.

INTERIOR:

1866 Court:

The 1886 court retains its traditional real tennis court layout, with a grille penthouse to the west wall, service and side penthouses to the south wall spanning a walkway, and a dedans penthouse to the east wall over a gallery. Originally the 1866 court was entered from the west end of the north elevation (door opening and boot scrape still present), through a corridor under the grille penthouse to the west of the court, and under the service and side penthouses to the south of the court. These west and south corridors retain their original flag stone floors. To the east of the court, behind the gallery, there is a corridor with an inter-connecting door to the professional's house. On the east side of the corridor, either side of a plain fire surround containing a plain grille, are doors to changing rooms and a meeting room. The changing room contains a reclaimed fireplace with a plain surround, installed in the late C20. The meeting room has original shutters and panelling to the east wall either side of the replacement eight-over-eight paned window. The north wall of the meeting room bears a camber-headed blind arch, with a plain timber door.

1866 Professional's house:

Access to this part of the building was not possible at the time of the site visit (2014).

1890 Clubhouse and court :

The clubhouse contains an office on the ground floor, with a glazed screen overlooking a gallery, which in turn overlooks the 1890 court. On the first floor, a meeting room also grants an elevated view of the court. Very few original features remain, save two cast-iron columns in the ground floor gallery. The 1890 court was converted into four squash courts in 1933, but was restored to a real tennis court in the late C20. It is laid out in the traditional real tennis format with a grille penthouse to the south wall, service and side penthouses to the east wall spanning a walkway, and a dedans penthouse to the north wall. The upper wall of this court retains an original or early hessian covering, which is believed to have acted as a sound insulator. The court is overlooked by a gallery at ground and first floor level on the north wall from the clubhouse.

SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: There is a rectangular-plan single-storey block attached to the north elevation of the 1866 court, and is present on the 1888 first edition OS map. The block may have been in use as a toilet block until the construction of the new clubhouse in the late C19. The former window opening on the west elevation has been infilled.

Sources

Books and journals

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Rawle, T, *Cambridge Architecture*, (1993)

Guillebaud, Philomena, 'Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society' in *West Cambridge 1870-1914: building the bicycle suburb*, , Vol. XCVI, (2007), pp. 193-210

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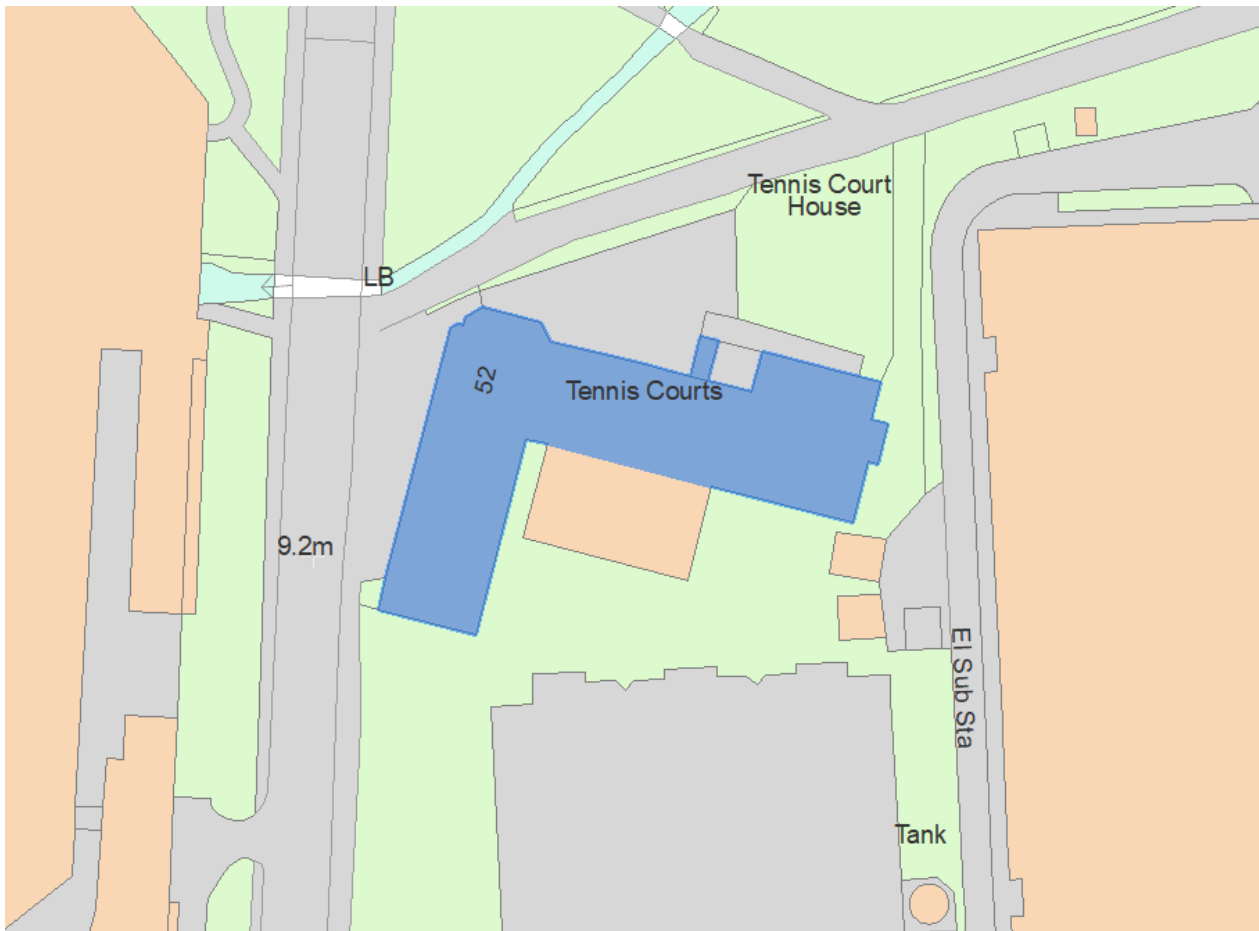
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(<https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/sites/www.cambridge.gov.uk/files/docs/west-cambridge-conservation-area-appraisal.pdf>)

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

The listed buildings are shown coloured blue on the attached map. Pursuant to s.1 (5A) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 ('the Act'), structures attached to or within the curtilage of the listed building (save those coloured blue on the map) are not to be treated as part of the listed building for the purposes of the Act.



Map

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End of official list entry

CHURCH OF ST PETER

Listed on the National Heritage List for England. Search over 400,000 listed places

(<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>)

Official list entry

Heritage Category:**Listed Building**

Grade:**I**

List Entry Number:**1127774**

Date first listed:**31-Aug-1962**

List Entry Name:**CHURCH OF ST PETER**

Statutory Address 1:**CHURCH OF ST PETER, HIGH STREET**

This List entry helps identify the building designated at this address for its special architectural or historic interest.

Unless the List entry states otherwise, it includes both the structure itself and any object or structure fixed to it (whether inside or outside) as well as any object or structure within the curtilage of the building.

For these purposes, to be included within the curtilage of the building, the object or structure must have formed part of the land since before 1st July 1948.

[Understanding list entries](https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/understanding-list-entries/) (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/understanding-list-entries/>)

Location

Statutory Address:**CHURCH OF ST PETER, HIGH STREET**

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:**Cambridgeshire**

District:**South Cambridgeshire (District Authority)**

Parish:**Coton**

National Grid Reference:**TL 40884 58887**

Details

TL 4058 COTON HIGH STREET (South Side)

10/77 Church of St Peter 31. 8.62

GV I

Parish Church. C12 nave and chancel, early and late C14 south aisle, C15 north aisle, C14 west tower. Restoration of 1863-4, and 1880. Recently (1984) the tower has been repaired. Pebble and fieldstone, dressed and carved limestone ashlar, clunch as inner walling and originally to door and window openings. Tiled roofs. Plan of west tower, nave. North and South aisles and porches, and chancel. C14 west tower of pebblestone, clunch and dressed limestone quoins. Modern render to upper stage. Three stages, embattled, on two-stage plinth with diagonally set four-stage buttressing. Restored west window with vertical tracery. Small ashlar spire with two tiers of gabled spire lights. Nave, C12 in origin,

originally aisleless. The south east corner retains an engaged angle shaft of C12. South aisle added c.1300, and roof raised late C14 when south aisle roof raised. North aisle added C15-C16. South aisle flanks the west tower and has restored fenestration and a roof raised in late C14 and now slated. The south porch is also much restored and the roof has two kingpost trusses, with ogee moulding to the main cornice. The beams appear to be reused."The C12 chancel has been partly rebuilt. Coursed limestone ashlar. In the south wall a chamfered string course forms a sill to original, C12 window opening in round-headed and roll-moulded arch, on engaged columns with cushion capitals. There is a similar window in the north wall. The remaining fenestration is C19, except for a similar reset C12 window in an alcove in the chancel. Interior: C14 two-centred tower arch of three continuous chamfered orders divided by deep hollow mouldings. c.1300, three-bay south arcade of two centred arches. Two chamfered orders on quatrefoil piers with roll moulding between the angles, and moulded capitals and bases. North arcade, C15, of three bays with two-centred arches. Two moulded orders, the inner on semicircular attached shafts with moulded capitals and bases, and the outer continuous. The roof of the south aisle dates from the roof raise of late C14 and that of the north aisle is C15. The chancel interior has been much altered but retains part of a C15 chancel screen. In the south aisle there is an angel corbel on one side of the original south chapel. The font is C12, square bowl with carved sides, including intersecting arcading and chevron pattern. The stem is original but the four angle shafts are modern. Monuments: In south wall of chancel, wall monument of Andrew Downes 1627. Painted clunch. South aisle, west end, table tomb of Richard Hatley, 1707 and Mary, his wife 1699. Limestone, with raised and fielded panelled sides and black marble top with inscription. Chest, C16 with iron fittings. Communion table, C17, of oak, in north aisle. R.C.H.M. West Cambs., mon. (1) Plates 5,9,22,52, G2 and 63 Pevsner: Buildings of England, p325

Listing NGR: TL4088458887

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number:**51694**

Legacy System:**LBS**

Sources

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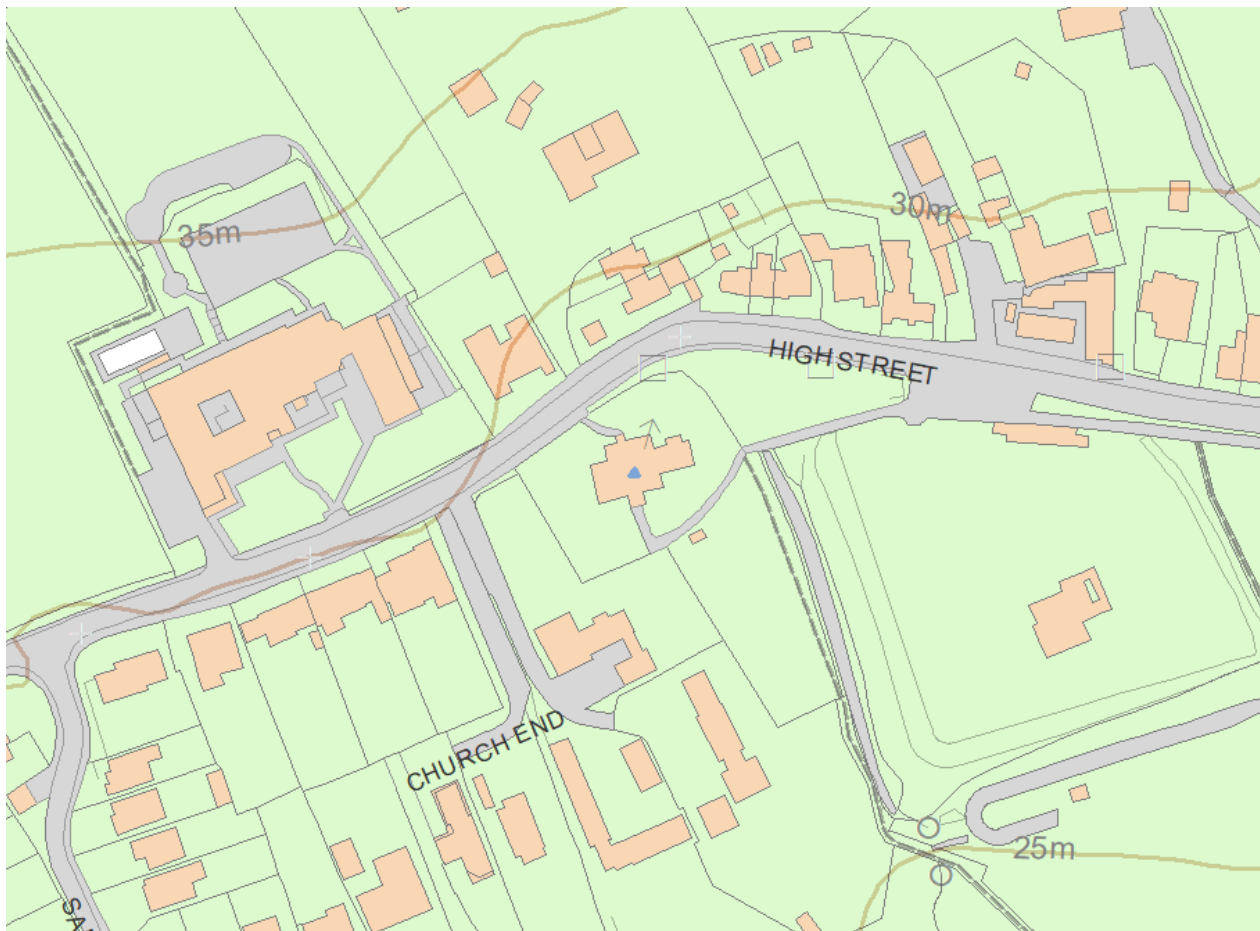
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Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.



Map

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End of official list entry

CLARE COLLEGE, GATEWAY TO THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Listed on the National Heritage List for England. Search over 400,000 listed places

(<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>)

Official list entry

Heritage Category:**Listed Building**

Grade:**II**

List Entry Number:**1320358**

Date first listed:**02-Nov-1972**

List Entry Name:**CLARE COLLEGE, GATEWAY TO THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY**

Statutory Address 1:**CLARE COLLEGE, GATEWAY TO THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY**

This List entry helps identify the building designated at this address for its special architectural or historic interest.

Unless the List entry states otherwise, it includes both the structure itself and any object or structure fixed to it (whether inside or outside) as well as any object or structure within the curtilage of the building.

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[Understanding list entries](https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/understanding-list-entries/) (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/understanding-list-entries/>)

[Corrections and minor amendments](https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/minor-amendments/)

(<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/minor-amendments/>)

Location

Statutory Address:**CLARE COLLEGE, GATEWAY TO THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY**

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:**Cambridgeshire**

District:**Cambridge (District Authority)**

Parish:**Non Civil Parish**

National Grid Reference:**TL 44213 58413**

Details

CLARE COLLEGE 1. 942 Gateway to the University Library TL 4458 16/323 II 2. . Circa 1930. Probably by Sir G G Scott. Rusticated buff brick piers with stone caps and vase finials. Wrought iron gates.

Listing NGR: TL4421358413

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number:**47118**

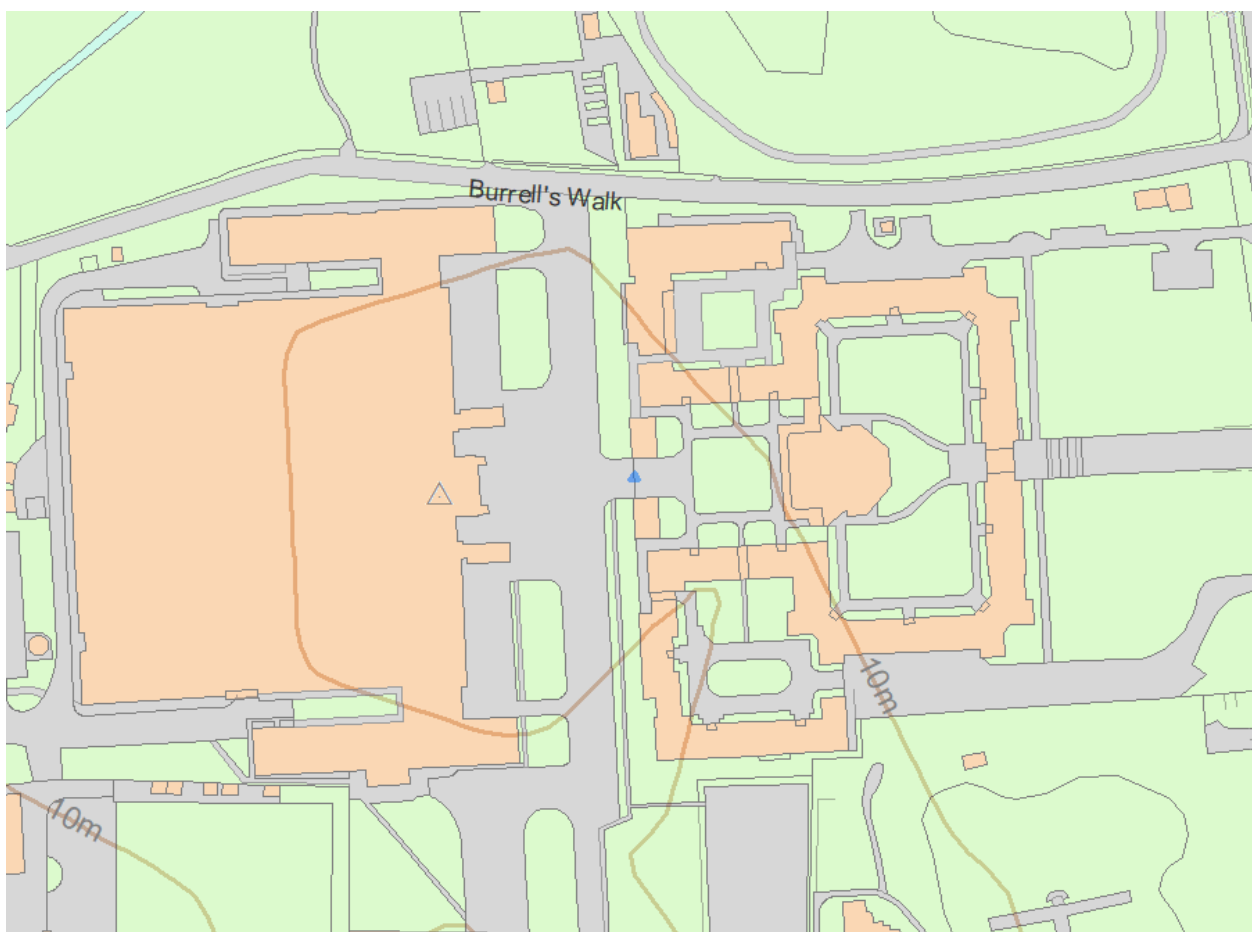
Sources

Other

Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England, Part 5 Cambridgeshire,

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.



Map

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End of official list entry

Clare Hall, University of Cambridge

Listed on the National Heritage List for England. Search over 400,000 listed places

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Official list entry

Heritage Category:**Listed Building**

Grade:**II***

List Entry Number:**1454213**

Date first listed:**06-Sep-2018**

List Entry Name:**Clare Hall, University of Cambridge**

Statutory Address 1:**Clare Hall, Herschel Road, Cambridge, CB3 9AL**

This List entry helps identify the building designated at this address for its special architectural or historic interest.

Unless the List entry states otherwise, it includes both the structure itself and any object or structure fixed to it (whether inside or outside) as well as any object or structure within the curtilage of the building.

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[Understanding list entries](https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/understanding-list-entries/) (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/understanding-list-entries/>)

Corrections and minor amendments

(<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/minor-amendments/>)

Location

Statutory Address: **Clare Hall, Herschel Road, Cambridge, CB3 9AL**

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: **Cambridgeshire**

District: **Cambridge (District Authority)**

Parish: **Non Civil Parish**

National Grid Reference: **TL4391158280**

Summary

A college of the University of Cambridge, designed by Ralph Erskine and completed in 1969.

Reasons for Designation

Clare Hall, a college of the University of Cambridge, dating to 1969 and built to the designs of Ralph Erskine, is Listed at Grade II* for the following principal reasons:

Architectural interest:

* as a highly sophisticated architectural form which is distinctive, as well as an aesthetically pleasing composition; * for the scale and massing of the building, and the use of the car park to create an artificial slope to provide greater interest, also showing a consideration of landscape as well as the form of the building.

Historic interest:

* as tangible evidence of the social and economic context of the post-war era and as a unique and highly successful example of a response to the needs and challenges facing Cambridge University at the time; * as the work one of the acknowledged premier designs by an internationally renowned architect whose buildings already well represented on the List.

Group value:

* Clare Hall has associative and geographic group value with the Grade II listed Elmside, which was the first building used by Clare Hall and now forms an integral part of the college.

History

The change and expansion of tertiary education in the United Kingdom in the second half of the C20 had profound effects on the existing universities. It also led to the creation of many new ones. This trend reflected the shifting social and economic dynamics of the post-war era. Cambridge was certainly not immune to those effects. In terms of the growing numbers of students, graduates and other scholars who would wish to study, and therefore live, there were significant impacts on both college and university resources. The resulting requirement of additional facilities and accommodation meant dynamic changes were needed. Significant concerns were therefore voiced about the effect on the membership and character of the university.

In the years following the Second World War, the university and colleges found themselves locked in a debate seeking to address the balance of authority and resources between them. Academic support and supervision provided to undergraduates had historically been the responsibility of the colleges, but with the growing numbers of students had increasingly depended on university teaching officers (UTOs). These individuals were not associated with, or a fellow of, a college. But there was also a major issue in relation to the centrally-run university services and the support given to those by fellows of the colleges. The increasingly strategic approach to state funded research which arose during the period, while welcome in terms of the additional funding potentially available, put further pressure on existing resources because of the increasing numbers of research students.

At the same time there was a growing ambition to increase transmission of knowledge and learning through interactions between different universities, both at home and abroad, through visiting fellowships. As a relevant example, one of the members of Clare College, Richard Eden, Fellow of Mathematics, spent time in the United States in the 1950s, including at the Princeton Institute of Advanced Learning, and as he acknowledges, benefited both academically and personally from the experience. This included the development of an extensive network of international contacts many of whom were later to visit Cambridge, as well as an initial sense of the potential for an Institute of Advanced Study based on that at Princeton.

The combination of circumstances outlined above sparked some vociferous debates and led to the convening of the Bridges Committee in 1960. It also spurred the creation of the Colleges Committee which facilitated greater interaction through the regular meetings of the Head of Colleges to discuss matters of mutual interest, albeit without any formal decision making role. The Colleges began to consider how they should directly and proactively respond to the Bridges Report, published in 1962, themselves. This led several of them to take proactive action, which led, for example, to the founding of Darwin College, collectively, by Trinity, St Johns and Gonville and Caius Colleges. Corpus Christi College established a semi-autonomous facility, for Graduates only, at Leckhampton House but which retained a formal link to its mother college.

Clare College itself was not immune to or divorced from these influences and discussions, and was actively considering how to address the challenges. The Master from 1958, Sir Eric Ashby, was Vice Chair of the Bridges Committee and his influence is very apparent in the approach subsequently taken. As the discussions progressed it became clear by 1963 that neither the establishment of a semi-autonomous graduate annex to the College or a significant increase in the number of Fellows was to be met by wide-ranging support within the Governing Body (GB). Ashby nonetheless sought to drive the agenda through the calling of an Extraordinary Meeting of the GB in January 1964. In advance of the meeting however, Richard Eden submitted a new proposal for the establishment of an Institute of Advanced Study, based on that at Princeton, which would have a permanent fellowship, provide places for Graduates and, significantly, also for visiting, and in due course research, fellows. The new proposal was seen as an admirable approach and quickly gained widespread support from the GB. The proposal centred on the new foundation being on Herschel Road as it was known that the expansion of the University was likely to take place in the west of the city.

In March 1964, following further work by Ashby, Eden and Northam, a report to the GB formally recommended that the new foundation be housed in Herschel Road and that an architect be appointed to prepare plans. GB took the view that there should be room for twenty flats of varying sizes, studies for non-resident fellows and students, a reading room, seminar rooms, separate dining rooms for the fellows and for their families, a kitchen and offices. The Bursar estimated that the accommodation could cost £6 a square foot, suggesting a total price of £132,000 plus fees and furniture. These requirements were elaborated by Richard Eden in discussion with colleagues during January and February 1964, and formed the basis of an architectural brief. In March a working committee was set up to take the proposals forward.

Sir Leslie Martin, the university's professor of architecture, proposed three practices for consideration at the committee's first meeting. They were Alan Colquhoun, Howell, Killick, Partridge and Amis (HKPA) and Peter Moro. The committee also considered Ralph Erskine, Philip Dowson of 'Ove Arup Associates', David Roberts, Powell and Moya, and the young Scottish firm of Morris and Steedman. It recommended that 'the choice should be made from young men or from men of international eminence known to give personal attention', and Holister was requested to obtain and to circulate information about Alan Colquhoun, Ralph Erskine, Peter Moro, Arup Associates and Morris and Steedman. The suggestion of Ralph Erskine, perhaps unusual because of his lack of experience in large institutional buildings, came from Holister. Morris and Steedman is another unusual choice; like Erskine, their work was largely domestic at that time and strong in the use of natural materials. It seems likely that Holister favoured this style. Richard Eden reported that 'none of us was happy with the style of un-faced concrete that had become fashionable in some of the new universities' espoused by Martin's recommendations. Erskine was appointed formally by August 1964.

The earliest sketches for Clare Hall, which are held in Erskine's archive at the Swedish Museum of Architecture in Stockholm, date from 14 October 1964. The first scheme retained Herschel House, the main existing building on the site, and placed car parking along Herschel Road and the track next to the rugby field. Next to the field he placed a terrace of housing, countered by a dining room, kitchen and facilities on Herschel Road and flats on the east side, the whole creating a giant quadrangle. Another alternative joined a new dining room on to the west side of Herschel House, whose ground floor became a writing room and common room, with residential accommodation above. However, once the fellows were persuaded that there was no financial saving to be made by retaining Herschel

House they were keen to see it demolished. They resolved on Erskine's 'sketch 5', but asked that the building be moved slightly westwards to allow later expansion, and to have more two-storey elements for the same reason. Less happy were discussions over the programme's timing, with Erskine considering February 1968 more realistic than October 1967, as sought by the college.

Erskine meanwhile sought to partially submerge the car parking into a semi-basement that would make for a higher building facing Herschel Road. Eden suggests that the eventual scheme was beginning to appear at the end of 1964, and by January 1965 the car parking had been moved into a basement, confirmed in February when the city planners refused to consider off-street parking. The basement at this stage was larger than that eventually realised, occupying half the depth of the site, with a substantial kitchen area as well as parking. There were two entrances, but the majority of the residential accommodation remained as a terrace alongside the rugby ground, with smaller units on the east side and a defined porter's lodge on Herschel Road with guest rooms over. The facade to Herschel Road remained relatively low and flat-roofed at this stage.

Plans from April 1965 show the emergence of a very different scheme, much closer to that eventually realised. The committee was anxious that as much of the accommodation as possible, save for the dining hall and kitchen, be on two storeys so that there would be land for expansion, and was even unhappy with the central court houses that appeared at this time. Erskine accordingly developed a two-storey quadrangle on the south-east part of the site for the private studies and offices, the upper floor with a projecting walkway, and moved the flats to the west side. At this stage the flats had a stepped roof-line, which was retained when on 30 April Erskine added more storeys to the flats at the Herschel Road end and defined four courtyard or patio houses in the centre of the site, largely single-storey although each had one upper-floor bedroom. The kitchen and dining room remained unresolved, however, with the bar set in a small separate room behind the entrance way. A scheme from 11 May 1965 included a high table and a private dining room behind the bar, which for the first time opened out into the Common Room. It appears that one of the most difficult elements to resolve was the form of the President's house, perhaps because in Brian and Charlotte Pippard, the president and his wife, there was a real client to hand with whom Erskine had discussions long into the night.

The college secured an authorisation from the Ministry of Public Buildings and Works to go ahead with the project in 1966 so long as building commenced before November. As the design was finalised, the patio housing was arranged in a single line with the upper floor bedrooms removed, and at this stage a

single steeply sloped roof took shape over the larger accommodation block. Fat timber down-pipes discharged rainwater into a canal running down the centre of the 'Family Walk' and along the southern perimeter. To lower costs further the upper floors of the office courtyard were eliminated in April 1966 and the dining hall assumed the simple, open form which was built.

Clare Hall was formally founded as an approved Foundation of the University of Cambridge on 7 February 1966 with the Governing Body of Clare College as Trustees. The new fellows made use of College facilities and a weekly dinner was held each Tuesday in the Master's Lodge. Work on the new buildings commenced in October of that year, with separate contracts for the foundations and the superstructure to enable the work to begin within the prescribed time frame. The new building was duly completed in the summer of 1969 and formally opened on 30 September by Lord Ashby of Clare College in his capacity as Vice Chancellor of the University, with the Chancellor in attendance.

The Hall quickly became known for its informality and family friendly approach; it was apparent that the layout of the buildings helped keep the noise levels down within the academic focused areas. In the years since its foundation it has also developed a distinctive academic and intellectual culture of its own. This has been enhanced by the visiting fellowship and the graduate and research students, the numbers of which have all grown significantly. There have therefore been several periods of expansion to the site and Erskine himself designed another residential block to the west in a similar style in 1983-1985. This was built in 1985-1987, with the input of local architect Nicholas Ray from the University. It is known as the Michael Stoker Building after the third President, whose efforts had led to the funds being available for the new building. Nicholas Ray himself added a further range in 1995, using a simpler version of the same idiom which was named after Brian Pippard. Clare Hall gained its Royal Charter and therefore full status as a constituent college of the University in 1984, and became fully independent in 1996, when legislation required the separation of its investment portfolio from that of Clare College.

Details

A college of the University of Cambridge designed by Ralph Erskine in 1964-1966 and built in 1966-1969. A later building to similar designs by the same architect was constructed on the same site in 1985-1987.

MATERIALS: red brick cavity wall construction with sloping aluminium clad timber roofs. There are concrete and timber floors. The windows are timber with double glazed plate glass set within the original frames.

PLAN: the main college building has a complex plan of three main sections set within an overall rectangular footprint. The three different sections; communal/study area, houses for visiting fellows and flats block, are separated by the paved Scholars' Walk and Family Walk, whose names reflect their different functions. There is a single cross walk which spans the site and gives access to the gardens as well as the only link between the two Walks. The buildings which face to Herschel Road are raised over a semi-basement car park that gives the complex a slightly sloping section and roof profiles. The Porter's Lodge, which is a later addition, is located in Scholars' Walk and gives access to the main communal area which contains the common room and bar and beyond leads to the dining room. Further down Scholars' Walk is a glazed courtyard in the form of a peristyle which contains study and meeting rooms and offices. To the east of these is the Scholars' Garden. The central section is occupied by four u-plan patio houses - that of two storeys to the north is for the President. The other three are single-storey and for visiting fellows and their families. One of the houses is now converted into an exhibition space. Each house is set round an internal courtyard. The west section is taken up by a large accommodation block for the fellows and visitors to the College. To the west of this is the shared Family Garden, now enclosed by other later blocks of flats.

EXTERIOR: the elevation to Herschel Road is largely blind, housing mainly the kitchens and stores. There are, however, windows on the first floor which light the upper storey of the President's House. To the west of Family Walk is a block which steps down from three storeys to one on the north-south sloping site. This block containing four houses and twelve flats or maisonettes, plus a nursery, set in a block which falls from four storeys facing Herschel Road to two storeys at the rear. A brick wall which delineates the gardens of the ground floor flats is older and may be the boundary wall of the garden of the demolished Herschel House. There are thick timber balustrades to the walkways and balconies to the flats and these and the translucent over-sailing roof canopy are hung from steel poles to avoid cold bridging (this was a key feature of Erskine's work and a detail developed in Sweden to deal with the harsh winter climate). Broad laminated wood and aluminium chutes discharge rainwater, previously into open channels or pools although these have been filled in. The houses have projecting bay windows to Family Walk which provide views to north and south. That of the President's House is larger and is designed to demonstrate the central role of the President in the social and academic life

of the Hall. The paved walks have flights of steps where the complex falls from north to south, concealing vents to the car park below with built in brick planters and timber seating. There are glazed walls throughout the study room 'cloister' which give onto a small courtyard which is dominated by the oversized rainwater goods and also contains small mushroom shaped sculptures. There is also a small canal which runs along the length of the southern edge of the site which collects rainwater goods from further oversized goods.

INTERIOR: the interior is Scandinavian in character and is distinguished by intricate planning combined with the use of materials and details such as the extensive use of exposed timber and the distinctive hand rails and balusters on stairs throughout the buildings. Within the main social spaces, off Scholar's walk, there are sweeping timber boarded ceilings on a diagonally sloping plane supported by distinctive metal pillars with timber cladding and a gentle entasis to the common room, bar, dining room, servery and discussion rooms. The small studies surrounding the small courtyard in the south-east corner of the site are plainly detailed; there is also an office for the President one for his Secretary and two meeting rooms. The President's House has a fine, if simply detailed interior, with a large open-plan living space with a timber floor, an office set at right angles at one end and a fine curved staircase to private accommodation at the other which has a distinctive concrete wrap-around forming a sweeping balustrade. Accommodation for visiting fellows is located in the single-storey 'courtyard' houses in the middle of the site, and in single-storey and duplex units located in the long sloping block to the west of the site. The block along Family Walk has a series of apartments including duplex units, and are fully equipped with fitted kitchens and bathrooms, and make use of the same simple detailing, for example the stair banisters, which are used in the other areas of the college. The other interiors are more noteworthy for their intricate yet relaxed planning than for particular fixtures.

MICHAEL STOKER BUILDING: 1985-1987 extension. The first major addition to Clare Hall on Herschel Road, the building is set at right-angles to Erskine's earlier complex and forms the northern boundary to the Family Garden, as the original does the eastern boundary. Erskine had just been awarded the RIBA Gold Medal so his appointment was timely. The new block was designed between June 1983 and June 1985 by Erskine with executive architects Hughes and Bicknell producing the working drawings from his sketches. The building repeated the style of his earlier building and was built in 1985-7.

The materials are red brick, with timber details, concrete floors and a sloping roof from the fourth to

second floor; flat roofs to the one- and two-storey sections to the west next to the nineteenth century house associated with the Keynes Family (No 3). Its colours complement those of the earlier building. The building is 'of an L'-shaped plan, comprising fourteen bedsits with shared bathrooms, a kitchen and dining room. A projecting corner stair tower at the apex stands adjacent to that of the original building.

Sources

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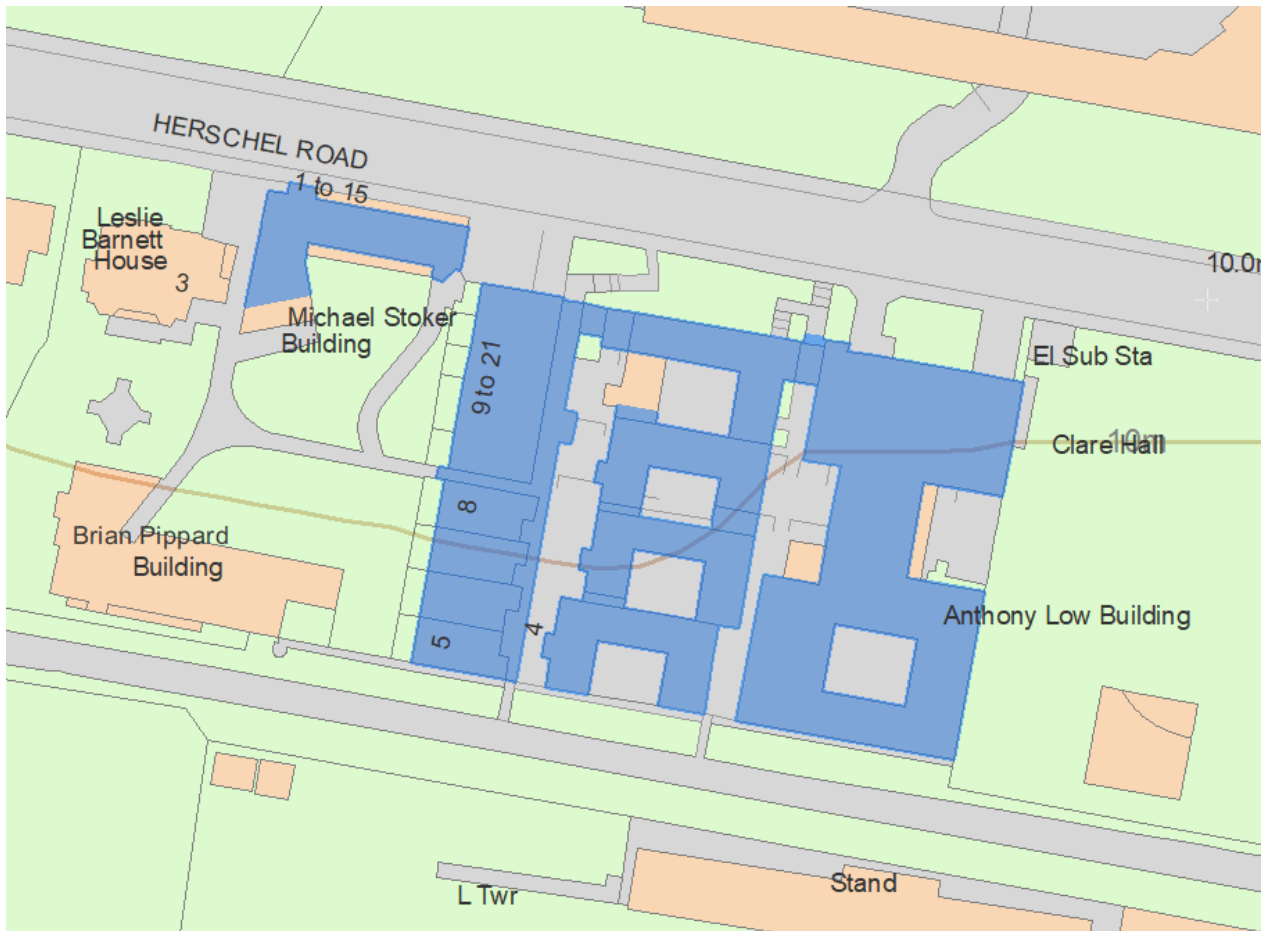
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Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.



Map

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End of official list entry

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, GEORGE THOMSON BUILDING, LECKHAMPTON HOUSE

Listed on the National Heritage List for England. Search over 400,000 listed places

(<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>)

Official list entry

Heritage Category:**Listed Building**

Grade:**II**

List Entry Number:**1126003**

Date first listed:**30-Mar-1993**

List Entry Name:**CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, GEORGE THOMSON BUILDING, LECKHAMPTON HOUSE**

Statutory Address 1:

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, GEORGE THOMSON BUILDING, LECKHAMPTON HOUSE, GRANGE ROAD

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[Corrections and minor amendments](https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/minor-amendments/)

(<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/minor-amendments/>)

Location

Statutory Address:

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, GEORGE THOMSON BUILDING, LECKHAMPTON HOUSE, GRANGE ROAD

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:Cambridgeshire

District:Cambridge (District Authority)

Parish:Non Civil Parish

National Grid Reference:TL4365157973

Details

The following building shall be added to the list-

GRANGE ROAD TL 45 NW 667/20/10027 George Thomson Bldg. Leckhampton House, Corpus Christi College II Graduate residence. 1963-64. Philip Dowson of Arup Associates. Pre-cast concrete frame and red brick. 5 storeys. Pair of blocks with a staggered brick link. Fully glazed student rooms, set back

behind concrete frame with paired verticals and expressed horizontals at floor and roof heights; narrower concrete balustrades to upper levels. Link with brick panels and glazing introduced at the junctions. N. Taylor, Cambridge New Architecture.

Listing NGR: TL4369057995

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number:**47936**

Legacy System:**LBS**

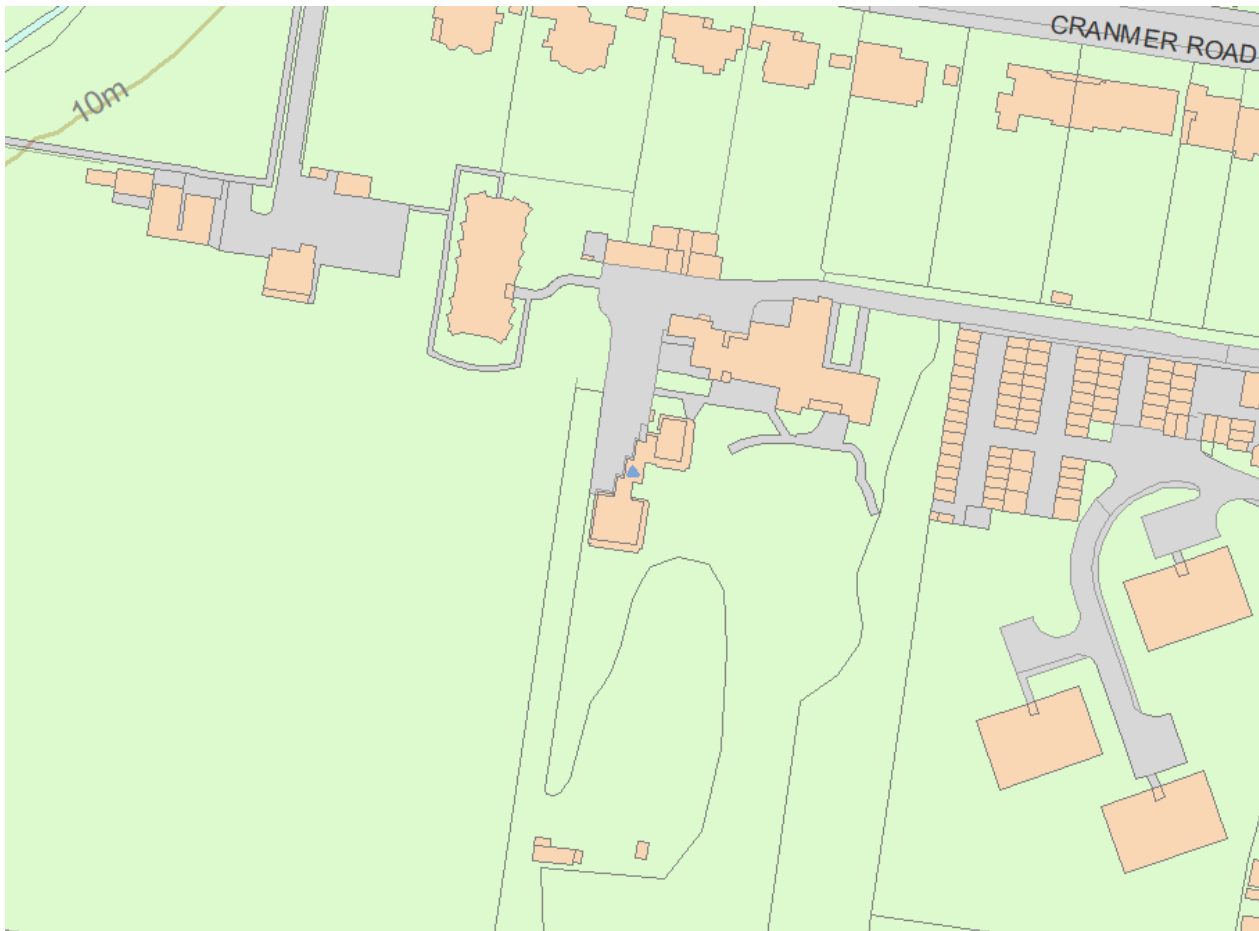
Sources

Books and journals

Taylor, N, Cambridge New Architecture

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.



Map

This map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale. This copy shows the entry on 25-Jul-2025 at 10:42:09.

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End of official list entry

Elmside including boundary wall and gate

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(<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>)

Official list entry

Heritage Category:**Listed Building**

Grade:**II**

List Entry Number:**1268365**

Date first listed:**02-Aug-1996**

Date of most recent amendment:**22-Dec-2014**

List Entry Name:**Elmside including boundary wall and gate**

Statutory Address 1:**Elmside, 49 Grange Road, Cambridge, CB3 9BN**

This List entry helps identify the building designated at this address for its special architectural or historic interest.

Unless the List entry states otherwise, it includes both the structure itself and any object or structure fixed to it (whether inside or outside) as well as any object or structure within the curtilage of the building.

For these purposes, to be included within the curtilage of the building, the object or structure must have formed part of the land since before 1st July 1948.

[Understanding list entries](https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/understanding-list-entries/) (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/understanding-list-entries/>)

[Corrections and minor amendments](https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/minor-amendments/)

(<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/minor-amendments/>)

Location

Statutory Address: **Elmside, 49 Grange Road, Cambridge, CB3 9BN**

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: **Cambridgeshire**

District: **Cambridge (District Authority)**

Parish: **Non Civil Parish**

National Grid Reference: **TL4395658303**

Summary

Two-storey house with attic storey, built 1885 to the designs of ES Prior, having single-storey addition to the south, built c1900. A range of late-C20 and early-C21 university buildings associated with Clare Hall to the west of 49 Grange Road are excluded from the listing.

Reasons for Designation

Elmside, an Arts and Crafts style house built 1885 to the designs of ES Prior, is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons: * Architectural interest: as an assured work by accomplished architect ES

Prior, a leading architect of the Arts and Crafts movement; * Architectural composition: for its impressive asymmetrical composition, use of traditional building materials, and finely crafted details which are characteristic of the Arts and Crafts style; * Interior: for the survival of some interior details of note, including an original staircase and joinery in the entrance hall, original cupboards, and fireplaces; * Historic interest: for its association with Trinity College mathematician and author Walter William Rouse Ball, who commissioned the house and lived there until his death in 1925; * Context: it forms part of an exceptional suburban development in West Cambridge which encompasses the work of some of the most notable architects of the day; * Group value: for its group value with numerous listed houses and college buildings on Grange Road, notably 48 Grange Road by Basil Champneys opposite (c1880), and nearby Selwyn College by Sir Arthur Blomfield (1882-9) and Cambridge University Library by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott (1931-4), all listed at Grade II.

History

Cambridge is situated on the southern edge of the Fens at the highest navigable point of the River Cam. The original Celtic settlement had grown up on the north bank but the Romans established the small town of Durovigutum at the strategically important junction of four major roads. The Saxon occupation spread to the south of the river, and the Normans reaffirmed the strategic importance of the site by building a castle which led to the expansion of the settlement. Cambridge soon became a prosperous town in which several religious houses were established, and these attracted sufficient students for Henry III to recognise the town as a seat of learning in 1231. Most of the fifteen colleges in existence before the Reformation had evolved from the cloistered world of monastic scholarship. Additional colleges and university buildings have continued to be established up to the present day and much new housing was built during the inter-war period and post-war period.

The development of the former medieval West Fields began around 1870. This land, covering approximately 200 acres, was owned primarily by the colleges, notably St John's, which had always strongly resisted any building west of the Backs (the stretch of land which runs along the back of the riverside colleges). It was the loss of college revenue from the agricultural depression that led to their decision to lease the land in building plots. Three new institutions were established – Newnham College in 1875, Ridley Hall in 1877, and Selwyn Hostel (now College) in 1879 – and suburban houses in various styles from Queen Anne to Arts and Crafts and neo-Georgian were built piecemeal over almost half a century. The demand for such large family homes was partly fuelled by a new statute passed in

1882 that finally allowed dons to marry without having to give up their fellowships. The main arteries of development were West Road, Madingley Road and Grange Road, which forms the central spine road running north-south through the suburb.

Although economic necessity had forced the colleges to allow building on the land, they were determined to keep a strict control over the residential development which consisted almost entirely of high end middle class housing, interspersed with university playing fields, without any community facilities such as churches or shops. There was no overall plan but the landowners ensured that it was restricted to an affluent market by issuing leases that specified numerous conditions, including minimum plot sizes, minimum house costs, specification of superior building materials, usually red brick and tiles, and had stringent dilapidation clauses to ensure that property values did not deteriorate. St John's College for instance, specified one-acre plots with a minimum house cost of £1500 on its Grange Road estate, and half-acre plots with a house cost of at least £1000 on Madingley Road. To put this in context, in 1906 the sum of £1000 was considered well above the price of a substantial suburban villa.

The great majority of building leases were taken up by individuals who commissioned either local or London-based architects, many of whom are now considered to be amongst the finest of the late Victorian/ Edwardian age, notably M. H. Baillie Scott who designed nine houses in west Cambridge, E. S. Prior, J. J. Stephenson, and Ernest Newton. Most of these houses were designed to accommodate at least two live-in servants, as shown by the census returns, and some had stables; although by 1910 there were requests either to convert these to garages or to build 'motor houses', as they were then known.

Grange Road originated as a laneway from Barton Road to Grange Farm, and contained no permanent buildings until the south section of the road was developed from the 1860s onwards. The first building lease granted by St John's College on Grange Road was to Walter William Rouse Ball in 1884, for the construction of Elmside or 49 Grange Road. Between 1884 and 1914 the college granted more than sixty building leases in St Giles to private individuals, and also leased land to other colleges for playing fields. The Grange Road Estate was opened up by the building of Herschel Road directly north of Elmside in 1885, running west from Grange Road towards Grange Farm, thereby serving the double function of creating more building sites and improving farm access. As development occurred, roads branched out west, and Grange Road gradually progressed north until it

was connected with Madingley Road in 1910.

Elmside was designed by Edward Schroeder Prior (1852-1932), a prominent Arts and Crafts architect active in England in the late C19 and early C20. An alumnus of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, Prior was articled to Norman Shaw between 1875 and 1878, and commenced independent practice in 1880. Prior's early works are known to include an extension to the Red House in Harrow for relatives (1883-84), which is very much in the same style as Elmside, with the same particular window design, roof profiles and materials. Prior was appointed architect for Gonville and Caius College in 1885, and Elmside was his first commission in Cambridge in the same year. Prior was a founding member of the Art Workers' Guild (established 1884), and was appointed Slade Professor of Architectural History at the University of Cambridge from 1912 until his death in 1932, where he established the Cambridge School of Architectural Studies. Over his long and successful career, Prior published widely on English church architecture, art and sculpture.

Spalding's Street Directories of Cambridge indicate that Elmside was occupied by Walter William Rouse Ball (1850-1925) from the time of its construction in 1886 until his death in 1925. Rouse Ball took his first degree at University College London, where he was awarded the gold medal in mathematics. He then matriculated at Trinity College, Cambridge in 1871, and became a fellow of the college in 1875. Over his illustrious career at Trinity College, Rouse Ball was appointed Director of Mathematical Studies in 1891, and later Senior Tutor in 1898. Ball also acted as representative of the University on the Borough Council and various other bodies. He published A 'Short Account of the History of Mathematics' (1888), and 'Mathematical Recreations and Essays' (1892), which have run to five and fourteen editions respectively. He also authored 'The History of Mathematical Studies at Cambridge' (1889), 'The Genesis and History of Newton's Principia' (1893), and 'A History of the First Trinity Boat Club' (1908). Rouse Ball was a keen amateur magician and the founding president of the Cambridge Pentacle Club in 1919, one of the world's oldest magic societies.

Following Rouse Ball's death, Elmside was briefly occupied by JAH Wood, and then by Arthur John Berry from c1935 until c1970, Fellow Emeritus of Downing College and University Lecturer in Chemistry. Elmside transferred in c1970 to the newly founded Clare Hall (established 1966) and became Clare College Hostel. Elmside continues to provide accommodation for students of Clare Hall.

Details

Two-storey house with attic storey, built 1885 to the designs of ES Prior, having single-storey addition to the south, built c1900.

MATERIALS: red brick laid in English bond, with sections of red hung tiles, and plain tiled roofs.

PLAN: the house faces east onto Grange Road, and is roughly rectangular in plan with a single-storey rectangular-plan projection to the north elevation, and a single-storey rectangular-plan extension to the south elevation, built c1900.

EXTERIOR: Elmside was built in the Arts and Crafts style, having sections varying in height from single-storey to two storeys and attic storey. The northern section of the main house has a mansard roof, and the southern section is a combination of multi-faceted hipped, pitched and flat roofs with one dormer window on its east slope. The single-storey projection to the north is hipped, and the extension to the south is half-hipped and gabled to the west, with a central rectangular hipped lantern. The house features five red brick chimneystacks on the multiple roof slopes. The front (east) elevation to Grange Road consists of four parts: a rectangular single-storey block to the north; a tall north block with an attic storey over a doorway; a south block of two-storeys with a dormer window; and a rectangular south block of one window bay built c1900. The east elevation is composed of red brick laid in English bond, with red plain tiles hung to the first and attic storeys over the front door. The main entrance to Elmside is by way of a timber door at the centre of the east elevation, with two raised and fielded panels under a plain overlight of three panes. The door is framed under a flat canopy supported on two square timber piloti, which may have been added at a later date. At first floor level, above the door, is a three-light casement to the first floor and a two-light casement to the attic storey, all framed by hung tiles. To the right of the door is a three-light casement window, and to the left but set back from the door, a five-light casement window illuminates the interior stair hall. To the left of this is an elaborate Venetian style window, having a segmental-headed casement window with a fluted keystone, set within a fixed-paned window, and surmounted by a small pediment. This particular style of window encourages an attribution to Prior, as a similar example may be seen at his addition to the Red House at Harrow (1883-4). On the first floor above the Venetian window is a three-light casement window, and an attic dormer with two casement windows above again.

The garden (west) elevation, is also composed of red brick, with red clay tiles hung to the first floor of

the southern section, splaying over the ground floor windows and supported by carved brackets with pendant ball finials. The second floor gable of the garden elevation is half-timbered. The ground floor is nearly continuously-glazed over a red brick plinth, having the original Venetian style windows, comprising segmental-headed casement windows with fluted keystones, set within multi-paned fixed windows. The first floor features four bays of three-light casement windows and one two-light casement window, with a two-light casement window in the apex of the attic gable. A half-glazed door leads from the kitchen to the garden, and stands under a roofed canopy supported by two square-plan timber piloti.

The north elevation to Herschel Road has a casement window to the service stairs, a two-light casement window at first floor level, and two two-light casement windows to the attic storey of the mansard roof.

A single storey extension was added to the south c1900, having an oculus window and four four-pane windows (one infilled) to the west gable. The extension has a three-light casement window to both the east and south elevations, featuring hand-painted glass to the upper panels. Another single-storey extension was added to the south in the late C20, this is excluded from the listing as it does not contribute to the special interest of the principal buildings.

INTERIOR: the interior of Elmside was adapted for use as student accommodation c1970, and consequently does not retain many interior features. Within the entrance hall the original stairs survive, curving elegantly to meet the first floor landing, and are well lit by windows on the east elevation. On the ground floor the newel post is extended to ceiling height and doubles as a pier of an arch, displaying finely carved fluting. To the south of the entrance hall, a bedroom contains original bookshelves and cupboards, and may have originally been in use as a library. To the west of the entrance hall, partitions have been inserted to create dorm rooms and as a result two fireplaces, which would have served the grandest rooms, are now located on the east walls of a narrow late C20 corridor. One fireplace is of plain carved limestone, and the other is a painted carved fireplace with fluted brackets and pilasters. On the first floor, the landing opens to a corridor, off which are bedrooms to the west and north. The first floor corridor contains some arched openings, one with an oval borrowed light, and timber cupboards, alluding to former interior decoration. The service stairs in the north block has been replaced in the late C20, and allows access from the ground floor to the first and attic storeys. The attic storey accommodates a self-contained apartment, with a lobby, double

bedroom, kitchen, bathroom and living room (no permission to access at time of survey).

The single-storey extension to the south of the house was built c1900, and has recently been adapted for use as a reading room, forming part of the Ashby Library. Colloquially known as the 'Magic Room', Rouse Ball's interest in magic and mathematics can clearly be observed in the painted windows which depict mathematical puzzles, coats of arms and symbols of the occult.

SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: To the east to Grange Road are attractively carved timber gates and gate posts. A red brick screen wall bounds the site to the north to Herschel Road, and features a segmental-headed gate opening and timber-battened door. The screen wall continues around the corner of Grange Road to meet the house, and contains a raised segmental-headed opening, which would have given access to the service areas of the house in the late C19. The remainder of the site is bounded by modern timber boarding. A range of late-C20 and early-C21 university buildings associated with Clare Hall to the west of 49 Grange Road are excluded from the listing.

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number:**461899**

Legacy System:**LBS**

Sources

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(<https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/sites/www.cambridge.gov.uk/files/docs/west-cambridge-conservation-area-appraisal.pdf>)

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

The listed building(s) is/are shown coloured blue on the attached map. Pursuant to s.1 (5A) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 ('the Act'), structures attached to or within the curtilage of the listed building (save those coloured blue on the map) are not to be treated as part of the listed building for the purposes of the Act.



Map

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End of official list entry

Emmanuel College Sports Pavilion, including Groundsman's House and stable

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Official list entry

Heritage Category: **Listed Building**

Grade: **II**

List Entry Number: **1422595**

Date first listed: **22-Dec-2014**

List Entry Name: **Emmanuel College Sports Pavilion, including Groundsman's House and stable**

Statutory Address 1:

**Emmanuel College Sports Pavilion, including Groundsman's house and stable, 38 Wilberforce Road,
Cambridge**

This List entry helps identify the building designated at this address for its special architectural or historic interest.

Unless the List entry states otherwise, it includes both the structure itself and any object or structure fixed to it (whether inside or outside) as well as any object or structure within the curtilage of the building.

For these purposes, to be included within the curtilage of the building, the object or structure must have formed part of the land since before 1st July 1948.

[Understanding list entries](https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/understanding-list-entries/) (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/understanding-list-entries/>)

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(<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/minor-amendments/>)

Location

Statutory Address:

**Emmanuel College Sports Pavilion, including Groundsman's house and stable, 38 Wilberforce Road,
Cambridge**

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:**Cambridgeshire**

District:**Cambridge (District Authority)**

Parish:**Non Civil Parish**

National Grid Reference:**TL4352258697**

Summary

Sports pavilion with attached Groundsman's house and stable, built for Emmanuel College in 1910 to the designs of Reginald Francis Wheatly and Edward Ford Duncanson.

Reasons for Designation

The sports pavilion with attached Groundsman's house and stable, built for Emmanuel College in 1910, is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons: * Architectural interest: it has a typically vernacular character allowing for an asymmetrical plan that is particularly appropriate for a building encompassing numerous functions which are all brought together into a coherent composition; * Interior: the principal interior space is a finely proportioned room in which the panelled walls, heavily moulded classical joinery, and network of ovolo-moulded ribs create a unified architectural ensemble of considerable quality; * Intactness: it retains many original fixtures and fittings, and although the stable has lost its doors and stalls, its former use remains legible, altogether representing a complete picture of how an Edwardian sports pavilion of this type functioned; * Rarity: there are no comparable listed examples of a pavilion with incorporated Groundsman's house and stabling; * Context: it forms part of an exceptional suburban development in West Cambridge which encompasses the work of some of the most notable architects of the day.

History

Cambridge is situated on the southern edge of the Fens at the highest navigable point of the River Cam. The original Celtic settlement had grown up on the north bank but the Romans established the small town of Durovigutum at the strategically important junction of four major roads. The Saxon occupation spread to the south of the river, and the Normans reaffirmed the strategic importance of the site by building a castle which led to the expansion of the settlement. Cambridge soon became a prosperous town in which several religious houses were established, and these attracted sufficient students for Henry III to recognise the town as a seat of learning in 1231. Most of the fifteen colleges in existence before the Reformation had evolved from the cloistered world of monastic scholarship. Additional colleges and university buildings have continued to be established up to the present day and much new housing was built during the inter-war period and post-war period.

The development of the former medieval West Fields began around 1870. This land, covering approximately 200 acres, was owned primarily by the colleges, notably St John's, which had always strongly resisted any building west of the Backs (the stretch of land which runs along the back of the

riverside colleges). It was the loss of college revenue from the agricultural depression that led to their decision to lease the land in building plots. Three new institutions were established – Newnham College in 1875, Ridley Hall in 1877, and Selwyn Hostel (now College) in 1879 – and suburban houses in various styles from Queen Anne to Arts and Crafts and neo-Georgian were built piecemeal over almost half a century. The demand for such large family homes was partly fuelled by a new statute passed in 1882 that finally allowed dons to marry without having to give up their fellowships. The main arteries of development were West Road, Madingley Road and Grange Road which forms the central spine road running north-south through the suburb.

Although economic necessity had forced the colleges to allow building on the land, they were determined to keep a strict control over the residential development which consisted almost entirely of high end middle class housing, interspersed with university playing fields and sports pavilions, without any community facilities such as churches or shops. There was no overall plan but the landowners ensured that it was restricted to an affluent market by issuing leases that specified numerous conditions, including minimum plot sizes, minimum house costs, specification of superior building materials, usually red brick and tiles, and had stringent dilapidation clauses to ensure that property values did not deteriorate. The majority of building leases in West Cambridge and Storey's Way were taken up by individuals who commissioned either local or London-based architects, many of whom are now considered to be amongst the finest of the late Victorian/ Edwardian age, notably M. H. Baillie Scott who designed nine houses in West Cambridge, E. S. Prior, J. J. Stephenson, and Ernest Newton.

The Sports Pavilion on Wilberforce Road was built in 1910 to the designs of Reginald Francis Wheatly (1879-1959) and Edward Ford Duncanson (1880-?) of 10 Grays Inn. Their plans for the pavilion, attached house and stable were drawn up between March and May 1910 and are preserved in Emmanuel College Archives. Little is known about the architects except that Wheatly is associated with one Grade II listed building – the late C19 Church of St Andrew in Redruth, Cornwall that was completed to his designs in 1937. The ten acre site between Madingley Road and the Coton Footpath was sold by St John's College in 1907 to be laid out as the sports grounds for Emmanuel College. The first Groundsman, William John Masters Manning (1878-1954), had been appointed in 1908 and he resided in the attached Groundsman's House as soon as it was built. The job description stated that the Groundsman would take charge of the ground – consisting of a cricket pitch, two football grounds, a hockey ground and about ten lawn tennis courts – in addition to umpiring at all cricket matches and supplying tea on the ground. His obituary in the 1953/4 College Magazine mentions that 'in his work at

the pavilion he was always loyally supported by his first wife'. Manning remained in his post until 1947, having become a College and a City institution for the excellence of his pitches, his sporting prowess and his considerable contribution to the sporting life of Cambridge.

There have been some alterations to the pavilion buildings. Electricity was installed in 1933; one of the bedrooms was partitioned to allow a bathroom to be installed in 1952; and a dangerous balustrade which ran along part of the roof was removed in 1958. The door of the stable and those of the flanking storerooms have been replaced, and the stable fittings removed. Around the beginning of the C21 the south-west wing of the pavilion was extended on the south end to provide shower facilities.

Details

Sports pavilion with attached Groundsman's House and separate stable, built for Emmanuel College in 1910 to the designs of Reginald Francis Wheatly and Edward Ford Duncanson.

MATERIALS: brick covered in roughcast render painted in cream and pale pink with roof coverings of red plain tiles and bonnet tiles.

PLAN: the pavilion faces north-west over the sports ground and has two angled wings containing changing facilities, one extending eastwards and the other south-westwards. A third range extends south-eastwards from the rear of the pavilion which has a small room for catering that links up to the L-shaped Groundsman's House. On the south side of the south-west wing is a stable with a rectangular plan.

EXTERIOR: the complex roofscape of steep, sweeping pitches gives the building a picturesque character which is tempered by some Classical elements. The main north-west range has a hipped roof with louvred gablets and small gabled parapets at each corner, and is surmounted by a decorative copper cupola which has a polygonal base with a raised chevron pattern and a polygonal bell-shaped roof with a weathervane supported by a wooden balustrade. This range has a central triple-leaf, multi-pane glazed door, flanked by similar two-leaf doors, either side of which is a tall twelve-pane fixed window, all with wooden glazing bars. Attached to the front of the range is a flat-roofed loggia with a moulded and dentilled cornice supported by Tuscan columns. The moulded cornice is continued on the flat-roofed angled wings which are lit by top-opening, cross casements

with slanting sills. The east wing has a loggia of three round arches with moulded impost bands and three regularly spaced voussoirs of tiles laid on edge (painted cream). It has two windows and a new door to the small shower extension on the end which has been designed in the same style and materials. The south-west wing is divided into five window bays by attached square piers, the recessed windows having pronounced sloping tiled sills. The end wall of the wing is lit by two windows, and the rear elevation by two windows at either end.

The narrow single-storey range linking the pavilion to the house has a pitched roof that continues as a hipped pentice on the rear (west) side of the house, and has a particularly tall red brick ridge stack with raised vertical brick strips around the top. The L-shaped, two-storey house has a pitched roof which sweeps downwards to ground-floor level over the entrance hall on the east (front) side. The roof has plain narrow bargeboards and a moulded wooden cornice that is returned onto the gable ends to form kneelers which have four raised corner bands below. There is a short ridge stack with four tapered tile pots on the north-south aligned roof, and a tall (rebuilt) stack rising from the south slope of the east-west aligned roof, both with vertical brick strips. The east frontage has, on the left, a gabled canopy with a pierced segmental arch supported by shaped brackets over the door with vertical planks and top glazing. There is a three-light straight-headed dormer in the angle of the roof above. The projecting gabled bay to the right is lit on the ground floor by a six-light casement window with wooden glazing bars and mullions and transoms, with a lintel in the form of a hipped pentice. The first-floor window above is similar but smaller. The right return is lit by two ground-floor cross windows and a small two-light window above. The south gable end is dominated by a flat-roofed canted bay window, and has a six-light window above.

INTERIOR: in contrast to the rather homely vernacular elevations, the interior of the main north-west range is in a handsome Renaissance style. It is a large single space which has canted ends with built-in storage benches, a parquet floor, heavy moulded cornice and a decorative canted ceiling with ovolo-moulded ribs, painted white (as is all the internal joinery). The mid-height panelling has vertical panels and a moulded cornice. The wall opposite the entrance door has a segmental arched recess, flanked by panelled piers, with a heavy moulded cornice supported by paired consoles. The fireplace within the recess retains the original fuel stove set in a semi-circular arched surround of decoratively laid brick with a wooden moulded mantelshelf. This is flanked by four-panelled doors set in moulded doorframes, one leading to the catering room linking up with the house, which retains built-in storage, and the other to a cupboard. The canted ends of the room have arched openings with a moulded

segmental arch supported by consoles in the same style as that over the fireplace. These lead through to the changing rooms, one of which retains its original built-in storage benches and rows of clothes hooks, and modern shower facilities.

In contrast, the house has simple fixtures, fittings and joinery, including four-panelled doors with brass knob handles and lock cases, and a dogleg stair with closed string, stick balusters and square capped newel posts. The hall and two reception rooms have parquet floors, and one reception room has a moulded picture rail and simple fireplace surround with dentilled cornice, and the other a coved ceiling cornice and service bell and indicator board with 'front door' and 'back door'. The first floor has three bedrooms, two of which retain simple wooden fireplace surrounds with cast-iron grates, and one a built-in cupboard with panelled doors.

SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: the detached stable has a double-height central bay with a very steeply pitched roof which sweeps down over the flanking single-storey tile-hung storage bays that are recessed on the west frontage. The large opening to the stable has lost its original door, and the doors and windows to the store rooms have been replaced. The gable head projects over the hay loft hatch and is supported by wooden brackets. The rear (east) side has a series of wooden brackets, presumably for holding grass-cutting equipment as they are protected by a pentice roof. There is a bottom-opening window just above this roof. Internally, the stable retains the floor of the hay loft with an opening for access but none of the internal stable fittings survive.

Sources

Books and journals

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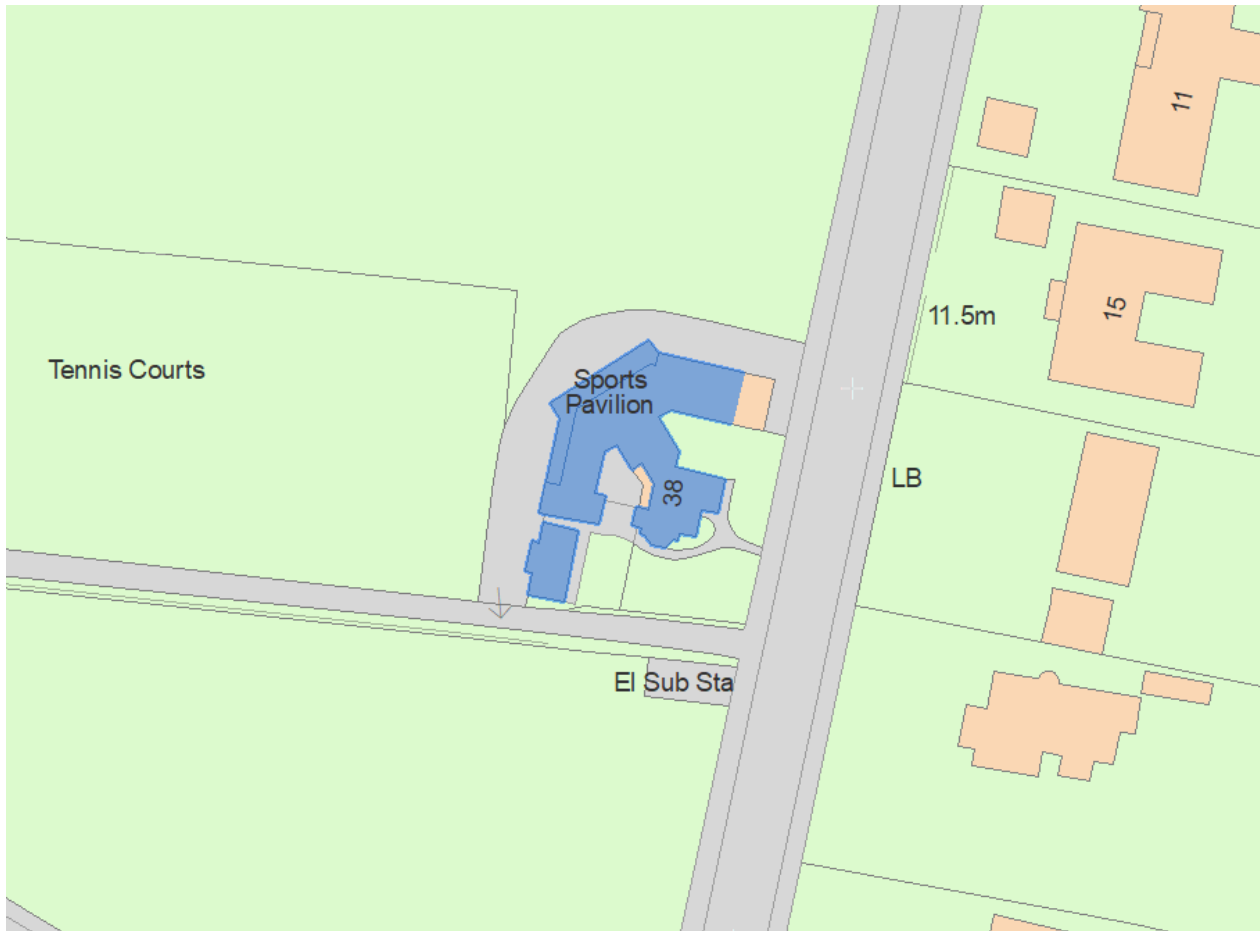
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Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.



Map

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End of official list entry

History Faculty Building

Listed on the National Heritage List for England. Search over 400,000 listed places

(<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>)

Official list entry

Heritage Category:**Listed Building**

Grade:**II***

List Entry Number:**1380217**

Date first listed:**12-Apr-2000**

Date of most recent amendment:**04-Mar-2019**

List Entry Name:**History Faculty Building**

Statutory Address 1:**University Of Cambridge, West Road, Cambridge, CB3 9EF**

This List entry helps identify the building designated at this address for its special architectural or historic interest.

Unless the List entry states otherwise, it includes both the structure itself and any object or structure fixed to it (whether inside or outside) as well as any object or structure within the curtilage of the building.

For these purposes, to be included within the curtilage of the building, the object or structure must have formed part of the land since before 1st July 1948.

[Understanding list entries](https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/understanding-list-entries/) (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/understanding-list-entries/>)

[Corrections and minor amendments](#)

(<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/minor-amendments/>)

Location

Statutory Address: **University Of Cambridge, West Road, Cambridge, CB3 9EF**

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: **Cambridgeshire**

District: **Cambridge (District Authority)**

Parish: **Non Civil Parish**

National Grid Reference: **TL4419658046**

Summary

History Faculty Building, built 1964-1968 for the University of Cambridge to the designs of James Stirling, renovated in 1985-1986 by Bickerdike Allen Partners.

Reasons for Designation

The History Faculty Building, built 1964-1968 for the University of Cambridge to the designs of James Stirling, renovated in 1985-1986 by Bickerdike Allen Partners, is listed at Grade II* for the following principal reasons:

Architectural interest:

- * as a highly significant work by James Stirling, one of Britain's foremost post-war architects;
- * as the second in a triumvirate of university buildings, known as the Red Trilogy, that are without doubt James Stirling's most significant works in England;
- * for Stirling's highly creative re-working of a familiar formal language, executed with masterful handling of form and colour, characteristic of his style;
- * for the high degree of survival of the original plan form, fixtures and fittings, which have been little altered since the building's completion;
- * as a distinctive and popular piece of post-war university architecture.

Historic interest:

- * a distinctive example of a new approach to education buildings, from a period when the universities were at the forefront of architectural patronage;
- * within the context of the University of Cambridge, the History Faculty Building takes forward the exceptional faculty buildings of the Sidgwick Site in the mid-C20. Group value:
- * for the strong functional group the History Faculty Building forms with the nearby university faculty buildings of the Sidgwick Site, including the Raised Faculty Block, Faculty of Economics, Lady Mitchell Hall, and Little Hall, all built between 1956 and 1968 to designs by Casson Conder and Partners, and each listed at Grade II;
- * for the strong geographic group the library building forms with a number of nearby listed buildings within the West Cambridge Conservation Area including the University Library (built 1931-1934 to the designs of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, listed at Grade II); Harvey Court of Gonville and Caius College, (built 1960-1962 to the designs of Sir Leslie Martin and Colin St John Wilson, listed at Grade II*); and the entrance block, chapel and master's lodge (1882-1889 and 1884, by Sir Arthur Blomfield), and college hall of Selwyn College (1909 by Grayson and Ould), each listed at Grade II.

History

The organisation of the University of Cambridge as a system of faculties developed in the inter-war period, and the university increasingly appointed University Teaching Officers (UTOs) without a collegiate fellowship. By the 1940s, the arts and science faculties were competing for accommodation on the New Museums and Downing sites. The Town and Country Planning Act of 1947 prompted the university to form a Site Committee, who criticised the piecemeal nature of previous schemes, and called for a framework whereby university buildings might be planned more systematically, including the rationalisation of the New Museums Site and concentration of the arts elsewhere. With the exception of Giles Gilbert Scott's University Library of 1932-1935, the land west of the backs of the colleges remained largely a mixture of playing fields and large villas occupied by dons. The Sites Committee recommended that the university purchase the Corpus cricket grounds north of Sidgwick Avenue (previously considered as a possible location for the university library in 1920), and several adjacent houses south of West Road, then owned by Gonville and Caius College. In 1949, a list was prepared of faculties that might move to the Sidgwick site, including: Economics and Politics; Modern and Medieval Languages; English; Moral Science; History; Divinity; Architecture and Fine Arts; Music; and Archaeology and Anthropology. Shared facilities would include a building for non-affiliated UTOs, plus lecture halls of varying sizes.

A long-list of architects was drawn up, and two competitors proceeded to a second stage: Robert Atkinson and Alexander F B Anderson; and Hugh Casson and Neville Conder, owing to Casson's work as coordinator of the Festival of Britain, where he brought a diverse range of buildings together as a cohesive whole. Atkinson and Anderson's submission was very much in formal Beaux-Arts mode, the site bisected by a broad thoroughfare, with two three-sided quadrangles to the south end, and the northern end dominated by a central thousand-seat lecture / concert hall. Casson and Conder's proposal was quite different, being a 'carefully balanced combination in the layout of the formal and the picturesque', with a loose series of quadrangles, and the Raised Faculty Building as its centrepiece, raised on pilotis, allowing vistas across the site. Casson and Conder's scheme was approved in 1954; the Raised Faculty Building was under construction by 1959; the brown-brick Economics and Politics building completed the quadrangle in 1961; and Lady Mitchell Hall and Little Hall were constructed in 1963-1964 following redesign. Following negotiations with Gonville and Caius over the purchase of residential sites on West Road, the university were forced to revise their plans for the north end of the Sidgwick site, resolving to construct only 'general buildings', and the more specialised needs of Architecture and Music, the thousand-seat lecture / concert hall, and the 'water court' were all

omitted.

The main focus of the revised development plan was the History Faculty Building. Both Leslie Martin and Casson were invited in May 1962 to suggest possible architects, and a distinguished list of names was gradually narrowed down. The final shortlist was drawn up in November 1962, featuring the Architects' Co-Partnership (ACP, who had designed the 'Beehives' at St John's in Oxford), David Roberts (then teaching in the university and designing various college schemes), and Stirling and Gowan (who by that time were constructing the Engineering Building at the University of Leicester). Stirling and Gowan's design (essentially by Stirling, who split from Gowan in 1963) was favoured for its integrated planning, and because it alone could be built for the budget. The basic concept survived to construction, though the refusal of the tenant of no.11 West Road to give up part of her garden required rotation of the design through 90 degrees so that the library faced south-east rather than south-west. The contract was tendered in July 1964 and commenced in October of the same year. Though the contract completion date was set for June 1966, the building was not fully occupied until the end of 1968. Stirling's proposed allocation of responsibility for the delay of 132 weeks, included 29 weeks caused by the contractor's inadequacy, 43 weeks by the glazing subcontractor, 13 weeks by the library roof steelwork subcontractor, 28 weeks by leaks in the glass louvres, and 7 weeks by late instructions by the design team (Wilford letter to CU Estate Management, 6 March 1973, quoted by Beacon Planning). The contract sum and agreed extras came to £352,000 but contractors made further claims for additional payment of £109,000.

While the rotation of the building solved the land issue, it exacerbated problems of solar gain which were already implicit in the original arrangement. In addition, the extraction fans proved too noisy for a library environment and were never used. The glass partitions between the offices, seminar rooms and common rooms, provided poor sound insulation, and the original single glazing and glass louvre ventilation system caused many leaks. At the end of the contract, E F Mills, then head of the university's Estate Management Advisory Service said, 'I knew that costs and claims were going to be enormous and I had decided to accept the building the following day, but that night it poured with rain and the building leaked like a sieve and so I didn't accept it ... There were leaks after the Faculty moved in and things started falling off early' (Girouard, Pers. Comm., E F Mills, quoted in Beacon Planning report). The tiles on the stair and lift towers began to drop off in 1978, and the university began legal proceedings against Stirling, before it was realised that too much time had elapsed since design and construction, and proceedings were abandoned. Bickerdike Allen Partners undertook a thorough condition survey in

1984, and recommended remedial work, which took place in 1985-6, and included replacement of all of the exterior tiling, except for the stair and lift towers which were re-clad in red brickwork; replacement of brick copings with precast concrete; closure of the rooftop walkway; replacement of the paving on the terraces; installation of secondary glazing, venetian blinds and complicated ventilation systems; and installation of a corrugated metal roof over the book stacks at the bottom of the library's glazed roof.

Sir James Stirling (1924-1992) was born in Glasgow and studied at Liverpool University before setting up in partnership first with James Gowan (1956-1963), and then with Michael Wilford in 1971. The History Faculty Building is the second of Stirling's 'Red Trilogy', the Engineering Faculty at the University of Leicester being the first (in partnership with Gowan, designed in 1959 and built 1961-1963, listed at Grade II*), and the Florey Building at Queen's College in Oxford (designed 1966-1967 and built 1968-1971, listed at Grade II). Other notable works in Britain include: Langham House Close at Richmond Upon Thames (1957-1958, listed at Grade II*); Andrew Melville Hall at the University of St Andrews (1964, listed Grade A); an extension to Branksome Conference Centre in Haslemere, Surrey for Olivetti (1971-1972, listed Grade II*); and No.1 Poultry, City of London (1994-1998, listed at Grade II*).

James Stirling was among the first modern British architects to achieve widespread international standing. He was one of the first post-war British architects to work abroad, when in 1974 he was invited to design a museum in Düsseldorf that led directly to that at Stuttgart. Notable in Europe are: his award-winning extension to the Neue Staatsgalerie, Stuttgart (1979-1984), generally regarded as his masterpiece, Stuttgart Music School and Theatre Academy (1987), and the Braun Headquarters at Melsungen (1992), all in Germany; the Electra bookshop for the Venice Biennale, Italy (1989); and in North America, the Fogg Museum extension at Harvard University (1985). Stirling was given the Aalto Award in 1977, the RIBA Gold Medal in 1980, and in 1981 was the first British recipient of the Pritzker Prize, considered the world's leading award to an architect. He was awarded the Japanese culture prize 'Praemium Imperiale' in 1990, and his knighthood was announced in 1992, shortly before his death. The Stirling Prize, the UK's most prestigious architecture prize, is named after him. Subject of a biography by Mark Girouard in 1998, the last few years have seen a revival of interest in the architect's work, marked by the publication of a number of studies by authors including Geoffrey H Baker, Mark Crinson, Amanda Reeser Lawrence and Anthony Vidler.

Details

History Faculty Building, built 1964-8 for the University of Cambridge to the designs of James Stirling, renovated in 1985-6 by Bickerdike Allen Partners.

MATERIALS: Reinforced concrete frame with a steel roof structure, originally clad in red brick, tile and patent glazing, however most of the tiles on the lift towers and walkways were replaced with red brick of identical colour during renovation in 1985-6. The terraces and podium originally had cast-concrete tiling to match the colour of the brick, and were replaced by cast-concrete slabs around 1986. The interior has a plastered finish, with acoustic boarding to the walls of the reading room, and steel tube trusses supporting the lean-to lantern. **PLAN:** L-shaped block, six storeys over a concealed basement, running east and south from the north-west corner and containing common rooms, seminar and tutors' rooms. A pair of square-plan circulation towers is attached to the north elevation. A fan-shaped reading room fills the south-east corner.

EXTERIOR: the L-plan block is six storeys in height over a concealed basement. The roof is flat, from which a gantry with extendable davit arms is suspended for window cleaning. The walls, which taper with height, are entirely glazed and incorporate two sections of glazed louvres at the lower part of each level. Some panes of patent glazing on the first and second floors of the west elevation were replaced by louvres in the late C20 or early C21. The east and south ends of the L-plan block have red brick elevations. Twin circulation towers are attached to the north elevation, formerly clad in red tiles until replaced by red brick in 1986, and connected to the L-plan block by glazed bridges on the upper levels where the building tapers inwards. The totem aspect of the circulation towers signifies the main approaches, and a sculptural canopy attached to the west elevation of the towers indicates the two main entrances at the north-west corner: for those using the library, the main entrance is at ground floor level; and the adjacent ramp to the first floor provides direct access for senior members to the upper floors, allowing them to avoid the large numbers of students around the library entrance. The ramp also provides access to the podium (terrace over the ground-floor level of the library), and is also accessed via steps at its north-east corner. The podium formerly had smaller cast-concrete tiling to match the colour of the brickwork, however these were replaced by paving slabs around 1986. Steps abutting the south elevation of the south arm and the east elevation of the east arm split in two to provide access to the first floor of the stairwells at the south and east ends, and also provide access to the walkway on the canted roof of the first-floor bookstacks (refurbished around 2015). To the east of the circulation towers, a projecting first-floor research room has a roof terrace with a red brick balustrade wall (replacing a floating cast-concrete balustrade in the late C20), and is accessed via the

second floor Senior Common Room. The double-leaf doors of the main entrance have been replaced in the late C20 or early C21, and the first-floor entrances and second-floor terrace retain their original doors with distinctive diagonal handles. Occupying the south-east corner between the east and south arms of the L-plan block is a canted reading room, with a glazed lean-to roof, tapering in at each level to an apex over the sixth floor. The semi-sunken reading room is bounded to the south-east, west and north by an inwardly-sloping paved plane or 'moat'. A platform and steps to the south-east of the reading room were removed in the late C20 or early C21, reducing the depth of the moat; and hoppers were added to the flanking walls of the bookstacks. The moats, steps and platforms are bounded by metal railings, with two intermediate rails added around 1998 for safety. At the north end of the east side, an L-plan bicycle enclosure is bounded by an opposing upwardly-sloping plane, its smooth paving replaced with chequered paving in 2002.

INTERIOR: internally, the building has a tapering section: the cloakroom, toilets and library reading room have the greatest density of occupation for 300 students and are therefore located at basement and ground levels respectively; student and staff common rooms are at first- and second- floor levels with seminar rooms above; and staff offices which have low occupation density are located on the top floors. The interior of the L-plan block has cork flooring throughout (with like-for-like replacement where required, for example on the stairwells, or overlaid with carpet in places), and is finished in white plaster and tile. Access is granted to each floor via the twin circulation towers on the north elevation, which contain a stairwell and a lift (with an accompanying toilet), and glazed stairwells at the south and east ends of the L-plan block. The stair handrails, formerly painted red, had a top and bottom rail only until two intermediate rails were introduced in the early C21 to comply with health and safety regulations. From the circulation towers, glazed corridors extend south and east overlooking the glazed reading room, and much of the building's interior drama derives from the views from these glazed corridors and projecting bays over the library below. Each glazed corridor has two glazed fire doors, inserted around 1986. To the west and north of the corridors are meeting rooms, common rooms, seminar rooms and staff offices, which retain a high proportion of original partitioned walls with glazed panels over (the partitions were designed to be movable). The uses of some of the rooms have changed since the building was completed. Complicated systems of venetian blinds, secondary glazing and some air conditioners were added to the external walls around 1986. The first-floor meeting room and junior common room, overlooking the reading room, have had secondary glazing introduced in the late C20 to reduce noise transfer. The L-plan block retains a high proportion of its original plan form, with the exception of alterations to the ground floor entrance area and custodian's

office around 2005, the removal of stairs to the first-floor research room, and refurbishment of the first-floor staff cloakrooms, first-floor tea room and all toilets around 2010.

The fan-like form of the reading room was designed to be monitored by one person from a control desk in the north-west corner, which acts a pivot point for the concentric reading desks and radial bookshelves (all original). The area around the control desk was refurbished around 2008, with the control desk replaced, and glazed balustrades and partitions, computers and soft seating introduced in the former card-index area. From the control desk, steps descend to a semi-sunken reading room, with bookstacks on two levels to the south-east end. A disabled access lift was added around 2002. The walls of the reading room are lined with white acoustic boards or plastered, and a high proportion of cork flooring survives (though some cork tiles have been replaced piecemeal during maintenance). A variety of seating is provided in the reading room, either in specialist reading bays along the north and east walls, at large tables in the main area concentric to the control desk, or at long lines of fixed reading benches against the south-east wall of the bookstacks. The original desks and lamps have been retained, and all chairs have been replaced. Access is provided from the ground floor of the bookstacks to the first floor via stairs on the west and north walls, and two spiral staircases in the canted corners, each stair having intermediate rails added for safety around 2008. The first floor of the bookstacks overlooks the reading room with a metal balustrade rail (glazing added around 2008). The roof of the reading room has steel tubular trusses between two skins of glass, the upper skin having adjustable louvres for ventilation. The lower skin of glazing is translucent, producing shadowless natural light on the reading room tables below. The roof space between the two skins is up to 3.5 metres high, and has maintenance catwalks accessed from hatches off the third-floor corridors, which provide access to the artificial lighting installation (no longer operable). The shape of the tapering roof causes heated air rising from the floor to be drawn upwards and dispersed through coloured extraction fans at the apex (never used due to noise).

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number:**479931**

Legacy System:**LBS**

Sources

Books and journals

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Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.



Map

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End of official list entry

MADINGLEY MILL, AT MILL FARM, MADINGLEY HILL

Listed on the National Heritage List for England. Search over 400,000 listed places

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Official list entry

Heritage Category:**Listed Building**

Grade:**II***

List Entry Number:**1163652**

Date first listed:**31-Aug-1962**

List Entry Name:**MADINGLEY MILL, AT MILL FARM, MADINGLEY HILL**

Statutory Address 1:**MADINGLEY MILL, AT MILL FARM, MADINGLEY HILL, ST NEOTS ROAD**

This List entry helps identify the building designated at this address for its special architectural or historic interest.

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Corrections and minor amendments

(<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/minor-amendments/>)

Location

Statutory Address:**MADINGLEY MILL, AT MILL FARM, MADINGLEY HILL, ST NEOTS ROAD**

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:**Cambridgeshire**

District:**South Cambridgeshire (District Authority)**

Parish:**Madingley**

National Grid Reference:**TL 40795 59513**

Details

TL 45 NW MADINGLEY ST NEOTS ROAD (North Side) 4/207 Madingley Mill, at Mill Farm, 31.8.62
Madingley Hill

||*

Post Mill. Timber-framed, weatherboarded on brick plinth. Boat cap and four patent sails. Removed from Ellington, Huntingdonshire in 1936. Inscription inside the Mill "Walter Ambrose Harding of Madingley Hall caused this Windmill to be brought from Ellington in Huntingdonshire and to be rebuilt here on the site of the old mill which fell down in July 1909. Mr C J Ison, builder of Histon finished it the 1st June 1936". A T Smith. Wind and Watermills of Cambridgeshire R D Stevens (Sec Cambs, Wind and Watermill Society). Cambridgeshire's Windmills and Watermills (forthcoming)

Listing NGR: TL4079559513

Legacy

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Legacy System number:**51825**

Legacy System:**LBS**

Sources

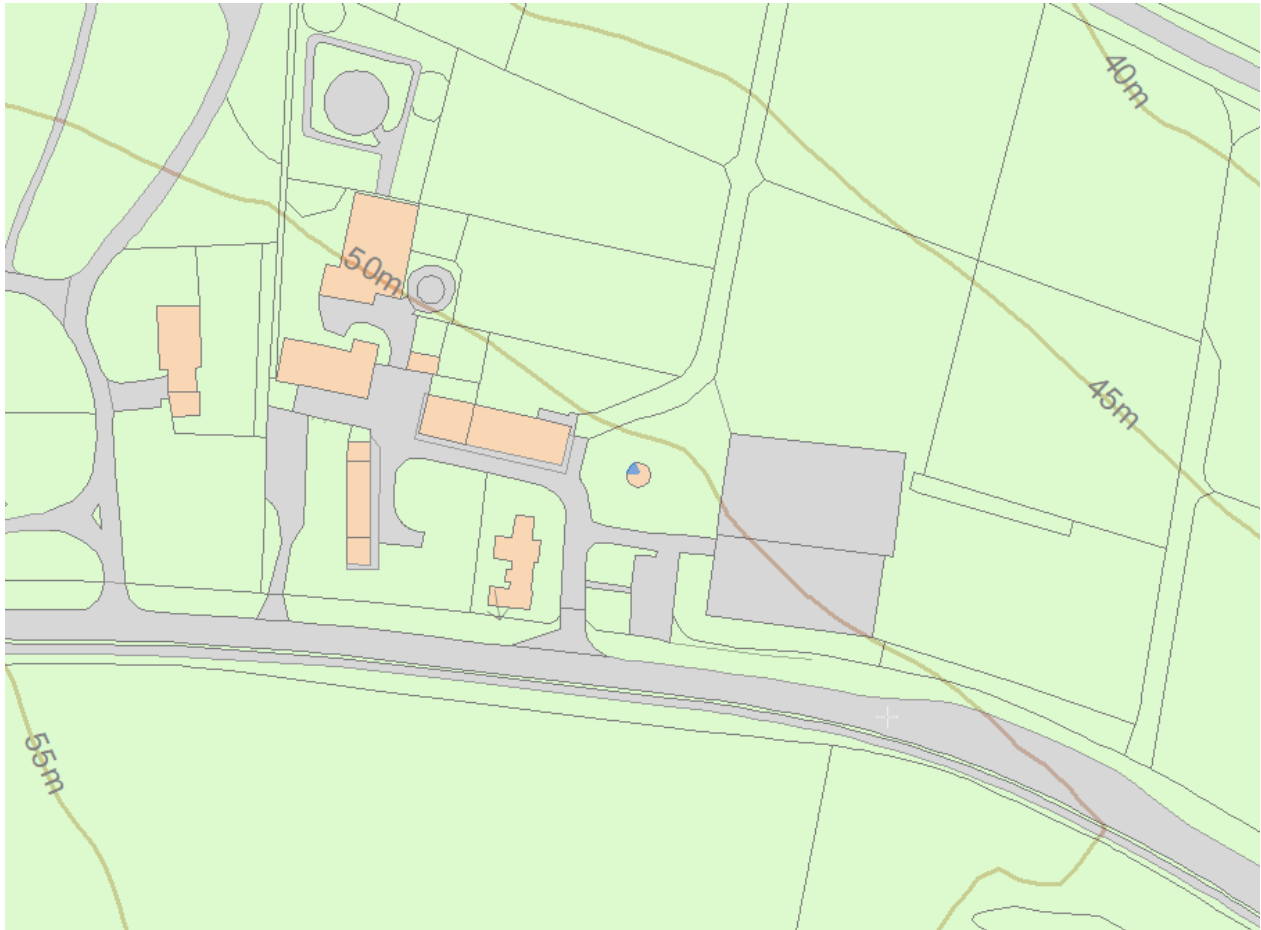
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Legal

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Map

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MEMORIAL AND ATTACHED WALLS, STEPS AND POOL SURROUND AT AMERICAN MILITARY CEMETERY

Listed on the National Heritage List for England. Search over 400,000 listed places

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Official list entry

Heritage Category:**Listed Building**

Grade:**II***

List Entry Number:**1376611**

Date first listed:**25-Sep-1998**

List Entry Name:

MEMORIAL AND ATTACHED WALLS, STEPS AND POOL SURROUND AT AMERICAN MILITARY CEMETERY

Statutory Address 1:

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[Corrections and minor amendments](https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/minor-amendments/)

(<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/minor-amendments/>)

Location

Statutory Address:

**MEMORIAL AND ATTACHED WALLS, STEPS AND POOL SURROUND AT AMERICAN MILITARY
CEMETERY, ST NEOTS ROAD**

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: **Cambridgeshire**

District: **South Cambridgeshire (District Authority)**

Parish: **Madingley**

National Grid Reference: **TL 40511 59550**

Details

TL 45 NW MADINGLEY ST NEOTS ROAD

412/4/10006 Memorial and attached walls, steps & pool surround at 25.09.1998 American Military Cemetery

||*

Memorial chapel and museum room, with attached walls, steps and pool surrounds. 1952-54 by Perry, Shaw, Hepburn, Kehoe and Dean of Boston, with Hughes and Bicknell of Cambridge as executant architects. Portland stone with sandstone flag steps and pool surrounds. Low pitched roof to chapel, its covering not visible (probably copper). Tall, rectangular chapel, places to one end of a row of three long rectangular pools. To the right of the chapel entrance a wall is attached which turns at right angles to flank a terrace adjacent to the pools. Upon this wall the names of the fallen are inscribed and four service men, in modern dress, stand sentinel, carved in stone. The wall turns again and drops to admit a view of the pools and chapel and there is an approach down a flight of steps, which is flanked to its other side by a matching Portland stone pier. Again the level drops, and the Portland stone wall becomes a low retaining wall enclosing the garden area to the left side of the pools, again to admit a flight of steps near the chapel and to finally become a plinth for the chapel. Chapel is simple in its lines with a tall rectangular doorway and a gable above with a commemorative inscription. Wall to left with projecting Portland stone piers rising the full height of the wall. Eastern apse. Decorative bronze window frames. Interior with mosaic to ceiling and apse, in blues, browns and golds, depicting angels and aeroplanes. Relief map on the liturgical south wall depicting The Mastery of The Atlantic: The Great Air Assault. The Memorial and Cemetery was built by the American Battle Monuments Commission, on land donated in perpetuity by Cambridge University. The Memorial is a remarkable building of extremely high quality which is historically important as a war memorial.

Listing NGR: TL4051159550

This List entry has been amended to add sources for War Memorials Online and the War Memorials Register. These sources were not used in the compilation of this List entry but are added here as a guide for further reading, 27 July 2017.

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: **470617**

Legacy System: **LBS**

Sources

Websites

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<https://www.warmemorialsonline.org.uk/memorial/110829>

(<https://www.warmemorialsonline.org.uk/memorial/110829>)

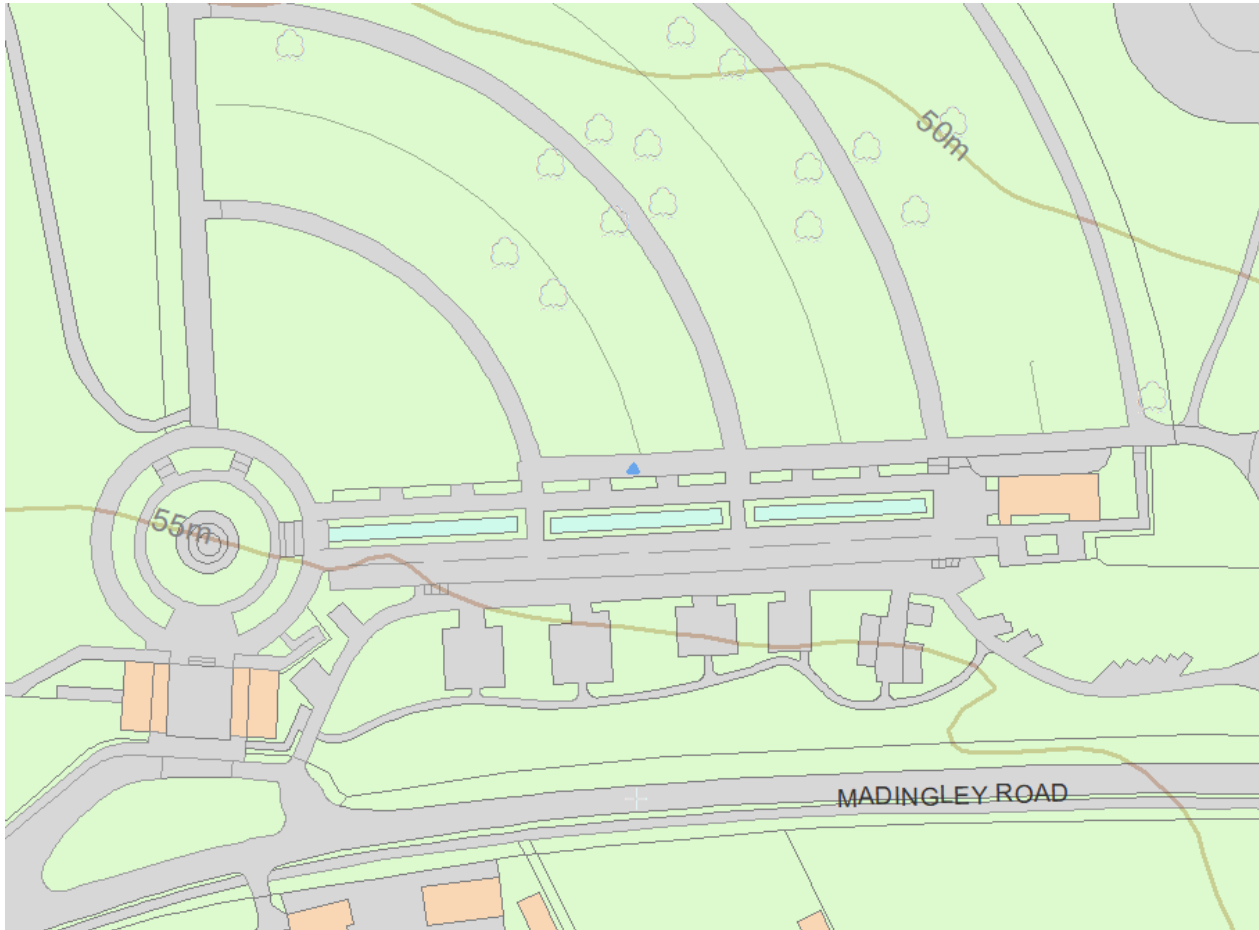
War Memorials Register, accessed 16 January 2017 from

<http://www.iwm.org.uk/memorials/item/memorial/12946>

(<http://www.iwm.org.uk/memorials/item/memorial/12946>)

Legal

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End of official list entry

Robinson College, Cambridge

Listed on the National Heritage List for England. Search over 400,000 listed places

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Official list entry

Heritage Category: **Listed Building**

Grade: **II***

List Entry Number: **1482703**

Date first listed: **10-Nov-2022**

List Entry Name: **Robinson College, Cambridge**

Statutory Address 1: **Robinson College, Grange Road, Cambridge, CB3 9AN**

This List entry helps identify the building designated at this address for its special architectural or historic interest.

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Corrections and minor amendments

(<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/minor-amendments/>)

Location

Statutory Address: **Robinson College, Grange Road, Cambridge, CB3 9AN**

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: **Cambridgeshire**

District: **Cambridge (District Authority)**

Parish: **Non Civil Parish**

National Grid Reference: **TL4387358353**

Summary

A college of the University of Cambridge, designed by Gillespie, Kidd & Coia and constructed between 1977 and 1980.

Reasons for Designation

Robinson College, in the University of Cambridge, designed by Gillespie, Kidd & Coia and constructed between 1977 and 1980, is listed at Grade II* for the following principal reasons:

Architectural interest:

* For the successful balancing of traditional typological and contextual architectural forms within a modernist megastructure;

* As the largest work ever undertaken by Metzstein and MacMillan for Gillespie, Kidd & Coia;

* For the complexity and variety of the building's highly detailed exteriors and external planning;

* For the exceptional architectural quality of the chapel, featuring the work of Piper, Reyntiens, Steiger and Frobenius;

* For the more than special interest of the library, which has very fine joinery detail and architectural affiliations to the Glasgow School of Art.

Historic interest:

* As a progression of nearly eight centuries of college construction within the University of Cambridge;

* For its place in the highly significant body of post-Second World War university architecture in England.

Group value:

* For the building's proximity to, and functional affinity with Clare Hall (Grade II*), which stands on the opposite site of Herschel Road.

History

Early in 1974 the University of Cambridge announced that funding for a new college had been given by David Robinson (1904-1987). Born in the city and educated at Cambridge High School for Boys, he made a fortune renting televisions and radios under the name Robinson Rentals, and from his major contribution to British horse racing. His wealth funded many philanthropic schemes, including the unprecedented donation of £18,000,000 to fund the creation of Robinson College.

A site was found on Grange Road, next to Ralph Erskine's Grade II* listed buildings at Clare Hall (1969). The five-hectare area between Adams and Herschel Roads was occupied by Edwardian villas all of which had extensive gardens planted with mature trees. The Bin Brook, a chalk stream that is a

tributary of the River Cam, flowed through the site and was historically prone to flood.

It would be Cambridge's first purpose-built co-educational college that provided for undergraduates and post-graduates and was intended to accommodate 600 students.

Ten practices were invited to compete in a limited competition for the design of the college, from which four went on to a second stage: Feilden & Mawson; Eric Lyons, Cadbury-Brown, Metcalfe & Cunningham; MacCormac & Jamieson, and the eventual winners Gillespie, Kidd & Coia (GK&C). Models of all four second-stage schemes are held in the college library.

The partners in charge at GK&C were Andy MacMillan and Isi Metzstein. From 1978 they worked with Cambridge architects Whitworth & Hall, and Yorke, Rosenberg & Mardell (YRM). The consulting structural engineers were Ove Arup & Partners (Scotland) and the mechanical engineers were Oscar Faber & Partners. The final design also represents contributions from the various committees and representatives that acted on behalf of the college itself.

GK&C were the only practice whose scheme proposed to preserve most of the Edwardian gardens. The new college buildings were all to be concentrated in megastructures that followed the boundary of the site so as to incorporate the existing gardens. The original scheme for 600 students extended these perimeter blocks along Adams Road; this northern arm was never constructed due to the varied ownership of the rest of the properties and as completed the college only accommodated 350.

Construction of the college began in 1977 and the buildings began to be occupied in July 1980. It was formally opened by HM The Queen in early 1981. The college was recognised by the RIBA with their Eastern Award in 1983.

The original ranges of the college have changed little since the time of its completion. The principal entrance is through the ramped gatehouse that houses the porters' lodge. A succession of courts (Front Court, Long Court, High Court and Herschel Court) lie between inhabited walls of raked accommodation and connect to the principal communal spaces: the hall, library, chapel, auditoria, common rooms etc. Domestic accommodation is all arranged around staircases in the traditional collegiate fashion, but connected upper balconies and bridges provide for horizontal communication. Some services which still survive would have been unusual as purpose built facilities in a Cambridge

college: a music suite with dedicated record library and hi-fi room, and a photographers' dark room. A high proportion of bedrooms have private bathrooms of their own: a response to the college's early recognition of a potential conferencing market.

The major artistic interiors of the college are the only ones where GK&C were able to extend their designs to the furnishings as well as the architecture. These are the chapel (featuring artistic contributions from John Piper, Patrick Reyntiens, and Jacqueline Steiger, and an organ by Frobenius), and the library (where the firm's affinities with the Glasgow School of Art are most clearly displayed).

Perhaps the most substantial alteration to the college since its construction was the creation of the Umney Theatre in around 1990. This smaller theatre provides an alternative to the college's large theatre and has been inserted into the double-height octagonal service yard that originally occupied part of the area beneath High Court.

Other changes include the relocation of the nurse's suite of rooms, originally devised as a spacious surgery with two connected bedrooms for students in the nurse's care. This is now the IT suite and the nurse no longer has bedrooms of this kind.

As originally conceived the staircases were all open to the elements, creating draughts and reducing the thermal efficiency of the bedrooms. These are now enclosed with glazed doors, as is the ground floor bridge over the Bin Brook which was originally an open-sided deck.

In 2016 an additional bridge was created over the Bin Brook to better connect the area beneath High Court with the gardens.

Some areas of technical difficulty have become apparent since the building's completion. These include the provision of fully inclusive access arrangements throughout the college (this was originally provided only for certain areas), and a recurring fault in the draining detail of wall cavities that has resulted in maintenance problems associated with water ingress.

GK&C was a Glasgow-based architectural practice founded by James Salmon in 1830 and inherited by John Gaff Gillespie in 1903. Giacomo Antonio 'Jack' Coia was made a partner in 1927 and inherited the practice following the deaths of Gillespie and William Alexander Kidd in 1927 and 1928

respectively. Coia, born in Wolverhampton of Italian extraction, secured work from the Diocese of Glasgow and continued the connection after the Second World War, but from 1954 delegated most of the design work to two young assistants, Isi Metzstein (1928-2012), a German Jewish refugee, and Andrew MacMillan (1928-2014) a highland Presbyterian. They combined this design work with teaching; MacMillan served as head of the Mackintosh School of Architecture from 1973 to 1994. Most of their work in Scotland is listed. They pioneered Liturgical planning in Roman Catholic churches, beginning in 1957 at St Paul, Glenrothes. The best of their Scottish churches are listed at category A, including their seminary, St Peter's, Cardross. Although they remain best known for their religious buildings, Leslie Martin encouraged the firm to diversify into university buildings when he secured them a large commission for residential blocks at The Lawns, Hull University, begun in 1963 and listed Grade II*. Their small complex for Blackwell's Music Shop and Wadham College at Oxford is listed Grade II. In the 1970s, as church commissions declined, university work and teaching work came to dominate the practice. Robinson College is GK&C's largest ever project, and is the only one where Metzstein and MacMillan's connections to the Glasgow School of Art are so extensively manifested.

Details

A college of the University of Cambridge, designed by Gillespie, Kidd & Coia and constructed between 1977 and 1980.

MATERIALS

The structural frame of the college is built of reinforced concrete. The walls are faced in a variety of handmade red bricks produced by the Swanage brickworks and laid in stretcher bond. The walls are punctured by square windows in varied grid-like configurations. Roofs are covered in pantiles and some upper walls are hung with plain tiles. Almost all exposed internal timber is quarter-sawn Douglas fir from British Columbia, except some oak panelling and flooring in the dining hall.

PLAN

The college has a basement podium, a raised ground floor around which most of the communal facilities are grouped, one principal upper level and further upper storeys of accommodation. The buildings follow the perimeter of the site boundary along Grange Road and Herschel Road, and have

inhabited inner and outer walls of accommodation either side of a linked series of courtyards at their centre. The majority of the residential accommodation faces the inner garden-side of the site.

EXTERIOR:

The college buildings follow the eastern half of Herschel Road and continue to form an L-shaped block along the length of Grange Road where they terminate at Adams Road. The whole site stands on a basement podium which creates a raised ground floor deck principally accessed through the ramped entrance at the porters' lodge. On the outer and inner sides of this deck there are inhabited walls of accommodation. At the centre is a series of linked courtyards paved in brick.

Outer block:

The Herschel Road elevation comprises several residential flats over three storeys with a set-back, tile-hung upper storey. At ground floor there is a broad flat archway leading into the basement car park. The fenestration follows the varied grids of square windows seen all over the college. The upper storey is broken into smaller blocks with individual features such as a glazed porch and a winter garden adding to the sense of variety.

The south elevation of the library is signified by the presence of three triangular bay windows running from the basement to the first floor, each glazed within a lattice of square glazing bars.

The library's south-east elevation is a point of major architectural emphasis. From basement to first floor a stepped pyramid of glazing rises, projecting slightly from the surface of the wall. Above it, suggesting crenulation, there are three glazed embrasures at second floor level, and, in the hipped, pantiled, roof, there is an inverted dormer forming a small roof terrace.

A ramped entrance connects the street to the raised deck of the ground floor, through a square archway that incorporates the library's north-east window. The archway has a portcullis-like lattice below it, and a balcony above, all connected to the five-storey tower over the porters' lodge. The whole impression is of a defensive gatehouse in the tradition of Queens' College.

The first block along Grange Road is ten bays long and three storeys high. It features a number of

wooden lattices fixed to the exterior, varying in height and shape. There are several basement entrances, and large expanses of blank walling. The principal feature is the projecting clerestorey walkway of the chapel, which takes its form from the 'hen run' of the Glasgow School of Art.

An open space bridges the gap to the second block along Grange Road. This second block is three storeys high with an open basement wall screened by lattices. At the raised ground floor there is a continuous oriel window seven bays wide, above which is a jettied run of first floor rooms. Both of these upper levels are college offices. This block has a tower-like termination where it rises to the level of High Court.

Where this corner tower joins the Grange Road elevation of High Court there is an especially complex junction, formed from multiple planes of receding and projecting elements. The Bin Brook runs below the basement. It is crossed by a tangle of bridges at basement and ground floor levels (the ground floor bridge has been glazed since its construction). A stepped ramp connects the ground floor to the street. The building projects outward at first floor, and a small square balcony steps forward again to meet the corner tower. Over the bridge at the second storey the accommodation is recessed to form a balcony.

Beyond the brook on the Grange Road side the building continues as a three storey structure above the basement. A long series of windows at the raised ground floor signifies the workshops of the maintenance department. The north-east corner has recessed balconies at the second floor. The north elevation marks the termination of the outer block where it meets Adams Road. It has a large double-height vehicle entrance into the loading bay at basement level, screened by metal gates in the same lattice motif that recurs around the college.

Garden side:

From Adams Road to Herschel Road the inner side of the college stands roughly parallel to the outer side. At the Adams Road corner the blank walls of the service yard have some new doorways inserted at the lower level before the line of the building is opened up to provide a viewing point from the raised deck at High Court. The viewing parapet is between two towers, the tallest on the south side incorporates a large chimney flue.

Between the tower and the Bin Brook there is a short section of accommodation that establishes the pattern of student housing seen throughout the garden-side blocks. The basement and ground floors are given over to service and communal facilities. The upper four floors all provide student bedrooms, kitchens and bathrooms. At first floor there is a continual walkway that connects all the way to the end of the Herschel Road block, marked every other bay by storey-height windows beneath the short colonnades of turned bricks that support the balconies of the rooms above. The blank and inhabited bays alternate at the third floor where the balconies are recessed with blank walls behind them. The fourth is covered in hung plain tiles and has triangular recesses in-line with the balconies below it, contributing to the crenulated silhouette.

Individual elements have particular differences. Where the buildings cross the Bin Brook there is a large rectangular opening within which a stepped ramp leads down to the garden level.

The Garden Restaurant has a fully glazed ground floor, eleven bays in width, with a recessed clerestorey (or photobolic screen). Above it is the bar and JCR, which has a two-bay recessed balcony. The terrace in front of the restaurant was remodelled in 2016.

The dining hall steps forward from the main elevation, creating a wider balcony above. Its garden elevation is largely screened by foliage but includes eight large clerestorey windows lighting down into the lower level of the hall below.

Between the dining hall and the auditorium at basement level is the garden room and seminar room, and at ground floor level is the SCR, all fully glazed.

The auditorium thrusts forward with canted sides and is totally unglazed. It maintains the rhythm of turned brick pilasters found throughout the rest of the garden front. Its roof is a wide brick-paved deck joined to the continuous first floor walkway. To the right hand side is a two-storey entrance that connects both to the auditorium and to the associated workshop.

The garden front of the Herschel Road block continues the same detail as the main buildings for its upper storeys, and extends the student staircase directly down to the garden. An unglazed passageway runs across the raised ground floor level creating a long, connected balcony. This block terminates in a hexagonal tower at its western end, connected to the differing levels of

accommodation with a variety of junctions and balconies.

Front Court:

Front Court is trapezoid in plan and is accessed through the gatehouse-like porters' lodge. Opposite the lodge the accommodation steps upwards over four and a half storeys, terminating in a pitched roof flanked with stair turrets. The first and second floors have continuous balcony walkways, while the individual bedrooms of the second floor project forward to create the balconies of the floor above. This is the standard pattern used for the inner side of Long Court. At ground floor there is storey-height glazing leading to lounge and foyer spaces for the auditorium. The other three sides of the court include the chapel, library, and residential flats.

The central feature of the chapel's Front Court elevation is the large window that swells outwards and replaces the brick walling in large, asymmetrical steps. Piper's stained glass is clearly discernible from the outside. To the left is the principal entrance: a large doorway furnished with artistic bronze work by Jacqueline Steiger. A complex brick surround of stepped forms coils around it. A similar brick detail is repeated at the smaller right-hand entrance.

The library connects to the tower over the porters' lodge. A slightly reduced mirror image of the stepped-pyramid window on the street-side projects inwards into Front Court, and a single large window above it refers back to the crenulated street frontage. Another tower on the right hand side complete's the library's defences.

The residential flats are two storeys high at this point and share the same playful square fenestration as elsewhere in the college. Triangular steps project outwards from a shared recessed porch, creating a square threshold for two flats.

Long Court:

Long Court resembles a street more than a courtyard. It has one larger open space between the Linnet Room and the administration offices where there is a break in the buildings along the outer block. Both the inner and outer sides of the court have upper walkways. The inner block follows the same template as the upper storeys of the Front Court, while its ground floor provides entrances to communal areas.

The administration offices have an upper half-storey hung with plain tiles.

High Court:

Accessed via a flight of steps from the 'ground' level of Long Court, High Court creates another raised deck at first floor level. It continues the same pattern of student accommodation on the garden side, terminating in a tall hexagonal chimney/tower and a break in the building line to allow views into the garden over a parapet wall. Across the break there is a polygonal building with its own smaller tower forming the music suite. It connects to the outer block of the college where several sets (shared study bedrooms) are housed with shared second floor balconies and tall expanses of tile-hung walls.

Herschel Court:

Herschel Court is divided from Front Court by a gateway-bridge with finely detailed stepped brick jambs. A second bridge crosses the Court at the end of the Outer Block. The outer accommodation contains residential flats rising two storeys above the deck. Some are accessed via the upper level, and others directly from Herschel Court through shared porches contained within T-shaped openings in the walling. The garden-side block is taller and longer. It has a continuous walk-way at first floor level, and a succession of balconies stepping back towards the third floor.

INTERIOR:

The chapel:

The inter-denominational chapel has a long polygonal form that swells outwards towards Front Court at its centre. The narrow north and south ends both have galleries made from stepped slabs of French Massangis Jaune stone. At the north end, beneath the specially made Frobenius pipe organ (one of the earliest in England), is the antechapel and a smaller side chapel. The side chapel contains a square window with glass by Patrick Reyntiens ('Epiphany') and a stone screen against one wall, opposite which is a granite altar or holy table supported by three brick steps, and set against three receding angles of brickwork. Separating the antechapel from the chapel proper is a bronze gate with naturalistic leaves that climb up to the organ loft, produced by Jacqueline Steiger.

The space at the centre of the chapel proper has a complex form: the west wall opens through a large square archway, which steps down onto a round brick column at the left hand side. Beyond this is a huge asymmetrical stained glass wall showing 'the Light of the World' by John Piper. Opposite is a clerestorey that runs behind wide brick columns, connecting the two galleries. The floor of the worship space has a grid of patterned brickwork and stone. The pitched ceiling is lined with stained pine boards and is of varied planes. There are memorials to Professor Lord Lewis, the first Warden of the college; Peggy Umney, David Robinson's life-long assistant ('without her help this college would not have been built'); and to Robinson himself.

The Library:

The library is arranged over three floors and comprises a large area of bookstacks with desks and carrels, administrative areas, and some smaller ancillary spaces. The bookstacks are on all three levels and stand between large windows facing out towards Grange Road on one side, and into Front Court on the other. The upper two storeys are set back from these windows so that the library is lit with uninterrupted glazing. Each vertical column of the grid of glazing is marked by a fin of panelling to reduce the glare of sunlight. The fins, staircase, bookstacks, balustrades, some gated carrels and the fronts of the tiered balconies are panelled with perpendicular joinery that continues the lattice grid motif, contributing to the space's strong stylistic affinity to CR Mackintosh and the Glasgow School of Art.

Communal spaces:

The Dining Hall connects to the SCR and JCR via the north and south stairs respectively. It comprises a large open hall with clerestorey windows on the west (garden) side and a broad balcony on the east (Long Court) side. The clerestorey windows are interspaced by deep, narrow columns of brick with triangular ends. Beneath the windows are oak panels, a rare departure from the use of pine. The balcony front is built of finely detailed angled brickwork.

The Auditorium has a capacity of around 270. Seating is raked so that the auditorium is entered from the ground floor while the stage is at the level of the basement. The walls are formed of stepped planes of brickwork. Back of house spaces include dressing rooms and a workshop. Both the stage and workshop have double-height getting-in doors.

The Umney Theatre was created in 1990 and named after Peggy Umney. It functions as a smaller alternative to the large college auditorium. It has a complex suspended ceiling and hessian panels around its walls as an aid to the space's acoustic performance.

Garden Restaurant, JCR ('Junior Combination Room', an undergraduate common room), Bar (called 'the Red Brick'), TV Room, Games Room and Robinson College Students Association ('RCSA') are all communal spaces that share the presiding characteristics of the college in their commitment to finely detailed brickwork combined with pine joinery.

The bop room in the basement has less refined surfaces but has retained its original layout, bar and sunken dance floor.

An original dark room for student use can still be found on K staircase.

The MCR ('Middle Combination Room', a postgraduate common room) has a large amount of pine joinery, including shelving, panelling, and a vaulted ceiling of pine boards.

The SCR ('Senior Combination Room', the fellows' common rooms) occupies a suite of facilities including lounges and dining rooms over two storeys between the auditorium and the dining hall.

The music suite accessed from High Court includes a high-ceilinged music room that has a polygonal plan, partly-panelled walls, and a small upper gallery. Additionally, there are music practice rooms, a soundproof 'hi-fi room' (now also a practice room), and a record library.

The porters' lodge is characterised by a high degree of pine joinery that employs the regularly repeated college grid motif. It is a two storey space with the porters' mess on a mezzanine above the front desk, and also houses back office space and storage rooms.

Teaching rooms:

Typically single celled rooms with polygonal plan forms and dado rails.

Offices:

The college offices have a flexible plan form that has been altered since their creation and underwent complete internal reconstruction in 2022.

Residential Areas:

Student accommodation varies in standard so that some have shared bathrooms and some have en-suite facilities. Most accommodation is found along the inner garden side of the college, running from staircases A to S with shared kitchen facilities. Where rooms have been refurbished they still retain some original fixtures such as picture rails and fitted wardrobes. Where original bathroom and kitchen fittings survive they are standard features of their period rather than bespoke. Flats and sets have more complex plan forms.

Service Areas:

Most service areas are located in the basement and in some small areas of sub-basement. Though a limited degree of reconfiguration has taken place, they are substantially unaltered. They have a utilitarian character in keeping with their function, with hard wearing surfaces of brick or tile and (in the workshop) limited areas of pine flooring. The 'cloisters' run the length of Long Court at basement level as an unglazed corridor screened with wooden lattices.

Sources

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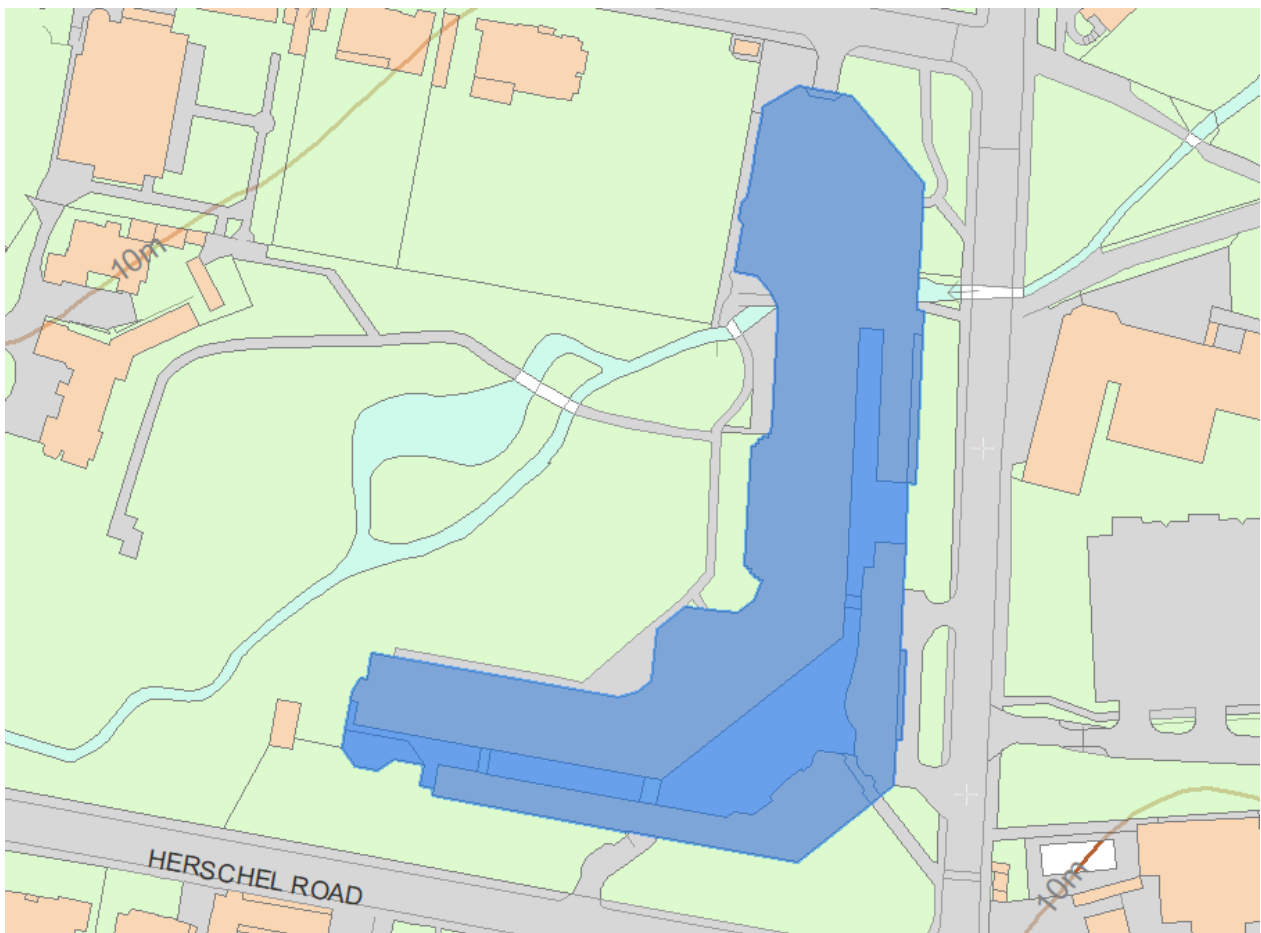
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Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.



Map

This map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale. This copy shows the entry on 30-Jul-2025 at 05:31:29.

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End of official list entry

Schlumberger Gould Research Centre and attached perimeter wall to the north

Listed on the National Heritage List for England. Search over 400,000 listed places

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Official list entry

Heritage Category: **Listed Building**

Grade: **II***

List Entry Number: **1438644**

Date first listed: **17-Feb-2017**

List Entry Name: **Schlumberger Gould Research Centre and attached perimeter wall to the north**

Statutory Address 1:

Schlumberger Gould Research Centre, High Cross, Madingley Road, Cambridge, CB3 0EL

This List entry helps identify the building designated at this address for its special architectural or historic interest.

Unless the List entry states otherwise, it includes both the structure itself and any object or structure fixed to it (whether inside or outside) as well as any object or structure within the curtilage of the building.

For these purposes, to be included within the curtilage of the building, the object or structure must have formed part of the land since before 1st July 1948.

[Understanding list entries](https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/understanding-list-entries/) (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/understanding-list-entries/>)

[Corrections and minor amendments](https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/minor-amendments/)

(<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/minor-amendments/>)

Location

Statutory Address:

Schlumberger Gould Research Centre, High Cross, Madingley Road, Cambridge, CB3 0EL

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:Cambridgeshire

District:Cambridge (District Authority)

Parish:Non Civil Parish

National Grid Reference:TL4233359154

Summary

The Schlumberger Gould Research Centre and attached service yard wall to the north.

The testing pits, the floor, the testing machinery, and the gantry crane in the Test Centre; as well as the partition walls, and fixed furnishings and fittings in the side ranges, are not of special architectural or historic interest. Also not of special architectural or historic interest are the metal fence and gates attached to the perimeter wall of the service yard to the north.

Reasons for Designation

The Schlumberger Gould Research Centre in Cambridge, built in 1985 for the oil industry research company, Schlumberger, to the designs of Sir Michael Hopkins (Michael Hopkins and Partners, now Hopkins Architects), is listed at Grade II* for the following principal reasons: * Architectural interest: it is a particularly important building of the early 1980s by Sir Michael Hopkins, one of Britain's foremost contemporary architects, and embodies innovative features and characteristics of the British High-Tech Movement; * Technological interest: it is a highly innovative industrial building using new materials, technology and design solutions, built for a forward thinking client that demanded a fully flexible and highly prestigious building which promoted the company and reflected the advanced design and technology of its products; * Historic interest: its strong historic association with Schlumberger, an internationally significant player in the history of oil exploration; * Degree of survival: despite some minor alterations to the interior, the building has survived remarkably intact, significantly contributing to its high degree of special interest.

History

Schlumberger, the oilfield services company, was founded in France in 1927 by brothers Conrad and Marcel Schlumberger, who had experimented in the early years of the C20 with electrical means of mapping the Earth's subsurface. Their company, which provides technical support and research for the oil industry, employs (in 2016) some 100,000 employees in 70 centres worldwide. The patronage of good design has been part of the company philosophy from its foundation, and has led it to engage such notable architects as Philip Johnson and Howard Barnstone to design its research centre in Connecticut, USA in 1952, and Renzo Piano to refurbish its Paris headquarters in 1981-4. The same philosophy resulted in the interviewing of 20 architectural practices and the subsequent selection of Sir Michael Hopkins in 1982, to design the company's research centre in Cambridge.

Sir Michael Hopkins (b1935) started an architectural practice together with Patty Hopkins in 1976, ending a partnership with Norman Foster that had begun in 1968. He had worked with Frederick Gibberd and Sir Basil Spence in the 1950s, and then studied at the Architectural Association. At the same time he worked on small projects with Oliver Hill, one of the pioneers of modernism in Britain. In the 1970s and early 1980s his work was associated with the High-Tech movement of the period, including the Greene King building in Bury St Edmunds, while his later work has explored greater

contextualisation, beginning with the commission to rebuild the Mound Stand at Lord's Cricket Ground (1987). Hopkins was elected a Royal Academician in 1992 and received a knighthood in 1995.

In 1967 Michael's wife Patty, then completing her own professional qualifications at the Architectural Association, introduced him to Norman Foster and the two formed a partnership – initially to work on a job for Hopkins's father, a building contractor. The listed IBM building at Cosham (grade II) and Willis Building at Ipswich (grade I) were among the results of their collaboration. When in 1976 Michael and Patty Hopkins formed their own practice, they continued to work in this High Tech style into the 1980s, with their own house (grade II*) and Schlumberger.

The Schlumberger brief incorporated a development in two phases. The second phase, completed in 1992, is too young to be considered for listing at this time (2016). The initial phase, of 5600 m², was designed to house a drilling testing station, a pumping station, laboratories, offices, computer rooms, library, meeting spaces and a canteen/restaurant. The brief asked for a design that was 'creative yet functional, attractive but not flashy' (Architectural Review, February 1984), and stressed the need for good connectivity and communication between the different activities and departments. A requirement for good natural lighting was specified for the Test Station resulting in the use of a Teflon-coated fibreglass membrane, the first for a major roof covering in the United Kingdom. The Test Station equipment is designed to replicate real drilling conditions with a high pressure chamber and drilling 'pits' included in the design, wherein pressures of 10,000 psi and drilling temperatures of 170o C can be achieved. With such extremes safety was a significant consideration. The north wall was designed to blow out in case of an explosion and, no doubt, the fabric roof covering, provided and manufactured by Stromeyer and engineered by Ove Arup and Partners, not only provided the required lighting but would if needed enable explosive pressures to escape upwards.

The side ranges, housing laboratories, computer rooms, meeting spaces, the library and offices, use a single-storey post and truss structure clad in glass and profiled steel sheeting, a development of the system developed by the Hopkinses for their own home in Hampstead (Listed at Grade II*). Work began in September 1983 and the company began to fully occupy the building in early 1985. An initial proposal for fabric canopies to provide brise soleil was rejected, and Schlumberger opted instead for external blinds to regulate temperatures for their staff in the side ranges. The temperature control under the membrane proved to be a challenge too, and the comfort level in the Winter Garden is not always easily maintained.

Since the building has been occupied, original structures in the service yard became obsolete and have been removed.

Details

Scientific research facilities and offices erected in 1983-85 for Schlumberger Research Ltd., and designed by Sir Michael Hopkins (Michael Hopkins and Partners, now Hopkins Architects). The structural engineers were Anthony Hunt Associates and Ove Arup and Partners (roof membrane).

MATERIALS: the building is constructed of a tubular steel frame with concrete floor surfaces, polished in the Winter Garden, and a Teflon coated, fibreglass membrane for the main roof covering. Window frames are of powder-coated steel.

PLAN: on plan the building lies along a north/south axis, is broadly rectangular, and comprises a central area, housing the staff canteen, or Winter Garden, and the experimental Test Station adjoining to the north. This is flanked on either side by two single-story, long ranges, designed to house offices, laboratories and a workshop, conference and discussion areas, computer room, a kitchen and a library. Access is gained through a central doorway off a terrace to the south, while doors at the north end allow loading access to the Test Station. Fire-escape doorways on both sides are situated at each main truss. The whole is contained within an earth-embanked concrete wall, which becomes shallower towards the south, and which extends beyond the footprint of the building to enclose a service yard at the north end.

EXTERIOR: the metal frame of the building is externally expressed, and the bay system is clear from the outside. The structure of the 24m wide, central section is independent of the side ranges: tubular-steel, prismatic girders, form four trusses, held vertical by connecting, horizontal side girders of the same form. Each truss is anchored to the ground by steel rods. An exoskeleton of cables and tubular masts supports the membrane fabric of the roof-covering and helps to shape it into three polygonal 'bubbles'. The membrane is made of single layer, Teflon-coated, glass-fibre fabric, in white; the colour intended to help temperature regulation.

The side ranges are constructed of tubular-steel posts on a 3.6m grid, each spanning 13.6m, and supporting Pratt roof trusses. A plastic-membrane insulated deck forms the flat roofing of the side ranges, which have full height, polyester-powder coated, steel, sliding and fixed window frames, fitted with external blinds. The blinds are an addition made by the owners; an acknowledgment that the provision made in the original design to mitigate solar gain was insufficient. The gable walls and recesses have a ribbed-profile, steel-sheet cladding. From the fire escapes, ground level is reached via aluminium steps. Originally without handrails, these have been added by the owners for safety reasons. External stacks for the air-handling systems survive at the north end.

The building stands within a shallow, embanked, concrete retaining wall (see below).

INTERIOR: internally, the building is principally arranged as it was when first completed. Doorways at each end give access to full length, off-centre corridors through both side ranges, off which access is given to rooms on both sides: naturally ventilated offices on the outside offering views outwards, and air-conditioned offices on the inward side looking into the Test Station and Winter Garden. The original melamine partitions*, creating cross divisions, and glazed, corridor doors* and partitions for offices*, survive in-situ in large part, but the side ranges were designed to be occupied flexibly, the partitions movable, and the owners have managed the side rooms accordingly. The door and window ironmongery has been renewed as sympathetically as possible where necessary. The discussion spaces were found not entirely suitable and all but one have been amended sympathetically. Main reception was originally in the Winter Garden on the west side, opposite the kitchen, but is now accommodated in the atrium of the second phase building. The glass and steel dining furniture in the Winter Garden was designed by Michael Hopkins but is not fixed.

A glazed partition separates the Winter Garden and the Test Station. The designers used the natural fall of land to allow the Test Station to be sunken and for a partial basement under the side ranges, open to the Test Station. The Winter Garden floor is of polished concrete tiles, while the Test Station floor*, also of concrete, is part solid and part perforated slabs over a service void. Beneath the floor is a central, sunken, high-pressure testing chamber* under heavy concrete slabs. In addition there are three, 4m diameter circular pits* on the west side, the deepest being 20m deep, and a flow-loop pit* on the west side. Access from the side ranges is via a steel/aluminium platform at the north end, with steps down to the Test Station floor. The platform accommodates a raise-able central section that enables goods access from the north doors. A gantry crane* allows heavy loads to be moved, and for

the lifting of the pressure-testing chamber surface slabs.

The services are brought in from underneath the floor and run in an undercroft beneath the side ranges, and are therefore hidden for the most part.

SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: an earth-embanked, concrete retaining wall. This extends to the north, beyond the footprint of the building, to form a service yard. Here the wall has concrete steps up to a walkway on top. The yard was designed to contain substations and a mud tank (now removed).

* Pursuant to s1 (5A) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 ('the Act') it is declared that the testing pits and high pressure chamber, the floor, the testing machinery, and the gantry crane in the Test Station; as well as the partition walls, and fixed furnishings and fittings in the side ranges, are not of special architectural or historic interest. Also not of special architectural or historic interest are the metal fences and gates attached to the perimeter wall of the service yard to the north.

This list entry was subject to a Minor Enhancement on 15 September 2021 to amend the description and add a reference to selected sources

Sources

Books and journals

Davies, Colin (Author), Hopkins, (1993)

Glancey, J, New British Architecture, (1989), 152-157

Jenkins, D (Author), Schlumberger Cambridge Research Centre, (1993)

Hopkins, M, 'Architect's Statement' in Space Design, , Vol. 838, (August 1996), 6-9

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Groak, S, 'A Cambridge Test: Hopkins for Schlumberger' in Architects' Journal, (18 September 1985), 43-59

'Some Arup Projects with Fabric Roofs' in Arup Journal, (Autumn 1985), 10-11

'Ties That Bind' in Architectural Record, , Vol. 174 (4), (April 1986), 136-147

Soar, T, 'Technology Stretching High Tech' in Architects' Journal, (28 Oct 1992), 31-42

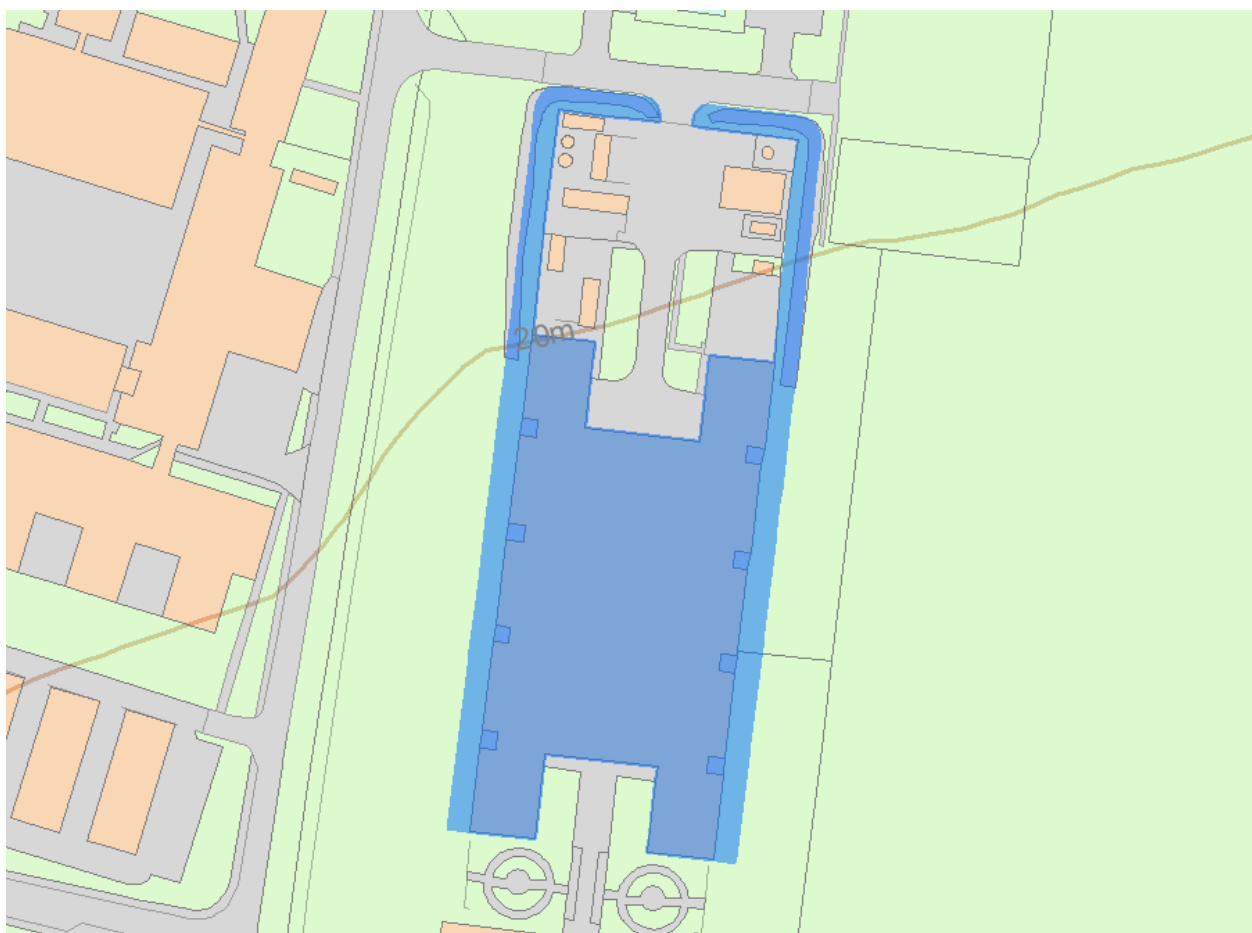
Websites

Fair, A. 2013 Building of the Month Sept. 2013 – Schlumberger Cambridge Research Centre, accessed
Accessed 27 August 2021 from <https://c20society.org.uk/building-of-the-month/schlumberger-cambridge-research-centre>
(<https://c20society.org.uk/building-of-the-month/schlumberger-cambridge-research-centre>)

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

The listed building(s) is/are shown coloured blue on the attached map. Pursuant to s.1 (5A) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 ('the Act'), structures attached to or within the curtilage of the listed building (save those coloured blue on the map) are not to be treated as part of the listed building for the purposes of the Act.



Map

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End of official list entry

SELWYN COLLEGE CHAPEL

Listed on the National Heritage List for England. Search over 400,000 listed places

(<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>)

Official list entry

Heritage Category:**Listed Building**

Grade:**II**

List Entry Number:**1125493**

Date first listed:**18-May-1967**

List Entry Name:**SELWYN COLLEGE CHAPEL**

Statutory Address 1:**SELWYN COLLEGE CHAPEL**

This List entry helps identify the building designated at this address for its special architectural or historic interest.

Unless the List entry states otherwise, it includes both the structure itself and any object or structure fixed to it (whether inside or outside) as well as any object or structure within the curtilage of the building.

For these purposes, to be included within the curtilage of the building, the object or structure must have formed part of the land since before 1st July 1948.

[Understanding list entries](https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/understanding-list-entries/) (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/understanding-list-entries/>)

Corrections and minor amendments

(<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/minor-amendments/>)

Location

Statutory Address:**SELWYN COLLEGE CHAPEL**

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:**Cambridgeshire**

District:**Cambridge (District Authority)**

Parish:**Non Civil Parish**

National Grid Reference:**TL 44077 57945**

Details

SELWYN COLLEGE 1. 942 Chapel TL 4457 17/398 18.5.67. II 2. 1882-9. By Sir Arthur Blomfield.

Perpendicular style in the manner of King's Chapel. Six bays, the westernmost one being blank.

Pinnacles, corner turrets with ogee caps. Glass by Kempe 1900-3.

Listing NGR: TL4407757945

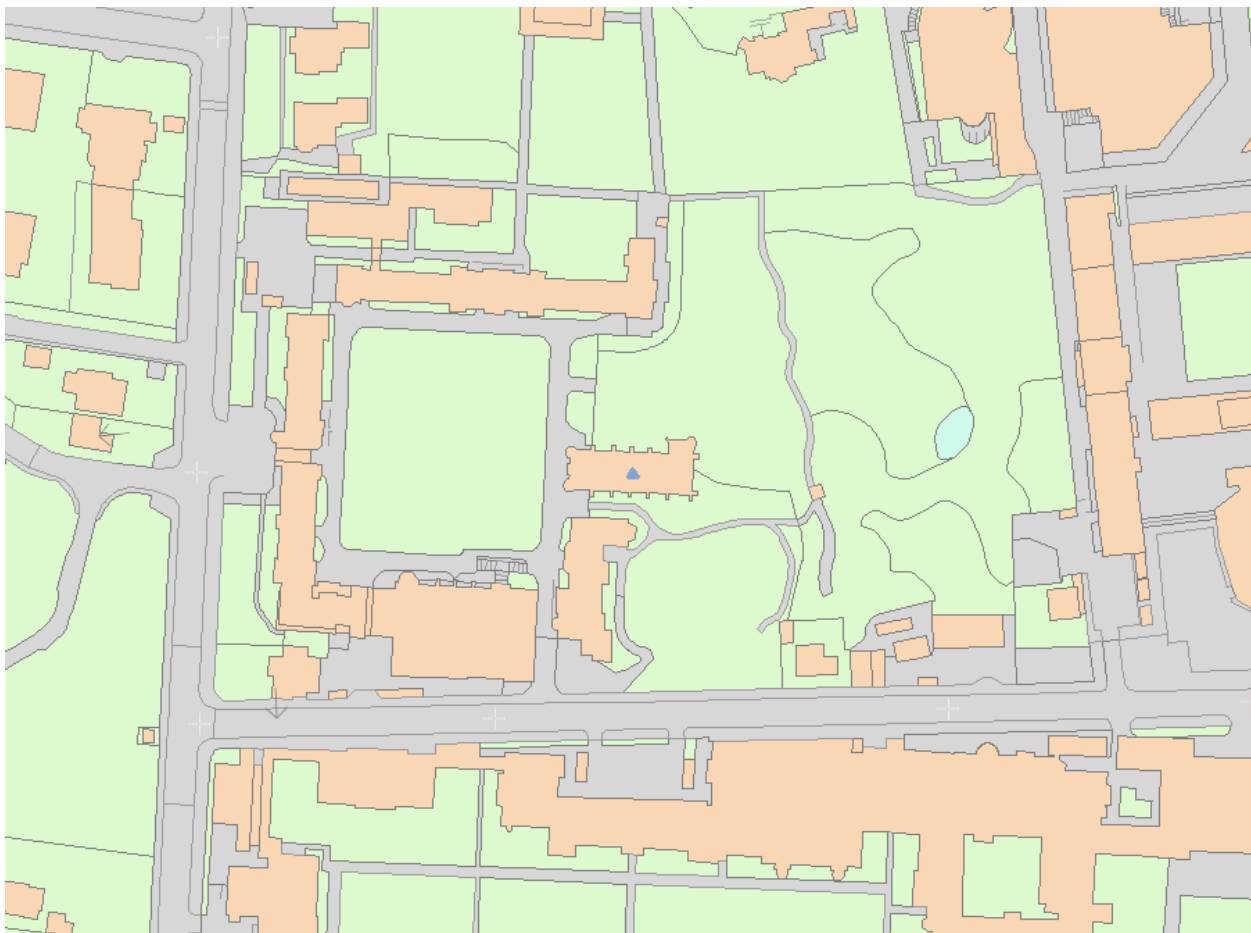
Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number:**47259**

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.



Map

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End of official list entry

SELWYN COLLEGE ENTRANCE BLOCK

Listed on the National Heritage List for England. Search over 400,000 listed places

(<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>)

Official list entry

Heritage Category:**Listed Building**

Grade:**II**

List Entry Number:**1332182**

Date first listed:**18-May-1967**

List Entry Name:**SELWYN COLLEGE ENTRANCE BLOCK**

Statutory Address 1:**SELWYN COLLEGE ENTRANCE BLOCK**

This List entry helps identify the building designated at this address for its special architectural or historic interest.

Unless the List entry states otherwise, it includes both the structure itself and any object or structure fixed to it (whether inside or outside) as well as any object or structure within the curtilage of the building.

For these purposes, to be included within the curtilage of the building, the object or structure must have formed part of the land since before 1st July 1948.

[Understanding list entries](https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/understanding-list-entries/) (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/understanding-list-entries/>)

[Corrections and minor amendments](#)

(<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/minor-amendments/>)

Location

Statutory Address:SELWYN COLLEGE ENTRANCE BLOCK

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:Cambridgeshire

District:Cambridge (District Authority)

Parish:Non Civil Parish

National Grid Reference:TL 43997 57950

Details

SELWYN COLLEGE 1. 942 Entrance Block TL 4457 17/395 TL 45 NW 20/395 18.5.67. II 2. 1882-9.

By Sir Arthur Blomfield. The front to the quadrangle is of three storeys with attics. The central gateway is flanked by gabled bays. Tall chimneys. On the street front the main feature is the four storey central gatetower with turret and battlements. Four-centred archway. Five-light oriel windows with mullions and transom on the first and second floors. Five-light diamond lattice window with traceried head on third floor.

Listing NGR: TL4399757950

Legacy

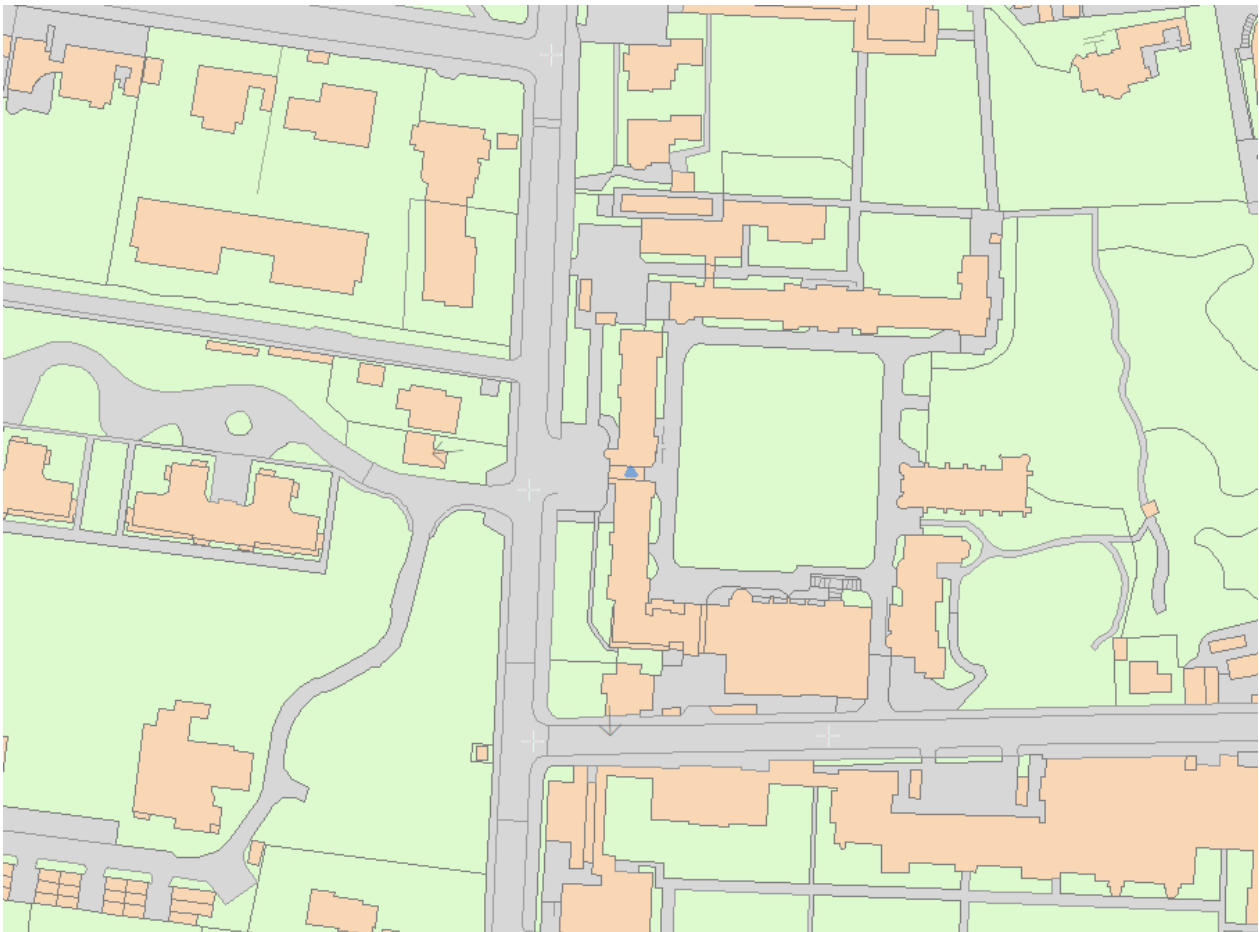
The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number:47256

Legacy System:LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.



Map

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10:37:16.

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End of official list entry

SELWYN COLLEGE HALL

Listed on the National Heritage List for England. Search over 400,000 listed places

(<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>)

Official list entry

Heritage Category:**Listed Building**

Grade:**II**

List Entry Number:**1325987**

Date first listed:**26-Apr-1950**

List Entry Name:**SELWYN COLLEGE HALL**

Statutory Address 1:**SELWYN COLLEGE HALL**

This List entry helps identify the building designated at this address for its special architectural or historic interest.

Unless the List entry states otherwise, it includes both the structure itself and any object or structure fixed to it (whether inside or outside) as well as any object or structure within the curtilage of the building.

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[Understanding list entries](https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/understanding-list-entries/) (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/understanding-list-entries/>)

Corrections and minor amendments

(<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/minor-amendments/>)

Location

Statutory Address:**SELWYN COLLEGE HALL**

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:**Cambridgeshire**

District:**Cambridge (District Authority)**

Parish:**Non Civil Parish**

National Grid Reference:**TL 44034 57912**

Details

SELWYN COLLEGE 1. 942 Hall TL 4457 17/290 26.4.50. II 2. Dated 1909. By Grayson and Ould. In the C17 style with a large Jacobean entrance with stone double staircase. Two storeys, a low semi-basement with the main hall above. Pierced parapet. At the dais end of the hall is a pedimented Corinthian feature of oak, originally set up in the English Church at Rotterdam in 1708.

Listing NGR: TL4403457912

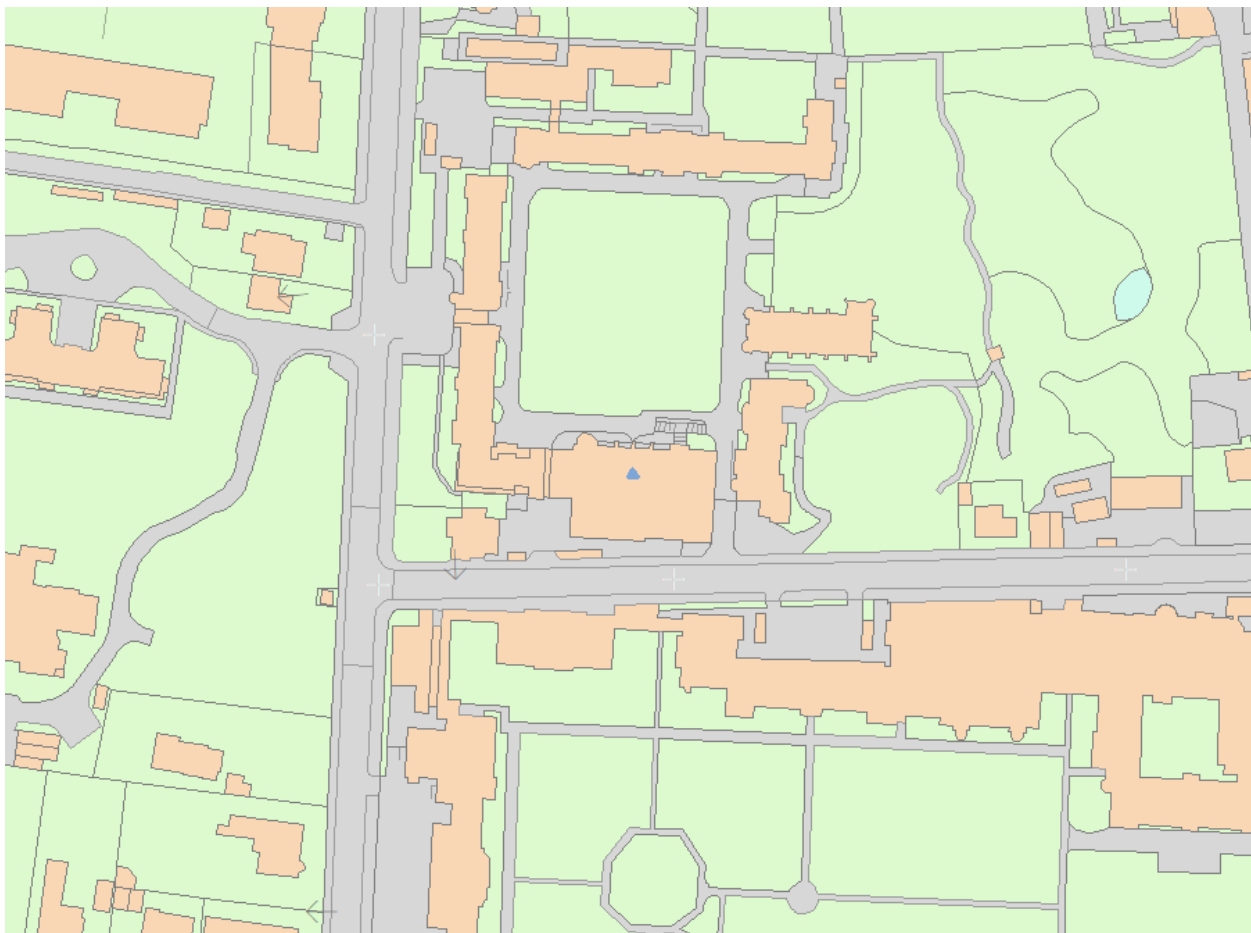
Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number:**47261**

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.



Map

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End of official list entry

SELWYN COLLEGE MASTER'S LODGE

Listed on the National Heritage List for England. Search over 400,000 listed places

(<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>)

Official list entry

Heritage Category:**Listed Building**

Grade:**II**

List Entry Number:**1125494**

Date first listed:**18-May-1967**

List Entry Name:**SELWYN COLLEGE MASTER'S LODGE**

Statutory Address 1:**SELWYN COLLEGE MASTER'S LODGE**

This List entry helps identify the building designated at this address for its special architectural or historic interest.

Unless the List entry states otherwise, it includes both the structure itself and any object or structure fixed to it (whether inside or outside) as well as any object or structure within the curtilage of the building.

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[Understanding list entries](https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/understanding-list-entries/) (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/understanding-list-entries/>)

[Corrections and minor amendments](https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/minor-amendments/)

(<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/minor-amendments/>)

Location

Statutory Address:SELWYN COLLEGE MASTER'S LODGE

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:Cambridgeshire

District:Cambridge (District Authority)

Parish:Non Civil Parish

National Grid Reference:TL 44066 57920

Details

SELWYN COLLEGE 1. 942 Master's Lodge TL 4457 17/399 18.5.67. II 2. 1884. By Sir Arthur Blomfield.

Very similar treatment to the larger blocks. Three storeys and attics. Two-light windows. Gabled roofs, tall chimneys. Good Gothic porch.

Listing NGR: TL4406657920

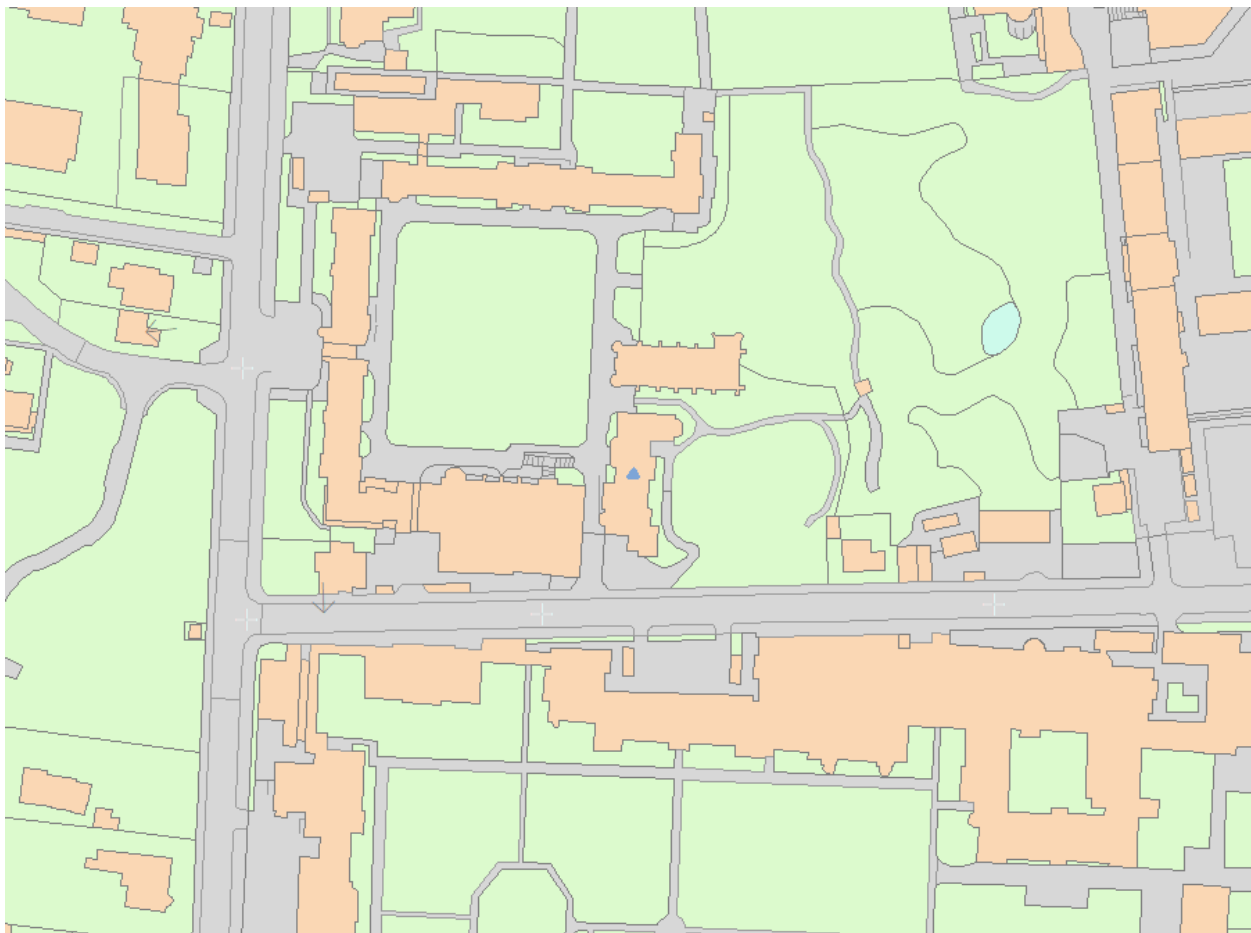
Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number:47260

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.



Map

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End of official list entry

SELWYN COLLEGE, GATEWAY AND SCREEN BETWEEN THE NORTH RANGE AND THE CHAPEL

Listed on the National Heritage List for England. Search over 400,000 listed places

(<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>)

Official list entry

Heritage Category:**Listed Building**

Grade:**II**

List Entry Number:**1106253**

Date first listed:**02-Nov-1972**

List Entry Name:

SELWYN COLLEGE, GATEWAY AND SCREEN BETWEEN THE NORTH RANGE AND THE CHAPEL

Statutory Address 1:

SELWYN COLLEGE, GATEWAY AND SCREEN BETWEEN THE NORTH RANGE AND THE CHAPEL

This List entry helps identify the building designated at this address for its special architectural or historic interest.

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[Understanding list entries](https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/understanding-list-entries/) (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/understanding-list-entries/>)

[Corrections and minor amendments](https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/minor-amendments/)

(<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/minor-amendments/>)

Location

Statutory Address:

SELWYN COLLEGE, GATEWAY AND SCREEN BETWEEN THE NORTH RANGE AND THE CHAPEL

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: **Cambridgeshire**

District: **Cambridge (District Authority)**

Parish: **Non Civil Parish**

National Grid Reference: **TL 44068 57968**

Details

SELWYN COLLEGE 1. 942 Gateway and screen between the North Range and the Chapel TL 4457
17/397 II 2. 1882-9. By Sir Arthur Blomfield. Red brick dwarf wall with wrought-iron screen, into brick
piers with vase finials. Wrought-iron gates with overthrow.

Listing NGR: TL4406857968

Legacy

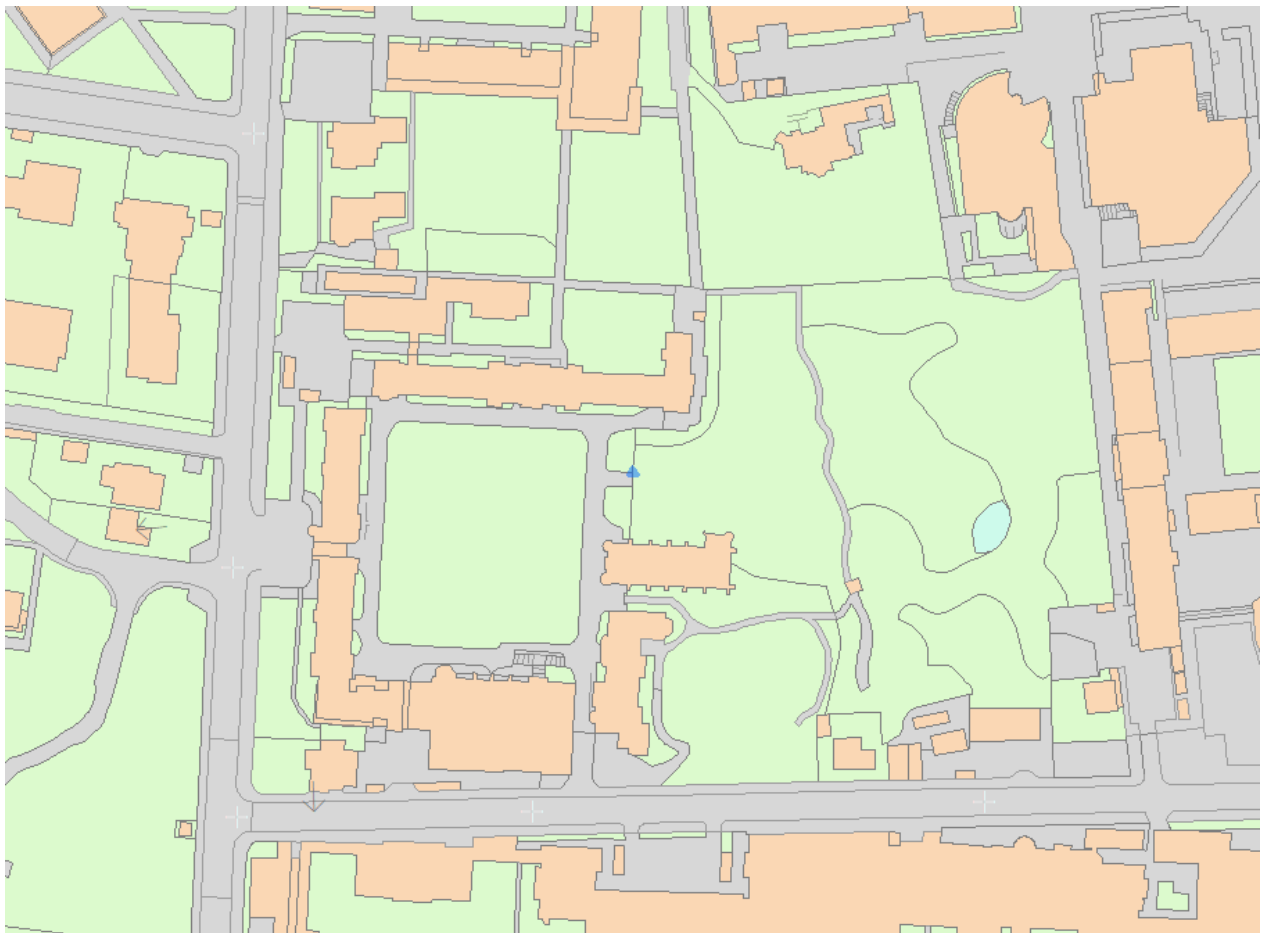
The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number:**47258**

Legacy System:**LBS**

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as
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Map

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End of official list entry

SELWYN COLLEGE, NORTH RANGE

Listed on the National Heritage List for England. Search over 400,000 listed places

(<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>)

Official list entry

Heritage Category:**Listed Building**

Grade:**II**

List Entry Number:**1125492**

Date first listed:**18-May-1967**

List Entry Name:**SELWYN COLLEGE, NORTH RANGE**

Statutory Address 1:**SELWYN COLLEGE, NORTH RANGE**

This List entry helps identify the building designated at this address for its special architectural or historic interest.

Unless the List entry states otherwise, it includes both the structure itself and any object or structure fixed to it (whether inside or outside) as well as any object or structure within the curtilage of the building.

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[Understanding list entries](https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/understanding-list-entries/) (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/understanding-list-entries/>)

[Corrections and minor amendments](#)

(<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/minor-amendments/>)

Location

Statutory Address:SELWYN COLLEGE, NORTH RANGE

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:Cambridgeshire

District:Cambridge (District Authority)

Parish:Non Civil Parish

National Grid Reference:TL 44045 57989

Details

SELWYN COLLEGE 1. 942 North Range TL 4458 16/396 TL 4457 17/396 18.5.67. II 2. 1882-9. By Sir Arthur Blomfield. Three storeys and attics. Central five bay feature with the windows arranged 1.1.2.2.1, bays one, three and five being set forward and gabled. There are also gabled bays at either end of the range. Tall stacks.

Listing NGR: TL4404557989

Legacy

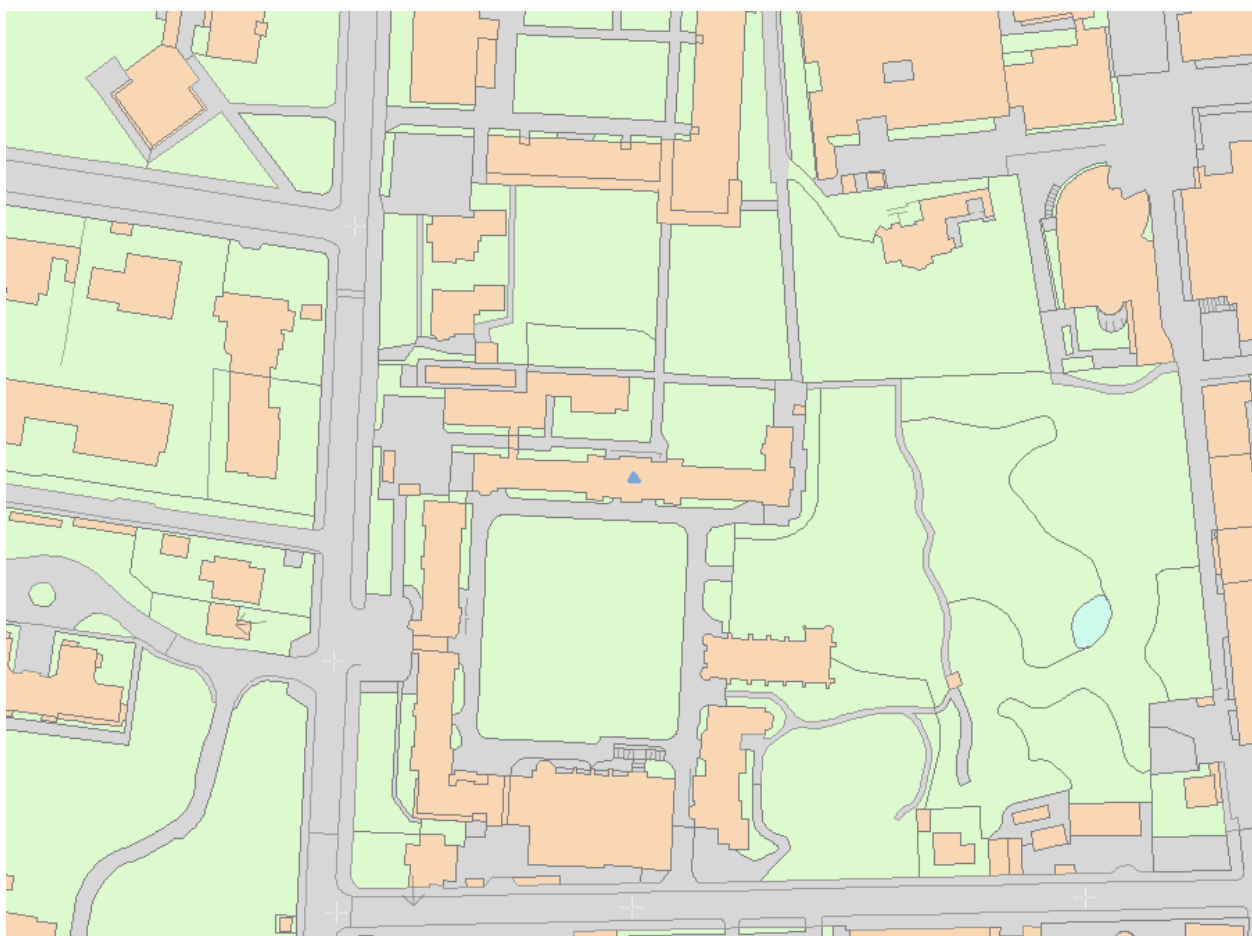
The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number:47257

Legacy System:LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.



Map

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End of official list entry

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Listed on the National Heritage List for England. Search over 400,000 listed places

(<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>)

Official list entry

Heritage Category:**Listed Building**

Grade:**II**

List Entry Number:**1126281**

Date first listed:**10-May-1962**

Date of most recent amendment:**02-Nov-1972**

List Entry Name:**UNIVERSITY LIBRARY**

Statutory Address 1:**UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, QUEENS ROAD**

Statutory Address 2:**UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, WEST ROAD**

This List entry helps identify the building designated at this address for its special architectural or historic interest.

Unless the List entry states otherwise, it includes both the structure itself and any object or structure fixed to it (whether inside or outside) as well as any object or structure within the curtilage of the building.

For these purposes, to be included within the curtilage of the building, the object or structure must have formed part of the land since before 1st July 1948.

[Understanding list entries](https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/understanding-list-entries/) (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/understanding-list-entries/>)

[Corrections and minor amendments](https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/minor-amendments/)

(<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/minor-amendments/>)

Location

Statutory Address: **UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, QUEENS ROAD**

Statutory Address: **UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, WEST ROAD**

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: **Cambridgeshire**

District: **Cambridge (District Authority)**

Parish: **Non Civil Parish**

National Grid Reference: **TL 44161 58411**

Details

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY 1. 942 (West Road) TL 4458 16/255B 10.5.62 II 2. Built in 1931-4. Architect Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Long half H-shaped building. Red brick. Stone plinth, stringcourse and cornice. Pantiled roof. Projecting centre with round-headed rusticated archway, 4 windows over, pediment and tall tower. On each side of this, recessed portions of 3 windows each, and then blocks of 12 tall strip windows with recessed penthouse storey and widely overhanging eaves. At each L-shaped block of lower elevation, 2 storeys and 7 windows. Included inside are a number of C17 and C18 bookcases including the ones designed for the Old University Library by James Essex in 1731-4. (RCHM 21,

bookcases only).

Listing NGR: TL4416158411

Legacy

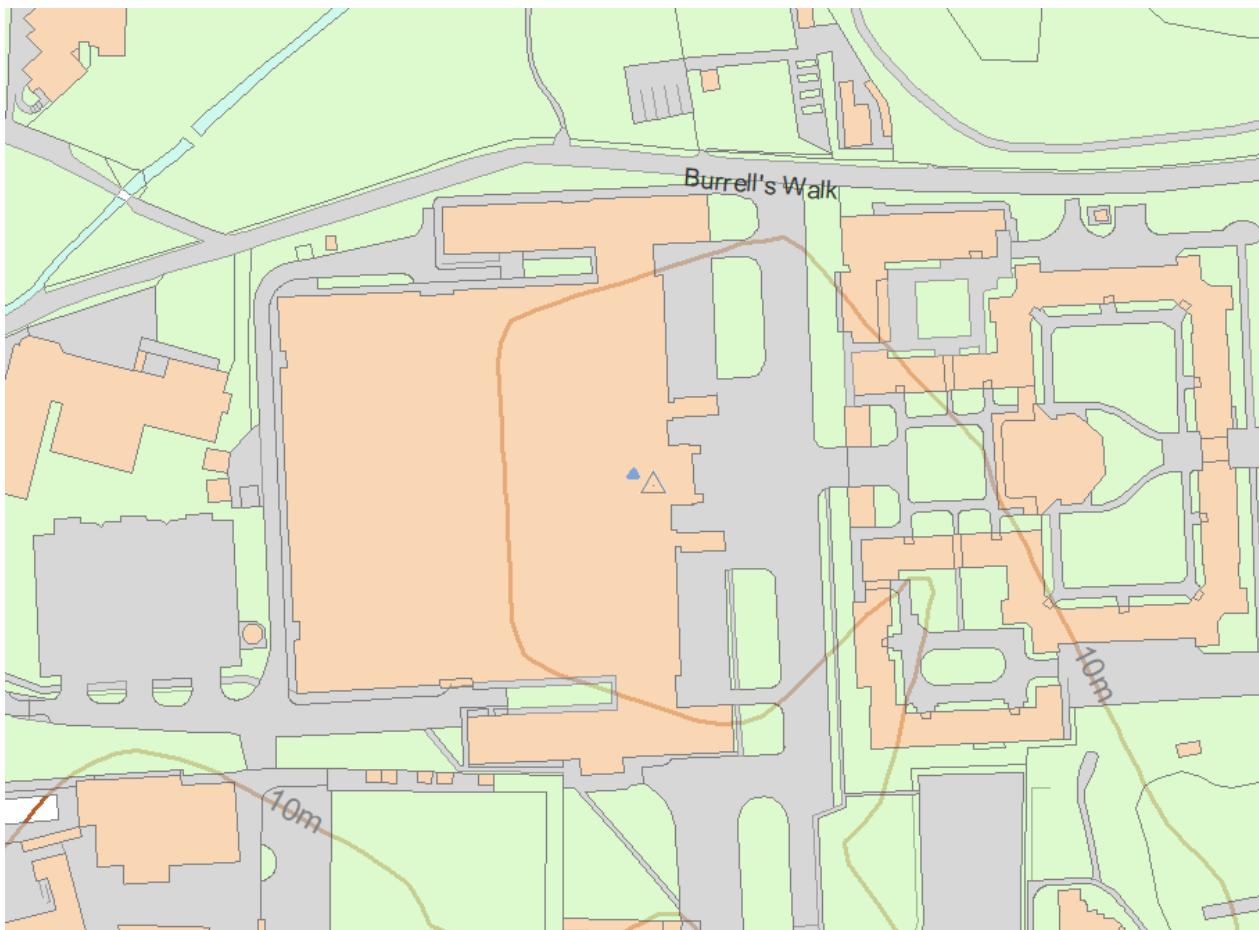
The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number:**47312**

Legacy System:**LBS**

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

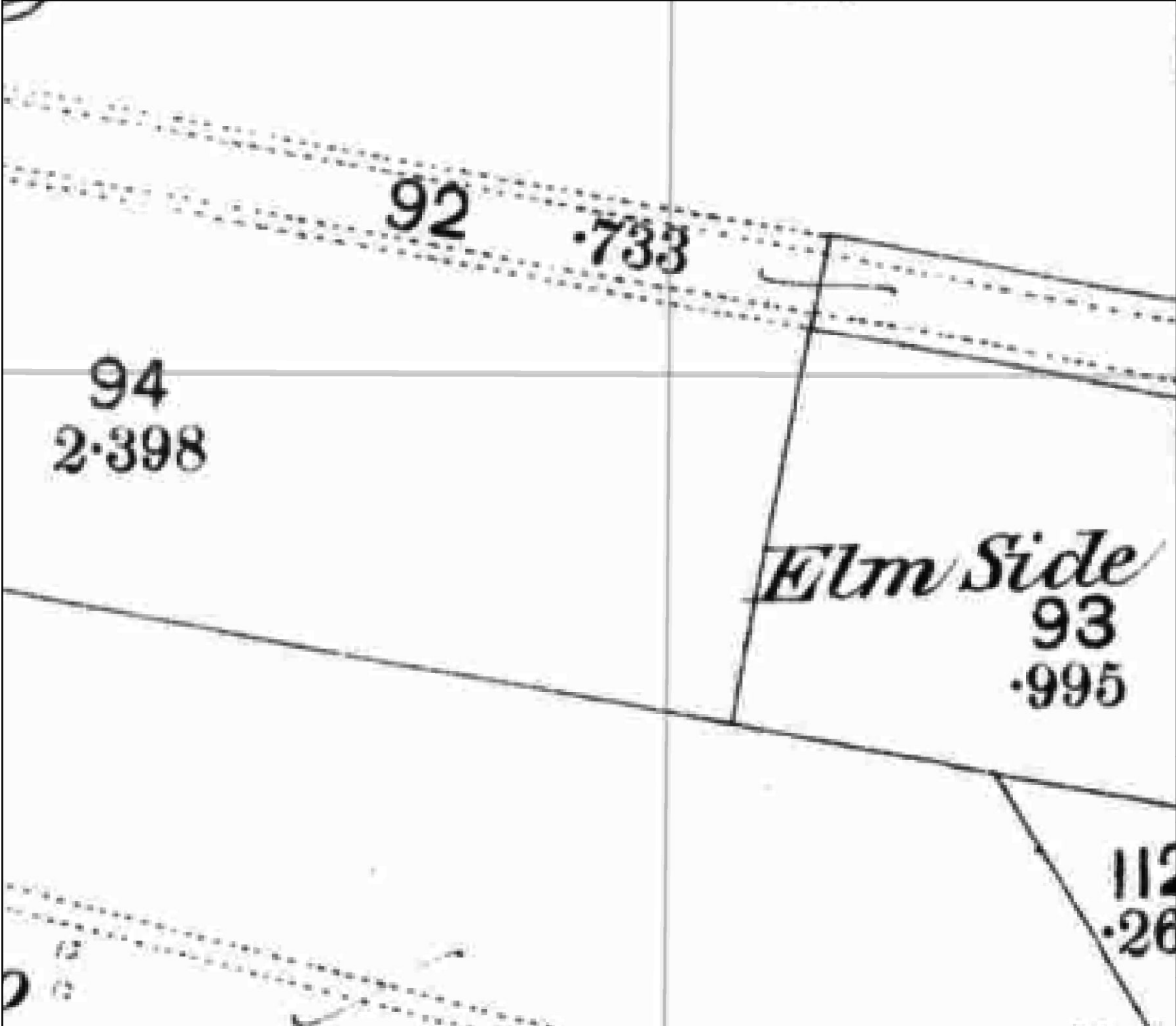


Map

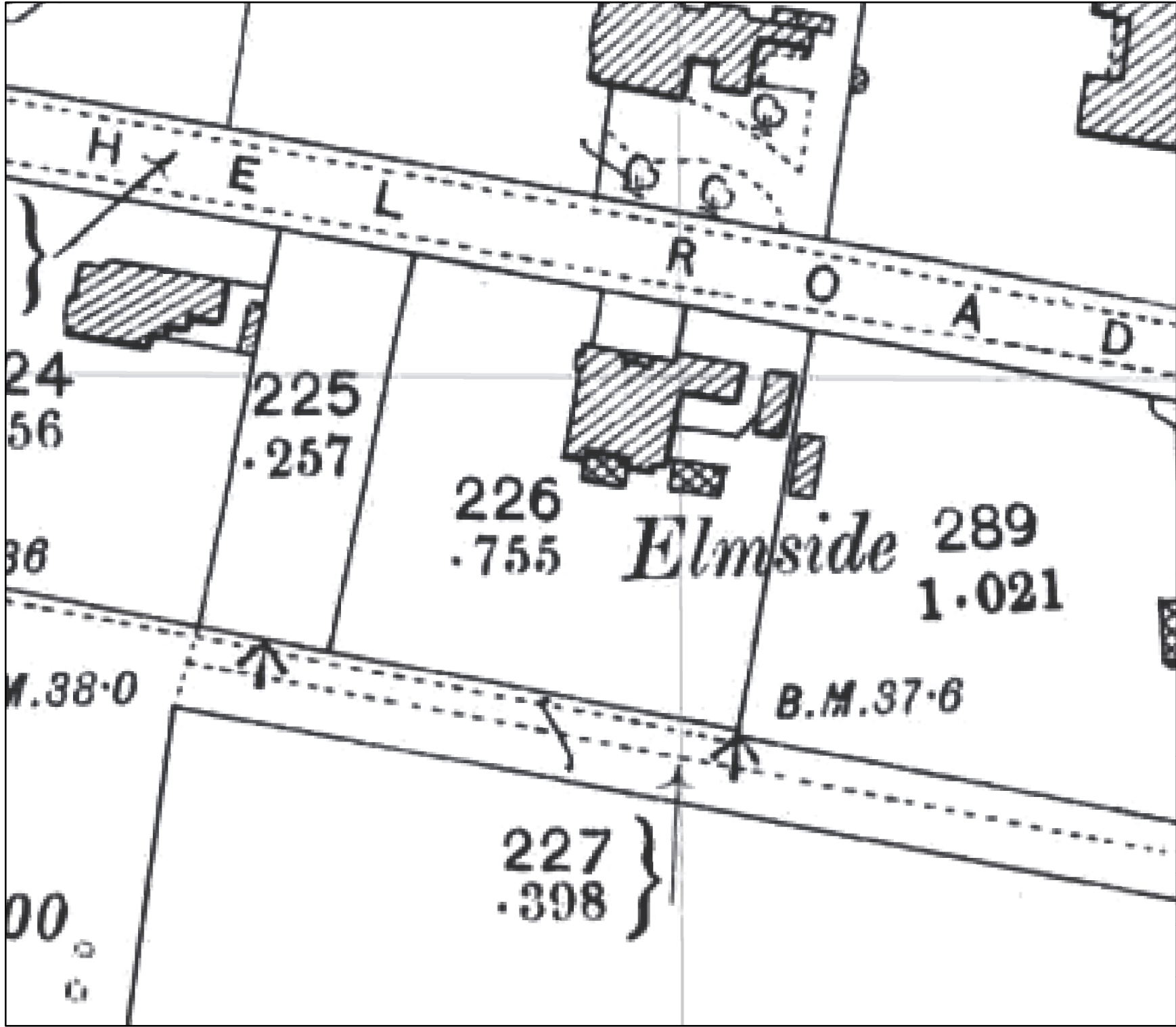
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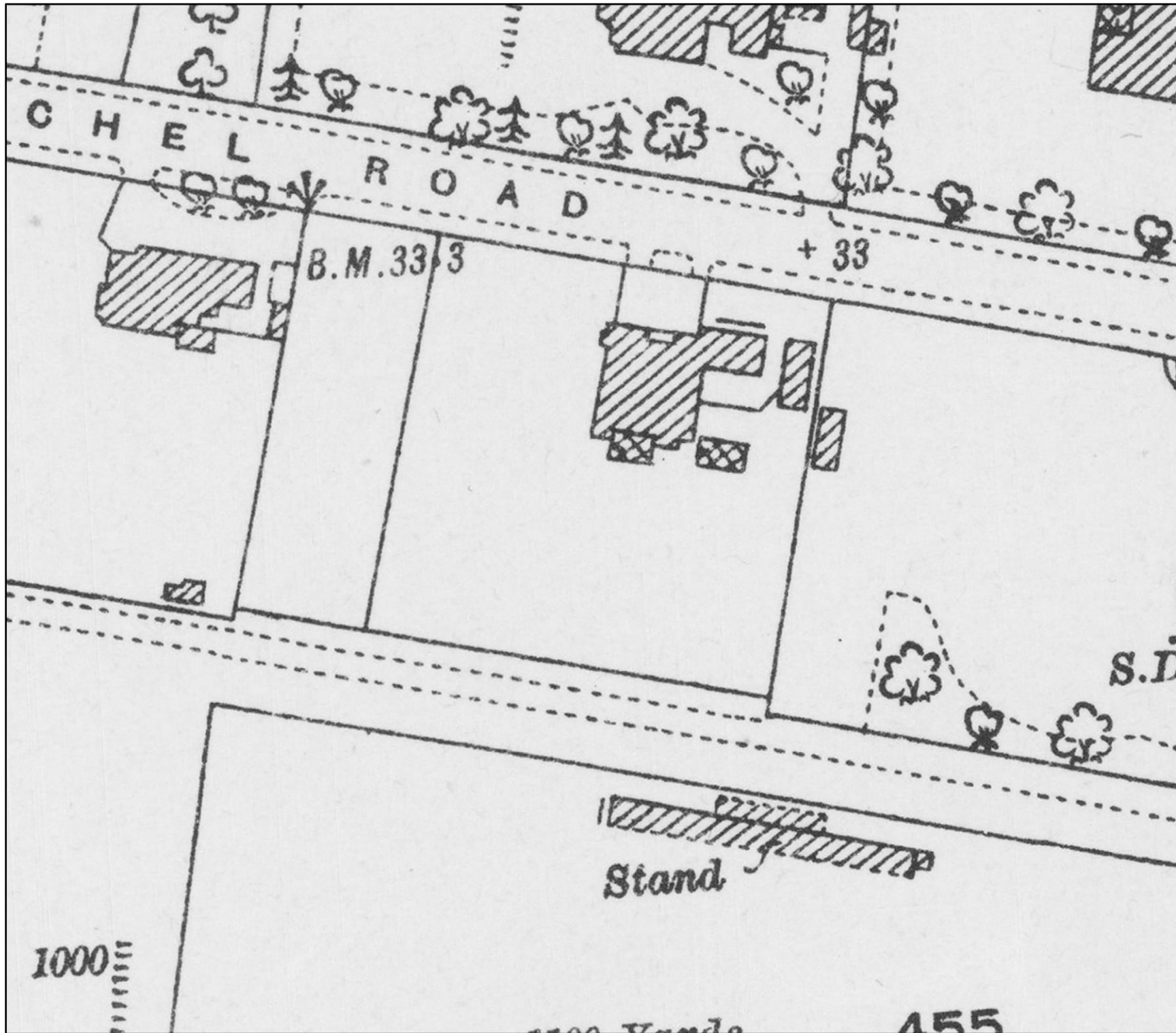
End of official list entry



Client:	Great Cambridge Partnership		
Project:	Cambourne to Cambridge – Public Inquiry		
Title	Figure 1 - Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 scale map of 1888		
Date:	21/07/2025	Scale:	700 @ A4
Drawn:	UT	Checked:	TW
		Approved:	PR



Client:	Great Cambridge Partnership		
Project:	Cambourne to Cambridge – Public Inquiry		
Title	Figure 2 - Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 scale map of 1903		
Date:	21/07/2025	Scale:	700 @ A4
Drawn:	UT	Checked:	TW
		Approved:	PR

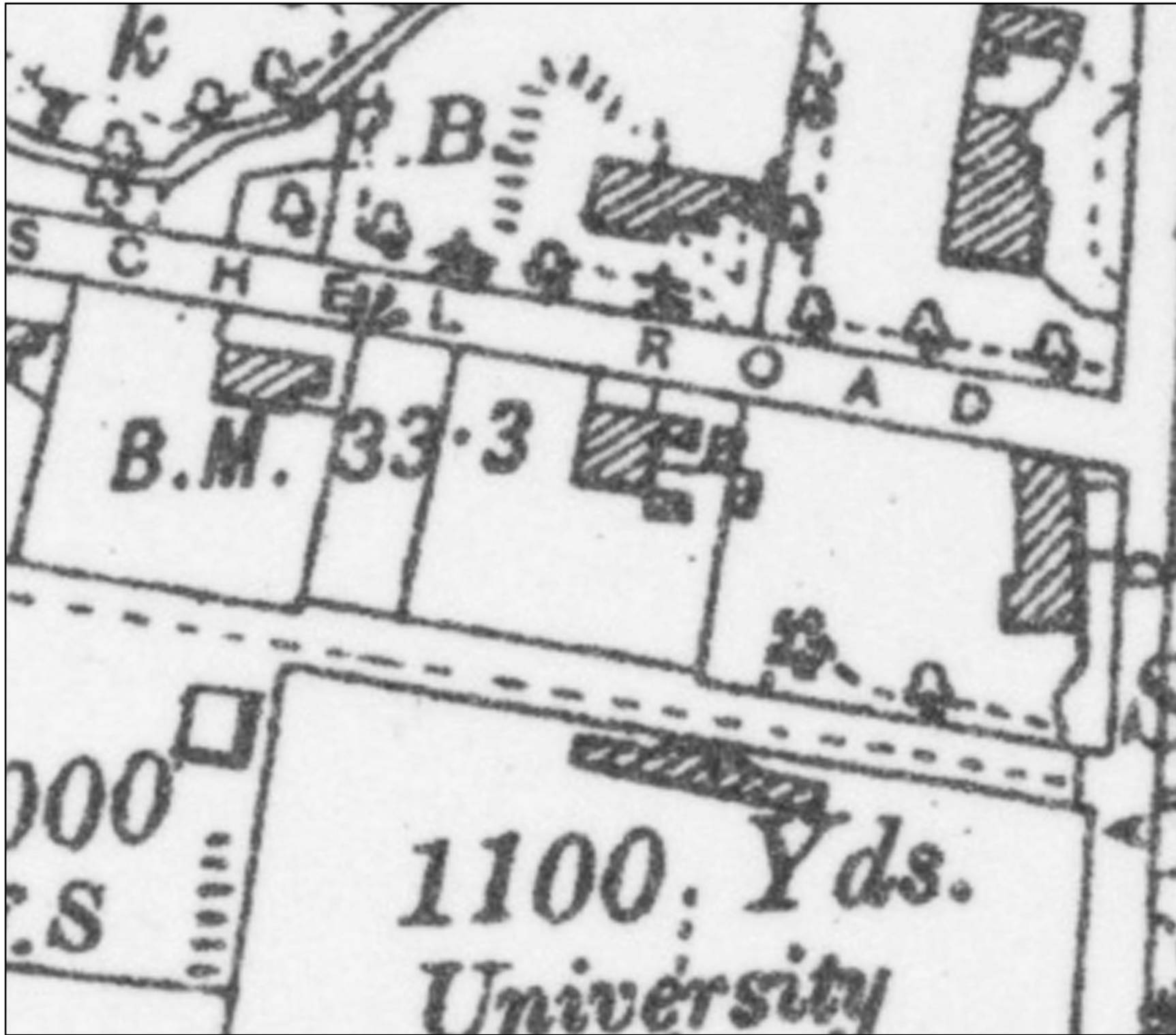


Client: Great Cambridge Partnership

Project: Cambourne to Cambridge – Public Inquiry

Title: Figure 3 - Ordnance Survey 25": mile map of 1927

Date: 21/07/2025 Scale: 700 @ A4
 Drawn: UT Checked: TW Approved: PR

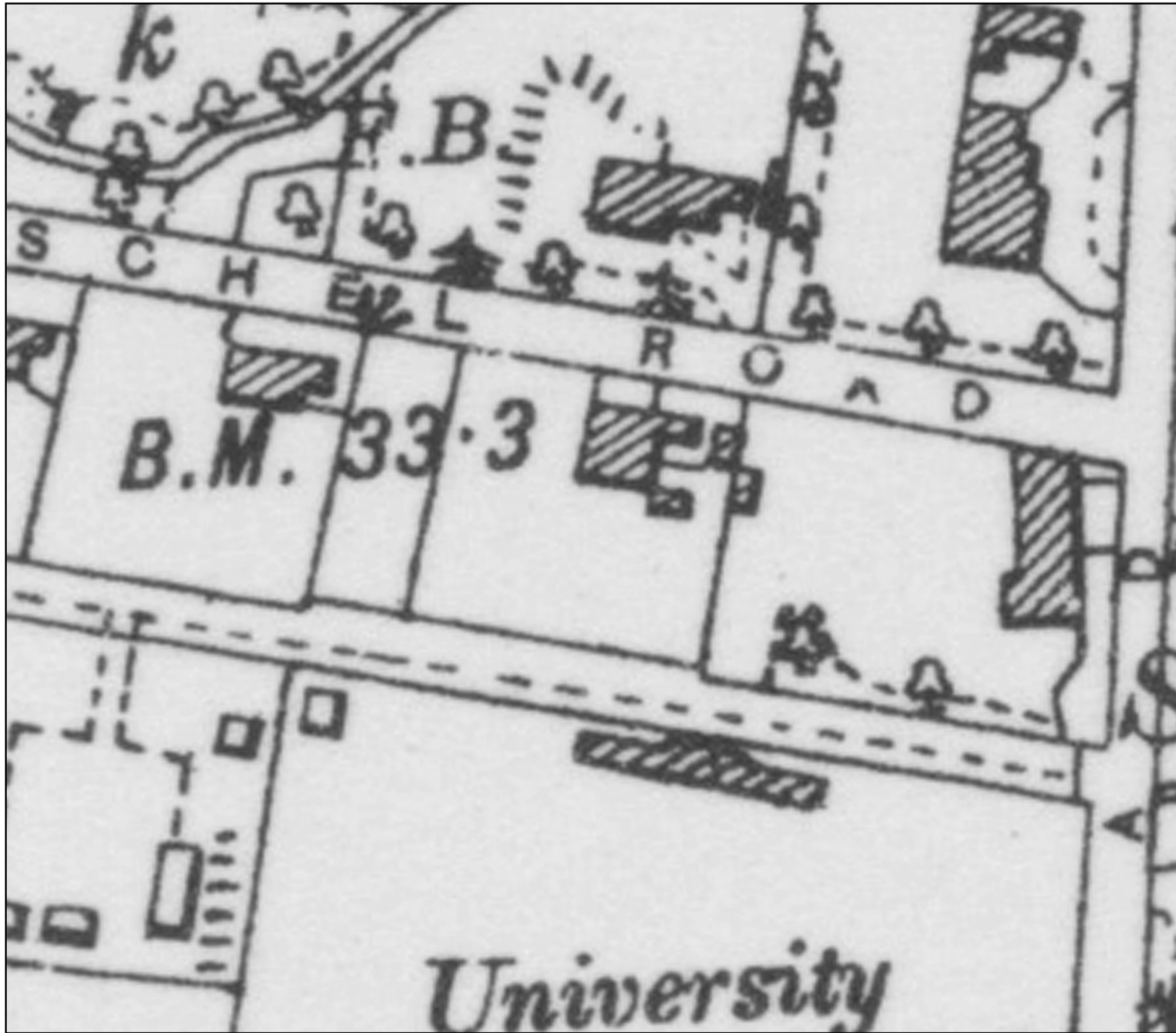


Client: Great Cambridge Partnership

Project: Cambourne to Cambridge – Public Inquiry

Title: Figure 4 - Ordnance Survey 6" scale map of 1946

Date: 21/07/2025 Scale: 700 @ A4
Drawn: UT Checked: TW Approved: PR

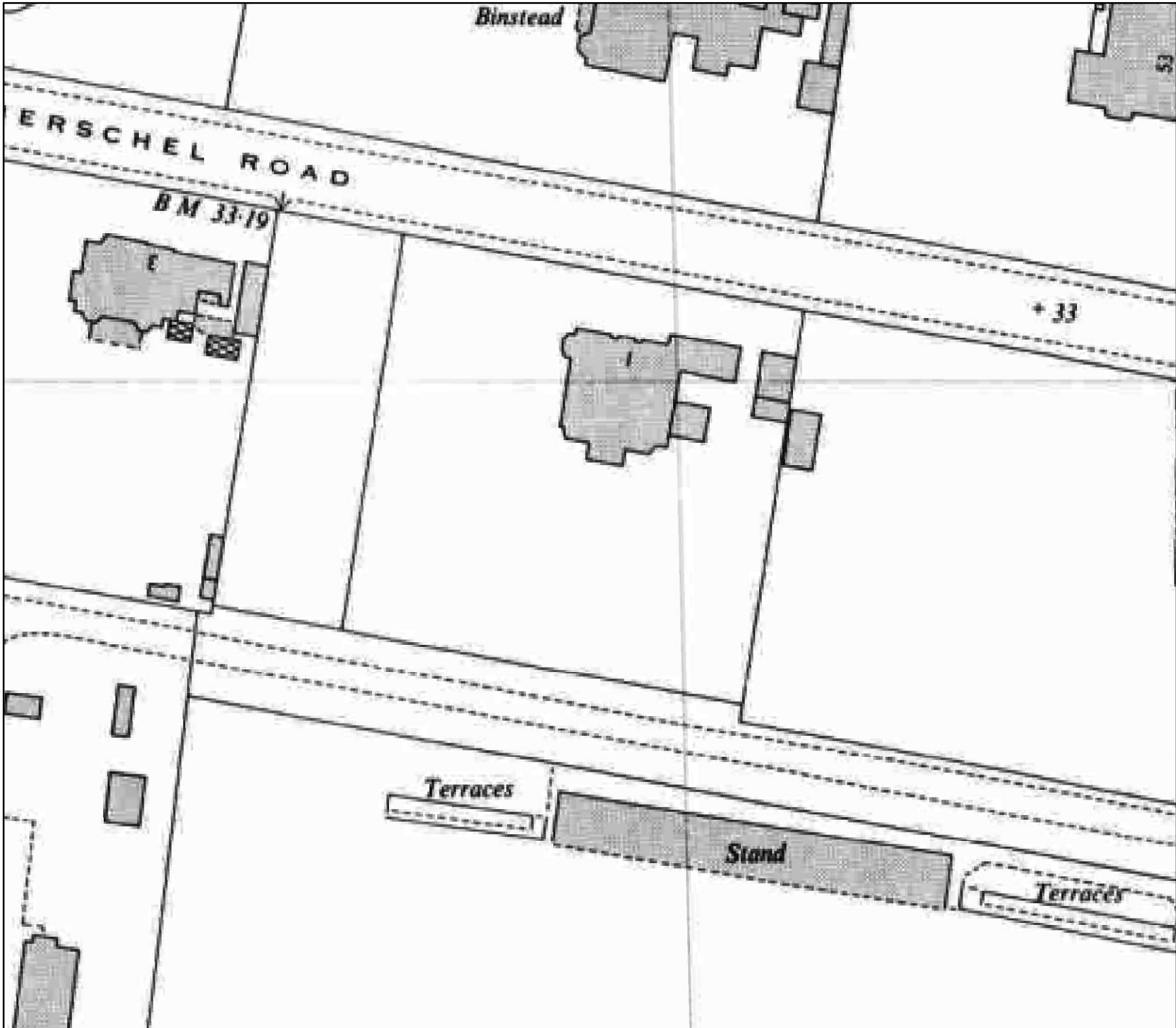


Client: Great Cambridge Partnership

Project: Cambourne to Cambridge – Public Inquiry

Title: Figure 5 - Ordnance Survey 6": mile map of 1952

Date: 21/07/2025 Scale: 700 @ A4
Drawn: UT Checked: TW Approved: PR



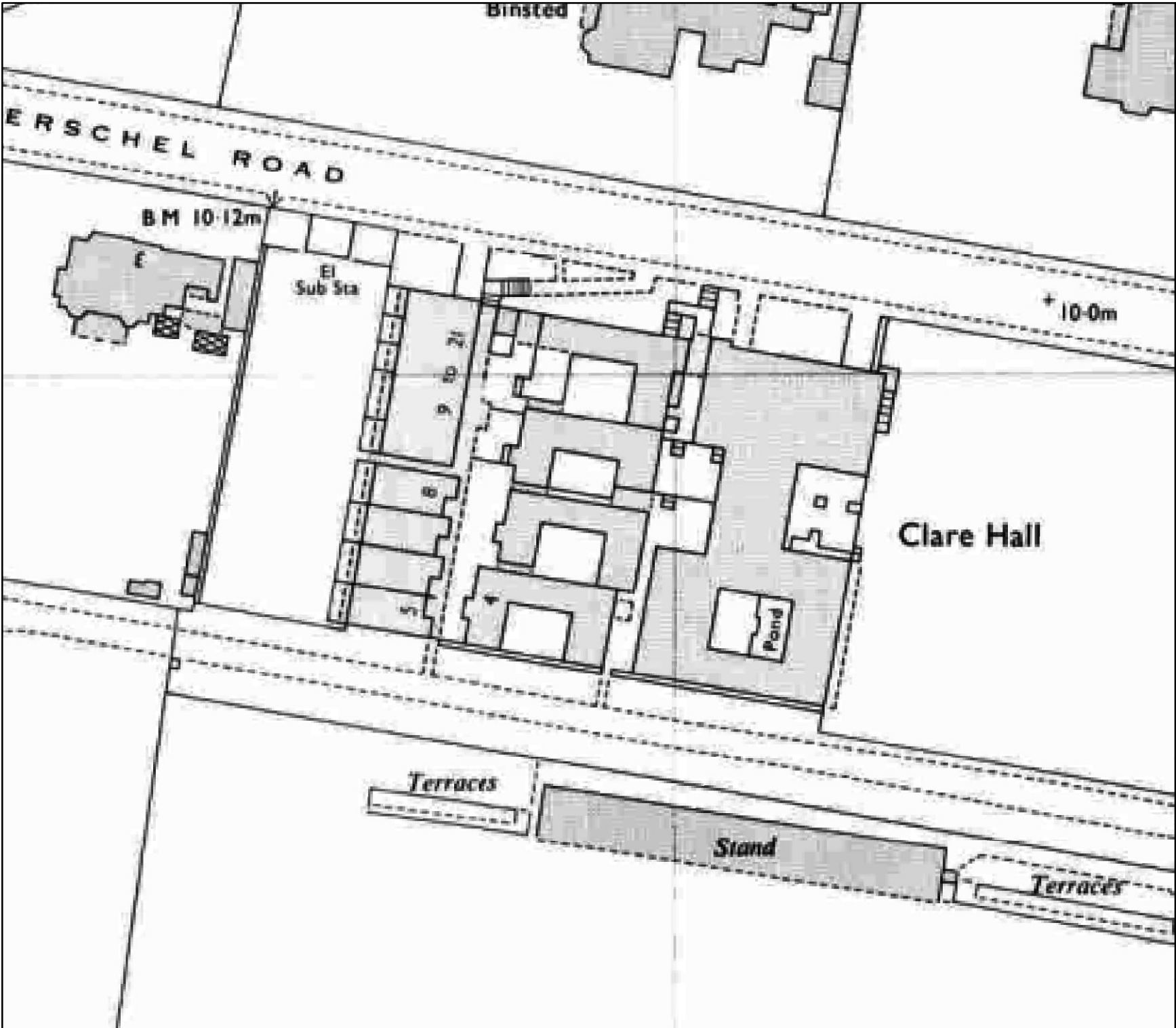
Client: Great Cambridge Partnership

Project: Cambourne to Cambridge – Public Inquiry

Title: Figure 6 - Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 scale map of 1966-67

Date: 21/07/2025 Scale: 700 @ A4

Drawn: UT Checked: TW Approved: PR

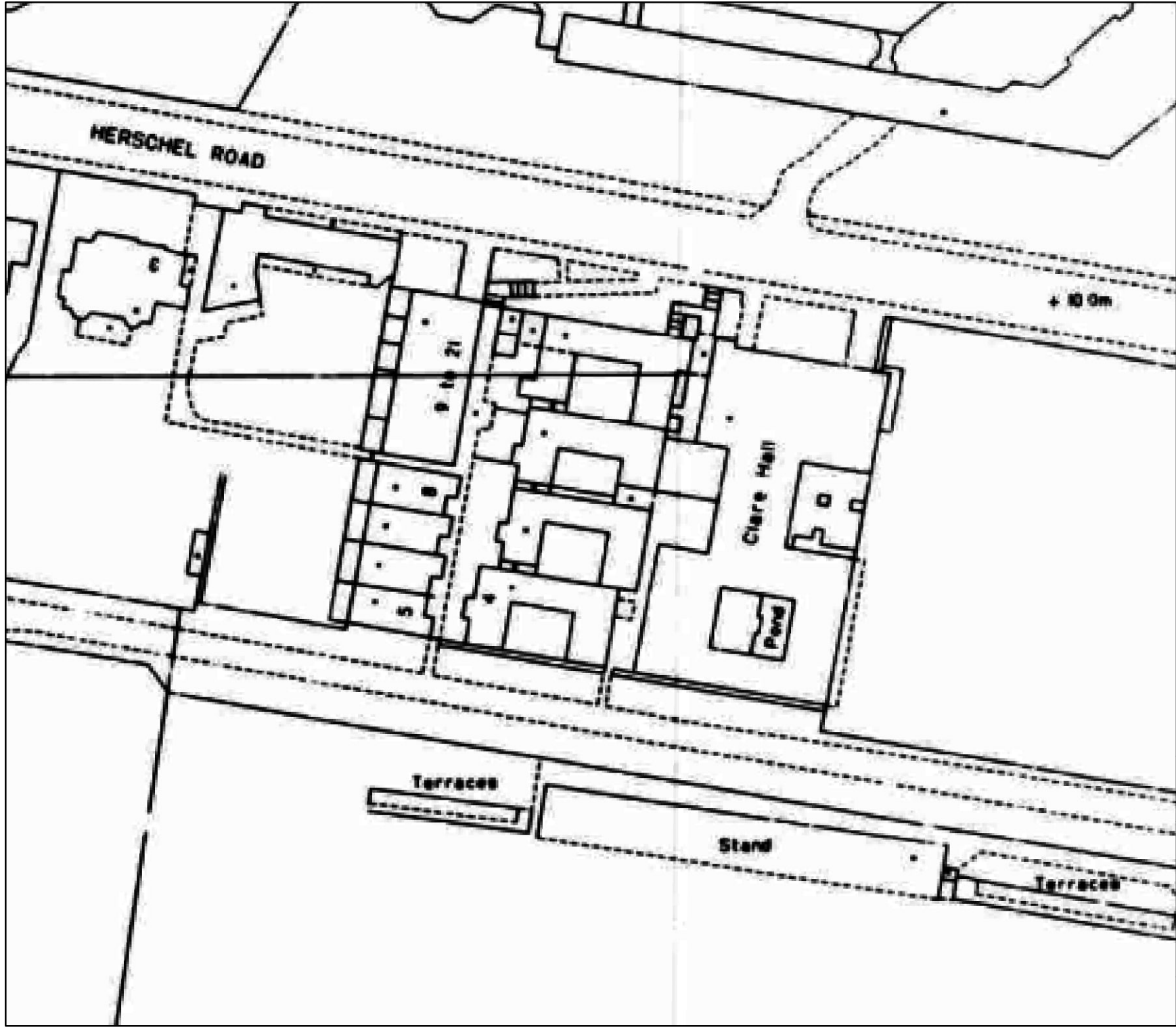


Client: Great Cambridge Partnership

Project: Cambourne to Cambridge – Public Inquiry

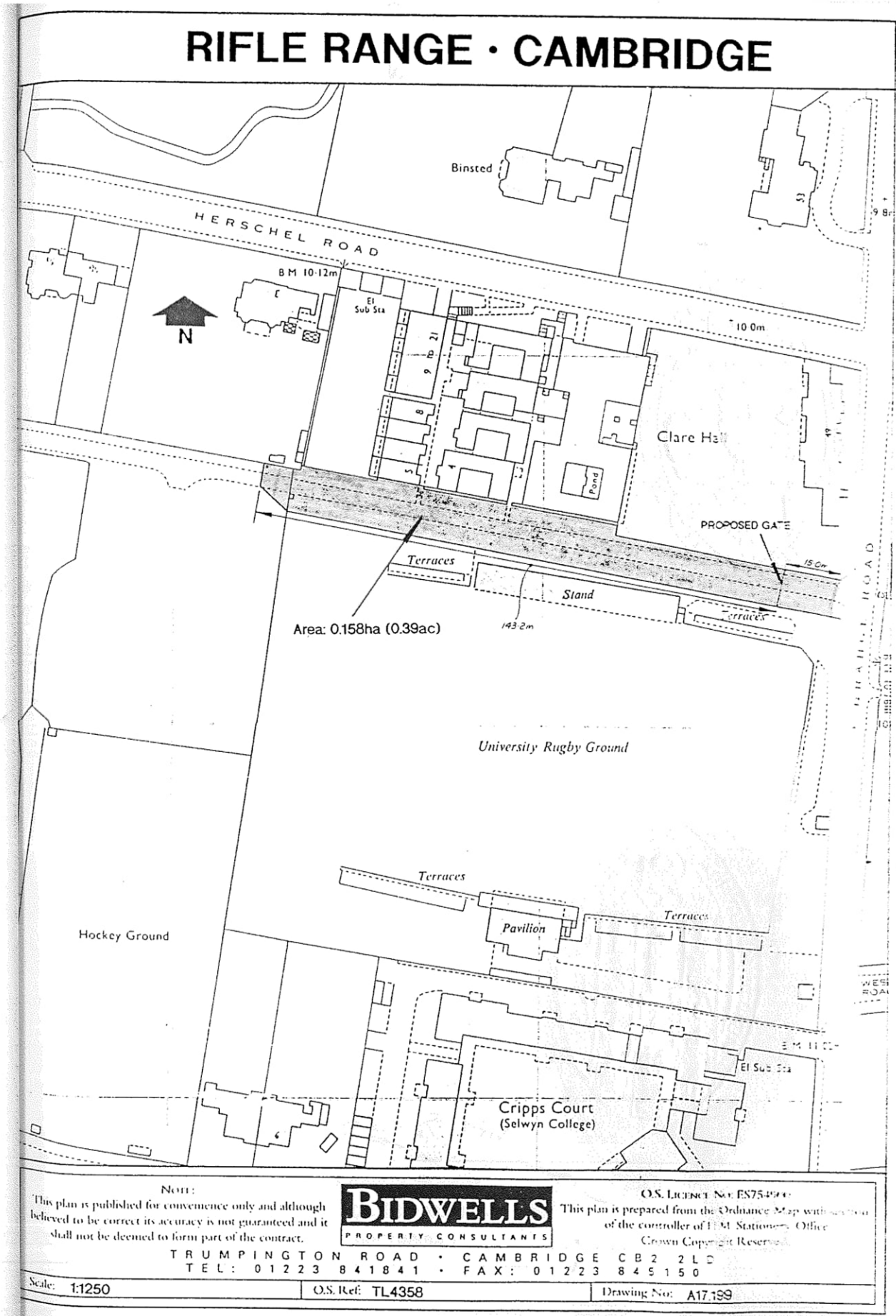
Title: Figure 7 - Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 scale map of 1976-80

Date: 21/07/2025 Scale: 700 @ A4
Drawn: UT Checked: TW Approved: PR



Client:	Great Cambridge Partnership		
Project:	Cambourne to Cambridge – Public Inquiry		
Title:	Figure 8 - Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 scale map of 1989-93		
Date:	21/07/2025	Scale:	700 @ A4
Drawn:	UT	Checked:	TW
		Approved:	PR

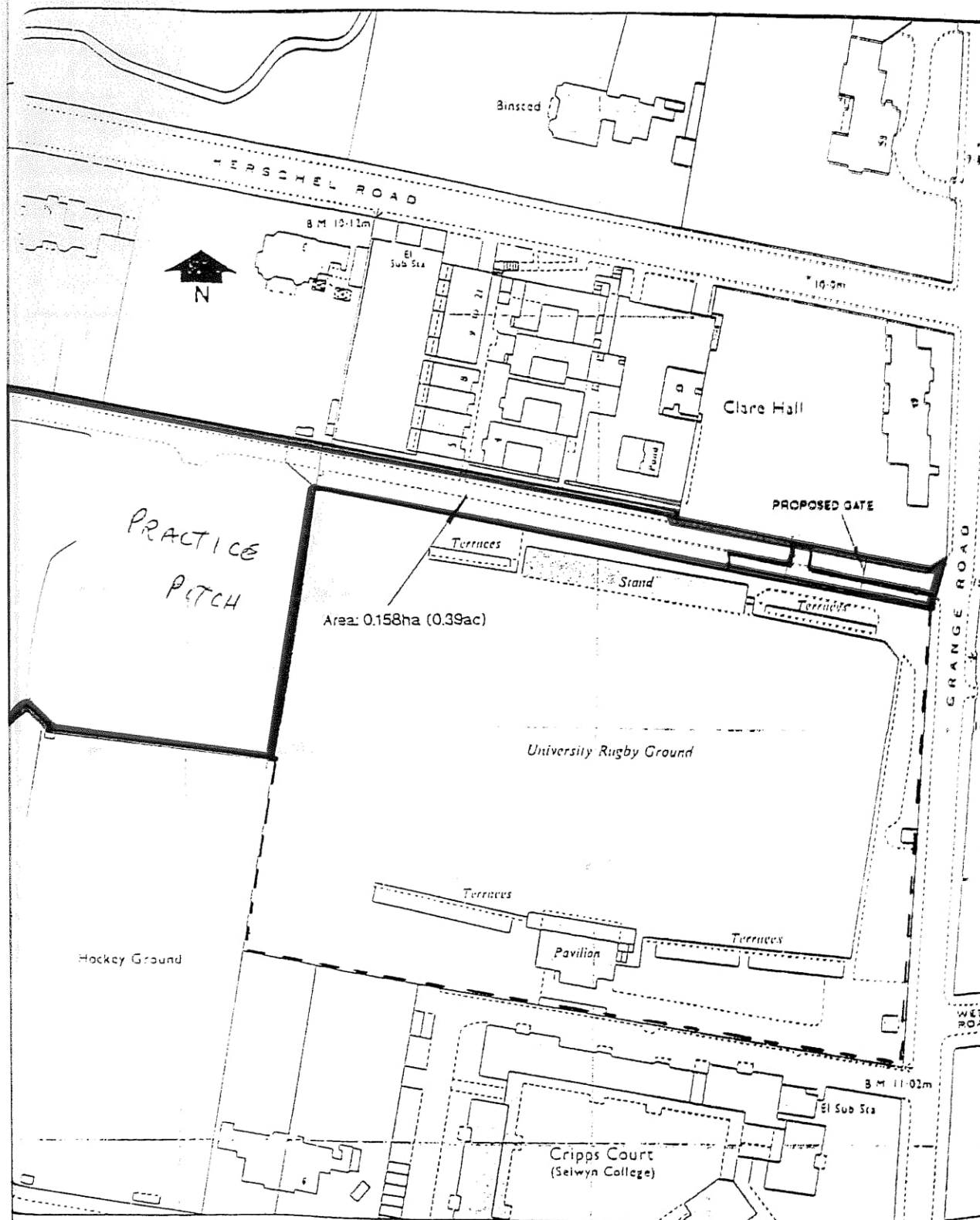
Date Saved: 21/07/2025
Document Path: \\uk.wspgroup.com\UK\Central\Environmental\CAMB\Cambourne to Cambridge\Chc Public Inquiry\UK030709.624C GIS\Map\Clare Hall Figure 9 and 10.mxd



	
Client:	Great Cambridge Partnership
Project:	Cambourne to Cambridge – Public Inquiry
Title Figure 9- Plan from a deed of surrender (13th May 1999) appended to the memorandum of agreement (9th May 2001) supplemental to a tenancy agreement (30th January 1984)	
Date:	21/07/2025
Scale:	NTS @ A4
Drawn:	UT
Checked:	TW
Approved:	PR

Date Saved: 21/07/2025
Document Path: \\uk.wspgroup.com\UK\Central\Environmental\AP\CA\Cambridge to Cambridge Civic Public Inquiry UK030709.624C GIS\Map\Clare Hall Figure 9 and 10.mxd

RIFLE RANGE • CAMBRIDGE



Notes:
This plan is published for convenience only and although believed to be correct its accuracy is not guaranteed and it shall not be deemed to form part of the contract.

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PROPERTY CONSULTANTS

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Scale: 1:1250

O.S. Ref: TL4358

Drawing No: A17,199



Client: Great Cambridge Partnership

Project: Cambourne to Cambridge – Public Inquiry

Title: Figure 10- Land at Rifle Range - Land adj to Grange Road - Deed of Grant of Easement - 2001

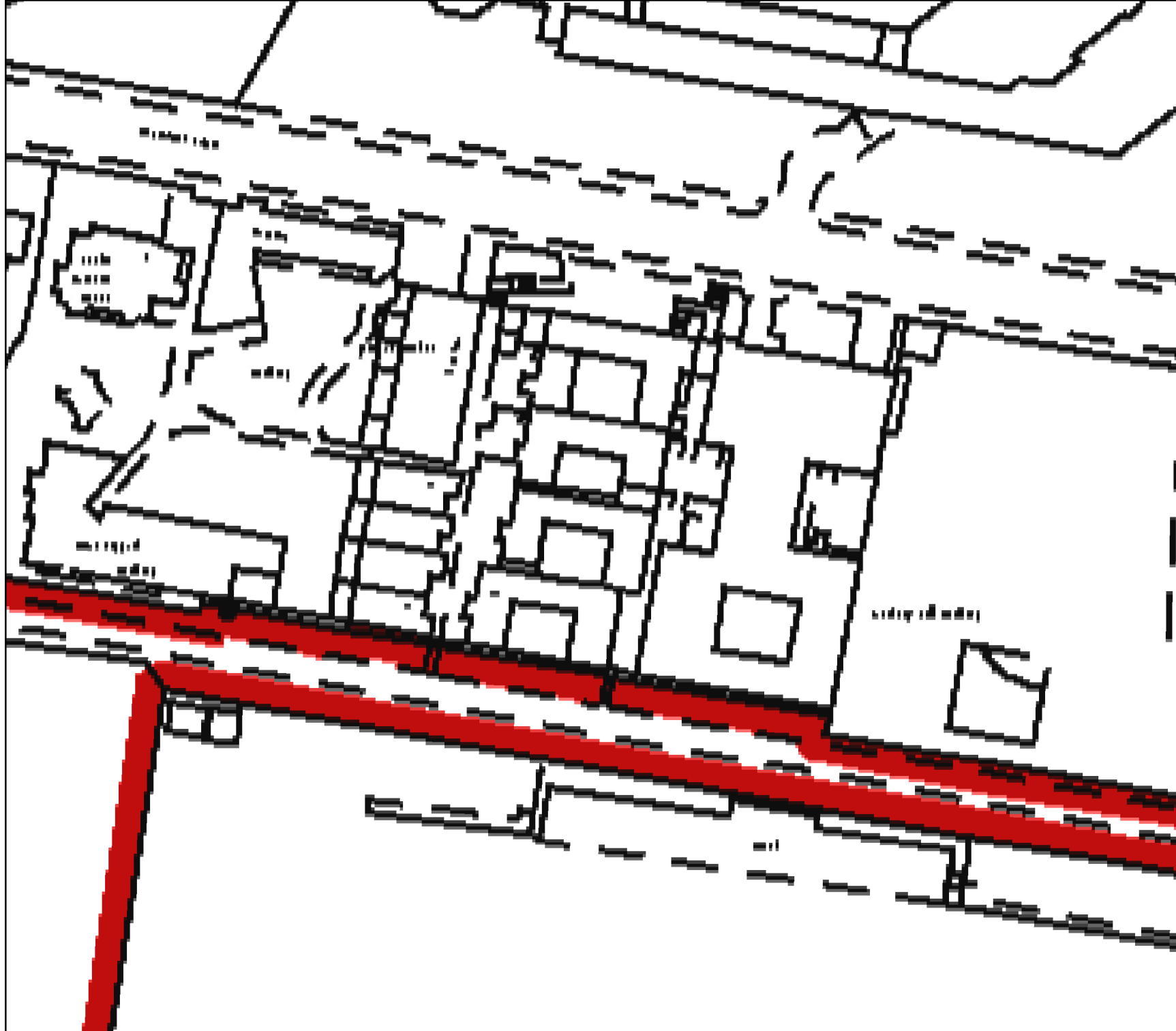
Date: 21/07/2025

Scale: NTS @ A4

Drawn: UT

Checked: TW

Approved: PR



	
Client:	Great Cambridge Partnership
Project:	Cambourne to Cambridge – Public Inquiry
Title	Figure 11 - Detail of the Title Plan for a Property Register dated 19th January 2018
Date: 21/07/2025	Scale: NTS @ A4
Drawn: UT	Checked: TW Approved: PR



- Key**
- Clare Hall, University of Cambridge
Grade II* listed building
 - Curtilage
 - Proposed Development Boundary



Client:

Greater Cambridge Partnership

Project:

**Cambourne to Cambridge –
Public Inquiry**

Title

**Figure 12- Clare Hall – Curtilage in
relation to existing conditions**

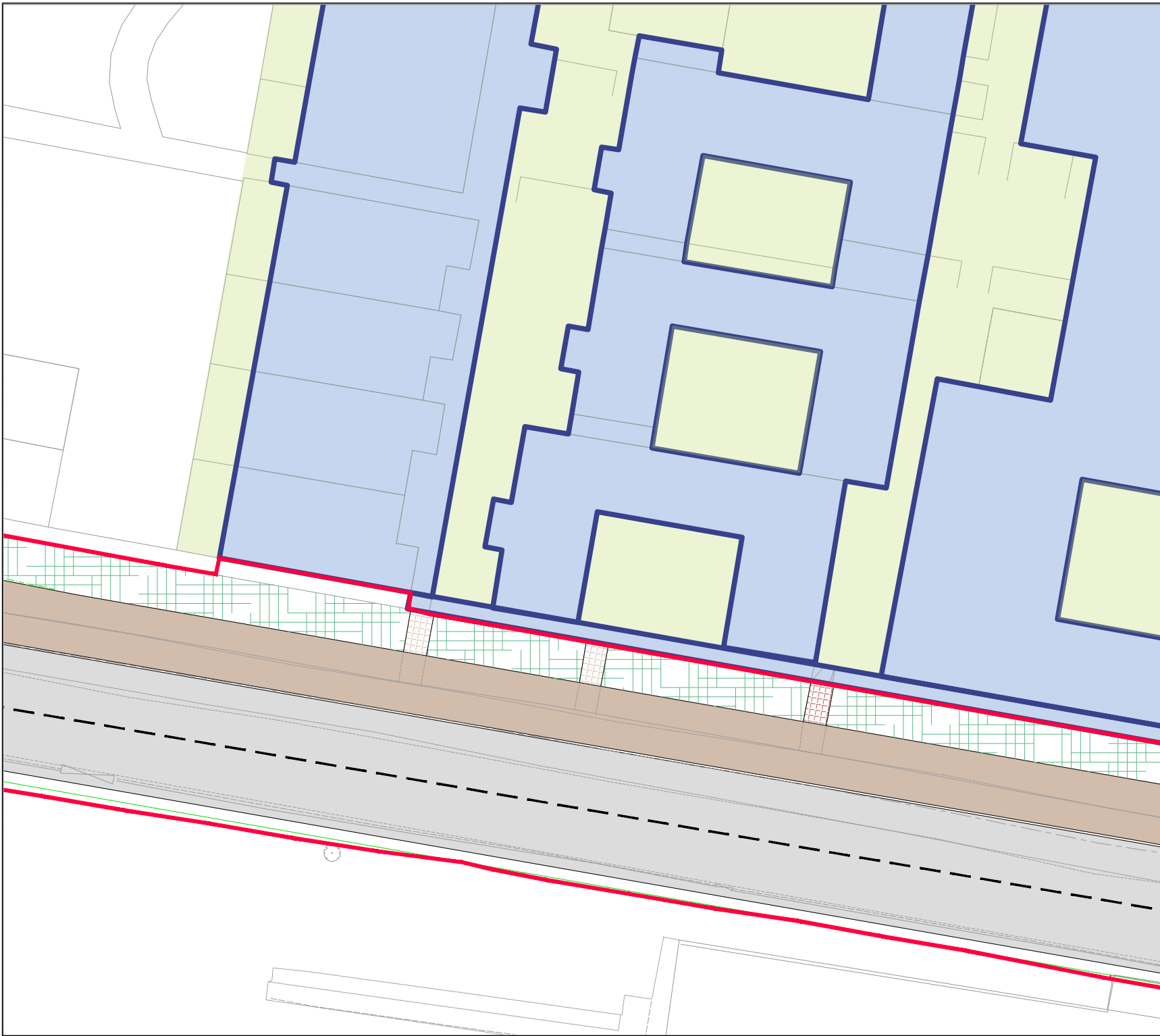
Date: 21/07/2025

Scale: 300 @ A4

Drawn: UT

Checked: TW

Approved: PR



- Key**
- Clare Hall, University of Cambridge Grade II* listed building
 - Curtilage
 - Proposed Development Boundary



Client:

Greater Cambridge Partnership

Project:

Cambourne to Cambridge – Public Inquiry

Title:

Figure 13- Clare Hall – curtilage in relation to the proposed development

Date: 21/07/2025

Scale: 300 @ A4

Drawn: UT

Checked: TW

Approved: PR