

## An atmospheric, historic street which originally led to the riverside wharves.

Trinity Lane is an ancient route that originally linked the old High Street (now Trinity Street) to the wharves along the River Cam. In the sixteenth century, the east-west leg of the lane was known as Find Silver Lane (or King's Childer Lane); the north-south leg was part of Mill Street which, before King's

College was built, continued through to what is now known as Queens' Lane. Trinity Lane has remained little altered for many centuries and is today well used by pedestrians and cyclists moving between the city centre and colleges and west Cambridge and the River Cam.



Trinity Lane - view to King's College

**SIGNIFICANCE • VERY HIGH**

### General Overview

Trinity Lane is an attractive lane of fine college buildings, well used by pedestrians and cyclists, and by vehicles as a delivery and access route to the colleges. These uses can, however, sometimes conflict and service vehicles can cause damage to the buildings.

The buildings lining the street are all occupied by Trinity, Gonville and Caius, Clare and King's Colleges, Trinity Hall and the university. The buildings are generally colleges with administration offices for the university.



View north along Trinity Lane



Old Schools



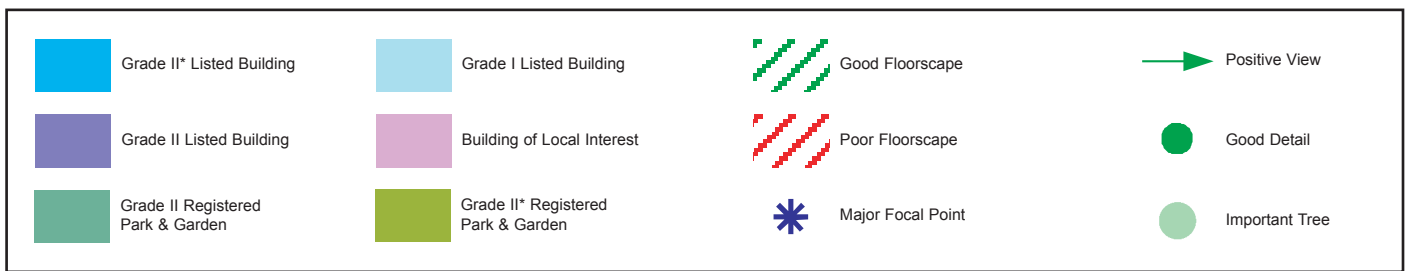
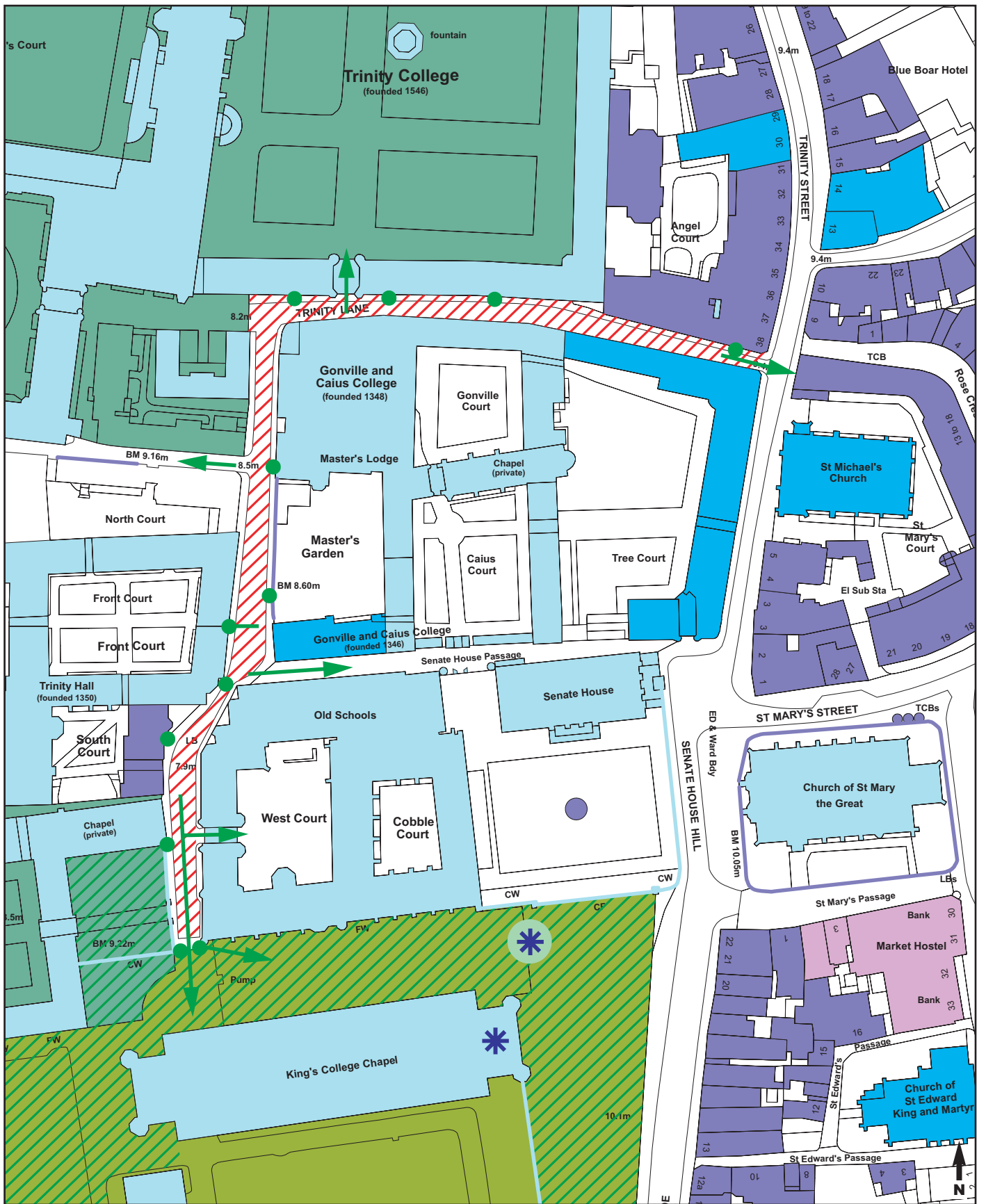
Gate to Clare College



View north along Trinity Lane



Trinity Lane Garden



## Townscape Elements

- > Lane tight and intimate with no gaps between buildings.
- > Even where wider, lane tightly defined by buildings and walls on footpath edge.
- > View east to Trinity Street blocked by St Michael's Court.
- > East-west leg has memorable roofscape.
- > Variety of roof styles in north-south leg adds great interest to skyline.
- > Variety of trees and shrubs along or visible from lane.
- > Formal garden in front of Clare College buildings.

## Archaeology / Historic Topography

Anticipated deposit depth is generally 1.00 to 2.50m.  
Potential for prehistory is low  
Potential for Roman is moderate  
Potential for medieval is high

Occasional finds of Roman pottery have been made in the vicinity, but no associated features. The modern lane is made from sections of two much older routes, both now blocked by college expansion. Before it was blocked Milne (or Mill) Street was a particularly important route of access paralleling both the High Street and the river and demonstrating a move into what had been wetter and less used ground. From this street the riverside hythes could be reached and at least one horse mill is reported along its length. The north - south part of Trinity Lane is one of two surviving stretches of this street. King's Childer or Findsilver Lane led to the river, but was closed in 1433 for King's Hall Gatehouse.

## Streetscape Enhancement

A key opportunity for enhancement is resurfacing the lane in more appropriate historic materials.

## Vehicular Management

Reducing the number and size of the vehicles using the street and thereby improving the pedestrian/cycle experience and protecting buildings from accidental damage would be a major enhancement to the character of the street.

## Redevelopment Opportunities

No obvious opportunities for the redevelopment of buildings exist.



Trinity Lane chimneys



Trinity Lane chimneys



Gonville and Caius Lecture Rooms



Gonville and Caius College



Paving on Trinity Lane



View along Garret Hostel Lane



Entrance to Trinity Hall

### North and west side (from junction with Trinity Street)

Building No. / Name	Status	Age	Height (storeys)	Wall Materials	Roof Form / Materials	Architect	Notes
Gonville & Caius Tree Court: North Range	Listed Grade II*	1870	3	ashlar-faced	westmoreland slate	Alfred Waterhouse	French Chateau style
Gonville Court: North Range	Listed Grade I	1753-5	2 + attic	brick	hipped dormers / tile	James Burrough	
Gonville Court: West Range		1441	3 + attic	red brick	slate	refaced 1728 James Burrough	
The Master's Lodge		1441, altered 1565 Dr Caius	3 + attic	freestone ashlar	slate & tile	west wing 1795 William Wilkins	extended 1853 A. Salvin
Lecture Rooms	Listed Grade II*	1883	2	red brick	slate	A. Waterhouse	
The Cockerell Building: Squire Law Library	Listed Grade I	1837-40	3	ashlar faced	parapet		
The Old Schools: West Court	Listed Grade I	begun 1441-4, west range completed 1864-7 & 1890	2	ashlar faced	parapet	1864-7: G. G. Scott; 1890: J. L. Pearson	Old Court of Kings' College bought by university & partly demolished 1829
King's College Chapel	Listed Grade I	1446-15	N/A	ashlar	lead		

### South and east side (from junction with Trinity Street)

Building No. / Name	Status	Age	Height (storeys)	Wall Materials	Roof Form / Materials	Architect	Notes
Trinity - Angel Court: South Range	Listed Grade II	1833; extended 1864	2	red brick	embattled parapets	Charles Humfrey	originally Lecture Room Court - altered Tudor Gothic style
Great Court: South Range & Queen's Gate	Listed Grade I	1594-1602 Gate: 1597	2 + attics	ashlared	slate & tile	Dr Thomas Nevile	
Nevile's Gate	Listed Grade II*	c1610	N/A	ashlar			the gateway has been moved several times
Bishop's Hostel	Listed Grade I	1669-1671	2	brick	hipped / tile	Dr John Hackett, Bishop of Lichfield	restored 1874-78 A. W. Blomfield
Trinity College building	none		2 + basement	red brick	hipped / tile		
Trinity Hall: North Court	none	C19	3	brown brick	tile		
Front Court: East Range	Listed Grade I	rebuilt after 1852	2	stone	slate	A. Salvin	originally of late C14 & C18, but burnt out in 1852
Waterhouse Building	Listed Grade II	1873	3	finely coursed stone	stepped gables / slate	A. Waterhouse	C16 Flemish style
Clare College: Chapel	Listed Grade I	1763-69	N/A	ketton & weldon stone ashlar	collyweston stone slate & lead	Sir James Burrough & James Essex	
Front Court: East Range & Main Gateway	Listed Grade I	1638-41	3 + attics	ketton & weldon stone ashlar	collyweston stone slate & lead		altered 1891