Fitzwilliam Street is a good quality set-piece street of fine early C19 terraced townhouses built in matching materials and with many shared details. As a development of closely contemporary houses, many built together as single terraced developments, the street has a strong early C19 character which is reinforced by the survival of many of the original architectural details and materials.

Fitzwilliam Street is a fine street of early C19 houses built as rows of ‘well-proportioned, unpretentious houses for the professional classes’. The larger houses at the east end were probably designed by the architect/speculator/townsman, Charles Humfrey. The street is named after the founder of the Fitzwilliam Museum, Richard VII Viscount Fitzwilliam of Meryon (1745-1816). As a development of closely contemporary houses, many built together as single terraced developments, the street has a strong early C19 character which is reinforced by the survival of many of the original architectural details and materials.

General Overview
The street is narrow and tightly enclosed, running north-east to south-west between Tennis Court Lane and Trumpington Street. Due to its orientation the frontage of the south side is often cast into heavy shade in the morning but is more brightly lit during the late afternoon. The near continuous building line on either side provides a strong sense of enclosure with views channelled to the Fitzwilliam Museum to the west. To the east, the view is largely closed off by an impressive group of trees leaning over the high garden wall of No. 15 Fitzwilliam Street.

The buildings share the same grey Gault brick, contributing to the sense of unity and are all (except No. 15) of three storeys on the north side, with a parapet to the roofline that helps to unify their terraced frontages. The south side is generally of two storeys, rising occasionally to three with some dormer windows to attics under mansard roofs at the west end. The repeated use of semi-circular arched heads to the front doors is another common detail, as is the survival of six over six pane sash windows without horns. The street is notable for the survival of iron railings to the basement areas, which is another repeated feature that provides a horizontal emphasis to the street. Occasional iron window box supports are also present and represent a distinctive Cambridge feature.

Fitzwilliam Street is not particularly busy and only lightly used by cyclists and pedestrians. It is one-way heading west and takes traffic from the University’s Downing Site out onto the city’s inner ring road. The majority of the buildings are student residential with the exception of the Leverhulme Centre, which is part of the university, and Bridget’s, a hostel for disabled students.
Townscape Elements

- The street is a narrow and intimate space with strongly defined building line and a tight sense of enclosure.
- The majority of buildings are set just back from the pavement behind railings often with basement areas.
- The metalwork of railings and window-boxes is a key feature of the street.
- Looking west, the vista is terminated by an end pavilion of Fitzwilliam Museum’s principal façade.
- Looking east, the vista is blocked by attractive trees spilling into the street from a garden.

- Regular chimneys on the north side and variations in roof-height on south side give some interest to the skyline.

- With the exception of occasional window boxes and the trees to No. 15 Fitzwilliam Street, there is little other greenery in the streetscene.
- The quality and survival of original architectural details and joinery is an important feature of the street, made more important by the uniformity of the buildings.

Streetscape Enhancement

The pavements are presently covered in modern concrete slabs and pavers, although the granite kerbs and gullies are original. The relaying of the
footway in more traditional materials would be the principal townscape improvement.

The streetlights, although innocuous, are not especially appropriate and could be replaced.

Redevelopment Opportunities

There is little scope for redevelopment. The former Leverhulme Centre has now been redeveloped as the Laboratory of the Department of Anthropology. It has a modernist appearance but is of a scale, form and materials that is in harmony with the street’s earlier buildings. This is partly due to its narrow frontage, which does not dominate the streetscene.

Altering to the unlisted properties will need to carefully consider their impact on the generally harmonious character of the street. Some minor alterations to properties, particularly removing features inserted later, may be possible. However the uniformity of architectural detailing should be protected.

Archaeology / Historic Topography

Anticipated deposit depth varies from 1.00m-1.50m at the northeast end to 1.50m to 2.00m at the southwest end. Potential for prehistory is low

Potential for Roman is low

Potential for medieval is moderate

Generally Fitzwilliam Street is outside the medieval settlement area, however it does mark the northern boundary of the medieval Gilbertine (or White Canons) Priory, established on the Trumpington Street site around 1307. Skeletons have been found during work on the site, but it remains unclear whether they should be associated with the Gilbertines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building No./ Name</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Height (Storeys)</th>
<th>Wall Materials</th>
<th>Roof Form / Materials</th>
<th>Architect</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-12 (consec.)</td>
<td>Listed Grade II</td>
<td>c1825</td>
<td>2 + attics + basements</td>
<td>Gault brick</td>
<td>Nos. 1, 3 and 4 are mansard, others not visible / slate</td>
<td></td>
<td>Includes No. 29A Trumpington Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13a Department of Anthropology Laboratory</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>c 2004</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Gault brick</td>
<td>parapet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Listed Grade II</td>
<td>c1830</td>
<td>3 + basement</td>
<td>grey Gault brick</td>
<td>hipped / slate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King’s College Hostel</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>C19</td>
<td>3&amp; 4</td>
<td>buff brick</td>
<td>hipped / slate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Listed Grade II</td>
<td>c1825</td>
<td>2 + basement</td>
<td>grey Gault brick, stone dressings</td>
<td>hipped / slate</td>
<td>attributed to William Wilkins, but more probably by Charles Humfrey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-24 (consec.)</td>
<td>Listed Grade II</td>
<td>Early C19</td>
<td>3 + attics + basements</td>
<td>Gault brick</td>
<td>parapet / slate</td>
<td>Charles Darwin lived at No. 22 from 1836-7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Positive building</td>
<td>C19</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Gault brick</td>
<td>Parapet / slate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Trumpington Street</td>
<td>Listed Grade II</td>
<td>Early C18</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Brown brick, rubbed red brick dressings</td>
<td>tiled</td>
<td>Nos. 30, 31, 33 to 40 (consec) form a group</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** All Listed Buildings in Fitzwilliam Street form a group