Laundress Lane takes its name from the university’s washerwomen who used the river and dried laundry on the green.

A narrow passage running off Silver Street beside the historic Anchor public house and leading to Mill Lane. It leads into the small industrial enclave running down to the edge of the river and has always formed an important route to the green spaces of Coe Fen and Sheep’s Green, which have been important as an industrial area and also as a recreational resource. They were also used by the city’s laundresses as drying grounds, from which the lane takes its name.

General Overview

The character of Laundress Lane plays an important role in illustrating the history of this part of the city centre, which formed a small industrial enclave of print works and breweries that lay between Silver Street, Trumpington Street and the river and outside the focus of college and University buildings north of Silver Street. It retains the character of a minor lane in an area of functional architecture relating to industrial uses.

On Loggan’s 1688 map of Cambridge, the lane is recorded as having a large number of tenements facing onto it. However by the late C19 these had been subsumed by larger buildings, probably relating to the brewery to the east and the quay to the west. The majority of the buildings are now in university use, except for The Anchor Public House and the cycle repair workshop.

The late C19 industrial buildings at the southern end of the lane are now part of the University Social Club and are connected at first floor level by an unusual glazed footbridge that serves to accentuate their industrial character. These brick buildings (in part painted) are of plain design with small windows to the ground floors and curved corner to the ground floor at the entrance, a feature often found in industrial areas in order to protect the corners from passing barrows and carts.

The Anchor Public House provides the frontage of the northern half of the lane’s west side although the absence of the rusticated stucco used on its frontage to Silver Street indicates that historically this was more a service lane than a principle frontage. The use of weatherboarding for part of the pub’s frontage, also reflects the historical low status of the lane and simple building materials and techniques used in this industrial area. The low arch headed windows and first floor loading door of the shop (currently a bicycle shop) at No. 15, reflect the forms of construction of minor industrial buildings, whilst the horizontal proportions of the windows add to an overall horizontal emphasis to the lane. The narrowness of the lane means roof surfaces are generally hidden from pedestrian view, whilst the visibility of the windows and doors mean they are important features.
The street surfaces are of unremarkable tarmacadam, although the line of a stone curb of a footpath is preserved, providing evidence of past investment in the surfaces. The bollards at the southern end of the lane are of the superior hot-cross-bun cast iron type chosen for the Conservation Area, whilst those at the northern end of the lane are removable to allow access by service vehicles which are simple black painted tubular steel and not particularly attractive. At the corner with Mill Lane, a street lamp on an attractive cast iron bracket projects from the building on the west side of the lane, but beyond this corner there is no further street lighting and the lane is a dark and rather threatening alley at night. A curious historic sign at the Mill Lane entrance to Laundress Lane announces that as of 24th March 1857 the lane is not a thoroughfare for carriages and horses.

The tight enclosure of the building lines, which stand either at the back of the narrow pavement or directly at the edge of the ‘carriageway’, channel views towards the late medieval kitchen block of Queen’s College Front (Old) Court to the north, or to the Mill Public House to the south. The latter view is partially screened by the footbridge at the southern end of the lane. A small area of view, within the lane, looking eastward, includes the pyramid roof of the oast house just to the east which provides further evidence of the industrial past of the area.
**Townscape Elements**

- The lane is enclosed by strong building lines on both sides set directly at the rear of the footpath.
- The mixture of two and three storey buildings contribute to the strong sense of enclosure, whilst allowing areas of greater light infiltration to the street and providing human scale.
- Architecture with a late C19 industrial character including small ground floor windows or windows with horizontal emphasis and low brick arched heads.
- Buildings in local Gault brick with little architectural pretension, reflecting a simple industrial aesthetic.
- The public house, which stands next the Silver Street Bridge has some more decorative features, although these are mainly focused on the Silver Street frontage emphasizing the role of the lane as a service alley or cut-through to Mill Lane and Laundress Green.
- The curved corners of the building at the Mill Lane junction provides evidence of past industrial light traffic (barrows and small carts).
- The surviving narrow pavement suggests former investment in the surfaces despite the present bland treatment.

**Streetscape Enhancements**

There are a lot of water pipes (e.g. downpipes and soil vent pipes) and wire runs on the outside of buildings, reflecting the introduction of modern services to historic buildings. These add to the clutter and modern intrusions in what is otherwise a distinctive side street.

The large wheelie bins associated with the Public House are conspicuous, poorly housed and clutter the narrow lane, detracting from its appearance. This could be enhanced by providing some additional simple screening for the bins.

Enhanced paving emphasising the former character as a narrow cut-through in an industrial area could add interest and contribute to the positive aesthetic value of the lane.

**Archaeology / Historic Topography**

Anticipated deposit depth varies from 1.00m-1.50m. Potential for prehistory is low

Potential for Roman is low

Potential for medieval is moderate to high

Laundress Lane (previously Mill Street) lies just inside the line of the King’s Ditch, running between it and Silver Street, originally providing access from there to the King’s and Bishop’s Mills. Although offset, it appears to be the southern extent of Milne Street, an important medieval route running north-south between the river and High Street, but now largely obliterated by College expansion.

### Building No./ Name

<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>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Anchor Public House</td>
<td>BLI</td>
<td>C19</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>plastered</td>
<td>parapet / slate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>extension</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 + attic</td>
<td>painted brick &amp; boarded</td>
<td>slate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Centre of South</td>
<td>BLI</td>
<td>C19</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>painted brick</td>
<td>hipped / welsh slate</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Asian Studies</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>University Sports &amp;</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>late C19</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>grey gault brick</td>
<td>hipped / slate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Club</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Positive building</td>
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<tr>
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<td>3</td>
<td>red brick</td>
<td>dormers, Richard Reynolds Rowe</td>
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