The street is one of almost identical houses built as a single development in the 1840s.

This narrow street of terraced houses has remained remarkably unchanged and consistent since its construction in the 1840s. The plots were laid out and the houses were built probably as a speculative development by Jesus College and are of similar date to the Radegund Buildings on Jesus Lane. Consistent ownership and listed status have ensured that the buildings have retained their homogenous character. The street is named after Malcolm IV of Scotland, the founder of St Radegund’s Priory (whilst Earl of Huntingdon).

General Overview
Malcolm Street is a narrow, straight street of planned development which is formally set out with narrow fronted plots of regular width and with terraced houses of identical design. The buildings are consistently two storeys high with basements defined by railings of uniform design and a simple entablature at eaves level which visually links the two sides of the street. The fanlights over the front doors add further architectural interest.

The slight curve at the southern end of the street provides some closure to the view south, which is channelled to the cupola above the Stevenson Building at Christ’s Church (North East Range, Third Court).

The street is one-way towards Jesus Lane and includes a cycle lane. The buildings are still owned by the College and used exclusively as housing.

The ‘art gate’ at the rear entrance to Sidney Sussex College at the south end of the street provides interest to what might otherwise be a rather bland service entrance.
Townscape Elements

- The building line and eaves level are consistent, providing a very formal and uniform street.
- The railings on the footpath edge protect the basement areas and add to the sense of formality and enclosure.
- The vistas to the north are stopped by Wesley House and No. 32 Jesus Lane, and to the south by the shops on King Street and by an ornamental cupola within Christ's College beyond.
- Glimpses into gardens along alleys provide an awareness of greenery behind the building line.
- This area has a very urban feel – there is no planting other than the creepers on houses.
- There is a high level of survival of original details, or where these have been altered, such as some of the windows and doors, these changes have been carried out sensitively.
- The use of a uniform style for the front dormer windows maintains the consistency to the street scene.
- Other modern features, such as satellite dishes, security alarm boxes, telephone wires and television aerials are absent, adding greatly to the pleasant ambiance of the street and allowing the buildings to stand out.
**Streetscape Enhancement**

The footpath edges retain old granite kerbs and cobble setts but are otherwise poorly paved and let the quality of the street down.

Given the high quality of the street and the formality of the design, it could be enhanced through installation of a better quality of street lighting, chosen to reflect the history and style of the buildings.

**Archaeology / Historic Topography**

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

Potential for Roman is high

Potential for medieval is moderate to high

Malcolm Street lies in an area of the lower town with high potential for Roman finds. Work on the corner with Jesus Lane found the remains of part of an extensive Roman cemetery and finds of Roman pottery have been made in the grounds of Sidney Sussex College.

Malcolm Street marks the eastern boundary of the Franciscan Priory (Grey Friars) established on the Sidney Sussex site around 1325. Sidney Sussex College was not established until around 1595. The King’s Ditch ran across the grounds of the college.

<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>1-6</td>
<td>Listed Grade II</td>
<td>c1842</td>
<td>2 + basements</td>
<td>grey gault brick</td>
<td>mansard / slate</td>
<td>probably built by James Webster</td>
<td>5 separate blocks of almost identical houses</td>
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<tr>
<td>7-11</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>16-18</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>19-25</td>
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<tr>
<td>26-29</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 &amp; 34 Jesus Lane</td>
<td>Listed Grade II</td>
<td>c1840</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Gault brick</td>
<td>slate</td>
<td></td>
<td>Two houses, one building</td>
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<tr>
<td>35-37 Jesus Lane</td>
<td>Listed Grade II</td>
<td>c1840</td>
<td>2 + attic</td>
<td>grey Gault brick</td>
<td>parapet / slate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>