

St John's Street is one of the finest streets in the city with every building along it listed.

St John's Street follows the line of the C12 High Street, but underwent massive changes in the C19 when St John's Chapel was built, the Divinity School was erected and the

original All Saint's Church was demolished. Despite this, it remains one of the finest streets in the city lined by a host of historic buildings.



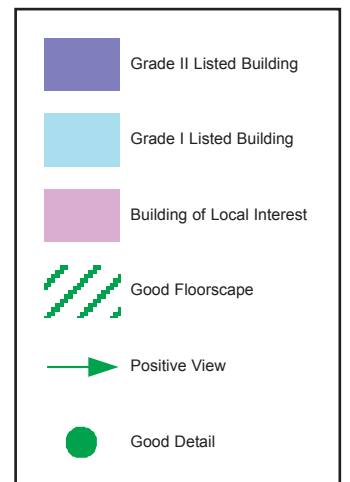
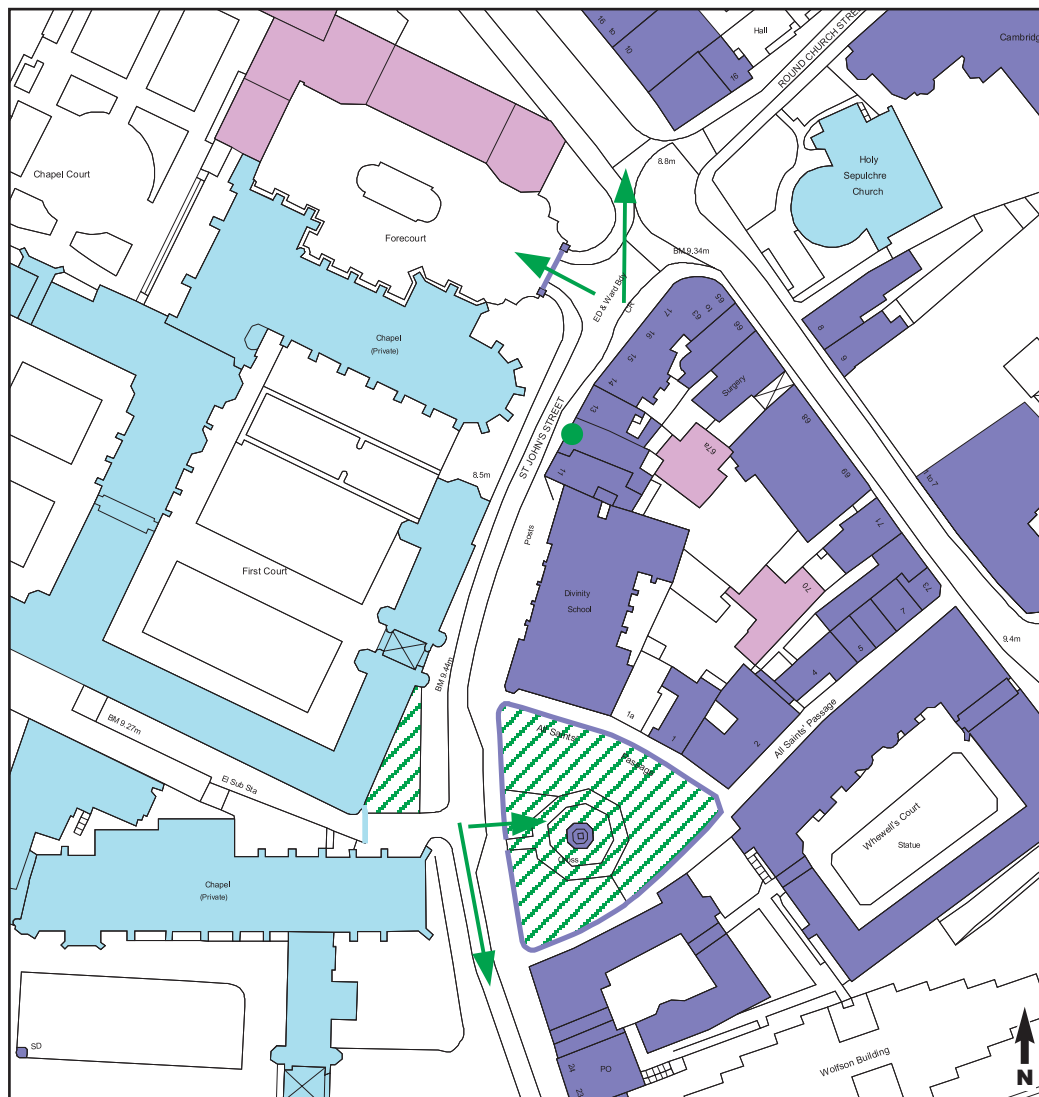
View north along St John's Street

SIGNIFICANCE • VERY HIGH

General Overview

The street is a very popular cycle and pedestrian route and one of the main tourist destinations. It is in the 'restricted zone' of the city centre and is, therefore, pedestrianised between 10am and 4pm.

The buildings are all college owned - many of those on the east side have shops and restaurants at ground floor with student accommodation above.



Nos 14 - 17 St John's Street



St John's College

Townscape Elements

- > On the west, the buildings do not follow the curve of the street
- > On the east, most buildings are on the back of the footpath; exception being the Divinity School which is slightly set back
- > Skyline, particularly through silhouette of Gothic buildings, is very attractive
- > Trees in former churchyard are significant green oasis
- > Lawn and shrubs in front of St John's College add colour



St John's Chapel



Divinity School

Opportunities

The most pressing priority is to find an acceptable new

Archaeology / Historic Topography

Anticipated deposit depth is generally over 3.00m.

Potential for prehistory is low

Potential for Roman is high

Potential for medieval is high

St. John's Street extends the line of the High Street to meet the line of the Roman road. Finds of the Roman period have been made within the vicinity and Roman deposits have been found at two sites to the north end. Based on archaeological and documentary sources settlement remains from the Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods should be anticipated. Outside Trinity gate evidence of Saxon-Norman occupation was found sealed by medieval yard surfaces, in front of St. John's walls relating to the 13th century hospital were found while beneath the Divinity School a large ditch was observed in the 1870s crossing St. John's Street



No 12 St John's Street



Divinity School gate

and disappearing under the College. It is probably this same ditch that was observed much closer to the river in excavations in the 1990s, and which some have argued formed the outer boundary of the later Anglo-Saxon or 'Danish' town of Cambridge in the 9th century.

Building No. / Name	Status	Age	Height (storeys)	Wall Materials	Roof Form / Materials	Architect	Notes
Gates of Chapel court yard	Listed Grade II	1940		red brick piers, stone capped topped by the Yales of Beaufort, wrought-iron gates and screen		Yales by A F Hardiman	
The Chapel	Listed Grade I	1863-9	N/A	Ancaster stone	slate	Sir Gilbert Scott	
1st Court: East Range with Gatehouse	Listed Grade I	1511 - 16, partly reconstructed 1934 - 5	2 - 3	red brick with clunch and freestone dressings	embattled parapet and angle turrets		St John's College
Gateway to south of College Buildings	Listed Grade I	early C16, reset in present position 1855	N/A	red brick	crow-stepped gable		
The Divinity School	Listed Grade II	1878 - 9	2	brick with stone dressings	clay tile & slate	Basil Champneys	
11	Listed Grade II	Probably C18, altered C19	3	stucco fronted	balustraded parapet		
12	Listed Grade II	mid / late C19	4	grey gault brick	slate		
13	Listed Grade II	C18	4	grey gault brick	slate		
14 & 15	Listed Grade II	C18	3 + attic	timber-framed, rendered and painted	mansard / tile		
16 & 17	Listed Grade II	C18, frontage altered C19	3	timber-framed, rendered and painted			