

COTTENHAM

Village Design Statement



Written by Cottenham Village Design Group

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South Cambridgeshire
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1. INTRODUCTION

What is a Village Design Statement?

The Village Design Statement describes Cottenham as it is today, and highlights the qualities valued by its residents. The Statement has been written by Cottenham residents so that local knowledge, views and ideas may contribute to the growth and prosperity of the village, and to the high quality of its environment. The aim is to ensure that further development and change, based on a considered understanding of the village's past and present, will contribute positively to the future of Cottenham and protect and enhance its special nature.

Note on this edition: this edition of Cottenham Village Design Statement was produced in January 2003 for electronic distribution. The main text is identical to the 1994 edition. There have been some minor layout changes, including moving the map to the end of the document, but the original pagination is shown so that page references are the same for both documents. Contact information has been updated.

Who is it for?

Change is brought about not only by large developments, but also by the smaller day-to-day adjustments to homes and gardens, open spaces, paths and hedges, which alter the look and feel of the whole village. The Statement is therefore addressed to:

- statutory bodies and public authorities
- planners, developers, builders, architects, designers, engineers
- local community groups
- householders and businesses

How does the Design Statement work?

The Statement has been adopted by South Cambridgeshire District Council as Supplementary Planning Guidance, and its recommendations will be taken into account when planning applications are assessed. In this way it will support the Local Plan as it affects Cottenham and assist the work of the Parish Council.



2. COMMUNITY

Cottenham is a Fen-edge village six miles north of Cambridge and has been designated a Rural Growth Settlement. Its population has doubled in size in the past 30 years, to 4500 in 1994, but despite this rapid modern growth the village retains a distinctive character. Its landscape, settlement patterns and buildings show the marks of more than 1000 years of history. Along the length of the High Street, its chapels, church and many substantial farmhouses are signs of an independent and democratic community.

The rural character of the village has changed over time as agricultural land, including 100 acres of orchards, has been replaced by housing. These changes have brought with them many different economic and social benefits. Further accelerating pressures, however, in particular the large development sites designated at Broad Lane and Denmark Road, may threaten those very characteristics which give Cottenham its identity.

The village community is sufficiently large and varied to support many thriving voluntary groups, together with a range of social, leisure and education opportunities. The Village College acts also as a village hall and is the main focus for community activity. The new library and sports centre will increase the scope of facilities available locally although it will still be necessary to travel further for some sporting and cultural activities, and for entertainment. The increasing population will continue to require the expansion of the schools and add to the demand for improved community facilities.

Community Guidelines

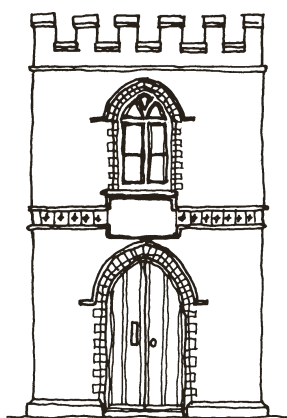
Developers and planners should consult the Village Design Statement, which reflects the views of the community.

Developers, planners and public authorities should take relevant local advice concerning facilities to be provided as a result of new development

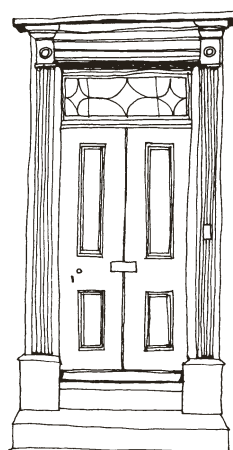
- It is important that village community facilities are retained and increased to maintain vitality and provide for new residents. Additional health, sporting and cultural facilities are required, together with informal meeting places for different age groups.
- The infrastructure, including education and sewerage, must be improved to keep pace with an expanding population.

New developments should help to enhance the social mix

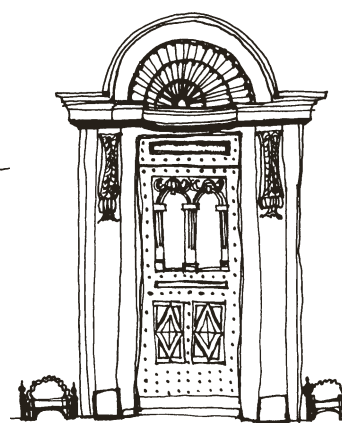
- Include a range of housing types and sizes
- Include community facilities or shops within large new developments.



19th Century 'gothick' almshouses - central section



Mid 19th Century doorway



The 'Gothic House'



Houses by the Green - mixed group from early to modern

3. ECONOMY

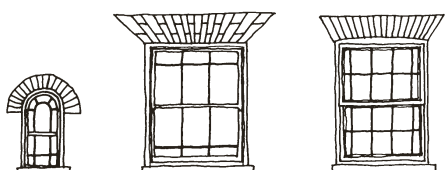
Cottenham's early prosperity was based on mixed farming, cattle-rearing and the production of a famous cheese. From the late 19th century fruit and flower growing were dominant, but since the 1960s there has been a major shift away from land-based, local work. A large majority of the working population is now employed outside the village.

Present opportunities for village-based employment include light industry on small estates at Denmark Road, Broad Lane and Brookfields; a number of businesses, trades and services located throughout the village; and about twenty shops. These supply many everyday needs and help to maintain a vibrant community life.

The prosperity of the village depends on encouraging the normal processes of economic growth and development. The current drift towards becoming a dormitory area for people who work in Cambridge needs to be reversed.



Cottenham windows and distinctive glazing patterns



Economy Guidelines

It is important to retain and develop Cottenham's character as a working village offering a variety of employment.

An increase in the number and variety of shops and trades is required.

- Small-scale enterprises will be welcomed within the village
- Barns and yards provide scope to locate businesses within the village: planning policies should encourage applications for their conversion to sympathetic business use
- Residential developments could extend the local tradition of adjacent working and living quarters by incorporating office or small-scale workshop premises, and by providing small-scale retail outlets
- Cottenham is considered unsuitable for large-scale industrial development.

Commercial developments or conversions should be designed to harmonise with the predominantly residential setting

- Shops and business premises have a major visual impact. The majority are located within the Conservation Area and are therefore subject to existing policies. In particular, the look and feel of the village can be further protected by keeping frontages in sympathy with upper storeys and with neighbouring facades:
- Minimize the size of plate glass windows on the street front
- Use non-reflective signs in quieter colours fixed flush to buildings, and avoid canopies
- Restrict the brightness of external and internal lighting
- Reduce the visual impact of business parking by planting.

Industrial estates and commercial developments should be designed to high architectural standards

- Use high quality buildings and layouts
- Reduce the visual impact of new and existing sites by planting native broadleaf species and hedgerow shrubs.



4. LANDSCAPE AND WILDLIFE

Landscape

Cottenham is set on a shallow ridge and is clearly visible from all sides. There are long views over flat, open countryside, mostly Grade 1 agricultural land with few farmsteads, trees or other landmarks. The pattern of the landscape is made by man: lodes, droves and field boundaries run in straight lines. Over the centuries drainage has lowered the level of the Fens and the main local waterways, Cottenham Lode and the River Great Ouse (Old West River), are enclosed by raised banks. In the Local Plan, the village framework at the southern edge is defined by the Cambridge Green Belt (1992) which is important for maintaining the separation of Histon from Cottenham.

Approaching views show a contained settlement defined by trees, with the majority of post-war development within the earlier boundaries. Hedgerows of blackthorn and hawthorn grow along the approach roads. Formal lines of poplars, a species introduced to the fens as windbreaks, are a distinctive feature on the western approaches. Smallholdings for market gardening, flower growing, nurseries and orchards are characteristic features of the village environs.

There are substantial groupings of trees at the main entrances to the village, notably oaks and chestnuts by the church, and fine specimens of chestnut and lime on the Green. Locally native broadleaf trees are English oak, ash, alder, white willow, hazel, elder and aspen. Native hedgerow trees and shrubs include ash and elder, hawthorn, blackthorn, bramble, briars and ivy.

Wildlife

Intensive agriculture and lack of management has destroyed hedgerows and other habitats in the surrounding landscape. Wildlife has also been affected by the loss of open space within the village.

Ancient Monuments

There are three Scheduled Ancient Monuments (the Anglo-Romano settlement near Bullocks Haste Common; Car Dyke; and Crowlands Moat at Broad Lane) and twelve sites of archaeological interest. The historical importance of Cottenham indicates that additional sites are likely to be found.

Landscape and Wildlife Guidelines

'Landscape design criteria should form a key aspect in the layout, form and urban design qualities of new developments'

Cambridgeshire Landscape Guidelines

(Cambridgeshire County Council 1991)

- *Cambridgeshire Landscape Guidelines* have been adopted by South Cambridgeshire District Council as Supplementary Planning Guidance. They include a comprehensive study of the characteristic Fen-edge landscape and should be referred to for detailed advice on landscape issues and the needs of wildlife.
- In the case of significant landscape developments or changes, a professional design scheme should be prepared for consultation.

The Design Group considers that the land north-west of Cottenham should be designated an Area of Best Landscape

- The Fen-edge Island settlement area, which includes the Haddenham and Wilburton ridge, is already designated an Area of Best Landscape: this should be extended to include the plain of the River Great Ouse (Old West River) which it overlooks and from which it gains its significance. The Design Group has made an official representation concerning this to Cambridgeshire County Council.

New Developments on the village edge should give high priority to landscape design, to protect and enhance the external view of the village

- Do not form a stark edge to the village, or spoil the outside view by neglecting the backs of gardens or buildings.
- Shelter and contain the edge using appropriate native broadleaf species.

continued overleaf

continued

Action by landowners, community groups and individuals

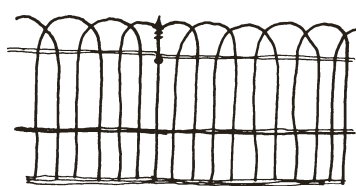
- Plant native species to retain landscape character and to benefit wildlife within the village
- Orchards are part of the village heritage and should be retained. If not commercially viable, a form of community-led management may be required
- This is a landscape of wide views and open spaces: efforts should be made to add character in the small-scale when designing details such as bridges, signs, gates and stiles.

The needs of wildlife are the concern of everyone

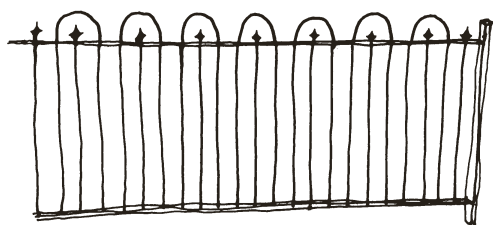
- Developers, landowners and householders can protect existing wildlife environments and help create new habitats in the form of copses, hedgerows, ditches and ponds, and open spaces of rough grassland. Advice is available from the local wildlife trust.

Developers and landowners should be aware of the possible archaeological importance of their sites and contact the County Council Archaeological Unit where appropriate

- The preservation and protection of ancient monuments needs to be improved
- Local access, interpretation and educational use should be provided and encouraged, subject to archaeological advice.



Cottenham metalwork



Terrace and villa in 'The Lanes'

Cottenham, built on a fertile ridge of lower greensand, Jurassic clay and gravel belts rising above the 20ft contour, is in essence a linear village with no single centre or focal point. The imposing High Street is one of the longest in the country, with All Saints church and the Village Green more than a mile apart. The size of the village and continuing dominance of its settlement patterns are clear evidence of a rich and successful agricultural past.

The settlement is based on two distinct historical patterns. The 'Lanes' (Telegraph-Rooks-Corbett-Margett Streets), with an irregular pattern of short rectangular plots at the centre of the village, formed the original Saxon nucleus. This is the most densely settled, enclosed and informal area of the village.

Medieval linear expansion to the north and south formed the dog-leg High Street. Here the pattern is more open and regular, with long plots of up to 900ft backing on to the open countryside. Farmhouses are concentrated within the village and line the street: there is little space at the front of plots, with access to hardstanding and yards traditionally to the side and behind. Outbuildings run along the edge of plots, many of which follow the early farmstead boundaries.

These patterns have remained largely undisturbed, later settlement keeping to the line of the High Street in the form of extended ribbon development and continuing infill to the north and south. Gaps remain in the line of houses and these allow important glimpses out of the village, making a vital visual connection with the open countryside.

Individual late 19th century and 20th century houses are strung out along Lambs Lane, Rampton Road and Histon Road, with post-war estate developments sited on orchards and agricultural land within the village.

Some developments, in the form of culs-de-sac, have the advantage of privacy but are linked only by single access points and can lack social integration with the rest of the village.



Mid 19th Century terrace

SETTLEMENT

Settlement Guidelines

Settlement patterns are a key to the distinctive nature of the village. Developers should recognise this and respect the characteristic layout

- Create streets with a purposeful line: settlement should follow the street and should not be random: in general avoid closes and culs-de-sac
- The settlement pattern is characteristically rectilinear not winding
- Refer to the two patterns of house density. One is informal with houses built cheek-by-jowl; the other is in a regular linear pattern.

New developments need to be integrated with the village and form part of a linked overall pattern. Developers should:

- Build up a network of routes between homes, schools and shops, particularly for pedestrians and cyclists
- Improve footpath access to the countryside
- Protect existing views within the village, and into the countryside
- Create vistas into and within the newly developed areas.

Infill development or lateral extensions to existing buildings should maintain gaps which provide views out of the village.

Open & Connecting Public Spaces

Although Cottenham is a rural village, its share of public open space per head of population is below the level recommended in the Local Plan.

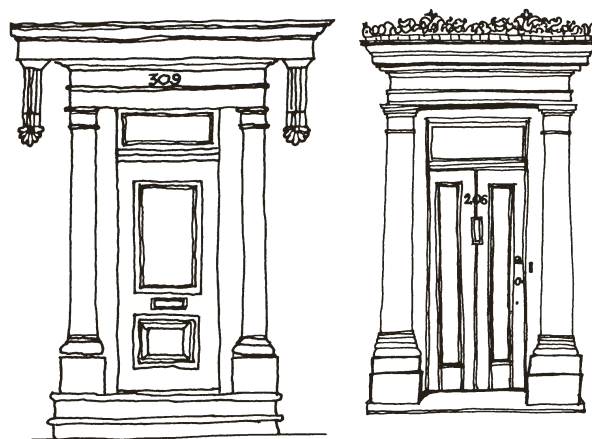
The village green is a focus for community events such as the Carol Service, the Cottenham Feast parade, and fairs. Other spaces have more limited functions, but play a positive role in the village landscape. These include the Coolidge Gardens and Broad Lane greens, the Village College, King George V and Primary School playing fields, the frontage to the Village College, the public allotments, All Saints churchyard, and the Dissenters' Cemetery in Lambs' Lane. Community action has added the Wayside Garden (1992) off the High Street, and Fen Reeves Community Wood (1993) north of the village.

There are few linking routes for pedestrians and cyclists. Traditionally alleyways have not been features within the built-up areas, but the Pelham Way and Wilkin Walk estate developments have improved pedestrian circulation.

Footpaths and bridleways giving access to the countryside are extremely limited in number. The Cottenham Footpath Group is responsible for maintaining the paths, of which the most popular is to the west of Cottenham Lode, running from Rampton to Twenty Pence Bridge. Few footpaths or bridleways connect with neighbouring villages.



20th century house - doorway



Mid 19th century villas - doorways



Mid 19th century villas - matching in overall form, different in detail

Open Space Guidelines

A coherent overall strategy is needed to increase the extent and variety of public spaces suitable for informal recreation.

Landscape design advice should be obtained for the planning of open spaces.

Community initiatives could improve the use and appearance of existing spaces:

- Upgrade the greens at Broad Lane and Coolidge Gardens, and the Village Pound
- Include areas for informal recreation on playing fields
- Plant incidental open spaces
- Create community woods and orchards.

New developments and community initiatives can add to the provision of open spaces in different ways:

- Create linear transitional spaces within or on the edge of the village
- Contribute to a framework of linked recreational routes
- Allow for informal recreation or meeting spaces
- Provide well-planned and furnished playgrounds
- Create and plant incidental open spaces
- Landscape and plant car parking areas.

A system of footpaths and bridleways should be developed to increase direct access to the countryside:

- Open up existing rights of way
- Make use of permissive access agreements.

From a distance Cottenham can easily be recognised by the church tower with its distinctive 'ogival' or onion-shaped pinnacles. Within the village a variety of building types is mixed together, and yet its most distinguishing feature is the impression of unusual uniformity presented by the High Street.

There are some 60 listed buildings in the Conservation Area, the majority on the High Street (details available from South Cambridgeshire District Council). Each generation has contributed to the evolution of Cottenham's buildings, and this evolution should continue. Traditions of local building can be the stimulus to new architecture of originality and imagination.

This section focuses on locally distinctive building types and materials which give the village its specific identity.

Building Form

The two great Cottenham fires of 1676 and 1850 destroyed many early buildings. Some 16th and 17th century timber-frame farmhouses survive, but there are few purely 18th century houses.

The striking characteristic of Cottenham is the large number of mid-19th century farmhouses or villas which were built directly following the extensive fires. These are substantial, dignified flat-fronted houses built of yellow brick with slate roofs, each house being slightly different. There are long yards with ranges of outbuildings and barns behind the large farmhouses.

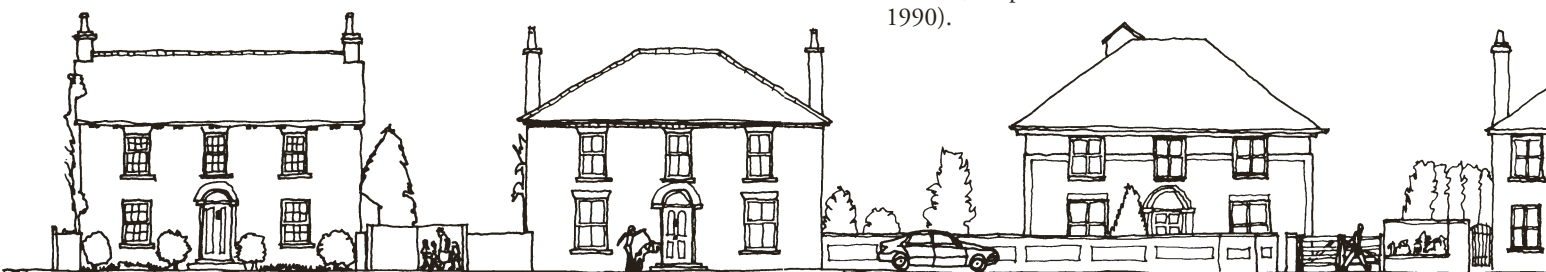
Smaller 19th century houses are similarly flat-fronted and undecorated, mostly paired or terraces of generally three or four units.

Since the later 19th century the village has assimilated an increasingly varied range of house types. Bay windows were introduced with post-1870s decorated villas, based on London design books, and the style was extended with the Edwardian villas, where the bays were integrated with a narrow verandah.

There are many early 20th century houses in a wide variety of styles. More than half the houses in Cottenham are post-war, and estate developments have introduced new forms such as long terraces, single storey buildings, courtyards and garage blocks.

A few recent architect-designed buildings have contributed successfully to refreshing the architectural pattern. Contemporary architecture of high quality is a tangible asset which can contribute to the life, reputation and economy of the village.

The village is recognised and enjoyed not just for its typical buildings. Certain non-typical buildings contribute by their individuality to its character and are valued as local landmarks – for example the much-altered 'Gothic House', the Water Tower (a former windmill), the 19th century Gothic Almshouses (Grade II listed), the 1930s Conservative Club, and the yellow Wooden House (completed 1989: Civic Trust Architecture Award 1990).



BUILDINGS

Relationships

Cottenham has developed essentially as a line of farmhouses along the High Street, where buildings are placed close up to the pavement edge and face the street. This lateral density gives a built-up character with a closed and uniform frontage. In some cases the house is set back from the street edge, but walls and/or railings enclosing a small front garden maintain the alignment, as do solid wooden gates to the side of houses. A few three-storey buildings break the general two-storey height in the older parts of the village.

Buildings in a wide variety of styles have generally been satisfactorily combined because of their sympathetic relationships in terms of scale, height, massing and alignment. The weathering of materials has also had a unifying effect.

Materials

Buildings in Cottenham have been constructed from a gradually evolving range of materials.

The earliest surviving buildings are 16th and 17th century timber-frame houses, built from local timber and thatched with reeds from the Fens or with straw. Walls were of wattle-&-daub, often later cased in lath-&-plaster. Most surviving timber-frame houses were later cased or rebuilt, usually in red brick (or yellow brick later in the 19th century) laid in Flemish bond.

Roofs were repeatedly destroyed in fires, so that in the 17th century thatch began to be replaced by clay plain-tiles. During the 19th century pantiles were introduced for less important buildings and for outbuilding roofs. The walls of some barns and property boundaries were built of sun-dried clay blocks (Clay Lump): easy to work, and economical to extract from the blue gault clay which runs beneath Cottenham.

A local supply of yellow gault brick was introduced in the 1840s, coinciding with a national swing in fashion away from red bricks to the so-called 'whites'. The wholesale construction of mid-19th century villas in Cottenham was carried out using these high-quality bricks from Ivatt's brick yard, whose 'whites' in fact ranged in colour from pink to light grey. The colours have now largely weathered to the more familiar yellow. Production of Cottenham bricks ceased in 1900 when the railway bypassed the village and the London Brick Company in Peterborough supplied a wider area more cheaply.

Welsh roofing slates were brought to the area in the 1850s, and these have been used extensively in the village. Cheaper corrugated iron and asbestos cement roofs gradually replaced thatch, especially during the 1930s depression. After the 1950s, standardised mass-produced components – bricks, windows and doors – and new materials such as plastic appeared.

Proportion and Detail

Notes on locally distinctive building types and materials

Timber-Frame House: originally a single-span one-storey building: its asymmetric façade reflects the internal division into one-third service area and two-thirds living. Roofs were steeply pitched to assist the thatch or plain-tiles to shed water. Overhanging eaves protected the vulnerable walls (wattle-&-daub: later lath-&-plaster). The early window shapes were horizontal.

In the mid-17th & 18th century some were converted to 1 1/2 storeys with dormers at eaves level: dormers were also later placed higher up the roof slope. Later developments included the introduction of sash windows with vertical proportions: a central door: and chimneys moved from the side to the centre.

Mid-19th Century Villa: a flat-fronted, four-square house. Its symmetrical façade reflects the internal division into a four-room square with a central corridor. Improved roofing techniques and the use of slate led to deeper houses with shallower hipped (four-sided) roofs.

Imposing doorways have a single or double rebated arch, or a moulded wooded doorcase: solid panelled door: and lots of variations in detail. Under-eaves decoration is similarly varied. Tall recessed windows are of vertical proportions with sash openings and distinctive arrangements of glazing bars. There is a flat relieving arch above a stone sill below.

Outbuildings stretch behind and to one side, leaving a view through.

19th Century Paired & Terrace Houses: constructed in brick and slate. Some are very plain with a symmetric flat front and rounded arched doorways.

Later Victorian & Edwardian Villas: these have increasing elaboration in both their internal layout and external decoration in brickwork, stone mouldings, stained glass and metal.

Recent Houses: two new designs with local character (illustrated page 19 and 23).

Modern Villa: a recent reinterpretation of the four-square symmetrical Cottenham house type. Constructed in yellow brick with a hipped slate roof: the deep projection and white boarding emphasise the eaves. Vertical recessed sash windows are of generous proportions, with brick detailing above and below. The imposing door has a treble rebated brick arch. The house is fronted by a wall and large gate. The garage set back and to the side keeps open the long view linking with the landscape beyond.

Modern Terrace: constructed in brick and tile, with a further development of the arched doorway.

Barns: a simple classic shape derived from an unchanging function. Constructed of local curved elm weatherboards sealed with black pitch. The façade, without windows, is often broken only at the centre by high double doors. The roofline, also unbroken, was often once thatched and therefore steep. Later smaller outbuildings were built in local brick and roofed with clay pegtiles or pantiles, or with slates.



BUILDINGS

Building Guidelines

It is important to ensure positive opportunities for high quality contemporary architecture.

Imaginative and original design can extend and renew the distinctive character and traditions of Cottenham's built environment

- Encouragement will be given to well-designed buildings on appropriate infill plots.

Buildings should be maintained using original or sympathetic materials and details

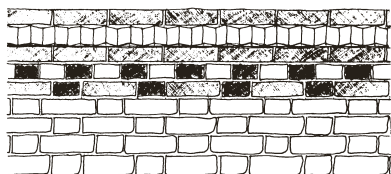
- Thatch for roofs should be preserved or reinstated where appropriate
- The style and materials used for replacement doors and windows should match those of the original building; and size should be of the correct proportion to the façade
- Brickwork should be retained in its original state, characteristically unpainted; repainting should use appropriately coloured lime mortars; sandblasting is detrimental.

Relationships between buildings are as important as the design of buildings themselves

- Make skilful use of spaces between buildings: this can help new developments to be assimilated successfully
- Do not alter existing building lines without consideration of the resulting spatial effect.



Brick detailing

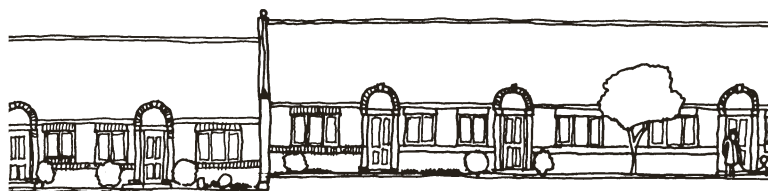


Mid 19th century terrace

Buildings in new developments, both in estates and in groups, should acknowledge their Cottenham context and avoid pattern-book designs

- Developments can maintain and strengthen the visual cohesion of the village, and help to renew the specific architectural traditions of Cottenham:
 - Refer to local settlement patterns in layout
 - Respect local characteristics and context of the particular site
 - Refer to local building forms and proportion. There is a variety of proportions throughout the village: developments can reflect those which are adjacent
 - Use good quality materials appropriate to Cottenham
 - Refer to locally distinctive details: accurately match these to the chosen building form: avoid mixing styles or historical references in the same building
 - Respond to typical settings and garden forms: and avoid large areas of hard surfacing
 - New-build garages and car parking areas should not obscure house fronts: avoid blocks of garages
 - Designs should include subtle variations to avoid monotonous repetition of one house type.
- Reuse barns through conversions where appropriate: this form of backland development can integrate well with the existing village character.
- Avoid piercing the façade and roof-line: lighting can be achieved by the minimal use of roof lights and by glazing existing openings.

Developers should provide perspective (isometric) drawings or artists' impressions to show how new developments will appear in relation to their overall surroundings



1980s terrace

7. HIGHWAYS

The Twenty Pence ferry crossing, north of the village, was replaced in the 1930s by a road bridge. The High Street is now part of the B1049, a County Class II road which carries 11,000 vehicles south of the village and 4,200 to the north per day. Traffic within and through the village will increase with the growth envisaged in the Local Plan, although the standard of the B1049 is inadequate for the volume of traffic it already carries. Heavier axle weights can cause structural damage to buildings in the Conservation Area.

A traffic-calming scheme (1993), which is intended to increase safety, has considerably altered the appearance of the High Street and reduced the number of on-street parking places, with adverse effect on local traders. Highway regulations have resulted in out-of-scale and obtrusive road engineering: more signs, large visibility splays, and more concrete kerbs have been introduced, creating extra hazards.

Highway Guidelines

Road safety needs to be improved by the reduction of through traffic

- Highways authorities should ensure early consultation prior to significant road developments within the village. The Design Group has in addition requested that consultation should cover other significant road developments within a 10-mile radius
- Proposals for a fen-link road (Stretham-Haddenham), and changes to the A10 route, should be carried out in such a way as to minimise the impact on Cottenham, and reduce through traffic in the village
- Public transport services need to be improved and promoted.

More cycleways are needed, and existing cycleways need to be improved

- Develop safe and pleasant pedestrian and cycle routes for everyday travel around the village
- Create a Cottenham-Cambridge cycle link.

Agents for developments need to consult with the highways authorities at an early state

- Plan road designs in new developments to reduce traffic speeds by unobtrusive safety measures
- Encourage flexibility in the size and siting of visibility splays and other road engineering
- Minimise the use of concrete kerbs and other urban elements.

8. STREET FURNITURE

The use of decorative metalwork from local blacksmiths was a significant feature of the village. Although much of this was removed for scrap during the war, some house frontages still have low walls topped with iron railings, and some locally made manhole covers remain.

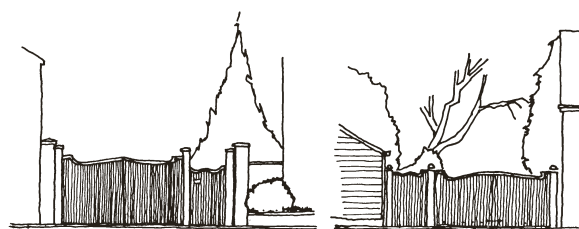
Cottenham lacks a coherent design overview and a wide range of poorly designed fittings, furniture and utilities has been installed throughout the village by a variety of agencies. This is particularly noticeable at the Green, around the Church, and at the smaller Broad Lane Green. Several early red telephone boxes are still in use: these form local landmarks and should be retained.

Overhead wires and telegraph poles detract from the quality of the streetscape. The statutory bodies responsible for utilities need to be encouraged to conceal installations underground in future. Individual householders should choose TV dishes and aerials of minimum size, and site them unobtrusively.

Street Furniture Guidelines

The streetscape needs a considered design approach employing professional landscape designers. The quantity of street furniture and fittings should be reduced: and its quality improved

- Developers can assist by entering into early discussions with the agencies responsible
- Street furniture should suit its Cottenham context: designs of street lighting, for example, could renew the local tradition of metalwork
- The muted levels of current lighting should be preserved: downlighting using white light rather than orange is preferred
- Private security lights should be muted: and carefully sited to light the required area without forming a hazard to road users
- Seating and other street furniture of good quality, or specially designed, can enrich the character and enjoyment of the village.



Cottenham gates



Late Victorian villas



Barn to house: recent conversion

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Cottenham Village Design Group

Cottenham Village Design Group was formed by local residents, following several open meetings initiated by the Countryside Commission to explore ways of improving design in rural areas.

The Village Design Statement has been endorsed by the people of Cottenham through a process of exhibition and consultation. A wide public consultation exercise was carried out in March/April 1994. The draft of this document was circulated to all residents and businesses in the village. It was also sent to a wide range of relevant organisations, particularly those interested in matters of design. The document was also the subject of public notices placed in the local press on 25 and 31 March 1994. The Village Design Statement was adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance by South Cambridgeshire District Council on 19 May 1994.

The Village Design Statement is intended to be a practical tool capable of influencing decisions affecting design and development of the village. The Village Design Group will monitor progress in these areas and continue to express the views of the village concerning design and development issues.

The Village Design reference collection containing photos, maps, plans and other historical documents can be consulted in the Cottenham Library.

Countryside Commission

This Village Design Statement has been prepared as part of a nationwide experiment by the Countryside Commission into the design of rural buildings and their settings. The Countryside Commission works to conserve the beauty of the English countryside and to help people to enjoy it.

Credits

Cottenham Village Design Statement has been produced with assistance from:

The Countryside Commission

South Cambridgeshire District Council

Cambridgeshire Community Council.

Project initiated with the help of BDOR Ltd, Bristol.

Cottenham Village Design Group is grateful to the above for their support and contributions and in particular to;

Mary Shemilt for the landscape drawings

Bill Miller and Cathy Fisher for the architectural illustrations

1994 edition designed by Walford Graphics

10. CONTACTS

For further information contact

Cottenham Village Design Group
c/o The Community Office, Cottenham Village College
Telephone 01954 250 444

References and further contacts

The Cambridgeshire Landscape Guidelines
Available from Granta Editions
25-27 High Street, Chesterton
Cambridge, CB4 1ND

The Wildlife Trust
Enterprise House, Maris Lane, Trumpington
Cambridge, CB2 2LE
Telephone 01223 846 363

Royal Institute of British Architects
(Eastern Region)
6 King's Parade
Cambridge, CB2 1SJ
Telephone 01223 324 157

The Landscape Institute
6/7 Barnard Mews
London, SW11 1QU
Telephone 020 7738 9166

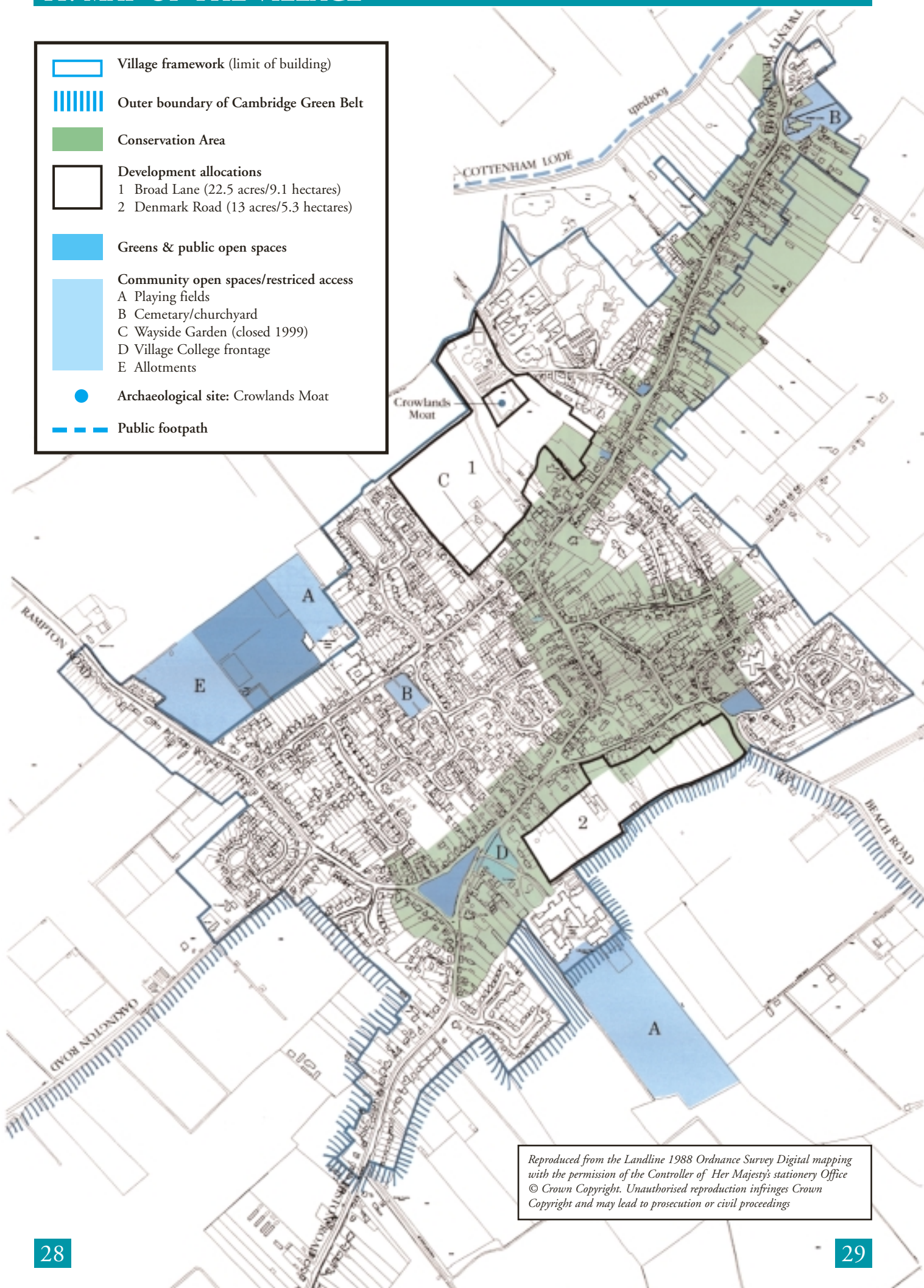
East Anglian Landscape Association
to contact current officers apply to
The Landscape Institute as above

The Country Archaeologist
Cambridge County Council
Shire Hall, Castle Hill
Cambridge, CB3 0AP
Telephone 01223 317 111

South Cambridgeshire District Council
9-11 Hills Road
Cambridge, CB2 1PB
Telephone 01223 443000

Cottenham Parish Council
The Clerk: Peter Sanderson
203 High Street, Cottenham
Cambridge, CB4 4RX
Telephone 01954 250 836

11. MAP OF THE VILLAGE



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