

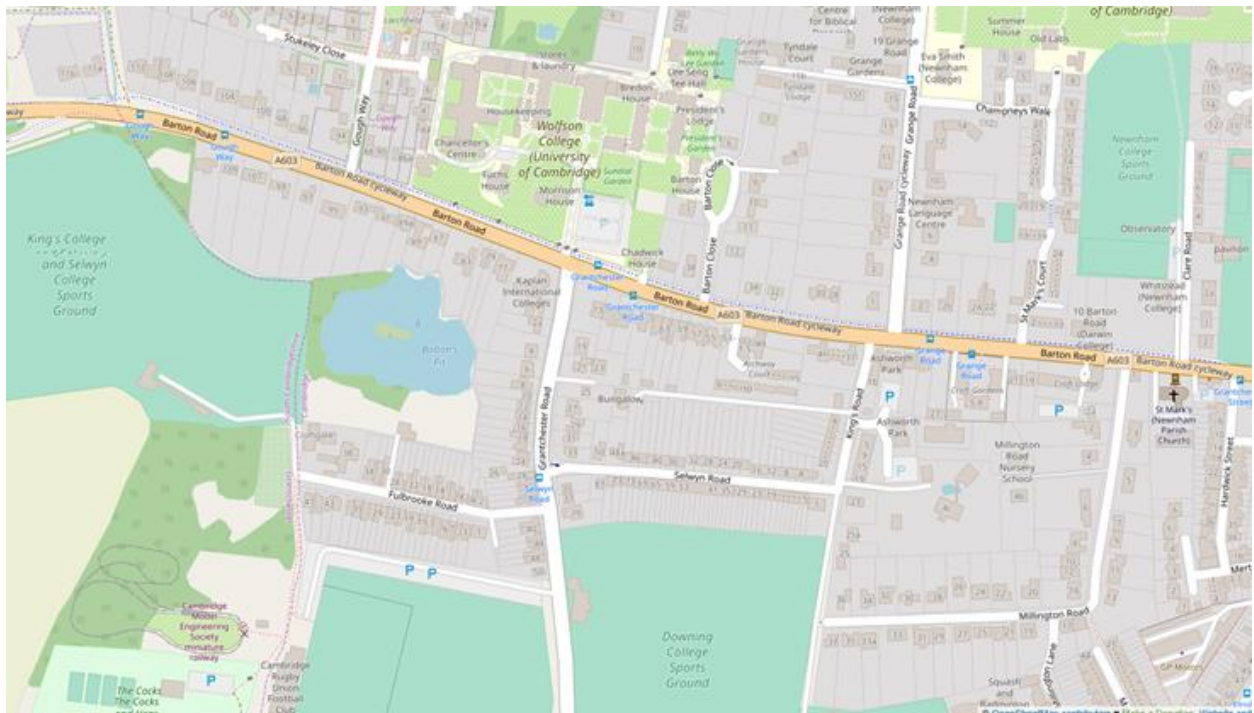
AREA B: BARTON ROAD AND SURROUNDS

STREET APPRAISAL

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BARTON ROAD & SURROUNDS



CLARE ROAD



Clare Road is situated next to Caius sports ground and is a private gravel road (owned by Newnham College). As one walks down the cul-de-sac there is old fencing covered in ivy with private road signage stating a 10mph speed limit. The first dwellings are a pair of semi-detached Victorian townhouses, constructed with brick elevations under a slate roof around 1870; the properties have five floors including bay front windows. The gravelled area to the front of the house is bordered by deep, well stocked flower and shrub beds. There is parking for several cars and has a detached garage.



Modern student accommodation, with bike racks and two car parking spaces under a gazebo belonging to Newnham College has been built further along Clare Road. Number 3 is hidden from the path by a tall fence then numbers 4-6 are period homes with bay windows. Most of these houses have parking to the side, with some having covered car ports/garages. The penultimate house on Clare Road has had a

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significant side extension. The final house is of different character and built in a 1950s style, it has an integral garage and a small walled front garden but requires significant moderation.

There are mature trees on the west side of the road, until opposite number 4, where it opens out and there is a high hedge approximately eight feet tall. The upper floors of the properties have excellent views of both Caius and Newnham sports fields. The road ends at two gates, one onto Newnham College sports field and the other to a tree lined path to Summerfield and the A603.



Key Positives features:

- Beautiful, well preserved period buildings with character
- Mature trees down half of the road
- Gravel driveways
- No issues with parking
- Well-hidden telegraph pole and wheelie bins

Key Negative features:

- Number 8 and the side extension to number 7 is of different character to the rest of the road

St MARK'S COURT



St Mark's Court is 24-unit development built in the late 20th century. The complex has some open spaces with trees and benches and there is a path that leads from the back of the estate onto Champney's walk. The road has a 20mph speed limit with double yellow lines about halfway down the road. There is no issue with parking as each of the dwellings has its own parking, either as a driveway with integral garage or separate garage.



It appears as there have been no planning applications for structural changes to these buildings. The properties appear to have flat roofs, consist mainly of brick and have numerous double-glazed windows. The window frames, garage doors and the cladding are painted white which is a contrast to the brick colour.

There is a small verge and several trees between the frontage of properties 2-10 (evens) and Barton Road. These five houses have a high wall and a black gate. To the west side of the road there are a few garages. The units are mixtures of 3 and 4 bed town houses over up to four floors. Each property has a pathway to the front door, most of have some form of pots or shrubs to break up the hard lines of the buildings. These buildings have a ground floor room which extends beyond the building line of most of the structure and extends to the pavement. Towards the back of the development there is a second building that has a different style of roof and contains four terrace dwellings with a rear south facing garden, access to these properties is via a small passageway in front of the buildings.



Key Positive Features:

- No real issues with residents parking
- Open green spaces within the complex
- Architecture is consistent within the development

Key Negative Features

- Unique style compared to the rest of Newnham

CHAMPNEYS WALK

At the end of the St Mark's Court there is a small passageway for pedestrians and cyclists which accesses Champneys walk whose main vehicle access is off Grange Road.

Champneys walk consists of 27 dwellings, mainly terrace houses but with some semi-detached and some detached, there is also a detached bungalow (number 18). Most of the properties have red car ports which contain a semi-circular plastic covering.

Champneys Walk is in the West Cambridge Conservation Area and was constructed by David Reed Homes on land previously owned by Newnham College in the 1980's.

All the properties are of a similar design with distinctive brick and triangular bay windows. Each property has a driveway with some shrubs but there are no front lawns. There is ample parking at each property and there are parking restrictions (double yellow lines) along most of access road from Grange Road leaving car parking spaces for 5 to 6 cars.

There are two areas of Council owned green spaces. One triangular area by House No's 9 and 10 where there are three substantial Beech trees, formerly part of a hedge, and planted with ground spreading plants. The trees are protected by TPO's and the area is maintained by residents of the two adjacent houses. The

other green area, up to 3 metres wide, lies besides the access road in from Grange Road and is planted with many trees and shrubs

The main access gates into the Newnham College gardeners complex lies between house Nos 7 & 8.



Key Positive Features:

- No real issues with residents parking.
- Two green spaces within the street.
- Architecture is consistent within the development with stylish carports and similar frontages.
- Lots of red orange brickwork including garden walls to the sides of pavements.

BARTON CLOSE

Barton Close is in the West Newnham Conservation area. Several trees in the Close have Tree Preservation orders.



The central island is managed jointly by the council and volunteers from Barton Close, as urban woodland with a mixture of mature trees (ash, hazel, cherry, yew), young trees (magnolia, English cherry, hornbeam, hawthorn) and shrubs. It is under planted with bulbs (snow drops and daffodils). The grass is cut once a year and maintained as a grass meadow and there are small patches that are cultivated annually as wildflower meadow to support biodiversity allowing the growth of perennial and annual wildflowers for pollinating insects. There are three bat boxes.

Barton Close has 12 houses (two 36 and 38 Barton Rd have vehicular and pedestrian access from Barton Close and in practical terms are part of the Close). Numbers 2,3,4 and 5 belong to Wolfson College and are post graduate student housing and the President's Lodge with gardens accessed through the College. All the properties are detached homes with large gardens sitting on plots of about 0.3 acres. The properties are all sited 6m away from the pavement. Front gardens are an important feature in the Close and a new precedent has been set by Number 9 (see section 3) where the garden has been replaced with a large pebbled forecourt for 6 cars and bike racks.

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The Close was the kitchen garden for St Johns college. Number 1 and number 8 are constructed from traditional yellow Cambridge brick and were built at the turn of the century. Number 6 built of red brick was constructed in the interwar years. The plots for the remaining houses had been marked out before the outbreak of WWII.

Nine of the properties were built in the post war period. These houses were all built in two or three stages because of a shortage of building materials in the post war years and this has impacted on the individual style of these homes. They were constructed using red brick with terra cotta tiled roofs. Crittall window frames have been replaced in most of the homes with PVC double glazing or wood frame double glazing. Most houses have attached garages, but these are narrow, unsuitable for modern cars and gradually are undergoing change of use.

Numbers 2,3 are student housing. Number 4 does not have entry on the Close and is set back in the grounds of Wolfson College. Number 5 is the President's Lodge. Number 10 is leasehold to St John's College with single elderly occupant and vulnerable to future development. Number 38 is owned by a Hong Kong businessman who has put in 3 applications for development (all rejected). The house is currently let. Number 1 does Air B&B.

Number 3,4 and 9 have been rendered and painted in shades of cream.

Number 7 has white painted brick exterior.

Improvements and alterations have been made to all the properties in the Close.

Number 36 Barton Road. Removal of attached garage and addition of two storey extension with glass roof single storey extension to the kitchen all in keeping with the architectural style of the original property. A slate roof double garage with dropped curb access to the road was constructed to the rear of the property adjacent to No 1 Barton Close in about 2005.

Number 1 has converted the garage for personal use using glass brick in place of the doors. The rear of the property has a PVC conservatory. The roof has solar panels facing south. The interiors have been changed to accommodate change of use as an Air B & B property.

Number 6 has a single storey extension to the rear of the property added in about 2000.

Number 8 has a single storey kitchen extension to the rear of the property and not visible from the road using same style brick as the original house.

Number 9 has major refurbishment in 2017. The whole house was gutted, and a large rear extension added in addition to extensions to the north and south sides up to the boundary margins. The front garden has been replaced with a permeable pebble surface car park and bike racks. New planting has been done along the boundaries and a short beech hedge planted at the front. The Crittall window frames have been replaced with grey metal frames.

Number 10 has not had any alterations since the 1960s. The garden is minimally maintained, and the property needs some repairs. The garage is not in use. It has open grass frontage to the road and no front boundary fence or hedge.

Number 11 has had a single storey extension to the rear and a shower extension on the ground floor replacing a previous bin storage area, using materials close to the original. Windows have been replaced

by a mixture of PVC and wooden framed double glazing. The original garage is still in place. The property has a hawthorn hedge to the West and North and the layout of the garden is unchanged from the original design in the 1950s.

There is a one metre grass verge between the road and pavement. All houses have dropped kerb access.

Number 36 Barton Rd is sited at the rear of the plot away from the Barton Road. This design was in keeping with other houses on the Barton Road leaving green space at the entrance to the Close

Wheelie bins are stored on each property.

Residents have voted in favour of residents' parking scheme. There are double yellow lines on the south entrance of the Close and around the island. There is sufficient parking space for 17 cars on the road.

Key Positive Features

Key Negative Features

- The Close is used commuters for parking and residents also use on road parking.
- The tarmac pavement is in poor repair.

BARTON ROAD

The A603 approaches Cambridge from the south west, through open country with trees and fields on either side and college playing fields to the south. At the city boundary it becomes the Barton Road and runs due east for 0.7 miles into Newnham and the city. The road has a spacious suburban feel, with large architect-designed two- and three-storey detached and semi-detached houses on both sides, set back behind hedges in long plots with large front gardens, the wide grass verge on the north side containing mature chestnut trees and a busy shared pedestrian-cycleway. The green and leafy feel extends to the east end of Barton Road, where Gonville and Caius college playing fields and the recreational space of Lammas Land are found. Though front gardens are generally tidy, many of the hedges are relatively unkempt.

Most of the houses on Barton Road are finished in brick or render with pitched tiled roofs. Some mock Tudor black and white gables are also seen. Crittall metal windows were popular at the time when the houses were built, and while most have been replaced a few remain. Most of the houses are owner-occupied, but a number are college-owned and contain student accommodation.



In addition to the residential accommodation there is Wolfson College of Cambridge University, halfway along on the north side; and St Marks Church, the parish church of Newnham, and the Red Bull public house towards the eastern end on the south side.

Barton Road has a long history. In the middle ages it was called the Eldenewenham Weye and constituted a southern boundary to the west fields of Cambridge (see *The West Fields of Cambridge*, Hall and Ravenscroft, CUP 1976). Following enclosure of the west fields in the early 19th century, there was gradual residential development. But most of the houses were built in the early 20th century, and by the 1950s the area's character and ethos was largely established.

The main recent changes in Barton Road since the 2011 Conservation Area Appraisal can be summarised as follows: -

- A trend towards demolishing residential housing and replacing it with a much larger alternative (89 and 95 Barton Road have both been rebuilt since 2015, with greatly increased envelopes). In the previous forty years there were also two such rebuilds – 77 and 106 Barton Road. The current pressure on building land makes this a concern, as several houses at the western end of Barton Road with elderly owners will be coming on the market in the next decade, some with large gardens. If the trend to rebuild and overbuild continues, or if planning permission is given for more than one house per plot, it will materially affect the amenity for the community.
- The St John Ambulance building on the corner of Hardwick Street and Barton Road has been demolished and replaced by college accommodation. The block is in an attractive pale brick, matching the houses on the opposite side of Hardwick Street, though with three rather than two storeys.
- A second public house, the Hat and Feathers on the corner of Kings Road, was converted to college accommodation in 2011.

- A major redevelopment of the Croft Gardens site for a new college community for students and fellows has been completed by Kings College. Croft Gardens includes 4,300 m² of post graduate accommodation comprising 24 college family apartments, 60 graduate rooms and communal facilities, as well as substantial landscaping and external works.
- Several houses have been extended and/or refurbished, though this has generally had little visual impact. They include 34, 67, 81, 88A/B, 100, 108 and 109 Barton Road.
- Solar panels have been installed on the south facing rooves of two houses on the north side (and an unknown number on the south side, away from the road). This is a small number, and it partly reflects the gabled design of many of the house rooves, which restricts the area available for panels and makes their installation uneconomic.
- Some front drives have been “improved”, often with the hedge being replaced by a fence or brick wall, and the reduction in greenery is a loss. The college redevelopment at 88A/B Barton Road is a particularly stark example, where the high hedge with a fence between the two gardens has been replaced by a low front fence, leaving a large bare gravelled space containing just a bin store and cycle store.

BARTON ROAD - SOUTH

East of Grange Road Junction

- New three-storey Darwin College accommodation on corner of Hardwick Street (see comments above).
- Redevelopment of the Croft Gardens site has been completed (see comments above), with Kings College having retained Holmecroft, 27 Barton Road.
- The Hat and Feathers pub was converted to college accommodation in 2011, while retaining its external appearance (see comments above).

West of Grange Road Junction

- 109 Barton Road has been redeveloped and extended to the left-hand side, with the front drive gravelled.
- 95 Barton Road has been demolished and at the time of writing a much larger and set back three-storey detached house is being built, including a separate two-car garage and flat in the northeast corner of the plot.
- 89 Barton Road has been redeveloped, the bungalow designed by Austin Lord: Smith for the Heffer family being demolished and replaced by a stark three-storey house in red brick with a small gated and bricked frontage



No 89

- 81 Barton Road has been extensively redeveloped, but mainly in the rear garden so that the Barton Road frontage is unaltered.
- 67 Barton Road has been redeveloped, but again the frontage has little changed.

BARTON ROAD - NORTH

West of Grange Road Junction

- 32 Barton Road has had the drive gravelled, and 34 Barton Road has been redeveloped with a front porch and gravelled drive added.
- Number 34 Barton Road. Planning permission has recently been submitted for an additional storey over the garage and over the front porch.
- 88A and 88B Barton Road are a pair of semi-detached houses recently extensively redeveloped as college accommodation, with a bleak gravelled and fenced frontage and covered cycle store, and the previous greenery removed.
- 100 Barton Road has a bay window extension added to the front right, matching the existing bay window to the left.
- 106 Barton Road was not so much altered as demolished and rebuilt.
- 108 Barton Road has been extended to the front and right, in the same red brick.

MILLINGTON ROAD

King's College started the development of Millington Road at the beginning of the 20th Century. Not only fellows of various colleges and others held leases from King's until the 1950s and '60s. They chose their own architects and had them built to their own specification. Millington Road is characterised by mostly detached large residential houses spanning late Victorian-Edwardian through to the 1950s. The main building period spanned the first three decades of the 2th Century. The prevailing style is more rustic than town house, although there are one or two examples of Neo-Georgian.

There have been some refurbishments in the 21st century, which have not really detracted from the street scene. Some houses are in red brick, others in white Cambridge stock and a number in white render, favoured by the Modernist movement and to some extent typical of 'stockbroker Tudor' of which there are two exemplars. There is one successful example of Modernism at No.26, which is by Marshall Sisson. Most of the houses are detached, are well set back from the road behind front gardens. Many have garden surrounding them. Two have them literally alongside the house, thus benefiting the view from the street.

There are three pairs of semi-detached, breaking the overall rhythm. The gardens have always provided a substantial leafy canopy along the road, although this has diminished since earlier times, as manifest from photographs taken in the 1920's (Mott Collection at Cambridgeshire Collection). Plots are often bounded by feather board fencing, a few with hedging. One fence on the corner is gracefully surmounted by ivy. Others have forecourts in gravel which merge with the footpaths. An air of informality pervades the road.



No 3

The road is private and relatively well maintained under the management of the residents' association. It is quiet being a no-through road. The pavements are in gravel, as requested by the original residents and keep their original slate kerbstones. The latter, though, have suffered over the years from contractors' vehicles driving over them. Mostly cars are kept off the road, so the certain rural atmosphere prevails. A salient feature is the presence of 10 gas lamps, which are listed. Millington Road is named after the first Provost of the College. More recently, there have been more frequent changes of ownership, with the result that building works have become very common together with the associated builders' traffic. This has rather marred the street scene.

H.C. Hughes was a versatile architect who completed five houses in Millington Road in the 1920s. Hughes' houses are all quite different from one another, Nos 7 & 9 as a semi-detached, Nos. 11, 13 and No.36 are detached. Originally, he had hoped to use No.11 (built for Hoskyns) as a centre piece with a mirror image of the semi-detached pair 7 & 9 to the right presumably as Nos 13 & 15. He laments to the Bursar of King's (12/09/1922), "I do wish I could have a chance of completing the group [with] a pair on that end site and a half with Hoskins as a centre!" However, when it came to his building No.13 on the plot and a half, at the request of the prospective owner he designed a rather more modest detached house with a gambrel roof and slight echoes of Arts & Crafts. No.36, the last house on the right before Millington Road ends on the playing fields, has charming Gothic touches.

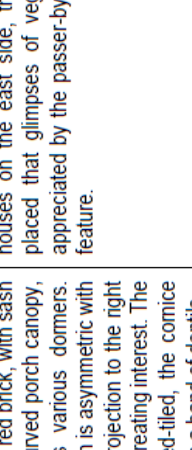

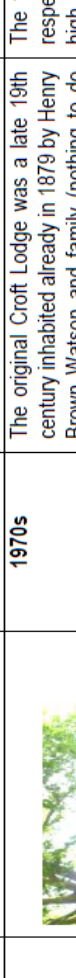
Nos. 7, 9, 11 and 36 are Buildings of Local Interest and are mentioned in Pevsner; No.13 should also be granted BLI status.

Arthur Hamilton Moberly FRIBA, who built No.6 Millington Road, has two Grade II listed buildings to his name as an individual architect – 7 Linton Road in North Oxford (1910) and 76 Storey's Way in Cambridge



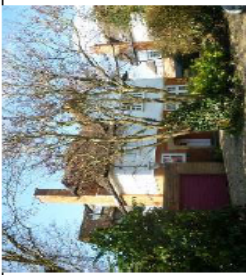

(1913). He belonged to the firm Slater, Uren, Moberly and Pike; whose commissions included the Peter Jones department store in London (1936-9).

H.G. Ibberson, was active in the early 20th Century and was responsible for the Ibberson Building at Homerton College. He built the semidetached pair Nos. 12 & 14, and it is thought might also have been responsible for Nos. 8 & 10, but at the time of writing this needs verifying. Currently the following houses in Millington Road are BLIs: 3, 6, 7/9, 11, 19, 27, 32, 33, 35 & 36.




Sources: Archive of King's College, Cambridge (By kind permission of the Fellows and Scholars); information from residents; Spalding's/Kelly's Directories

No	Photo	Date/Style	First Owner/Resident/Lessor	Features	Impact on Street character
1	 <p style="text-align: center;">“Ramsey House”</p>	<p>ARCHITECT? 1902?</p>	<p>Although Miss Alice Johnson had the ground rent with King's College, No.1 appears to have been built for her father, William Ernest Johnson (1858-1931), Fellow of King's College and Sidgwick Lecturer in Moral Science & Psychology. A famous procrastinator he eventually published Logic in 1921-4. Illustrious students included J.M. Keynes.</p>	<p>Ramsey House, later No.1 Millington Road, is a foursquare of two-storey Victorian house in red brick, with sash windows and a curved porch canopy, the roof contains various dormers. The west elevation is asymmetric with a slight forward projection to the right of the front door, creating interest. The roof is hipped, red-tiled, the cornice being finished with a band of dentils.</p>	<p>This 'gateway' house sets the character of Millington Road. In common with the first three houses on the east side, the garden is so placed that glimpses of vegetation can be appreciated by the passer-by: a very positive feature.</p>
	 <p style="text-align: center;">“Croft Lodge”</p>	<p>1970s</p>	<p>The original Croft Lodge was a late 19th century inhabited already in 1879 by Henry Brown Watson and family (nothing to do with the 20thC chemist) and did have its entrance onto what is now Millington Road. Miss Elizabeth Watson was devoted to parish causes; it was acquired by Francis Crick, whose widow sold it to allow the present-day blocks of flats to be built.</p>	<p>The 1970 blocks are flat-roofed and respectively 4 storeys and 3 storeys high. They are in red brick with concrete bands running around the buildings and horizontally hung swing windows, both features with emphasize horizontality. The canopy porches are 'Tudor' in inspiration, possibly in an attempt to echo No. 4 Millington Road. The roofline is marked by a band of what appears to be lead. The bottom floor is faced in white bricks.</p>	<p>Although the 1970s buildings are no longer accessed from Millington Road, their main façade being on Barton Road, their east flank has considerable impact on it being on the corner. The design is unsympathetic to the character of the neighbourhood and rather cheap looking. The juxtaposition of materials is unfortunate. The development's only merit is that it has mature trees around it which serve as some sort of a screen.</p>
2		<p>ARCHITECT? 1906 E</p>	<p>Built for Frederick William Green (1869-1949), who read Natural Sciences at Jesus College and later became Hon Keeper of Antiquities at the Fitzwilliam Museum. By 1910 the occupant was Leonard Doncaster, Superintendent at the Museum of Zoology.</p>	<p>Predominantly Edwardian in style with touches of stockbroker Tudor, this house has an eye-catching third floor gable with half-timbering, a feature unique at this end of Millington Road, though occurring in No. 29 further up the road, dating to the 1920s.</p>	<p>This house fits into the general streetscape of the Road. The timbered gable end distinguishes it from other houses and complements the prevailing style. The front garden is gravelled with hedging and the house is flanked by trees.</p>

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No	Photo	Date/Style	First Owner/Resident/Lessor	Impact on street character	Impact on street character
2A		Late 19C. Converted 1936	Converted as a dwelling for a Miss McKnight in ca. 1936 and named Cockroy, this cottage would appear to be the converted coach house of the original Victorian Croft Lodge, which preceded the 1970's building we now know (see above).	Set well back from the road behind a gravelled garden the house is of modest proportions in a style reminiscent of a Georgian cottage. Its main façade presents two asymmetrical gabled ends with a connecting section. The windows are casement, the central window of the RH section having a fanlight.	This pretty house is a sympathetic conversion, executed in old reclaimed variegated bricks. It is an asset in the road, particularly because of its modest proportions and its country cottage style.
3	 <i>Millington Lodge</i>	ARCHITECT? ca.1903E	A Mrs Jane Dryden took the lease on this plot in 1904. However, the first resident was G. F. Drysdale. A Dr Hatridge is recorded in King's College Archive as residing here in 1928, there being agreed 'the enfranchisement to him or a purchaser of Plot 2 (Millington Lodge) [...] on the basis of 22 years' purchase and the expenses.'	Straddling Victorian-Edwardian in style, this imposing building is of red brick and symmetrical about a rather grand entrance. It presents three gables ends to the street. The windows are also symmetrical about the recessed porch area. There are oculi on each side on the front door. In common with No. 4 & 5, there is tile cladding on the gable ends and part of the walls, which makes one inclined to believe they shared the same architect.	A BLI, No.3 presents an imposing exterior to the street. Its forecourt, with a low topiary and gravel merges with the gravel footpath, a positive feature of a number of properties in the road. Its garden is side on contributing to the verdant aspect.
4	 <i>Walsingham</i>	ARCHITECT 1903 V/E	Initially occupied by Rev. Alan England Brooke, Fellow & Lecturer in Divinity at King's College, Walsingham was occupied in the long term by John Holland Rose of Christ's College, who by 1920 was Vere Harmsworth Professor of Naval History. After WW2 Kenneth Roscoe (Caius), the soil mechanics engineer, lived there.	Ground floor in redbrick and upper floor in white render, more Victorian than Edwardian in flavour. Its Tudor shaped porch perhaps pays homage to its first resident, a man of the cloth. The southern gable sports the same vertical tiling as No.3. The roof of this gable is almost flush with the vertical wall, thus contributing an Arts & Crafts touch. It sports a prominent S-facing chimney.	This house might warrant BLI status. It is very much in character with the street and sits well behind a hedge with surrounding verdure.
Alley	 <i>Alleyway to Nursery</i>		This lane used to belong to No.6 curtilage but was ceded for the purposes of access to the Nursery School originally set up under the name of 'Llandaff' by a Miss M.A. Tilley. This school is still flourishing as Millington Road Nursery School.	Between No.4 and No. there is a verdant passageway 15 feet across which provides pedestrian and cycle access to the school.	This lane is one of the four unmetalled tracks which contribute to the rural and verdant flavour of Millington Road.





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No	Photo	Date/Style	First Owner/Resident/Lessor	Impact on street character	Impact on street character
4A			Millington Road Nursery School		Being down a lane, it is not visible from Millington Road.
4B		1954	Professor Tillyard, Shakespearean scholar & Master of Jesus College.	white stucco black window frames cottage style	down a lane so no impact
4C		1960s US Log cabin	Erstwhile bird sanctuary	2 large imported log cabins (Shaw-Conn originally)	behind a wood so no impact
		1904	Situated between No.1 and No.3 there is a lane leading to St. Mark's Vicarage. It spans 15 feet and was negotiated with King's College to allow access to the Vicarage behind the building site for the new Parish Church. The College agreed to sell the freehold to the Trustees of St Mark's Church in 1925 for £20	This lane is gravelled and accessible at either end to pedestrian and cycle use by means of gates.	Again, this contributes to the rural 'feel' of the road, besides recalling the connections with the church and the road.
5	 <i>Endacre</i>	ARCHITECT? 1906?	This house appears first inhabited in 1910 by a Mr Cuthbert W. Foster, but by 1914 it was occupied by John Gaston Leatham, Bursar and Mathematical Fellow of St John's College. A Mrs Morton was there until the mid-1930s	Thought to be built by the same architect as Millington Lodge, the treatment of the gables and fascia tiling being similar	Although the frontage of the house is more extrovert than No4 opposite, it is in keeping with the majority of the houses and its low hedging and surrounding plants contribute well to the streetscape.
6	 <i>Amwell House; Architect:</i>	ca.1914 neo Georgian	Edward Vulliamy, draughtsman and watercolourist, of French parentage, lived here. After reading classics & modern languages at King's College, he became Honorary Keeper of Pictures at the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.	No.6, accorded BII status, was built for Vulliamy, to live in but also to exhibit his own pictures and collection, hence the long corridors spanning the full width of the house and raised fenestration. It is possible that the long façade was suggested by Vulliamy to Moberly, to recall the narrow floor plan of some French country houses. Symmetrical and Neo-Georgian in reference, the gambrel roof with dormers sits inside a parapet.	One of the more imposing houses in the road, rising to three storeys. The area in front is formally laid with gravel drive round and a few topiary shrubs in tubs. This enables the residents to keep their cars off the road

No	Photo	Date/Style	First Owner/Resident/Lessor	Impact on street character	Impact on street character
7		1922	William Balfour Gourley read Medicine at Cambridge (Trinity), served as House Surgeon at Royal Infirmary Edinburgh, and in WW1 (RAMC). After the war he did not practise but pursued his Arbonicultural and botanical interests. Taking part in various botanical expeditions abroad. He wrote frequently to the Bursar of King's on matters relating to the garden and road	No.7 & No.9 form a semi-detached pair and are BLIs. Their elongated façade features arched 'service' gates. The 1st storey is set back, creating stepped effect. This was Hughes' first design as a professional architect. The pair is executed in grey yellow stock and has casement windows. The roofline is finished with a frieze of dentils.	This building has great originality. Its front garden merges with the street, giving a sense of openness to it. A pink cherry tree enhances the aspect every year when it blooms.
8		1912 Edwardian	A Miss Mary K.H. Webb took the lease of this half plot from 1913 and built 'Emery Down' on it as the northern part of this semi-detached. The builder was William Moss & Sons. Her brother Dr Charles Carew Webb and family lived there till 1953.	Semi-detached with No.10, Pevsner (2014) identifies the architect as H.G. Ibberson. Typical pre-WW1 red brick with prominent bow windows projecting from gabled first storey roofs. The front doors are along the lateral walls.	This pair of semi-detached are very much in the vernacular of Millington Road. Their front gardens are quite unadorned, No.8 being paved with flower beds.
9		1922	Dr Hugh Scott FRS (1886-1960), Entomologist, Curator Museum Zoology. Having formerly resided at 'Fawley' (now No.17), Scott moved to No.9 in 1922.	No.9 (on right hand of photo) is a semi-detached with No.7 symmetrical with it. The slight triangular architrave over the window recurs in No.11, adjacent, and by the same architect, H.C. Hughes. According to his own avowal, this was his first commission as a professional architect	see entry for No.7
10		1914	A Rev. J.W. Nutt first lived here in 1914. Later G. Kent Harrison asked King's permission to add a garage. The poet, Frances Comford (1886-1960), granddaughter of Charles Darwin, came to live there in around 1953 till her death. Of Rupert Brooke, she wrote: A young Apollo, golden-haired, / Stands dreaming on the verge of strife/ Magnificently unprepared / For the long littleness of life. She wanted to take down the garage!	This building is the other half of the semi-detached building with No. 8 thus the same comments apply. Small alterations have taken place but not on the street front. The garage annexe is still in place but with some modifications.	The same comments apply as for No.8, although the garden is more minimalist, with a plain lawn in front and one tree to grace it.

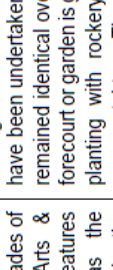
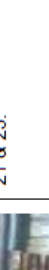
SOUTH NEWNHAM NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN – STREET APPRAISAL - AREA B

No	Photo	Date/Style	First Owner/Resident/Lessor	Impact on street character	Impact on street character
11		1923	The theologian, Sir Edwin Clement Hoskyns (1884-1937) had No.11 built. From 1919 to 1932 he was a Fellow and Dean of Corpus Christi College, & concerned with the complexity of religious mystery in interpreting the origins of Christianity. Professor and Mrs Braithwaite took up residence after WW2. Richard Braithwaite was a philosopher specializing in the philosophy of science and ethics. Margaret Masterson (Braithwaite), who had studied with Wittgenstein, set up at Adie's Museum the Cambridge Language Research Unit to explore translation using computer technology. Clutter prevailed in the front garden, so much so that Vulliamy complained from No.6 to the Bursar of the 'huton-wheels [...] which disfigures the look of the road'.	A fine symmetrical house and a BLI, No.11 is built around the same time as the semi-detached pair to the left, with pitched roof & featuring the same treatment of the dormer window, faintly reminiscent of a Tudor head-dress and leitmotiv of Hughes'. A former extension to the left has been restructured and a linked cottage effect extension added on the right.	This forms part of a number of houses whose garden presents an open aspect to the road, there being no substantial fence. Contrasting strongly with the days of the Braithwaites, the neatly kept front garden is an asset to the road. The extension to the left is low key and does not impinge, the extension on the right perhaps rather unbalances the house, the roof being somewhat disproportionate to the roof of the main house.
12		1912	Mrs Porter the later H. Harold Porter, her son, held the lease with King's College. Brian W. Davy, consultant psychiatrist, lived here from 1964. His widow Dorothy continued here for many years. An avid gardener she constructed a charming rockery.	Pevsner describes Nos 12 & 14 as 'soberly rendered semis by H.G. Ibberson'. They are unpainted render and are not completely symmetrical. They recall Arts & Crafts. Ibberson probably took into account the style of No.16 which predates his buildings.	Nos 12 and 14 are a very harmonious presence in Millington Road. They are fairly restrained in style, and their front gardens contribute to the greening of the road with their trees and lawns. No. 14 has a fine cherry tree.
13		1926 cottage flavour	Built by H.C. Hughes for Charles Richard Garrod Cosens (d.1956), a lecturer at the Department of Engineering. His wife, Dora Cosens, added the extension to the west, in modernist style, featuring a balcony with 'ship's rails'. Professor Sir Richard and Giovanna Stone lived here from the mid-1950s. Stone was an econometrician and fellow of King's College. He won the Nobel Prize for his work on the National Accounts. In later life he devoted himself to demographic accounting.	Whilst the architect had wished to complete his three houses in a similar style, Cosens wanted something more modest than No. 7,9, and 11. So he got more of a cottage with a gambrel roof and dormer windows, and it avoids details such as dentils or Tudor looking dormers. Later extensions were put in by the Stones in the '70s, both of which are flat roofed and fairly inconspicuous.	This house, standing on the bend of the road, occupies a prominent position. However, it is unassuming, as required by its first owner. It could do with fewer rainwater pipes. Otherwise it sits well in the street and has much pleasing vegetation to offer the corner. A remarkable wisteria contributes to the scene in summer.


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14		1912	Mrs Porter of No.12 also owned the lease on No.14 but by 1956 it had been reassigned. Albert E. Ingham (1900-67), FRS, fellow of Trinity College and eminent mathematician, lived here for many years.	See entry for No.12	See entry for No.12
16		ARCHITECT? 1904	This plot (10) was leased in May 1904 to Mrs Mary Ellen Porter, but it appears that she let to Mrs Alice Webb for a 'private dwelling house [...] to cost not less than £700'. Spalding shows it to be inhabited by Mrs Adie and daughter already in 1907. Mrs Adie was the mother of W.S. Adie associated with No.20.	This house is very much of its period with unpainted rough cast, particular reference to Arts & Crafts style. It has green painted window frames also typical of the era.	This house, though built before Nos 12 and 14 is very coherent with them.
			The corner of Millington Road, September 2018. The view shows the vegetation, including two old pine trees which marks the entrance to Millington Lane, followed by 'Fawley' (No.17) and taking the eye through to large trees enveloping No. 13.		This view encapsulates the spirit of Millington Road: the spirit of <i>rus in urb</i> .
17		ca.1913 Added to 1925	Dr Hugh Scott signed a 7-year lease running from 1913. At expiry the lease was assigned to Major McCombie, a WWI veteran and fellow of King's College, had the house extended. 'Fawley', as it was called, marks the end of the first phase of building in Millington Road, up to the corner, though other buildings were to come between it and No.5. From 1923 King's College extended the road round the bend to terminate in King's Road. From 1933 James Alexander Gordon Haslam MC, DFC, MA inhabited it. Pembroke College acquired No.17 in 1953.	No.17 has references to Arts & Crafts, built in two stages, resulting in a pleasing asymmetry. Executed in white render, it features casement windows and a prominent play of gables. The freehold was acquired by Pembroke College who turned it into a graduate hostel, dividing it into two. One can imagine it as a fitting end point to the original road up to 1920.	This house marks the bend in the road and is clearly visible the whole length of the street from Barton Road. It draws the eye round the bend. Its attractions lie in its irregularity, its gables and its white stucco. It also forms a satisfying juxtaposition with the Neo-Georgian style of No.19.

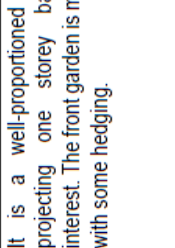

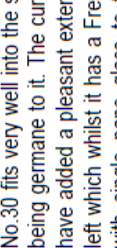
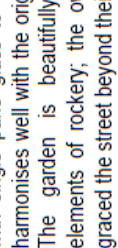
No	Photo	Date/Style	First Owner/Resident/Lessor	Impact on street character	Impact on street character
19		1928	<p>A group of 5 academics got together in the mid-1900s to commission a small estate of single dwellings</p> <p>Built around 1928, No. 19 was first inhabited by a Mrs N.C. Laughton. From correspondence between King's College and E. Vulliamy of No.6 (see above), it looks as if Vulliamy acquired the freehold plot in order to build the future No.19 on it, which he may have designed himself. Perhaps Mrs Laughton was a relative or a tenant. It was called 'King's Cotoney'. Sometime after the end of WW2 it became the residence of the eminent arctic explorer and founder of the Scott Polar Research Institute, Professor Frank Debenham. In any case in 1955 Vulliamy gave up his tenancy of No.6 with King's and went to live at No.19. Pembroke College acquired the property in the 1970s.</p>	<p>Executed in red brick, to a high standard, these houses are more or less influenced by the architectural styles present in Millington Road.</p> <p>Neo-Georgian, symmetrical and in white render, with sash windows. A well-proportioned house with an almost square ground plan, a hip roof. It features a Georgian architrave over the front door. It has BLI status.</p>	<p>The estate is not visible from Millington Road. However, its access lane has attractively planted borders and its entrance is flanked by two impressive pines, one in each garden of No.17 and No.19. These trees are listed as TPOs.</p> <p>Although some minor restoration works have been undertaken, the external appearance of the building has remained unchanged over the years. The forecourt or garden is open to the street. A central paved path bisects it running from the front door and is flanked by potted shrubs. There is some hedging perpendicular to the road. Some of its back garden abuts the street.</p>
20	 <p>Adie's Museum</p>	1924 neo Arts & Crafts ARCHITECT?	<p>Adie's Museum, so called because Walter Sibbald Adie housed his collection of Burmese artefacts here. W.S. Adie was an official in the British Raj and from 1924 to 1958 he housed on these premises his collection of Oriental (Burmese & Indian) artefacts which he brought back on retirement from service. These were dispersed over time, when Adie's Museum then became the Cambridge Language Research Centre under Margaret Masterson. Reference in King's Archive to Wilmott's being the builders (MLR16 29 June 1955).</p>	<p>Only in 2000 was No.20 adapted to be a residence. Originally the coach house to No.16, the first house after the bend is mainly single storey. It is in white roughcast render reminiscent of the Art & Crafts movement, in some measure the prominent gable echoes No.17. It has the original Crittall windows along the eastern aspect, but the remaining windows have been replaced with good quality modern wood casement windows. The original building has been retained but a low extension added to the west. The conversion has involved replacement with Italian recycled roof tiles.</p>	<p>The original copse has been retained and the house peeps out from behind this, so the impact is one of thick vegetation. The immediate impression from the street is one of a cottage and the extension is barely visible from the street, contributing to the rural and secluded flavour of the road.</p>

SOUTH NEWNHAM NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN – STREET APPRAISAL - AREA B




No	Photo	Date/Style	First Owner/Resident/Lessor	Impact on street character	Impact on street character
21		1927? ARCHITECT ?	The name first associated as living at No.21 is Dr Leslie Harris D.Sc. Director of the MRC Dunn Nutritional Laboratory, later associated with Addenbrooke's Hospital.	<p>Semi-detached with No.23 in mixed shades of brick and with Arts & Crafts decorative features in brick such as the diagonal pattern in the gable end of the garage and roof corbels. The two sides of the house share a chimney, making the house seem as one. It has integral garages dating to a period when cars were narrow.</p> 	<p>Although some minor restoration works have been undertaken, the aspect has remained identical over the years. The forecourt or garden is gravelled with low planting with rocky plants and an ornamental tree. The forecourt is open to the street and is a continuum across 21 & 23.</p>
22		1954	The first lessee - but never resident - of this plot was Lady Rachel Matthews. She had it built by David Ellis as a hostel for students but was eventually persuaded that there should at least be a married don on the first floor. King's College Estates Committee did not approve of the design and she finally substituted the flat roof for a pitched one.	<p>Typical of the '50s post-war period when resources were scarce, No.22 presents a rather plain rectangular structure. The windows are not recessed, and the roof is of factory concrete tiles. Mitigating its rather uninspiring exterior, the corner of the house sports a large gas lamp converted to electricity, which echoes the theme of gas lamps in the street. Original plans in King's archive show rather more</p>	<p>The house adds to the corpus of houses in white render so blends well in the street. It has a well-kept front garden with a canopy of trees and shrubs topping a fence. The general effect is pleasant with trellises embellishing the walls.</p>
23		1927	The other half of the semi-detached with No.21, was first occupied by a Mrs Charles Wood. After WW2 Col. R. Anson Mansell, OBE, came to live there. In 1965 Dr Paul Sigler	See entry for No. 21	See entry for No. 21
24		1928	No. 24 was at one time inhabited by Professor Horace Barlow, the visual neuroscientist and fellow of Trinity College, descended from the Darwin family through his mother Nora, a botanist in her own right. It later became the home of the Librarian of King's College, 'Tim' Munby, also President of the Bibliographical Society and a writer.	<p>This house was originally part Neo-Georgian with references to Arts the Crafts in the low-slung roof almost meeting the windows of the upper floor. It has recently undergone remodelling, when the central section was raised and surmounted by a curved pediment with a large oculus inset. The house is set back and behind a fence with some topiary.</p>	<p>No.24 is one in a series of houses in white render in different styles, but which harmonise in the union of material: render. The photo shows No.26 to the left, which is also in white render, but contrasts in style being fully Modernist.</p>

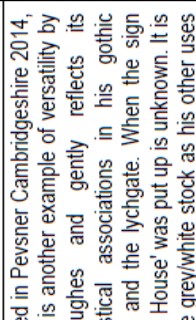
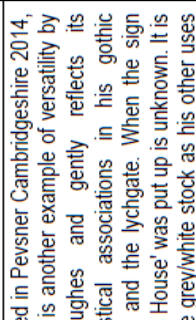
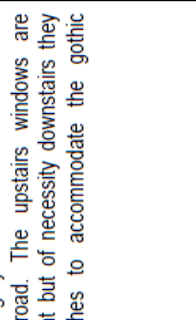
SOUTH NEWNHAM NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN – STREET APPRAISAL - AREA B

No	Photo	Date/Style	First Owner/Resident/Lessor	Impact on street character	Impact on street character
25		1928/29	Built for Sir Alan N. Drury, CBE, FRS, who was famous for his influence on the scientific development of blood transfusion, encouraging the MRC to undertake research in different areas of the subject. He was known for his modesty and his support of his collaborators.	Originally similar in appearance to No.19, with Neo-Georgian references, this house has undergone a substantial remodelling of its centre part, with an addition of a loft room and dormer. It is symmetrical about its axis. It has a paved area at the front, low brick walls. In the conversion it would seem the architect adopted the idea of the stairwell window at No.50 Grantchester Road, but in a small triplicate version. He also raised the central section creating a more imposing effect.	The house has acquired a somewhat grander flavour than it had before the conversion. The front garden is rather formal being a gravel forecourt with planters and brick wall.
26		1934/5 Modernist	Built in 1934/5 No.26 was designed by the architect Marshall Sisson for Prof. A.J.B. Wace, Laurence Professor of Classical Archaeology. The professor's American wife insisted on the (then) modern features, such as central heating, number of bathrooms and use of storage space. The house was passed to his daughter, staying in the family until acquired in around 2014 by a couple who have lovingly restored it.	This Grade II Modernist house was built in the heyday of the movement and is a well-proportioned and restrained example of it. Following the 1930s Modernist aesthetic it is faced in roughcast white stucco and is flat-roofed. The porch is a simple upturned L-shape projecting from the house, with the glazed staircase rising behind in the shape of a subtly delineated tower. The interior, fixtures & fittings were through designed by Sisson. The restoration has not altered the facade and the house has been enhanced by subtle reference to Mondrian in the repainting scheme.	A style which is sometime unappreciated, this is an excellent example of Modernism. No.26 has a refreshing impact on the road. The building sits well in its site and does not present excessive massing seen from the street. It has clean, pure lines. It relates to its neighbours in the use of white render yet provides a pleasing contrast.
27		ca.1927	Built for Major-Gen. Harold Hendley, CSI, MD (Durham).	No. 27 has BII status. Nevertheless, the façade was considerably altered in the mid-2010s. The alterations were generally sympathetic to the original and, indeed, might be considered an enhancement. It has Crittall windows.	The house is a successful combination of the old with the new. The forward extension of a study (casement windows in character) has actually increased the interest of the façade. So, too, the planting of a laburnum. The gravelled garden provides a continuum with the path.
28		ca. 1930	Built for W.H.S. Jones, Litt.D, Fellow of St Catharine's College, who wrote the history of the college in 1936. His taste was for Arts & Crafts. A later inhabitant was Sir Gilbert Stone, formerly a judge in Madras in the days of the British Raj. A supporter and writer on women's rights, he was father of Sir Richard Stone the economist, who lived at no.13. Still later there it came into the possession of a Mr Erp.	This is rather a charming house in Arts & Craft style, albeit rather outdated by then, as reflected in the deep gable feature around the porch. Unfortunately, the plans do not bear the name of the architect.	No. 28 has a very well landscaped front garden, one of the best in the road, probably contemporary with the building of the house. It has a sunken feature, which may have been a pond and much work with rocky effects. Small trees grace the road scape.

No	Photo	Date/Style	First Owner/Resident/Lessor	Impact on street character	Impact on street character
29		ca.1928	Built for William George Palmer, Fellow of St John's College. It has been impossible to trace the architect.	This house is in a style sometimes referred to as 'stockbroker Tudor', despite its being built for an academic. It has half-timbering in the gable and is rendered white in its upper portion and in brick in its lower portion.	It is a well-proportioned house. A projecting one storey bay creates interest. The front garden is mostly gravel with some hedging.
30		1928 ARCHITECT?	The unsigned plans show it was built for Reginald John Lethbridge Kingsford (1900-78), who was connected with Cambridge University Press and published several books on historical subjects. He was succeeded by a retired member of the Indian Civil Service and later by Geoffrey Elton and his wife Sheila Lambert, historians till 1997.	The building belongs to the prevailing style in Millington Road, a mix of cottage style, neo-Georgian, Arts & Crafts. It is executed in pale red brick. It possesses prominent dormers and a strongly delineated hip & valley asymmetric roofline with varying pitches, and a jerkinhead at the RH end. The porch is arched. The casement window has three leaves the central one being longer.	No.30 fits very well into the street scene being germane to it. The current owners have added a pleasant extension on the left which whilst it has a French window with single pane glass to the ground, harmonises well with the original house. The garden is beautifully laid with elements of rockery; the owners have graced the street beyond their fence with a row of irises.
31		Ca 1928	Apparently built for a Mrs Byrne, who lived there until 1964, when it was acquired by Kenneth Lilley of Eaden Lilley fame. His widow continued living there until recently.	No.31 is a four-square red brick house with white painted casement windows with top lights are not inset, but flush with the brickwork. An attempt at interest is provided by a slightly arched brick lintel over a central ground floor window. There is a minimalist porch supported a single slim pipe in one corner, the other support being provided by the abutting garage.	The building is rather neutral in the street scene. The current owners have added a dormer window which introduces some variety in an otherwise rather unalluring building. The absence of a front garden has been inherited from the Lilley days.
32			The Irish literary critic, Thomas R. Henn (1901- 74), Fellow and later President of St Catharine's College, first inhabited this house. He rose to the rank of brigadier in the Second World War. He had a copious output, including works on Yeats, Field Sports In Shakespeare (1934), W.B. Yeats and the Poetry of War (1965) Warton Lecture.	No. 32 partners the houses on each side and is very much in keeping with Millington Road. The front garden is well kept and verdant with shrubs.	No. 32 partners the houses on each side and is very much in keeping with Millington Road. The front garden is well kept and verdant with shrubs.

SOUTH NEWNHAM NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN – STREET APPRAISAL - AREA B

No	Photo	Date/Style	First Owner/Resident/Lessor	Impact on street character	Impact on street character
33		1924 ARCHITECT?	Professor Donald Portway, Professor of Mechanical Engineering and Master of St Catherine's College. His daughter inherited No.33, a doughty tennis player, hosted tennis parties in her revolving summerhouse, still in working order. She died of a heart attack while playing tennis. Her other passion was cats and the house was rather the worse for wear for this when her successors took over.	No.33, BLI listed, is very much in the Neo-Georgian mould. Built in yellow stock it is symmetrical about the front door, with is graced with a pediment. It has sash windows.	This is an imposing house with a beautiful garden which has retained some of the original old orchard trees which populated this area.
33A		ca. 2013	This is an infill house from the garden of No.33 built originally as a retirement home for the great-niece of Professor Portway, Eleanor Scott, the classicist.	The original small modernist house in brick was reminiscent of a block of cheese, but the replacement house rebuilt to house a family takes its cue from the surrounding vernacular.	The general opinion is that this is an instance of a conversion being an improvement on the original. It sits behind a hedge and makes its green contribution to the road.
34		1926/7	Originally known as 'Cromehurst', this house was built for a Mr Frederick Benjamin Hayward. In the 1930s it was inhabited by G.R. Barnes, Assistant Secretary University Press. During the '40s George B. Perrett lived here.	The style takes its inspiration, like others in Millington Road, from the Arts & Crafts movement, with English cottage touches. It has the original Crittall casement windows. The roof presents a gable and is otherwise hipped.	The house is fully in keeping with the rest of the road and the setting enhanced by hedging and trees. It presents a secluded aspect.
35		1925	Dr Alice Roughton & Professor Francis.J.W. Roughton FRs. The house appears to have been a wedding present to Alice Roughton from a relative in the Siemens family. Her husband was J.H. Plummer Professor of Colloid Science, University of Cambridge. Elected a fellow of Trinity College, Roughton's work lay on the 'border-line between biological and physical science. He was best known for his work on the transport of carbon dioxide from the tissues to the lungs. Elias Bredsdorff, Reader in Scandinavian studies at Cambridge 1949-79, and a fellow of Peterhouse. He championed Hans Anderson and took part in clandestine operations when Denmark was taken over by the Gestapo.	EH, the architect's initials are carved on a stone in the wall of the house. The exterior presents an interesting amalgamation of neo-Georgian with rustication more properly associated with Baroque. It has a hip roof and the slightly projecting central section adds interest.	No.35 plays makes its contribution to the street scene the driveway being half hidden by a hedge and some ornamental planters in front of the main door. The house fits well into the general context of the road.

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36	 <p>"Greenhayes"</p>		<p>'Greenhayes' was built in 1926 by H.C. Hughes for the Bishop of Ely, Dr F.A. Chase, in his retirement. However, he died in 1925 so it was put in a Trust for his daughter Ella. In 1958 Miss Chase informed King's College of her intention to build a bungalow in the garden for herself so that her brother, George Chase, the Bishop of Ripon could 'come to live at No.36'.</p>	<p>Mentioned in Pevsner Cambridgeshire 2014, this BLI, is another example of versatility by H.C. Hughes and gently reflects its ecclesiastical associations in his gothic windows and the lychgate. When the sign 'Bishop's House' was put up is unknown. It is the same grey/white stock as his other uses in the road. The upstairs windows are casement but of necessity downstairs they are sashes to accommodate the gothic panes.</p>  <p>BISHOP'S HOUSE</p>
37	 <p>"Far End"</p>	1927	<p>This house was built for the Misses C.J. and M.A.Gaskell, who aptly called it 'Far End'. Sidney Brenner, fellow of King's, molecular biologist and Nobel Laureate, lived here in the late '50s.</p>	<p>Very much in keeping with the other brick houses in the road, No. 37 has a very charming rather overgrown countryfied garden. The front wall has a thick creeper gracing it. Together with 'Greenhayes' across the road, it forms the second gateway to Millington Road.</p>